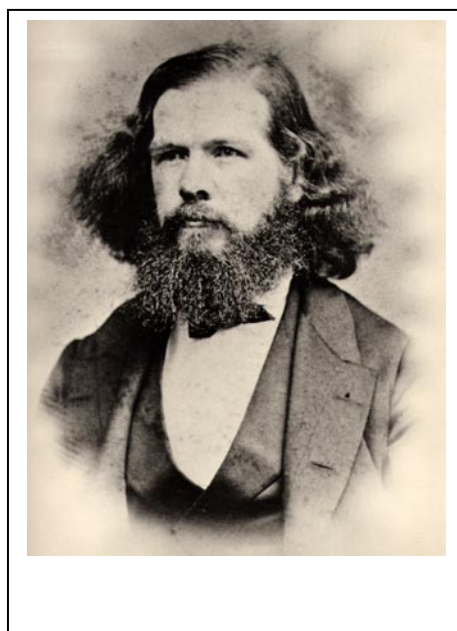


CATALOG
OF THE
BLEEK-LLOYD COLLECTION
IN THE
SCOTT FAMILY ARCHIVE

Patricia Scott Deetz



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Cover Illustrations

Wilhelm Bleek, 1868. Lawrence & Selkirk, 111 Caledon Street, Cape Town. Catalog Item #84.

Lucy Lloyd, 1880s. Alexander Bassano, London. Original from the Scott Family Archive sent on loan to the South African Library Special Collection May 21, 1993.

Dorothea Bleek, ca. 1929. Navana, 518 Oxford Street, Marble Arch, London W.1. Catalog Item #200.

Copies made from the originals by Gerry Walters, Photographer, Rhodes University Library, Grahamstown, Cape 1972.

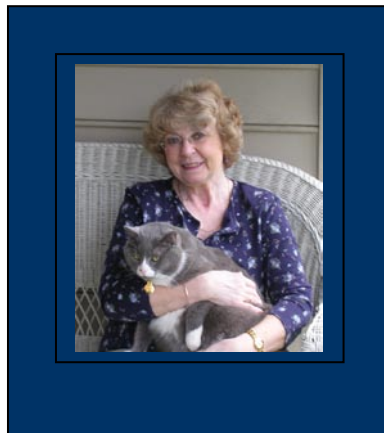
*For my Bleek-Lloyd and Bright-Scott-Roos Family, Past & Present
&
/A!kunta, //Kabbo, #Kasin, Dia!kwain, /Han#kass'o
and the other Informants
who gave Voice and Identity to their /Xam Kin,
making possible the remarkable Bleek-Lloyd Family
Legacy of Bushman Research*

About the Author

Patricia (Trish) Scott Deetz, a great-granddaughter of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek, was born at La Rochelle, Newlands on February 27, 1942. Trish has some treasured memories of Dorothea (Doris) Bleek, her great-aunt. "Aunt D's" study was always open for Trish to come in and play quietly while Aunt D was focused on her Bushman research. The portraits and photographs of //Kabbo, /Han#kass'o, Dia!kwain and other Bushman informants, the images of rock paintings and the South African Archaeological Society 's logo were as familiar to her as the family portraits.

Trish Deetz moved to Williamsburg from Charlottesville, Virginia in 2001 following the death of her husband James Fanto Deetz. They lived in Charlottesville from 1993-2000 where Jim was the Harrison Professor of Historical Archaeology at the University of Virginia. Trish worked with Jim as a researcher in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Virginia. After some years researching the official court records of Plymouth Colony (1620-1691) she and Jim co-taught five seminars on the historical ethnography of Plymouth Colony. With the help of their enthusiastic students Jim and Trish were able to write a realistic and factual account of the Plymouth Colony based on contemporary archaeology, cultural research and living history. *The Times of Their Lives: Life, Love and Death in Plymouth Colony* was published in November 2000 (New York: W.H. Freeman) xvi, 366p. Trish still works with Professor Chris Fennell, anthropologist and lawyer, hosting a web site that Chris created in 1998 after taking the Deetz Plymouth seminar at UVA. The Plymouth Colony Archive Project at the University of Virginia can be accessed at <http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/users/deetz/Plymouth>

Preparing this catalog of the Bleek-Lloyd Collection in the Scott Family Archive has been a challenge. In addition to publishing *Cataloguing Monographs* (Rhodes University Library, 1976) and a number of bibliographies on Black authors in the 1970s, and one on Bessie Head, co-authored with Susan Gardner (NELM, 1986), Trish co-authored *African Languages: a genetic and decimalized classification for bibliographic and general reference* with linguist Derek Fivaz (Boston, Mass., G.K. Hall, 1977). In so doing she continued, as the great granddaughter of Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek and great niece of Dorothea Bleek, a third generation of family involvement in the classification of African languages.



**Trish & Tocayo
Williamsburg, 2007**

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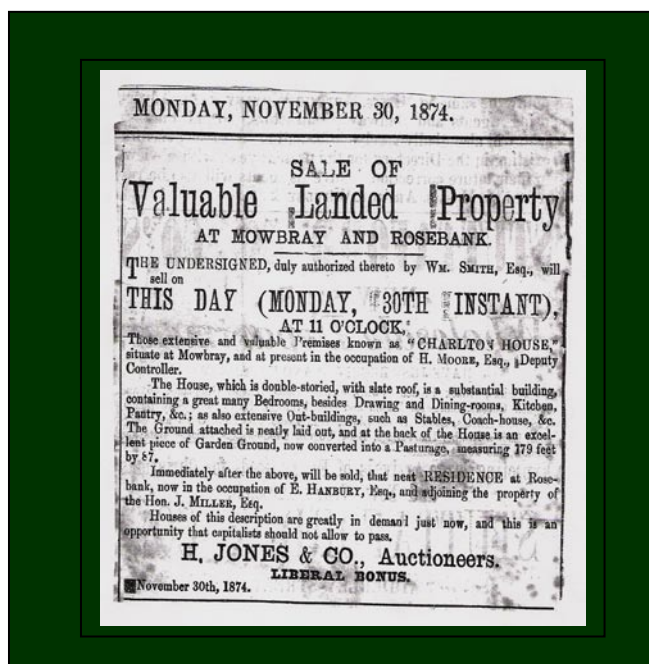
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PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

“The Bleek Collection at the University of Cape Town Libraries was donated over a number of years from 1936 to 1947 by Miss Dorothea Bleek, daughter of Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek, in whose honor the collection is named. Dorothea was at that time Honorary Reader in Bushman Languages at the University of Cape Town. Important material was also donated by Dr. Bleek’s granddaughter, Dr. K.M.F. Scott, now of Grahamstown, in 1948, during the 1950s, the 1960s and in 1988. A typescript of the *Bushman Dictionary* was donated by Professor J.A. Engelbrecht in 1961, and Dr. O. Spohr collected photographs of letters from various sources, including the Free Public Library, Auckland, New Zealand, the Killie Campbell Africana Library in Durban and the Ernst Haeckel Archive at Jena, Germany.”

Etaine Eberhard (1996:49)¹

This Catalog lists items in the possession of the direct descendants of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek through the marriage of their youngest daughter Wilhelmine (Helma) Henrietta Anna Bleek to Henry Hepburn Bright on June 3, 1909. The Bright’s eldest surviving daughter, Katharine Marjorie Frances (1913-1998) married Richard Thring Scott (1891-1951) on January 23, 1937. When Marjorie died in 1998 she left the large collection of family papers and albums that she inherited from the Bleek, Lloyd, Bright, Hepburn and Scott families to her younger daughter, Patricia Elena Scott Deetz. Although she is now the legal owner, the “Family Papers” are regarded, as they always have been, as a family trust and inheritance.

The Bleek-Lloyd Scott Family Archive consists of some of the more personal material that Scott did not feel it necessary to donate to the **Bleek Collection** (B.C.151) at the University of Cape Town Libraries. Her Bleek grandparents and Lucy Lloyd (Aunt Lucy) were an integral part of our family, held in great affection and respect. Dorothea Bleek (Aunt D) was her dearly loved aunt who was as much a part of the family as were her parents. So to part with all documents relating to them was not an option. Their research material was quite another matter. In 1936 Dorothea Bleek began the process of donating her father and aunt’s research material to the Jagger Library at UCT. After Dorothea’s death in June 1948 Marjorie and Dick Scott took on the responsibility of seeing that the dictionary was published. The same year all Dorothea’s remaining Bushman research material with the exception of her dictionary manuscript and anything required for proofreading and publication, was donated by her niece to the Bleek Collection. In February 1951 after her husband’s sudden death due to coronary thrombosis, Scott continued to co-ordinate the whole process until the dictionary was finally published in 1956, eight years after Bleek’s death. In 1963 Scott donated to the Bleek Collection at UCT ongoing correspondence and related material concerning the publication of D.F. Bleek’s monumental *A Bushman Dictionary* (New Haven, Conn. American Oriental Society, 1956). [xii], 773p.

¹Eberhard, Etaine, “Wilhelm Bleek and the Founding of Bushman Research.” In *Voices from the Past: /Xam Bushmen and the Bleek and Lloyd Collection*, edited by Janette Deacon and Thomas A. Dowson. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1996, pp. 49-65.

In 1962 Dr. O.H. Spohr, who was on the staff of the University of Cape Town's Jagger Library, published his bio-bibliography of Wilhelm Bleek.² With mounting interest by scholars in the Bleek-Lloyd Bushman legacy that really got underway in the 1970s a growing number of researchers began to contact Scott for Bleek-Lloyd information still in the Scott family archive. In addition to their linguistic and ethnographic records questions were being asked about the lives and attitudes of a family strikingly different from the majority of their colonial counterparts. In 1988 Scott donated some of the more personal Bleek-Lloyd items including the valuable personal correspondence between Wilhelm Bleek and Jemima Lloyd during the time of their courtship 1861-1862. The letters, together with some other personal correspondence, had previously, in 1963, been sent on loan to UCT to copy for their records together with a number of other letters, photographs and certificates.

In 1996 the **Lucy Lloyd Archive, Resource and Exhibition Centre (Llarec)** was established at the Michaelis School of Fine Art at the University of Cape Town. The research centre is directed by Pippa Skotnes, Professor of Fine Art, and was initially established "to house the **Miscast Archive**, a collection of images and documents which comprised part of a major exhibition curated by Pippa Skotnes (and dedicated to Lucy Lloyd) on the history of contact between Bushmen and other groups during the colonial era."³

In 1999, a year after Marjorie Scott's death at the age of 85, the importance of the Bleek Collection was recognized when *The Bleek Collections of San (Bushman) Studies* owned by the University of Cape Town and the South African Library (a smaller collection) were selected to be included on UNESCO's Memory of the World Register. The World Heritage List includes over 800 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage that the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value.⁴

Deetz continued to make material from the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive available to researchers from her home in Williamsburg, Virginia where all the family papers are now housed. From 1998 her correspondence was mainly with Skotnes in connection with the latter's research on Lucy Lloyd. It was during research for *Claim to the Country*⁵ that Skotnes raised the need for a catalog of all the Bleek-Lloyd material remaining in the Scott family archive. She offered to contribute from her personal research grant towards the cost of the time that would be needed for the organization, research and cataloging of the collection. Without this the project would not have been possible. To Carmel Schrire, Professor of Anthropology at Rutgers University, long-standing friend of my husband Jim Deetz (1930-2000) and then of mine, go special thanks and appreciation. Her interest in and advice on all matters relating to our Bleek-Lloyd family collection has been of the greatest value and assistance in moving the process forward. Dick Besnier, President of the Besnier Financial Group Inc., with whose company I have been since 2003, made the completion of the catalog possible through his agreement to the reduction of my work-week to four days and then giving a generous grant of some paid leave in July 2007.

² Spohr, Otto H. *Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek: A bio-bibliographical sketch*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Libraries, 1962. viii, 78p.

³ www.lloydbleekcollection.uct.ac.za/dynapage.jsp?id=23 10.21.2006. See also *Miscast: Negotiating the Presence of the Bushmen*, edited by Pippa Skotnes. Rondebosch: University of Cape Town Press, 1996. 383p. The magnificently illustrated volume contains 30 essays by scholars in widely ranging fields that include Fine Art, History of Art, Rock Art, Anthropology, Archaeology, History, Ethnomusicology, Literature, Linguistics, Comparative Religion and Zoology.

⁴ www.unesco.org/webworld/nominations/en/south_africa/southafricanom.htm

⁵ Skotnes, P. *Claim to the Country: The Archive of Lucy Lloyd and Wilhelm Bleek*. Johannesburg & Cape Town: Jacana. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 2007. 388p, illus. Includes DVD, "The Digital Bleek and Lloyd."

While working on the catalog, commenced in February 2007, I have had great support, interest and encouragement from my family in South Africa – my sister Marjorie Anne Roos and her husband Dr. Johan Roos, my niece Joy Sephton and nephew Andrew Roos, both of Johannesburg. In Milton Keynes, England my nephew Robin Roos and his wife Cathy have also been fully supportive and actively interested. In Germany, my cousin Klaus Eckert, Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek’s great grandson through their daughter May’s marriage to Albert Jaeger, has helped with translation and proofreading German transcriptions. Kelley Deetz, one of my Deetz daughters, took a break from her doctoral research at the Rockefeller Library in Colonial Williamsburg to edit with great expertise a couple of sections and would have certainly improved the whole Catalog given time! Particular thanks go to children’s book illustrator David Cutting and his wife Carol who works closely with him, and artist Gulay Berryman for their insights into the graphic presentation of the illustrations. Time prevented their full implementation and the Catalog with any remaining errors is fully my own responsibility. My friends and neighbors in Williamsburg have given me understanding, time and space to work on the catalog that has also made its completion possible. Finally, special thanks to my friends John and Jean Janson, who could be members of our own family in the lively interest they have shown in the Bleek-Lloyd family saga. They have shared with me the excitement and fascination of working with our family archive as I have discovered fresh angles, insights and new connections between people, events, times and places.



**Pair of Blue Glass Vases
Sent with Lucy Lloyd on *The Waldensian*, October 1862
by John and Marie Sanderson as a wedding gift
for Jemima Lloyd & Wilhelm Bleek**

Lucy Lloyd survived the wreck of the Natal Mail Steamer, *The Waldensian*, when it ran onto a reef in Struis Bay on the night of October 13, 1862. She was *en route* to Cape Town for the Bleek-Lloyd wedding. Towards the end of her letter to her sisters Fanny and Julia Lloyd she wrote:

“ . . . & my best love to the dear Sanderson’s by a strange chance their vases for dear Jemmie were floated up in my box . . . ”

Bredasdorp, Oct. 15, 1862

The blue glass vases, treasured by the family for close to 150 years, are currently in the possession of Marjorie Scott’s elder daughter, Anne Roos, Port Alfred, Cape. They are an

exquisite reminder of the far greater treasure saved that night, the life of Lucy Lloyd, without whom the Bleek-Lloyd Collection as we know it today would not exist.

**Bleek 19th Century
Flame Mahogany Secretary**



“ Secretary – belonged to Mother and Vater – bought secondhand – came to Helma at Mother’s death.”

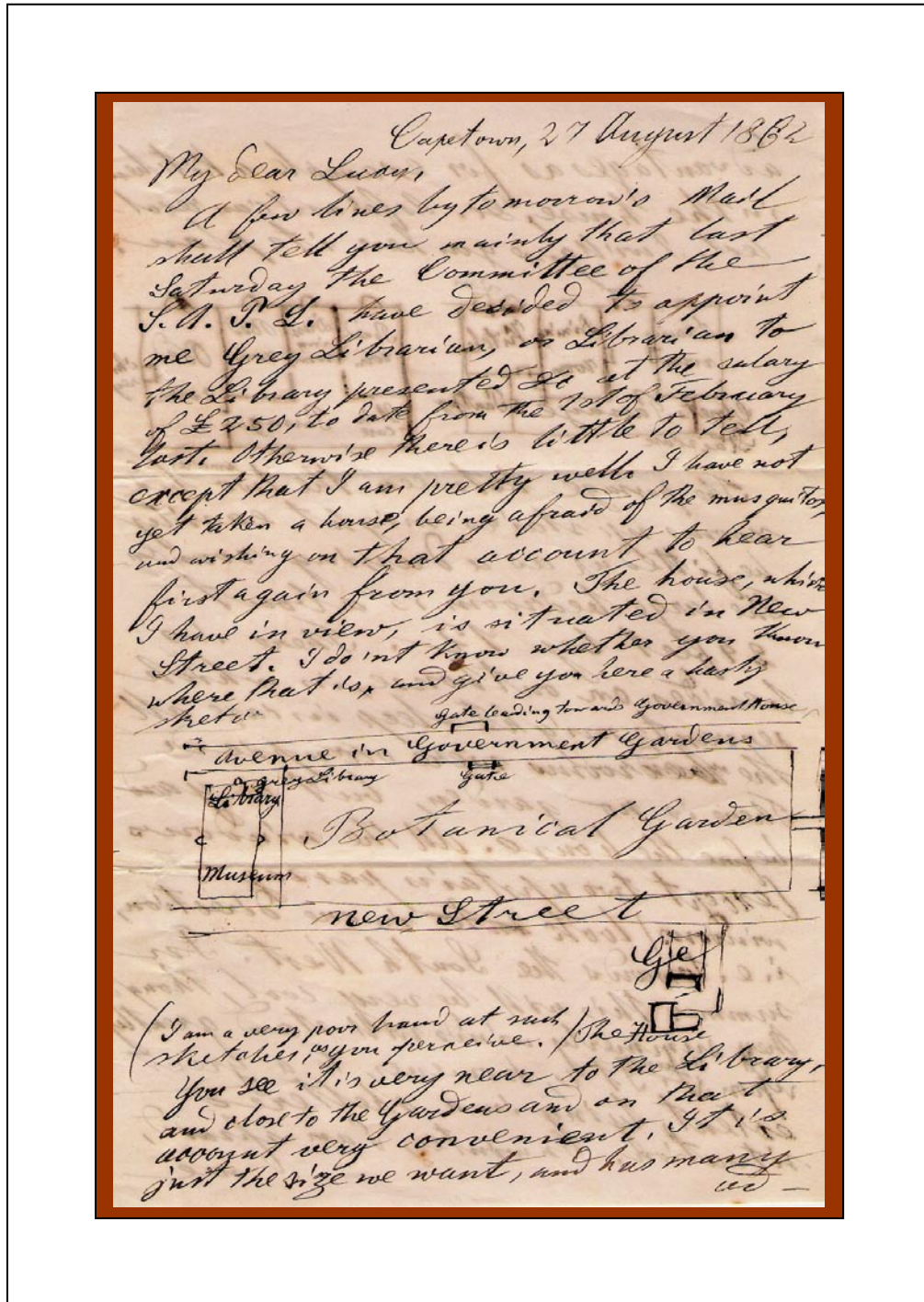
Note by Helma Bright in a small red notebook among the Bright Papers that lists the contents of the Bright-Bleek family home, La Rochelle, Newlands. The Secretary housed the Bleek-Lloyd, Bright and Hepburn Papers and other family memorabilia from at least 1926 through 1998. It is currently in the possession of Andrew Richard Roos of Johannesburg, one of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek’s great-great grandsons.

Catalog
of the
Bleek-Lloyd Collection
in the
Scott Family Archive

Cited as
Bleek-Lloyd Scott Family Archive Catalog 2007

FACSIMILE

Letter from Wilhelm Bleek to Lucy Lloyd, Cape Town August 27, 1862, p. 1
Item #18



Bleek describes to Lucy Lloyd the house in New Street, Cape Town that he is considering renting and provides a sketch to show its excellent position adjacent to the Botanical Gardens, Museum and Library.

CATALOG
OF THE
BLEEK – LLOYD COLLECTION
IN THE
SCOTT FAMILY ARCHIVE

Catalog Compiled by Patricia Scott Deetz¹
Williamsburg, Virginia
2007

SECTION I

Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek
(March 8, 1827 – August 17, 1875)

&

Jemima Charlotte Bleek (born Lloyd)
(May 23, 1837 – October 26, 1909)

(A) **Manuscript and Printed Material**

1. **Bleek, Michael. 1686**
Q.D.B.V. Asina Bileami Loqvens Sive Exemplum Cavsa Obidentialis Efficientis & vod. In Florentissimi Svsatens Gymnasii Avditorio Majori, Svb Præsidio M. Joh. Gosvv. Friderici, G.P.C.R. Publicæ Placidæqve Doctorvm Disqvisitioni Svbmittit Michael Bleek, Hattneggensis Auctor et Respondens. Ad Diem XIII. Sept. A.R.S. M DC LXXXVI. Svsati, Typis Vtzianis. 22 leaves, quarto.
2. **Bleek, Wilhelmvs. 1752**
Dissertation Theologica Exegetica Posterior de Gratia Iehovæ Ad Coelvm Pertingente AD α' ρ π ιιι Ad Psalmvm XXXVI. 6. Qvam Adnvente Svpremo Nvmine Pvblicæ Disqvisitioni Svmttvnt Præses PETRVS Ianssen S. Theol. D. Eivsdemqve et Hist. Eccles. Prof. P.O. et Defendens Wilhelmvs Bleek Gladbachio Ivliacvs. D. III Ianvarii MDCCLII. H.L.Q.S. Dvisbvrgi ad Rhenvm Typis Ioh. Seb. Stravbii Vniv. Typogr. 18 leaves, quarto.
In envelope addressed to Dr. Wilhelm Bleek, Curator fur Sir George Grey Library, in Par Capstadt in Súdafrika. Mailed from München 4 Aug. [1871]
3. **Bleek, Wilhelm Heinrich Emmanuel. Copy of Baptismal Register, 1827**
Copy in German of Register from the Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche recording the baptism of Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek on 29 April 1827, Register No. 184, 1827. Copy dated Berlin, 11 October 1875.
1 folio leaf.

¹ Patricia Scott Deetz is a great-granddaughter of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek, great-great niece of Lucy Lloyd and great niece of Dorothea Bleek. Second daughter of Dr. Katharine Marjorie Frances Scott (born Bright) and Richard Thring Scott, Deetz was born at La Rochelle, Newlands, on 27 February 1942. She moved to Virginia, USA in 1993 where she married James Fanto Deetz (1930-2000) a leading anthropologist, considered one of the founders of historical archaeology in America.

4. **Bonn. Zeugnis der Reife für den Zögling des Gymnasiums zu Bonn.² Aug. 29, 1845**
Certificate of courses completed at the Gymnasium by “Wilhelm Bleek aus Berlin . . . Dated Bonn, 29 August, 1845. Signed and sealed by the Königliche Prüfungs-Commission.
1 sheet, 15½ x 19 inches. Folded, printed on three sides.
Pre-printed certificate completed by hand. Bears two original wax seals on third page.
5. **Bonn. Königlich Preussische Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Bonn.
April 7, 1848**
Certificate issued by the “Rector und Senat der Königlich Preussischen Universität zu Bonn” to Wilhelm Bleek “geboren zu Berlin” [registered at the Gymnasium on?] 20th October 1845. There is an official seal printed on the last page. The document is 7th April 1848 and bears the signatures of the Rector and Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy. It is “Nr. 10,033.”
4p. folio.
Certificate is a standard printed form with handwritten insertions in the blank spaces. The second and third pages, however, contain manuscript lists what appear to be 23 courses completed during five semesters, 1845/46, 1846, 1846/47, 1847, 1847/48. It appears to be an official recognition of Bleek’s Gymnasium studies. The pages are stitched into a cover bearing a handwritten inscription referring to “Stud. Theologiae Evangelicae . . . Wilhelm Bleek.”
6. **Berlin. Universitatis Fridericae Guillelmae Berolinensis. May 6, 1848**
Certificate in Latin issued to Bleek dated 6 May, 1848.
Bears printed university seal.
1 leaf, 20 x 16 inches.
7. **Berlin. Königlich Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Berlin. Rector and Senate.
April 30, 1849**
Certificate issued to Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek.
4 folio pages.
Reference is made to an earlier educational certificate from Bonn dated 6 May 1848. The certificate lists what appear to be two semesters in 1848 and 1848/49 and the courses completed. Dated 30 April 1849. Bears printed university seal and signatures. Printed certificate completed by hand. Most of pp. 2 and 3 are scored through and intentionally left blank.
8. **Bonn. Königlich Preussische Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Bonn.
May 11, 1849**
Printed certificate in Latin issued “Vir praenobilissimus Guilmus Henricus Immanuel Bleek, Rhenanus, Studiosus f.s.Theologiae evangelieue “ [this is inserted by hand].
Dated May 11, 1849. Bears printed seal.
1 leaf, 15 x 21½ inches.
9. **Bonn. Königlich Preussische Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Bonn.
Rector and Senate. June 2, 1851**
Certificate issued by “Rector und Senat der Königlich Preussischen Universität zu Bonn” to Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek “geboren zu Berlin” . . . on June 2, 1851.
4 folio pages.
The certificate is a standard printed form with handwritten insertions in the blank spaces. It lists four semesters spent by Bleek at the University of Bonn in 1849, 1849/50, 1850, 1851 and the 15 courses completed during this time.

² According to the biographical notes on Wilhelm Bleek attributed to his daughter Dorothea F. Bleek (Item #170 below) Bleek “went to the classical gymnasium [in Bonn] and studied for three years at the university there. First he studied theology, then philology, devoting himself chiefly to Hebrew grammar and its comparison with Arabic. He finished his studies at Berlin, where he worked under Lepsius.”

There is an official seal printed on the last page that is dated by hand 2nd June 1851 and bears the signatures of the Rector and the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy.

The 4 folio pages are stitched into a cover bearing a handwritten inscription: “. . . Stud. theol. evang. et philos. . . . Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek aus Bonn.”

10. [Bonn. Königlich Preussische Rheinische Friedrich Wilhelm Universität zu Bonn.]

Aug. 6, 1851

Printed notice of the Public Defense of his doctoral thesis by W.H.I. Bleek. August 6, 1851.

1 leaf, 22 x 17½ inches.

Three copies. One is rolled, in good condition. The other two are folded, one has extensive fold damage, the other only a little.

11. Bleek, Wilhelm. Doctoral dissertation, Aug. 6, 1851

De Nominum Generibus Linguarum Africae Australis, Copticae, Semiticarum Aliarumque Sexualium. Scripsit et Ad Summos in Philosophia Honores Auctoritate Amplissimi

Philosophorum Ordinis in Universitate Fridericia Guilelmia Rhenana.

Rite Impetrandos Una Cum Sententiis Controversis. Die VI. Mensis Augusti Anni MDCCCLI.

Publice Defendet **Guilemus Bleek**, Bonnensis.

Adversariorum Partes Suscipient:

Georgius Bunsen., Sem. Phil. Sod. Nuper Ord.

Erwinus Nasse, Phil. Doctor Renunciandus.

Woldemarus Harless, Sem. Phil. Sod. Nuper Ord.

Bonnae: Formis Caroli Georgii.

iv, 60 [2] p. octavo.

Hard bound copy of Bleek's doctoral dissertation in Latin. Inscribed by Bleek inside the front cover:

Avo carissimo d.d. Guilelmus Bleek grati pirque[?] animi ergo.

12. Bleek, Philippus Christianus. Doctoral dissertation, Aug. 14, 1851

De Amputationis Methodi per Loborum Conformationem Peractae Commodis.

Scripsit et Ad Summos in Medicina et Chirurgia Honores Auctoritate Amplissimi Medicorum

Ordinis in Universitate Fridericia Guilelmia Rhenana. Rite Impetrandos.

Una Cum Sententiis Controversis. Die XIV. Mensis Augusti Anni MDCCCLI.

Publice Defendet **Philippus Christianus Bleek**, Bonnensis.

Adversariorum Partes Suscipient:

Carolus Walter, Med. et Chir. Doct. Pract.

Eberhardus Jung, Med. et Chir. Doct.

Franciscus Simrock, Med. et Chir. DDS.

Bonnae: Formis Caroli Georgii.

[i], 26 [2]p. octavo.

Philipp Christian Bleek was born on April 18, 1828, a year after his brother Wilhelm. It is remarkable that the brothers both defended their doctoral theses eight days apart, Wilhelm's in Philology and Philipp in Medicine and Surgery.

13. Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft. Membership Nomination, Oct. 1, 1852

[Certificate nominating “Herrn Dr. phil. Bleek, Bonn” to full membership of the Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft according to Statute § 12., October 1st 1862.]

Die Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft ernennt nach § 12. ihrer Statuten Herrn. Dr. phil.

BLEEK Bonn zu ihrem ordentlichen Mitgliede worüber gegenwärtige Urkunde mit dem Siegel

der Gesellschaft ausgestellt wird. Im Auftrage des Vorstandes die Geschäftsführer. [Four

signatures follow]:

Dr. Fr. Aug. Arnold in Halle

Dr. Th. Haarbrucker in Halle

Dr. R. Anger in Leigzig
Dr. H. Brockhaus in Leipzig.
Halle und Leipzig . . . 1^{stere} October 1852.
1 sheet, 25 x 19½ inches.

Carries embossed seal. All wording is set in ornate printed border with Sphinx at center bottom with “No. 350” inscribed below it. The border and text measure 18 x 13 inches.

**14. *Erste Beilage zur Königl. privilegierten Berlinischen Zeitung.*
No. 114. Mittwoch den 17, Mai 1854.**

Broadsheet.
8 p. 11½ x 8 inches..

Printed broadsheet in Gothic script containing an article entitled “Dr. Bleek’s Reise nach äfrica” [“Dr. Bleek’s Journey to Africa”]. 7” of text, pp. 4 col. 2 and 5, col. 1.

**15. *Bleek, Wilhelm. Draft of letter to Arthur Henry Bleeck and Charles Thring Bleeck,*
London [1854/1855]**

Folded sheet, 16 x 12½ inches containing a single page insert, 8 x 6½ inches cut from a quarter of a similar sized sheet.

On the front of the folded document Bleek has written his name. In pencil below it, in a different hand: “Draft written in London after return from W. Africa and before going to S. Africa.” The text of the draft letter is on two sides of the single page insert and the inside right section of the folded sheet. Written in ink with numerous blots. It is undated.

Rough draft of letter of introduction in Bleek’s handwriting directed to two members of his family – Arthur Henry Bleeck , 27 Argyll Square, New Road and Charles Thring Bleeck Esq., 6 South Square, Gray’s Inn. Bleek uses the original form of their family name in addressing them “Bleeck” explaining that his father “dropped the c, as irrelevant.” He outlines his family connections and is anxious to know the origin of their branch of the family, wondering if they might be descended from his Grandfather’s brother who emigrated and they had no idea as to what became of him or if he had any descendants.

He then continues, “As to myself and my present stay in London, I was appointed as scientific officer by Her Majesty’s Government to an Expedition appointed to explore the Niger and its tributary, the Tchadda, but I was obliged to leave the Expedition, when arrived at Fernando Po, on account of ill health. It is most likely that soon I shall go out again to some other part of Africa.”

16. *Nachrichten der Familie Sethe. July 1, 1856*

[News of the Family Sethe].
Berlin: Georg Reimer [printer]. Date at end of text: Berlin, 1 Juli, 1856.
18p, octavo.

