

SA-SIG

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<http://www.jewishgen.org/SAfrica/>

*Southern African Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group
Newsletter*

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Southern Africa Jewish Genealogy Special Interest Group (SA-SIG)

The purpose and goal of the Southern Africa Special Interest Group (SA-SIG) is to bring together Jewish genealogy researchers with a common interest in Southern Africa and to provide a forum for a free exchange of ideas, research tips and information of interest to those researching Jewish family history in the communities of South Africa, Lesotho (Basutoland), Botswana (Bechuanaland), Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Swaziland, Mozambique, Kenya, and the former Belgian Congo.

The SIG has been producing a quarterly Newsletter since 2000 in which is included articles on personalities in the Southern African Jewish community, religious congregations, communities – past and present and general news about the lives our Southern African families led.

Further information on how to subscribe to the Newsletter can be found at:

<http://www.jewishgen.org/SAfrica/newsletter/index.htm>

If you would like to contribute articles to the Newsletter, accounts should include descriptions of families of the community, aspects of local Jewish life, its institutions and particular character. Jewish involvement in the community at large, its history, business life and development could be featured as well.

Articles for printing in the Newsletter should be sent to Bubbles Segall, Editor, at bubbles.segall@wagait.net

General enquiries about the Newsletter can be sent either to Bubbles or to Mike Getz at MikeGetz005@comcast.net

The SA-SIG maintains a set of Web Pages that can be found at: <http://www.jewishgen.org/safrica>

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I have just returned from a few weeks in Cape Town, where the only genealogy I did was to meet newly 'revealed' relations. I use the term 'revealed' because in this instance I have spent almost twenty years trying to connect a large family with a similar surname to my family. Surnames starting with Isser are said to be derived from Yisrael (Israel), or Srul. This is not a family specific name; so different groups may not necessarily be related.

We have known for years that this family group came from a shtetl, *Zemeilis*, about 15-20 kms away from my paternal ancestral shtetl, *Linkuva*, in NE Lithuania. Thanks to a Y-DNA chromosomal match we have now proved the connection. My new relative has an identical 12-marker match to me, and is only 1 step removed on 37 markers. He has an extensive family tree, and we are now trying to find the connection between his earliest know ancestor, one Zvi Leibe, and mine, Yehudal (Yehuda) circa 1800. The analysis was done by Family Tree DNA (www.familytreedna.com). This also opens up my genealogical research in trying to get a number of USA families who have a similar story, common unusual surname and coming from the same vicinity, to take part and have the Y-DNA analysis.

I have earlier proved that my family are not genetically connected with another Isseroff family (that derive from *Medhziobzh*, Ukraine, and have some *yichus* in Rabbinical lineage that we do not have!).

The FTDNA database has shown that we are part of a group of around 54 families with disparate origins, from the Ukraine, Lithuania, Poland, Belarus and Costa Rica. At least five families have definite Sephardic origin, and a number of others have a family story of some Sephardic connection in the past.

This will be the subject of a presentation by Herbert Huebscher, Elise Friedman and myself at the next IAJGS conference in Chicago in August this year (2008). We believe that this group, connected with some unusual Y-DNA markers, (the WIRTH group) represents in fact a large cluster of descendants from a not-so-ancient common ancestor – the Jewish equivalent of a Genghis Khan, a Genghis Levi!

Genetic genealogy is at one of the areas of cutting edge science; it can be used as an adjunct to more

classical methods but can certainly be very useful. There is a vast amount of information, easy to understand, on Family Tree DNA's website.

Saul Issroff

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EDITORIAL

Welcome to our first newsletter for 2008. Living as I do close to the equator it is a time of the year where I am very conscious of the sun moving north. It will transit over Darwin in the next couple of weeks and move into the Northern Hemisphere bringing spring and summer for many of you. A little thought of course for those to the south of me who have winter around the corner. Here in Darwin it is always summer, just wet or dry. We have had quite a wet season, 700 mm (27 inches) of rain for February alone. Spotted dragon flies yesterday so the dry season cannot be too far away. Hopefully the year is going well for you all.

Our first feature of the year comes from Adam Yamey. *The Goldmanns of Burghersdorp* was first published in the magazine *Stammbaum* in 2007. Adam's attention to detail and knack of telling a good tale are to the fore and I am sure you will find it excellent reading.

Also in this issue is the conclusion of the story of Ora Hirshfield's grandfather Abraham Lazarus Block and his contribution to the fledgling Jewish community in Kenya. If anyone is interested in acquiring a copy of Ora's book, she can be contacted at kwanini@zahav.net.il

An ex-Capetonian, Ivor Kosowitz, who now hails from Perth in West Australia, has written an article about growing up in South Africa in the 50s and 60s – memories of Muizenberg, Herzlia as well as the Vredehoek and Schoonder Street Shuls.

The Benoni Jewish Community celebrated its centenary recently. Eric Horwitz, who is an avid collector of Jewish historical memorabilia, sent me two newspaper cuttings covering this event which you can find in this issue.

The Revisiting Muizenberg Team is still on the lookout for information and photographs for their forthcoming exhibition. I am sure there are many of you out there who can oblige and they will be happy to hear from you. It isn't too late for contributions. Their contact details can be found on page 18.

Bubbles Segall

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MEN OF GOLD – THE GOLDMANNS OF BURGHERSDORP

Adam Yamey

First published in Stammbaum, Issue 31 Summer 2007, and is reprinted here with permission.

After my matrilineal relative Henry Bergmann¹ took his life in 1866 in Aliwal North in the Cape Colony, and his will was read, it was found that his heirs included, “*Johanna and Arthur the children of my friend Louis Goldmann of Cape Town...*” Louis Goldmann, along with Messrs. Bergmann and Sichel – all friends of Henry – appeared in this will as his appointed executors. During my studies of Bergmann’s activities in South Africa, I have found numerous references to Louis Goldmann, his brother Bernhard, as well as Mr Sichel. Bergmann was involved in business collaborations with all three of them. This and the fact that the Goldmann family is related to my mother’s cousins, the Friedlanders who lived in the Cape, led me to look into their story – a story of service to the British Empire.

