

Nuusbrief van die Peter Henrick Henning Familiebond

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English translation

Jannetta obtain a Doctors Degree



Jannetta Steyn webmaster of the website of the Henning Family League, with her two children, Stuart (left) and Leonetta during the degree ceremony at the Open University in England when she obtained her first Masters Degree (MSc Computing for Commerce and Industry) in 2009

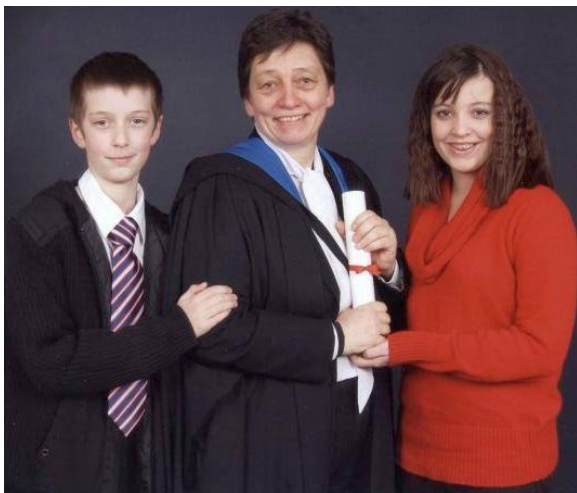
Jannetta Steyn *27-6-1962 is the daughter of b7.c8.d8.e3.f1. Leonetta (Leonie) Steyn (born Henning). On 21 July 1984, Jannetta was the youngest person to attend the founding meeting of the Henning Family League. She was only 22 years old! Despite not being born a Henning, she has always shown interest in the activities of the family league. When the Internet became available, Jannetta volunteered to create an Internet website for the league and to maintain it at her own cost. We have published articles about her several times, of which the article in Newsletter 121 of February 2015 was the last. When it became known that Newcastle University in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in England has awarded her a PhD, we asked her to write a bit about herself. This is what she had to say about herself:

It is always difficult when someone asks you to write about yourself. It sounds so pretentious and almost all the sentences have to begin with "I". My teacher taught me that it is not good practise to start all sentences with "I"!

Contrary to popular belief I was actually born, I didn't fall out of a space ship that happened to pass by. I mostly grew up in

Brakpan where I first went to Kommando Primary School and then was forced to go to Stoffberg Girls High School. It was forced because I actually wanted to go directly to university but it wasn't allowed. I have always been a bit impatient. To pass the time I took part in everything that I could. I played the violin in the East-Rand Youth Orchestra and sang in the Brakpan Youth Choir. I played hockey and athletics and after school I did Karate too.

(Ed: We heard that, when Jannetta was a little girl, her mother asked her what she wanted for her birthday. Jannetta said that she wanted a sports car. When her mom responded by saying that she already had a little car, Jannetta was quick to respond with: "Yes, but that's only a toy!")



Jannetta Steyn and her two children during the degree ceremony of the University of Newcastle, England when she obtained her second Masters Degree (MSc Bioinformatics and Computational Systems Biology) with distinction

Eventually, in 1980, I was off to Potchefstroom University where I completed a BA with Sociology and Tswana as majors. Obviously one doesn't spend all your time at university studying, one has to do some other enjoyable things too. Thus, I did pedal carting, I sang in the university choir and I continued with Karate such that I obtained my black belt in my fourth year. After the degree I did a post graduate teachers diploma (HOD[N]) but then decided to rather go into the defence force. After two years I decided that the Army bunch were not disciplined enough for me because the defence force's motto is (was) always "Hurry up and wait!" and I despise

being late! I then decided to try out teaching at a college where I was for just under two years. Like a typical teacher I taught everything I wasn't qualified for, Mathematics, Science, Computer Practice and Logic Systems. By that time I have already discovered my love for computers and I was enrolled at Unisa for a diploma in data metrics with computer science as subject. And thus my computer career began ...

For the next few years I worked at various places as a computer programmer. The Unisa diploma took my years and years to finish. Studying by correspondence is not child's play and, anyway, I had to find time between study and work to do an Emergency Medical Assistance course with the fire brigade as well as a basic ambulance course. I also did a six weeks fire recruits course so that I could work as a part-timer and a volunteer on the ambulances and fire engines. Not that it was necessary, but I decided to also do the Red Cross first-aid courses so that I could be a Red-Cross first-aid instructor.

In 1995 I submitted my CV to an Internet website and out of the blue I received a call from someone in Liechtenstein about a job in England. So I plodded along to England in April 1996. Arriving there I decided that if I managed to survive a summer and a winter in England, I'll be okay to survive a life-time. After 20 years I am still in England.