Plain brown card cover inscribed at top right: *W. Bleek, Juni 1860*. Genealogical details of Sethe family descendants including Bleek and his siblings. He has added extensive notes to the text. Six miscellaneous items, some in Bleek’s handwriting, have been inserted into the booklet.

17. *Die Kaiserlich-Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft. Sept. 24, 1856*

[Certificate admitting Bleek as a Corresponding Member of the Imperial Royal Geographic Society.]
Die Kaiserlich-Königliche Geographische Gesellschaft hat gemäss den unter dem 24 September 1856. Allerhöchst genehmigten Statuten in der Versammlung den Hochwohlgeborenen Herrn Dr. W.H.I. Bleek zu ihrem Correspondierenden Mitgliede gewählt.
1 sheet, 18 x 12 inches.

The text of the certificate is surmounted by a printed Imperial [?] coat of arms and carries the signatures of the President and First Secretary.

18. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1862

August 27, 1862. Cape Town.

6p., octavo.

Written to tell Lucy Lloyd of his appointment as Grey Librarian by the Committee of the South African Public Library. He describes the house in New Street that he is considering renting, with a plan of its position adjacent to the Botanical Gardens, Museum and Grey Library. He also drew a plan of the house. In the course of describing the house he writes: "I should so like that we should be able to have our dear sisters here staying with us." From the letter it is clear that Lucy is planning to arrive in Cape Town from Natal ahead of Jemima who is on her way back from England, and Bleek is thankfully leaving all the planning of the wedding details to Lucy.

19. Cape Town. St. George's Cathedral. Register of Marriages. # 924, 1862

Official extract from the Register of Marriages kept at St. George's Cathedral, Cape Town.

"This is to certify that William Henry Immanuel Bleek, Bachelor and Jemima Charlotte Lloyd, Spinster were married, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England on the Twenty Second day of November 1862, by me, E. Glover, Minister.

Witnesses: Roland Trimen, Wm Strutt, Lucy Catherine Lloyd.

Arthur Currey, M.A, certifies the copy as true.

1p. 6½ x 8¼ inches.

20. Cape Town. St. George's Cathedral. Register of Marriages. 1862

Official copy of p. 231, #924 from the Register of Marriages kept at St. George's Cathedral, Cape of Good Hope recording the marriage of Wilhelm Henry Immanuel Bleek to Jemima Charlotte Lloyd on 22nd Nov. 1862. The ceremony was performed by E. Glover, Minister.

Witnesses: Roland Trimen, Wm Strutt, Lucy Catherine Lloyd.

W.H.C. Lloyd, H.M. Colonial Chaplain, Natal certifies the copy as true.

1p. 9½ x 11½ inches.

The printed form gives the couple's ages as "Full"; Bleek's Rank or Profession as "Librarian" and Residence at the time of Marriage as "Cape Town." It also certifies that the marriage took place after Banns had been read.

W.H.C. Lloyd has written at lower left hand corner: Bann's published: 26 Oct. 2 Nov. 9 Nov. 1862.

21. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to the Lloyd sisters, 1863

January 23, 1863. Parke House, Gardens. To "My Dear Sisters . . ."

8p., octavo.

Bleek is writing to Fanny, Lucy and Julia Lloyd to thank Fanny and Julia in particular for their letters as well as for other mail that they have sent to them. Jemima is not well, probably morning sickness at the start of her first pregnancy. The Bleeks had left Cape Town for the coast, "the great heat in Town making it advisable to give Jemmie this change." They had large airy rooms at Ruthfelder's Hotel, with windows and glass doors that open to let in the fresh sea breezes as well as wonderful views of the "chain of mountains beginning from Devil's Peak and Table Mountain, and ending in those mountains which kept Kalk Bay out of our sight." They later moved to Mrs. Parke's guest house in the Gardens for a couple of days before returning to their own home.

Wilhelm Bleek. Letters to Lucy Lloyd, 1863³

Items #22-26

22. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter Lucy Lloyd, 1863

September 10, 1863. Cape Town. To "My dearest Loui . . . [Lucy Lloyd]"

8p., octavo.

Bleek wrote to Lucy Lloyd two days after the birth of their first child, Edith Bleek, on September 8, 1863. He goes over what took place before Edith was born, how Jemima is doing well and that the baby resembles him, commenting: "They declare that she is very much like me, so you know she is no beauty." He then refers to concerns that Lucy and her sisters were having about a finding a suitable school to which to send their eldest half-

³ Bleek's letter to the Lloyd sisters dated Jan. 23, Item #21, makes it clear that Lucy Lloyd had returned to Natal from the Cape at the beginning of 1863.

brother, Willie.⁴ Bleek has heard from the Bishop of Natal who had recently visited North Wales before leaving for Holland and Germany and who sent Lucy “his very kind regards.” Edith’s birth “will be proclaimed to the world only in Saturday’s paper. If you like to ask Mr. Robinson to announce it to our Natal friends in his paper – of course you will do so.”

23. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter Lucy Lloyd, 1863
September 16, 1863. Cape Town. To “My dear Loui . . .”
6p., octavo.

A shorter letter from Bleek to Lucy Lloyd in which he refers to his earlier one written after Edith’s birth on September 8th. He gives a brief recap in case they had not received the earlier letter. “Both mother and child are doing well.” He then writes, “We are both very sorry to hear, dear Loui, you were not quite so well, and that you have again over exerted yourself. We are so sorry not to have made it quite clearly understood . . . that of course all the expense regarding Willie’s education for the present, and all expenses incurred with the view to send him to School, were to be borne by us. Dear Loui, you will, therefore, kindly let us know all extra expense besides that to be paid to Mr. Yarwood, which may have been incurred by our causing Willie to leave Mr. Ross’s, etc.”

Of particular importance in this letter is the frank, yet very loving assessment Bleek gives Lucy of how he sees her concern for her half-siblings. After writing, “But, dear Loui, really you must not make new frocks for the little ones, I am sure you are not fit for it, and if they are sensible they will much prefer wearing the very oldest frocks than seeing you worn to death by working for them. Please consider that you do them a serious wrong, by this. Will you excuse me in telling you, dearest Loui, that I am just a little afraid that with regard to the children you fail in one serious, though very, very excusable mistake, i.e. fixing for yourself a certain standard according to which those children ought to be kept. If that standard is not realized, you make yourself unhappy and, in order to reach it, you do yourself and thereby those you wish to help also great injury. Now is not this standard of your own fixing, & have you any real right to fix it? Ought you not rather to take things as they are – just only trying to make the best of them, and when you have done all that you rightly can do, leaving the rest . . . as not being your real duty . . .”

24. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter Lucy Lloyd, 1863
October 1, 1863. Cape Town. To “My dear Loui . . .”
8p., octavo.

Bleek writes that they do hope that Lucy has “again recovered from her last attack of weakness.” They are glad to hear that she has written to Dr. Mann concerning her health. Either Dr. Mann or Dr. Calloway should soon be visiting Durban, and they would like to think that she would not hesitate to consult one of them in person. Bleek goes on to describe Jemima’s daily routine, how the baby is doing, and mentions that he is still on vacation which is a great help under the circumstances. Jemima’s half sisters Nellie and Bella Lloyd⁵ are still with them and they are hoping that Nellie will be able to recommence her astronomy classes. They are looking out for a house, but think it very doubtful that they will find a more suitable one. Of his room at the Library, Bleek says that “They just began to put up the bookcases in my room, which looks rather smart, with a handsome chimney piece. The whole Library presents now a very different appearance, it’s outside being nearly completed. The last two years about £4,000 has been spent upon it as Parliamentary Grant. So I am almost all day at home.”

Talking of Edith’s development over the last few weeks Bleek shares some of his observations with Lucy: “It is very interesting to observe the gradual growth of humanity in the little animal, for you must know (shocked or not shocked) that we are firm believers of the Development theory. Apropos, have you read the reverse of that doctrine in Kingsley “Water babies,” when he speaks of the degeneration of the Do as you likes” into “Habababoos”, as we call them. . . . In fact it is charming nonsense, though there are few people who will not find it silly. But Paterfamilias knows that also silly things have their rights.”

25. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter Lucy Lloyd, 1863
October 9, 1863. Cape Town. To “My dear Loui . . .”
2½p., octavo.

⁴ William Henry Anson Lloyd, b. Feb. 26, 1848.

⁵ Nellie or Ellen Lloyd, born June 8, 1845, was the four Lloyd sisters eldest half-sister, two years younger than Julia and 15 at this time. Bella, Isabella Rosamund Lloyd, was seven, born May 20, 1856.

A very short letter to give Lucy news that “both Jemie and Edith are very well.” The weather is improving and they take daily walks in the Botanic Gardens. It appears that Archdeacon and Mrs. Lloyd were in England, and Nellie was “in a great state” waiting for letters to arrive on the Mail Steamer from England and her parents reaction to the news that she was in Cape Town staying with the Bleeks. Bleek tells Lucy of some of the visitors they have had since Edith’s birth including Miss Maclear and Miss Augusta Maclear, daughters of the Astronomer Royal, Sir Thomas Maclear.

Jemima adds her first note to her sisters after Edith’s birth, saying what a comfort it was to receive their letters and “to know that my dear Loui is in some ways a little better again . . .”

26. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter Lucy Lloyd, 1863

November 6, 1863. Cape Town. To “My dear Loui . . .”

4p., octavo.

Jemima is much better, no longer needs the nurse and has the doctor’s permission to go out. Little Bella is having a lot of pain from cutting her teeth and “a curious strong pain in her left shoulder.” Bleek had taken Nellie and Bella on a walk up the Lion’s Rump to see Mr. Maskew, the Librarian, at his house and farm, but the climb had exhausted both Bleek and Bella although Nellie “enjoyed it exceedingly and it did her a great deal of good.” Jemima would have no time to write before the mail closed. “Tomorrow [November 7, Lucy’s 29th birthday] we shall be thinking much of you dear Loui – and we wish you all possible happiness in the new year beginning for you, and in all those many ones which we hope will still follow. We so hope things will turn out so much better than our short foresight is able to anticipate them, and that you will indeed gain again the strength and health sufficient to let you enjoy existence. As to the children, things have turned out so much better than any one could foresee and I believe we all may look with some satisfaction upon the way in which they are at present situated -- and for them at least your father’s departure has for the present, I believe, been rather a benefit than otherwise.” He goes on to give news just received from Miss Townsend in England of Bishop Colenso and his family as well as of “Mrs. Bleek’s father the Rev. Mr. Lloyd” whom she had recently seen at the Gospel Propagation Society in London.

27. Bleek, W.H.I. 1863

Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache zum ersten Unterrichte. London: Trübner, 1863.

67p.

Hard bound in blue cloth, lettered in gold on front: Bleek, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache.

Inscribed by Bleek on inside of original front cover: “*Edith . . . Bleek von ihrem Vater, . . . 9 August 1875. Cape Town.*”

28. Bleek, W.H.I. 1864

Reynard the Fox in South Africa; Hottentot Fables and Tales. Chiefly translated from original manuscripts in the Library of His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., by W.H.I. Bleek, Ph.D. London: Trübner, 1864.

xxxii, 94p.

Inscribed on the half-title page: *Lucy Catherine Lloyd. June 25th 1864 from the author.*

29. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Jemima Bleek, 1866

January 6, 1866. Mowbray.

1 leaf., octavo.

Bleek began his letter of January 6 and completed it “Thursday 7th a.m.” Jemima is at Kalk Bay with her eldest sister Fanny Lloyd for health reasons (Bleek is concerned about her back). Edith (28 months) is at home in Mowbray. The “South East weather has set in, which will probably be followed by very hot weather” and he wants them to stay at least a week longer to enjoy the sea bathing before he sends Schreuder’s carriage for them.

30. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Jemima Bleek, 1868.

September 29, 1868. Cape Town.

6p., octavo.

Jemima is staying at Kalk Bay presumably with Fanny as Lucy and Julia are with Bleek. No mention is made of where Edith is, but most probably she is with Bleek and her aunts. Lucy Lloyd is to join Jemima the following day – the rain prevented her from leaving on the 29th. The English Mail had just arrived. Bleek has received a letter from his first cousin Ernst Haeckel telling him that Bleek’s book on the origin of language has been published – Haeckel

edited it, and saw it through the press for him. Bleek includes some comments from Haeckel concerning the general interest in origins at this time. He has sent his cousin a pamphlet of his own "On the origin and the genealogy of mankind," which had been published two months previously.

Wilhelm Bleek. Letters to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

Items #31-36

Written during the visit made by Wilhelm, Jemima and Edith Bleek to England and Germany in April through October 1869. Julia Lloyd, Jemima Bleek's youngest full sister, accompanied them on the outward voyage.

31. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

April 24, 1869. On board the "*Roman*."

10½p., octavo.

Wilhelm, Jemima, and five-year old Edith Bleek are en route for England and Germany, accompanied by Jemima's younger sister Julia Lloyd. Lucy and Fanny Lloyd are in Cape Town. Bleek hopes that she has received her money from Natal, but if she is in any need she is to draw on funds he has left in Cape Town and will not need himself for some months.

32. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

June 23, 1869. Cavendish Square, London.

7½p., octavo.

Bleek refers to a letter he has received from Lucy. ". . . I will mainly say that you acted very rightly in that business with Sanderson, in blowing him up as well as in leaving it afterwards when nothing further could be done. Thank you for all the details. They interested me very much, and I was glad to see you did so well." He then tells her of a very difficult task he has set himself and lists the people he is trying to contact in this connection. "I am trying to get something very difficult to get* and it requires all my thought, time and strength to try to interest people in it, and after all it may only be moonshine. But I have the support of such men as Murchison, Huxley . . . Sir Henry Rawlinson . . . Sir Charles Lyell . . ."

* Bleek has inserted a note: "Jemima wishes me to state so much at least that it is not anything that will take us or keep us away from the Cape."

33. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

July 6, 1869. Bonn.

4p., octavo.

Wilhelm, Jemima and Edith have arrived in Bonn. Julia is in Berlin. They have just heard that she is very ill, a nurse has been engaged and they are anxious about her. Bleek feels that Jemima should not travel to Berlin at present, however, due to her pregnancy.

34. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

July 21, 1869. Berlin.

4p., octavo.

Bleek thanks Lucy for the letters and parcels she sent that have reached them at Bonn. With reference to Mr. Sanderson, Bleek confirms her decision to leave the money invested as it is. "He might make matters worse, but request him in case any mortgage should be paid up, by desire of the mortgagee, to put the money into the bank until he hears from you, and not to make any fresh arrangements." Among other matters Bleek writes: ". . . the box with photographs has safely arrived. . . . The photographs you sent are capital. I have not yet had time to look carefully at the descriptions of the MSS, but I shall do so in time. I think you must have omitted one sheet, viz. the beginning of the third shelf in case n, but that does not matter. *Many* thanks for all you have done. It's very useful and people are much astonished at what we have."

35. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869

August 21, 1869. Bonn on the Rhine, Germany.

4p., octavo.

The Bleeks are expecting "to return to the Cape on the steamer leaving England on the 10th October next. This is our present intention and what the doctor advises. Many thanks for your letters of July 3rd. You were quite right in keeping the Fulah Grammar, i.e. in not sending it after us. The MSS & papers you kindly sent, had of course to stay

in England until our return there in the latter part of September. Many thanks, however, for them. I feel so very grieved that you have been so much suffering again, but trust that you have some recovered your strength.”

- 36. Bleek, Wilhelm. Letter to Lucy Lloyd, 1869**
September 7, 1869. Bonn on the Rhine, Germany.
 4p., octavo.

This is the last letter that Lucy received from the Bleeks before their arrival in Cape Town. Bleek writes: “There are a few things which we have done here, but very few indeed. I was so exceedingly unfitted for work almost the whole time that we were in Germany. Our manner of living being here out of our power has not been good for both of us, particularly as we are both now unaccustomed to German ways of living. Just now I am particularly weak. . . But first to business. As there will be no time (nor would it do) to get into another house we want you if possible to take for us also the little attached house (formerly Honey[bourne’s?]) in which perhaps the maids may sleep, particularly during Jemmie’s confinement. We have now engaged as maid a German woman of 28 years of age, a native of Bonn, daughter of a musician. She has been for ten years in service, understands English and French, and has very good characters – one of which was given to us orally by a Mistress who had her seven years ago for three years, and who is herself a Dutch lady married to an Englishman . . . We have engaged her for three years. . . . I have dispatched my African fables in German to the publisher and hope he will publish them although I do not expect any profit to accrue to me from it.”

Jemima Bleek. Letters to her sisters Fanny and Lucy Lloyd, Mowbray, Cape, 1869
 Items #37-42

- 37. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869**
June 9, 1869. Hawkhurst, Staplehurst, England.
 13p., octavo.

“My dear Brothers. . .” Jemima writes to her two elder sisters Fanny and Lucy Lloyd who recently moved from Natal to Cape Town. The Lloyd sisters often referred to each other as “brother” or “dear fellow.”⁶ Jemima is pregnant with the Bleek’s third child (Mabel was born at The Hill, Mowbray, on December 12, 1869 after their return to Cape Town). She and Edith are staying with her maternal uncle Canon Henry Jeffreys of Hawkhurst, a younger brother of her mother, Lucy Anne Jeffreys. Bleek is in Oxford. He joined her at Hawkhurst on 11th June.

- 38. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869**
June 23, 1869. 14 Princes Street, Cavendish Square, London.
 6¼p., octavo.

Jemima writes to her “Dearest Brothers.” She thanks for their letters of May 12th by *Himalaya*. The letters “did not bring such good accounts but I had feared that some reaction *must* come after the fatigue of your removal and so many other things.”⁷ She gives a synopsis of who they saw each day, mentions efforts she was making through her family connections to get additional introductions for Wilhelm to promote his work, and spoke of his daily visits to different people using his letters of introduction. Jemima is finding London exhausting and her doctor recommends that she rest constantly and leave London for some place quieter as soon as possible.

- 39. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869**
July 6, 1869. Bonn on the Rhine, Germany.
 6p., octavo.

⁶ On December 27, 1861 Jemima commented in her letter to Wilhelm Bleek: “I fancy our very odd kind of lives have made us [Lucy & Jemima] in many ways think and feel more like men than is generally the lot of girls – I mean we’ve constantly had to take a man’s part – of protecting as well as providing for many helpless children & their mother as well -- & since that act of our lives ceased (with our expulsion from home) we’ve had to protect ourselves & our eldest and younger sister too. You can fancy how very different all this is to the general either drawing room, or housewifely, lives of most girls, who have their father & plenty of brothers to protect them & care for all those things for them wh. most naturally falls to men to do.” (University of Cape Town Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 C8.9)

⁷ From this reference to Fanny and Lucy’s “removal” coupled with Bleek’s comments to Lucy Lloyd in his letters to her of June 23rd and July 21st (Items #32 and #34 above), we can deduce that Lucy had sold their home, Avondbloem near Congella, Durban, Port Natal and they had made a permanent move to join the Bleeks in Cape Town.

“Dearest Fan and Loui . . .” Jemima picks up her account of their movements from June 25th 1869. All the Lloyd/Jeffreys family members she has met are most concerned that she cannot give them better news of Fanny and Lucy’s health. Towards the end of the letter she writes:

Wednesday morning [July] 30th.

“Mr. Woolley⁸ came ab^t 11 by appointment. Wilhelm having had to go to [?] (Archbishop of Dublin) by appointment who was out but came in just for a few moments before Mr. Woolley went. Poor old fellow, Loui he looks well but is almost stone deaf now & having unfortunately left his ear tube at home at Half-moon Street where he was staying with his niece for a night or two previous to going with her to the Isle of Wight. He says that he is also nearly blind now one eye being of no use to him and the other very little. They do look very dim. He seemed really glad to see me again, and somewhat interested to see little Edith and Wilhelm. He cd not stay long.”

The Bleeks left on Saturday July 2nd for Bonn. Shortly after arriving in Bonn they heard that Julia, staying with Lina Forstner [a Bleek cousin?] in Berlin prior to their going on vacation together, was ill. The next day, July 7th, they received a telegram from Berlin with news that Julia was much worse, raising the possibility that they would have to go to Berlin despite Jemima’s need for rest.

40. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869

July 20, 1869. Victoria Strasse 29 D. (at Onkel Haeckel’s), Berlin.⁹

15p., octavo.

Jemima, Wilhelm and Edith are in Berlin to be close to Julia. They left Bonn on July 12th after worsening news of her condition. They traveled the 300 miles by train the journey leaving Jemima “very knocked up . . . with constant sickness . . .” It was some days before Jemima was allowed to see Julia, but even when she did Julia was not really lucid. After a few days Julia was out of danger but facing a long convalescence and her doctor was adamant that she would have to give up all “idea of the hospital / her studying nursing as it was not for one moment to be thought of.” Jemima then gives an account of their stay in Berlin in some detail. She ends the letter with a request to Fanny to write to their father with news of Julia’s illness and gradual recovery, asking Fanny to give him “my *best* love. . .”

41. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869

August 7, 1869. Sobernheim.

7¼p., octavo.

“My dearest Fan and Loui . . .” On July 22nd the Bleeks moved from staying with the “old Haeckels” in Victoria Strasse, Berlin “to take up our abode in Onkel Julius’¹⁰ quarters.” They are next door to Tante Berthe¹¹ where they are having their meals or eating out as Onkel Julius is away and the cook on leave. The summer heat is extremely trying. Julia is doing much better, but under doctor’s orders to go to Baden Weiber in the Black Forest near to Switzerland until the beginning of October. She is then to go to either Cannes, Mentone or Nice for the winter and find a very mild sheltered place to live with as pure air as possible. Julia has written to their aunt Julia “begging her if possible for fix on one of these places for her and Henry’s winter quarters.” Lina will go with Julia to Baden Weiber for a fortnight and Jemima is giving Lina money to cover her expenses. Jemima gives details of some of their commitments in Sobernheim and closes with the hope that their original plan to return to the Cape will stand, but she is concerned that a voyage in the 7th or 8th month of her pregnancy could risk the child’s life or lessen both

⁸ The Reverend Mr. Woolley was the father of George Woolley to whom Lucy Lloyd was briefly engaged in January 1858. The engagement was broken off due to pressure put on Lloyd by her employers who regarded her as indispensable and did not wish to lose her. She was tutoring the children of a “a family who lived on a neighboring farm,” a Mr. and Mrs. Middleton. Jemima Lloyd’s letter to Wilhelm Bleek of Dec. 29, 1860 includes a detailed account of what happened and its affect on Lucy (UCT Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 C8.9). Jemima commented, “I think it speaks volumes for both dear Loui & George that notwithstanding all this they became fast friends afterwards.” She also mentioned that George and Lucy kept in touch through letters. Despite this, there was to be no happy ending. Some 18 months later, in October 1859, George Woolley died alone at his farm, a tragedy that devastated Lloyd emotionally and physically (B.C. 151 C8.15, Jemima Lloyd to Wilhelm Bleek, Feb. 24, 1862).

⁹ Carl Haeckel had married Bleek’s mother’s sister, Charlotte Sethe. Their second son Ernst Haeckel who was a very close to his first cousin Wilhelm Bleek and in regular contact with him, was both a brilliant and controversial biologist and a talented artist. He was a leading proponent of evolutionary theory in 19th century Europe.

¹⁰ “Onkel Julius” was Bleek’s maternal uncle Julius Sethe (1804-1872). He was married with six children.

¹¹ “Tante Berthe” was the youngest sister of Bleek’s mother Auguste, born in 1812. She lived adjacent to her brother Julius.

their chances of getting through the birth in December. She expects the baby to be born between 15th and 25th December.

42. Bleek, Jemima. Letters to Fanny & Lucy Lloyd, 1869

August 21, 1869. Bonn on the Rhine, Germany.

3½p., octavo.

“My dearest Fan & Loui. . .” Julia had forwarded to Jemima letters she had received from Fan and Loui. Jemima responds: “I cannot say how grieved I feel for all your terrible pain my dear Loui. It is such a despairing feeling when nervous pain reaches such a pitch as that – one seems so utterly powerless in its clutches. The long time of cold wet weather must indeed have been trying . . . I hope only that the change to spring weather which you always feel will not take away your little strength & prevent your prowling out with Fannie to enjoy it all. I think the Cape spring is so delicious when all the oaks are coming out.” Her doctor has told Jemima that she must return to the Cape before her confinement. Wilhelm completed the letter as Jemima was confined to bed with a sore throat.

43. Academia Literarum et Scientiarum Regia Boica. 1871

Te, GULIELMUM BLEEK, curatorem bibliothecae Greyanae, propter praeclara de indagandis linguis Africa australis merita Socium ordinarium in consessu die XXVIII. Mensis Junii habito cooptavit.

Postquam hoc novum inter nos consortium auctoritate Regia die XIX, mensis Julii confirmatum est, has litteras sigillo Academiae nostrae instructas Tibi mittendas curavimus.

Secretarius classis Dr. Carolus Halm [original signature]

Monachii die XXV. M. Jul. a MDCCCLXXI.

18 x 12” [folded double sheet, 36 x 24”].

Certificate bears impressed seal with coat of arms in center, “Academia Scientiarum Regia Boica Rerum Cognoscere Causas”

44. Berliner Anthropologische Gesellschaft. 1872

Die Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte Gegründet 1869 bekundet hierdurch dass sie in ihrer Sitzung vom 13 ten Juni 1872 Dr. Bleek, zu Cape Town zum correspondierenden Mitgliede erwählt hat. Berlin, den 6ten Juli 1872.

Vorsitzender: Rud. Sinnov [?]

Stellvertreter: M. Bastian A Bally [?]

Schriftführer: Rob Hartmann

Schatzmeister: Deegen

16 x 14½ inches. Rolled.

Certificate presented to Wilhelm Bleek when he was appointed Hon. Member of the Berlin Society of Anthropologists & Ethnologists, 13 June 1872. Carries original signatures of the Society’s office bearers.

45. “The Jackal and the Lion – Related by a Koranna.”¹²

Cape Monthly Magazine, No. 47, Vol. 8, May 1874, new series, pp. 307-309.

Two new copies of the May 1874 issue of *The Cape Monthly Magazine*, wrapped in heavy brown paper. Inscribed in ink on the package: “*Cape Monthly Magazine* for May 1874, No. 47, Vol. VIII. Klaas’s story,¹³ 3 copies.” Below this is added: “1 Mr. W. de Villiers, April, 1908.”

46. Bleek, W.H.I. Sept. 1874

“On Inquiries into Australian Aboriginal Folklore.” *Cape Monthly Magazine*, No. 51, Vol. 9, September 1874, new series, pp. 129-35.

¹² See Andrew Bank, *Bushmen in a Victorian World: The remarkable story of the Bleek-Lloyd Collection of Bushmen folklore*. Cape Town: Double Storey, 2006, pp. 204-227, Chapter 8, “#Kaisin”. Bank provides a detailed account of the Bleek-Lloyd interviews with Klaas Katkop or #Kaisin who lived at The Hill from Nov. 1, 1873 through Jan. 1875. Klaas had a Korana father and /Xam mother. He was brother-in-law to Dialkwain who joined him at The Hill on Nov. 29, 1873 after his discharge from the Breakwater Prison (Bank, p. 224).

¹³ Klaas’s story about the Lion and the Jackals was recorded on Nov. 11 & 12, 1873 (Bank 2006, p. 209).

New copy, wrapped together in heavy brown paper with a reprint of "African Folk-Lore. Three Madagascar Tales," by "L." Inscribed on the package: "1 Duplicate copy of the C.M.M. for Sept^{der} 1874, containing Dr. Bleek's paper On Inquiries into Australian Aboriginal Folklore; 1 Duplicate of 3 Madagascar Tales, translated by Miss Cameron."

47. Charlton House, Mowbray. Sale Advertisement, Nov. 1874

Monday, November 30, 1874. Newspaper cutting. Source not recorded. "Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Mowbray and Rosebank."
5 x 5¼ inches.

Auction advertisement inserted by H. Jones & Co., Auctioneers. W. Smith, Esq. authorizing the auction. It refers to "Those extensive and valuable premises known as Charlton House, situate at Mowbray, and at present in the occupation of H. Moore, Esq., Deputy Controller." A description of the house and grounds follows. In 1874 the Bleeks were advised that Mr. Bronger the owner of home that they rented, The Hill in Mowbray, wanted to sell the property. Jemima Bleek in her letter to Sir George Grey advising him of Bleek's death and the circumstances that led up to it, told him of the notice given them by their landlord, and their decision not to purchase The Hill "where we had been ever since November /69" as the house was "too old to be a good investment, besides being thatched, -- which to him [Wilhelm] with all his precious books and manuscripts, was a great objection."¹⁴

48. Charlton House, Mowbray. Original receipt for purchase of the property, 1875

March 15, 1875. Receipt for the purchase of Charlton House by Dr. Bleek signed by Wm. Smith. Purchase price: £1,650. Final total: £1,735 14s 6d.
6¾ x 8 inches.

A photograph of Charlton House dated December 1918 has been pasted onto the blank half of the page below the receipt. The receipt is heavily foxed.

49. Bleek, W.H.I. 1875

"A Brief Account of Bushman Folk-Lore and Other Texts." Second Report concerning Bushman Researches presented to both Houses of Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, by command of His Excellency the Governor. Cape Town: Juta; London: Trübner; Leipsic: Brockhaus. 21p. In good condition, some foxing.

Printed newspaper obituaries following the death of Wilhelm Bleek on August 17, 1875

Items #50-55

Complete copies of each newspaper were kept and marked: *For Family Box – W.H.I. Bleek.*

50. *The Capetown Daily News and General Advertiser.* Wednesday, August 18, 1875, p. 3, col. 3.

51. *The Cape Argus.* Cape Town, Thursday August 19, 1875, p. 2, col. 7.

52. *Het Volksblad.* Kaapstad, Kaap de Goede Hoop, Donderdag, 19 Augustus, 1875, p. 4, cols 2 & 3.

53. *Het Volksblad.* Kaapstad, Kaap de Goede Hoop, Woensdag, 25 Augustus, 1875, p. 2, cols 5 & 6.

54. *The Standard and Mail.* Cape Town, Thursday, August 19, 1875, p. 2, cols 5 & 6.

55. *Kölnische Zeitung.* Köln, Deutschland. Mittwoch, 22 September 1875, p. 1, col. 4-p. 2, col. 1; p. 3, col. 3.

Birth of Wilhelmina (Helma) Henrietta Anna Bleek, December 16, 1875

Items #56 & 57

56. *The Natal Colonist and Herald.* Durban, Friday December 31, 1875

Under Domestic Intelligence, p.2, col. 2:

Bleek – At Charlton House, Mowbray, near Capetown, on the 16th December, 1875,
Mrs. Bleek of a (posthumous) daughter.

Complete copy of the newspaper. Marked: *Family Box (Notice of Baby's birth).*

¹⁴ UCT Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 C10.17, Jemima Bleek to Sir George Grey, Sept. 6, 1875.

