

In the fog of the past

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

An obituary for the 199th birthday of the Rostocker son

Born April 22, 1819 in Rostock

Died January 25, 1872 in Brackbosch, Prieska, South Africa

by Herbert A. Peschel
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Im Nebel der Vergangenheit
- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -
Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

imprint

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Special Thanks

Special thanks to Junior Professor Lindsay Frederich Braun of the Faculty of History of the University of Oregon in Oregon USA. My heartfelt thanks also to the historical faculty of the University of Rostock for the trouble of finding old documents and the raising of unregistered documents in the cellars of the venerable University of Rostock. The archives in Pretoria, Cape Town in South Africa have also contributed significantly to their treasures for the creation of this book. Last but not least, I thank you for the often spontaneous help that I found again and again with colleagues and friends of genealogy in South Africa, USA and Germany.

Herbert A. Peschel, Bremen.



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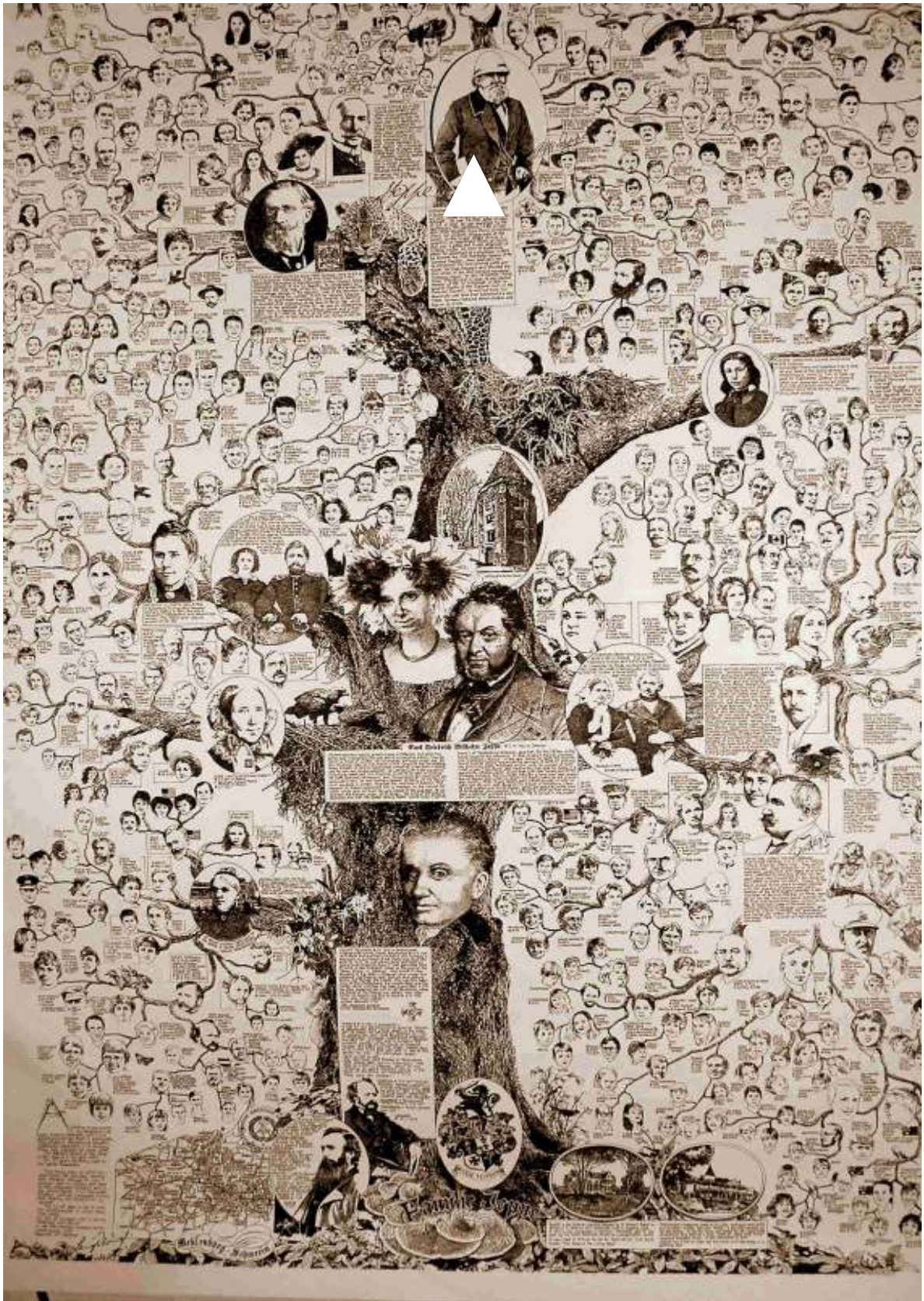
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- *Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe* -

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Family tree of the Rostock Jeppe family © Leigh Voigt, Schagen, Mpumalanga - South Africa

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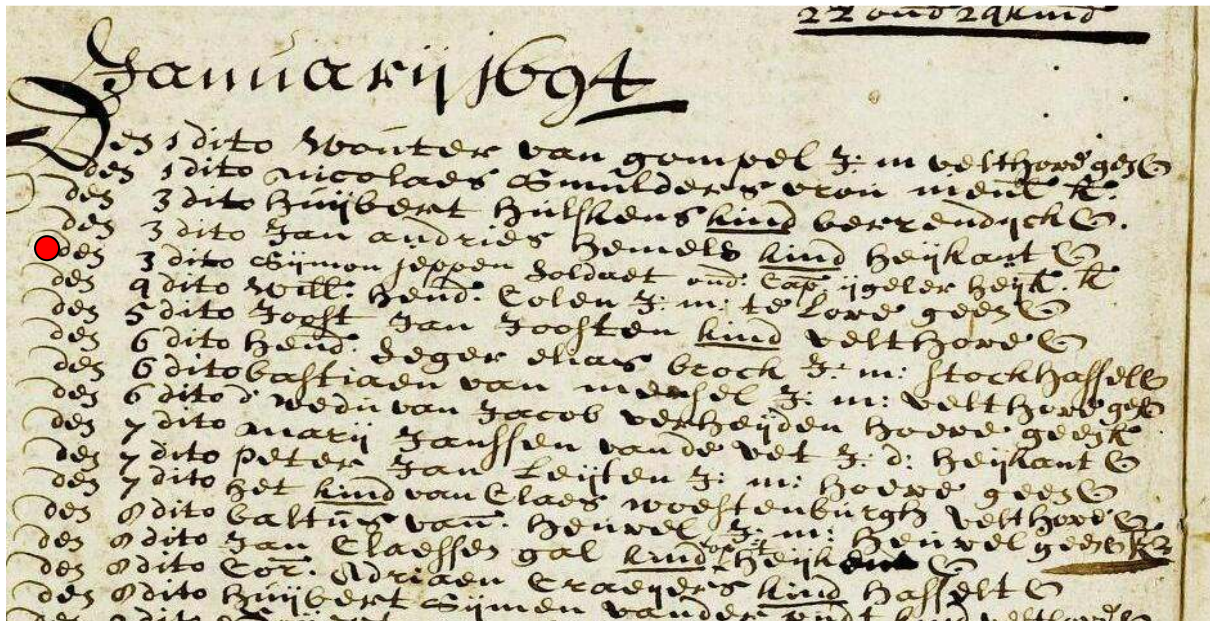
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Foreword

In 2019, the birth year of Rostock's son Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe will be celebrated for the 200th time on 22nd April, truly an occasion for a small typeface to commemorate it.

Time and again it read in biographical lexicons, he, Hermann Jeppe was the first Jeppe in South Africa! - This is proven wrong, because a century earlier, a member of the Jeppe clan set foot on the Cape of Good Hope on South African soil! –

According to my previous research, the first proven Jeppe in South Africa was "Hans Christian Jeppe" from Kellubehuisen (Kellenhusen in Holstein), who hired as a soldier on April 27, 1730 on the ship "Den Dam" of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) landed on the way to Batavia on 16 August 1730 at the "Cape of Good Hope" and made a stop, but 12 days later on 28 August 1730 went back on board and continued the journey to Batavia. It was just a quick visit, but a Jeppe had set foot on the ground at the Cape. Hans Christian Jeppe died on 16 January 1733 in Asia, as reported in the reports of the VOC briefly. But who knows, maybe Jacob Claas (Claus) Jeppe was much earlier at the Cape of Good Hope. On 19.11.1703, Jacob Claas Jeppe looks at the VOC on the ship "Huis ter Haan" as Booschieter (gunner), determined also this ship station on the way to Batavia at the Cape of Good Hope, but I did not found a written report about it.



Muster January 3, 1694 Simon Jeppe, Soldier and Capt. from Heykant (C) Amsterdam Museum, Nederland

In the old VOC documents it is also apparent that much earlier, on January 3, 1694, Simon Jeppe entered the service of the Dutch East Asia Company (VOC) as a soldier in the rank of a captain from Heykant (Netherlands). Was he perhaps once on land on the way to Batavia, India or China in Cape Town?

However, the arrival of the Rostocker son Hermann Jeppe in Cape Town can only be found more than 100 years later in the archived documents of Cape Town. On February 5, 1848, his application for authorization as a pharmacist and druggist in the Cape Province can be found. The exact date of his landing from ship lists remains unoccupied.

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Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe was the favorite son, but also a special problem child of the Rostock economist Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe at Hopfenmarkt 15 in Rostock. Favorite son because he was born as first son, but at the same time he was his problem child, as the economist later had to experience suffering. The idea for this special story around the person Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe was born when the history professor Lindsay Frederick Braun from the University of Oregon in Oregon USA "fed" me with so far unknown material from South African time and made it accessible to me. Since I myself had made some surprising coincidences concerning Hermann Jeppe from Mecklenburg time, it seemed time to work on Hermann Jeppe's youth and the first time in the British Crown Colony at the Cape of Good Hope and later in the Transvaal and put it on paper. I have a little guilty conscience, because it does not paint a very favorable picture of the Rostocker son. In contrast, his niece Friederika Elisabeth Dietrich^[1] describes in her biographical story "March Hare" a completely different picture of her uncle. She describes her uncle as a much humorous "Luftikus", always ready to joke, but also as a reliable member of the family, especially when the Dietrich family^[2] needed special help.

While I was working on the matriculation project at the University of Rostock, we stumbled upon unregistered documents in the basement of the university concerning Hermann Jeppe and his planned studies in pharmacy. A truly rare and surprising find, but more sources had to be developed to create a picture that adequately portrays the son of Rostock. In the aftermath of the Jeppe research some church book sources could be opened to which I found access only very late, but which were necessary for the representation of the person of the Rostock Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe.



Lehrherr Apotheker Carl Friedrich Framm © Edith Framm
Wismar

¹ Note: In October 1935 and October 1939, Friederika Elisabeth Dietrich publishes the book "March Hare" at Oxford University Press in London under the name Elsa Smithers as the autobiography of Elsa Smithers.

² Note: See "March Hare", Chapter 8, Kimberley, p131, when Hermann Jeppe after 1881 granted refuge to the then fatherless Dietrich family on his farm Gong Gong for seven months. The father Johann Moritz Dietrich had been murdered in the summer of 1877 on the Lydenburg goldfields, so Elsa wrote in her book.

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Furthermore, Dr. Edith Framm 2007, her book "A Mecklenburg pharmacist life in the 19th century" (ISBN 978-3-00-020792-1) [*Origin: Ein Mecklenburger Apothekerleben im 19. Jahrhundert*] before the public before, also here were very hidden unimagined connections to the person of Hermann Jeppe as a Pharmacist Mate Apprentice. This book provides a good insight into the life and work of pharmacists in the first half of the 19th century and gives particular information about the Framm pharmacy foundations in the cities on the Baltic coast of Mecklenburg.

The author

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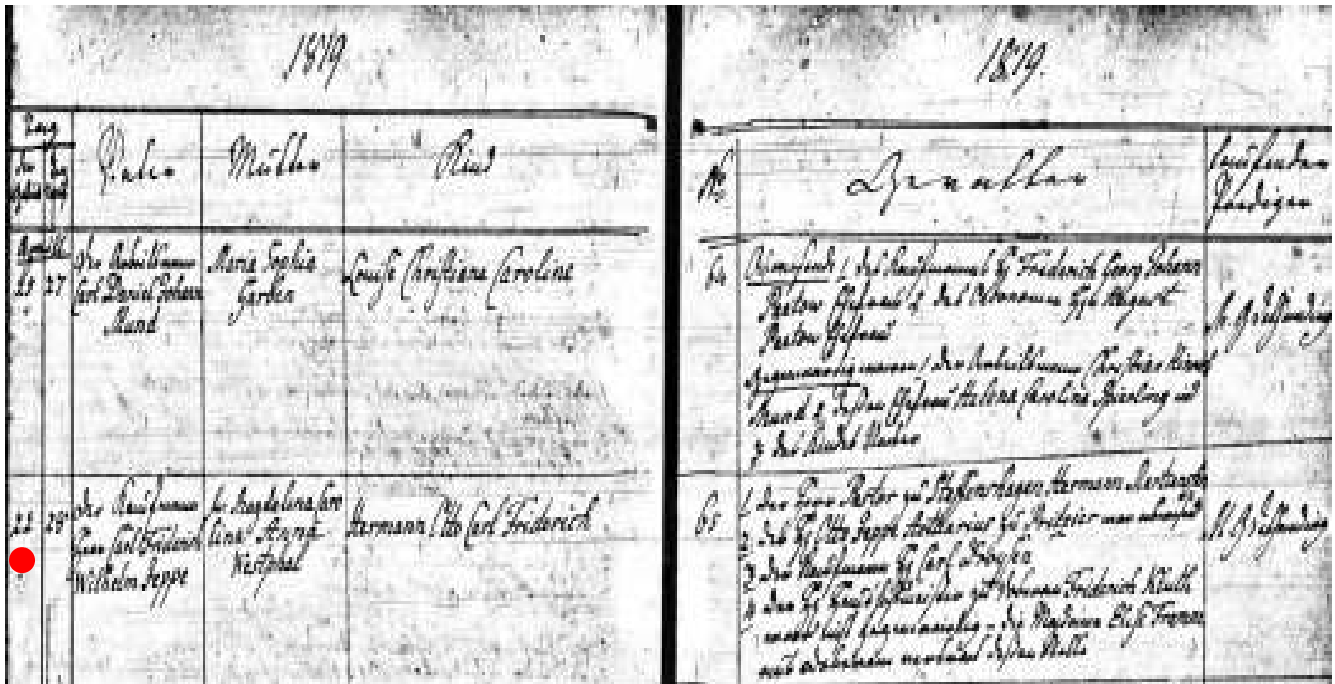
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Hermann Otto Carl Friedrich Jeppe, apothecary assistant from Rostock

The first-born son (born April 22, 1819) of the economist Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe from Rostock gives a beautiful example of this, as well as how biographies were "pimped up" by his own or someone else's hand. Who would have dictated the life data of Hermann Jeppe to the author of the "Vol.2 - National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972"? Should not only the pure historical truth be read in such a book!