In 1997 I married an English South African that I met in London. Unfortunately the marriage did not last long and we were divorced in 2002 but two little "fortunates" sprouted from the marriage. First there was Leonetta who is now 17 and then came Stuart who is now 15. For the sake of the little "fortunates" we decided to move out of London and to Durham where I still live now. I stopped working when I was pregnant with Leonetta. Since nobody warned me about how tiring it is to have those little "fortunates" I enrolled for a correspondence masters degree with the Open University. In 2003, when I had to start supporting myself and the two little ones on my own I desperately started looking for work. In the five years that I didn't work I started a small business from home but it didn't make enough money to keep us going. From 2004 to 2005 I worked at a local college where I maintained their Inter- and Intranet websites. At the end of 2005 I started working for another company as a software engineer.

By 2009 I was tired of business software. Fortunately, I finished the Open University Masters degree that year. Since I was a child it was my dream to do a doctorate. The use of computers in genetics became very important and it sounded that Bioinformatics might be something that would keep me busy for a while. I first obtained a scholarship to do a Masters in Bioinformatics as I thought it would improve my chances of getting a scholarship for a PhD. In 2010 I received a Masters in Bioinformatics with distinction and in 2011 I started with a PhD in computational neuroscience (or neuroinformatics).

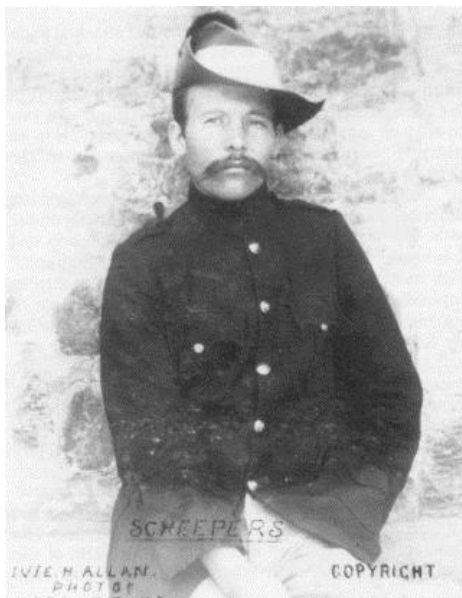
On the 4th of March 2016 I received an email that said that it was okay, they grant me a PhD. From the beginning of 2015 I have also been working full-time as a bioinformatician at the "Bioinformatics Support Unit" at Newcastle University in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in England. Thus, I am using computers to scratch around in people's genes to see if we can work out what causes diseases such as cancer, dementia etc. It is a big job! The more you scratch, the more you learn and the more you realise how little we know and how complex humans are.

I still do things that are not "work". There wasn't a karate klub in Durham and so I started from scratch with Tae Kwon Do. In between having kids and work and study I eventually managed to obtain a black belt again. My son also does Tae Kwon Do now and he now has a red belt with a black tag which means his next belt will be a black belt. It is a lot of fun to train with him.

I love making things and often play around with electronics. I even built a 3D printer. In the February 2015 newsletter there was an article about my neuroscience activities that I do with children and students. I am still busy with that too and I hope to use my 3D printer to make a robot hand. Hopefully that will make my science outreach activities more interesting.

Do visit my website at <http://www.jannetta.com> to see what I keep myself busy with.

Boer Hero Gideon Scheepers and the Henning Families of Graaff-Reinet and Cradock



Boer hero Gideon Scheepers who wrote a letter in 1900 to a mysterious “Hennings Corps”

From time to time one sees reports which would draw the attention of Henning's. In the Sunday newspaper, Rapport of 31 January 2016 such a report was published about a letter Boer hero Gideon Scheepers wrote in September 1900. This letter was on auction the previous week, but did not reach the reserve price of R30 000.00.

The letter was written in June 1900, during the Anglo Boer War (ABW) at Brandvlei and was addressed to “the Hennings Korps”. Unfortunately it is not clear which Brandvlei, (of the many in South Africa) it was written from, however the addressee – the Hennings Korps (Hennings Corps) – immediately drew our attention.

In the letter, which was auctioned by the Cape antique dealer, Clarke's Africana & Rare Books, Scheepers had seven requests. One of these was that he needed 50 healthy men who could join him. A captain, two lieutenants, three sergeants and corporals, to attack the

British forces in several Eastern Cape districts.