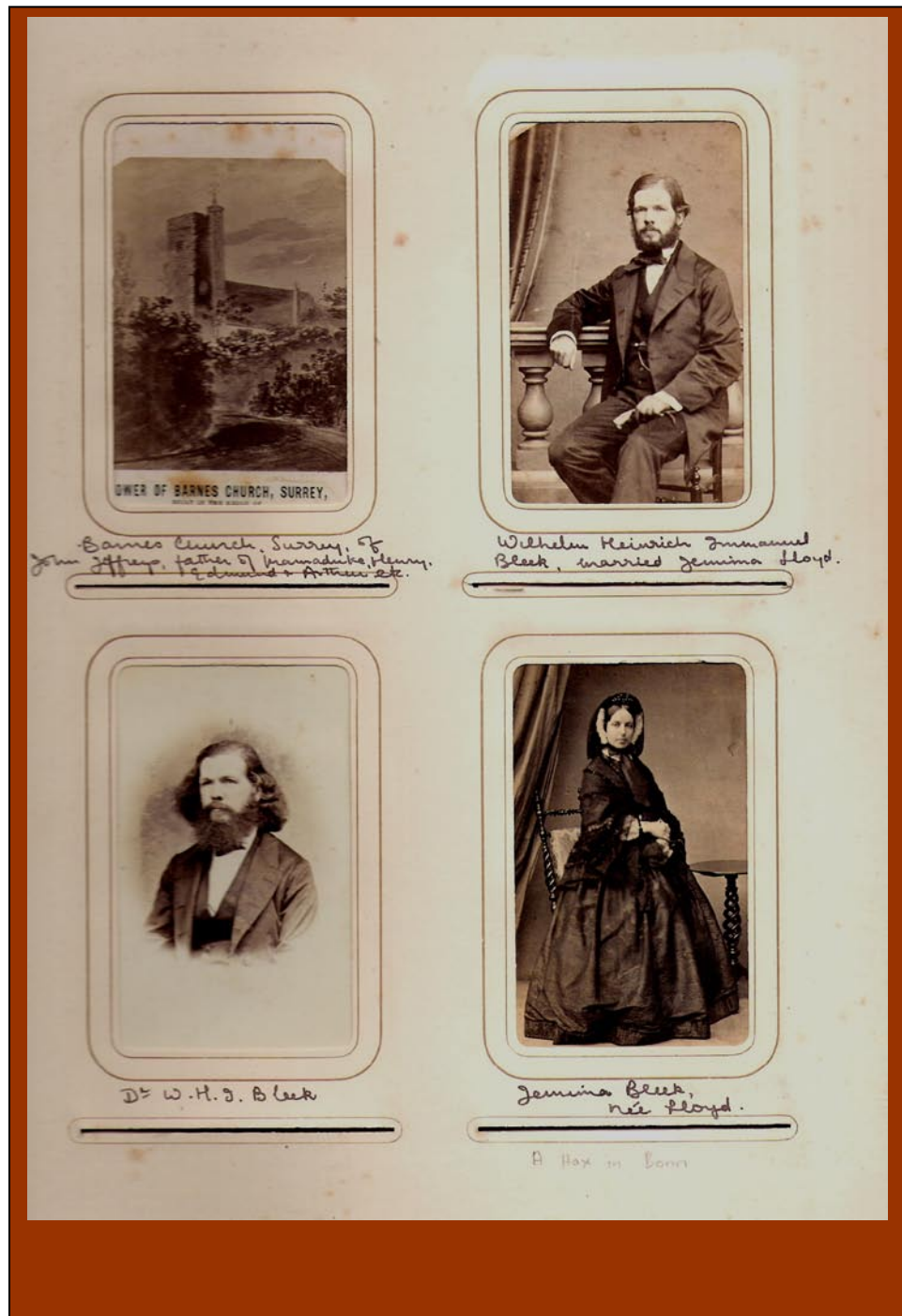
- 57. Cape Town. Town Council. Birth Registry. 1876**
 Extract from the Birth Registry, Town House, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 24th day of January 1876. Signed by F.A. Roos, Secretary to the Town Council. Copy of the official record of the birth of the youngest daughter of Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek and Jemima Charlotte Bleek, Wilhelmina Henrietta Anna Bleek, born posthumously on December 16, 1875 in Mowbray. The birth was reported on December 22nd 1875.
- 58. Cape of Good Hope. South African Public Library. 1876**
 Report of the Committee of the South African Library for the Year 1875. 4[i]p., folio. G. 54 – ‘76.
 The section commenting on the death of Dr. Bleek, p. 2, has been marked – the managers of the library see no probability of linking the care of the Grey collection with the continuance of [Dr. Bleek’s linguistic] researches. The copy is badly foxed. It has the name *Miss Elizabeth Lloyd* inscribed on the top right front page.
- 59. Bleek, Jemima. Letter to her daughter Edith Bleek, 1881**
January 18, 1881. Colonial Chaplaincy, D’Urban, Natal.
 4p., octavo.
 Written after the death of Jemima’s father, Archdeacon W.H.C. Lloyd on Jan. 3, 1881. Envelope addressed to Miss Bleek, Charlton House, Mowbray, Cape Town.
- 60. Bleek, Jemima. Letter to her sisters, 1883**
February 12, 1883. Stellenbosch. To “Dearest Fanny & Loui & Edith . . .”
 4p., octavo and loose sheet with penciled postscript.
 Jemima Bleek had just arrived to stay with close friends of the Bleek’s, Richard and Kate Bright and their children. The Bright’s had moved to Stellenbosch from Cape Town where Richard had been Under Secretary for Native Affairs. He was appointed Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Stellenbosch from January 18, 1881. Richard Bright died at Stellenbosch on April 30, 1886.
- 61. Bleek, Jemima. Letter to her sisters, 1883**
February 28, 1883. Stellenbosch. To “Dearest Fan & Loui . . .”
 2½p., octavo.
 Written on the Tuesday prior to her Friday return to Cape Town. She insists that she is well able to travel on her own to Salt River.

Richard and Kate Bright & Their Children, Stellenbosch ca. 1883

Ethel, Florrie, Edith
 George, Ella, Kate, Richard, Harry
 See Item #60



FACSIMILE



Oakleaf Album Page

Left to right:

Barnes Church, Surrey, where Jemima & Lucy Lloyd's maternal grandfather, The Rev. John Jeffreys, was Rector.

He died while in office there on Jan. 8, 1840.

Wilhelm Bleek, Portraits taken in 1862 and 1868, Items #80 & 84.

Jemima Lloyd, Bonn, 1862, Item #81.

SECTION I (B)

Wilhelm & Jemima Bleek Portraits and Photographs

The UCT Libraries Bleek Collection already contains a number of photographs of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek and their children and at least one family photograph album. The family portraits and photographs that remain in the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive can be divided into three groups:

- 1) A small collection of engravings and lithographs of some of Wilhelm Bleek's forebears.
- 2) A number of loose photographs of Wilhelm Bleek, Jemima Bleek and Dorothea Bleek.
- 3) A variety of carte de visite and cabinet prints mounted in five 19th century photograph albums.

When Dr. K.M.F. Scott, a granddaughter of Dr. W.H.I. Bleek, inherited the collection of Bleek-Lloyd, Bright, Hepburn and Scott family papers and photographs, there were nine carte de visite albums with pre-cut apertures that only accommodate these small photographs – the standard image size of the carte cardboard mount was 4 x 2½ inches. There were also mixed format albums that included pages designed to take a single cabinet print that was larger than a carte de visite. The cardboard cabinet print mount was usually a standard 4½ x 6½ inches.

When Scott inherited the collection of family papers and photographs after the death of her mother, Helma Bright (born Bleek), there were nine such albums, either partly filled or empty, and there were many cartes de visite and some cabinet prints from different branches of the family loose in boxes and envelopes. In the late 1970s and 1980s Scott identified and mounted most of these in some of the albums. The order and inscriptions are in most instances Scott's, although there are a few in Wilhelm Bleek's handwriting.

Due to the marriage of Helma Bleek to Henry Hepburn Bright and the many years in which the Brights lived at Charlton House while the Bleeks were in Germany, plus the fact that Marjorie Bright married her first cousin, Richard Thring Scott whose mother was Edith Bright, the eldest daughter of Richard and Kate Bright, the photographs in the five albums listed below that contain Bleek and Lloyd photographs therefore include Bright, Hepburn and Scott direct family members as well as numerous photographs of collaterals from all five branches of the family

The five family albums that are the source of the cartes de visite and cabinet photographs selected for this catalog are cited as follows:

Bleek 1872 Album.

Mixed carte de visite and cabinet photograph album inscribed on the flyleaf

W.H.I. Bleek, March 8th 1872.

12 x 9 x 3 inches. Cover and spine damage. Heavily foxed.

Mainly Bleek and Lloyd photographs, most are of collaterals.

Oakleaf Album.

Mixed format album with large oakleaf embossed on cover.

12 x 9 x 2½ inches. Condition good.

Bright, Hepburn, Wild, Scott, Lloyd, Anson, Mostyn, Jeffreys, Byron, Lenon and Bleek photographs. Also cartes of John Sanderson, his wife Marie Sanderson and Marie Eckholtz.

Small Brown Album.

Carte de visite album with raised gilt tooling.

6½ x 5 x 2 inches.

Apart from the prints of Jemima and Lucy Lloyd, #78 & 113 below, the majority of photographs are of Lloyd collaterals and of W.H.C. Lloyd, his second wife & their children.

Blue and Gold Album.

Mixed-format album of blue leather, tooled in gold.

8½ x 7½ x 2 inches. Condition excellent.

Apart from the 1899 Berlin portrait of Jemima Bleek and her daughters, Item #94, and the 1898 portrait of Fanny and Lucy Lloyd with an inset of Julia pasted onto it referred to under Item #119, this album contains only Lloyd collaterals – Jeffreys, Byron, Lenon and Forbes plus a carte de visite of Bishop Colenso, Bishop of Natal.

Light Brown Album

Carte de Visite album with a tooled oval design on the cover.

12 x 9 x 3 inches. Cover worn and front is detached from the spine. Foxed.

Mainly Bleek collaterals with initial pages of photographs identified by Bleek. Includes a few photographs of Archdeacon Lloyd's second family and few of the Wilhelm and Bleek and Edith as a small child and a couple of duplicates of the family group taken at the Hill by Barnard in 1873, Item #91.

Main reasons for selecting the portraits and photographs incorporated in this Catalog:

- 1) A few do not appear to be in the public domain.
- 2) Some have contemporary handwritten inscription(s), names, dates, etc. that provide information not previously available to researchers.
- 3) Photographer's imprint, studio location or other details that assist with identification of locale, dating, etc.

62. Bleek Family Portrait Folder

Wilhelm Bleek owned a small collection of engravings and lithographs of family portraits. The remains of the collection are still in their original large heavyweight paper folder, 21½ x 12½ inches. Using pencil, Bleek inscribed on the cover "Familien bilder" [Family Portraits] and in ink listed the contents and the original number of copies it contained. Only six of the portraits remain in the folder.

Cited as ***Bleek Folder***.

In the 1980s Scott removed the engraving of Johan August Sack from the folder and mounted it in an album on the Bleek family from which it is too fragile to be removed. Cited as ***Scott Bleek Album, 1980s***. The portraits are listed below as Items #63 through #69.

Bleek Folder Cover inscription:

Familien Bilder [Family Portraits]	
Stifter [Founder]	1
Urgrossvater und Urgrossmutter	1
[Bleek's maternal Great-Grandfather and Great-Grandmother, Carl August Sack and his wife Margareta Gertraud, 1804.]	
Johan August Sack	1
Grossvater (altes Bild)	8
[An older portrait of Bleek's maternal grandfather, Christoph Wilhelm Heinrich Sethe.]	
Grossmutter	14
[Bleek's maternal grandmother, Henrietta Sethe (born Sack).]	
Onkel Ernst	10
[Portrait of a young man with a dueling scar across his left cheek. "a la Brutus" hairstyle, cutaway coat and tall standing collar date this portrait to 1795-1820. Possibly Bleek's great-uncle, his grandmother Henrietta Sethe's brother, Ernst H.E. Sack who married	

Henrietta's sister-in-law Jeanette Sethe (1778-1851).] Vater (Sethe)	3
[A younger portrait of Bleek's maternal grandfather, Christoph Wilhelm Heinrich Sethe.]	
Vater ([?])	1
Wilhelm [&] Philipp	3
[Portrait of Bleek and his brother Philipp.]	
Wilhelm Philipp Auta [Augusta] Theodor Johannes, Hedwig	1
[Portrait of Bleek and five of his siblings.]	

63. Sack, Carl August (1721-1810) and Margareta Gertraud Sack (1736-1799). 1805

Engraving. Credits below the portrait: Selleke pinx. D. Berger fecit Berol. 1805
11 x 8¾ inches.

Bleek Folder.

Earliest of the Bleek family portraits, this engraving depicts Bleek's great-grandparents.

Engraved below each oval portrait is an inscription:

Carl August Sack. geboren den 13 November 1821.

Margareta Gertraud Sack. Geboren den 22 May 1736, geboren den 5 Decemb. 1799.

Dem würdigen Paare, am 84^{ten} Geburts Tage des Vaters. von sämtlichen Kindern und Enkeln.
den 13 November 1804.

The engraving was a gift to Carl Sack in honor of his 84th birthday. His wife had died in 1799. He died in 1810. He was a Criminal Counselor.

The print artist was Daniel Berger (1744-1824).¹⁵

64. Sack, Simon Henricus (1723-1791)

Engraving. Credits below the portrait: Gise pinx. D. Berger incidit 1808.

Sack is seated next to a desk, a quill in his right hand, his left resting on the arm of the chair.
13½ x 9½ inches.

Bleek Folder.

Simon Henricus Sack was almost undoubtedly a younger brother of Carl August Sack, and so Bleek's great-great uncle. According to the engraved inscription Sack was born at Hecklingen on June 27, 1723 and died at Glogavia on December 2, 1791. Presumably his family commissioned the engraving in his memory as print artist Daniel Berger completed it 17 years after Simon Sack's death in 1808, three years after he engraved the portrait of Carl and Margareta Sack.

65. Sack, Johann August (1764-1831)

Engraving. Oval portrait 3½ x 3 inches on single sheet 8¾ x 6 inches.

Signature below the portrait: S: Halle fc.

Scott Bleek Album, 1980s.

Text engraved below gives Sack's name and some career details in German. He was a Privy Councilor at the Prussian Court, Chief of the Department of Industry and Commerce in the Ministry of the Interior, and a Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle. It has not yet been established exactly how he was related to Carl August Sack.

The print artist was J.S.L. Halle, an 18th century engraver. The signature on this Sack engraving is identical to one on an engraving of mathematician and physicist Johann Daniel Titius (1729-1796) and the capitalization and script of the inscription below the Sack portrait are the same as Halle used on the Titius engraving.¹⁶

66. Sethe, Christoph Wilhelm Heinrich (1767-1855)

Bleek's maternal grandfather.

Lithograph 10 x 8 inches on sheet 19¼ x 13½ inches.

Bleek Folder.

¹⁵ Smithsonian Institution Libraries. Scientific Identity: Portraits from the Dibner Library of the History of Science and Technology. www.sil.si.edu/digitalcollections/hst/scientific-identity/CF/by_printartist_r...

¹⁶ Ibid.

- 67. Sethe, Christoph Wilhelm Heinrich (1767-1855)**
An older likeness of Christoph Sethe. Below the portrait is printed:
geb. Zu Cleve am. 25 April 1767, gest zu Berlin am 30 April 1855.
Lithographic credits: Gem v. Arnulph Henning
Druk d. Kon. Lith Instituts zu Berlin
Lith v Fr Jentzen.
Lithograph 13 x 11 inches on sheet 19¼ x 16 inches.
Bleek Folder.
- 68. Sethe, Henriette Philippine Helene (born Sack) (1772-1830).**
Married Christoph Sethe 17.6.1796.
Bleek's maternal grandmother
Lithograph 10 x 8 inches on sheet 19¼x 3½ inches.
Bleek Folder.
- 69. [Sack, Ernst H.E., brother of Henrietta Sethe (born Sack)?]. Possible attribution.**
Portrait of "Onkel Ernst" as a young man, with a dueling scar across his left cheek.
Lithograph 10 x 8 inches on sheet 19¼ x 3½ inches.
Bleek Folder.
Lithographic credits beneath portrait, l. to r.: Gez. v. Randel. Lith. Inst. v. L. Sachse & Co. Lith. v. Remy.
- 70. Sethe, Auguste Charlotte Marianne Henriette [1820-25?]**
Cabinet print. Photograph of an original pastel [?] head and shoulders portrait of Bleek's mother, Auguste Sethe (1802-1870) before her marriage to Friedrich Bleek on Mar. 28, 1826.
Photographer: Theodor Prümm, Berlin.
Bleek 1872 album.
There is a seven-line German inscription on the back that is not easy to decipher: "For Jemima from [of?] Gustchen's mother, probably before her engagement . . ." ¹⁷ In pencil below is a later entry in a different handwriting: "Grossmutter Bleek." A foxed copy of the same cabinet print in the *Oakleaf Album* is inscribed on the back in pencil: "Auguste Bleek, née Sethe."
- 71. Bleek, Friedrich. 1836**
Lithograph. Portrait 8 x 6½ inches on single sheet 12 x 10 inches. Unmounted.
Artist: C. Hohe fec. 1836.
Portrait of W.H.I. Bleek's father, Friedrich Bleek (1793-1859) at the age of 43.
Printed below the portrait: FRIED. BLEEK. Quotation in German follows. Below that: Druck und Verlag *des Lith. Inst. d. Rh.Friedr.Wilh. Universität v.Henry & Cohen in Bonn.* Edges damaged. Portrait somewhat foxed.
- 72. Bleek, Friedrich. 1836**
Carte de visite of 1836 lithograph. Photographer Emil Koch, Bonn.
Oakleaf Album.
- 73. Bleek, Friedrich [1840s?]**
Cabinet print. Oval studio portrait, head and shoulders, of Friedrich Bleek.
Bleek 1872 album
Taken some years after the 1836 lithograph. The portrait cannot be removed from the album without damage so additional details are not available..

¹⁷ Klaus Eckert, Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek's great-grandson of Oberursel, Germany, had difficulty deciphering some of the text that was scanned and emailed to him. Eckert is descended from the Bleeks through his grandmother, their second daughter, Mabel Augusta Lucy, born Dec. 12, 1869. See footnote 21 below.

74. Bleek, Wilhelm 1854/1855

Oval studio portrait, sepia. Portrait oval: 4 1/8 x 3 1/4 inches.

Photographer's imprint on back below a gartered royal coat of arms:

PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION

168 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON

(Near the [Clar]enden Hotel.)

Frame 7 x 5 3/4 inches. Glazed.

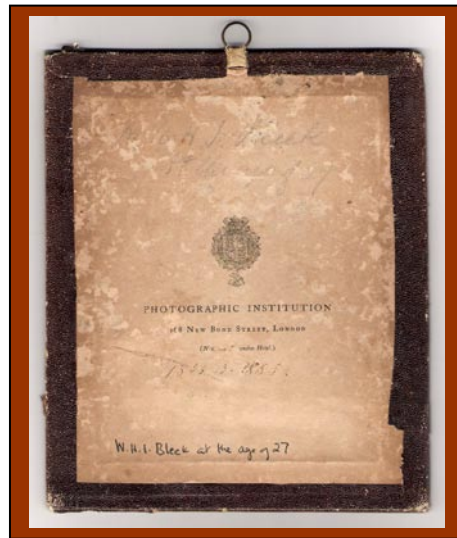
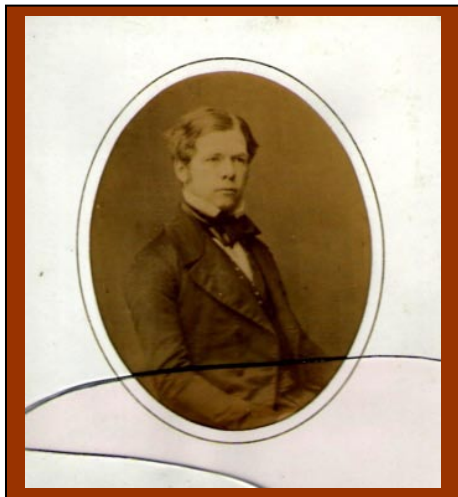
Inscribed on back in pencil above the photographer's imprint: W.H.I. Bleek at the age of 27.

Inscribed in ink below the photograph's imprint: 1854 or 1855.

The photograph is mounted behind a white paper mat pasted onto the cardboard mount. The mat has a center oval aperture surrounded by a fine gold line. Glass is taped to the cardboard to form a fitted frame. A small metal ring is inserted in the top of the frame from which to hang it.

Most of the original glazing is intact but there is a piece missing after the glass was broken in transit to the USA after Scott's death in 1998.

This studio portrait is believed to be the only copy in existence.



75. Bleek, Auguste Charlotte Marianne Henriette Sethe. 1857

Oval studio portrait. Photograph 7 3/4 x 6 1/4 inches, mounted on oval card.

12 3/4 x 11 inches.

Dated from the carte de visite, Item #76 below.

76. Bleek, Auguste Charlotte Marianne Henriette Sethe. 1857

Carte de visite of the studio portrait, Item #75 above.

Photographer: Theodor Prümm, Berlin.

Oakleaf Album.

Inscribed in ink on back: "Mütter . . . 1857 . . . 58 – für Fanny" and in pencil "Grossmütter Bleek née Sethe".

77. Lloyd, Jemima Charlotte, Oct. /Nov. 1861

Carte de visite. Seated portrait.

Photographer: F.C. Earl, 48 Broad Street, Worcester.

Inscribed on back: 31 October, November 1861.

Bleek 1872 Album.

This studio portrait is reproduced under Item #78 below.

78. Lloyd, Jemima Charlotte, Oct. /Nov. 1861

Carte de visite. Full-length portrait.

Photographer: F.C. Earl, 48 Broad Street, Worcester.

Small Brown Album.

The full-length portrait was taken at the same time as the seated portrait Item #77 above, but is not dated.

Jemima Lloyd, in her letter to Bleek dated Feb. 24th 1862, writes: "I fear that the copy of the best, or rather perhaps one ought to say, least bad of three I had taken last November in Worcester which I've written to try & get from Worcester in time for this mail – may perhaps not reach me in time."¹⁸ In the same letter while commenting on the photograph taken in Oxford Road (#79 below): ". . . I did so want it to be nice for you, that I dared not quite sit any how (as you will see I did in the one taken at Worcester, if you get it also by this mail) seeing what a . . . clumsy looking likeness it had helped to make it."

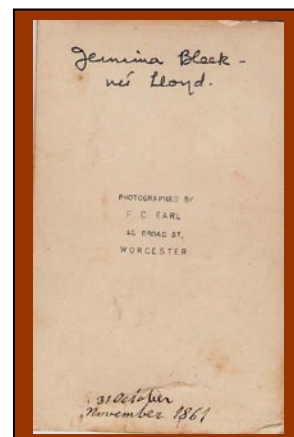
The Worcester portraits are believed not to be in the public domain.



Item #78



Item #77



Item #77 Verso

79. Lloyd, Jemima Charlotte. February, 1862

Studio portrait, sepia. Full length seated portrait, 4¼ x 3¼ inches. Photographic Studio: The London School of Photography. Pantheon, Oxford St. Studio's imprint on verso:

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY

103, NEWGATE STREET

174, Regent Street 52, Cheapside, E.C. 23, Poultry, E.C. Pantheon, Oxford St.

Myddeltyn Hall, N, and 46, Church Street, Liverpool.

Frame: 4¾ x 3¾ x 3/8th inches.



Item #79

**Jemima Lloyd, Oxford Street,
London**

February 20, 1862

¹⁸ UCT Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 C8.19, Jemima Lloyd to Wilhelm Bleek, Pimlico, London S.W., Feb. 24, 1862.

This photograph is in its original frame with a small metal ring inserted in the top of the frame from which to hang it. It is inscribed on the back in ink, bottom left: Thursday, about 20 February 1862.

In Jemima Lloyd's letter to Bleek from 11 Broomfield Terrace, Pimlico, S.W. dated Mon. Feb. 24th 1862, in the section headed "Tuesday night Feb' 25th" Lloyd writes that the next day she plans "a needful expedition into London to see Dr. Russell - get my photograph (which I had taken last week - but have not seen yet)." February had been foggy but "the sun came out for a little while last Thursday morning [Feb. 20th] as I rushed off to Oxford Rd once more to seize upon the opportunity; it fortunately did get taken."

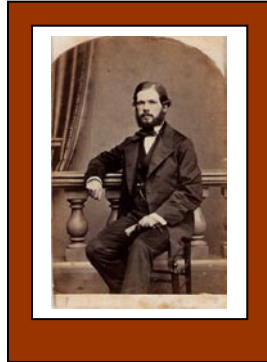
Lloyd then refers to an earlier photograph that she had had taken at Worcester that she did not like (see note under #78 above) and continues: "I just went in the dress I always wear if going out or staying anywhere, so long as this court mourning shall last - so you see its just *me*, I mean as I constantly am now - I mean I didn't dress up, or anything - for that is what I have *such* a horror of in either photographs or reality."

This studio portrait is believed to be the only copy in existence and not in the public domain.

80. Bleek, Wilhelm, May, 1862

Carte de visite. Studio portrait. Bleek is seated with his right arm on a balustrade, a pair of gloves in his left hand. His hair, beard and moustache are neatly trimmed. "J. Kirkman, Photographic Artist" is printed on yellow label pasted onto the back of the card. The photograph, curved at the top, has been cut out and pasted onto a 4¾ x 2½ inch card.

Oakleaf Album



Item # 80

Wilhelm Bleek, Cape Town

May 1862

This studio portrait is also reproduced on p. 34 below.

In his letter to Jemima Lloyd dated April 9, 1862, Bleek writes:

"Now I must explain why I do not send my photograph this time, as I promised. In the first time I could not well have it taken, as I had just begun for sanitary reasons (as a kind of natural aspirator [?]) to let my beard entirely grow and it of course had to grow to some length before it was presentable. Last week . . . I went several times to the Photographer, but found him always engaged and many parties waiting, I could never get a chance of being taken particularly as I was in great press of business and could not wait. Now I shall try my luck immediately after the mail is gone, if all remains well, but I think it now better not to promise you anything so that way my promise may not remain unfulfilled."

Bleek wrote again on April 28, but it was only in his letter of May 4 that he enclosed the long awaited photograph:

"I enclose my photograph which I luckily got done this time, and as I think and am told by others, very well for a Cape photographer. I had ord [ordered] it done at once, of which you get the best; the next best is sent to Lucy to give her an idea of the outward appearance of her brother."

81. Lloyd, Jemima. Bonn, July 1862

Carte de visite. Full-length portrait of Jemima Lloyd. The photograph has been pasted onto a 4¾ x 2½ inch card. Logo printed on back: an outline of camera mounted on a tripod. Printed within the camera outline is: "F. HAX BONN Sürst 71" A negative # 47957 is written at the top back.

Oakleaf album.

Taken in August 1862 when Lloyd was visiting Bleek's family in Bonn. She is wearing the same dress as in the February 1862 Oxford Road portrait, #79 above. This is a later copy of the original taken at the studio of A. Hax at the same time as #82 below. Lloyd describes her visit to Bonn to Bleek in the letter she began to write to him on her arrival in Antwerp on June 16, 1862. She wrote what became a 47p. letter over the six weeks that she spent in Germany, returning to England at the end of July.

Lloyd is wearing a bonnet and a shawl over her dress. Identical curtain, chair and table appear in both portraits #81 and #82. Inscribed in pencil on back: J.C. Bleek.

82. Lloyd, Jemima. Bonn, July, 1862

Carte de visite. Seated portrait. Shows Lloyd in indoor dress without bonnet and shawl.

Photographer: "A. Hax, Bonn" printed on the mount below the photograph.

Printed on back: A. Hax in Bonn.

Oakleaf Album.



Items #81 & #82
**Jemima Lloyd
Bonn, July 1862**

83. Bleek, Wilhelm and Jemima with Edith Charlotte Bleek [1864]

Carte de visite. Seated portrait of Wilhelm, Jemima and baby Edith Bleek. Printed on back in shield: South African Photographic Saloon, 50 St. George's Str., Cape Town. Neg. # 1102.

Oakleaf Album.

According to Bull & Denfield in *Secure the Shadow*¹⁹ the South African Photographic Studio was "the most up-to-date studio of the time. . . It was owned by Saul Solomon & Co. and erected on their premises in St. George's Street (October 1863)." The studio was "the most complete and convenient in the Colony and although of necessity placed at the top of the building, it was 'spacious, well-lighted and elegantly furnished'." The Bleeks were living at No. 25 New Street, a house that belonged to Mr. Wm. Hiddingh when Edith was born. The rough plan that Bleek drew for Lucy Lloyd of the position of No. 25 New Street house (see facsimile p. xi above) shows it very close to the Library and Museum that were situated in the Botanical Garden in Cape Town. The Photographic Saloon would have been within walking distance.

84. Bleek, Wilhelm. 1868

Carte de visite. Oval head and shoulder portrait of Bleek facing left. Printed on back in ornate scroll: Photographed by Lawrence & Selkirk 111 Caledon Street Cape Town. In small letters at base: "When ordering copies please send this N^o. 10541."

Oakleaf Album.

The date "1868" is inscribed in ink below the photograph.

This studio portrait is reproduced on p. 14 above on the bottom left of the Oakleaf Album page.

¹⁹ Marjorie Bull and Joseph Denfield, *Secure the Shadow: The Story of Cape Photography from its beginnings to the end of 1870*. Cape Town: Terence McNally, 1970, pp. 89-90.