Taufbuch St. Jacobi Gemeinde Rostock 1819 © Peschel 2017

Let's start with the birth and the baptism, which gives wonderful information about the social position, family and friends. The christening "Hermann Carl Otto Fri(e)drich Jeppe" was the beloved first born child of the Rostock merchant Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe and his wife Magdalene Caroline Anni Westphal, newly married in 1818 to the esteemed Hof pharmacist Elise Framm^[3] in Doberan, a born Winter, who - as the fourth godmother in substitution for the seemingly already ill house-Hofmeister Friedrich Kluth^[4], who managed the ducal possessions in Doberan, had jumped in. The baptism took place in the nearby St. Jacobi church in Rostock. Pastor Martiensen from Steffenshagen, the second husband of his paternal

3 Note: Hermann's grandmother Elise Framm led after the death of her husband in 1813 by the Hof-Apotheker Johann Joachim Framm, in Doberan the "Hof-Apotheke Johann Joachim Framm Wittwe" together with the Previsor Fietense.

4 Note: The ducal house-Hofmeister Friedrich Kluth died September 29, 1820, who administered the ducal possessions in Doberan until his death, he was an uncle to his father Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe. Friedrich Kluth had married the sister, Cornelia Lucia Magdalena (called Helene) Benthusen. Sister and grandmother on the dam's side in Doberan was Margarethe Ludwiha Juliana Benthusen, daughter of the "Linden Wirt" and postmaster Eberhardt Benthusen, as well as sister-in-law of the second Doberan forester Joachim Theodorus Jeppe (* 17.1.1747 in Gelbensande - 4.4.1798 in Doberan). First Doberaner forester [1. Oberförster] was Johann Jeppe (born 23.3.1707 in Schorrentin - 16.3.1790 in Doberan).

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grandmother, is his stepfather^[5]. In second place the father's brother, the Acturius of the Mecklenburg-Schwerin military authority in Schwerin, Johann Bernhard Otto Jeppe (* 1790 - 1865) and third the merchant Droysen [] from Rostock. The ranking also signals something of the appreciation that the sponsors in the family took.

Hermann Carl Otto Friederich was the darling of his father, and without question the sunshine grandson of the pharmacist Elise Framm. He, Hermann, was the first-born and was supposed to inherit the well-known paternal seed business on the "Blut-Strasse" in Rostock later on. The house at Hopfenmarkt 15 had been transferred to the young paternal couple as a truly princely wedding gift from the Mecklenburg Duke Friedrich I. for long-life-free use, situated directly left hand to the ducal palace. The merchant Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe had acquired the later business building Blutstrasse No. 20 in 1820, shortly later after Hermann's birth, as business relocation. The family soon grew and supplanted the seed trade from the residential building "Am Hopfenmarkt 15", right next to the municipal property of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in Rostock and diagonally opposite the university.



Birthplace at Hopfenmarkt 15 in Rostock 2008 © Peschel

Thus the offspring grew up well-sheltered in the parents' house on the Hopfenmarkt in direct neighborhood next to the grand ducal possessions, but already in 1821 Brother Julius followed and soon thereafter the sister Mathilde was born in 1822. By the year 1833, the children grew up to seven children, a total of 3 brothers and four sisters. But Hermann, as I shall call him, grew up next to the later-born siblings and will have had a carefree childhood in the neighborhood of the ducal possessions.

⁵ Note: The first husband of Margarethe Ludwiha Juliana, daughter of the "Linden Wirt" and postmaster Eberhardt Benthusen, was the chief forester Joachim Theodosius Jeppe, who died April 4, 1798 for unexplained circumstances during a hunt in Doberan.

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Jeppe, Hermann Otto Carl Friedrich (*Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger., 22.4.1819 - †Brakboschspruit, Prisska, 25.2.1892), physician and Transvaal civil servant, was of German descent and the eldest son of Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe, a civil servant and economic counsellor of the grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and his wife Magdalena Anna Carolina Westphal.

J. intended becoming a medical practitioner but was unable to qualify in that profession in Germany owing to his poor eyesight. Because of this he emigrated to the Cape Colony and was the first Jeppe to arrive in South Africa. His younger brother, Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe,* and his sister Francisca, who married a German officer, Captain Dietrich, came to South Africa in 1861, while a third brother, Julius Jeppe (1821-1893), father of Sir Julius Jeppe,* followed in 1870.

In Cape Town J. was employed by the apothecary, Otto H. L. Landsberg* and learned a good deal of medical lore. He also fell in love with his wealthy employer's daughter, Maria Jacoba Carolina (Mimi) Landsberg. As her parents disapproved of the match the couple eloped during a reception at Government House at which Maria was a guest and J. was disguised as a Malay waiter in order to gain admission. During the 1850s they went to the Transvaal and in 1858 J. offered his services to the Rustenburg community as a physician. Their stay in Rustenburg could not have been a long one for, between 1859 and 1861, J. occupied several official posts which required his residence in Potchefstroom. Appointed the local postmaster in August 1859, J. became the first Postmaster-General of the Transvaal Republic, and under his control the postal service improved considerably. In September 1859 he was temporary and in May 1861 acting state attorney. In 1859 he was for a time the editor of the Transvaal *Gouvernements Courant*.

At the end of 1861 J. resigned as Postmaster-General and returned to Rustenburg. In July 1866 he was elected a Rustenburg member of the Transvaal Volksraad. He became master of the Supreme Court for the district of Pretoria in December 1868 and in August 1869 the Transvaal Republic's first master of the Supreme Court (*wesesheer*). There is also evidence that he practised medicine in Rustenburg after being licensed, for in March 1871 he was publicly thanked for his successful treatment of a patient. In 1873 J. was, however, alleged to have embezzled money as a member of the commission of the Orphan Chamber. Although he handed over all his property, including his house, to the government as compensation for the financial loss which it had

suffered as a result of his careless bookkeeping, he was dismissed from his post as master of the Supreme Court at the beginning of 1874 and was charged with public theft and fraud. He left the Transvaal a poor man and in 1881 was living in poverty with his family on a farm near Gong-gong, the alluvial diggings on the Vaal River about thirty-four miles from Barkly West.

J. had four sons: Julius Otto, Heinrich O. L., Carl F. W., and Hermann Oscar M.; and three daughters: Maria J. C., Julia W., and Matilda. After the death of his first wife he married Rose Ellen Robinson and had three children. There is a portrait of him in the portrait collection of the Transvaal Archives, Pretoria. Other portraits appear in D. J. Mostert, *Gedenkboek van die ossewaens op die pad van Suid-Afrika* (Cape Town, 1940) and in the *Pretoria centenary album* (Pretoria, 1952).

B. J. T. L.

ELSA SMITHERS, *March Hare*. Lond., 1935; - P. J. NISNABER (red.), *Afrikaanse biografiese woordeboek*. v. I. Jg. 1947; - A. N. PELZER, *Geekiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek*, v. I. Die wordingsjare. C.T., 1950; - Pretoria, 1855-1955. Pta., 1955; - E. H. BURROWS, *A history of medicine in South Africa*. C.T., 1958.

Jeppe, Sir Julius Gottlieb Ferdinand (*Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Ger., July 1859 - †London, Eng., 1.9.1929), Transvaal mining and property magnate, was the second son of Julius Gottlieb Ernst Christian Jeppe (24.2.1821-16.6.1893), who emigrated from Rostock with his family in 1870, and his wife Barbara (Betty) Fritsch (1836-1894). J.'s father was a brother of Hermann O. C. F. Jeppe* and Friedrich H. Jeppe,* who had both preceded him to South Africa.

The Jeppe family settled in what was then the quiet village of Pretoria. Thomas Baines,* Carl Mauch* and other explorers were frequent visitors to the family home, and their tales of adventure and gold discoveries made a strong impression on the mind of young J. At the age of seventeen he served in President T. F. Burgers's* disastrous commando operations against Sekhukhune I* and saw action again in 1880-81 during the First Anglo-Boer War.

After entering the firm of Schiffmann and Company in Pretoria as a clerk, he quickly rose to the position of manager, but, with the gold discoveries on the Witwatersrand, he and his elder brother, Carl Jeppe,* and their father devoted their energies to prospecting and land development in and around Johannesburg. A piece of ground known as Randjeslaagte (between present Commissioner Street and Hospital Hill) was pegged by a syndicate controlled by the Jepses; but, when mining there proved a failure, the ground was converted into township lots casting fifteen pounds per stand. When

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Extracts from Dictionary of South African Biography Vol. II

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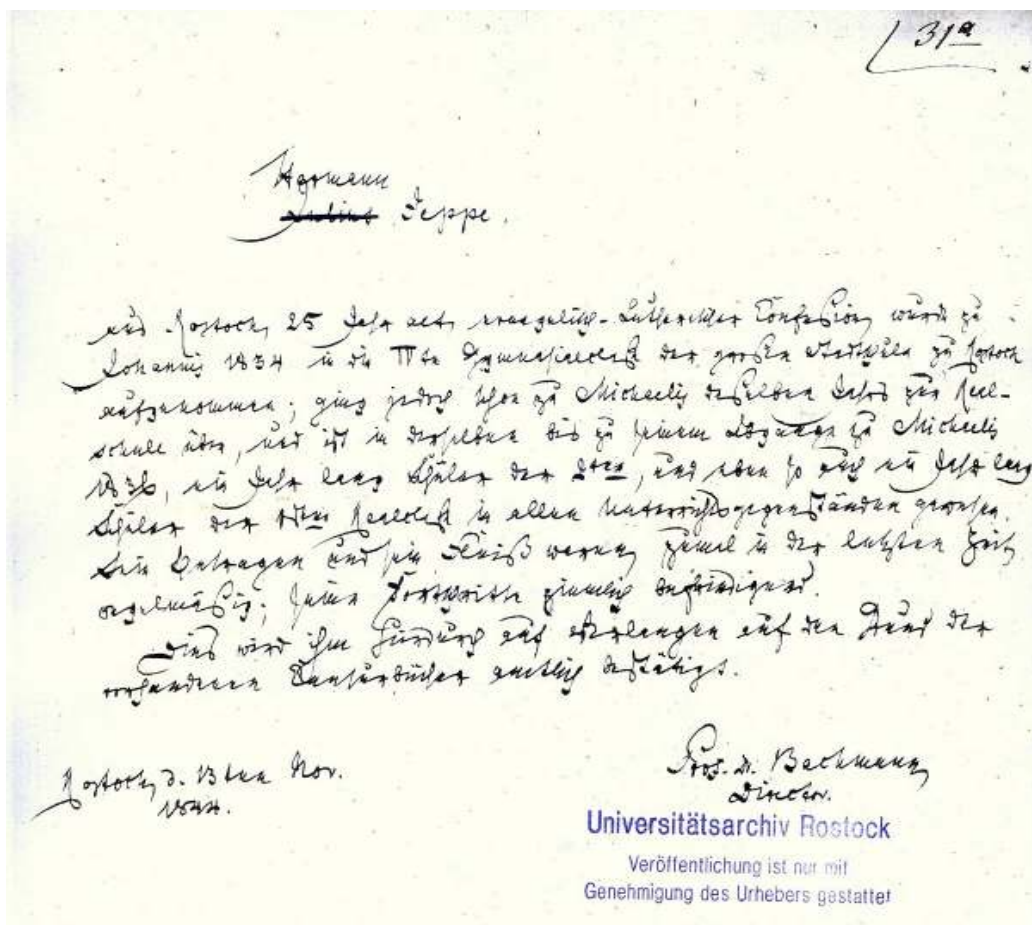
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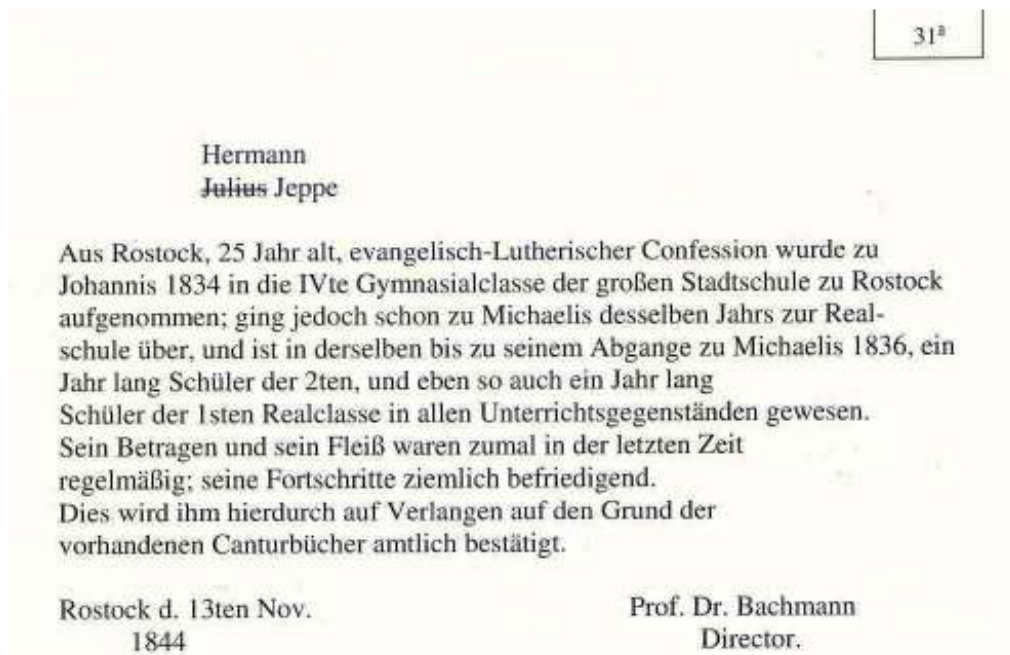
Directly behind the father's house at Hopfenmarkt 15 were the ducal stables and coach houses that offered the little Hermann an excellent adventurous playground until - until the seriousness of life gave little Hermann a first end, because probably 1826 (?) Was "little Hermann". As the later documents showed, "sitting still" and concentrating and listening to the instructive words of the teacher was not necessarily Hermann's favorite pastime. Hermann was not stupid, but so far he had grown up a little strict by his mother, the father was sufficiently busy with the establishment of his seed business and looked only at noon from the seed business in the blood street coming in the house at Hopfenmarkt in to take the noon meal. The mother was probably a little too lenient with the firstborn, and the rest of the children wanted to be respected and cared for too.