Businessmen in Burghersdorp

Burghersdorp, a small town in the Cape, is believed to have been founded in the 1820s by one of the ‘1820 Settlers’ – John Montgomery from Baltinglass in Ireland. In 1847, the Mosenthal brothers², entrepreneurs from Kassel, opened a branch of their Port Elizabeth based trading business in Burghersdorp, and appointed as its manager Louis Goldmann (born 1821 and died about 1877 in Frankfurt am Main). Louis lived in Africa with his brother Bernhard Nathan Goldmann (born 1817). They were born in Breslau in Prussia. Louis arrived in the Cape Colony in 1844 or 1845 and Bernhard arrived there in late 1851. In 1860, the business, known as *Mosenthal Brothers & Company* at Burghersdorp, jointly owned by the Mosenthal brothers and the Goldmann brothers, was dissolved, and re-established as *Goldmann Brothers*. The new company had as its directors Louis and Bernhard Goldmann and Godfroy Sichel³. The Goldmann brothers, who had become British Subjects by 1864, were involved in local government. Both became Justices of the Peace and Bernhard was for a time a Member of the Cape House of Assembly. Before returning to Germany, Louis moved to Cape Town,

whilst his brother remained in Burghersdorp a little longer.

Gold Man

On the 23rd August 1853, the gold prospector Pieter Jacob Marais, who was born in Cape Town in 1826, and had taken part in the 1849 California “Gold Rush”, arrived in Burghersdorp. This man, who was to become one of the first European discoverers of gold in the Transvaal, was making a prospecting tour of South Africa when he met “*Mr Goldman, Scholz, etc*”⁴ in Burghersdorp. I do not know which of the Goldmanns met Marais, but according to one source, the Goldmann who met him, “... *claimed to have discovered gold in the neighbourhood of the Crocodile and Jutskei Rivers*”. An unpublished history of the Bergmann family relates that Henry Bergmann, the Goldmann’s friend (and business collaborator) in Aliwal North, had borrowed a great deal of money to invest in gold mining. It relates that Henry had invested in gold shares that were connected to the major gold fortunes made by Beit and Wernher in South Africa, but as Bergmann died in 1866 and the boom in gold made later (in the 1870s), it is more likely that Bergmann was speculating on the hopes raised by prospectors such as Marais.

Frankfurters Abroad

Richard Goldmann recalled in his autobiography⁵ that his father, Bernhard, had a cultured friend in Burghersdorp, Gottfried (a.k.a. Godfrey and Godfroy) Sichel (1835-1904). Sichel was born in Frankfurt am Main, son of Daniel Sylvestro Sichel. A lawyer, he also studied chemistry at the Sorbonne⁶ in Paris before setting out for Southern Africa where he settled in Burghersdorp before 1860. Sichel was elected in 1866 as a Member of the Cape House of Assembly for the District of Albany in which Burghersdorp lies. Unfortunately, he was elected before receiving his Letters of Naturalisation. In a letter dated 26th January 1867, recognizing this, Sichel resigned his seat in the parliament. Later, he was re-elected and served as member of the Legislative Assembly in Cape Town from 1879 to 1883⁷. Sichel moved to Cape Town, where he started various industrial enterprises, including a match factory in Rosebank - an enterprise in which his knowledge of chemistry would have been useful. Sichel married Charlotte Elizabeth Stuart (1848-1896) who was born in Sea Point, Cape Town, and during her brief life she bore

him nine children⁸. Godfrey died in his home in Cape Town. His sister Caroline Amalie Sichel (born 1844) joined her brother in Burghersdorp where she became Louis Goldmann's wife. She died in London in 1909.

Louis Goldmann, JP

Louis Goldmann devoted much of his time in South Africa to civic matters. As well as having been a Justice of the Peace for a number of towns in the Cape Colony, he held consular posts for various countries including Denmark and Turkey. Louis married Caroline Amalie Sichel, and they produced the two children named in Henry Bergmann's will. Like his brother, and many of the early German Jewish settlers who became wealthy in South Africa, Louis retired to Germany. In about 1877, Louis died in Frankfurt, his wife's birthplace. His daughter, Johanna (who died in 1931), married Harry Mosenthal (1840-1915, a son of Adolph from Kassel – one of the founders of Mosenthal Brothers & Co.). Harry became a prominent member of South Africa's diamond industry and an associate of Cecil Rhodes⁹.

A Splinter in the Eye

Born and educated in Eastern Germany, Bernhard Goldmann was brought up in a cultured milieu. He became apprenticed to an optical instrument maker, but this ended abruptly when his eyesight was accidentally damaged by a splinter of steel. This and involvement in the revolutionary activities of 1848 led to him joining his brother in Burghersdorp. Bernhard became a prominent member of the town's civic and business communities. In 1860, when Queen Victoria's son Prince Alfred was touring southern Africa, he was put up for a night in Bernhard's home¹⁰. Bernhard's wife Augusta (née Friedlander) provided a picnic that the Royal party ate on their journey from Burghersdorp to Aliwal North. Bernhard and Augusta had the following children: Alice Johanna¹¹, Alfred, Charles Sydney, Edwin and Richard. Their stories are related below.

In 1876, Bernhard left Burghersdorp and took his family to Europe, where he retired. After a brief stay in London, the family settled in Breslau - the town in which Bernhard and his wife were born. Some years later they moved to Freiburg in the Black Forest. After Bernhard's death, (which occurred before 1894), his widow moved to

London. There she lived at 9 Dawson Place near to Bayswater.

Bernhard's Children

Bernhard Goldmann's sons prospered. Richard (1861-1953) and Charles (1868-1958) were both involved in mining, and both climbed the social ladder. Edwin (1862-1913) achieved excellence in academia. Alfred (1860-1919) and Charles returned from Germany to South Africa in about 1882. There, Alfred became successful as a business man: he was a successful dealer in furniture and also ran a general dealership in Graaff Reinet. His sister Alice (1864-1914) remained a spinster and ended her days living with her widowed mother in London, but died in Freiburg. The lives of Bernhard's other sons follow.

Herr Professor Dr Goldmann

Edwin was born in Burghersdorp in November 1862. After commencing his education at the Albert Academy in Burghersdorp, he attended the universities of Breslau and Freiburg (where in 1892 he became Professor of Surgery). In 1906, Edwin married Lorna Bosworth Smith from Dorset. One of their daughters, Lorna Grace (1908-2001) married Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, a settler and politician in Northern Rhodesia¹². Edwin became a leading microbiologist of his times, becoming a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in London and an Associate of the prestigious Institute for Therapeutics run by Professor Paul Ehrlich¹³ in Frankfurt am Main. The latter wrote in his obituary of Edwin, "*With this splendid man science loses one of her best representatives*". Cancer, one of the subjects of Edwin's research¹⁴, claimed his life.