According to Paul Mills, spokesman of Clarke's they obtained the letter the previous year in England. It appears that one of the British soldiers took it home with him and then it passed on from one generation to the other. Mills emphasized that few items of this period are still in good condition. The fact that this letter is still readable and was written by Gideon Scheepers is according to him, remarkable.

After Olivier Henning saw the letter on internet, he was of the opinion that anybody who would have bought this letter, for whatever price, within a year or two would have had nothing left of his letter, due to damage by rust and paper mites. Fortunately the letter has now been scanned and is preserved in this format.

For background we will provide a little bit of the history of Gideon Scheepers. After that we will speculate on the addressee.

Gideon Scheepers was born on the April 4th 1878 at Middelburg in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) or South African Republic. At the age of 16 years he joined the ZAR State Artillery as a heliograph. During December 1900 he was a member of the forces of Commandant (later General) Kritzinger who invaded the Cape Colony with the objective to recruit Cape Rebels to join the forces of the two Boer republics.



b5.c5.d6.e3. Opper Wachtmeester (Sergeant Major) Gerrit Frans Henning *Jun 1877 (left), the only Henning who was a professional soldier in the State Artillery of the Transvaal Republic. Person on the right is Jan Grabe

Due to his resourcefulness and hard work he was soon promoted at the age of 22 years to the rank of Commandant of a 150 man unit – the “Witkoppen kommando” (white head commando) (due to the white ribbon they wore round their hats) to attach the British forces in the Cape Colony.

This small commando gained huge successes by sabotaging British rail- and telegraph connections, while ambushes caused huge losses under British forces. During these skirmishes the heroism of Scheepers became clear. His actions and presence in the Cape Colony encouraged many citizens of the Cape Colony to join the forces of the Boer Republics. During 1901 his commando was primarily active in the districts of Graaff Reinet, Cradock, Murraysburg, and Montague.

Early in September 1901 Scheepers became ill. By October 10th he was so ill that he couldn't continue and his commando left him behind at the farm Kopjes Kraal, near the present Prince Albert Road station. The British found him there on 12 October and called in a

doctor. His diagnosis was “ominous obstruction of the intestines and appendicitis”. On November 8th 1901 Scheepers wrote to his mother that he had enteric fever.

Scheepers was cared for at hospitals at Matjesfontein, Beaufort West, Naauwpoort and finally he was transferred on December 9th 1901 to the prison at Graaff Reinet. He was accused on sixteen charges: Seven of homicide, one of attempted murder, one charge that he placed a prisoner in a firing-line, one of abusing prisoners, three charges of thrashing people with a sjambok, two charges of property damage (railway lines and trains) and one charge of arson (which included 15 incidents). The prosecutor called 52 witnesses. Scheepers appointed his own attorney, Thomas Auret.

Scheepers was found guilty by a British military court on charges of murder, arson and sabotage of trains and was fusilladed by a firing squad on January 18th 1902 at Graaff Reinet. He was blindfolded and tied to a chair. Here-after he was fusilladed and he (still tied to the chair) fell backwards on the edge of a grave that was already dug. The British refused to hand his body over to anybody, because they did not want him to be made a hero. He was buried at a secret place to make sure that his grave could not be made a place where he could be honoured.

Scheepers acquired martyrdom under Afrikaner people due to the conduct of the British court martial and is today still accepted as one of the heroes of the Boer forces.

His execution caused great indignation in South Africa and abroad. Even the House of Representatives and the Senate of the USA supported appeals that he should be treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention, but these efforts were too late to prevent his execution. Many people were of the opinion that a British court martial did not have the power, in accordance with International law, and while the war was still in full swing, to pronounce a death sentence judgement on a prisoner of war, who was not a British subject. Scheepers was a born Transvaaler. His parents searched until their death for his grave. His father died in 1934 and his mother died in 1956.

Now we want to focus on the “Hennings Corps” to which the letter of Gideon Scheepers was addressed.

1. By 1900 there were no people with the surname Hennings in South Africa. Before this date it happened from time to time on individual documents that the surname of people with the surname Henning was misspelled and a “s” added to their surname, but this was really the exception. The word Hennings Korps (Corps), therefore, appear to be inapplicable, except if it was used to mislead people, if the letter would fall into wrong hands.
2. Although the farms of Pieter Hendrik Henning *1740, the Henning progenitor and some of his descendants, were in the Graaff Reinet (later Cradock) district, only a few of his descendants still lived during the ABW in the districts of Graaff Reinet, Cradock, Middelburg, Hoffmeyer, Tarkastad, where Gideon Scheepers and his commando was active. The vast majority of Henning’s lived during those days in the districts of Aliwal North, Burgersdorp, Steynsburg, Jamestown, Dordrecht, as well as the Orange Free State and Transvaal (ZAR). All of them were ordinary farmers.
3. Only one Henning was a professional soldier during the ABW – b5.c5.d6.e3. Gerrit Frans Henning *1877. He was an “Opper Wachtmeester” (Sergeant-Major) in the “Staatsartillerie” (State Artillery) of the ZAR. There are, therefore, a big possibility that he and Gideon Scheepers knew each other.