Leaving those early childhood years, let us turn to the biography from Volume 2 of the National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972 and start with "bad eyesight", which later prevented him from becoming a doctor in Mecklenburg and had to emigrate to Africa. What prevented him from this was first and foremost his diligence and school education, as his rector Professor Bachmann testifies to the city school in 1844, already Martini in 1834 he had to go from "Gymnasialklasse" to "Realschule", a step down, because of inadequate performance.



Hermann's subsequent testimony 14.Nov. 1844 p2 ©Rostock University

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The rector did not report a “weak sight”, rather well, albeit very cautiously, about a lack of academic performance, which is why he had to change from first- to secondary school. His behavior, his diligence, improved with the progress of school education only “quite satisfactory,” which from today's perspective would probably correspond to a “close three”. The departure from the first to secondary school is documented on Michaelis in 1836. Thus, the way to a real medical study was built in the time “pretty”. Therefore, the father, respecting the naturalistic interest of his first-born, decreed that he should complete a pharmacist's apprenticeship. For a long time I believed that he had completed this training with his maternal grandmother, the court pharmacist Elise Framm in Doberan. But we had no evidence and sources to find. The book “A Pharmacist's Life in the 19th Century in Mecklenburg” by Dr. med. Edith Framm in Wismar provided no information about the apprentices in the Framm pharmacies. After consultation with the pharmacist family Framm in Wismar there are no documents in the family about staff and apprentices, but the attentive reader will still find the missing hidden clues and connections.

*Um seinen Wissensdurst zu stillen, trägt er sich an der Universität Jena für das Fach Pharmazie ein. Später studiert er noch in Rostock. Anschließend schlägt es ihm mit seiner Frau Therese nach **Grevesmühlen**. Acht Jahre betreibt Carl Friedrich Framm hier eine Apotheke, die er von seinem Vorgänger übernommen hat. –*
Quelle: <https://www.svz.de/17152061> ©2017

So it remains to be seen that the stepbrother of his mother Caroline Jeppe, Carl Friedrich Framm, was a pharmacist in Grevesmühlen at that time.

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By accident, I came through "FamilySearch" on a completely different track, the apprenticeship took place until the first exam^[6] as an assistant to the half-brother of his mother Caroline, the pharmacist Carl Friedrich Framm in Grevesmühlen instead. This led in the period from March 1837 to January 1845 a pharmacy in Grevesmühlen^[7] and only from 1 January

18.	Hermann Jeppe, Apotheker- Helfer, selbst. in Grevesmühlen, umgeben von Wald.	Sorotha Catharina Plog, Müllerin in Manderow, auf dem Mühlberg.	Johann Joachim Hermann Plog.	1, Johann Plog, Jung in Berkerwitz, 2, Johann Hornack, Jung in Manderow, 3, Sophia Maria Anna Weidemann, Tagelöhnerin in Manderow.	1842
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Ausschnitt aus Taufbuch Kirchengemeinde Hohenkirchen 18. Sept. 1842 © Kirchengemeinde Hohenkirchen

In 1845 Apotheker Framm and his pharmacy moved to Wismar. Grevesmühlen is within walking distance only about 10 kilometers from the estate Manderow near Hohenkirchen, so you try maps as I do. It can be reached in about two hours on "Schuster's Rappen".



⁶ Note: The apprenticeship period was usually 5 years, so presumably from Martini 1836 - Martini 1841. In the baptismal document, the father Hermann Jeppe is referred to as a "pharmacist assistant", he was apparently employed after the apprenticeship as a young assistant.

⁷ Cf., "A pharmacist living in the 19th century in Mecklenburg" by Dr. med. Edith Framm about the spin-offs of the Framm pharmacies mentioned therein.

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Black on white it says in the church book, it is clearly our "Hermann Jeppe", he is on 18 September 1842 already named as "Apothekengehülfe in Grevesmühlen" and as unmarried "illegitimate father". This note seems to me to be a clear proof of the paternity of our Hermann Jeppe from Rostock! The mother Dorothea Catharina Plog was a young unmarried daughter of the servant Johann Plog, who was as a "service girl" probably on Gut-Manderow in "position", which also by the godparents number 2 "Johann Hornack" and 3 "Sophia Anna Maria Weidmann" evidently seems, they were based on the estate Manderow. Already since the winter of 1841, the maid seems to have been so close to the nice apothecary assistant Hermann that she had to look after a son Johann Joachim Hermann Plog.

Good Manderow belonged from 1799 to 1945 the family Martienssen, whether the stepfather of Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe, Pastor Martienssen from Steffenhagen belonged to this family has not been investigated. The town of Hohenkirchen had set me in the footsteps of Hermann Jeppe after I had long believed that the father had banished his beloved first-born son Hermann because of its debt settlement during his ladder-wandering - wandering into Alsace and Bohemia, referred him to stay in his father's house and sent him to Africa, as he wrote in his "last-will". But more about that story later on.

According to the church book, we can assume that Hermann not only eagerly learned the profession of apothecary assistant from his uncle in Grevesmühlen, but also by the time with a young unmarried girl from the vicinity of the time had expelled. Details of this early love will remain hidden in the fog of history, it may be speculated further. But since the baptismal received the name Plog is to be assumed - the father Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe paid the alimony. From the name "Plog" and not Jeppe it can be assumed that the later economist C.F.W. Jeppe found an agreement with her father, Johann Plog, and with some kind of payment, got rid of the matter for his son. Hermann was by his nature an optimist and "Luftikus" as I had to take note of again and again. This was obviously the thing eaten and forgotten for Hermann.

Meanwhile, Hermann Jeppe was undaunted and requested a guest audience for the lectures of the pharmacists at the University of Rostock^[8], which he was already allowed at the end of October 1842. Actually, nothing more stood in the way of his further training as a pharmacist and thus for the second exam. A job in a Rostock pharmacy would have the already respected merchant C.F.W. Certainly Jeppe could procure for Hermann to attend the lectures in Rostock. It seems incomprehensible to us from today's point of view why he expressed to his father the desire in distant lands to expand his knowledge of pharmacy, which the father obviously accepted.

⁸ Note from the pharmacist Joachim Framm: According to the Mecklenburg Medical Ordinance of 1830, it is stipulated that the pharmacist assistants, if they wanted to run their own pharmacy, had to undergo an examination at the University of Rostock. This exam was considered difficult, and it was a good idea to study in Rostock for some time before the exam. Before 1830, a test was in front of the circle physicus, i. a medical officer, sufficient.

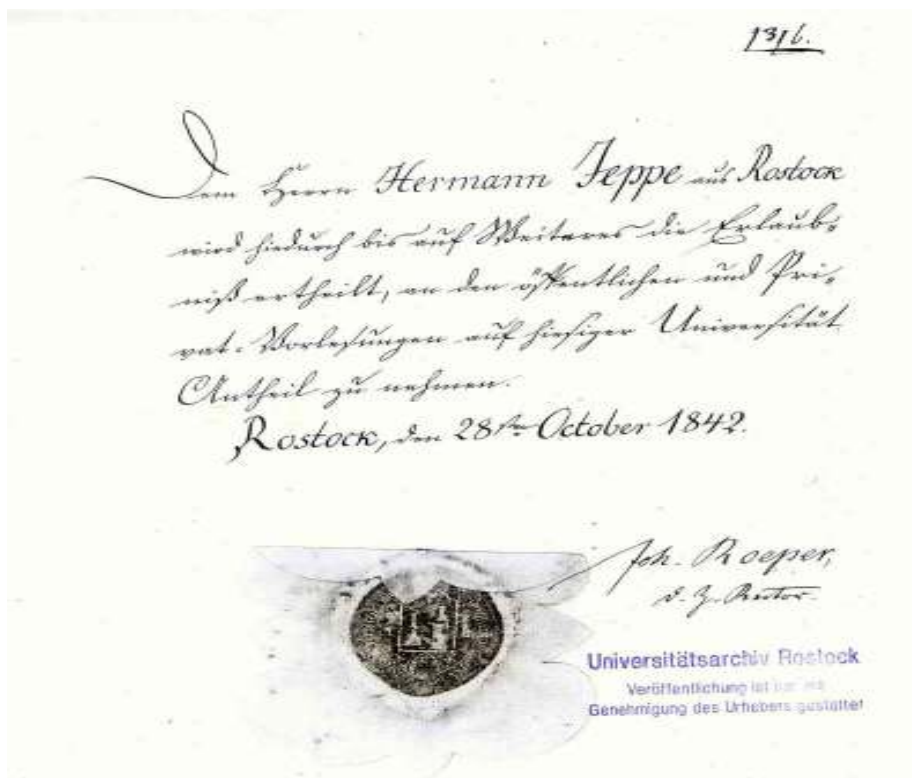
Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

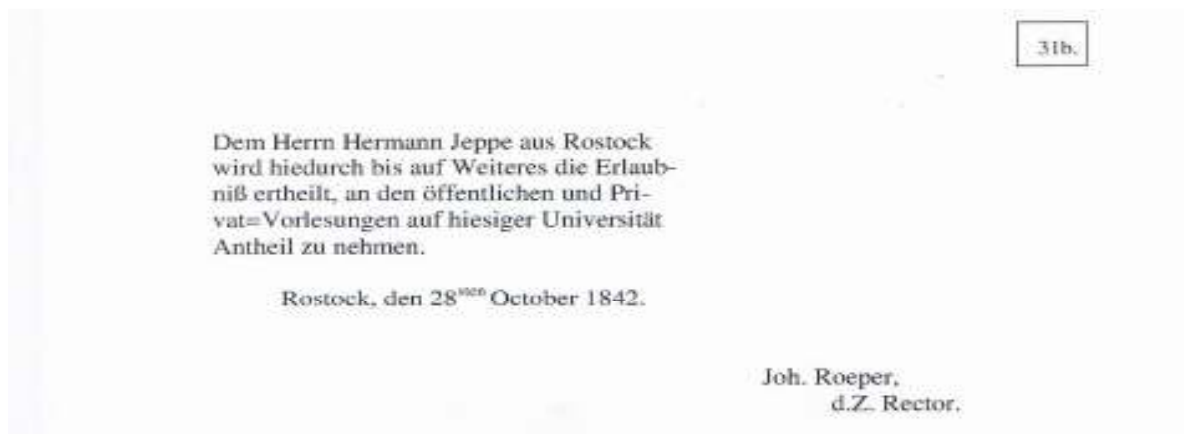
Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

Despite his admission as a guest auditor, Hermann Jeppe embarked on the journey as a traveling bearer and apothecary assistant and left the license unused.

Admission to the guest bookshelf was granted on October 28, 1842, as documented below. But presumably the roof burned in the father's house and Hermann urgently sought escape. It is not known how Hermann sold his lads wandering his father to expand his pharmacist knowledge. I see in the spirit, Hermann left merry waving his the parent's house on "Schuster's Rappen" to climb at the next suitable opportunity a stagecoach. It is also not exactly known where Hermann worked in Alsace and in Bohemia, but on the way back to his father's house he made a small but a serious mistake, but more a little later.



Study Permit of October 28, 1842 © University of Rostock - Peschel



Im Nebel der Vergangenheit - Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

I have not gotten out in which pharmacies Hermann offered his services as a pharmacy assistant, he had simply disappeared in the fog of history. On November 14, 1844, he reappears with a petition in Rostock, in which he writes: "Since I was prevented by a long journey and other circumstances from reporting to the Collegium's visit at the right time, I allow myself a solemn request to allow me to do this without injurious effect for me, subsequently.

Rostock 14.11.44.

Hermann Jeppe Pharmacist".

His request is prolonged with a side note and with date of November 13, 1844 emerges a belated testimony of his former school principal Professor. Bachmann, in which his academic achievements can be read in short form. Despite the date discrepancy, I assume that both letters were filed out simultaneously. Obviously, Hermann has again allowed by himself to "not" appear for study, because on 3 December 1845 is another petition for renewed permission in the files of the university.