Upwardly Mobile Marriages

Like Edwin Goldmann, who married the daughter of a 'landed' gentleman, and Johanna who married one of the wealthiest men in South Africa, Richard and Charles also did well in the 'marriage stakes'.

On one of his sojourns in South Africa, Richard went to stay, in about 1887, with some of his relations in Middelburg, a town not far from Burghersdorp. There, he first met, and befriended, the Comte de Sarigny and his wife Constance (née Picard)¹⁵. They became good friends and Richard spent at least one holiday with them in France (just after the end of the Anglo-Boer War). The Comte

died in about 1905, and two years later the widowed Comtesse married Richard.

In 1899, Richard's younger brother Charles married another aristocrat - the Hon. Agnes Mary Peel, the second daughter of 1st Viscount Peel. Her father, son of the Prime Minister Robert Peel, served as a Member of Parliament from 1865 to 1895. The *Times* of London and the *London Gazette* contain many reports of Agnes's attendances at Buckingham Palace, notably in 1901 when she became a *Lady of Grace of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England*. Amongst her father's many achievements was his support for Charles Bradlaugh's attempt to have the Oath of Allegiance changed to permit non-Christians to serve in the House of Commons - his Jewish son-in-law was, a few years later, to become an MP in the British Parliament.

Richard Goldman

When his parents left Burghersdorp, Richard continued his education in Breslau to qualify as an engineer. Following his first job as an engineer with the Upper Silesian railways, he pursued higher studies at Karlsruhe. Amongst his earliest professional achievements was the preparation of the plans and specifications of a tramway system for Augsburg. Hearing of the developments in gold mining, Richard returned in 1886 to the Transvaal in South Africa. Soon, he was mixing with men like Cecil Rhodes, and became an associate and consulting engineer with Consolidated Main Reef Mines & Estate Company.

On the eve of the Jameson Raid¹⁶, Richard and his friend Alphonse Lillienfeld collected weapons from the depot where they were being distributed and set out on horseback to join this escapade. For some reason they turned back, returned to Johannesburg, and missed it. During the 2nd Anglo-Boer War that started four years later, Richard was an accredited correspondent for *The Outlook* (edited by his brother Charles) and the *African Review*. He was present during, and reported on, the siege of Ladysmith.

After the war, Richard became a member of Johannesburg's Municipal Council, and stood for election (unsuccessfully) in the Transvaal Parliament in 1912. During the First World War, he visited the Western Front, and returned to South Africa to recruit soldiers for France. In his later

years, Richard remained involved in South African affairs – both civic and commercial (as late as 1951, he continued to be a director of the East Rand Proprietary Mines). Richard died a childless widower, in Johannesburg.

Major Charles Sydney Goldman

In his mid-teens Charles returned to South Africa, where he joined the gold rush in the Transvaal. In 1895 he became a partner in S. Neumann & Co¹⁷, a leading gold-mining business¹⁸. He became an expert on mining and in 1892 he published an authoritative book - the first of several - about the gold and other companies of the Witswatersrand¹⁹. Two years later, Charles left South Africa to live in London. The year in which he married marked the beginning of the Anglo-Boer War during which Charles served as Special War Correspondent with Sir Redvers Buller's force in Natal until the relief of Mafeking, and then with the cavalry under Lord Roberts in South Africa. Charles also made films in the battlefield but none of these survive²⁰. His experiences led to his writing an important account of the campaigns he witnessed²¹. His wife also contributed to the war effort, and is depicted nursing the wounded in a picture in the *Illustrated London News*²².

Charles remained a director of Neumann's until 1904. His experiences during the recent war in South Africa led to his active involvement, in 1903, in the National Service League - an organisation whose aim was to encourage compulsory conscription to prevent a recurrence of the "...muddle, humiliations, and disasters...as marked the course of the South African War...²³". Although now residing in the UK, at Queen Anne's Gate near to Birdcage Walk, Charles continued to maintain business (coal mining and timber) and wider interests in South Africa - he was appointed to help administer the Transvaal after it was taken over by the British.

Between 1910 and 1918 Charles served as the Unionist Member of Parliament for Penryn & Falmouth in Cornwall - where he was appointed a major in the Royal Garrison Artillery of that county. In addition to being the editor of the weekly newspaper *Outlook*, Charles and his wife were interested in fine art, and possessed some fine paintings. Along with the gold and diamond magnates Beit and Wernher, Charles Goldman helped to promote the founding of an art gallery in

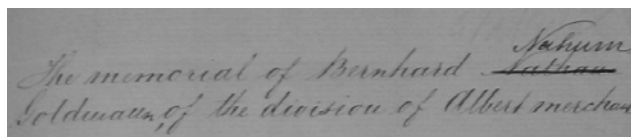
Johannesburg. Apart from his interests in South Africa, where he returned to live in about 1946, Charles was interested in East Africa and Canada, where, in 1919, he purchased a ranch, the Nicola Stock Farm in British Columbia, close to the coal mining community of Merrit. He died in Canada aged 90. Charles left two sons.

A Wedding in Cape Town

In 1951, my mother's cousin Richard Friedlander was married in Cape Town. Two elderly, distinguished gentlemen attended this wedding: Richard and Charles Goldmann. The reason for their presence was that they were relatives of the groom. Their mother, Augusta Friedlander, was a first cousin of Isidore Friedlander (1836-1911), the grandfather of the groom. There may also have been some business connection between the two Goldmanns at the wedding and Richard Friedlander's matrilineal grandfather - my great grandfather - Franz Ginsberg, an industrialist based in King Williams Town. It was probably whilst visiting Isadore's family in Middelburg that Richard Goldmann first encountered his future wife.

Were the Goldmanns Jewish?

In much of what I have read about Richard and Charles Goldmann, there is no mention that they were Jewish, even though there is little doubt that they were originally of that faith. References to members of this family in an authoritative history of South African Jewry²⁴ suggest that they were Jewish. L Goldman (*sic*) of Burghersdorp is listed amongst the members of *Tikvath Israel* (the precursor of the first Jewish congregation in South Africa) before 1855, and much later Richard Goldmann was listed amongst the Jewish candidates standing for election to the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal in about 1907. Also, there is an amendment of an official document relating to Richard's father Bernhard. In a letter dated 23rd January 1864 in which Bernhard Goldmann is seeking to gain naturalisation as a British Subject, his full name is given as "Bernhard Nathan Goldmann". However in this letter the word "Nathan" has a line drawn through it, and above is written "Nahum" (see fig):



The memorial of Bernhard ~~Nathan~~ Goldmann of the division of Albert marchon

In later documents "Nahum" rather than "Nathan" appears to have been his accepted middle name. As Nahum is a name used commonly by Jews and rarely, if ever, by Gentiles, this is further evidence that Bernhard was of Jewish origin. His wife Augusta Friedlander was Jewish.