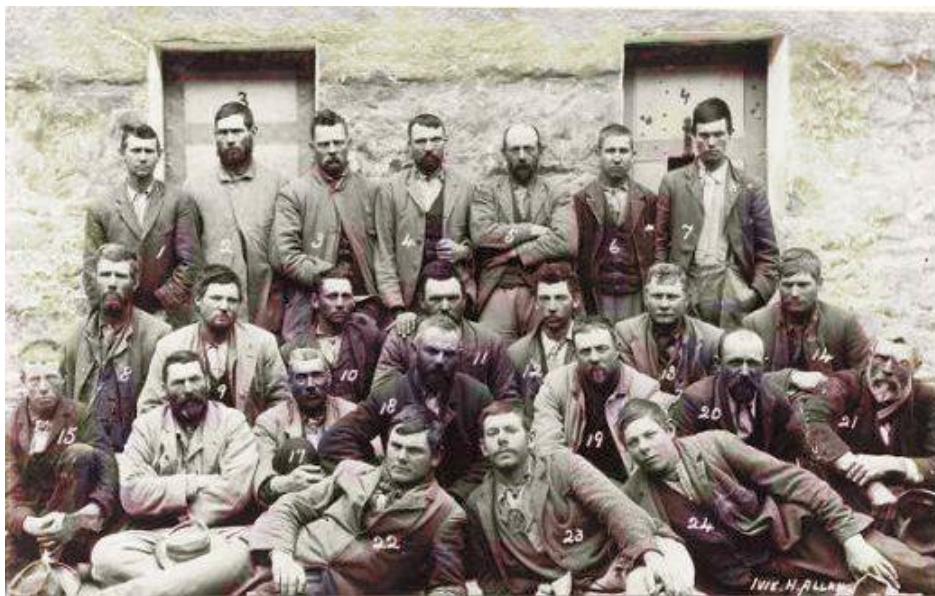
It can be accepted that the meaning of the term “Korps” – Corps during the ABW was a group of people in an organised formation, eg corps of artillery men, corps of infantry men or a corps of Henning(s) men.

Chapter 13 of the Henning Family Chronicle deals with the military history of the Henning family and we can say without doubt that that we are not aware of a corps of Henning men during the ABW – especially not in the district of Graaff Reinet and neighbouring districts where Gideon Scheepers was involved. We are only aware of two Henning men from these districts who were members of rebel commandos. They were the brothers:

1. b10.c6.d1. Daniël Stephanus Henning *12-4-1867. He served during the ABW in the Lötter Commando of Cape Rebels, under the overall command of Genl Kritzing. He was taken prisoner of war, together with Cmdt Lötter, on his farm, Paardekraal, district Cradock on September 5th 1901. Because he was declared a “First class rebel”, he was sentenced to death on September 20th 1901, because he

shot a British soldier and took his weapon. Later this sentence was changed to a £100 fine and three years in jail. During the war he was detained in the prison on Bermuda and after the war at Tokai. During March 1903 amnesty was granted to him.

2. b10.c6.d4. Johannes Petrus Henning *7-7-1975. During the ABW he lived on the farm Paardekraal, Cradock. On 18 September 1901 he was taken prisoner of war on his farm, Paardekraal. Due to the fact that he was also declared a first class rebel, he was sentenced to death on December 16th 1901 for theft of weapons. The sentence was decreased to three years in prison. After the war, during March 1903, amnesty was granted to him.



Citizens of the districts of Graaff Reinet, Cradock and Middelburg who were members of the Lötter Commando of Cape Rebels during the ABW. No 19 on the photo is b10.c6.d1. Daniël Stephanus Henning *12-4-1867

Until new research confirms another outcome, we are of the opinion that Scheepers used a fictitious name to protect the real addressee's identity. One can only speculate how he arrived at the name "Hennings Corps". There is a possibility that he knew the brothers Henning, but if he wanted to protect their identity, he wouldn't have used their names. This leads us to believe that he did not know the two Henning brothers.