- 85. Bleek, Jemima. April 1870**
 Carte de visite. Seated portrait. Printed on back: Lawrence & Selkirk, Photographers, 111 Caledon St. & 14 Strand St. Cape Town. Neg. # 113496.
Oakleaf Album. Copy in Light Brown Album.
 Handwritten ink inscription on back: Jemima Bleek, April 1870.
- 86. Bleek, Jemima. April 5th 1870**
 Carte de visite. Oval. Standing full-length portrait, dressed for outdoors. Imprint on back of card identical to #85.
Oakleaf Album. Light Brown Album.
 Handwritten ink inscription on back: Jemima Charlotte Bleek April 5th 1870.
- 87. Bleek, Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek, The Hill, Mowbray. November 22nd 1870**
 Sepia photograph, 3⁵/₈ x 4³/₈ inches, pasted horizontally onto a vertical cabinet card. 4¹/₄ x 6¹/₂ inches.
Oakleaf Album.
 Dated in ink on back: Nov^{ber} 22nd 1870. In pencil at top: "Old house, Mowbray."
 Wilhelm Bleek is standing in front of the Bleek's rented home, The Hill, Mowbray to which the Bleeks moved in November 1869 after their return from overseas. Jemima is seated on the covered verandah.
 Printed in maroon, in italics within a printed border on the front of the card: "S.B. Barnard, Cape Town."
 Printed on back in maroon: Photographer's logo: An artist's palette and easel with S.B. Barnard printed below, the whole enclosed in an oval garter containing the words "The Cape Town Photographic Gallery." Surmounted by a crest, what appears to be a mythical beast, rampant. The logo is printed beneath the words: "Under the Patronage of H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, R.W., H.E. The Governor, &c." As you view the logo, "Adderley Street" is printed at the top left of the garter, and "Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope," bottom right of the garter.
 Below: The Negative is kept. Further copies can be ordered by this N^o.
- 88. Bleek, Wilhelm [May 1871?]**
 Carte de visite. Sepia head and shoulders portrait of Bleek, facing to his left. Pasted onto carte de visite bearing an italicized imprint below the photograph: *S.B. Barnard Cape Town*. The imprint on the back is the same as that of #87 above. Negative #8498.
Oakleaf Album.
 The imprint and card format are identical to those of a photograph of Jacob Nijn taken on May 23, 1871, reprinted in Andrew Bank's *Bushmen in a Victorian World* (Cape Town, 2006, p. 119, Figs 4.11 and 4.12). If negative numbers are recorded on the Nijn and //Kabbo portraits and they are close to Neg. #8498 it would confirm that Bleek also had his portrait taken when he, Jacob Nijn and //Kabbo entered Samuel Baylis Barnard's studio at 37 Adderley Street that day in May 1871.
- 89. Bleek, Jemima, and Dorothea Frances Bleek. May 22nd 1873**
 Cabinet print. Oval portrait of Jemima Bleek, seated, holding Dorothea at less than a month old, wearing what appears to be a christening robe. Imprint on front: S.B. Barnard. Cape Town.
Bleek 1872 Album.
 Inscribed on back in ink: "Dorothea Frances Bleek as taken with her mother at Mowbray 22 May 1873 on her first birthday 26 April 1874 given to her by her father." Photographer's logo is palette and easel with Barnard's signature printed below the logo.
- 90. Lloyd sisters, The Hill, Mowbray. 1873**
 Cabinet print. Group portrait of the four Lloyd sisters. Photographer: S.B. Barnard.
 Photograph 5¹/₂ x 3³/₄ inches, pasted onto a cabinet card 6¹/₄ x 4¹/₄ inches.
Bleek 1872 Album.
 On the back is the photographer's angled signature 4³/₄ inches long, "S.B. Barnard" and inscribed in pencil: "Fanny Lloyd, Lucy, Julia, Jemima Bleek old house [The Hill] Mowbray, 1873." Handwriting probably that of Helma Bleek.
 L. to R.: Fanny and Julia Lloyd (standing). Jemima Bleek and Lucy Lloyd (seated).

The white wicker chairs and two wide brimmed hats with ribbons are also depicted in the group photograph of the Bleek family, #91 below.

91. Bleek family, The Hill, Mowbray. [Before mid-March 1873?]

Cabinet print. Group portrait of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek and three children taken in the garden of The Hill. Photographer: S.B. Barnard. The photograph, 5½ x 4 inches, is pasted onto a cabinet card 6¼ x 4¼ inches.

Bleek 1872 Album. Copy in Light Brown Album.

On the back is the photographer's angled signature 4¾ inches long, "S.B. Barnard" and inscribed in pencil: "Mother, Father, Edith, Mabel, Margaret."

L. to R.: Bleek (seated), Mabel leaning against Bleek, Edith (seated).

Margie is standing supported by Edith and leaning against Jemima (standing).

Bleek's top hat and Jemima's ribboned hat are on the ground in front of the group.

Based on the similarities noted in #90 above, it seems very probable that #s 90 and 91 were taken on the same day. As only three of the Bleek children appear in this group family photograph, it is possible that it was taken shortly before the birth of Dorothea on March 26th 1873. If so, Edith would have been 9, Mabel 3 and Margie around 22 months.

92. Bleek, Wilhelm [1875?]

Portrait. Sepia. Bleek is seated adjacent to a table. Unmounted. Photographer's logo on back, printed within a paper scroll suspended from a bar with finials either end: W. Hermann, Artist, Stalplein, Cape Town.

9¾ x 8 inches.

Bleek's arm rests on a table on and adjacent to some books, and he holds an umbrella in his right hand. "This photograph of Bleek was taken just a few months before he died." (Banks 2006, Caption to Fig.12.5, p. 310). Banks also comments on the selection of books displayed on the table. He gives the source of this reproduction as "Manuscripts and Archives, University of Cape Town Libraries," but does not reference the source of his date attribution. There is no date on the original in the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive. As it is not clear whether the prints in the Bleek Collection or elsewhere in the public domain carry the photographer's imprint, this well-known portrait of Bleek is listed here.

Photographs of the Bleek Daughters

Items #93 & 94

In 1884, Jemima Bleek, who turned 47 on May 23rd that year, and her five daughters moved from their home at Charlton House, Mowbray in Cape Town to live with Wilhelm Bleek's family in Germany.²⁰ The decision to move was part of a long-standing plan that Wilhelm and Jemima had discussed, that in the event of his death "I would take our children home to Germany for their education."²¹ Oral family accounts confirm the strong need felt by Jemima Bleek for the girls to receive the best education possible. Due to the need to work with her sister Lucy Lloyd and help her to complete as much as possible of Bleek's unfinished Bushman work the decision to make the move had been postponed for almost a decade. It then became a necessity due to the financial strain caused by having to support a large household with little or no income. Fanny and Lucy Lloyd continued to live at Charlton House for a further two years. By June 1887 the Lloyd sisters were ready to visit England and Europe so that Lucy could try to move forward the publication of the Bushman material that she and Wilhelm Bleek had

²⁰ By June 1884 the Bleek and her daughters were in Germany. In a letter written to "My dear Mrs. Bleek" by Katharine Bright on July 22nd 1884 (see Section V, Bright-Bleek Letters #210.1) she thanks Jemima Bleek for her letter of June 13th commenting: "I did not expect a letter until you were comfortably settled in Germany." At this time the Bleek daughters would have ranged in age from the youngest, Helma, who was 8½, to Edith who would have been almost 21.

²¹ Jemima Bleek to Sir George Grey, Charlton House, Mowbray, Sept. 6, 1875. UCT Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 C10.17.

collected. As Jemima had no desire to sell Charlton House she let it to a close friend, the recently widowed Katharine Hepburn Bright.²²

93. Bleek, Jemima and Daughters. Bonn, 1886

Cabinet print. Studio portrait of Jemima Bleek and her five daughters. Photographer: Emil Koch, Phot. Bonn. Hofgartenstrasse No. 5. The photograph, 4 x 5½ inches, is pasted onto a standard cardboard mount 6½ x 4¼ inches.

Oakleaf Album.

On the back is written in ink: Mother, Edith, May, Margie, Doris,²³ Helma.

L. to R.: Edith (seated), Doris, Jemima (seated), Margie, May (seated) and Helma.

Front of mount: Printed date of 1886 below the photographer's ornately entwined initials.

93a. A carte de visite of the same photograph, also in the *Oakleaf Album*, confirms 1886 as it has written on the back in ink: "For Nov^r 1st 1886."

94. Bleek, Jemima and Daughters, Berlin, 1899

Cabinet print. Studio portrait of Jemima Bleek and her five daughters. Photographer: Theodor Penz. Berlin W. Charlottenburg, Tauenzienstr. 13a. The photograph and mount have been trimmed to 6 x 4 inches.

Blue and Gold Album.

L. to R.: May (seated), Helma, Margie (seated), Doris, Jemima (seated), Edith.

On the back is written in pencil: Mother, Edith, May, Margie, Doris, Helma 1899.

Helma was 24 by this time, Doris 26, Margie 28, May was 30 and Edith 36. Jemima herself was 62.²⁴



Item # 94
Jemima Bleek & her five daughters. Berlin, 1899.

²² See Section V, Bright-Bleek Letters.

²³ Dorothea Bleek was always known as "Doris" to family and friends although she published variously under "Dorothea F. Bleek" and "D.F. Bleek."

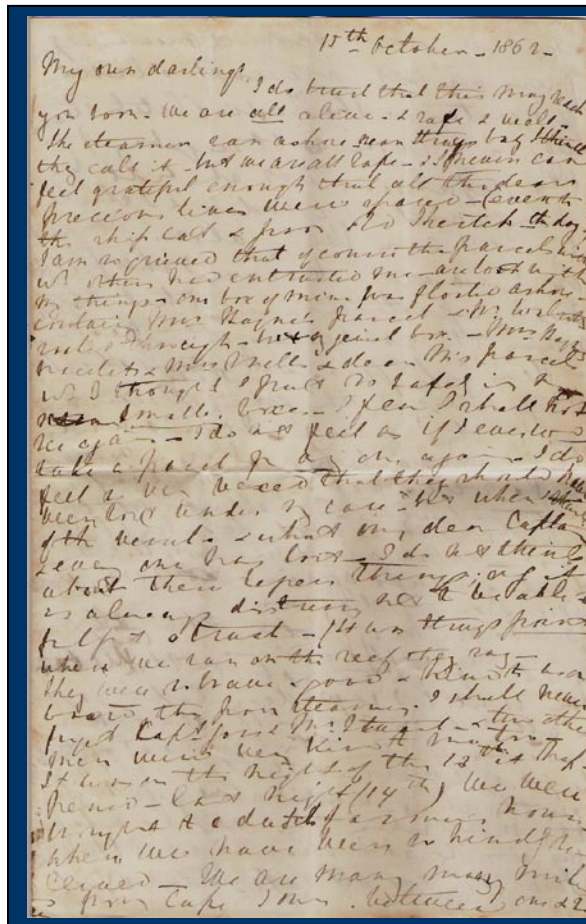
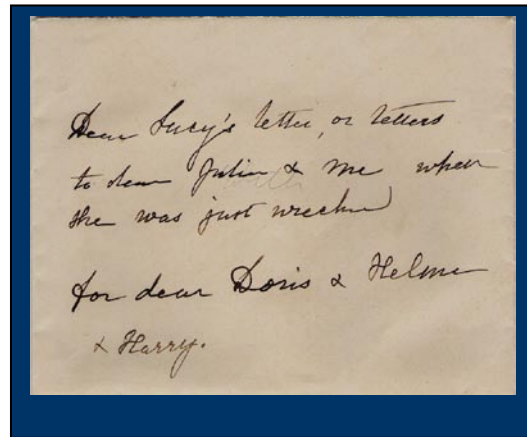
²⁴ Margarethe (Margie) Bleek was studying medicine in Zurich in 1899. She died in Italy three years later on December 16, 1902 at the age of 31 of a fever contracted during her medical training. She is buried in Diano Marina on the Gulf of Genoa. Doris trained as a teacher but also specialized in linguistic studies by attending lectures at the School of Oriental Studies in Berlin and the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. Helma studied music and trained as a concert pianist. On November 1st 1898 Jemima Bleek, from her address at Knesebeck-strasse 8, Charlottenburg, Berlin, announced the engagement of her second daughter Mabel to "Buchhändler [Bookseller] Herrn. Albert Jaeger" of Minden. May Bleek married Albert Jaeger on May 4, 1899 in Berlin-Charlottenburg and they had two children, Wilhelm Jaeger and Hannah May Jaeger. May did not return to South Africa, living in Halle on the river Saale, about 100 km south of Berlin, where she died on July 8, 1953, aged 83. Halle became part of Russian occupied East Germany when the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was proclaimed on Oct. 7, 1949 and remained part of East Germany until the reunification of Germany in October 1990. The engagement announcement details are from a scan of the originals made by Klaus Eckert, Mabel Jaeger's grandson in March 2007 for the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive. Klaus Eckert, only son of Dr. Friedrich Eckert and Hannah Jaeger, also provided the date of May and Albert Jaeger's marriage.

FACSIMILES

FROM THE 1862 WALDENSIAN LETTERS
Envelope and first page of Lucy Lloyd's letter dated October 15, 1862

Written to her sisters Fanny & Julia Lloyd in Natal
after the wreck of the *Waldensian* Natal Mail Steamer
off Struis Point *en route* for Cape Town

Item # 95



15th October - 1862 --
My own darlings,
I do trust that this
may reach you soon. We are **all**
alive & safe & well - the
steamer ran ashore near Struis
bay I think they call it - but we
are all safe -- & I never can feel
grateful enough that all the
dear precious lives were spared
- (even the ship's cat & poor
old . . . dog.) I am so grieved
that of course the parcels with
which others had entrusted me
are lost with my things - one
box of mine was floated ashore.
. . . .
Later Lucy adds:
". . . & my best love to the dear
Sanderson's, by a strange
chance their vases for dear
Jemie were floated up in my
box . . ."

SECTION II

Lucy Catherine Lloyd
(November 7, 1834 – August 31, 1915)

(A) Manuscript and Printed Material

There are a number of letters that were written to or including Lloyd in Section I.

See Items #18, 21-26, 31-42, 60-61.

95. Lloyd, Lucy. “Wreck of the *Waldensian*” Letters, 1862

Letters written by Lucy Lloyd to her sisters, “Miss Lloyd & Miss Julia Lloyd,” 1862.

October 15, 1862.

6p., octavo.

[October] 16, [1862]. Bredasdorp.

1p., octavo.

The letters here are treated as a single item as they were mailed together. Both are folded in an envelope, 3¾ x 4½ inches, inscribed “Dear Lucy’s letter, or letters, to dear Julia & me [Fanny Lloyd] when she was just wrecked. For dear Doris & Helma & Harry [Bright].” The October 15th letter is addressed at the end of p. 6 to “Miss Lloyd & Miss Julia Lloyd, Avondbloem.” Also enclosed in the envelope is a newspaper cutting headed Cape Town, Thursday, October 16, 1862, “Loss of the Natal Mail Steamer . . . Struy’s Point, October 14, 1862” that includes a list of the saloon and steerage passengers. “Miss Lloyd” is among the saloon passengers.

Lucy Lloyd was on board the Natal Mail Steamer, the *Waldensian*, when it was wrecked off Struis Point on October 13, 1862 *en route* to Cape Town. She was on her way to assist Wilhelm Bleek make wedding arrangements for his marriage to her sister Jemima Lloyd, to be in Cape Town to welcome Jemima on her return from England and help them both in all that had still to be done before their marriage.

In her October 15, 1862 letter Lucy Lloyd says that it was on the night of the 13th that the steamer ran onto a reef in Struis Bay. She expresses her deep thankfulness that all the passengers and crew were safe and well, including the ship’s cat and dog! “I am so grieved that of course the parcels w^h others had entrusted me are lost with my things – one box of mine floated ashore containing Mrs. Rayne’s parcel & [. . . ?] soaked through – not my jewel box. . .” Bredasdorp, from where Lloyd writes, is some 20 miles from Struis Bay and some 120 from Cape Town. She is, however, very unsure as to where she is, the distances involved and just what travel arrangements will be made. “I shall earnestly hope and trust to be with dear Wilhelm soon.”

Towards the end of her letter Lloyd writes “. . . & my best love to the dear Sanderson’s²⁵ by a strange chance their vases for dear Jemmie were floated up in my box – but their [china?] plates and Mrs. [Pinson’s?] I fear are lost . . . and all dear Jemmie’s things . . . I went back to get out of my little cabin box Dr. Bleek’s cheque for fear of its falling in wrong hands (just on the chance of getting it safe ashore if I got there) and by a chance saved my order on the Cape Bank w^h happened I had in the same envelope beside the little [money?] I had in my belt, & it *is* such a comfort . . . There has been such dear care & goodness and kindness too in such unlooked for places. I feel I want to get to Wilhelm so much as I cannot get to you and dear Mrs. Sanderson.” From other comments in her letter Lucy feels very strongly the need when travelling to have the companionship of a relation and protector.

²⁵ John and Marie Sanderson were close friends of the Lloyd sisters. John Sanderson, who arrived in Durban in 1850, was editor and owner of the *Natal Colonist and Herald*, established in 1866 (Alfred Gordon-Brown, *Pictorial Africana*. Cape Town: Balkema, 1975, p. 216). Sanderson was also an artist and several of his drawings are held by the Durban Museum. Two of his watercolors of Cape Town and one of Table Mountain from Table Bay are still with the Bleek-Lloyd family, as are the two blue glass vases that were the Sanderson’s wedding gift to Jemima Lloyd and Wilhelm Bleek. The watercolors are in the possession of Patricia Scott Deetz, Williamsburg, Virginia and the pair of vases are held by Marjorie Anne Roos (born Scott), Port Alfred, Eastern Cape, South Africa. See photograph of the vases, p. v above.

96. **Lloyd, Lucy. A Journal written to her “dear Brothers at Mowbray” from on board the *Roman*, en route to England, 1874.**
60p., octavo.

Fifteen octavo folded sheets in the original envelope addressed to Mrs. Bleek, Mowbray nr. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Top of envelope: Per Private Ship “Windsor Castle, via Dartmouth”

Bottom left of envelope in ink: “To be Registered.”

Postmarked “Registered Ju 20 74” and also stamped: “Registered Cape Town Cape Colony Jy 20 74”

Lucy Lloyd writes that she is keeping the journal because “some of Dear Brothers at Mowbray expressed a wish for a chronicle of our ship life”. She is travelling to England on the *Roman*, a mail steamer that regularly made the voyage between Cape Town and Southampton.

The journal commences on May 1st 1874, but Lloyd’s account goes back to the start of the journey on April 25th and is kept through May 15th the day that the passengers went on shore for a few hours at Madeira. The last entry, a brief postscript on the health of three passengers whom she has mentioned in her chronicle, is dated “London, 25 May.”

Lloyd does not mention the reason(s) for her visit to England in her journal. As Bleek’s health had suffered a severe set back in March 1874 with the worst hemorrhage that he had had in years (BC151, C100.17 Jemima Bleek to George Grey, Sept. 6, 1875 and B.C.151, C10.13, Wilhelm Bleek to George Grey, May 7, 1874), the reason had to have been really pressing. A week out to sea, on May 2nd, Lloyd writes: “I am so longing to know how you all are & how dear Wilhelm has gone thro’ the last two or three days, especially yesterday w^h was full moon again . . .” She goes on to say: “I go on reading Bushman (in the privacy of my cabin) but my organs seem stiff & not strong. I hope, as I regain strength, to find it all easier, and more natural again.”

It is clear that the voyage severely taxed Lloyd’s delicate health. The quality of the food served decreased steadily as to become virtually inedible so she became very weak. On May 7th she wrote: “But I am getting weak, I dislike almost all the food, and my ankles are weak now to get about – tho’ a few days ago I was for me on b^d ship wonderfully well – if this weakness continues I shall probably try to get a tonic.”

On May 8th she refers to her health again: “The last two days have been long, as I have been too weak & poorly to do much . . .”

On May 9th: “I was in very great pain for some hours yesterday even^s & night, in my ear & face & one shoulder; a regular sharp attack of neuralgia – But thanks to two doses of quinine, the last of w^h made me deaf, I became easy at last, altho’ today, I feel as I had had been beaten, & of course weak & tired after the severe pain.”

Information relating to dates when Lucy Lloyd was in Cape Town is always important given the comparatively scarce details that have survived. On 8th May Lloyd describes a conversation she had with the Captain who remembered her from an earlier voyage from Natal to Cape Town: “I said that I had come down in /67 with Cap^t Coxwell – but that I did not remember *him*.”

97. **Lloyd, Lucy [1881?]**

A brief account of her father, the Reverend William Henry Cynric Lloyd, M.A. (1802-1881), written some time after he had died in Durban, Natal on January 3, 1881.
3p., folio. MS.

Scott has added a note in pencil at the end of p. 3: (In Dr. Lucy Lloyd’s handwriting.) The manuscript is unsigned.

98. **Bleek, Edith. Letter to her Aunts, 1886.**
June 28, 1886. Bonn. To “Dear Tib & Doods”
5¼p., octavo.

“Tib” and “Doods” were nicknames given to two of Jemima Bleek’s sisters, probably to Fanny and Lucy Lloyd who spent the most time with Bleek family. Edith (22), eldest daughter of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek, describes a family celebration given for one of her Bleek aunts. In 1884 Jemima Bleek had moved to Germany to live with her Bleek in-laws so that her daughters could have the best possible education. Edith’s letter gives the impression that they had become a settled part of a large, talented and affectionate family.

99. Theal, Hannah C.H. Receipt made out to L.C. Lloyd, June 14, 1887

Kenilworth, 14th June 1887.

Received from Miss L.C. Lloyd for Safe Keeping, 1 mahogany bookcase.* 2 light coloured bookcases, and 1 set papers scales. for G.M. Theal. *Hannah C.H. Theal* 1p., octavo. MS.

Below Hannah Theal's signature is an undated addition by Lloyd:

"To be sent, later, Wilhelm's Stationery Box; a number of Stow's Boxes (mine)."

It is followed by a note in Lloyd's handwriting dated October 1, 1904:

[N.B. 1.10.04. I give my mahogany bookcase (w^h had 2 drawers underneath it) to Doris; also my yellow one, referred to in this list if of any use to her. The other light-coloured one, referred to, here, is the children's large book-case from the schoolroom.]

100. Theal, Geo. M. 1887. Receipt made out to L.C. Lloyd, June 16, 1887

[Wynberg], 16th June 1887.

Received from Miss L.C. Lloyd for safe keeping twenty-one cases for papers (Stow's patent)* and one office case for containing paper. *Geo. M. Theal*. 1p., octavo. MS.

The receipt is missing a section of the top, 3¼ inches x ¾ inch. that includes the first part of Theal's address. The missing section is attached to the top front cover of Bright's Charlton House Inventory kept in a black notebook, entry #101 below, where "Wynb[erg]" is clearly visible.

In square brackets below Theal's signature is a note in Lloyd's handwriting dated October 1, 1904. She had inserted an asterisk following the entry for 21 cases for papers and adds:

*[N.B. 1.10.04. I believe that, Mr. Lewis very kindly consented to take charge of these, & the 3 bookcases, referred to in the other rect., from Miss Theal. – Of course, I do not want Stow's boxes again. (They might, perhaps, be useful at the Library?) The Stationery Case (Wilhelm's), I believe Dr. Theal (when here) told me, he had packed up in [section of sheet is missing, attached to entry #101 below] . . . the top of some press, in . . . house, at the Cape, when he let it. About the scales, I cannot clearly remember now, even which they were. I daresay that, Dr. Theal may have left them packed up with the Stationery Box, already referred to.]

101. Bright, Katharine Hepburn. Charlton House Inventory, June 1887

Copy of an inventory of the contents of Charlton House taken by Bright after she moved into Charlton House in June 1887.

Black hard covered notebook 6 x 3¾ inches.

The notebook has a sheet of paper 4 x 7 inches pasted across the front and back that is dated October 1, 1904 in the handwriting of Lucy Lloyd. It also has the missing section of Theal's receipt, entry #100 above, attached to the top of the front cover. Lloyd's note reads:

[1.10.04. N.B. These boxes were most kindly brought over by Dr. Theal. The picture, not referred to here, he could *not* bring over. It was Wilhelm's framed picture of Arndt.²⁶ I do not know if it is still in the care of Mrs. Krönlein's nieces or whether they may have taken it to Mrs. Bright, later?]

In the center of the paper pasted to the notebook cover at right angles to the note is the address "Miss L.C. Lloyd, Mowbray," suggesting that Lloyd was reusing a sheet of paper.

The notebook contains the copy of an inventory of the contents of Charlton House taken by Katharine Bright in 1887, presumably just after she moved into the house on June 6, 1887.²⁷ The entries are numbered (1) through (44) and appear to reflect the numbered pages of the original inventory. There are a few annotations inserted into the inventory copy including more than one reference to an entry being "in Mrs. Bright's hand." The annotations are in

²⁶ Ernst Moritz Arndt (1769-1860), German prose writer, poet and patriot, was one of the leading figures of the German national movement. Suspended from his position as Professor of Modern History at the University of Bonn in 1820 for his political views, he was reappointed as Rector in 1841. Bleek studied at the University of Bonn during the 1840s during the Arndt's years as Rector of the University.

²⁷ Letter from K.H. Bright to "Dear Mrs. Bleek," Rosebank, June 5th 1887. "Tomorrow all being well I move to 'Charlton House' and shall be very glad when I am settled." See Section V, Bright-Bleek Letters Item #210.5.

Jemima Bleek's handwriting and initialed in several instances "J.C.B. [Jemima Charlotte Bleek]. Inserted into the front of the notebook is a loose sheet 5½ x 3½ inches: "Rough memorandum of some of Jemima's things left in press at Charlton House."

Of particular interest in the Charlton House Inventory is entry (3), describing the remaining contents of the **Study** used by Bleek and Lloyd:

5 bookcases, 7 tables (*one of them a doll's table (Edith's) lent to old Mrs. Chiappini as long as she needs it. J.C.B.*)

7 chairs, 1 fender, 3 fire-irons, 2 shutter-bells, 1 desk, 1 pr bellows, 1 invalid table, 1 camp stool.

Under the **Front Hall** entry the initial [L] has been inserted after two of the entries:

1 small round polished table [L], 1 glass cupboard, with key [L].²⁸

Another entry that is important to note is under **Drawing Room**. It refers to "2 Secretaries [with 3 keys]." Among the Bright Papers²⁹ are notes made by Helma Bright on some of the contents of La Rochelle giving the provenance and ownership of various items including a number of family heirlooms. Under the La Rochelle entry for "Drawing Room" is listed "Secretary – belonged to Mother and Vater – bought second hand—came to Helma at Mother's Death"³⁰ (see photograph, p. vi above).

102. Lloyd, L.C. 1889

A short account of further Bushman material collected. London: David Nutt, 1889. 28p., folio. Inscribed top left of cover, "Miss Lloyd 24-J-89."

103. Lloyd, Lucy. Letter from Lucy Lloyd to Jemima Bleek, 1894

February 11, 1894. [2, East Parade, Rhyl, North Wales] 5p., octavo.

104. Lloyd, Lucy. Letter from Lucy Lloyd to Jemima Bleek, 1894

April 2, 1894. 2, East Parade, Rhyl, N. Wales. 9p., octavo.

Both letters are in response to letters from Jemima Bleek, and mainly deal with repairs to Charlton House that Mrs. K.B Bright as tenant needed to have done. It appears from references in the letters to other people living in the house that No. 2, East Parade was probably a boarding house at which the Lloyd sisters stayed when they spent time in North Wales.

Lucy Catherine Lloyd. 1904
Notes re items left with Dr. Geo. M. Theal in 1887
Items #99-101 above.

In 1904 Jemima Bleek and three of her daughters returned to the Cape Colony. In preparation for their return, on October 1, 1904 Lloyd added notes to the two receipts for items she had left for safe keeping with Dr. George Theal in Cape Town in June 1887 (entries #99 and #100 above). She also wrote a note concerning boxes and a picture left with Theal. It is attached to the cover of a copy of the inventory of the

²⁸ The latter entry may refer to the glass cupboard known to the family of Helma and Harry Bright as "Aunt Lucy's cupboard." It was sold at auction in 2002 to Professor Pippa Skotnes, Director of the Lucy Lloyd Archive Resource & Exhibition Centre at the Michaelis School of Fine Art, University of Cape Town.

²⁹ Patricia Scott Deetz inherited the Bright Papers following the death on April 26, 1998 of her mother, Katharine Marjorie Frances Scott (born Bright). They had been collected by her father Henry Hepburn Bright over a period of many years and added to after the death of her mother Helma Bright on May 30, 1947. The notes referred to here are contained in a small red hard covered notebook 6 x 4½ inches.

³⁰ The Bleek Secretary housed the greater part of the family papers from at least the move to La Rochelle in 1926. In 1998 Deetz inherited the Bleek Secretary and its family papers are now with her in Williamsburg, Virginia. The Secretary is currently in the possession of her nephew Andrew Richard Roos, Johannesburg, South Africa.

contents of Charlton House taken by K.H. Bright in June 1887 (entry #101 above). It is also dated October 1, 1904.

105. University of the Cape of Good Hope. Council. 1912

6 November 1912. Official Announcement and Invitation

9 x 11 inches, card.

Pre-printed invitation completed by hand. Original signatures. Official University seal printed above the invitation text. In original envelope 10 x 13¾ inches, addressed to Miss. L.C. Lloyd, Charlton House, Mowbray. Postmarked "Cape Town, 6 pm No 13 12." Printed on envelope "On His Majesty's Service." Purple ink oval stamp: "Registrar University Cape of Good Hope Official Free."

Official announcement of the Council's decision to offer to confer upon Miss Lucy C. Lloyd the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature. The Council invites Lloyd to attend the graduation ceremony: "The honour of your presence at the Graduation Ceremony on 22nd February 1913 is requested in order that the Degree may then be conferred upon you." Cape Town, 6 November 1912. Signed by Thomas Walker, Vice Chancellor and W. Thompson, Registrar.

106. Lucy Lloyd. Invitation Response, 1912

November 24, 1912. Charlton House, Mowbray.

1p., octavo.

Copy of letter to Professor T. Walker, Vice Chancellor, University of the Cape of Good Hope, and Professor W. Thompson, Registrar, in response to the Council's invitation, thanking them for the honour bestowed upon her.

The University Council had offered to confer upon Lloyd the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature for "services rendered in the advancement of our knowledge of the early races of South Africa." [summary by Mr. Justice Searle when he presented Miss Lloyd to the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the Council at the graduation ceremony on February 22nd 1913. *Cape Times*, 02.24.1913.] In her letter of acceptance to the Council, Lloyd wrote: "Should my health permit I shall try to appear at the time appointed."

107. Walker, Thomas, Vice-Chancellor, University of the Cape of Good Hope. 1913

January 30, 1913. University Buildings, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

1p., folio. MS.

In original envelope addressed to Miss. Lucy C. Lloyd, Charlton House, Mowbray. Postmarked "Cape Town, 6 pm Ja 31 13" Printed on envelope "On His Majesty's Service." Purple ink oval stamp: "Registrar University Cape of Good Hope Official Free".

Letter to Lucy Lloyd from Thomas Walker, Vice-Chancellor, University of the Cape of Good Hope, expressing pleasure on learning that she had accepted the Council's offer of the Degree of Doctor of Literature. He asks Lloyd for a portrait that could be published with those of the other honorary graduates by the *Cape Times* in its report of the ceremony on Degree Day. He stressed that "this is only a suggestion, and that you are entirely free to grant the request or to refuse."

108. Lloyd, L.C. 1913

February 1st, 1913. Charlton House, Mowbray.

1p., octavo.

Copy of letter to Prof. Walker confirming that she did not want her photograph in the *Cape Times*, and even if she did, she has no recent photograph of herself.

109. University of the Cape of Good Hope. 1913

Degree Day program, 22nd February, 1913.

8p., bound. 10½ x 8 inches

The Honorary Graduates are listed last in the program, under Section D. Two honorary doctorates were conferred at the ceremony: The degree of Doctor of Literature upon Miss Lucy C. Lloyd, Student of Bushmen Folklore and Philology, and the Degree of Doctor of Science upon Mr. John Medley Wood, A.L.S., Director of the Natal Botanic Gardens.

110. *Cape Times*, Monday Feb. 24, 1913, 6 columns

Newspaper cutting. Degree Day coverage, including an 8 inch section on Lucy Lloyd in col. 4. In his speech to Convocation, the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Walker, referred to the increasing number of women graduates and "called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the University a lady would that day become one of their honorary graduates" (col. 2). The *Cape Times* (col. 4) published the official record of the University Council's grounds for deciding to confer an Honorary Doctorate of Literature on Lloyd.