Hermann's request for extension of the study permit from December 1845 © University of Rostock - Peschel

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

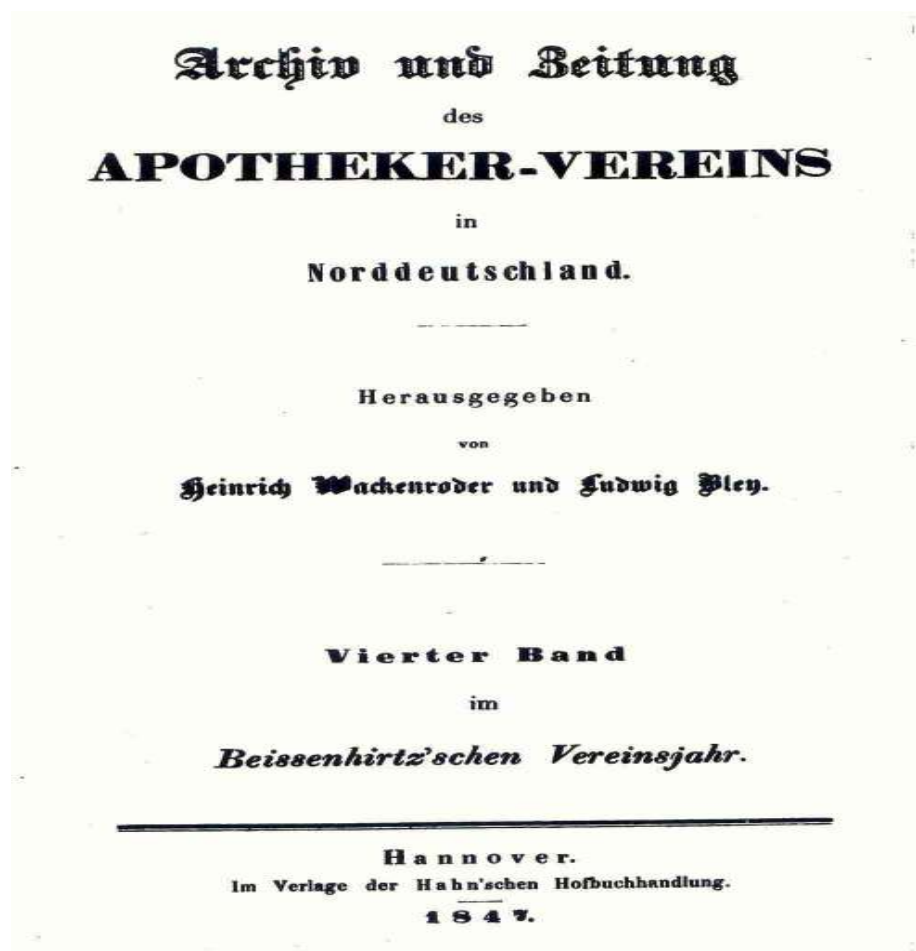
The letter states that this is a two-page letter and a prolongation with the following brief comments:

Concedo. R. 4. Decbr. 45 [illegible signature]

Prolong. the permit for 2 years

D 4 Dec 1845 HK. JR. JR

With this renewed extension Hermann had to honor the lectures no later than December 4, 1847, with his visit. Theoretically, there was nothing standing in the way of studying at the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences if he had made his way home in time and set foot in the University of Rostock until December 4, 1847. But he was not home yet and everything was different than Hermann thought. I assume that Hermann's travel money was extremely tight already when starting home from Bohemia and what was closer than the sister Mathilde and his brother-in-law Ferdinand Gasch on "Gut Beutig", near Meissen, in Saxony, pay a visit and this to improve to ask them for a little Money to travel home. He also had probably read in the "Norddeutsche Apothekerzeitung" that a contribution in the said sheet could provide a small fee - and to Hermann's biography can thus contribute another document.



Lies have short legs!

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

Semen cynosbati, neues Surrogat für den Thee;

von
H. Jeppe,
d. Z. in Meissen.

In neuerer Zeit, wo der eingeführte Thee vielen Verfälschungen unterliegt, von denen manche (Blei und Kupfer) sogar der Gesundheit nachtheilig sind, hat man vielfache Versuche gemacht, seine Stelle durch einheimische Pflanzen zu ersetzen.

It may have been either way, I had caught Hermann on the return hike and this resulted in approximately a date of his return in the 3-4. Quarter 1847. Everything went well, Hermann thought, and brother-in-law Ferdinand Gasch had brought out 172 thaler to enable a "befitting" journey home for Hermann, but the father in Rostock found it not funny. No, he did not find it funny and had been so excited that the fact in the last-will of his father in the summer of 1852 still found its "appreciation" in detail.

§ 3.

Jede männliche Person Hermanns habe ich

... zu seiner Einweisung, wie aus Africa

... 2047, wofür 45 1/2 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 172 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 45 1/2 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 172 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 45 1/2 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 172 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 45 1/2 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 172 Thaler...

... des Herrn Jeppe...

... 45 1/2 Thaler...

§ 3 Excerpt from the will of 1852, son Hermann concerning © Stadtarchiv Rostock - Peschel

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

Transcribe § 3

"For my son Hermann I have repeatedly paid several debts, also made use of his institution, as he went to Africa, uses, as well as a debt of the same from 172 cThlr (note Thaler Courant) to my son-in-law, the landlord Gasch on Beutig, taken over and these uses, according to remarks appearing in my book, are presently 2047 thaler and 45 gulden courant.

These sums are to be connected to the same, but without calculation of interest on which to confer, but of which, as it now understands himself, would be deducted that which he would like to have worn down to my death until about my death.

If, however, I do not fear that he is in very miserable circumstances at the time of my death, then he should be released from the predetermined conference, Four Hundred Thaler Courant, as the approximate amount of the commodities sent to him Conferendum now mitigate this sum.". End transcript.

The father had certainly not let his son go on a hike without cash, and he has regularly given him, in an unknown way, money for housing and adequate food. But somehow it had not been enough for Hermann, so he had to confess the father a terrible debt at the return. The father was a respectable merchant and certainly not considered poor, but a debt account of over 2047 Thaler Courant, that was unbelievable to him. Shortly before his death in June 1852, the father wrote his last-will, after which Hermann had accumulated with his father the aforementioned debt account. That Hermann on the last kilometers even begged the brother-in-law Gasch for 172 Thaler may have gone particularly hard to the father's kidneys. But soon after the arrival of Hermann Jeppe in Cape Town in 1848, the father is milder and sent him another non-refundable amount and things to establish a pharmacy to Swellendam, as he writes also in his last-will.

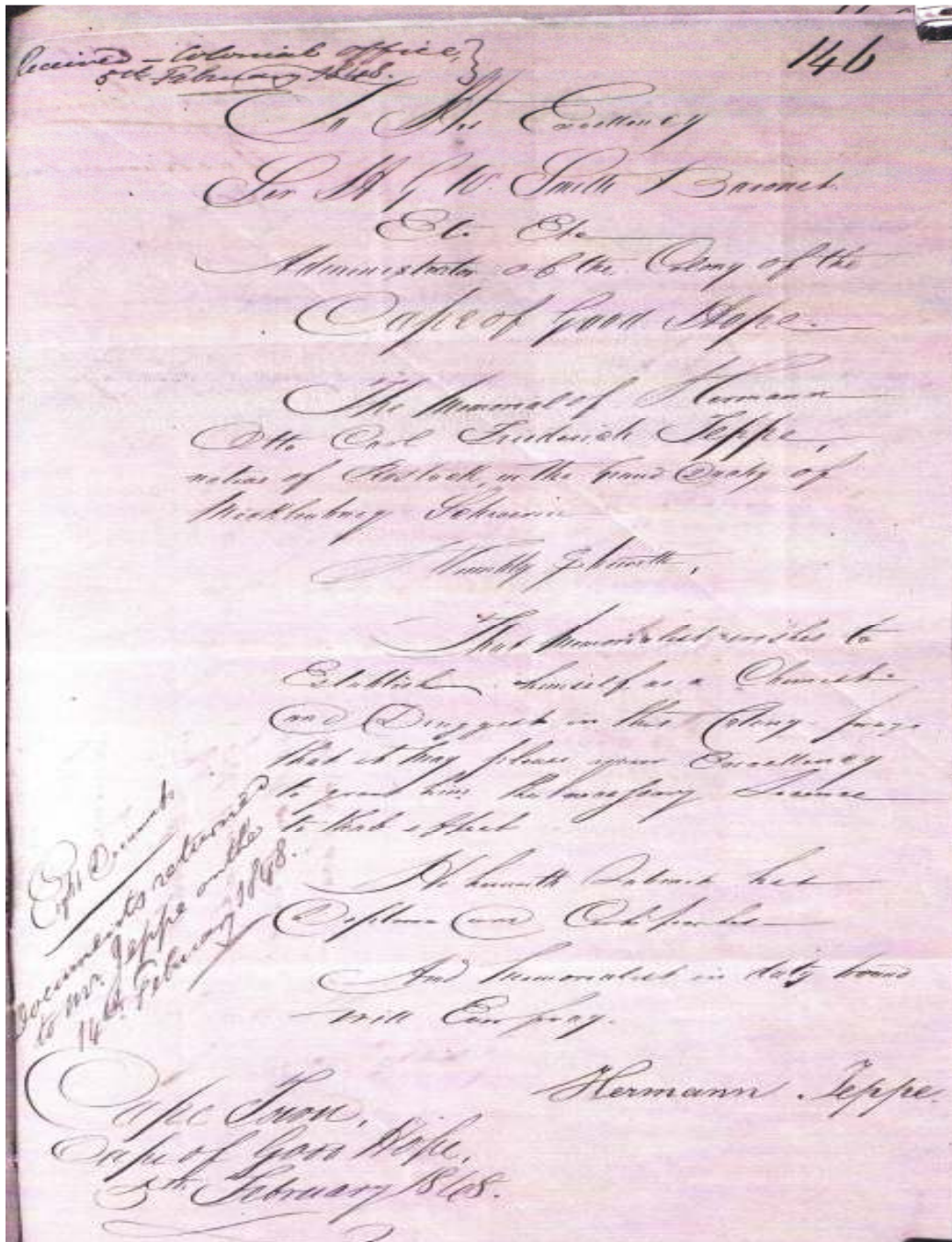
I assume that Hermann had sent the father copies of his application (February 5, 1848) and the authorization to open a pharmacy (February 9, 1848) in the Cape region, otherwise I would have described the expenses as things and in cash not understandable.

During my research trips to South Africa, Cape Town and Swellendam, however, I could not find any traces of Jeppe's pharmacy founding in Swellendam there. Maybe it was my mistake and I did not dug deep enough. But in other words, his petition for establishing a pharmacist's independence in the Cape region and the permission

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit
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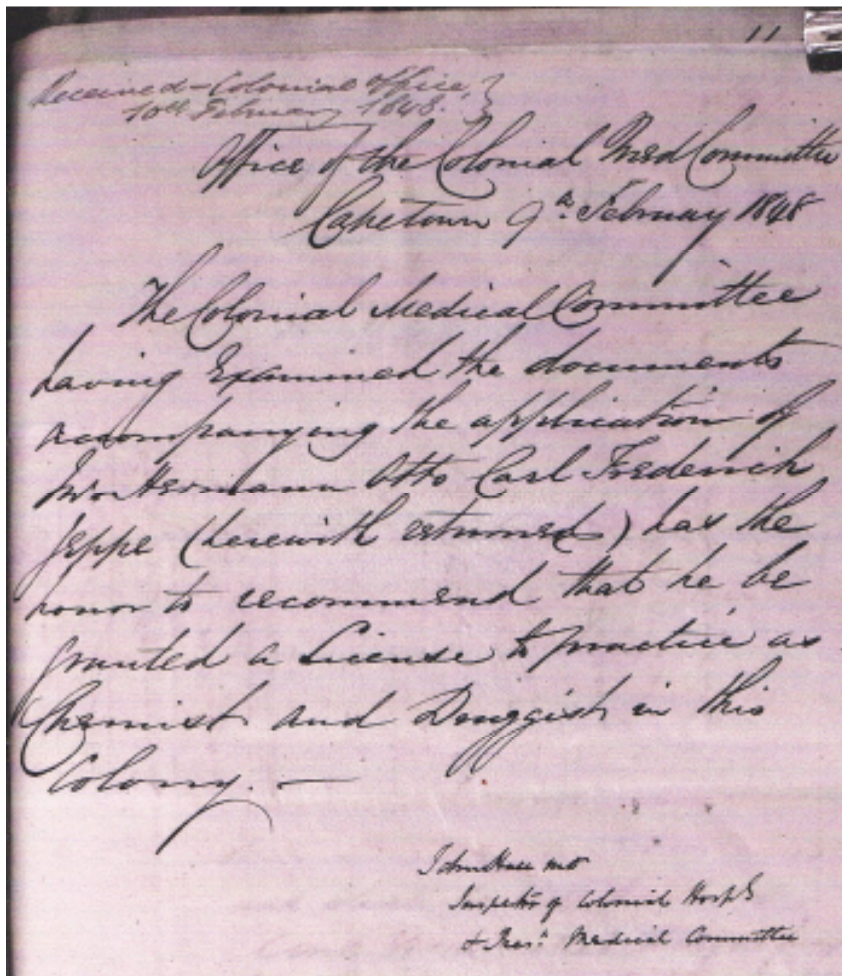
Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

derived from it had been dug up by US history professor Lindsay Frederick Braun in the archives in Cape Town. It may remain a secret for what Hermann spent the attention of his father to the pharmacy foundation.



Application for approval pharmacist and druggist v. 05. Feb. 1848 © Cap Archive Cape Town SA

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit
- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -
Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.



Admission Hermann Jeppe as a pharmacist © Prof. Lindsay Frederick Baun, Oregon USA

In the biographical article in "Vol.2 - National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972" it is written that Hermann Jeppe came to Cape Town in the 1850s, this is hereby at least approximately refuted. Hermann Jeppe was most likely already in Cape Town on 5 February 1848, that is the application date from Cape Town. Assuming about a three-month travel time with a sailing vessel from Germany to Cape Town is therefore to be assumed that Hermann Jeppe left Rostock about October 1847, so immediately after the return of the son from his "Wanderburschen" time. This date also fits in the calendar order of return from Alsace and Bohemia via Saxony to Rostock. Ship and passenger lists about the trip have unfortunately not been found so far.