18 years after his arrival in South Africa, Louis described himself as being "... of the Protestant Religion." It would appear that this former member of *Tikvath Israel* had altered his beliefs - maybe to fit in better with the elevated members of the colonial society whom he met in Cape Town. However, Louis's daughter Johanna Mosenthal was buried many years later in Willesden Jewish Cemetery. Louis's nephew Richard makes no mention of Jewish background in his detailed autobiography. Following Disraeli's example, I imagine that this was not a feature that a member of a family which was moving into the upper echelons of late Victorian British society wished to publicise. Charles and Richard Goldmann exemplify the acculturation or assimilation that many Jews exhibited not only in 19th century Britain but also in Germany and France.

The story of the Goldmann family from Breslau describes a German Jewish family that emigrated to a British Colony before the Jews were emancipated in Germany. In their new home they were able to enrich themselves, and also to return something by participating in the administration of the country (by becoming Justices of the Peace and members of Parliament etc.) - something that would have been denied to them, as Jews, in the German lands. That Bernhard and Louis were still German at heart is shown by their choice of Germany as their place of retirement. Their friend Godfrey Sichel was unusual for German Jews of his generation who ventured out to the Cape - he did not retire to his native land. The Goldmanns' children, all born in South Africa, did not feel allegiance to Germany. This is clear from the services that they rendered to the British Empire.

References

In addition to the specific sources cited in the list of numbered notes, I have made extensive use of the following:

- *Merchant Pioneers*, by D. Fleischer & A. Caccia, published by Jonathan Ball: Johannesburg, 1983.
- Documents from the National Archives of South Africa (Cape Town depository).
- *The Jews in South Africa*, by G Saron & L Hotz, publ. by Oxford University Press: Cape Town, 1955.
- The *Times* Newspaper (London).
- The *London Gazette*.
- Various volumes of *Who was Who*, publ. by A&C Black: London.

NOTES

- ¹ Henry Bergmann (1831-1866): his story is described in my article in *Stammbaum*, issue **25**, 2003.
- ² For more about the Mosenthals, see *Merchant Pioneers*, by D. Fleischer & A. Caccia,, published by Jonathan Ball, Johannesburg, 1983.
- ³ From documentary information kindly provided by Harold Hodes.
- ⁴ See *Argonauts of the Rand*, by D S Preller, publ. by Central News Agency: Johannesburg, 1935.
- ⁵ *A South African remembers*, by R Goldmann, publ. by Cape Times Ltd., Cape Town, 1947. R(ichard) Goldmann was one of Bernhard Goldmann's sons, and his book is the source of much of the information about Bernhard's branch of the family.
- ⁶ See R Goldmann, page 6.
- ⁷ See article on G Sichel in *Southern African Dictionary of National Biography*, by E Rosenthal, publ. by F. Warne: London, 1966.
- ⁸ See NASA: KAB/MOOC/6/9/352/1138 1896.
- ⁹ See Harry's obituary in the *London Times*, 13th Jan., 1915.
- ¹⁰ See the article by H Hodes and myself in *Shemot*, March 2006, Volume 14, No. 1.
- ¹¹ Alice has the name 'Johanna' as does her cousin, the daughter of Louis Goldmann.
- ¹² Dictionary of National Biography.
- ¹³ Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915) was a leading microbiologist who won the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1908 (see: http://nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/medicine/laureates/1908/ehrlich-bio.html).
- ¹⁴ Edwin's research also provided some of the earliest experimental evidence for the existence of the blood-brain barrier.
- ¹⁵ Most of my information about the de Sarigny family comes from Sandi de Sarigny.

¹⁶ The Jameson Raid, which was supposed to have been an attempt to topple the leader of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger, started on 29th, Dec., 1895 (see for example: <http://www.sahistory.org.za/pages/specialprojects/anglo-boer-wars/jameson-raid.htm>).

¹⁷ See *London Times*, 3rd Aug., 1895.

¹⁸ For much information about the Bavarian-born Sigmund Neumann and his extensive involvement in South African gold, see *The Randlords*, by G Wheatcroft, publ. by Weidenfeld & Nicholson: London, 1985.

¹⁹ See *London Times*, 4th Feb, 1892.

²⁰ See <http://www.bfi.org.uk/nftva/catalogues/catalogue/2>

²¹ *With General French and the Cavalry in South Africa* by CS Goldmann, publ. by Macmillan: London, 1902,

²² See:

http://angloboerwar.com/Other/iln/iln_189912.htm .

²³ See *London Times*, 5th Sept., 1903. Compulsory National Service was introduced in the UK just before the Second World War, and was ended in the early 1960s.

²⁴ See Saron & Hotz.

ABRAHAM LAZARUS BLOCK FROM SPRING IN ETERNITY: A FAMILY SAGA

Part 2

Ora Hirshfeld

Ora was born in Israel and spent her childhood in Kenya. She has written a book about her family – Spring in Eternity: A Family Saga. The chapter about her grandfather Abraham Lazarus Block and his contribution to Kenya is reprinted here with permission.

In Part 1 (See: SA-SIG Newsletter, December 2007, Volume 8, Issue 2) we saw Ora's great grandfather Samuel leave Russia in 1891 for South Africa with the intention of sending for his wife Ettel and family once he was established. Ettel and her children were left alone but after a short while her sister Fanny Sinson who was married to a Rabbi, arranged for them to move to a house nearer to her own. Once Fanny's sons were approaching army age, the family decided to move to Leeds in England taking Ettel and her children with them.

Abraham was not happy in Leeds and decided to join his father in South Africa. While in South Africa, he attended a lecture given by the British Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, which changed his life. Chamberlain spoke about a new colony called British East Africa where they were eager for new settlers. Abraham raised the necessary funds for a trip to this new colony and arrived there in the middle of 1903.

In 1913 Abraham had accumulated enough money to travel and decided to visit the Holy Land.

The story continues:

From his own writings, Abraham says:

“My first inclination was to see the Holy Land, and I arrived there in November 1913. To my surprise I saw the first aeroplane. It was piloted by a French man.”