Scheepers probably knew Sergeant Major Gerrit Frans Henning, because both of them were members of the Artillery Corps of the ZAR. He could have used his surname to deceive the British, because he knew that Henning was far away on the real battlefields to the North.

In spite of the fact that this addressee was in all probability fictitious, we hope our readers have found this account interesting.

b5.c1.d5.e8.f1 Hendrik Stephanus Henning *8-8-1930 and the Dewetsdorp Hennings

We told the story of Daphné Olivier (born Henning) in Newsletter 123 of August 2015. She was adopted as a newborn baby by a Lessing couple, because her biological mother, Lea Magdalena Henning (or Lena, as she was called), was not married, when she was born. She, therefore, grew up under the surname Lessing, until her marriage.

Lena Henning was born May 8th 1902, shortly before the end of the Anglo Boer War (ABW) in the Bethulie Concentration Camp. After the end of the war her parents, with Lena and her older brother, Hendrik Stephanus *24-5-1899 returned to their burnt out farm,



Anna Sophia Henning (born Roux, formerly Weideman) second spouse of b5.c1.d5. Jan Andries Henning *6-1-1836 and mother of both Hendrik Stephanus Henning (e8) *24-5-1899 and Lea Magdalena Henning (e9) *8-5-1902



b5.c1.d5.e8. Hendrik Stephanus Henning *24-5-1899, his wife Helena Dorothea (born van Staden) * Feb 1897 and their only child, Hendrik Stephanus *8-8-1930. This photo must have been taken on a Sunday because Hendrik wears his elder dress-coat

Kraanvogelvllei in the Dewetsdorp district.

The story of Daphné Olivier and her mother Lena Henning lead us to Lena's brother b5.c1.d5.e8. Hendrik Stephanus Henning *24-5-1899. With our knowledge of the appalling conditions in the Bethulie Concentration Camp and the 1 311 children who died here within two years, we are of the opinion that it was a miracle that he survived this "hell camp". After the war, he grew up on the farm Kraanvogelvllei in the Dewetsdorp district.

We knew that Hendrik Stephanus

Henning was married twice and that he only had one child – a son with the same name as himself – Hendrik Stephanus. He was born May 8th 1930 at Dewetsdorp and because he had the same name as his father, he was called Fanie.

We found Fanie's name in an old 1987 voters roll – where his postal address was given as P O Box 8, Senekal. During October 2015 we took a chance and wrote a letter to Fanie, without knowing that this was his work address and that he already died a few years ago. Then something incredible happened! One would think that this was only possible in the “old South Africa”, but never in the “new South Africa”.

The letter arrived at Senekal post office. Apparently the personnel knew that Hendrik Stephanus (Fanie) Henning has already died and that the present holder of P O Box 8 would not know him. They knew that Fanie's two daughters was still living in Senekal and handed the letter to Fanie's oldest daughter, Riana.

Under normal circumstances only two things would have happened with this letter: the post office would have returned it to the sender or throw it away. The fact that a wrongly addressed letter to a person who died four years ago, reached the family of the deceased, is definitely incredible.

With Riana's support we could reconstruct this family completely.. Riana also supplied us with several old photographs.

Let us begin with b5.c1.d5. Jan Andries Henning *6-1-1836. Apparently he married Anna Elizabeth van Heerden in 1855/56 and they had seven children – three sons and four daughters. The eldest was born in 1857 and the youngest in 1872. His wife, Anna died during 1898 and shortly thereafter he married the widow, Anna Sophia Weideman (born Roux). She had three children with her first husband and was approximately the same age as the oldest children of Jan Andries. Over and above his seven children, Jan Andries now also had three stepchildren. He farmed on Kraanvogelvlei in the Bloemfontein – later the Dewetsdorp district. Shortly before the



The house in Dewetsdorp where b5.c1.d5.e8. Hendrik Stephanus Henning and his family lived

outbreak of the ABW – on 24 May 1899 – a new baby boy Hendrik Stephanus was born by his new wife, Anna Sophia.

During the war the British military authorities started to move all Boer women and children, as well as older men who could not go on commando, to concentration camps. Jan Andries Henning was 65 years old at that stage and he was taken to the Bethulie camp together with his wife, baby boy, as well as several of his daughters and their children from his first marriage.

One of his daughters, Johanna Elizabeth (married Pretorius) and three of his grandchildren (from two families) died in the Bethulie “Hell Camp” (as Genl De Wet called it), his second child was also born by his wife on May 9th 1902 in this camp.

The three year old Hendrik Stephanus survived this hell camp, and after the war, returned with his parents and baby sister to their farm, Kraanvogelvllei. Here everything was burned, demolished and all the animals were killed. Under the most severe hardship (remember! it was winter in the Free State!) this family survived with hard work.