Furthermore, the article in "Vol.2 - National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972" has been told the story of the kidnapping of his future wife from the townhouse in Cape Town, after he kidnapped his Mimi in disguise as a Malay waiter. This documented alleged incident is to be considered a "untrue anecdote". Maria Magdalena Wilhelmina Landsberg (* 12.2.1833 - +7.6.1872), called "Mimi", was at the time of marriage just 16 years old and needed the consent of her parents, hardly imaginable

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

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Father Landsberg would have been after a kidnapping of the marriage in 1849 Swellenbosch given his consent. Whether Landsberg had a reason to reject Hermann as a son-in-law is not known.

*South African Commercial Advertiser 1849 - 1 - January to March
Wednesday 31 January 1849
MARRIED by Special Licence by the Reverend Mr Van Staveren, Hermann JEPPE,
native of Rostock, Germany, to Maria LANDSBERG, eldest daughter of Otto
LANDSBERG Esq.*

In South African sources, a marriage of Hermann Jeppe and "Mimi"^[9] Landsberg^[10] in Swellendam is reported on the 30th or 31st (?) Of January 1849, confirming my assumption. In another ecclesiastical source, I also found the following brief indication that Reverend van Staveren trusted her on 31 January 1849 with a special permit (due to minority) in Swellendam.^[11]

Whether the wedding took place on 30 or 31 January 1849, should remain unclear, the information from these sources are very close to each other. During my own research trips to South Africa, neither in Swellendam nor in Cape Town did I discover the founding of a pharmacy by Hermann Jeppe in those years. In March 1854, "De Zuid Afrikaan" of March 23, 1854, reports that Hermann Jeppe offers his possession, including pharmacy equipment for sale. At least for a few years, he used his father's donations to set up a pharmacy for a pharmacy.

Hermann Jeppe's father-in-law was Otto H. L. Landsberg, as described above in "Vol.2 National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972", he was a pharmacist, in which Hermann had acquired much of his knowledge. The book "Deutsche Wanderungen nach Südafrika im 19. Jahrhundert", also names LANDSBERG, O.(tto); lived around 1845 in or near Cape

S W E L L E N D A M,
MR. HERMAN JEPPE, intending to leave this District, has authorized the Underigned to sell
On the 31. 4th, and 5th April next,
ALL HIS PROPERTY IN THE
TOWN OF SWELLENDAM AND
AT MALAGAS,

The former consisting of THREE RIVENS, one of which is situated his splendid DWELLING HOUSE containing seven Rooms, an Office, at present used as the Post Office, and large Shop, in which his well known APOTHECARY'S BUSINESS is carried on.

This Est likewise has an excellent Garden, Stables, and Buildings, &c. &c.

Another of the Estates in Swellendam has a Cottage &c. &c. rented for £1 per month.

The Property here mentioned is one of the best situated in Swellendam, being in the very centre of the Town, and adapted for almost every kind of Business.

The Landed Property at Malagas, consists of THREE RIVENS, one near the Cape Pier and two others situated near the intended site of the CIRCUS.

At the same time and place will be sold, Mr. Jeppe's **Flourishing Apothecary's Business,** now carried on by him for several years with much success including the STOCK, APPARATUS, &c. the whole is to be taken over by any competent person, wishing to succeed him, just as it stands.

Likewise, Merchandise of all descriptions newly assorted; and lastly,--a quantity of **Household Furniture,** including various articles of the best Manufacture, as the excellent COTTAGE PIANO, &c. &c. &c.

OSYERLOH & RUIZ Auctioneers, and General Agents.

Swellendam, 4th March, 1854
March 1854 Sale of the property in Swellendam © Peschel

9 Note: Hermann Jeppe's first wife Mimi (pet name) was baptized on March 3, 1832 as Maria Magdalena Wilhelmine Landsberg and so it is also on her grave stone in Pretoria.

10 Note: Hermann Jeppe's first wife Mimi (pet name) was baptized on March 3, 1832 as Maria Magdalena Wilhelmine Landsberg and so it is also on her grave stone in Pretoria.

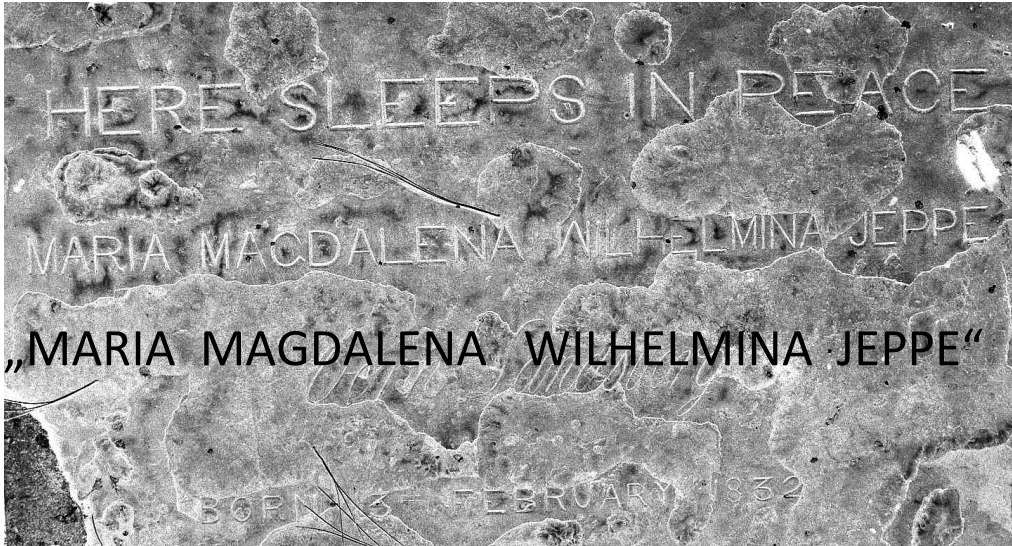
11 Note: For this purpose, the source is referred to as the South African Commercial Advertiser. It is unlikely that Otto H.L. Landsberg had agreed to a kidnapping of his daughter's marriage to the kidnapper.

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

Town, 1886 cigar manufacturer in Cape Town; 26, 162 "but as a cigar manufacturer, which is also not quite correct, because other sources say he was" Kautabak manufacturer "and have him as a painter.



Mimi's gravestone in Pretoria © Lindsay Frederick Brown, University of Oregon USA

Years later in the Transvaal, on the birthday of his brother-in-law Johann Moritz Dietrich on the Farm "Morgensonne" near Rustenburg, in 1867, in addition to Hermann Jeppe, the Bremen-based researcher and writer Eduard Mohr and his entourage stayed at Farm Morgensonne. On the occasion of the birthday party had obviously drunken beer properly and the guests from the old home Saxony many "geflunkerte" stories tied up. Mohr had reported in his two-volume book "Zu den Vitoriafällen des Zambesi" and thus revalued them to alleged facts. The also present with five-year-old daughter Friederika Elisabeth Dietrich, *1. March 1862 in Rustenburg, published in 1930s in her biographical narrative "March Hare", under her married name Elsa Smithers, in London and these untrue exploits delivered another source, she had simply adopted from later hearsay (stories). Elisabeth Dietrich was born in Rustenburg in March 1862 and, as a five-year-old at the time, certainly had no direct reminder of her father's birthday and the stories they told - and therefore she copied it from Mohr's travelogue.

On the occasion of the visit by Eduard Mohr on Farm Morgensonne near Rustenburg, the brother-in-law Johann Moritz Dietrich, they may have brewed all properly home-brewed beer and smashed old patriotic songs - and so is the tradition in "After the Victoria Falls of Zambezi", page 122 , of course, also nonsense, Hermann Jeppe fought in 1848 under General Hecker in Baden against the insurgents, it has been a pure fairy tale, which unfortunately can be attributed to alcohol. According to Hermann Jeppe's article in "Archiv und Zeitung des Apotheker-Vereins in Norddeutschland" 4th volume - Autumn 1847 Hermann Jeppe was in the 1848/49 revolution on his way back to his father's house in Rostock in 1847 and shortly thereafter on his journey into adventure Africa. General Hecker 1848/49 will have waived Hermann Jeppe's exploits.

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As far as my example regarding the credibility of recognized reference works such as - "National Biography HSRC Pretoria 1972", but also the biographical story "March Hare" by Elsa Smithers, - in which the information is at least in parts very, very doubtful! In the aforementioned encyclopedia of seven children from the first marriage and three children from second marriage reported, another source reports of 11 children and since the illegitimate son was previously unknown, it will probably have been twelve children to whom Hermann gave the life. Unanswered must also remain the question of whether Hermann's siblings were well informed that they had become since 18 September 1842 uncle and aunts of a little "Johann Joachim Hermann" (Plog). Even if the father kept this event under cover - is not known.

Between Swellendam in the Cape Province and the old Transvaal capital Potchefstroom, Hermann Jeppe did not go further into the my net. In the National Biography is written on page 340, Hermann and his family moved to 1858 (?) to Rustenburg, where he offered his services to the community as a doctor. According to this, Hermann Jeppe would have lived in Rustenburg at least from 1858 onwards. His farm Bellevue but he has the following document only 1. 7. 1870 for 90, - engl. Pounds purchased.

Bellevue No 178		now 311 I Q	
(formerly 1/10 of Wilgenfontein 13250) ward No 1 river.			
in extent of morgen 500 or less 400 100 60 25.			
Farm.	Book sup. dt. 20/7/1855	Hendrik Alphonsus Stich	10 7 1855
Farm.		A. J. Stich	Hermann Jeppe 1-7-70 1870
Farm.	Order of Court dt. 7/12/52	George Jacobus Stich	A son 7-12-52 1852
Farm.		A. J. Stich A son	George Friedrich Wilhelm Stich 7/12/52
1/10 sh from Plot 4		A. J. W. Kehr	A. Erhard van Esch 1-7-70 1870
1/10 sh from Plot 5			Lange
		50	50 1-1-70 1870

Land Registry Farm Bellevue, Rustenburg © University of Oregon USA

But this is contrary to the fact that in the "Transvaal Argus" in July 1866, the subsequent sale notice should appear and provide another proof of residence and ownership. In the middle of 1866 Hermann Jeppe sold a threshing machine from the Bellevue farm, according to an advertisement in the "Transvaal Argus". During this time he was after the cadastral leaf but not the owner of the farm Belle-Vue, apparently he had been before the purchase over an uncertain time tenants of the farm.

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

FOR SALE
A TWO HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINE with GEAR etc., complete.

For particulars apply to
H. JEPPE, Belle-Vue, near Rustenburg.

p.3, 31 Jul 1866.

Anzeige aus Transvaal Argus 1866

315 *Jan 12th 1866* **Bellevue** *1200* **Ward** *2200* **No. 128.** *1866*

Inspected by *Cliff 12th January 1867*
 Extent *2,016 mags. 64 sq. rds. 1000 ft. 6. 1/2. 20. 5. 200. 1/2. 22.*
 Granted by *Deed of Grant 11th June 1865 No. 128. 2200*
 Registered *11. 2. 1866* **Nondrick Stephanus Steh.**

Amount of Bond.	Letting and No. of Transfers	Contracts	DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY.	Extent	TRANSFEREE.	TRANSFEREE.	Date of Transfer.	Particulars.
1	215		The farm <i>Lot 2</i>		Hendrik Stephanus Steh.	Jeppe	11. 2. 1865	
2	215		The farm on lot 1 <i>Lot 3</i>		Herman Jeppe	William Smuts	11. 2. 1865	
3	215 1869		The farm on lot 2 <i>Lot 4</i>		William Smuts	Henry Langford Morris	11. 2. 1865	
4	215 1869		The farm on lot 3 <i>Lot 5</i>		Henry Langford Morris	Abel Hugo Johannes	11. 2. 1865	
5	226 1872		The farm on lot 4 <i>Lot 6</i>		Abel Hugo Johannes	Francis Beardsley	11. 2. 1865	
6	407 1880	326 1880	do from bond & conditions		Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exp. Coy Ltd.	The Rustenburg Ranchers & Settlers Coy Ltd.	28. 11. 1879	
7	10748 1921		Farm		Rustenburg Ranchers & Settlers Coy Ltd.	Carl Friedrich Hartley	17. 10. 2. 1879	
8	15252 1927		Farm <i>Lot 9</i>		Ans. Ent. C. F. Hartley	Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exp. Coy. Limited	24. 11. 1927	
9	20500 1935	201 1935	do		Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exp. Coy. Ltd.	Paul Hendrik Aular (Maka)	18. 11. 1935	
10	13723 1947		Part 1 <i>Lot 7</i>		E. H. Aular	Arnold Johannes Christoff	6. 11. 1947	
11	12228 1949		Part 2 <i>Lot 8</i>		do	David Charles Erasmus Munnis	11. 11. 1949	
			<i>Voor. 1865. 1700-2016-60</i>			Jacobus Beardsley Johannes	11. 11. 1949	

Bellevue transfers from RAK 3016 © Transvaal Archives

The question remains whether Hermann Jeppe possibly still in the possession of another Farm Bellevue or had changed, because another document on the change of ownership of a Farm Bellevue contains different information such. No. 178/311 JQ

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.

about 239 square acres and No. 128 in size from about 2016 morning, both were purchased by Hendrick Stephanus Straw. Apparently Hermann Jeppe has increased his farm Bellevue by buying something.



Hermann as broker © Peschel 2018

Other sources also seem to prove that Hermann Jeppe owned the farm Honeymoon at Rustenburg. One of these sources says Hermann Jeppe was the owner of the farm "Honeymoon" in the region around Rustenburg and that this farm was later sold to Schorch. This is the result of a book draft, in which however over the owner of the "orphaned farm" by Hermann Jeppe as former "orphan master" (to 1873) is written. The manuscript document was probably made around 1874 when the farm was acquired by August Schoch and later renamed the farm to Boschdal. An uncertain source, admittedly, just as I judge Elsa Smither's "March Hare".