111. *South African News*, Monday Feb. 24, 1913

Newspaper cutting covering graduation ceremony. Story headed "The Students' Day off." It is substantially the same as the coverage given by the *Cape Times*. p. 1, final col., p. 8, continuation, cols 1-3.

112. Burne, C.S. Obituary. L.C. Lloyd, died August 31st, 1914, Mowbray.

"Obituary. In Memoriam – Lucy Catherine Lloyd 1834-1914," by C.S. Burne. *Folk-Lore: Transactions. of the Folklore Society* 26(1), March 31, 1915. pp. 99-100.

There is a complete issue of vol. 26(1), March 31, 1915 in the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive. Condition good. Lloyd was one of the founders of the South African Folklore Society. She is credited with having written the unsigned preface to the first issue published in January 1879 (Schoeman, Karel, ed. *A Debt of Gratitude: Lucy Lloyd and the 'Bushman work' of G.W. Stow*. Cape Town: South African Library, 1997, p. 39.)

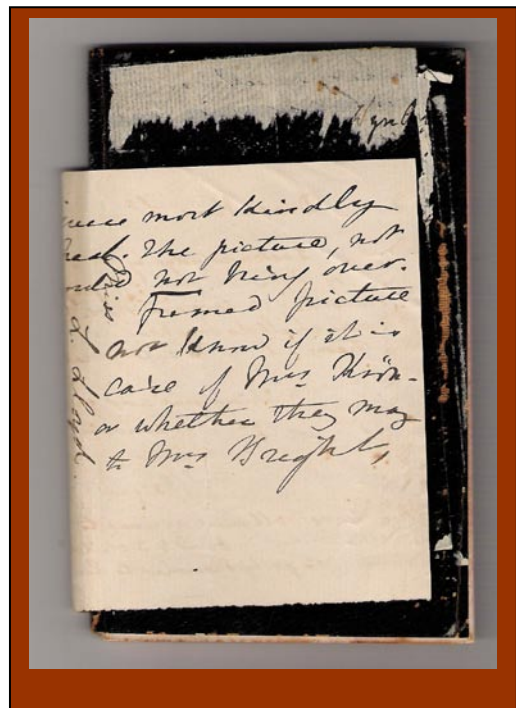
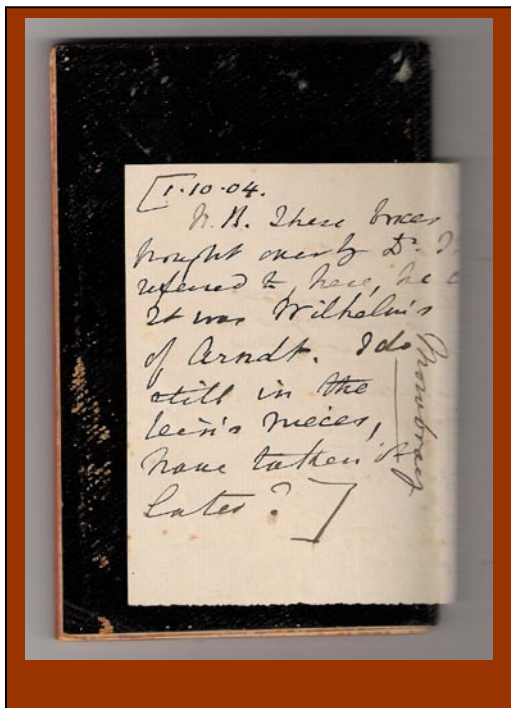
FACSIMILE

Item #101

Small black Notebook containing the Charlton House Inventory, June 1887
With attached Note by Lucy Lloyd dated October 1, 1904
& missing section of the Theal receipt stuck to the notebook cover (Item #100)

Back of 1887 Charlton House Inventory Notebook

Front of Inventory Notebook



FACSIMILE

Item # 100

George M. Theal's Receipt made out to Lucy Lloyd
June 16th 1887

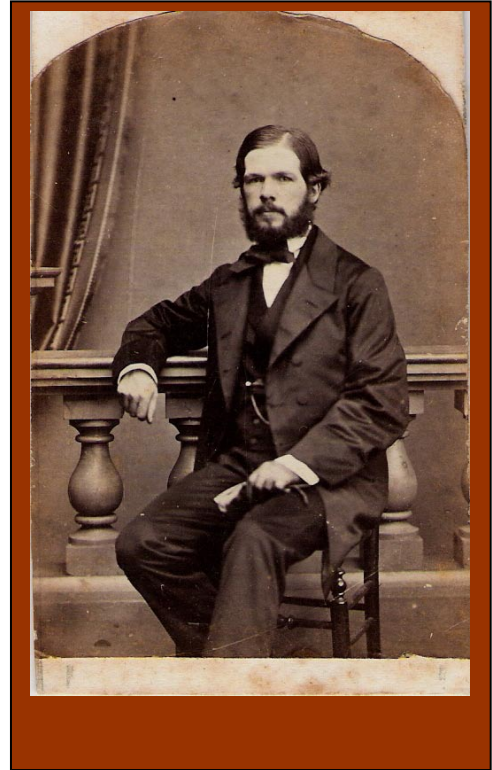
June 16th 1887.
 Received from Miss L. C. Lloyd for safe keeping
 twenty-one cases for papers (Swords patent) * and one office case
 for containing paper.
 Geo. M. Theal

[N.B. 1.10.04. I believe, that, Mr. Lewis very
 kindly consented to take charge of these & the
 3 book-cases, referred to in the acct., from Miss
 Theal. - Of course, I do not want Stone's boxes,
 again. (They might, perhaps, be useful at the
 library.) The Stationery case (Wilhelm's), I
 believe Dr. Theal (when here) told me,

he had packed up in
 top of some press, in
 house, at the Cape, where he let it. About
 the scales, I cannot really remember, now,
 which they were. I do say, that, Dr. Theal
 may have left them packed up with
 the Stationery box, already referred to.

[N.B. 1.10.04. I believe, that, Mr. Lewis very
 kindly consented to take charge of these & the
 3 book-cases, referred to in the acct., from Miss
 Theal. - Of course, I do not want Stone's boxes,
 again. (They might, perhaps, be useful at the
 library.) The Stationery case (Wilhelm's), I
 believe Dr. Theal (when here) told me,

JOSEPH KIRKMAN PORTRAITS
of
Lucy Lloyd and Wilhelm Bleek
1862



Joseph Kirkman's Studio Settings
9 Adderley Street, Cape Town as seen in two
Carte de Visite Studio Portraits of Lucy Lloyd and Wilhelm Bleek, 1862
Items #113 & 80

The portraits feature the same classical balustrade, a typical photographer's prop used by Joseph Kirkman in conjunction with painted backdrops that could be rolled up or down as required. Behind the balustrade is the painted backcloth selected by Kirkman as being the one most appropriate for his subjects. The background chosen for Lloyd suggests a life of elegance, leisure and the sophistication of travel to distant places. In Bleek's portrait Kirkman has chosen an elegant classical balustrade set off by the rich folds of a draped curtain to provide an aura of learning and enhance the dignity and consequence of the sitter.

SECTION II (B)

Photographs of and including Lucy Lloyd
Frances & Julia Lloyd

113. Lloyd, Lucy. Cape Town, 1862

Carte de visite. Full-length studio portrait.

Printed on back: J. Kirkman, Photographic Artist, Cape Town in ornate circular logo.

Small Brown Album.

Lloyd is shown standing next to a balustrade identical to that in the carte de visite of Wilhelm Bleek, Item #80 above. Her head is turned to face the camera. As Kirkman took both portraits, and Lloyd had returned to Natal by January 1863, it more than likely that this portrait was taken while she was in Cape Town. Additional evidence in support of an 1862 date attribution is that in 1866 Kirkman closed his studio and sold his studio negatives to Lawrence & Selkirk. He then left Cape Town for George, returning in 1868.³¹ Evidence that the original negative of this photograph of Lloyd was indeed sold to Lawrence & Selkirk is to be found on a copy of this portrait reproduced by Schoeman (1997)³² that has their imprint on the face of the carte de visite below the photograph. To date there does not seem to be any evidence to suggest that Lloyd visited Cape Town again until 1867³³ and so unless such is discovered, it appears certain that the Kirkman portrait can be dated reliably to sometime in the last three months of 1862.

114. Lloyd, Lucy [1870s?]

Seated portrait of Lloyd wearing heavy jacket and skirt. She has her left elbow resting on a table, hand to left cheek. Her right hand rests on the table. The print, slightly damaged at the top, is not pasted to a carte de visite, simply folded around a piece of heavy paper cut to fit into the carte album. There is no indication as to photographer or date.

3½ x 2¾, folded to 2½ inches in width.

Bleek 1872 album.

Not known to be in the public domain.



Item #114



Item #115

³¹ Marjorie Bull and Joseph Denfield, *Secure the Shadow: The Story of Cape Photography from its beginnings to the end of 1870*. Cape Town: Terence McNally, 1970, pp. 200-201, 236-237.

³² *A Debt of Gratitude: Lucy Lloyd and the 'Bushman work' of G.W. Stow*; edited and introduced by Karel Schoeman. Cape Town: South African Library, 1997, p. 19.

³³ In her Journal kept on the *Roman* (see Item #96 above) in an entry dated May 8th 1874, Lloyd describes a conversation with the Captain of the *Roman* who remembered her from an earlier voyage from Natal to Cape Town: "I said that I had come down in /67 with Cap^t Coxwell – but that I did not remember *him*."

115. Lloyd, Lucy, April 4th 1870

Carte de visite. Oval head and shoulders portrait of Lloyd facing left. Printed on back: By Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh Lawrence & Selkirk, Photographers, 14 Strand Street, Cape Town. Negative # 13409.

Bleek 1872 Album

Handwritten ink inscription on back of card: April 4th 1870.

116. Lloyd, Lucy [1871?]

Carte de visite. Oval head and shoulders portrait of Lloyd facing right. Pasted onto carte de visite bearing an italicized imprint below the photograph: S.B. Barnard Cape Town. The imprint on the back is the same as Items #87 and 88 above. Negative #8630.

Bleek 1872 Album.

The negative # 8630 is sufficiently close to #8498, the negative number of the portrait of Bleek taken by S.B. Barnard, #88 above to attribute to it a possible May 1871 date.

117. Lloyd, Lucy [1873?]

Carte de visite.. Oval head and shoulders portrait of Lloyd facing right. Pasted onto carte de visite bearing an italicized imprint below the photograph: S.B. Barnard Cape Town. The imprint on the back is described in the note under #87 above.

4 x 2½ inches.

Bleek 1872 Album.

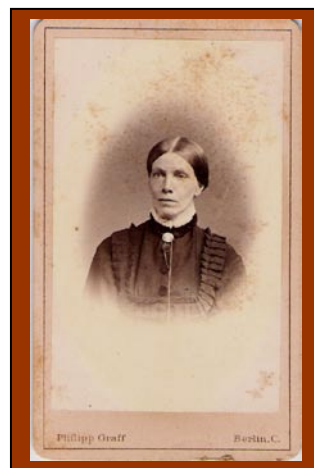
Lloyd is seated in a wicker chair, her left elbow on the chair arm. She holds in her right hand a wide brimmed ribboned hat similar to the ones in the Barnard photographs taken in the garden at the Hill in 1873, Item #90 above. She is wearing a white blouse and dark skirt. The original is very faded and someone has tried to touch up some details in ink.



Item #116



Item #117



Item #118

118. Lloyd, Lucy, 1874

Carte de visite. Head and shoulders. Photographer: Philipp Graff, Berlin C.

Oakleaf Album.

Inscribed in ink on back: "Taken in 1874. W.H.A.B. [Helma Bleek's initials]," and in pencil: "Aunt Lucy."

119. Lloyd, Frances Anne and Lucy Catherine Lloyd, January 1898

Photographer: J. van Ronzelen, Berlin. Inscribed on verso: "Frances Anne & Lucy Catherine Lloyd, taken, Janr^y, 1898. Helma 16.12.98." Evidently given to Helma Bleek as a 23rd birthday present.

This cabinet print has not been inserted into an album. A copy in the *Blue and Gold Album* has a photograph of Julia pasted onto it below the portrait of Fanny and Lucy Lloyd. Julia was the fourth and last of the daughters of Lucy Anne Jeffreys Lloyd and her husband W.H.C. Lloyd. This version has been reproduced in *A Debt of Gratitude: Lucy Lloyd and the 'Bushmen work' of G.W. Stow*, ed. by Karel Schoeman (Cape Town: South African Library, 1997), p. 125. He cites his source as *SAL, PHA*.

Frances and Julia Lloyd

Items #120 – 122

There are various photographs, mainly cartes de visite, in the family albums of the four Lloyd sisters, Frances, Lucy, Jemima and Julia, the daughters from the first marriage of William Henry Cynric Lloyd on July 3rd 1832 to Lucy Anne Jeffreys, daughter of The Reverend John Jeffreys of Barnes, Surrey and his wife Charlotte Byron. Less well known are photographs of the eldest and youngest of the four sisters, Fanny and Julia Lloyd. The three entered below have been selected from the *Oakleaf Album*. Birth dates are provided from Lloyd's 1870 Concentric Circle Family Chart, #204 below.

120. Lloyd, Frances Anne [1854]

Carte de visite. Oval seated head and shoulders portrait of Fanny Lloyd wearing a bonnet and ruffled mantle. Philipp Graff, Jerusalemer Str. 18, Berlin. Copie 1873.

3¾ x 2½ inches.

Inscribed on the back in pencil: Fanny Lloyd 1854. The year 1873 has been entered in pencil after the printed "Copie" below the photographer's imprint. Frances Anne, always known as Fanny, was the eldest of the four sisters. She was born on August 30, 1833. In 1854 Fanny turned 21. It is probable that original portrait was taken during her visit to England that year to make financial arrangements concerning her inheritance. The sisters' uncle, Marmaduke Jefferies (eldest surviving brother of Lucy Anne Lloyd) was Trustee of the money that the four sisters inherited from their mother's estate when they reached their majority. Fanny's father, Archdeacon Lloyd, visited England at this time as well and convinced his eldest daughter that it was her duty to make over to him the greater portion of her inheritance. As a result she was financially dependent on her sisters Lucy and Jemima for the rest of her life.

If it had not been for Fanny Lloyd's constant support and willingness to travel wherever Lucy Lloyd needed companionship, there is no doubt that Lloyd's Bushman research would have been seriously impaired. After the wreck of the *Waldensian* in 1862 in her letter to her sisters (Item # 95 above) Lloyd writes that she cannot wait to get to Wilhelm for his protection as she does not have her sisters or "dear Mrs. Sanderson" to turn to. She explicitly asks Fanny and Julia to "tell dearest [?] I want her if she can accept it to profit by my experiences & not make it herself now – of travelling without a relation and protector . . ." When Lloyd traveled to England in 1875 she saw that she had a female companion and that she knew a number of the couples on board the *Roman*. After that her travels were always with her sister Fanny who also cared for her throughout her years of ill health. Fanny survived Lucy and continued to live at Charlton House with Helma and Harry Bright and Doris Bleek until her death. Marjorie Scott, daughter of Harry and Helma Bright, who was born in January 1913, had definite memories from her early childhood of "dear Aunt Fanny" in a bath chair at Charlton House.

After Bleek's death and Helma Bleek's posthumous birth on Dec. 16, 1875, Fanny Lloyd took on the main responsibility of caring for the baby and raising her so that Jemima Bleek was not only able to recover but focus as much as possible on keeping "on the Bushman work" together with Lucy Lloyd. Jemima was to manage the household and all practical matters connected with having the Bushmen informants living with them while Lucy would continue with enormous task of continuing Bleek's Bushman studies that had become their joint research project. Without Fanny Lloyd this would not have been possible.

121. Lloyd, Frances Anne [late 1880s?]

Carte de visite. Head and shoulders portrait. Photographer: Hermann Witte, Vernex-Montreux. 4 x 2½ inches.

When Fanny and Lucy Lloyd moved out of Charlton House in June 1887, after their arrival in England they joined Jemima Bleek and her daughters either in Germany or in Switzerland. We know that when Kate Bright wrote to Jemima Bleek on Aug. 30, 1887 (Section V, Bright-Bleek Letters, Item #210. 8) that the sisters were together as she asks Bleek to give a letter she has enclosed "to Miss L.C. Lloyd." On Sept. 9, 1887 a letter was mailed from Oxford to Miss Lloyd c/o Mrs. Bleek, Clarens, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland" (Item #163 below). From the time that they

moved to Europe Bleek and her daughters spent some six months based in Berlin, Germany and six months in Clarens, Switzerland. "The girls went to school in both countries, becoming fluent in French as well as German, while speaking English at home."³⁴

122. Lloyd, Julia Elizabeth, April 1869

Carte de visite. Oval head and shoulders portrait of Julia Lloyd wearing outdoor dress.

Photographer: Lawrence & Selkirk, Cape Town.

Julia Lloyd was born on January 14, 1843. Her mother, Lucy Anne Lloyd (born Jeffreys) died exactly one month after her birth, on February 14, 1843.

Inscribed on the back in ink: Julia Elizabeth Lloyd. Taken April, 1869. The photograph would have been taken shortly before Julia (now 26) sailed on the *Roman* to England with Wilhelm, Jemima and Edith Bleek. After Julia's severe illness in Germany she did not return to South Africa with the Bleeks but remained in Europe to recuperate, returning in 1870. She ultimately settled in the south of England.



Fanny Lloyd, 1854
Item #120



Fanny Lloyd, 1880s
Item #121



Julia Lloyd, 1869
Item #122

³⁴ *Scott Bleek Album, 1980s*. Caption by Scott beneath three tinted commercial photographs of Innsbruck, Montreux and Luzern. The postcards date from the early 1920s when Harry and Helma Bright and their daughters spent six months in London in 1923, Christmas and the spring and summer of 1924 in Switzerland, returning to London for a final six months. In Switzerland they stayed at Maison Pauli in Clarens, Montreux at the same pension, known then as the Hotel Dant du Midi, that was home to Jemima Bleek and her family during their annual six months residence in Switzerland.

SECTION II (C)
Bleek-Lloyd Collection of Envelopes
1862 – 1903

The Bleek-Lloyd family saved many of the stamps that they received on correspondence and also a number of the empty envelopes have survived. There are 47 items in this collection. The envelopes are not only of philatelic interest and importance but provide researchers with an additional resource for obtaining information about the movements of the Bleek-Lloyd family during the years 1862 through 1903. This particularly applies to Lucy Lloyd. As Lloyd's movements over the years are less well documented than those of the Bleeks these envelopes are of particular interest to researchers trying to establish where she was at different times. The fact that someone mailed an item does not necessarily mean, of course, that the recipient was at the address at the time, but at the least they can provide another lead to be followed in the ever-fascinating work of research.

Of the envelopes in the collection, eighteen are addressed to Lucy C. Lloyd. There are four addressed to "Miss Lloyd" and these were probably sent to Fanny Lloyd – as the eldest sister her mail would properly have been addressed to "Miss Lloyd." Where Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek were living or visiting at different dates is fairly well documented, but some of the addresses at which they were staying overseas at a given time may be of particular interest to a researcher, as may the correspondent's name, address or the postmark from which the letter or other item was mailed. An envelope mailed to "W.H.I. Bleek Esq. Ph.D., Mowbray, Cape of Good Hope" embossed on the back "Anatomical Department, Museum, Oxford" and postmarked "Weymouth, August 14, 1873" is a case in point.

There is also a letter addressed to "Mrs. Bleek, Berlin W. 35, Genthiner-strasse 17, III, Germany postmarked "Rhyl, March 22, 1895." The March 1895 postmark confirms that the two Lloyd sisters were still in North Wales in March of that year. We know from Lloyd's letters to Bleek (Items 103 & 104 above), that they were in Rhyl in 1894. Fanny and Lucy Lloyd were almost always together. In the Bright-Bleek Letters only three envelopes have been preserved.³⁵ Two of these are addressed to Jemima Bleek at her Genthiner-strasse address in West Berlin. The earlier is postmarked "Mowbray July 27 1892" and the other was sent to the same address on December 18, 1895. So we know that this was the official Berlin address for Jemima and her daughters from at least July 1892 through December 1895 – we know from other sources that they normally spent six months of each year in Switzerland.³⁶

<i>Addressee</i>	<i>Postmark</i>
1862	
123. Miss J.C. Lloyd	Nottingham Mar. 31, 1862
Rev^d H. Jeffrey	
Hawkhurst	
Staplehurst	
2¾ x 4¾ inches. Embossed on back: Beeston, Nottingham. Pencil notes jotted on back.	
124. Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd	London S.W. 2, Sept. 4, 1862
Avondbloem, nr. D'Urban	
Natal, South Africa	
2¼ x 5½ inches. Sealed with red wax.	

³⁵ See Section V below: "My dear Mrs. Bleek. . ." Bright-Bleek Letters, 1884, 1885, 1887-1904. The earliest of the three envelopes that Jemima Bleek kept with the collection of letters written to her over two decades by her friend and later Charlton House tenant, Katharine (Kate) Bright is dated Mowbray August 28, 1889 and was mailed to "Mrs. Bleek, Leysin sur Aigle, Vaud, Clarens, Switzerland."

³⁶ See comment and footnote #34 under Item #121 above.

- | | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> |
|-------------|--|---|
| 125. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Avondbloem near Congella
D'Urban, Port Natal, South Africa
3 x 5½ inches. Same handwriting, lower left corner front of envelope, "Sep ^{br} 4 th 1862." | London W. 3, Sept. 4, 1862 |
| 126. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Avondbloem, nr D'Urban,
Port Natal, South Africa
2¼ x 5½ inches | [Buck . . .land], Oct. 1, 1862
London, Oct. 2, 1862 |
| 127. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Post Office
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.
2¾ x 5½ inches. Same handwriting, lower left corner front of envelope, "Oct ^{br} 4 th 1862" | London W. 2, Oct. 4, 1862 |
| 1863 | | |
| 128. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Avondbloem, nr. D'Urban
Natal, South Africa
2½ x 4 inches. Top left front: "Answered Aug. 28 th "
On back: Several initials and names, crossed through. Sealed with red wax. | London, E.C. 6, July 2, 1863 |
| 129. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Avondbloem, near Congella
D'Urban, Port Natal, South Africa
2¾ x 5½ inches. Same handwriting, lower left corner front of envelope, "July 5 th 1863" | London, July 4, 1863 |
| 130. | Miss Lucy C. Lloyd
Avondbloem
Durban, Port Natal
2¼ x 5¼ inches. Inscribed on top front left: per "Cambodian." Top right front: "Answered Sept 29 th /63." | London, July 6, 1863 |
| 1864 | | |
| 131. | Dr. Wilhelm Bleek
Government Library,
Cape Town
3¼ x 5 inches. Lower left: Stamper, Posted 3 Oct. 1863. Embossed on back flap: Foreign Office seal. | London, Oct. 3, 1863 |
| 132. | Miss Lucy Catherine Lloyd
Avondbloem
Nr D'Urban, Port Natal
South Africa
2¾ x 4¼ inches | Arundel, Apr. 4, 1864 |
| 1866 | | |
| 133. | Dr. Bleek
Capetown
Cape of Good Hope
3½ x 5¼ inches. Initials "S.[T] D." front lower left. | Carmarth[en], Jan. 19, 1866
Exeter Jan. 20, 1866 |

- | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1868 | |
| 134. Miss Lucy [Lloy]d
Care of Dr. Bleek
Grey's Library
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope S. Africa
2¼ x 5½ inches. | Brighton, Mar. 6, 1868 |
| 1869 | |
| 135. Miss Lucy C. Lloyd
Mowbray
Cape Town
3 x 5¼ inches. Top left: <i>Per R.M. Str "Duro[?]"</i> | London, May 24 1869 |
| 136. Miss Lucy C. Lloyd
Mowbray, nr Cape Town
South Africa
3¼ x 5 inches. Top left: <i>Per R.M. Steamer.</i> | Oxford, June 9, 1869 |
| 137. Dr. Bleek
14 Princes St
Cavendish Square, London. W.
3¼ x 5¼ inches. Embossed on back flap: Bodleian Library. | Oxford, June 11, 1869 |
| 138. Miss Lucy C. Lloyd
Mowbray, near Cape Town
South Africa
3 x 5¼ inches. <i>Per R.M. Steamer</i> top left. | London, June 24, 1869 |
| 139. Dr. Bleek
14 Princes St.
Cavendish Sq., W.
3 x 5 inches. Initials [?] front lower left.
Contains visiting card engraved <i>The Bishop of Natal</i> . Handwritten below "to introduce Dr. Bleek of Cape Town."
Inscribed top left: "Dr. Gray British Museum." Card is 1¼ x 3¼ inches. | London, June 26, 1869 |
| 140. Dr. Bleek
21 Margaret Street
Cavendish Square, W.
3 x 5½ inches. | London, Oct. 4, 1869 |
| 141. Dr. Bleek
Grey Library
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope
3 x 5½ inches. Inscribed lower left front: G. Grey. | London, Dec. 17, 1869 |
| 142. Miss Julia Lloyd
The Glebe
D'Urban
Port Natal, Africa
2¾ x 4¾ inches. Small black seal on back with raised bee. | Hemel Hempstead, Nov. 4, 1870 |

- | | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> | |
|------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 143. | Dr. W.H. I. Bleek
Grey Library
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
3 x 5¼ inches. On back in pencil: "Thank [?] for Letter," | London, Nov. 5, 1872 | |
| 144. | Dr. Bleek
Grays' [sic] Library
Cape Town, S. Africa.
2¾ x 4¾ inches. Black edged mourning envelope. | Hurstgreen, Sussex May 14, 1873 | |
| 145. | W.H.I. Bleek Esq. Ph.D.
Mowbray
Cape of Good Hope
3¼ x 5½ inches. Embossed on back flap: Anatomical Department, Museum, Oxford. | Weymouth, Aug. 14, 1873 | |
| 146. | Mrs. Bleek
Mowbray
Cape Town, South Africa
2½ x 4½ inches. Inscribed top left: <i>via Dartmouth</i> | Maidenhead, Nov. 19, 1873 | |
| | 1874 | | |
| 147. | Mrs. Bleek
Care of Dr. Bleek
The Library
Cape Town, South Africa
3 x 5½ inches. Inscribed at top: <i>Via Donald Currie Line</i> . Redirected to Mowbray. | Epsom, Mar. 25, 1874 | |
| 148. | Dr. Bleek
Greys [sic] Library
Cape Town
S. Africa
3¾ x 8½ inches. "Cape Town" has been crossed out and the letter re-directed to Mowbray. | Torquay, Apr. 21, 1874 | |
| 149. | Dr. W.H.I. Bleek
Mowbray
Near Cape Town
2¾ x 4¾ inches. Embossed on back flap: Parks End, Oxford. | Oxford, Apr. 27, 1874 | |
| 150. | Miss Lloyd [Fanny Lloyd]
care of Dr. Bleek
Mowbray nr. Cape Town
South Africa
3¾ x 4¾ inches. Top of envelope: <i>Per Private steamer "Windsor Castle" via Dartmouth</i>
Handwriting is that of Lucy Lloyd. | Buxton, June 20 1874 | Sender: Lucy Lloyd |
| 151. | Miss L.C. Lloyd
2 Cambridge Villas
Broad Walk, Buxton, Derbyshire
2½ x 4¾ inches. Appears to be cut from printed matter wrapper, with embossed green ½d stamp. | [London] N.W. 10 [June 1874?] | |

- | | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> |
|------|---|-------------------------------|
| | 1874 contd. | |
| 152. | Mrs. Bleek
Dr. Bleek
Grey Library
Cape Town, South Africa
3¼ x 5¾ inches. Inscribed at top: <i>per Donald Currie line of Steamers via Dartmouth.</i> "Grey Library" has been crossed out and the letter redirected to Mowbray. | London Dec. 21, 1874 |
| | 1875 | |
| 153. | Mrs. Bleek
Mowbray
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope
2¾ x 5 inches. | London, July 23, 1875 |
| 154. | Mrs. Bleek
Charlton House
Mowbray
near Cape Town
3 x 5½ inches. Stamped by Post Office "Insufficient-postage 6d Half-fine 6d." Inscribed "1/6"
On front in Jemima Bleek's handwriting: <i>Answered.</i> | London, Sept. 24, 1875 |
| 155. | Miss Lucy C. Lloyd
Charlton House
Mowbray, near Cape Town
3¾ x 4¾ inches | London, Nov. 15, 1875 |
| 156. | Mrs. Bleek
Mowbray
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope
3 x 5¼ inches. | London Nov. 16, 1875 |
| | 1877 | |
| 157. | Mrs. Bleek
Charlton House
Mowbray, Cape
3¾ x 4¾ inches. Blue envelope. Inscribed top left: <i>Cape of Good Hope</i>
On back: Embossed crown above entwined initials "E I B" [?]. Intertwined in scroll between the initials is the motto "In Silentio et Spe". | June 15, 1877 |
| | 1879 | |
| 158. | Mrs. Bleek
Mowbray
Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope
3¼ x 5½ inches. | June 18, 1879 |
| | <i>Newspaper Wrapper</i> | |
| 159. | Miss L. Lloyd
Charlton House
Mowbray, Cape Town
2¾ x 5 inches. | Oxford, July 8, 1879 |

- | | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> |
|------|---|---|
| | 1885 | |
| 160. | Miss F.A. Lloyd
Charlton House
Mowbray, Cape Town
3¾ x 6 inches. Registered letter, red wax seal on back. | Fleet St., July 13 1885 |
| | 1886 | |
| 161. | Miss Lloyd
Charlton House
Mowbray, nr. Cape Town
South Africa
2½ x 4½ inches. Black edged mourning envelope. | Oxford, May 7, 1886 |
| | 1887 | |
| 162. | Miss L.C. Lloyd
Charton [sic] House
Mowbray
Cape Town, S. Africa
2½ x 4½ inches. Registered letter, red wax seal on back. | [Fleet St.?] Jan.? 1887
Mowbray, Feb. 7, 1887 |
| | 1887 | |
| 163. | Miss Lloyd
Aux sonis de Mrs. Bleek
Clarens
Canton de Vaud, Switzerland
3¾ x 4¾ inches | Oxford, Sept. 9, 1887 |
| | 1888 | |
| 164. | Miss Lloyd
Pension Marmur
Clarens, Vaud, Switzerland
3¾ x 4¾ inches | London, Mar. 6 [188?]
Ambulant, Mar. 8, 1888 |
| | 1889 | |
| 165. | Miss L.C. Lloyd
5 Manchester St
Manchester Square, W.
3¼ x 5¼ inches | London, Sept. 25, 1889 |
| | 1893 | |
| 166. | Miss L.C. Lloyd
2 East Parade
Rhyl, N. Wales
5½ x 14½ inches.
Heavy pale grey envelope. Red wax seal on back.
Annotated in pencil with list of family names one below the other:
Bell Lloyd, Ann Lloyd, Frances Lloyd, Eliz th Lloyd, Edw. Pryce “ [Lloyd],
Bell Lloyd, Will ^m Henry Lloyd Gryffydd “ [Lloyd], Cynric “ [Lloyd],
Llewelyn “ [Lloyd] 1773 Cambridge | London, July 19, 1893 |

- | <i>Addressee</i> | <i>Postmark</i> |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <p>1895</p> <p>167. Mrs. Bleek
 Berlin W. 35,
 Genthiner-strasse 17, III, Germany
 3 x 5½ inches</p> | <p>Rhyl, Mar. 22, 1895</p> |
| <p>1902</p> <p>168. Miss Lucy Lloyd
 Knesebeckstrasse, 8.II
 Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany
 3¼ x 5¼ inches. Registered letter.</p> | <p>Dover, Mar. 11, 1902</p> |
| <p>169. Miss L.C. Lloyd
 Knesbeckstrasse 8^{II}
 Charlottenburg, bei Berlin
 3½ x 4½ inches
 Postcard with Memorandum on verso from Hatchards, Booksellers, 187 Piccadilly, London, W., dated 31.5.1902.
 It is a report on an order for Laher's "Famous Singers" only obtainable from the United States.</p> | <p>London, May 31, 1902</p> |

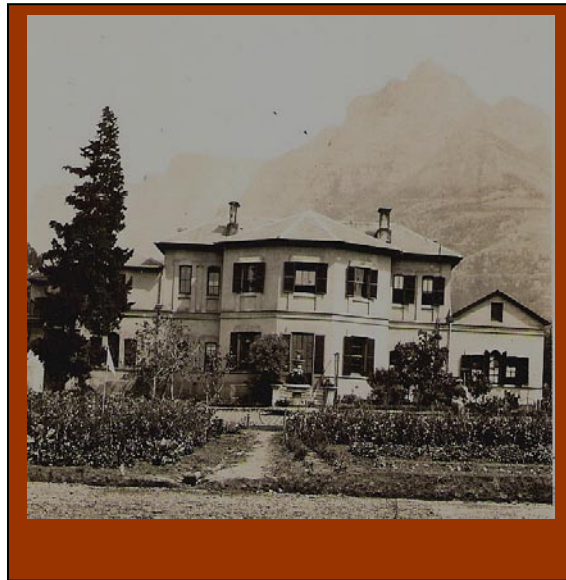
FACSIMILE

Item #125



Charlton House, September 1915

East Facade, Fountain & Rose Garden in foreground. Devil's Peak & Table Mountain in background

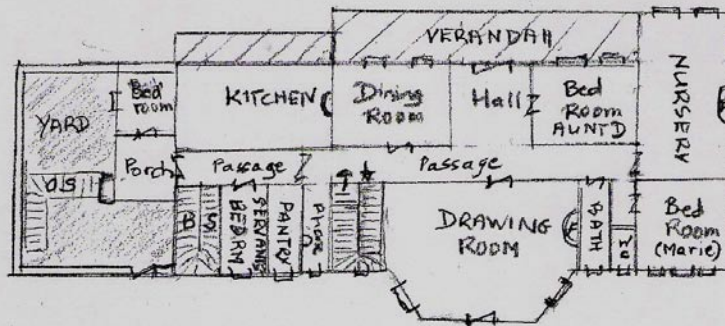


Charlton House Floor Plan, ca. 1916-1926.