A priceless photograph of b5.c1.d5.e3. Barend Johannes Henning *5-1-1860 and his wife b5.c4.d1.e3. Susanna Dorothea Henning (born Henning) *15-9-1860. Barend was a half brother of Hendrik Stephanus – he was 39 years older than Hendrik and he was the third child of Jan Andries Henning

We know that Jan Andries died on September 6th 1914, but we are not sure whether he and his family moved to the town, Dewetsdorp before or after his death. We only know that his widow and her two children (Hendrik Stephanus *24-5-1899 and Lea Magdalena *9-5-1902) later lived in a house in the town. Photo on the previous page.

Hendrik Stephanus got married from this house on March 31 1925 to Helena Dorothea van Staden (the widow Fourie). After her death in 1948 in Dewetsdorp, he married the widow Aletta Susanna Coetzee (born Van Vuuren) in the same year. He and his first wife only had one child – a boy – with the same names as his father – Hendrik Stephanus – who was born August 8th 1930 in Dewetsdorp.

Hendrik Stephanus Snr was a builder, he also did paintwork and joinery. Therefore, he was a very skilled person and in those days much in demand under building contractors. At one stage he also had a taxi business, where he transported young teachers between the station and their places of residence (school boarding



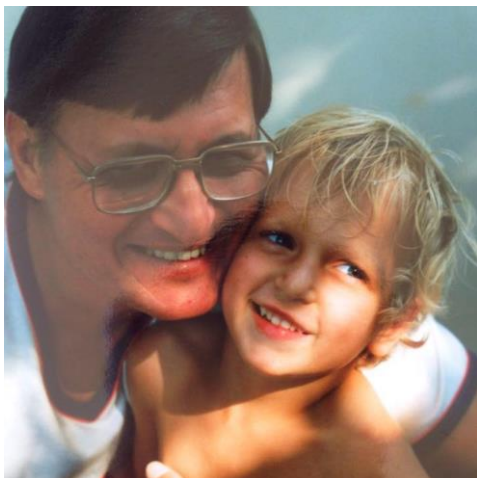
b5.c1.d5.e8.f1. Hendrik Stephanus (Fanie) Henning *8-8-1930, his wife, Martha Elizabeth (born Du Toit) *16-5-1932 and their two daughters, Riana *17-7-1964 and Alta *4-9-1967

house or private lodgings). His wife, Helena apparently never worked for an outside employer, but it is known that she crochet very nicely. Many of her patchwork quilts are today still in possession of her grand daughters.

Hendrik Stephanus Henning Jnr *8-8-1930 – or Fanie as he was called, also grew up in Dewetsdorp. After he passed matric, he started to work for the auditing company, Meyer, Nel and Co at Senekal. He then became financial manager

for MVSK (Central Free State Dairy Co-operation), which was later taken over by Clover. Where he worked until his retirement.

On March 18th 1961 he married Martha Elizabeth Du Toit at Fauresmith, but since their marriage they have been living in Senekal. Martha was a kindergarten teacher for Sub A and B children. After she qualified, she taught at Brandfort, but after their marriage she moved to Senekal. Later in her life she worked at a sports shop, Intro, at Senekal. Both Fanie and Martha died at Senekal. Martha on 15 January 2004 and Fanie on 6 July 2012. They had two daughters, Riana, born 17 July 1964 and Alta, born 4 September 1967. Both still live at Senekal.



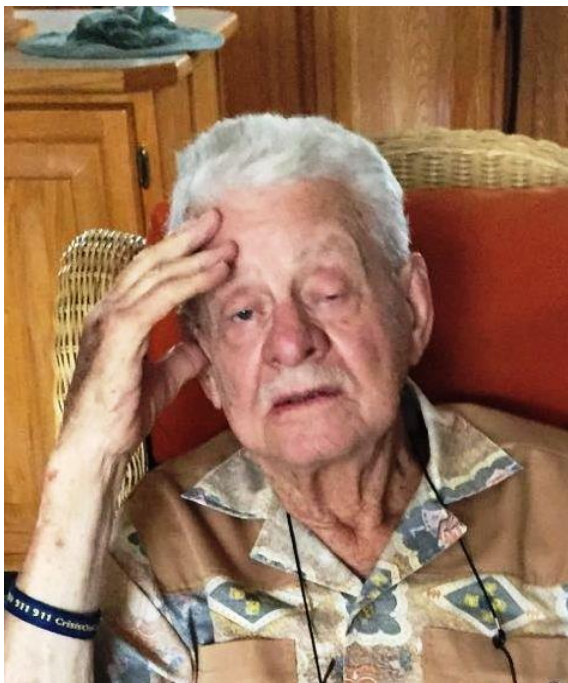
Sample Henning and (presumably) one of his grand children

Sample Henning

In the previous newsletter we reported on the death of b1.c6.d4.e6.f2.g3. Salomon Johannes (or Sample) Henning * 26-12-1945, who died at Pretoria on October 23rd 2015. We could not get any further information about Sample or his death.