In the period around 1864 Hermann Jeppe is detectable as a broker. Here you will find a note in "The Friend of the Free State, which he obviously had a stake in a brokerage firm under the name "Rustenburg Land and Emigrants Maatschappiy", where the term "Maatschappiy" I would translate

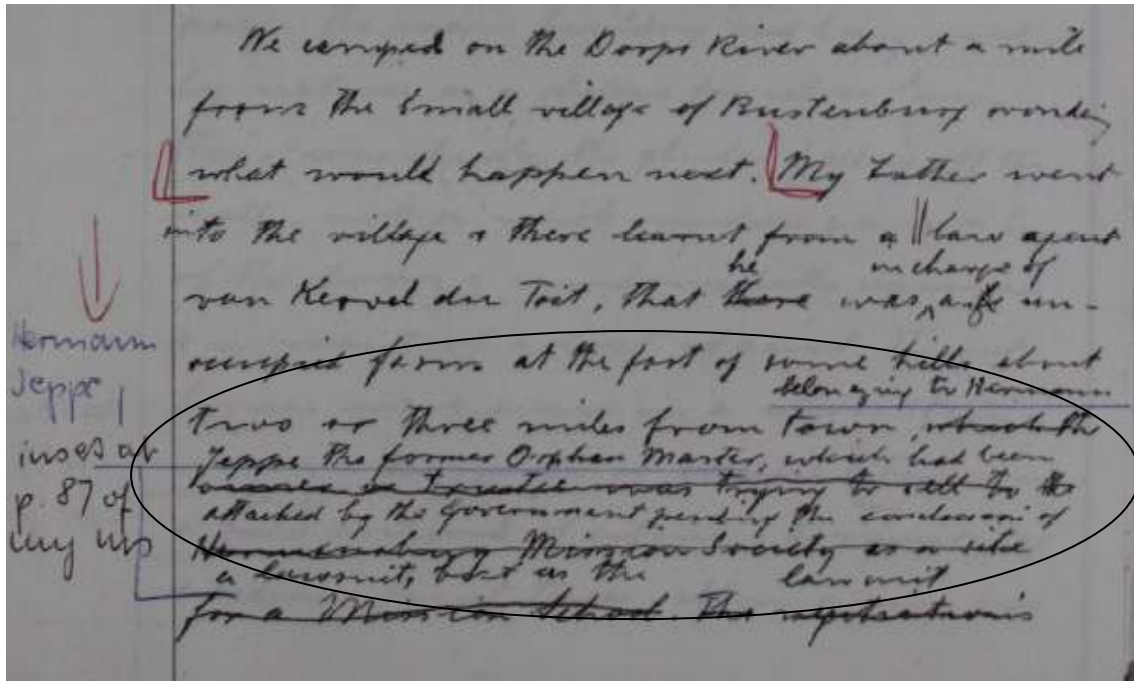
as a company. Hermann Jeppe's brother, Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe, then General Postmaster of the Transvaal, called the farm 1868 in his well-known work "The Transvaal'sche or South African Republic"^[12] in this post "Honeymoon" without going into the possible owner Hermann Jeppe , Since Hermann Jeppe the farm Bellevue (also Belle-Vue) acquired in mid-1870. I assume that before that he owned the farm Honeymoon at least as a tenant?

12 Anmerkung: siehe Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen. Ergänzungsband Nr. 24, 1868, ISSN 0031-6229.

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Schorch book design p44 © Peschel

The date 1861 is the date of arrival of his sister Franziska and his brother-in-law Johann Moritz Dietrich and Hermann's youngest brother Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe. Hermann Jeppe must have been based in the then "city" Potchefstroom, because in the summer of 1861 Hermann sent a oxcart and a coachman to Port Natal, who had the order his brother Johann Moritz Dietrich and his wife Franziska Dietrich, née Jeppe, and brother Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe to Potchefstroom to drive ^[13].

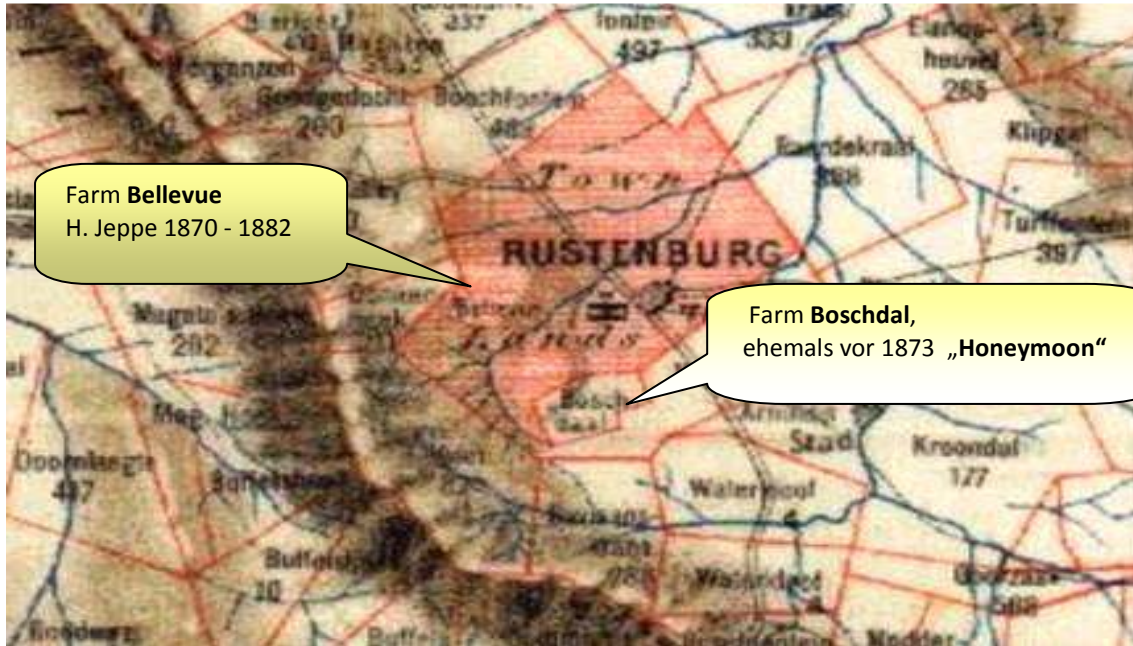
The date 1861 is attested by Johann Moritz Dietrich's farewell from the royal Saxon army on January 27, 1861 and the copulation register of the St. Jacobi congregation in Rostock on February 6, 1861, which states that a ship is already "waiting" for Africa. From 1860 Transvaal's offices were moved from the then capital Potchefstroom in the new capital Pretoria. From 1861 Hermann Jeppe is said to have had his private center of life in Rustenburg, which can also be explained by his farm ownership, but only from 1866 Hermann Jeppe was elected deputy Rustenburgs in the 1st People's Council of the Transvaal in Pretoria. However, it is also clear that Hermann Jeppe from December 30, 1868 to January 12, 1869 owner of the farm No. 128 was in the size of about 2000 acres and from 1.7.1870 to 7.12. 1882 owner of a smaller property with the name Bellevue on the outskirts of the village Rustenburg was.

13 See: "March Hare," by Elsa Smithers, page 3, "early days" that he sent a black servant (Johannes) coachman to take them to Potchefstroom, where Hermann held a public office. By 1860, Potchefstroom was the capital of Transvaal.

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

Ein Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.



Cutting Farm Map Friedr. Jeppe 1899 © Jeppe Family SA

The following picture is from 1864, from a time when Hermann Jeppe and his brother Friedrich Heinrich (also) were temporarily based in Pretoria and were members of the Freemasons there. However, the date 1864 is to be treated with caution, because when the date-setting of the picture was made is uncertain, even if the person witnessing this apparently testifies.



~ Groep Pretoria Orymesselars 1864.
 Voor: R. Cottle-Green, T. Hodgson, M de Vries, J. R. Lys,
 en GBA Arnoldi.
 agter: Herman Jeppe, Jan C. Preller, Otto Waeber, Fred Jeppe.

... shows the following persons around 1864 © Peschel

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All evidence shown here is not evidence of the 1st category, such a proof succeeds only after the death of his first wife "Mimi" in Pretoria, when he marries on 29.8.1872 in Pretoria Rosa Ellen Robinson in second marriage. Hermann Jeppe, now 52 years old, marries a then minor, 17-year-old Rosa Ellen Robinson, who was born in Cape Town like his first wife. Hermann Jeppe was at the height of his success, and seems to have had a fondness for young women. From the circle of the extensive descendants he was called "Cradle Snatcher" (Nester robber). She was, like Mimi before, so young that she needed a consensus for this marriage.

JEPPE; Herman Otto Friedrich, 52 jr, * Deutschland, wewenaar, Beroep: Weesheer, woon Pretoria, Hertrouwsertifikaat is vertoon, x Landdrost Pretoria (W Skinner) 29.8.1872, Rosa Ellen ROBINSON, 17jr, * Kaapstad, jonge dogter, woon Pretoria [geen aanduiding in die register met wie se consent sy getrou het nie] (Landdrost Pretoria. Huwelikregister 1870 - 1872)

1872 marriage register Pretoria 2nd marriage of Hermann Jeppe © Peschel

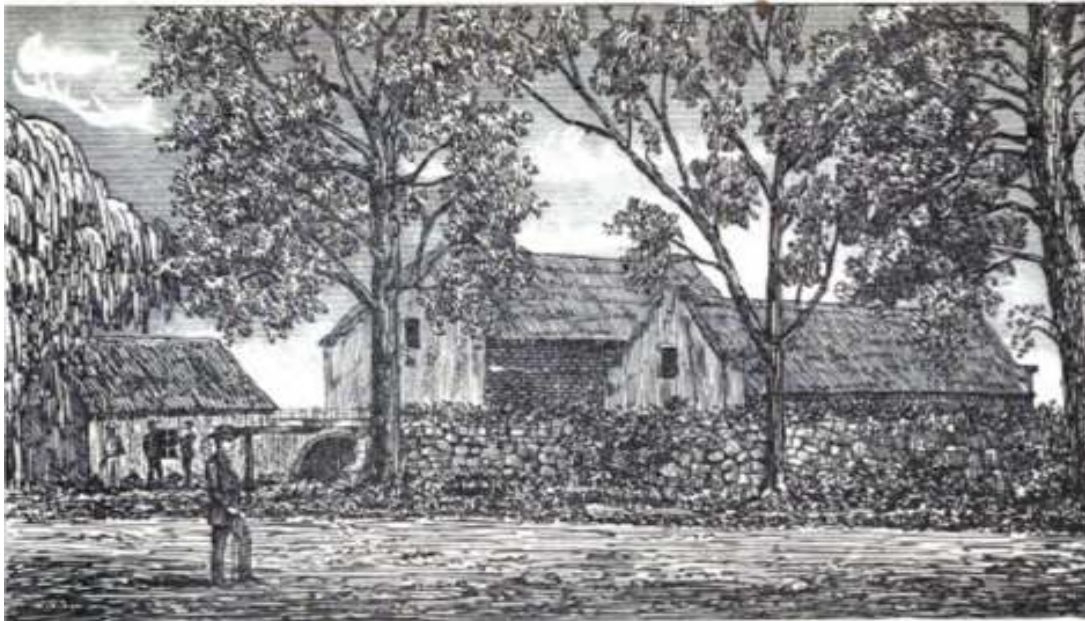
In the course of the research I came more and more to the conviction Hermann Jeppe was a contemporary, who was regarded by many fellow human beings as a funny social person but also as a "Luftikus" who did not care about finances. He operated his public office like a private institution, or as his private company. In the files of Pretoria I found a very revealing note in Afrikaans.

Een van die boeke is die rekords wat hy gehou het as iemand "op die boek koop". So het Hendrik Schoeman byvoorbeeld in April 1870 8½ ell tafeta en 3 ell molvel gekoop vir £1 1/6 saam met 6 reel cotton en 1 lb. Sugar vir 4 sjielings. Daar was ook 'n rekening vir die Government of the ZA Republic. Van die inskrywings is 13 Junie 1870: 12 lb. Brass wire per landdrost D.P. Marais vir £3 en 13 April 1870: 2½ lb. Sugar candy per H. Jeppe vir 12/6. [Ek wonder wat het die Staat met 2½ pond lekkergoed gemaak het of was dit vir eie gebruik?]

This note states something freely translated as follows.

In one of these books are the records that somebody had declared as "buy on order" (bought on the book, "get mailed"), so "state purchases on cover letters". So Hendrik Schoeman as an example in April 1870 - 8½ Ellen Tafeta and 3 Ellen Moleskin bought for together £ 1 1/6 along with 6 bales of cotton and a Libs (lb) of sugar (about ½ kg) for 4 shillings. There was also a bill for the Government of the Republic in ZA. The entries are dated June 13, 1870: £ 12 Libs Brass Wire for Landdrost D.P. Marais for £ 3 and on April 13, 1870: 2½ lb. Kandis sugar for H. (ermann) Jeppe for 1 2/6 English pounds sterling.
[Wondering what the state made with 2½ pond candy or was it for your own use?]

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PART OF "ARCADIA," PROPERTY OF J. J. MEINTJES, ESQ., VICINITY OF PRETORIA

Unfortunately, we can no longer ask Hermann Jeppe why he needed the 2 ½ pounds of sugar candy, which is listed in the shopping book of the government on "cover letter". Was the sugar for the office tea or Hermann had received orders from his wife "Einmach sugar", or to get sugar for the punch. Concerned, I imagine Hermann's government accounting for his other affairs of state. Although, I have some salary statements for state employees, and they do not necessarily look like government documents.