He goes on to describe his travels in Europe: Hungary, Austria, Rumania, and then decides to return home via Palestine.

The second version: Family lore has it that when Abraham was setting out on his journey, as he was

about to get on the boat at Mombasa, he happened to meet three young men speaking Hebrew or Yiddish, who were disembarking, Abraham fell into conversation with them, and told them of his plans to visit Europe. “Why don't you go to Palestine?” said the three young men, and it seems they persuaded him to do so, gave him the addresses of their families in Rishon le Zion, and hastily wrote letters for him to deliver ... One of these young men was David Tulipman. The voyage took Abraham through the newly constructed Suez Canal. Disembarking at Port Said (Egypt), he took a train across the northern Sinai desert via Gaza, until he reached Rechovot, where he left the train and continued his journey by local transport – probably a horse-drawn carriage (known as a diligence).

Thus after a few weeks, Abraham arrived in Rishon on a Friday afternoon, and soon found the Tulipman family home, right next door to the main synagogue. On hearing his story, Alexander and Batsheva Tulipman invited him to stay for Shabbat. The Tulipmans had five daughters and one son, David. One daughter was already married, and the family story goes that the next daughter Sarah opened the door for him, but his eye fell on a younger daughter, Rachel. Father Tulipman told him in no uncertain terms, that Sarah was the next one to be married. So Abraham had no choice but to court Sarah, and eventually proposed marriage to her. He continued on his European trip, telling the family he would return to claim his bride. They were not sure whether he would, but return he did, and he and Sarah were married. There is a family story that he had been ‘betrothed’ to a young lady in Leeds, and he obviously had to deal with this if he wanted to marry Sarah. He went to England and the matter was settled amicably, even though we were told that on future occasions when he visited the United Kingdom he always visited his ‘Rosie’.

While he was in Rishon, Abraham went to the Great Synagogue there, and because he spoke only Yiddish and English (not Hebrew) he was directed to sit next to Tzvi Hirshfeld – who spoke perfect English. Little did they know that many years later, their children would marry each other!



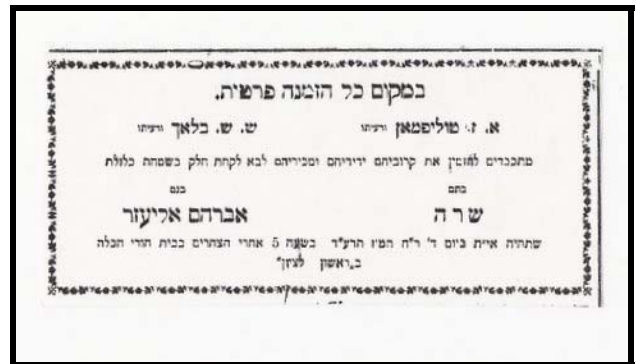
Samuel Block

The young couple arrived in Kenya, and what a culture shock it must have been for Sarah! Not that Rishon was so modern, but compared to Kenya! Sarah came with a trousseau – she was a wonderful seamstress, she knitted and crocheted. One can only imagine the ‘home’ Abraham brought her to – probably some sort of structure with a corrugated iron roof – and the floor – maybe cement, but possibly mud...

Being well-to-do Abraham did what he could to make her life more comfortable but there is no doubt she was unhappy at the beginning, particularly because she was extremely fastidious and house proud, and – if there were such a thing – would have taken the first plane home! Soon after their arrival, the First World War was declared, and Abraham left his new bride on the dairy farm with his parents in Limuru, while he signed up with the East African Mounted Rifles. He saw quite a lot of action during the war. Sarah was already pregnant when he left, and in June 1915, Abraham requested compassionate leave to be with his wife when their first child was born; this was granted, and my mother, Rita, the second¹ Jewish child born in East Africa came into the world.



Wedding of Sarah Tulipman and Abraham Block. On the front on the steps, the bride's sisters. Next to the bride, her mother Batsheva. To the left behind the groom, the bride's father. Behind the couple, with beard, the bride's grandfather Alexander Dockelman. Behind the bride, her elder sister Rivka. Old lady with the scarf, the bride's grandmother Itta Dockelman.



Wedding invitation of Sarah Tulipman and Abraham Block

¹ The first Jewish child was born to Abraham's sister Lily, who had married Simon Haller in 1913.



Abraham and Sarah Block

Abraham tried to extend his compassionate leave, but failed, and had to return to the war. He joined his unit in – as he describes it – “*that dreadful place Dar es Salaam.*” From there his unit advanced to Morogoro, where he contracted malaria and black water fever. Not many people survive black water fever and only through “... *the will power to live, I came through it.*” He was transferred by the Red Cross to the hospital at Mombasa, where he lay for a month, before being transferred to a hospital in Nairobi, where he spent another three weeks. Eventually he was discharged from the army as an invalid, and it still took him months to recover.

At first he joined Sarah and little Rita on the farm at Limuru; once he was well enough, he had to re-start his life. The family expanded with the birth of two sons, Jack in 1916 (named after a brother of my grandmother who had died in infancy) and Eddie (Tubby) in 1919. An amusing story surrounds the registration of Tubby’s birth. Apparently my grandfather was not around and my grandmother sent a Ukrainian friend called Eddie Rubin to register the birth for her. Eddie did not understand English very well, and when the clerk asked him for the name (meaning the name of the newborn baby) Eddie replied with his own name. Thus my uncle’s name in all official records is Eddie Rubin

Block. But he was always known by his nickname, Tubby – because as a child he was – tubby! Eventually, when my mother was twelve, another daughter, Ruth, was born.

Abraham decided to start a dairy farm near Nairobi, and to start off, purchased a large herd of cows from Lumbuwa and a fourteen-acre farm which included a small house, for the sum of 900 pounds. This was in the area of Parklands, which today is part of the city of Nairobi. The dairy farm was called ‘Devonshire Dairy’.

Block’s first year was very successful, the milk being supplied to individuals in old whiskey bottles! Deliveries took place with a mule and cart, and Grandfather was the first European “*to supply fresh milk to the door at 20 cents a bottle.*” According to my Aunt Ruth, my grandmother helped with the deliveries, driving the cart!

Life was very hard for my grandmother; my grandfather was often away doing other business deals, leaving her alone with the children. As well as the dairy farm, they had a plot of land where they grew vegetables, which my grandmother supervised, growing the produce and selling it at the market in Nairobi. She worked extremely hard and everyone in the family knew about it!