Marlene Page (born Henning), one of our family league members, of Pietersburg/ Polokwane supplied us with some information about Sample. He was an attorney who practiced at Witbank. Marlene worked for him for five years (1984 until 1988) until she and her husband moved to Pietersburg. A few

years ago Sampie moved his practice to Pretoria. Before he opened his own practice he worked for the South African Development Trust and only opened his own practice at the age of 36 years. Marlene mentions that Sampie was very impressed when she, as a Henning girl, applied for a job at his company.



A photograph of Pieter Barend Henning *20-10-1929 shortly before his death on January 25th 2016

Deaths

b10.c6.d3.e2.f2. Pieter Barend Henning *20-10-1929. Mauritz Henning of Theresa Park, Pretoria North informed us about the death of Pieter Henning. Pieter lost his battle against cancer on Monday January 25th 2016. Mauritz met Pieter on 2 October 2004 at the Henning festival at Centurion when Pieter stood in front of one of the paintings Mauritz had painted of the second house on the farm Elandskraal, district Cradock — originally the farm of progenitor Pieter Hendrik Henning. This is the house with the three huge palm trees. Pieter looked at the painting and said that he was born and grew up in that house. In time the two became good friends. Mauritz got to know Pieter as a very

loving, religious and attentive person who was very proud of his ancestry and Afrikaner people.

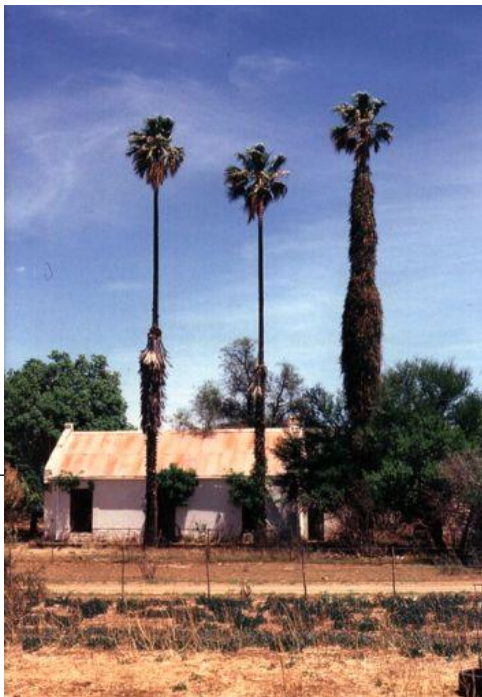
Together they visited the Elandskraal. We reported on this visit in Newsletter no 81 of February 2005. Pieter grew up on this farm, which was laid out by the Henning progenitor, Pieter Hendrik Henning towards the end of 1786. Pieter's father, Daniël Stephanus Henning was the fourth generation and last Henning who farmed on Elandskraal. Daniël Stephanus erected the second house on the farm during 1920 as a present for his bride, Hester Maria van Heerden and planted the three palm trees at the same time.

After he matriculated Pieter started working as a clerk at the Landbank. During his career at the bank he was transferred several times, as was the case with almost all bank employees. First he was transferred to Port Elizabeth, where he married Sarah Louisa Ferreira in 1956. Then he was transferred back to Cradock. In 1966 he was transferred to Nylstroom, followed by Cradock in 1968, Kroonstad in 1972, Rustenburg in 1974 and Bloemfontein in 1975.

In 1977 he was transferred to Kroonstad as manager of the branch. In 1979 he became manager of a Pretoria branch and in 1982 manager of the Vryburg branch, where he retired at the age of 60 years. After retirement he moved to Pretoria where his wife, Sarah died on September 2nd 1993. Two children were born from this marriage viz a son, Pieter Daniël *1957 and a daughter, Annette *1959.

After the death of his wife, Pieter married Johanna Maria Botes. They lived until his death in Sinoville.