It does not seem to have stood up well with Hermann's bookkeeping, which eventually led in 1873 to the charge of misappropriation of public funds from the orphanage of the Orphanage Trust. A scandal involving the Transvaal Attorney General and the Chairman of the Orphanage Committee is alleged to have embezzled funds from the Orphanage Trust. It will not have been "small change" as you have just seen with the purchase of 2 ½ pounds of candy.

Hermann Jeppe's successor in the office of chief prosecutor and Chief Prosecutor of the Transvaal becomes H.C. Bergsma. Bergsma, he was friends with Hermann's brother Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe, they have 1873 just bought together as a small shareholder in the appearing in Pretoria newspaper "De Volkstem" (The People's Voice). We know each other in the small town of Pretoria of those years, which was chosen as the government capital. It seems that one did not want to perceive the full implications of Hermann's obscenity in the management and control of the accounting or do not want to perceive it. How else is it explainable that Chief Prosecutor H.C. Bergsma the files from 1873 to 24 April 1876 holds back and suppressed until then. But then Hermann's decline is unstoppable, as the following

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ad in the "Friend of the Free State and Bloemfontein Gazette" of July 8, 1875 reveals.

From the possession of Dr. med. H [ermann] Jeppe are especially called the farm Bellevue (1,500 acres), which is particularly suitable for a sanatorium, but also the farm Boschfontein (360 acres) come under the hammer. Hermann's house in a prime location in Pretoria buys President Burgers, as can be read in a documentary.



Hermann's house, Pretoria, subsequently owned by Pres. Burgers
© Pretoria Geselsbrief Pta-04-06

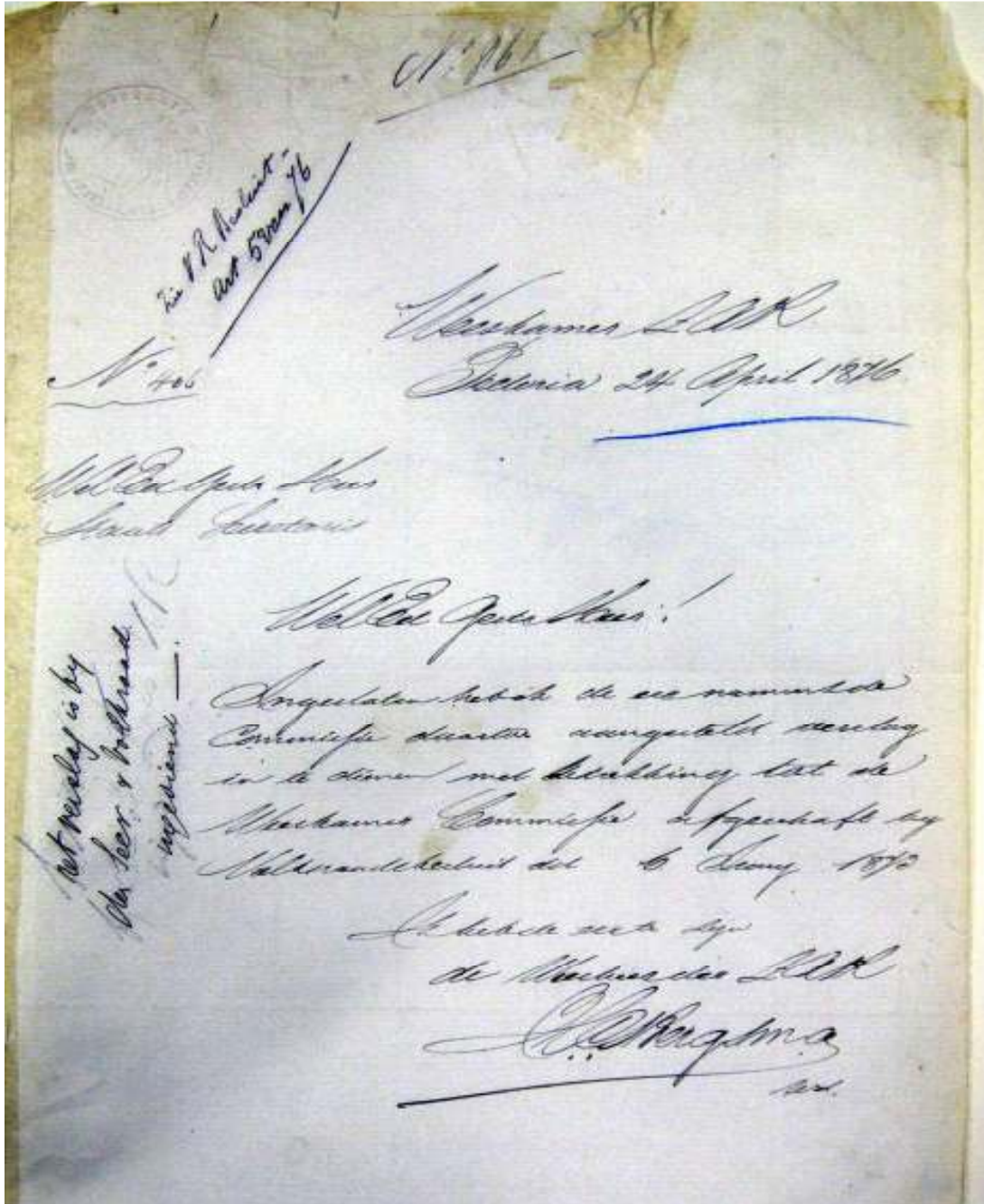
President Bugers se huis

Die huis het gestaan op die Suid-Oostelike hoek van Kerstraat en Prinsloostraat. Dit was eers die woning van Herman Jeppe, later president Burgers, toe die Britse Resident en nog later was dit die huis van Wessel Louis. Langsaan in Prinsloostraat was die Opleidingskool van Louis wat later die skool van Jan Celliers geword het. [H.M. Rex. Pr no. 55 p 9] Volgens oorlewering was die huis geel geverf en sou vandag hoog in die mode gewees het.

But now the problem with Hermann Jeppe is no longer under cover, he is accused convicted and removed with shame and disgrace from his offices. What is the biography in the "Dictionary of South African Biography, Vol. II"? ... Therefore, he handed over all his possessions including his house to the government, as compensation for the financial damage he had done with his careless accounting.

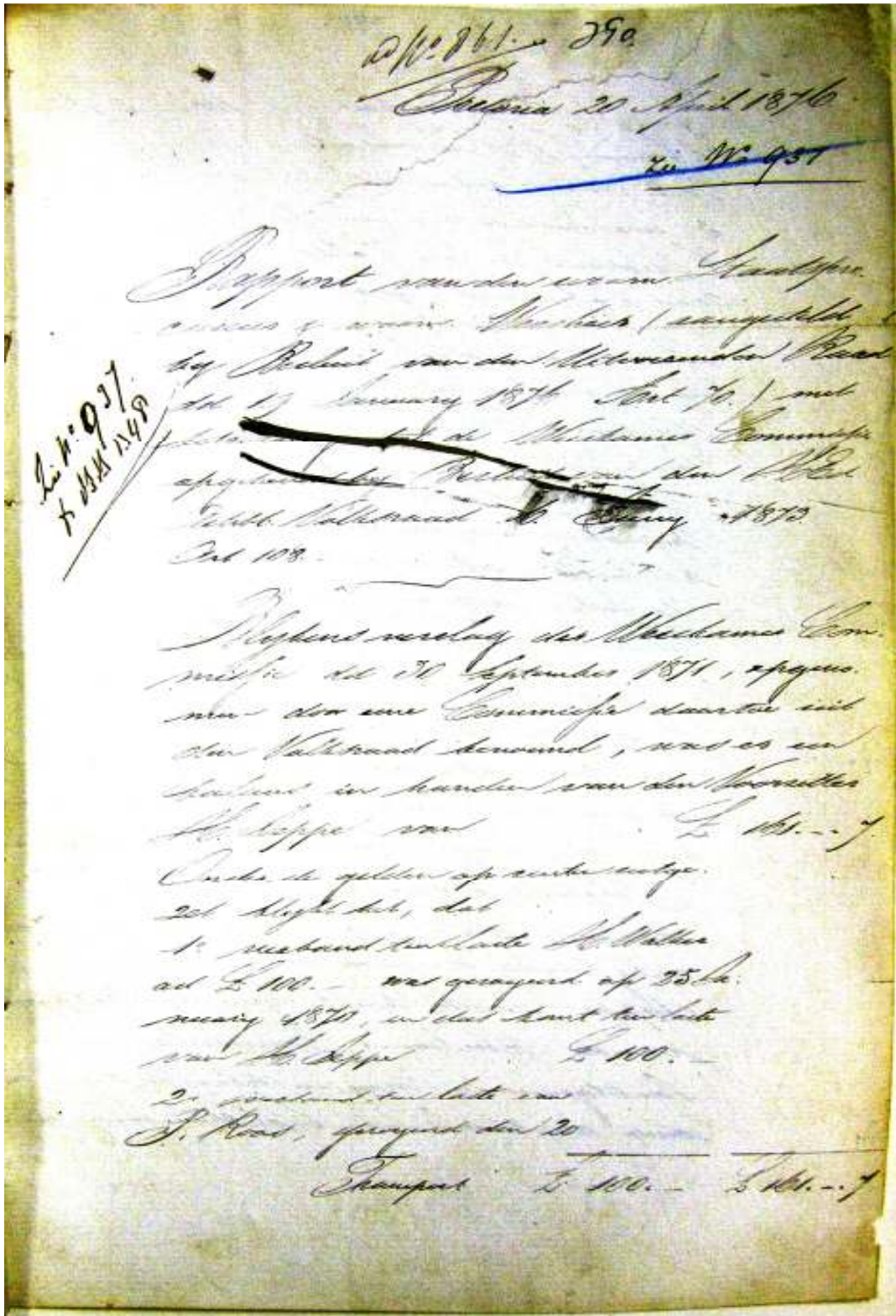
The following documents also contain a list of the exploitation results, but I would not like to mention the amounts at this point.

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1876 Bergsma suppresses the charges against Hermann Jeppe © Prof. Lindsay Frederick Brown USA

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1876 page 1 of 3 of the debt compilation against Hermann Jeppe
 © Prof. Lindsay Frederick Brown USA

As the prosecutor Bergsma notes in its cost composition, the proceeds of the sale do not cover the liabilities; in 1881 Hermann Jeppe left as a poor man Transvaal and

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then lived in poverty with his family on a small farm "Gong Gong" near the diamond mints on the Vaal River about 34 miles from Barkly West. Hermann Jeppe's handling of money had already brought his father to such a degree in 1852 that his father rejected him from the house at Hopfenmarkt and banished him to Africa. There he made his fortune and rose to the highest state offices and fell deeply because he still had not learned to keep the finances in order.

Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe died on February 25, 1892.



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Copy filed in New Office *Prin. M. M. M. (75)*
 Death Notice. *9 April 1892*

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN SECTION 9, ORDINANCE No. 104.

1. Name of the Deceased *Hermann Otto Carl Friedrich Jeppe*

2. Birthplace of the Deceased *Rostock, Germany*

3. Names of the Parents of the Deceased. { Father *Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe*
 Mother *Magdalena Anna Carolina*

4. Age of the Deceased *Twenty Two years ten (Rostock)*

5. Condition in life (occupation) *Chemist*

6. Married or Unmarried, Widower or Widow } *Married*

6a) Name of Surviving Spouse *Rosa Ellen Robinson*

6b) Name or names and approximate date of death of previous Spouse or Spouses } *Maia Jacoba Carolina Landwehr
 4th June 1872*

7. The day of the decease: on *25 February 1892*

8. At what House or where the person died *Farm, Brakboch point, Prussia*

9. Names of Children of Deceased, and whether majors or minors } *Maia Jacoba Carolina
 Julius Otto
 Otto Hermann Ludwig
 Carl Friedrich Wilhelm
 Herman Oscar Moritz
 Julia Elizabeth
 Mathilda Henriette Sophia Theresia*

(Stating separately those born of different marriages.)

Names of Children by Surviving Spouse
*Rosa Ellen Hermine (Minor)
 Catherine Anna Minor
 Ellen Ottilie Minor
 Elfrieda Rosa Frances Minor*

10. Whether Deceased has left any Property, and of what kind } *Movable property*

The Deceased has left Will. *no will*

Dated at *Brakboch point*
 this *21 day March 1892* *Otto Jeppe*
Son of the Deceased

Hand amended 27/3/92

W. M. M. M.

This Notice must be filed up and signed by the nearest Relative or connection of the Deceased who shall at the time be at or near the place of death, or in the absence of such near Relative or Connection, by the person who shall have the chief charge of the house in or near the place at which the death occurred, and must be sent either to the Master of the Supreme Court, in Cape Town, or if the death occurred in the Country Districts, to the Resident Magistrate of the District, in duplicate.