My mother was a sickly child, which added to the travails of my grandmother, who had no one of her own family to help her.

The farm prospered for two years until an epidemic broke out amongst the cows, and most were lost with East Coast fever and anthrax. Abraham decided that the whole farm was probably infected, moved and bought another farm and house in a ‘clean district’.

Because the education system was not yet developed in Kenya, once they reached a certain age, the three older children were all sent to boarding schools in England. When she was 12 years old, Rita was taken by her father to England to attend Mansfield College in Hove, Sussex. This was the only school for Jewish girls, and was attended by girls from England and many parts of the world. My mother always spoke very favourable of the director, Mrs. Hart, with whom she stayed during the school holidays. The school closed down during the Second World War. A couple of years after Rita went to England, Grandpa took Jack and Tubby there to attend Loughborough College in Leicester.

Nowadays this is a college of higher learning and not a boarding school. Travel not being what it is today the children did not return home till their schooling ended. I remember my Uncle Tubby in his later years bemoaning the fact that he did not see his mother for four years and that he did not even have a barmitzvah. When their formal schooling ended the children returned to Nairobi. Only my Aunt Ruth completed her education in Kenya, by which time there were schools of a high standard in the Colony.

After some years, my grandfather looked beyond dairy farms and agriculture. He became manager of *Bullows and Roy*, the department store in Nairobi, and eventually owned it. He also became the agent of various large companies in England, such as Lever Brothers, to import necessary merchandise before Kenya started producing its own. He owned a plot of land on what was called Sixth Avenue which, we are told, in 1927 he 'exchanged' for ownership of the already established Norfolk Hotel.

In the 1930's as Hitler's influence spread across Europe, many Jewish 'refugees' found a haven in British East Africa, and the established community set up committees and organizations to assist them – both for housing and employment. My grandfather was also involved in this charitable work. Abraham Block personally financed and guaranteed many of these new 'refugees'. He was also one of the nucleus of the new pioneers that set up the Jewish community and organized the building of the synagogue. He was an active and charitable congregant. Every year, till he passed away he was called upon to read the 'neila' service, which closes the Yom Kippur fast. At that time, when the refugees were coming, most of the available work in Kenya was in agriculture, whereas most of the newcomers were professionals or artisans. Most of them had to adapt themselves and were sent to work on farms.

Soon the winds of war were blowing. Jack had been on a journey to the Far East and had returned home from China just a few days before the Second World War started. Both young men immediately volunteered for military service, and became high ranking officers in their regiments. Tubby served in Asia and fought in Burma. He was awarded the Military Cross for bravery and, at the end of the war, went to Buckingham Palace, London to receive it from King George VI.

It was only after World War II that the country experienced an economic boom and those refugees who elected to stay in the country could develop in their own professions and trades.

Abraham Block also took advantage of the post-war boom, especially when he realized Kenya could become a popular tourist destination. In 1947 he purchased the New Stanley Hotel, which had replaced the original one – the very place for which he had sewn the mattresses all those years ago! By now, his two sons were in the business as well, and assisted him in building up the Block Hotel industry and the Block Estates. He had bought several farms and land over the years and these were all developed and managed by his sons.

My uncles Jack and Tubby married two sisters Doria and Valerie Beilis from Johannesburg, South Africa. They made their homes and raised their families in Nairobi. Jack and Doria had two children, Lyn and Jonathan, who both live in the United Kingdom today. Some years later, Jack and Doria adopted Elizabeth Ruben who had been orphaned. Lynn is married to Al Fuss and they have one daughter, Justine, married to Jason Alderwick. Jonathan is married to Henrietta Kirkpatrick. They have two children, Jack and Sarah. Elizabeth Ruben Block married David Hopkins; they made their home in Kenya and the United Kingdom, and have three sons – Mark, Jeremy and Samuel.

Valerie, Tubby's wife, died suddenly in 1955 when their son Jeremy was still an infant. Tubby married again some time later to Aino and they had two sons – Simon, who unfortunately died in infancy, and Anthony, who lives in San Diego, and has one son, Andrew. Jeremy, Tubby and Valerie's eldest son, still lives in Kenya. He is married to Caroline Fox, and they have one daughter, Valerie. Jeremy is also in farming and business in Kenya.

My Uncle Jack died in a fishing accident whilst on holiday in Chile in 1983 and Tubby passed away in 1996. Both are buried in Kenya.

Both my uncles were astute businessmen and followed in their father's footsteps developing the businesses, and they worked tirelessly during their lifetimes for many charities and non-governmental organizations. They were both influential in helping the newly elected government to function once Kenya obtained independence in 1961. I believe that Jack took it upon himself personally to ask the

president to grant permission for Israel to land her planes in Nairobi during the Entebbe episode in 1976. They are still well known and spoken about in superlatives in Kenya.

Ruth married Sol Rabb from Cape Town in 1948. Whilst serving in the army during World War 11, Sol's regiment passed through Nairobi, and like many other young soldiers he was entertained by the Blocks. The visit was obviously a memorable one and once the war was over contact was remade and a romance blossomed. Their wedding at the Norfolk Hotel is one of my vivid childhood memories. Sol and Ruth still live in Kenya, spending some months of the year in the United Kingdom. Sol is a chartered accountant, and in later years worked in the Block business. They have three children – Leigh, Geraldine and Nicolas.

Leigh is a pediatrician in the Midlands in the United Kingdom. He is married to Celia Meeham; they have seven children: Matthew, Rosanna, Benjamin, Nicolas, Miriam, James and Harriet, and another child Daisy died while still a baby. Geraldine and Nicolas both still live in Nairobi.

Geraldine is married to Martin Dunford, who is in the restaurant and tourist business in Kenya. They have three sons; Robert, Jason and David. Jason and David are champion swimmers and represent Kenya in world championships.

I have eight first cousins on my mother's side of the family.

Abraham died in his Norfolk Hotel in 1965, his widow, Sarah fifteen years later. They are both buried in the Jewish cemetery in Nairobi.



Block Family ca. 1929. (L to R) Sarah holding Ruth. Standing: Rita, Tubby, Jack, Abraham



Four generations ca 1938: (l to r) Rita Hirshfeld, Sarah Block, Batsheva Tulipman. Ora sitting in the front



Ruth Block and Sol Rabb's wedding 1948

(l to r) Chaim Rabinowitz (Sol's twin brother), Hanah Abramowitz (née Tulipman), Naomi Abramowitz, Yakov Hirshfeld, Doria Block, Lynn (Doria and Jack's daughter), Ora, Jack Block, Abraham Block, Tubby Block, bride and groom, Sarah Block. L. Kaplan, Arthur Haller, Rita Hirshfeld, Judith Abramowitz, Nehemia Abramowitz. In front (l to r) Eallan, Theo and Henry (Tzvi) Hirshfeld.