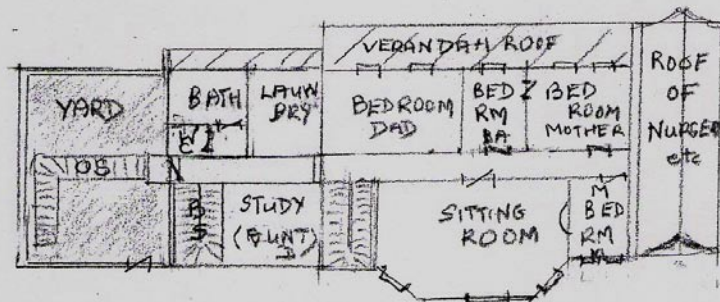
Drawn by Marjorie Scott (born Bright) who lived there from her birth in 1913 until the property was sold in 1926 and Dorothea Bleek, Harry & Helma Bright and their two daughters, Marjorie and Dorothy ("Ba"), moved to La Rochelle, Newlands.

Front of House facing the Mountain & Main Road, Mowbray

First /Ground Floor



Second /First Floor



SECTION III

Dorothea Frances Bleek
(March 26, 1873 – June 27, 1948)

(A) **Manuscript and Printed Material**



Doris Bleek, 1934/35
Item #201

170. [Bleek, D.F.? n.d.]

Brief account of the life and contribution of W.H.I. Bleek.
1 leaf, folio. Typescript, carbon copy.

This appears to be the first page of an ongoing account as it only goes as far as 1869. It is folded together with #171 below and annotated by Scott “W.H.I. Bleek & publications of Lucy Lloyd & of D.F. Bleek.” This account and the lists of publications below have been kept with material connected with D.F. Bleek. The way in which the account is written suggests that the author was very familiar with details included in it.

Lists of Publications

Items #171-173

Three lists of publications have been grouped together below as all are undated as well as unsigned. Possible dates are suggested based on the date of the most recent publication in the list. Bleek is the probable author.

171. [Bleek, D.F.? 1935?]

“Publications of Dr. Lucy Catherine Lloyd” [2 entries, 1889, 1911] and “Publications of Dorothea Frances Bleek.”

1 leaf, folio. Typescript, carbon copy.

Two publications of Lloyd’s are listed, her Report to Parliament, “A Short Account of further Bushman Material” (London: 1889), and her *Specimens of Bushman Folklore* (London: 1911). There are 21 monographic and journal publications listed for D.F. Bleek in roughly chronological order for the years 1923-1935.

172. [Bleek, D.F.? 1940?]

“Publications by Miss D.F. Bleek.”

1 leaf, folio. Typescript, carbon copy.

Publications are listed in alphabetic order by title, date range 1911-1939/40. There are 25 entries.

173. [Bleek, D.F.? 1942?]

“D.F. Bleek, Publications.”

1 leaf, folio. Typescript, carbon copy.

Publications are listed in chronological order, 1925 –1942. There are penciled additions in Scott’s handwriting for titles published in 1911, 1915-16, 1920, 1924 and 1931. There are 33 entries.

174. Bleek, D.F. Letter to Marjorie Bright, 1925

April 23, 1925. On the Zambezi.

2p. (1 sheet), quarto.

Written on the seventh day of a trip up the Zambezi River during the 1925 expedition organized by Dorothea Bleek to study the language of some Bushmen families living near to Muye together with any other Bushman groups she could trace. Muye was a small mission station in the centre of Angola. A subordinate purpose of the expedition was the collection of botanical specimens in the area by the botanist, Mary A. Pocock (1886-1977), at the time a lecturer in Botany at Rhodes University, Grahamstown. Pocock had asked Bleek if she could join the expedition. Bleek was 52 and Pocock 39 at the time. Their remarkable travels up rivers in dugout canoes and on foot with native guides across Central Africa took 6½ months. Pocock’s account of their travels was published in *The Oudtshoorn Courant, Farmers’ Friend and South-Western Chronicler* in a special series, “A Trip into the Interior,” written for *The Courant* and mailed during their travels. A similar account by Pocock, “Overland to Lobito Bay: The Venturesome Journey of Two Ladies,” appeared in three installments in the *Cape Times* in December and January 1925/26. Pocock’s 1925 journal is held by the Albany Museum, Grahamstown.

175. [Bleek, D.F. 1925]

Diagrams: The Upper Case (English). The Lower Case (English). Each sheet is dated at the lower right corner: June 22, 1925.

2p., 9 x 11 inches. MS.

On June 22, 1925 Bleek was on her expedition to Angola, the main object of which was to record the language of the Bushmen in that region. Each diagram comprises two penciled rectangles 5½ x 9¾ inches, divided into sections of varying size and shape. The Upper Case sheet contains the alphabet in caps and small caps, numerals, vowels and a few symbols. The Lower Case sheet is completely different in design and shows a combination in lower case script of all the letters of the alphabet plus numerals and some punctuation in a carefully constructed layout.

176. Bleek, D.F. Letter to Professor C.H. Doke, 1932³⁷

May 27, 1932. La Rochelle, Newlands.³⁸

1p., quarto. Typescript.

The letter is accompanied by an enclosure giving Bleek’s “Answers to questions asked by the Inter-University Committee on African Studies. Bushmen.”

5p., folio. Typescript.

³⁷ The correspondence between D.F. Bleek and Dr. C.H. Doke, #176-177, 180-182, was given to Deetz in the early 1970s by Dr. Doke during one of several visits made to see him while working with Dr. D. Fivaz on the preparation of Fivaz and Scott’s *African Languages: A genetic and decimalized classification for bibliographic and general reference*. Boston: G.K. Hall, 1977. xxxiv, 332p. The first genetic classification of African languages was by devised by W.H.I. Bleek, published in 1858 in the first part of his catalogue of the Library of Sir George Grey (London: Trübner, 1858). “Bleek was prototypical, combining in one person the linguist-librarian that only generations later was to be recognized as the combination necessary to provide an acceptable classification scheme for library use. It is extraordinary that even to date the work of Bleek in this area has not, to our knowledge, been explicitly recognized. Designated the “Father of Bantu philology,” he could also properly be called the ‘Father of African Language library classification.’” (Fivaz & Scott, pp. xxii-xxiii).

³⁸ In 1926 Charlton House, now owned jointly by Henry Hepburn Bright and his sister-in-law Dorothea Frances Bleek, was sold to the Training College and used as a hostel until it was demolished to make room for new buildings erected by the College. Bright and Bleek purchased La Rochelle, Camp Ground Road, Newlands, a large property of some three acres adjacent to the Western Province Cricket Club grounds in equal shares (Transfer #8667 2.9.1926). It remained the Bright-Bleek family home for the next 21 years. Bleek’s publications show that her most productive years were spent at La Rochelle. The property was sold in 1947 after the death of Doris Bleek’s sister Helma Bright (5.30.1947). Harry Bright had died in 1930. Bleek then moved to The Garth, Southfield Road, Plumstead, the home of her niece and nephew, Marjorie and Richard Scott, where she died on June 27, 1948.

Bleek's answers form a survey of published work and the current state of the field of Bushmen studies, her footnotes providing a bibliography that has several manuscript additions, possibly by Doke.

177. Bleek, D.F. Letter to Professor C.H. Doke, 1935

August 2, 1935. La Rochelle, Newlands.
2p., quarto.

Bleek advises Doke, among other matters, of her discovery of "another Bushman treasure – songs with the music written down, probably by Mr. C. Weisbecker." She intends to copy the stories that contain the songs and send them to Professor Kirby to copy the music. The finished article will be sent to Doke for publication in *Bantu Studies*.

178. Maingard, L.F. Letter to D.F. Bleek, 1935

November 24, 1935. University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.
4p., quarto. Typescript.

In this letter, Louis Maingard, Professor of French at the University of the Witwatersrand whose research into Korana was close to publication at the time of writing, responds to specific questions by Bleek concerning the arrangement of data in the dictionary of Bushman languages that she was compiling for publication. He concludes with a handwritten comment: "I must add that you have approached the work with your usual judgment and thoroughness. If you want to consult any of the works I have mentioned and they are not accessible to you, I could probably get them sent to you."

179. Bleek, D.F. 1937

"Bushman Charms" by D.F. Bleek. Leaflet No. 1. Historical Society of South Africa.
4p., quarto. Typescript.

Original typescript of leaflet prepared by D.F. Bleek for publication by the Historical Society of South Africa. Mailed to her niece "Mrs. R.T. Scott, 4th Pisa Del. H, Montes de Oca 543, Buenos Aires, Argentina." South African postmark unclear, but Buenos Aires stamped date of receipt on back on envelope is November 23, 1937.

180. Bleek, D.F. Letter to Professor C.M. Doke, 1940

September 4, 1940. La Rochelle, Newlands, Cape.
1p., quarto. Typescript.

Bleek thanks Doke for his letter of Aug. 20. She advises him of her "preparation of a dictionary of all Bushman languages and dialects . . . it will take me a couple of years more before being ready to print." Bleek says that she has been forced to put on one side some "valuable" texts left unpublished by her father and aunt so that she can complete the dictionary. She concludes: "I am glad the Inter-University Committee is taking an interest in the matter. Perhaps when the time comes they will help me to find funds to print the dictionary."

181. Doke, C.M. Reply to D.F. Bleek, 1940

September 10, 1940.
1p., quarto. Typescript, carbon copy.

Doke responds to Bleek's letter of Aug. 4, assuring her that when the Dictionary is complete she should submit a copy to the Inter-University Committee with an application for support for its publication as he thought that they would be "sympathetically interested."

182. Bleek, D.F. Letter to Professor C.M. Doke, 1943

April 27, 1943. La Rochelle, Newlands.
1p., quarto. MS.

Bleek asks Doke for his assistance with regard to a difficulty that she has encountered with the lateral click – she has just reached that section of the dictionary.

183. Union of South Africa. District Registrar. Wynberg. Cape of Good Hope. June 27, 1948

Death certificate A 159529 for Dorothea Frances Bleek issued July 21st 1948 by R.D. Claassen, District Registrar, certifying that she was "Found dead on the Twenty-Seventh June 1948" at The Garth, Southfield Road, Plumstead . . . Cause of death: "Haemope ricardium from a ruptured dissecting aneurism of the aorta."
1p. 6¼ x 10½ inches.

The death certificate is folded in a pocket on the inside back cover of the "In Memoriam" booklet #184 below.

184. Human & Pitt Funeral Services Ltd. Cape Town. 1948

Memorial Record of the Late Miss D.F. Bleek of Plumstead.

4 leaves in binder, 9¾ x 6½ inches.

The pages are secured with pale blue cord in a standard grey card cover titled "In Memoriam." The first page lists "Detailed Particulars" of the Deceased, the second page lists Wreath donors and the last two comprise Press Announcements pasted in from the *Cape Times* and the *Cape Argus*. The funeral was held at the Human and Pitt Chapel, Wynberg, conducted by the Rev. S. Wakeling of St. John's Church, Wynberg. Dorothea Bleek was buried in St. John's Cemetery on June 28, 1948.

185. Bleek, Dorothea Frances. Estate Liquidation, May 1949.

First and final liquidation & distribution account in the Estate of the late Dorothea Frances Bleek, spinster, of Plumstead, Cape Province. No. 3121/48.

6p., folio. Typescript, carbon copy.

The carbon copy is dated May 1949, but the date it was signed has not been entered. The bank reconciliation date was May 6, 1949.

186. Harsant & Lewis, Cape Town. Estate of the late Miss. Bleek, 1951.

January 19, 1951. Covering letter to accompany the Reconciliation Statement and "Revenue" or "Income" Statement from the Estate of the late Miss Bleek. From B. Lewis, Harsant & Lewis, Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers, 141 Longmarket Street, Cape Town to K.M.F. Scott, "The Garth", Southfield Road, Plumstead, C.P.

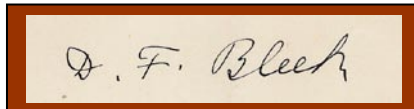
Attached to the letter and statements is a Balance Sheet for the Estate of the Late Miss D.F. Bleek from Harsant & Lewis dated January 22, 1951.

2p., quarto. Typescript.

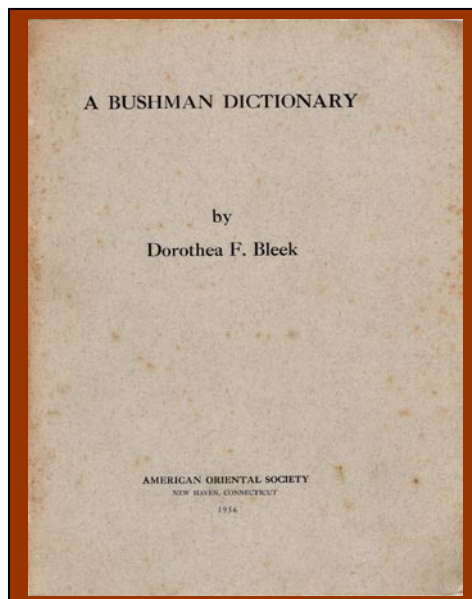
Statements: 3p., folio. Typescript.

Balance Sheet: 1p., folio. Typescript.

**Signature from
Letter to C.M. Doke
Aug. 2, 1935**

A rectangular photograph of a handwritten signature in dark ink on a light-colored paper. The signature reads "D. F. Bleek" in a cursive script.

Item #177



A BUSHMAN DICTIONARY

by
Dorothea F. Bleek

Correspondence
Between Dr. K.M.F. Scott and Professor J.A. Engelbrecht, 1951 & 1952.
Items #187-194

In December 1952 Scott invited Dr. J.A. Engelbrecht, Professor of Bantu Languages at the University of Pretoria and a colleague for many years of Dorothea F. Bleek, to write an introduction to the *Bushman Dictionary* that she had completed shortly before her death. It was the culmination of the linguistic work of Wilhelm Bleek, Lucy Lloyd and a lifetime of Dorothea Bleek's own research, the latter providing the greater part of the data. All the letters from Engelbrecht are on University of Pretoria letterheads and have been kept in their original envelopes. Most of the letters are addressed to Scott at her home in Rondebosch.³⁹

187. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1951

December 26, 1951. Pretoria General Hospital.
2p., octavo. MS.

Engelbrecht thanks Scott for her letter of December 11th and informs her that he is "willing to undertake the task of writing an introduction to the Bushman Dictionary." Due to his pending operation and treatment he will not be in a position to undertake any serious work before February 1952 at the earliest. He asks her to send him "whatever is relevant to the matter, including papers and notes left by Miss Bleek, specimen proofs, etc."

188. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

February 2, 1952. Potchefstroom.

Telegram received Cape Town Feb. 2, 1952. Received for delivery Rondebosch Feb. 4.
1p. 6½ x 8"

Telegram to "Dr K M Scott Zoology Dept University Capetown – Leave extended until first week March Stop If possible keep all relevant material until then – Engelbrecht"

189. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

March. 21, 1952. Hatfield, 1204 Schoeman St., Pretoria.
2p., octavo. MS.

Engelbrecht advises Scott that he will not get to looking at any of the Bleek material until mid-April at the earliest due to teaching and research commitments, so not to send it until then. However, he adds a postscript to say that his research trip to Durban has been moved forward to April 3rd so she may send the material now if she wishes.

³⁹ On February 26, 1951 Richard Thring Scott died at the age of 59 at The Garth, Southfield Road, Plumstead, two years 8 months after the death of Dorothea Bleek. By early June 1951 The Garth had been sold and Marjorie Scott had purchased Marshfield, 2 Arundel Road, Rondebosch – a two-storey house on the corner of Arundel and Loch Roads adjacent to the Rondebosch Common. From the back of the house and garden there was a clear view of Table Mountain and Devil's Peak on the slopes of which the University of Cape Town stands. Scott had just commenced what became a long and distinguished career with the National Institute of Water Research (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research – CSIR) and was based at UCT's Department of Zoology where she had been lecturing since 1947. She was elected a Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society in 1953, a great honor that she valued highly throughout her life. When she retired in December 1978 as a Senior Chief Research Officer with the CSIR she was Curator of the National Collection of Freshwater Invertebrates at the Albany Museum in Grahamstown. She had by then published 22 scientific papers on Trichoptera and had a total of 35 publications. She continued her research and published a further 13 papers on Trichoptera before her death in 1998 at the age of 85. At the time of her death she was working together with Dr. F.C. de Moor on a definitive book on the larvae of the Afrotropical Genera of Trichoptera. "In addition to the high standard of her written papers, Marjorie was also a brilliant scientific illustrator and she has left a legacy of drawings which are scientifically accurate and aesthetically pleasing. . . . In November 1993 Marjorie was awarded the Gold Medal of the Limnological Society of South Africa (now known as the South African Society of Aquatic Sciences) in recognition of her tremendous contribution to the furtherance of knowledge in the aquatic sciences." (F.C. de Moor, *Braueria* (Lunz am See, Austria), 1998, vol. 25: 4-6.)

190. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

April 11, 1952. [Department of Bantu Languages], University of Pretoria.

2p., folio. MS. Envelope annotated: *Ans.* 28.4.52.

Engelbrecht has received the Bleek material and raises a number of questions to which he trusts that Scott has answers. They include the length of the Introduction – Bleek had in mind a 30p. introduction. He does not have enough information to write more than five to six pages. He needs titles of works Bleek consulted as she only gave the author's names and also a key to her classification of Bushman languages. Should he include a curriculum vitae in the introduction as it is a posthumous work? He reports that his edited volume of *Zulu Legends* by W.H.I. Bleek is to be published in a couple of months.

191. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

July 16, 1952. [Department of Bantu Languages], University of Pretoria.

1p., folio. MS. Envelope annotated: *Ans.* 7.8.52.

Engelbrecht thanks Scott for the reprints she sent as well as her letters and some additional material that he has found “very helpful.” He has sent the proofs on to the proper quarters. He still needs copies of three of Bleek's publications and asks her to obtain these for him. He has commenced the introduction, but cannot proceed without Bleek's transcription of the symbols used by other sources. To obtain these he needs to have the entire MSS of the dictionary to work through.⁴⁰

192. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

Aug. 31, 1952. [Department of Bantu Languages], University of Pretoria.

2p., quarto. MS.

Scott has sent Engelbrecht “four parcels containing the final batch of proof sheets, the typescript of the entire dictionary and the copy of *The Mantis and his Friends*. . . . Although I would have liked to keep the proof sheets a little longer I thought it advisable to send them to the proper quarter and have already done so.” He is concerned lest she think that his introduction will be a long one, but unfortunately it cannot be more than a few pages as so much of what he could say has been said elsewhere. He deeply regrets the repeated calls on her time to help him to obtain material, but the University of Pretoria Library “is hopelessly understaffed” and he needs her yet again to obtain publications for him through the University of Cape Town Library.

193. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

September 24, 1952. [Department of Bantu Languages], University of Pretoria.

2p., folio. MS.

Scott has arranged for all that Engelbrecht had asked for to be sent to him and in addition has sent him a photograph of Dorothea Bleek and a copy of *The Cape Monthly Magazine* of September 1875. He is now ready to start on the introduction to the Bushman Dictionary. Due to teaching commitments he will only be able to complete it by early December. He will be in Cape Town that month and hopes to see her in person when he is there.

194. Engelbrecht, J.A., 1952

November 2, 1952. [Department of Bantu Languages], University of Pretoria.

1p., folio. MS.

The letter is addressed to Dr. K.M.F. Scott, Department of Zoology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, C.P. Engelbrecht has finished the introduction and is sending it in manuscript form to Scott by registered post.⁴¹ He wants her to read it, make any necessary minor alterations and have it typed to save valuable time. He has some suggestions concerning expanding the acknowledgements and adding a couple of important works that Bleek omitted from her index of references.

⁴⁰ Scott sent the original typescript of Doris Bleek's Bushman dictionary to Engelbrecht at the same time as she mailed him the final batch of proofs. These were proofs of the copy of the *Bushman Dictionary* being re-typed by Dr. Hause in Chicago. In 1961 Prof. J.A. Engelbrecht donated the typescript to the Bleek Collection at the University of Cape Town Libraries – B.C. 151 D61/393.

⁴¹ Engelbrecht's introduction to Bleek's dictionary, both the MS and typescript, is now part of the UCT Libraries Bleek Collection, B.C. 151 D3.24.1-D3.24.5.



Doris Bleek ca. 1929 – Item #200
A Studio Portrait by Navana, London, W.1

Note on Doris Bleek

It still took a considerable amount of work and time on the part of a number of people before *A Bushman Dictionary* by Dorothea F. Bleek was published by the American Oriental Society, New Haven, Connecticut in 1956, eight years after her death. Dr. C.M. Doke, in his review published in *African Studies* 16(2) 1957 commented: “In the publication of this dictionary, a monumental piece of work by the late Dorothea Bleek has come to fruition . . . Dr. Engelbrecht provided an Introduction to the dictionary, and this gives valuable historical facts regarding the great contribution of the Bleek family to Bushman studies.” Engelbrecht’s introduction also detailed the extensive travels and research Bleek undertook between 1910 and 1930 to obtain comparative data on the language, customs and folklore of as many different Bushmen groups that she could find. Her linguistic research expeditions (as distinct from those taken to rock art sites) included trips to the Kalahari, Botswana, Angola and Tanzania. These comparative studies enabled her to do what W.H.I. Bleek had not had time or opportunity to undertake – a classification of the 29 languages and dialects contained in the dictionary that she divided into three groups, Northern, Southern and Central. In establishing her classification of the 29 Bushman languages and dialects covered by the dictionary Bleek not only drew on her own records and those made by W.H.I. Bleek and Lloyd, but she made a meticulous review of the research done by other scholars.

In December 1947 Bleek had signed an agreement with the American Oriental Society for the publication of the dictionary. After her death on June 28, 1948, her niece Marjorie Scott took on the difficult task of having the dictionary published. The linguistic complexity of transcribing Bushmen languages with their “intricate and varying signs and diacritics” had necessitated the development of a typewriter with specially made keys, but even so the only way in which the dictionary could be published was by photostatic reproduction of the original typed text.

The main complication that contributed to the delay in the publication of the dictionary was that the entire dictionary had to be re-typed and proofread as Bleek’s original manuscript was not suitable for photostatic reproduction. Dr. Helen Hause of Chicago undertook the lengthy and exacting task of retyping the dictionary. The volume editor Dr. Zellig S. Harris then sent Hause’s manuscript to Scott whose

husband Dick Scott did the proofreading. He was an experienced proofreader from years on the staff of *The Buenos Aires Herald* and had already worked with Bleek on the dictionary after her move to The Garth following the sale of La Rochelle. An entry in Dick Scott's diary for April 11, 1950 reads: "Started with proofs of Aunt's dictionary."⁴² He worked on what Harris had mailed to them intermittently and then took leave for two months in June and July of that year to work on the proofs full-time. On August 1 he mailed the corrected proofs to Dr. Harris. Dick Scott's last diary entry concerning the dictionary is on Feb. 5, 1951: "Marj home to lunch – she is trying to see Knott-Craig about Aunt's dictionary, as have had no reply to our letters to the U.S." He died on Feb. 26, of a coronary thrombosis. He was 59. From references in two of Engelbrecht's letters (items #191-192) it appears that he took over the final proofreading of Hause's retyped copy of the dictionary.

Doke wrote at the end of his review of the dictionary, "Miss Bleek has done linguistics a great service. Her labors have preserved much in Bushman languages which would certainly have been lost without her devoted research and recording. This valuable Bushman Dictionary is a fitting monument to her scholarship and disinterested industry."

Etaine Eberhard in his 1996 article on the Bleek Collections at the University of Cape Town titled "Wilhelm Bleek and the Founding of Bushman Research"⁴³ comments that "There are no personal documents amongst Dorothea's papers. Like her aunt, Lucy Lloyd, she seems to have been a very private person."⁴⁴ In 1945 Dick and Marjorie Scott bought Columé, a small farm in the Western Cape Province some six miles outside Wellington. Dorothea Bleek, known to the family as "Aunt D", spent the first month, September 1945, with them helping them get established. Much of that time Dick had to be away



Columé, Wellington District, Cape, 1945

as he had not yet been fully discharged from his service in the South African Air Force, the house needed an enormous amount of work to get it habitable as well as getting the farm established. Dick and Marj

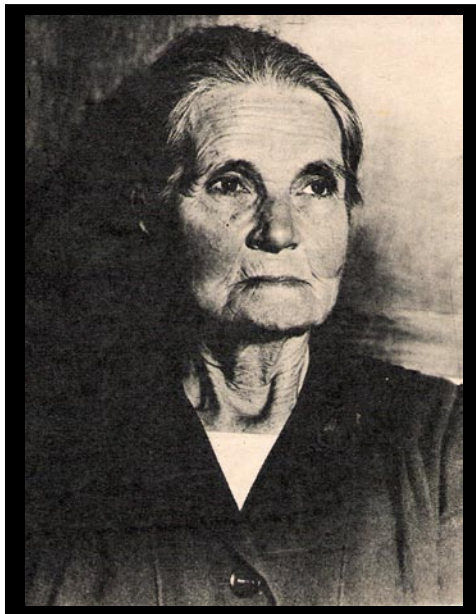
⁴² Richard Thring Scott's diaries and journals are part of the Scott Family Papers inherited by Deetz from her mother in 1998.

⁴³ Published in *Voices from the Past: /Xam Bushmen and the Bleek and Lloyd Collection*, edited by Janette Deacon and Thomas A. Dowson. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Press, 1996, pp. 49-65.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 63.

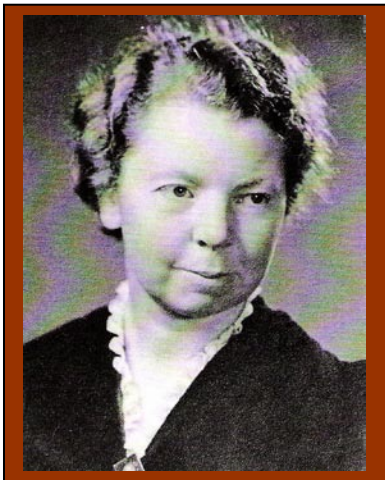
kept a daily journal during the 12½ months they lived at Columé. Dorothea returned to La Rochelle on Monday, October 1st 1945. The day's journal entry begins:

“Aunt D did not have too good a night, and returned to La Rochelle, Camp Ground Rd, Newlands. She was afraid of being ill here, because of the inconvenience it would cause, with things still pretty primitive. What can one say about Aunt? The conventional phrases scarcely fit. Not very fit; with her Bushman dictionary not quite finished; 72 years old – She gave up the comfort of La Rochelle, and her work, to help us out, taking everything with a smile, and assisting us in so many ways that it gave us a chance of getting a bit straight. Marj and I and the children are very deeply attached to her and her going leaves us the poorer for the absence of a great-hearted lady, who has helped us not only materially, but also by her cheery companionship, hard work, and quiet confidence. . .”

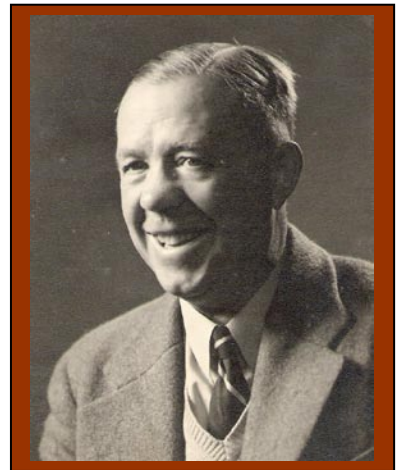


Doris Bleek, late 1940s
Item #202

Marjorie Bright Scott, 1948

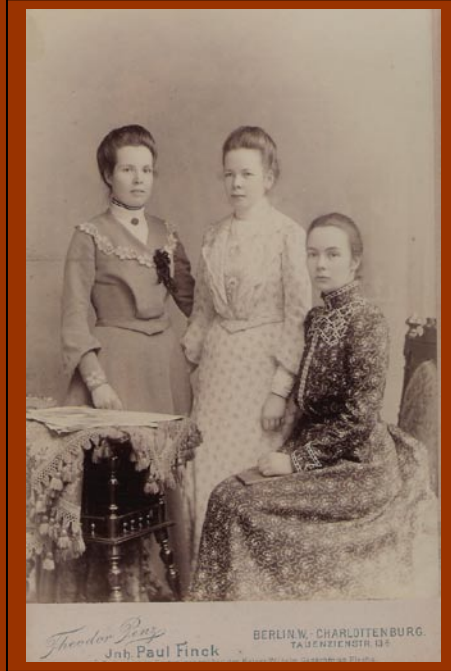


Richard (Dick) Thring Scott, 1948



**Dorothy Bright, Tony Barrett
Doris Bleek, Anne & Patricia Scott
La Rochelle, 1944**

Doris Bleek
Reproductions of Photographs listed in Section IIIB
Items # 195 – 199



SECTION III (B)

Dorothea Frances Bleek (1873-1948) Photographs

The photographs listed below are all undated.