The ruins of the second house on the farm Elandskraal, district Cradock where Pieter Barend was born and grew up. The three palm trees were planted in 1920, when the house was build by his father as a wedding present to his wife. These trees can today still be seen



b5.c1.d1.e1.f9.g4.h2.i1. Leon Alfonso Duncan Henning *28-9-1971. It came to our attention that Leon Henning died on 1 February 2016 at Kuilsriver. He was not married and worked for SARS at the Cape Town airport. He was the son of Stephanus Albertus Henning *30-9-1948 and Janet Mable (born Lotriet) *28-10-1948. Unfortunately the photograph of Leon Henning we received is not of good quality, but we are using it.

Leon Alfonso Duncan Henning *28-9-1971 who died at Kuilsriver on 1 February 2016

Huge mistake by League Secretary

In the previous newsletter (no 125 of February 2016) we reported on Dr Colleen Henning, science teacher at St Johns College in Johannesburg who was one of two South African teachers who were nominated to be designated as “International teacher of the year”. We identified her as the wife of b6.c3.d9.e4.f1.g1.h2. Johannes Christiaan (John) Henning of Atlasville, Boksburg — **a huge mistake for which I apologise in all respect!**



Dr Colleen Henning *2-4-1971 spouse of b1.c3.d2.e2.f7.g1.h3. Peter Henning *21-4-1971

Although the name of John's wife is also Colleen and she is also a science/maths teacher who lives in the Johannesburg region, however she is not the Colleen Henning who was nominated.

The correct person nominated is Dr Colleen Henning wife of b1.c3.d2.e2.f7.g1.h3. Peter Henning *21-4-1971. Her full names are Colleen Ann and her maiden name, Wilmot. She was born April 2nd 1971.

Colleen's father in law, the proud b1.c3.d2.e2.f7.g1. Mark Henning *26-3-1934 of Bryanston, Johannesburg, who is a member of the family league, brought this mistake under our attention. Mark and his father, Daniël Jacobus Steyn Henning were both excellent and distinguished teachers, who received important awards for their excellent service to education in South Africa. Mark was headmaster of St Stithians College

in Randburg and his father Daniël headmaster of King Edward VII High School in Johannesburg.

The international competition Colleen and her team won last year contained the design of an experiment which needed the resources of the nuclear accelerator, CERN, outside Geneva in Switzerland. Her experiment was judged as the most innovative and interesting of all participants. She and her class worked for 10 days with the scientists at CERN on their experiment.

Now we wait to hear if Colleen would be designated as International teacher of the year for 2015.

Money Matters

Once again a big thank you to everybody who made donations to the Henning Family League over the past three months. It is appreciated sincerely and would definitely contribute towards the objectives of the family league. Every cent will be spent in the interest of the Henning family and in particular the Henning Family League. As usual we mention the names of those people who contributed R300.00 or more, as well as those who contribute by means of a monthly debit order.

- Dr NGC (Nico) Henning and his wife Elise of Lyttelton Manor, Centurion – R500.00
- Mark and Sheila Henning of Bryanston, Johannesburg – R500.00
- Stef and Amalia Henning of Waterkloof, Pretoria – R300.00
- Marlene Page (born Henning) and her husband Gerald of Pietersburg/ Polokwane – R300.00

The monthly debit order contributions of the following members are priceless:

- Jan Andries Henning and his wife Cornelia of Leraatsfontein, Witbank
- Jan Hendrik Henning and his wife Nicolina of Glenstantia, Pretoria
- Past Antonie Henning and his wife Nellie of Wonderboom South, Pretoria

Contributions can directly be deposited into the cheque account of the Henning Family Leauge. The particulars are as follows: ABSA Bank Villiersdorp (branch 334 612), Account no: 2890 610 423. Please use your member number or initials and surname as reference.



How's this for size! For Hennings nothing is impossible!

Henning Souvenirs

We still have several souvenirs available, which would make very nice birthday presents or can be bought as souvenirs. You can order telephonically (028 840 0113 or cell phone 082 355 3801) or by E Mail at olie4@henning.org. Unfortunately postage according to the weight of the parcel must be added on. We will therefore have to calculate the postage before you can deposit the money into the account of the Family League. Account particulars are as follows: **ABSA Bank Villiersdorp (branch 334 612); Henning Familiebond; Account no 2890 610 423. Please use your member number or initials and surname as reference.**

- Teaspoons –R50.00 each.
Very nice as a set of six with a sugar spoon
- Sugar spoons – R54.00 each
- Collar badges – R30.00 each
- Cuff Links – R100.00 set.
Really beautiful! Can also be displayed in a showcase
- Writing pads (50 pages) – R30.00
- Henning CD – R125.00 each
(postage included)