Abraham and Sarah Block ca. 1959/60

BENONI JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Local Jews Celebrate 100 Years In Benoni

First published in the Benoni City Times, Friday, August 24, 2007, and is reprinted here with permission

The local Jewish community, together with the United Hebrew Institutions (UHI) of Benoni, held their centenary celebrations at the Woburn Avenue Synagogue on Sunday.

Although the first Jews arrived in Benoni in 1892, it wasn't until 1907 that the first committee of the Benoni Jewish Congregation was formed, making 2007 their official 100th birthday.

Some of the first Jews to settle in Benoni between 1892 and 1896 were the Ginsberg, Levy, Meyers and Bloch families.

The Jewish residents conducted their daily services at the Benoni Hotel, now named the Chimes Hotel, until 1907, when the first High Holy Day services were held in Stone's Hall, in Prince's Avenue.

A fundraising committee was launched and, with the help of a strong women's organisation, the first synagogue was built in Woburn Avenue in 1908.

In 1924, members of the community began to press for the establishment of one central body to conduct all the affairs of the congregation. A meeting attended by more than 100 people was held on October 12, 1924, in the Woburn Avenue Synagogue and five organisations, The Jewish Helping Hand, the Benoni Hebrew School Committee, the Benoni Hebrew Building Fund Committee, the Benoni Hebrew Congregation and the Benoni *Gemilloth Chessed* were amalgamated and became known as the United Hebrew Institutions of Benoni.

The Jewish community grew rapidly and the old synagogue became too crowded during services. A new synagogue became a necessity and, at a special general meeting in March, 1929, the council was instructed to proceed with the building of a new *shul*.

Fundraising began and in 1930, the Park Street site was purchased for 1,000 pounds. Building started

in 1932 and, in April, 1933, Chief Rabbi Dr J L Landau laid the foundation stone.

Plans were then set in motion for the building of a new Hebrew Centre adjoining the new synagogue and, in 1954, the Hebrew Centre, consisting of a hall, classrooms and a nursery school, was opened by the then president of the UHI, the late Harry Tucker.

JEW'S ARE HONOURED FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOCIETY

During the centenary celebrations of the Benoni Jewish Community, last Sunday, several prominent local Jews were honoured for their contributions to society. One of these, the Rev Yoav Raanan, was the spiritual leader of Benoni from 1994 to 2005, and he also had several outstanding accomplishments in the sporting field.

Yoav Raanan was born in Cairo in 1928 and, by the age of 11, had made a name for himself as a champion diver in Egypt. He was awarded a medal by King Farouk, for winning the Egyptian Junior Diving Championships in 1941.

Another of these well-known men was actor David Dancig. Dancig had been an amateur actor in Poland before moving to South Africa, where he staged his first play at a small theatre in Bunyan Street. He was asked by members of the Jewish community to give more concerts. Dancig agreed and a stage was built for him in the Hebrew Hall, where he entertained crowds in Yiddish for over 50 years.

Founder of *Computicket*, Percy Tucker was one of the guests of honour on Sunday. Tucker, a Benoni High School Matriculant, obtained his B.Com degree from Wits and, in 1954, started Show Service, South Africa's first theatre and reservation office. In 1971 he developed Show Service into *Computicket*. These are just a few of the Benoni Jewish community members who make an impact on the history of South Africa.

A TALE OF TWO SHULES

Ivor Kosowitz

First published in The Maccabean on 30 November 2007 and is reprinted here with permission.*

It was the best of times and the worst of times. This was South Africa in the 1950s and '60s. Growing up in Cape Town was for the Jewish community a Golden Age. For South Africa, it was the height of the Apartheid Era. *Yiddishkeit* was all around us. It was like living in a *shtetl* in Poland, in London and Miami – all at the same time.

Most Jewish families came from Latvia and Lithuania. My late dad was from Lomza in Poland, which had an important Yeshiva and was a centre of Jewish learning. However, Cape Town Jewry was founded by English Jews in the 1860s. The main *shule* was, and still is, the Gardens *Shule*. This was based on the British services and liturgy. Many rabbis and cantors came from Britain. The choir was the best in the city. One of our most honoured rabbis was Professor Israel Abrams.

Our summer holidays were spent at Muizenberg (Jewsenberg). Over Xmas, this seaside resort on the Indian Ocean was invaded by many Jews from Jo'burg. We had kosher hotels, and we had a "Snake Pit. Probably that is where the Scarborough Beach Snake Pit got its name from! Alas both "pits" are no longer in existence.

You can imagine the scene – hundreds of Jewish families squashed into a triangle area of about one kilometre all eating Polony Rye bread sandwiches loaded with chicken *shmaltz*. A favourite cool drink was "Canada Dry". Vendors came onto the beach to sell chocolate covered ice cream popsicles as well as peanuts in little bags.

Most functions, weddings, *Barmitzvahs*, etc. were held at Rosecourt, or at the Zionist Hall. Later, the more modern Cranston Hall was preferred. Cy Sacks and his band entertained us all with songs of the day as well as klezmer.

We also had one of the best Jewish-Zionist schools in the world, Herzlia. The headmaster was Meir Katz who did so much for Jewish Education. As well, there were all the Youth Movements – *Habonim*, *Bnei Akiva*, *Hashomer Hatzir*.

So with all this, situated in the city bowl, were 2 *shules* – The Vredehoek *Shule* and the Round *Shule*, also known as the Schoonder Street *Shule*. So this is the tale:

Both were founded by Lithuanian Jewry, initially in an area known as District Six. This is similar to North Perth, close to the city. With time, Jewish families moved further up the slopes of Table Mountain, and lived around these *shules* in roads such as Mill Street, and Maynard Street. District Six became the area where the Cape Coloured subsequently lived until the Apartheid government rezoned this area and forced hundreds of families out as part of the "Group Areas" Act.

The Vredehoek *Shule* was built in the 1930s. It had an innovative *Succah*-Hall as the roof could be wound open during *Succot*. In my time the rabbi was Rabbi Marcus and the *Chazen* was Cantor Lichterman, a Holocaust survivor.