- 195. Bonn, Germany [mid-1880s]**
Cabinet print. Annotated on back in ink: "My boarding school, at Bonn, from the garden. D.B."
6½ x 4¼ inches.
Scott Bleek Album, 1980s.
- 196. Bleek, Doris, Helma and Margie [ca. 1899]**
Cabinet print. Studio portrait. Left to right: Doris, Helma and Margie Bleek. Photographer: Theodor Penz. Berlin W. Charlottenburg, Tauenzienstr. 13a. Written in pencil on the back: Margie, Doris & Helma.
The photographer's imprint on the back of the photograph is identical to that of Item #94 above, the photograph of Jemima Bleek and her daughters taken by Penz. It is dated "1899" in pencil on the back. In 1899 Doris was 25. The clothes that the sisters are wearing differ from those in Item #94 but the girls look very much the same in age. In 1899 Margie began her medical studies in Zurich, She died in Italy on Dec. 16, 1902.
- 197. Bleek, D.F. [ca. 1899]**
Carte de visite. Head and Shoulders portrait of Bleek facing left. Pasted onto the carte de visite on which is printed below the photograph is "Theodor Penz." Printed on back: Theodor Penz Photograph Atelier. Berlin W. Charlottenburg, Tauenzienstr. 13a. Written in pencil across back: D.F. Bleek.
Oakleaf Album.
Bleek's appearance and hairstyle are very similar her image in Item #172 above suggesting that it was also taken in the late 1890's.
- 198. Bleek, D.F. [ca. 1904]**
Snapshot of Bleek in a garden holding a kitten. A much-faded copy of the same half snapshot is in the Bleek 1872 album.
4¼ x 1½ inches.
This copy was loose in an envelope with a variety of snapshots. Scott lists it on the cover as "Aunt D – in Germany – ½ picture." Bleek's hair in this photograph is put up in a fuller, more relaxed style than in any previous photographs, suggesting that this image was taken closer to 1904 when she returned to South Africa with her mother and the eldest and youngest of her sisters, Edith and Helma.
- 199. Bleek, D.F. [Early 1920s?]**
Studio portrait. Sepia. Photographer: J. Farrar, Observatory Road, Cape Town.
4 x 2¾ inches mounted in brown card photographer's folder, 8 x 6 inches.
Bleek has her hair loosely twisted up into a crown. Her eyes are showing more deep set, as they increasingly did as the years passed. Marked in pencil at the top left outside of the folder "Doris" and in ink in Scott's handwriting "D.F. Bleek." She looks older than in the Rocklands Girls' High School, Cradock staff photographs taken in 1905 and 1906. These are reproduced in Bank 2006, p. x.
- 200. Bleek, D.F. [1929?]**
Studio portrait. Sepia. Head and shoulders, Bleek facing to the right of the photograph.
Photographer: Navana, 518 Oxford St., Marble Arch, W.1., 171 Kensington High St., W.8. Sepia photograph 5¾ x 4" mounted on deckle-edged card with the Navana's signature printed at an angle to the right below the photograph. The photographer's address is engraved on the bottom

left of the card. Mounted in a matching card folder bearing a gilt, blue and black label with Navana's logo and the words "A Portrait by Navana,. London, W.1."

Folder 11 x 8 inches.

In this portrait Bleek has had her hair shingled. In 1929 she visited London to see through the press copies of G.W. Stow's original drawing of Bushman rock paintings. She was then 56 and the portrait shows her greater maturity. It is an excellent likeness.

This portrait is part of the UCT Libraries Bleek Collection – BC151 B12.17. It is reproduced as Fig. 5 in Janette Deacon's "A Tale of Two Families: Wilhelm Bleek, Lucy Lloyd and the /Xam San of the Northern Cape" in *Miscast: Negotiating the Presence of the Bushmen*, ed. Pippa Skotnes (Rondebosch, Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press, 1996), p. 99. As there are not many portraits of Doris Bleek and none in the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive that can be definitively dated, it is included here to draw attention to its probable date.

201. Bleek, D.F. [early 1930s]

Miniature snapshot. Black & white. Full length.

1¾ x 1¼ inches.

Photograph of "Aunt Doris" taken by Dick Scott on a visit to the Cape from Buenos Aires in 1934/35.

202. Bleek, D.F. [1940s]

Studio portrait. Black & white. Head and shoulders, Bleek facing to the right of the photograph.

6¼ x 4¾ inches.

A much older portrait of Bleek that looks as though it was taken within a year or two of her death in 1948. The angle from which it has been taken is virtually identical to that of the Navana portrait #176 above. The "original" that is in the family archive has been clipped from a magazine. The back of the magazine photograph has printed on it what appears to be the copy of a page from Bleek's *original* Bushman Dictionary manuscript. The text shown is from p. 294 of the published 1956 dictionary but the magazine entry lines are only 4½" in width. Those in the 1956 work are 7" wide. Below the dictionary extract is some text in Afrikaans. After Dorothea's death Scott had the magazine photograph copied by Wynberg photographer Charles Field. The matt black and white reproduction is 4¾ x 3½" printed on a deckle edged card 6 x 4¼".



**The Garth, Southfield Road, Plumstead, Cape
ca. October 1947 shortly after Dick & Marjorie Scott's purchase of the property**

Doris Bleek lived at The Garth until her death on June 27, 1948. The Garth was a ten-roomed house on the corner of Southfield and Honiton Roads. It was approached by a sweeping gravel drive, had a number of outbuildings, large garden and orchard. Doris's study was the large room to the left of the front door as you face the house. It had French doors opening onto the verandah. The bay window of her bedroom can be seen on the far right behind the bay windows of the sitting room. The front door opened into a large dining room, similar to the one at La Rochelle.

La Rochelle, Camp Ground Road, Newlands 1930s

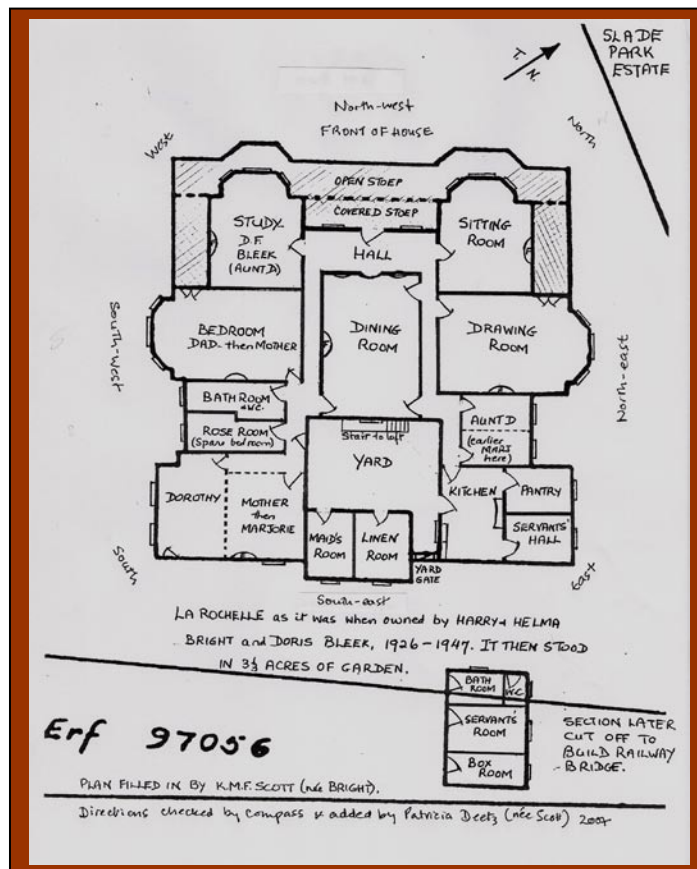
The house, built ca. 1893, had a magnificent view of Table Mountain and stood on 3½ acres of well laid out and established grounds. In 1926 Henry Hepburn Bright and his sister-in-law, Dorothea Frances Bleek, in equal shares, purchased the property from the Western Province Cricket Club. Doris Bleek's most productive years of research and publishing took place during the years that she lived at La Rochelle, 1926-1947. After the death of her sister Helma Bright on May 20, 1947 at Doris's request her nieces, who inherited Helma Bright's share of the property, agreed that La Rochelle should be sold at less than the full market value in order for it to be preserved for cultural and limited social purposes as an Athenaeum.



La Rochelle – Front of house viewed from north

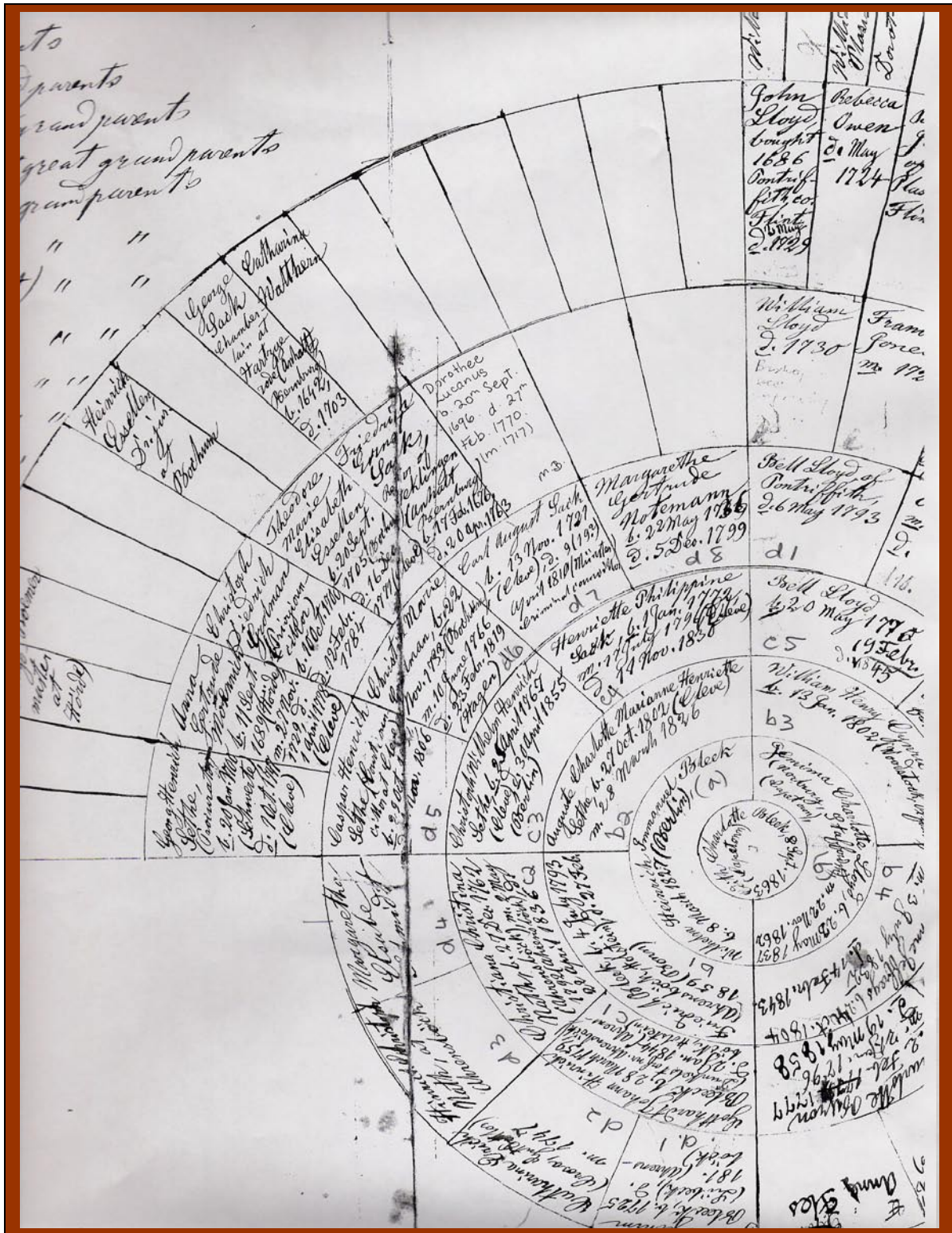


La Rochelle – South-west side from driveway



**La Rochelle Floor Plan
1926-1947. Filled in by
Dr. K.M.F. Scott (née
Bright).**

FACSIMILE OF CENTER OF BLEEK-LLOYD FAMILY TREE
Showing First Six Generational Levels, a-f
2 Parents to 64 Great-Great-Great-Grandparents

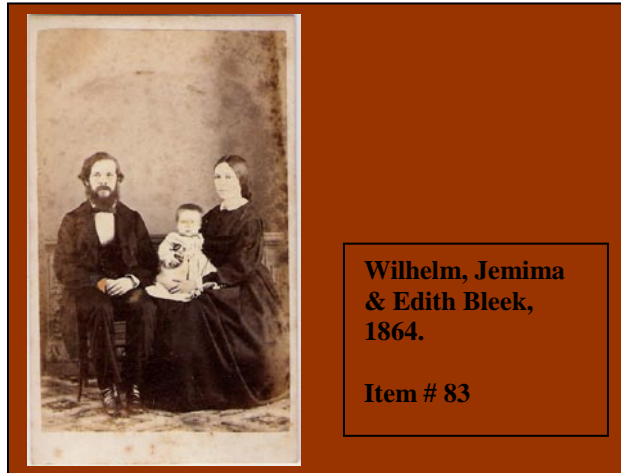


SECTION IV

Genealogical Research by Wilhelm Bleek & Lucy Lloyd

Bleek-Lloyd Family Tree

The most important and remarkable item in this section of the Archive is the **Bleek-Lloyd Family Tree**. It is over eight feet in length, folded, and entirely in Bleek's handwriting. It has a 71" addition for the Welsh line going back to the 9th century and a 26" addition for the Plantagenet line back to the 12th century. It was commenced at some time after the birth on September 8, 1863 of the eldest Bleek daughter, Edith Charlotte Bleek.



**Wilhelm, Jemima
& Edith Bleek,
1864.**

Item # 83

It is reasonable to suppose that Wilhelm Bleek began to assemble data for Edith's family tree after her birth in 1863, but the exact point at which work actually commenced on the final product has not been established. Bleek was very familiar with his own family's genealogy as can be seen in his letter to the Bleek's in 1854/55 (Item #15 above). He added extensive notes to *Nachrichten der Familie Sethe*, published in July 1856 (Item #16). There is a large chart of Bleek collaterals that he compiled (see reference below) and various notes on his Bleek, Sethe and Sack forefathers and collaterals. On the Lloyd side, there are numbers of letters, notes and family trees that relate to the Lloyd, Jeffreys and Byron family connections, direct and collateral. The considerable amount of detailed research required to assemble the data entered on the Bleek-Lloyd family tree would have taken many hours that had to be fitted in over and above Bleek and Lloyd's Bushman researches which suggests that the completion of the family tree would have become a family project involving all four Lloyd sisters. There is no doubt that Lucy Lloyd was the sister most deeply involved in the research, but some of the charts and notes could well have been compiled by Jemima Bleek and Fanny Lloyd. There are also a few details from family records sent to them by Julia Lloyd.

In the early 1870s when Lucy and Fanny Lloyd were living with the Bleeks at The Hill in Mowbray there is no doubt that Lucy was collecting Lloyd family data to assist in Bleek's construction of the Bleek-Lloyd family tree. Three items that can be dated to this period show this. Item #204 below is a chart dated July 20, 1870 drawn up by Lloyd of her immediate family. There is a letter to Lloyd from her cousin E. Lumley dated May 7, 1871, referring to an earlier request from her for information concerning her father's family with apologies for the long delay in responding to her request. A copy of the Welsh Glanmehele Pedigree is enclosed. In 1872 Archdeacon Lloyd, sent "dearest Loui" an exact copy of the register of Lloyd births in the Family Prayer Book at Aber Hirnant in North Wales as well as an 1844 copy of the Family Bible Register from Shugborough Hall, Staffordshire, family seat of the Ansons.⁴⁵ He also included a list of the descendants of Edward Bell Lloyd.

⁴⁵ Archdeacon W.H.C. Lloyd's mother was Anne Anson. She married Bell Lloyd of Crogen, a substantial property on the banks of the river Dee in Merioneth, Wales. Anne Anson's father, George Adams of Orgrave, was the son of Janetta Anson

Bleek's Generational Concentric Circle Family Tree

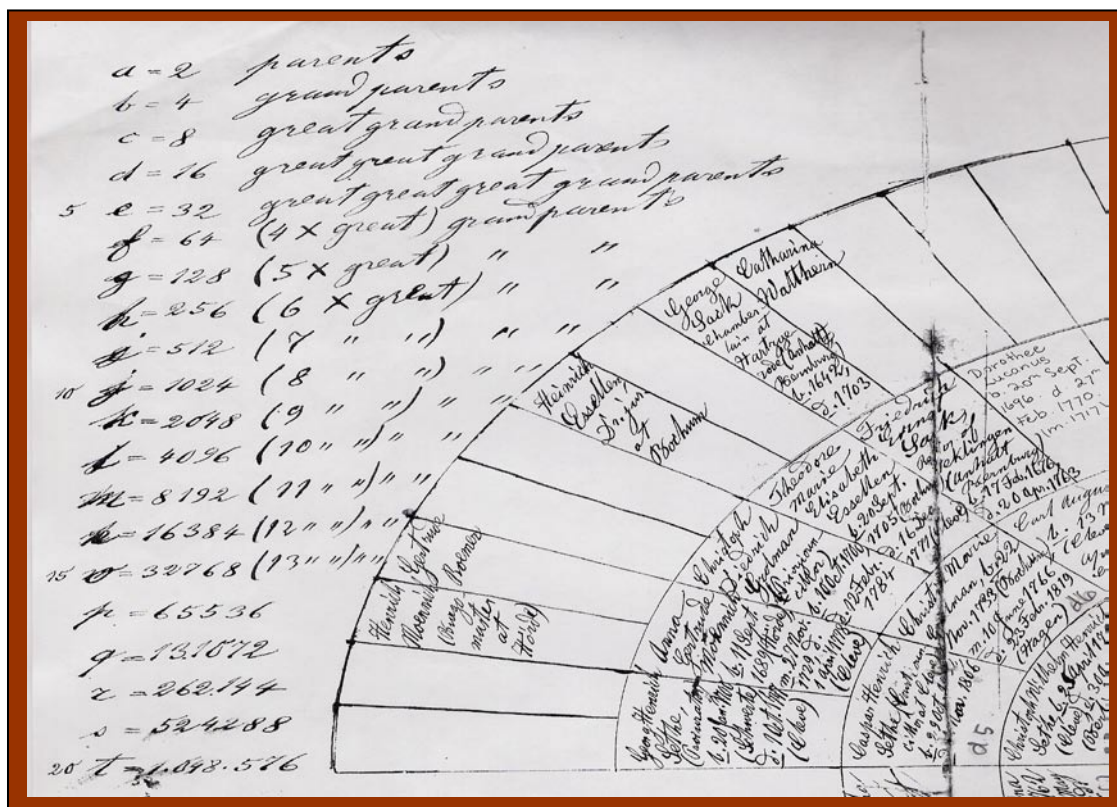
203. **Bleek, Wilhelm 1863? –**

Bleek-Lloyd Family Tree, commenced 1863?
105 x 19 inches. Folded.

The Bleek-Lloyd family tree that Bleek compiled has his eldest daughter Edith Charlotte Bleek at the center. The system Bleek designed commenced with a central circle with Edith's name and date of birth recorded in it. He then continued a pattern of concentric generational circles, each divided and subdivided to record her parents, maternal and paternal grandparents, great-grand-parents etc. etc. To keep track of exact relationships each generational circle segment was labeled with an alphabetic code and incremental number of grandparents as they exploded numerically in each generation (4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 etc.). Bleek also wrote the alphabetic code level in colored pencil so that it was simple to keep track of each generation in the lengthy document. In addition entries for royalty were colored in blue pencil.

Bleek prefaced the genealogy with his generational key:

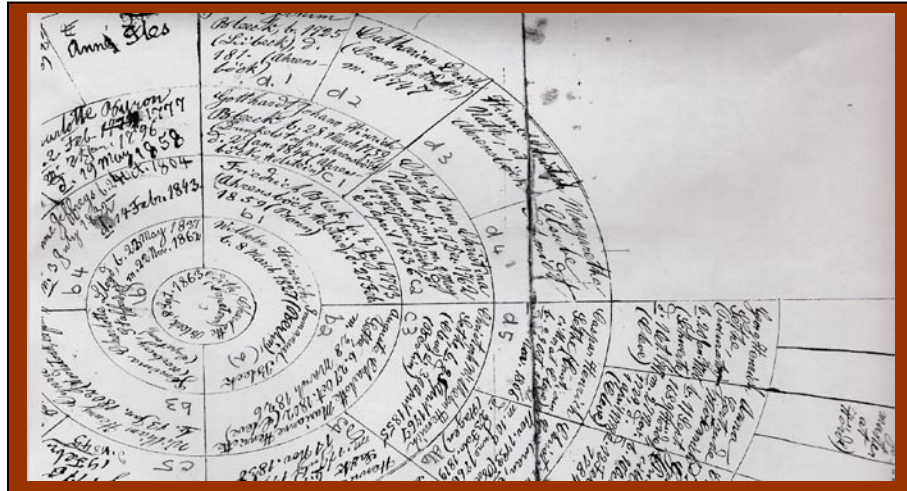
- a = 2 parents
 - b = 4 grandparents
 - c = 8 great grandparents
 - d = 16 great great grandparents
 - 5. e = 32 great great great grandparents
 - f = 64 (4 x great) grandparents
 - g = 128 (5 x great) " "
 - h = 256 (6 x great) " "
 - i = 512 (7 " ") " "
 - 10 j = 1024 (8 " ") " "
 - k = 2048 (9 " ") " "
 - l = 4096 (10 " ") " "
 - m = 8192 (11 " ") " "
 - n = 16384 (12 " ") " "
 - 15 o = 32768 (13 " ") " "
 - p = 65536
 - q = 131072
 - r = 262144
 - s = 524288
 - 20 t = 1,048,576
- and so on until he reached kk = 137.438.9534.72.



Generational Key

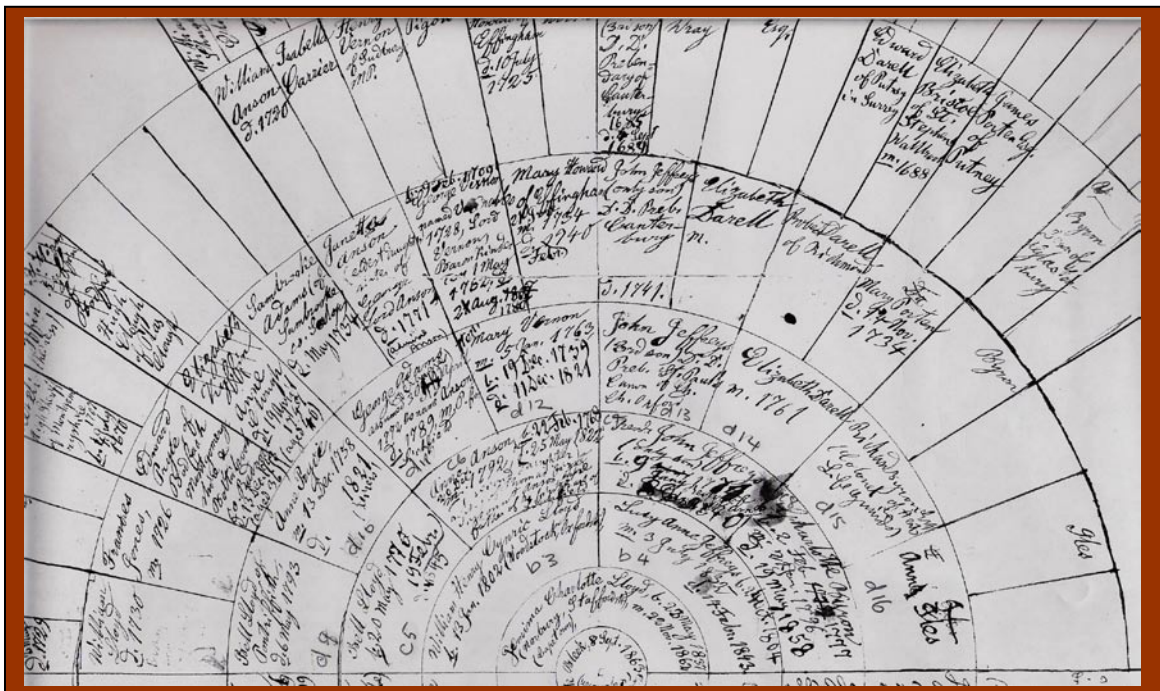
and Sambrooke Adams. When his mother died in 1771 George Adams inherited the estates of both his maternal uncles, Thomas Anson of Lichfield and George, Admiral Lord Anson (1697-1762), and assumed the name Anson. The principal estate was the family seat Shugborough, Staffordshire.

Detail showing section of Edith Bleek's paternal line



Bleek was very systematic in his analysis. He began with the paternal line, followed by the maternal. So, for example, Edith's paternal grandparents – Bleek's parents Friedrich and Auguste Bleek – are b1 and b2. Her maternal grandparents, W.H.C. Lloyd and Lucy Anne Jeffreys are b3 and b4. Little Edith Bleek had 8 great grandparents, so the chart shows her maternal great grandparents, Bell Lloyd and his wife Anne Anson, as c5 and c6. Her “third” great-grandparents (now up to 16 in number) on Jemima Lloyd’s side of the family include Bell Lloyd’s parents – Bell Lloyd of Pontriiffith and his wife Anne Pryce (d9 and d10) – as well as Anne Anson’s parents George Adams and his wife Mary Vernon (d11 and d12). They also include John Jeffreys and his wife Elizabeth Darrell (d13 and d14) and Richard Byron and Anne Iles as d15 and d16. The Jeffreys and the Byrons were the parents of the four Lloyd sisters’ beloved grandparents, the Reverend John Jeffreys and his wife Charlotte Byron. When Lucy Anne Jeffreys died in 1843 just after Julia Lloyd’s birth, the four girls lived for a time with their widowed grandmother Charlotte Byron Jeffreys (1777-1858). Jemima’s letters show that the sisters loved Charlotte Jeffreys more than any of their other relations and treasured her love and understanding.

Detail showing section of Edith Bleek's maternal line



The generational key of course changes as a new generation is born, but as applied to Edith (and her sisters) the insertion of Bleek's key with each entry gives a sense of the century in which each of her progenitors lived. In general terms, for example:

- d = born in 18th century, died early 19th c.
- e = born & died in the 18th century
- f = born in 17th century, died early 18th c.
- g = born & died in the 17th century.

Lucy Lloyd's Concentric Circle Family Chart

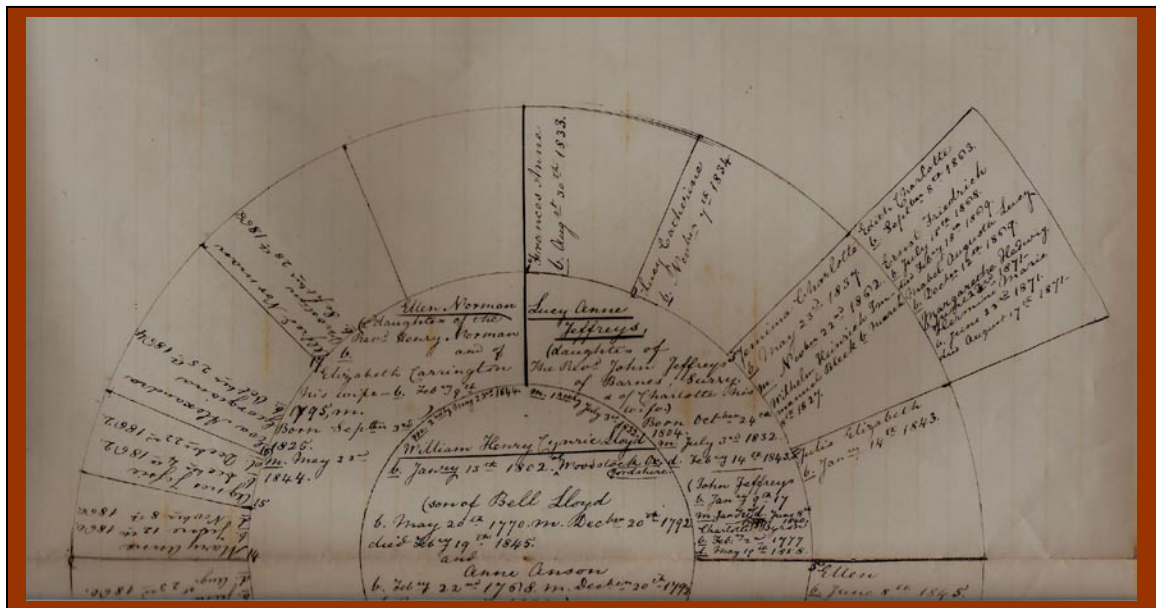
In 1870 Lucy Lloyd adapted Bleek's the generational concentric circle system to record the birth, death and marriage details of her immediate family:

204. Lloyd, Lucy Catherine. 1870

Concentric circle chart of Lloyd's immediate family. Compiled and signed in lower right-hand corner "Lucy C. Lloyd. Mowbray nr. Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. July 10th 1870."

1p. 16 x 12³/₄ inches.

Lloyd places in the center of her chart details concerning William Henry Cynric Lloyd, his parents and career (some dates are missing). The second circle is divided to record his first and second wives (Lucy Anne Jeffreys (b. 1804, m. 1832, d. 1843) and Ellen Norman (b. 1825, m. 1844). A third circle lists the seventeen Lloyd children (four with Lucy Jeffreys and thirteen with Ellen Norman). Jemima's section includes her marriage to Wilhelm Bleek and the birth of their first five children and the deaths of little Ernst and Hermine. It is the only source found to date that gives the full names and birth dates of Lloyd's thirteen half brothers and sisters, only nine of whom survived. She recorded the names and dates of birth and death of three daughters and one son from her father's second family born between 1858 and 1862. Frank Norman Anson Lloyd lived for 14 months before he died, but the girls all died within weeks of their birth.



Lucy C. Lloyd.
Mowbray nr. Cape Town July 10th 1870.
Cape of Good Hope.

Bleek's Ancestry Charts

In addition to his concentric circle system Bleek designed single page Ancestry Charts on a rectangular model to facilitate the recording of an individual's ancestry. He used exactly the same generational key that he devised for Edith's Bleek-Lloyd family tree, but only took it to the fourth generational level – from A = Father (A1) and Mother (A2) through Level D with space for recording 16 great-grandparents.