Death certificate Hermann Otto Carl Friedrich Jeppe © Robert Robinson SA

Im Nebel der Vergangenheit

- Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe -

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- Timeline -

- 1818 - Marriage Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe with Caroline Westphal in Doberan.
- 1819 - 22 April, Hermann Jeppe is born in Rostock
- 1834 - Hermann Jeppe attends grammar school in Rostock, from Michaelis 1834 he switches to the Real school class.
- 1836 - Michaelis, Hermann leaves the secondary school and begins apothecary apprenticeship.
- 1837 - March to January 1845 Carl Friedrich Framm operates a pharmacy in Grevesmühlen.
- 1837 - 1842, Hermann Jeppe learns the profession of a pharmacy assistant in Grevesmühlen.
- 1841 - Hermann Jeppe starts a love affair with a maid in the winter Neighboring village.
- 1842 - Hermann Jeppe applies as a pharmacy guest student at the University of Rostock.
- 1842 - 18 September, baptism of the illegitimate son of Hermann Jeppe in Hohenkirchen.
- 1842 - 28 October, permission from the university as auditor, but the father is indignant.
- 1843 - until autumn 1847, Hermann Jeppe on Burschenwanderschaft in Alsace and Bohemia.
- 1845 - Hermann Jeppe requests extension of his study permit at the university Rostock and get it.
- 1845 - January, Carl Friedrich Framm leaves Grevesmühlen and opens one for it Pharmacy in Wismar.
- 1847 - Autumn, Hermann Jeppe publishes articles in Apothekerzeitung, z.Z. in Meissen.
- 1847 - Autumn, Hermann Jeppe returns to his father's house and reveals his debts.
1847 - presumably October, the father throws Hermann Jeppe from his father's house in Rostock.
- 1848 - January, Hermann Jeppe lands in Cape Town and works for Otto H.L. Landsberg.
- 1848 - 5 February, Hermann Jeppe applies in Cape Town for approval as a Pharmacist and a druggist.
- 1848 - 10 February, Hermann Jeppe receives approval as a pharmacist in the Cape region.
- 1849 - 30 January, Hermann Jeppe marries the daughter of Otto H.L. in Swellendam. Landsberg's.
- 1850 - Hermann Jeppe asks his father again for help opening a pharmacy in Swellendam.
- 1852 - Summer, C.F. W. Jeppe writes his will and disinherits Hermann.
- 1852 - August, Hermann Jeppe's father C.F. W. Jeppe dies in Eilsen in August Bückeburg.
- 1854 - Hermann sells his estate in Swellendam, "De Zuid Afrikaan" Sept. 20, 1854.
- 1854 - 1855, Hermann Jeppe moves with family from Swellendam on to Potchefstroom or Rustenburg, Transvaal.
- 1859 - August, Hermann Jeppe becomes postmaster of Potchefstroom, 1868 General Postmaster of Transvaal.

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- 1859 - September, Hermann Jeppe becomes deputy prosecutor.
- 1860 - Johann Moritz Dietrich marries Franziska Jeppe in Rostock in December.
- 1860 - 1867 Hermann Jeppe is general postmaster of the Transvaal.
- 1861 - 27 January, Johann Moritz Dietrich is appointed as First Lieutenant of the 4th Hunter - Bat. Fired in Dresden - note Africa!
- 1861 - February 6, Johann Moritz Dietrich marries in the St. Jacobi church in Rostock Franziska Jeppe in a hastily arranged church marriage.
- 1861 - Hermann Jeppe becomes a full-time prosecutor in Pretoria.
- 1861 - March 22, Hermann Jeppe's mother Caroline dies in Rostock and is convicted to Doberan.
- 1861 - At the end of the year, Hermann Jeppe joins as general postmaster of the Transvaal back.
- 1861 - 1866 brother in law Hermann Jeppe owns a farm (honeymoon) on the outskirts of Rustenburg?
- 1861 - 1864 Civil war in Transvaal, Kruger fights against General Schoeman, on whose Page the previous President Pretorius joins.
- 1861 - May 30, landing of the family Dietrich and brother-in-law Fred Jeppe with the Bark Kahlamba in Durban.
- 1862 - March 1, Elisabeth (Elsa) Dietrich is on the Kruger farm near Rustenburg born.
- 1662 - Johann Moritz Dietrich helps Krüger with writing Documents.
- 1864 - Kruger is elected Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal.
- 1865 - Johann Bernhard Otto Jeppe dies in Pritzler / Hagenow, for the children of C.F.W. Jeppe will be released another 6000 Thaler from the paternal inheritance. Inherits too Hermann Jeppe?
- 1866 - July, Hermann Jeppe becomes member of the Transvaal Volksraads for Rustenburg.
- 1866 - 1875 Farm Morgensonne owned by Johann Moritz Dietrich.
- 1866 - 24 July, advertisement in the Transvaal Argus, FOR SALE A TWO HORSE-POWER THRASHING MACHINE with GEAR etc., complete, for particulars apply to H. JEPPE, Belle-View, near Rustenburg.
- 1866 - Hermann Jeppe is also agent of the Transvaal Argus and as a land seller in Rustenburg (DuPlessis, Farm Doornkloof).
- 1866 - 26.12. Friedrich Jeppe becomes Acting Postmaster in Potchefstroom (State Courant)
- 1867 - January 28, Moritz Dietrich buys Farm Morgenzon from Willem Francesco Pretorius.
- 1867 - December, Friedrich Jeppe becomes acting postmaster general of the T Transvaal Republic based in Potchefstroom and it remains until 1874.
- 1868 - Hermann Jeppe becomes chairman of the Supreme Court for Pretoria.
- 1868 - Friedrich Jeppe's "Transvaal or South African Republic" appears, in which Hermann's Farm Bellevue, Honeymoon and Dietrichs
- 1868 - Friedrich Jeppe and A. Merensky operate in Potchefstroom & Botsabelo and jointly issue a Transvaal card.
- 1868 - 30 December to 12 January 1869, Hermann Jeppe is owner of the farm No. 128 of about 2,000 acres under the name Bellevue.
- 1869 - August, Hermann Jeppe becomes Weesheer of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal

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- 1869 - Friedrich Jeppe's first order of stamps to Otto in Güstrow.
- 1869 - around the 10th of June, the Bremen-based Africa researcher and travel writer Eduard Mohr
- Dietrich visits his farm Morgensonne near Rustenburg.
- 1870 - 1871 German French War. Farm workers are missing, they become soldiers.
- 1870 - Easter, Julius Jeppe takes his son from the school in Bützow, note: "go to Africa".
- 1870 - May 1, Friedrich Jeppe is co-founder of the Royal Philatelic Society in London.
- 1870 - 29th August Julius Jeppe and his family reach Cape Town with the RMS "Roman" and get off on the Bark RMS "Natal" on September 20, 1870 Reached Durban.
- 1870 - 1 July - 7 December 1882, Hermann Jeppe is the cadastral owner of Farm Bellevue in Rustenburg, formerly known as "Witpensfontein" under number 178 was.
- 1870 - or 1871, Julius Jeppe's sons Carl and Julius Jeppe live for some time Farm Morgensonne.
- 1870 - 1871 - German-French war
- 1870 - 1871 Friedrich Jeppe contacts Schwager for arms procurement Kossel up. Emperor Wilhelm I delivers via Kossel captured mitrailleuse Transvaal.
- 1870 - 5 December; Julius Jeppe applies to the President for a public Office.
- 1871 - March, Hermann Jeppe is to provide medical assistance to a sick person in Rustenburg after being admitted there as a doctor.
- 1871 - January; Julius Jeppe (Senior) becomes General Postmaster in Pretoria and later Deputy - Representative General Postmaster and Deputy Minister of Finance of the Transvaal.
- 1871 - Kruger resigns as Commander-in-Chief of the Transvaal, Burgers, an outgoing cleric from the Cape Colony is elected president.
- 1871 - 17.1. - Brother-in-law Julius Jeppe (Senior) becomes Postmaster of Pretoria.
- 1871 - Friedrich Jeppe moves as general postmaster and general treasurer of Potchefstroom to Pretoria.
- 1871 - Friedrich Jeppe becomes general treasurer of the Transvaal and remains Postmaster of the Transvaal in Potchefstroom.
- 1871 - Friedrich Jeppe moves as general postmaster and general treasurer of Potchefstroom to Pretoria;
- 1871 - Friedrich Jeppe becomes a member of the Executive Council of the Republic.
- 1871 - April, Hermann Jeppe's first wife Mimi, b. Landsberg, dies in Pretoria.
- 1871 - Levetzow's family arrive in Pretoria as emigrants.
- 1871 - 1874 Julius Jeppe becomes on Friedrich's suggestion "Clerk" of the general Treasurer Friedrich Jeppe.
- 1872 - 29 August, Hermann Jeppe marries Rosa Ellen Robinson in Pretoria in his second marriage.
- 1873 - Hermann Jeppe becomes a member of the commission of the orphanage of Infidelity indicted.
- 1873 - Moritz Dietrich "Gold Commissioner" on the Goldfields in the Lydenburg District.
- 1874 - At the beginning of the year Hermann Jeppe resigns as Weesheer of the Colonel Transvaal court on charges of public theft and fraud.

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- 1875 - 15 July, Moritz Dietrich sells farm morning sun to Saron missionaries, Ferdinand Zimmermann, Heinrich Christoph Penzhorn, Director Hermann Wenhold as director of the Morgenzon School Commission
- 1874 - March, Julius Jeppe Senior is appointed General Postmaster of Pretoria and As Representative of his brother Friedrich Jeppe dismissed as a Treasurer – general.
- 1874 - Friedrich Jeppe resigns as treasurer general.
- 1875 - Friedrich Jeppe is provisionally suspended from the office of General-Postmaster.
- 1875 - 07.04. - Friedrich Jeppe joins as Postmaster General of Transvaal and as Postmaster of Pretoria back
- 1876 - Sekukuni tribe begins trouble in the Lulu Mountains, (Johann) Moritz Dietrich sends family back to Pretoria (old Krügerhaus).
- 1876 - April 2, Bergsma had withheld the charges against Hermann Jeppe
- 1877 - Albrecht Enoch Kossel becomes director and partner of the Rostocker Bank
- 1878 - June, Johann Moritz Dietrich dies of fever at "Kruger's Post" in Transvaal.
- 1878 - Alexander Franz von Levezow is named as Postmaster in Pretoria.
- 1881 - Hermann Jeppe leaves Transvaal for Gong Gong near Kimberley.
- 1891 - In "South Africa Magazine", June 13, Mrs. Dietrich is married to two Daughters together with Mrs. van Levezow (from Durban) in the ship list of R.M.S. Dunottar on the way from Cape Town to Plymouth called.
- 1892 - 25 February, Hermann Jeppe dies on his farm "Gong Gong" at Barkly West.

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Impressum

Herbert A. Peschel

Ingenieur i.R. und Sachbuch Autor



Jahrgang 1942, Bremer in der dritten Generation. Ausbildung im Elektro-Handwerk und als Ingenieur (Automatisierung), nun im Ruhestand. Zwischen 1967 und 1972 lebte er im IRAN und war danach in leitender Funktion in deutschen Konzernen und der internationalen mittelständischen Nahrungsmittel – Industrie (Kaffeeveredelung) tätig.

Seit vielen Jahren war er im ehrenamtlichen Gasteltern-Programm der IUB bzw. der heutigen internationalen **Jacobs Universität** tätig und widmete sich u.a. den jungen Studenten und Studentinnen bei der Eingewöhnung an seine Heimatstadt Bremen. Er arbeitete aber auch an einigen Projekten der Entwicklungs-Zusammenarbeit in Südafrika und in Namibia mit und unternahm häufige Forschungsreisen in diese Länder. In 2004 wurden ihm und seiner Ehefrau als ersten Ausländern der „**Vocational Service Award 2004**“ in Johannesburg, Südafrika, verliehen.

Viele Veröffentlichungen seiner Reiseerinnerungen erfolgten bereits im Stadtportal der Freien und Hansestadt Bremen [bremen.online], wo er als ehrenamtlicher Redakteur und Autor für den SENIORENLOTSEN tätig war.

- Im Eigenverlag veröffentlichte er 2010 seine „**Reiseerinnerungen und sonstige Kurzgeschichten**“ und widmete sie den Senioren und Bewohnern in der diakonischen Stiftung Friedehorst in Bremen-Lesum.

- Die Forschungsergebnisse über die Familie des Rostocker Kaufmannes und Oekonomierathes Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe und seines Bruders, des Schweriner Juristen Johann Bernhard Otto Jeppe, fanden bereits vor Veröffentlichung des jetzt vorliegenden Buches „**Die Jeppe Story (1650-1930)**“ allgemeine Beachtung als Quelle weiterer Forschungsprojekte. (U.a. Hochschule für Musik und Theater Hamburg, des Sophie Drinker Institutes Bremen – über die Hof-Pianistin Elisabeth Jeppe).

- 2010 erschien als Booklet „**Die Geschichte einer Olivenernte in Andalusien, von üblen Gnitzen, Einbrechern und noch viel mehr...**“

- 2011 erschien als Booklet „**Jacobs Momente**“, Geschichten mit Studenten aus 9 Jahre Host-Family Arbeit für die Jacobs Universität in Bremen-Grohn.

- 2011 erschien als Booklet die Geschichte „**vom Fabelbaum**“, eine Kurzgeschichte in der ein märchenhafter Faden um einen Apfelbaum gesponnen wird.

- 2012 erschien im **Thünen-Jahrbuch 7/2012** eine Würdigung zum 160. Todestag des Rostocker Oekonomierathes Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe.

- 2012 erschien im Eigenverlag „**Der Skandal**“, oder zwei Mecklenburger Lehrbuben erproben die internationale Globalisierung im 19. Jahrhundert“ – „Der Skandal“ erzählt die Geschichte über die Transvaal Briefmarken von Adolf Otto aus Güstrow und seines Auftraggebers, des General-Postmaster von Transvaal, Friedrich Heinrich Jeppe, aus einer ganz anderen Sichtweise auf Grund des aktuellen Forschungsstandes.

- 2016 erschien im Auftrag der HISTORISCHEN ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT FÜR SCHAUMBURG am Niedersächsischen Staatsarchiv in Bückeburg im Buch „**Schaumburger Profile**“, Band 2, ein Kurzbeitrag über den Rostocker Oekonomierath Carl Friedrich Wilhelm Jeppe.

- 2016 als Booklet im Auftrag des Stadtarchiv Bischofswerda / Sachsen, eine biografische Arbeit „Im Nebel der Vergangenheit, **Heinrich Moritz Dietrich**, Oberst zu Disposition“.

- 2016 als Booklet im Eigenverlag eine biografische Arbeit „Im Nebel der Vergangenheit, **Johann Moritz Dietrich**, Rätsel um einen sächsischen Offizier in Transvaal.“

- 2017 als Booklet erschien „Im Nebel der Vergangenheit, – **Hermann Carl Otto Friedrich Jeppe**“ - Nachruf zum 199. Geburtstag des Rostocker Sohnes.