The Round *Shule* was built in the early 1950s. It was a very modern design and was completely round. The *Chazen* there was Simcha Koussevitsky, one of the three famous brothers. This is the *shule* we belonged to. In time, I joined the choir there and sang with our famous cantor for 10 years. I counted recently, and about seven of us from that choir live in Australia, three of us sing in Noranda *Shule*! One of the rabbis there in my time was Rabbi Dushinsky.

The funny thing was that one of my best friends was Joel Lichterman, the son of the Cantor. In fact his dad taught me my *barmitzvah*, and we ended up having my *barmy* in the Vredehoek *Shule*. My mother's family were members there. Cantor Lichterman used to dig his elbow into your ribs, and exclaim the word "Grobakop" if you sang the wrong trop! Joel is now Cantor in a *Shule* in Denver, USA, with Selwyn Franklin as Rabbi.

In the late '60s and early 70s, the *shules* amalgamated but that did not last long. So for a while we sang in a mega choir, one *Shabbat* at one *shule* and the next at the other. When we were little, we would get our box of chocolates on *Simchat Torah* from the Round *Shule*, and run as fast as we could to Vredehoek *Shule*. Once there we slipped through a side door to join the line to get out slab of chocolate. The box from the Round *Shule* was carefully packed into our *tallis* bags!

1976 saw the start of the decline and exodus of South African Jewry. In time the Vredehoek Shule was sold. It still stands today, painted purple. It houses an antique furniture shop. Only about 4 years ago, the Round *Shule* was sadly demolished to make way for a Town House complex.

Nearby, in Maynard Street, was a small *shtetl* known as the Ponavitch *Shule*. This was the *shule* we did not go to.

Herzlia School has thrived with about 90% of Cape Town's Jewish youth being educated there today. There is still another *Shule*, known as the Sea Point or Marais Road *Shule*. At its peak, this was one of the largest communities in the world. In fact, the road we later lived in, London Road, had one of the highest Jewish populations in any one street, in the world. Arie Rand was the Cantor at this *shule* before coming to Perth.

So this was Cape Town of my youth. I am so thankful to have grown up in such a rich Jewish environment. It was a Golden Age!



The Vredehoek Shule was sold and now houses an antique furniture shop

* *Editor's Note: The Maccabean is the only Jewish Newspaper in Perth, West Australia.*

REVISITING MUIZENBERG *Latest Update*

First published in the Cape Jewish Chronicle, February 2008, and is reprinted here with permission



Thank you to those who responded to our initial request for information and photographs on your memories of Muizenberg. We are happy to inform you that the exhibition is making good progress.

Thank you to those who responded to our initial request for information and photographs on your memories of Muizenberg. We are happy to inform you that the exhibition is making good progress.

The writing of the script has begun and we hope to mount the exhibition at the Chief Rabbi Cyril Harris Community Centre in mid 2009 and thereafter at a venue in Cape Town. Writing the script, based largely on oral history, is a voyage of discovery in which your memories play an important role. Did you know, for example:

- that the Muizenberg Shul began in Nathan Guinsberg's home?
- that during the 1930s a breakaway *minyan* prayed in Tockar's Building (at that time the Elite Bio)?
- that a Jew, Isidore Hirsch, founded one of Muizenberg's earliest hotels, the Hirsch's Temperance Hotel?
- that he and his wife started out by selling refreshments at the Muizenberg station?

The scriptwriting so far includes:

- the historic factors that made Muizenberg into 'the Brighton of South Africa'
- Muizenberg's earliest hotels

- the history of the Muizenberg Shul
- Muizenberg's historic mile

Do you have any information on any of the above, or on Muizenberg's kosher hotels, or the so-called 'ghetto'? If so, please contact us.

We need your pictures to give 'personality' to the exhibition. We already have some wonderful photographs to illustrate the script, but if you have anything visual – a photograph or document – that you think is important, please let us know and we will make arrangements to have it scanned for the exhibition.

(Should you, by any chance, be visiting South Africa, please notify us in advance and bring the visual material with you, so that we can scan it).

Your individual impressions and memories are important to this exhibition and, if graphic and succinct enough, will be included verbatim. If you have a graphic description of living in or visiting Muizenberg, please type it up and send it to us.

We are also hoping to produce a film to accompany the exhibition and would welcome any video footage you may have (preferably not purely of family scenes, but footage that shows the background).

Email: memoriesofmuiz@gmail.com

Phone: (011) 728-8378 Fax: (018) 468-5895

Postal address:

P. O. Box 117, Klerksdorp 2570
South Africa

SURNAMES APPEARING IN THIS NEWSLETTER

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The numbers in brackets refer to the page numbers where the surname appears:

Abramowitz (14), Abrams (16), Alderwick (12), Baleson (2), Beilis (12), Beit (6), Bergmann (4, 5, 8), Block (3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15), Bosworth Smith (5), Bradlaugh (6), Caccia (8), Chamberlain (9), Cohen (2), Dancig (15), De Sarigny (5, 8), Dockelman (10,), Dunford (13), Dushinsky (16), Ehrlich (5, 8), Epstein (2), Fleischer (8), Fox (12), Franklin (16), Friedlander (4, 5, 7), Friedman (2), Fuss (12), Getz (2), Ginsberg (7, 15), Goldberg (2), Goldman (7), Goldmann (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), Gore-Brown (5), Guinsberg (17), Haller (10, 14), Harris (2, 17), Hart (2), Hirsch (17), Hirshfeld (3, 9, 14), Hodes (8), Hopkins (12), Horwitz (3), Hotz (8), Huebscher (2), Issroff (2), Kaplan (14), Katz (16), Kirkpatrick (12), Kosowitz (3, 16), Koussevitsky (16), Kruger (8), Landau (15), Lazarus (3, 9), Lerer (2), Levy (15), Lichterman (16), Lillienfeld (6), Marais (4), Marcus (16), Meeham (13), Meyers (15), Montgomery (4), Mosenthal (4, 5, 7, 8), Neumann (8), Ogus (2), Peel (6), Picard (5), Plen (2), Preller (8), Raanan (15), Rabb (13, 14), Rabinowitz (2, 14), Rand (17), Rhodes (5, 6,), Rosenthal (8), Ruben (12), Rubin (11), Sacks (16), Saron (8), Scholz (4), Segall (2, 3), Sichel (4, 7, 8), Sinson (9), Smith (5), Stuart (4), Tockar (17), Tucker (15), Tulipman (9, 13), Wernher (6), Yamey (3, 4).

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