The key on Bleek's Ancestry Chart is set out in specific detail, making it very user friendly. For example:

B = Grandfathers and Grandmothers.

B 1 father's father
 B 3 mother's father
 B 2 father's mother
 B 4 mother's mother.

According to Andrew Bank (2006: 115-117) in mid-May 1871 when Bleek returned to the Breakwater Prison after more recording sessions at The Hill with his two informants //Kabbo and /A!kunta, he “devised a pattern of concentric circles to allow for a record of information about the families and ancestry of the informants' wives – all but one of the /Xam prisoners were married – as well as those of the informants themselves.” In fact, as can be seen from the account above, the system was one that he had devised some years previously. Bank also notes that in November and December 1871 to facilitate recording the ancestry of the Bushman informants, Bleek designed single page Ancestry Charts on a rectangular model to facilitate recording the four generations of the central subject's parents, grand-parents, great-grand-parents and great-great-grand-parents, designated as A through D. Bleek's draft budgets record that had 26 of these templates printed in Cape Town.⁴⁶ He also used these charts for recording his own family's ancestry as well as to set out some of the Lloyd family data. Bleek must have had more Ancestral Charts printed as there are still blank charts in the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive, and the family has continued to use them to the present generation.

205. Bleek, Wilhelm

Ancestry chart completed by Bleek for Lucy Catherine Lloyd.

1 sheet, 13½ x 16½ inches

With Lloyd in the center of the chart the generational levels of course differ from those of Edith. On Edith's extensive family tree, Bell Lloyd and his wife Anne Anson are c5 and c6 – they are her maternal great grandparents. On Lloyd's chart they are at the “B” level (B1 and B2) as her paternal grandparents. The chart was copied from the family tree – the information is identical. The fact that it was a copy is evidenced by the fact that in the case of Lloyd's paternal great grandfather Edward Pryce the entry states “d. 13 Dec. 1743 (aged 36)” and this has been transcribed as “b. 1709 d. 13 Dec. 1743”.

206. Bleek, Wilhelm

Bleek-Rath collateral chart. Chart extended to include W.H.I. Bleek and his siblings. Also records Bleek's marriage to Jemima Lloyd and birth and/or burial dates of their six children.

1 sheet, 16¼ x 26¼ inches. Written by Bleek in ink. Undated.

Bleek Children's Birth & Burial Records, 1863-1873

207. Cape of Good Hope. Birth Registry.

Extracts from the Birth Registry Book kept at the Town House, Cape of Good Hope. Children of Wilhelm Heinrich Immanuel Bleek and of Jemima Charlotte Bleek. Official copy of the records of the births of the six Bleek children born between 1863 and 1873 made by J.A. Roos, Secretary to the Corporation of Cape Town. Dated 10 June, 1873. Certified as true by the German Consul. Note at bottom right in Bleek's handwriting and signed by him: “N.B. Meine Frau, Jemima Charlotte Bleek [?] eine geborene Lloyd.”

⁴⁶ UCT Libraries Bleek Collection B.C. 151 D1.12.7 according to Bank 2006, footnote 4:24, p. 405.

Annotated on the back signed by Bleek is a record of the deaths of Ernst Friedrich Bleek and Hermine Marie Bleek and their place of burial. A second copy was made but is not endorsed in any way. There is also Bleek's rough copy of the Birth Register.

208. St. John's Church, Wynberg. Burial Register.

Copies of two burial certificates recorded in the Burial Register of St. John's Church,, Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope.

No. 591 Ernest [sic] Frederick Bleek, aged 7 months, buried Thursday Feb. 19, 1869.

No. 635 Hermine Marie Bleek, aged 7 weeks, buried on Friday Aug. 18, 1871.

Double folio sheet, folded.

Hermine was Margarethe Hedwig Bleek's twin sister.

Un-catalogued Collection of Genealogical Records & Research

Part of the Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive consists of an un-catalogued collection of genealogical records and research done by Bleek on the Lloyd family lineage as well as his own Bleek-Sethe-Sack ancestry including a variety of miscellaneous notes in Bleek's handwriting on the Lloyd ancestry and that of his German family. There are also a number of Lloyd miscellaneous genealogical notes and family trees. To provide some sense of what is in this part of the collection a short list is given below:

Wilhelm Bleek

1. Ancestry Chart for Conrad Bleek.
2. Sheet where he has been working out collateral connections in the Sethe and Sack branches of his family.
3. What appears to be an initial rough design of the Bleek-Lloyd family tree.
4. Two folio sheets of experimental designs and details for parts of the Bleek-Lloyd family tree.
5. Seven double folio and three small sheets of notes on the Lloyd family connections.
6. Three Ancestry Charts that Bleek appears to be using to enter information concerning Lloyd family connections in order to have an accurate record before entering the details on the Bleek-Lloyd family tree.
7. A folio sheet charting Queen Victoria's direct ancestry back to Edward IV.

Lloyd

1. **Shugborough, Staffordshire. Extract from Family Bible Register.**
Copy of the register in the Family Bible at Shugborough made by The Rev. W.H.C. Lloyd on April 10, 1844. 7p. quarto. MS. The "original" copy in the handwriting of Archdeacon Lloyd from which he made a copy in 1872 for Lucy Lloyd.
2. **Aber Hirnant and Shugborough Family Records.**
In package labeled in the handwriting of Archdeacon W.H.C. Lloyd "For dearest Loui. Copied 1872 in Natal." The package contains:
 - a) Three folio sheets of heavy paper stitched together to form a booklet. Headed: "An exact copy of the register of Births in the Family Prayer Book at Aber Hinnant."
 - b) "Copy of Register in the Family Bible – Shugborough, April 10, 1844."
 - c) Memorandum in dear Aunt Marianne's hand" Lists the descendant of Edward Bell Lloyd (1794)
3. **Bodfach Pedigree.** MS.
4. **Glanmehele Pedigree.** MS.
5. **Forest Pedigree.** MS.
6. **Family of de Clare.** Printed, with ink annotations.
7. **Carolingian Descent of the Wentworth Families of Nettlestead.** Printed, with ink annotations.
8. **"Family Data."** 8 quarto pages closely written in ink, possibly by Jemima Bleek, giving details of her 13 Jeffreys uncles and aunts and of any children they may have had and their connections. Parallel details of the Lloyd family are also recorded.
9. **"Certified Copy of Family Bible** sent to Herald's College & returned to me June 13/90 [signed] M.R.J."
Double folio sheet giving details of the Jeffrey's pedigree.

10. **“Family Papers.”** Single sheet of notes on the John Jeffreys family copies from information sent by Julia. Copy made in March 1895 at Rhyl in North Wales.
11. **“1898. Family Papers. (About Hogarth’s picture.)”**⁴⁷ Envelope containing a copy of details about the Hogarth painting of the Jeffreys family supplied by Julia in March 1898. Following Julia’s information Lucy Lloyd has annotated the copy: [copied in the Spring of 1898, by L.C. Lloyd.].
12. **“Family (Genealogical Details)”** Envelope containing details concerning the descendants of Edward Darrel of Putney.
13. **“Family Information.”** Envelope containing quarto soft covered notebook that has five pages of scrawled notes about different family members. No sources. Last entry is dated 1908.
14. Envelope marked **“Lucy. Ban’s Family [Banastre Pryce Lloyd]”** Added note: (Given me by Julia.). Contains two sheets of notes.

Continuation of Lloyd Genealogical research by Lucy Lloyd

On November 24, **1892** Lloyd’s cousin Julia Byron, replied to a letter from Lucy concerning certain Byron family connections. There is a much later letter dated **1905** containing genealogical information from her cousin Richard Byron. The letter is not dated or signed, but it has been kept in an envelope that has been annotated in Lucy Lloyd’s handwriting: “1905. Genealogical Information from Richard Byron.” From an internal reference it appears that the letter was sent to Lucy Lloyd as the writer refers to Jemima’s return to South Africa and comments that “if she remains there as seems likely I expect to hear of you and Fanny packing up and following her, nieces seem to have a very powerful attraction to the best class of people in the world, to wit Maiden Aunts.” A letter from Richard Byron dated September 23, **1906** mailed from Carlton, Fareham, Hants, is addressed to “Miss Lucy Lloyd, Knesebeck Strasse 8, Charlottenberg, Berlin.” It deals with Byron family news. Byron comments before closing, “So glad Jemima has found a nice house in Wynberg; when next you write you must forward her address.” Byron enclosed a short family tree for Edmund Byron (1634-1701) showing the direct ancestry of Lucy Lloyd’s maternal grandparents, John and Charlotte Byron Jeffreys

In the general Scott family genealogical reference collection is a copy of *The Plantagenet Roll of the Blood Royal* (London, 1908) that includes the names of Lucy Lloyd and her sisters as well as the children of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek (p. 574). A proof page for the Jeffreys and Byron entries in the 1908 *Plantagenet Roll* annotated in Lucy Lloyd’s handwriting points to Lloyd as the researcher. There is a copy of the 1908 edition of *Burke’s Peerage and Baronetage* with Lloyd’s name in it and a note that it was as a birthday gift on November 7, 1908 from her sister Julia Lloyd.



Lloyd family motto
Bookplate used by W.H.C. Lloyd

⁴⁷ There are a number of other references to William Hogarth’s “Portrait of the Jeffreys Family” painted in 1730. The painting shows John Jeffreys, Barrister of Lincoln’s Inn, his wife Elizabeth Darrell and their four children, James, Edward, John and Margaret. John Jeffreys, the third son, was the Lloyd sisters’ great-grandfather through their mother Lucy Anne Jeffreys. The Hogarth painting, oil on canvas, remained in the possession of the Jeffreys family until it was sold on auction in 1981. It was exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York from 1922-1931 and at the National Gallery of Art in Washington from 1949 through 1980.

What motivated Bleek to design the Bleek-Lloyd Family Tree?

Between his demanding linguistic research, his responsibilities as Curator of Sir George Grey's library and his growing family, it is difficult to imagine how Bleek found the time to work on his extremely large and detailed Bleek-Lloyd family tree. Jemima Bleek's sisters, Lucy and Fanny Lloyd, joined the household permanently in 1869 and in August 1870 the first of many Bushman informants came to live with the family. Bleek also kept up a regular voluminous correspondence with his family in Germany as well as with professional colleagues. And through it all was the ominous pattern of ill health that curtailed so much of what he could do, but that drove him constantly to achieve all that he could before his health finally failed.

Once Bleek conceived the design for the family tree it would have taken a certain amount of time and experimentation to determine exactly how to plan the final format. The complex chart was entered in ink on a roll of paper that was later folded. The insertion of separate sections for the Welsh and Plantagenet lines was a creative solution to the physical limitations of the paper medium with which he had to work.

The necessary background research would have required a continuous dedication to the project. Bleek accessed a variety of published reference works as well as corresponded with relatives to confirm connections. Fortunately, in genealogical research once a family line is traced to a published source, such as *Burke's Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland (1879)*, it is comparatively easy to extract the specific data needed. In the course of personal research in the 1990s Deetz confirmed the accuracy of every entry made by Bleek in the Lloyd-Anson section of the family tree.

So why did Bleek set aside a considerable amount of time and physical space to create this family tree? A part of the answer could well lie in the fact that he was a warmly affectionate man, used to interacting with a large, highly educated and intelligent family. It would have been a great family project for him and Jemima to work on together. As early as October 1, 1863, just weeks after Edith was born, Bleek was already seeing himself as "Paterfamilias" (see Item #24 above).

Bleek's interest in ancestral research predated his Bushman research. For many years he was part of the current philosophic and intellectual debate that questioned theological assumptions as well as searching for different answers to the origin of man. Bleek's initial interest in the origin of language led him to Africa, and placed him in the center of the nineteenth-century scientific world. In 1858 for the first time Bleek presented his own genetic classification of African languages based on grammatical and geographic criteria. It was published in Part I of his catalogue of the Library of Sir George Grey.⁴⁸ Using appropriate notation, Bleek classified the works under the relevant family, division, branch, species, language or dialect. He was the first person to apply genetic language classification to library cataloguing. While Bleek was developing his genetic classification of languages, his first cousin Ernst Haeckel was working on a classification of organisms. Bleek had an extremely close working relationship with Haeckel who has been described as the "foremost proponent of evolutionary theory in nineteenth century Europe – more famous in some circles at the time than Charles Darwin."⁴⁹ In his *General Morphology of Organisms* published in 1866, three years after Edith Bleek was born, Haeckel was the first to use a genealogical tree to show visually how organisms might be related through descent. In the same letter to Lucy Lloyd in which Bleek referred to himself as "Paterfamilias" he writes concerning baby Edith: "It is very interesting to observe the gradual growth of humanity in the little animal, for you must know (shocked or not shocked) that we are firm believers in the Development theory."⁵⁰

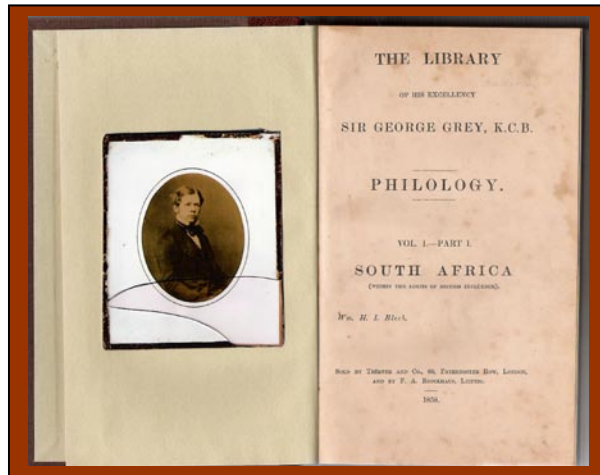
⁴⁸ Wm. H. I. Bleek, *The Library of His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B. Philology. Vol. 1 – Part 1. South Africa (within the limits of British influence)*. London: Trübner, 1858. [ii], 186p. See also footnote 37, p. 48 above.

⁴⁹ Amanda Schäffer, "Ernst Haeckel, Evolution's Controversial Artist," *Slate Magazine* 8/18/05 www.slate.com/id/2124625

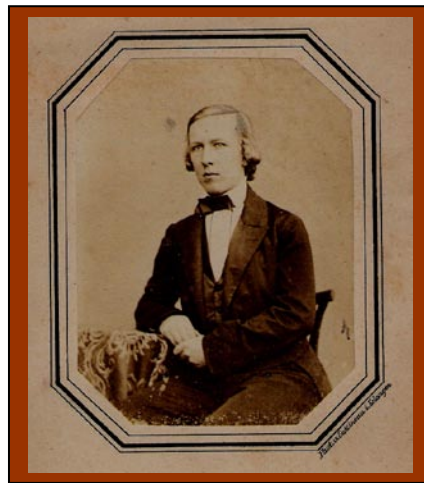
⁵⁰ "Development theory (Biol.): the doctrine that animals and plants possess the power of passing by slow and successive stages from a lower to a higher state of organization, and that all the higher forms of life now in existence were thus developed by uniform laws from lower forms, and are not the result of special creative acts." *Webster's International Dictionary* (London, 1902).

The Bleek-Lloyd family tree is a major project that until now has been under private ownership. It is hoped that this particular resource will be examined by researchers in the context of the various developmental theories of the mid-nineteenth century. Whatever Bleek's reasons for undertaking such a major project, it was *not* that he or the Lloyd sisters were trying to establish that Edith came from a notable lineage. Jemima's letters to Wilhelm reveal that she and Lucy were painfully aware of the snobbishness and artificial values that accompany being born into the English aristocracy. The real reason is unknown. Perhaps Bleek's meticulous research had a deeper purpose as he demonstrated how narrow, yet wide, one's ancestry can be depending on how it is mapped – was this possibly a template for larger questions of the time?

Wilhelm Bleek's Genetic Classification of African Languages published for the first time in 1858 in Part I of his *Catalog of the Library of Sir George Grey*.



**Bleek's first cousin
Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, Biologist, 1834-1919**



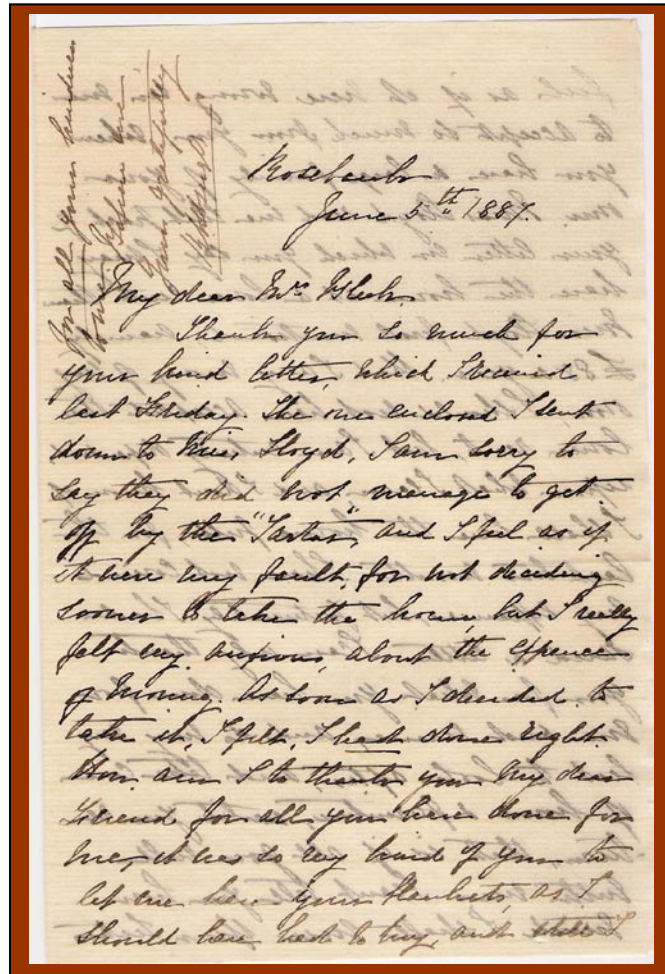
209. Haeckel, Ernst, Winter 1856/57

Studio portrait. Photographer's imprint, bottom right of printed octagonal frame:
Phot v. Gattineau i. Erlangen. Card mount 5 x 4 inches. Print 3¼ x 2½ inches.
Bleek 1872 Album.

Inscribed on back: *Seiner lieben Cousine Hedwig Bleek . . . Berlin. Winter 1856/57. Ernst Haeckel Dr. med.*

FACSIMILE

Letter from K.H. Bright to "My dear Mrs. Bleek"
Rosebank, June 5, 1887
Bright-Bleek Letters Item #210.5



Transcript

Rosebank
June 5th 1887

My dear Mrs. Bleek,

Thank you so much for your kind letter, which I received last Friday. The one enclosed I sent down to Miss Lloyd. I am very sorry to say they did not manage to get off by the "Tarter" and I feel as if it were my fault, for not deciding sooner to take the house, but I really felt very anxious, about the expense of moving. As soon as I decided to take it, I felt I had done right. How am I to thank you my dear Friend for all you have done for me, it was so very kind of you to let me have your blankets, as I should have had to buy, and still I

Section V

“My dear Mrs. Bleek . . .” Bright-Bleek Letters, 1884, 1885, 1887-1904

NOTE

on the Collection of Letters from Katharine Brownlee Hepburn Bright to Jemima Charlotte Bleek

The Bright-Bleek Letters form a remarkable collection of correspondence that spans two decades. There are 140 letters amounting to over 550 pages in the collection. Most of them are written on a quarto airmail sheets folded in half to provide four octavo pages. From time to time a letter is expanded by the addition of a single sheet.

Jemima Bleek and Kate Bright had been friends for many years and the letters from 1884 and 1885 were written simply as friends, but when Kate moved into Charlton House, Mowbray in June 1887 they continue on a fairly regular monthly basis as both friend and tenant. Bright mailed to Bleek monthly rent bank drafts or statements when the rent had been used to pay for taxes or repairs. The letters were kept in date order by Jemima Bleek and are often annotated with the date she answered them. Apart from copies of her replies to two of Kate's letters, as far as can be ascertained Jemima Bleek's letters to Kate have not been preserved.⁵¹

Although much of Bright's news relates to matters concerning the upkeep of Charlton House there are also details concerning mutual friends, neighbors and her tenants. The letters are, of course, a rich source of information concerning her children and related Bright family matters. For this reason for many years they have been regarded as part of the Bright Papers. They have been included in the Bleek-Lloyd Catalog as they do provide relevant information that is not available elsewhere. From time to time Kate responds to news of Jemima and her daughters as well as of Lucy and Fanny Lloyd. References throughout the Bright-Bleek correspondence show that Kate Bright, Lucy and Fanny Lloyd also kept in direct contact with each other through letters. Unfortunately, the letters to and from the Lloyd sisters do not appear to have survived. After Kate Bright's death in 1908 when sorting her possessions two of her daughters got rid of many of her papers before her eldest son Henry Hepburn Bright was able to return to Charlton House. It is probable that her incoming correspondence from Jemima Bleek, Lucy and Fanny Lloyd was lost at this time.

Some years ago Deetz transcribed 28 of the letters from 1884, 1885 and 1887 though May 1889. The transcripts were secured in binders and given to various members of the family. As indicated above, the transcriptions have yielded some Bleek-Lloyd information that does not appear to have been recorded elsewhere. For example, the transcript of Kate Bright's letter to Jemima Bleek dated June 5th 1887 reproduced opposite continues:

. . . Miss Lloyd read me that part of your letter in which you say I may have the house at a lower rent than Miss Lloyd first mentioned, namely £88 a year. . . . I can only thank you for what you have done for me and mine . . . I can't tell you how much I shall miss your sisters they are really my only intimate friends. Miss L. Lloyd is not looking very well. I do sincerely hope rest and change will set her up. Miss Lloyd [Fanny] seems so delighted at the thought of visiting England that she never thinks of being tired. Tomorrow all being well I move to "Charlton House" and shall be very glad when I am settled. I wanted the Misses Lloyd to stay with me until they left, but they prefer going into Town. I believe they can't bear the thought of strangers being in your old home.

⁵¹ One copy (Item 210.74) is with the 1894 letters. It was in response to a letter dated Jan. 30th, but no year is given and no letter with that date from Bright to Bleek is in the collection. As there are a number of date gaps this may well be an indication that some of Kate's letters were passed on by Jemima to Lucy and Fanny Lloyd. The second letter copy (Item 210.138) is annotated at the top, "Copy of my ans. to Mrs. Bright's letter of 10th Nov. [1902]." It is written from Knesebeck Str. 8# and dated Dec. 4, 1902.

In Bright's letter of July 13, 1887 (#210.6) it is clear that she was expecting Lucy and Fanny Lloyd to be with Jemima Bleek soon after their return to England. She has a message for Miss Lloyd – Kate Bright follows the etiquette of the time and always correctly refers to the eldest Lloyd sister as “Miss Lloyd” and distinguishes the other Lloyd sisters by the use of their initials or first names. At the end of her letter she asks: “Would you kindly give the enclosed receipt to Miss L. Lloyd.” Later, on July 26 1887, she writes wistfully: “I often think of you all together chatting over old times. You know, I sometimes wish I had a sister.” (Item #210.7) When she writes to Bleek on September 27 she remarks: “How pleasant for you having your sisters so near, and in such pleasant quarters.” (Item #210.9) Early the next year, on January 24 1888, Kate comments: “I was sorry to hear from Miss Lloyd that both yourself and Miss Lucy were feeling so poorly. . . . Please give my love to Miss L. Lloyd and tell her I hope to write to her next mail.” (Item #210.13) Lucy and Fanny Lloyd are still in Germany when Kate writes to Jemima on November 27 1888 (Item# 210.21), but in a letter dated January 1 the following year Kate Bright says: “I will be writing to my sister-in-law next week and shall send her Miss L. Lloyd's English address. . . .” (Item# 210.23).

The majority of the letters still need to be checked specifically for more Bleek-Lloyd information. They also need to be transcribed.

The collection is catalogued as **Bleek-Lloyd Family Archive Item #210**. Each letter has been given a unique number and is cited as **Bright-Bleek Letters #210.1 through #210.140**.

210. The Bright-Bleek Letters, 1884, 1885, 1887-1904

Collection of 140 letters written from the Cape Colony, South Africa, in 1884, 1885, and 1887 through 1904 by Katharine Brownlee Hepburn Bright (1843-1908) to Jemima Charlotte Lloyd Bleek (1837-1909) in Bonn and Berlin, Germany and Clarens, Switzerland.
566p., octavo.

Stellenbosch

- 1884**
1-2 July 22, Nov. 24. 4p.
- 1885**
3-4 Apr. 28, Dec. 8 9p. Written on mourning paper after the death of Bright's father the Rev. E.D. Hepburn on April 6, 1885.

Rosebank, Cape Town

5. June 5, **1887** 4p. Bright's husband H.E.R. Bright died in Stellenbosch on April 30, 1886. On June 6 1887 Kate Bright was due to move into Charlton House. She was renting the property from Jemima Bleek until the Bleeks should return from Germany.

Charlton House, Mowbray

- 1887**
6-12 July 13 & 26, Aug. 30, Sept. 27, Oct. 26, Nov. 28, Dec. 20. 22p.
- 1888**
13-22 Jan. 24, May 8 & 28, June 26, July 24, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, Dec. 27. 40p.
- 1889**
23-33 Jan. 1 & 29, Feb. 5 & 26, Mar. 27, May 21, July 2 & 23, Aug. 26, Nov. 26, Dec. 24. 54p.
- 1890**
34-42 Jan. 18, Feb. 25,, Mar. 25, Apr. 29, May 27, June 24, Aug. 26, Sept. 21, Nov. 25. 37p.
- 1891**
43-54 Jan. 26, Feb. 3 & 24, Mar. 31, May 26, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 22 & 30. 50p.
- 1892**
55-58 July 27, Aug. 23,, Sept. 27, Oct. 20. 16p.

Charlton House, Mowbray, cont.

	1893	
59-63	Jan. 18, Feb. 20, Mar. 27, May 2, July 26. ⁵²	24p.
	1894	
64-73	Jan.8, Apr. 2, May 15, June 4 & 26, July 24, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 30, Nov. 26.	40p.
74	[Feb. 1894] Copy of Bleek's reply to Bright's letter of Jan 30. ⁵³	4p.
	1895	
75-82	Jan. 22,, May 27, June 11, July 31, Aug. 27, Oct. 8, Dec. 2 & 18.	30p.
	1896	
83-91	Jan. 13, Feb. 17, Mar. 16, June 9, Aug. 17, Sept. 22, Oct. 27, Nov. 25, Dec. 22.	40p.
	1897	
92-98	Apr. 27, June 1 & 29, July 29, Aug. 23, Sept. 27, Nov. 17.	26p.
	1898	
99-106	Feb. 1, May 2 & 17, July 5 & 26, Aug. 30, Nov. 28, Dec. 27.	32p.
	1899	
107-113	Feb. 7, Mar. 24, June 6, July 4, Aug. 23, Oct. 10, Nov. 15. ⁵⁴	29p.
	1900	
114-121	Jan. 23, Mar. 3 & 7, May 21, June 26, Aug. 14, Sept. 18, Nov. 6.	34p.
	1901	
122-131	Feb. 5 & 26, Mar. 12, May 13, July 1 & 29, Aug. 27, Oct. 22, Nov. 26, Dec. 30.	47p.
	1902	
132-137	July 28, Sept. 9, Oct. 27, Nov. 10 & 25, ⁵⁵ Dec. 2.	18p.
138	Dec. 4, 1902 – Copy of Jemima Bleek's reply to Kate Bright's letter of Nov. 10, 1902. ⁵⁶	2p.

⁵² The lack of letters for the second half of 1893 suggests that those Kate Bright did have time to write following the death of her eldest daughter Edith Scott on July 28 1893 were sent to the Lloyd sisters. Edith died very shortly after the birth of her second child, Mary Edith Scott. Her son Richard Thring Scott had been born on Oct. 10, 1891. The children's father, Major Herbert Thring Scott of the Cape Mounted Rifles, sent Dick and Edie from Cathcart in the Eastern Cape Colony where he was stationed to Charlton House to be cared for by their grandmother. Forty-four years later in 1937 Dick Scott was to marry Marjorie Bright, eldest daughter of Kate Bright's eldest son Henry Hepburn Bright.

⁵³ In 1894 Charlton House was repaired and repainted under Kate Bright's supervision. A copy of Jemima Bleek's reply to Kate's letter of Jan. 30 is with the 1894 correspondence (Item #210.74). The letter itself is missing, but Jemima evidently forwarded it to Lucy Lloyd who was staying at the time in Rhyl, North Wales together with Fanny Lloyd. Lloyd's letters to Jemima Bleek in 1894 (Items #103 & #104 above) were part of the inter-continental correspondence exchanged on the subject. It is probable that Bleek's copy of her reply to Bright's letter of Jan. 30th was made for Lloyd who returned it to her.

⁵⁴ In this letter Kate talks about the tragic death of her son-in-law, Major Herbert Thring Scott outside Vryburg, a small town on the road between Kimberley and Mafeking, on October 16, 1899. On October 11, 1899 the allied republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State had formally declared war with Great Britain and what became known as the Second Anglo-Boer War had begun.

⁵⁵ In her letter of Nov. 25, 1902 (Item #210.136) Kate Bright writes: "I was very sorry to hear from Miss L.C. Lloyd that Margie continues so poorly, perhaps when she gets over the fatigue of the journey she will improve. It is so nice for her to have her sisters with her. I feel so much for you, not being well yourself, it is hard you should have an extra anxiety."

⁵⁶ Although Jemima Bright wrote most of the letter to Kate Bright on Dec. 4 1902 she added shortly before Dec. 25: "News abt Margie—" She then adds: "Here we shall have quite a quiet Christmas – with no tree etc. – Helma and I have not spare power for all it involves nor do I feel it right to spend an unnecessary penny, with all the present heavy calls upon the family purse. Goodbye dear friend, affect^{ly} yours J.C. Bleek." On the night of December 15/16 1902 Margarethe Hedwig Bleek, third daughter of Wilhelm and Jemima Bleek died at Diano Marina, Italy. She was in her fourth year of medical studies in Zurich and according to family accounts had contracted a severe fever from which she never recovered. She had traveled with two or more of her sisters to Diano Marina on the Gulf of Genoa to try to recuperate. She was 31 when she died.



**Helma and Jemima Bleek
Berlin, ca. 1903**



Charlton House Family & Lodgers, 1898

Back row, 2nd from left: Harry Bright. 3rd from right: Dr. Jock Beattie (later Sir John Carruthers Beattie, UCT's first Vice-Chancellor, 1918-1938).

Kate Bright left of center. Mrs. Beattie (later Lady Beattie) just behind and to Kate's left. Right of Kate: Mrs. Jane E. Bennett, 8th Frontier War widow, friend & housekeeper to the Hepburn family from ca. 1852. Ella Bright Knaggs, Alfred Knaggs (?) & William Knaggs close behind Ella.

Eddie Scott (5) standing just in front of Kate.

Front row: Ted Knaggs (6), Dick Scott (7) Vincent Dawson (6).

9 Lodgers not as yet identified, plus parrot in cage.