

**Trp. ALFRED MICHAEL JOHN RUSSELL PEEL**  
**(1863-1907)**  
**and**  
**Dr. ALFRED JOHN PEEL**  
**(1864-1937)**

These research notes are prompted by an entry in a medal auction catalogue <sup>i</sup>, author unknown, which read as follows:

Mashonaland 1897 - no bar Trpr. A.J. Peel B.S.A. Police

The name "A.J. Peel" is reflected twice on the B.S.A. medal roll and it would appear that a duplicate medal was issued to this interesting recipient. Referring to the cataloguer's copy of the original microfilm roll held in the Salisbury Archives, rather than the published Forsyth and Owen medal rolls, p. 5 of this roll for Mashonaland 1897 medals awarded to members of the B.S.A. Police includes the following details (set out in columns): Name: Surgeon / Dr. Peel, A.J. / Medal (for 1897 rather than clasp) / B.S.A. Police / Address: Salisbury, Rhodesia / with the handwritten note: "or Gerwyn Wrexham in Wales - to go to H.Q. Dr. Peel - has returned to Salisbury".

A further entry under p. 21 (which is partly obliterated) records the following: No 287 / Trooper; Peel, Alfred?? John / Medal (for 1897 rather than clasp) / Address: Mr. Peel, Gerwyn Wrexham N. Wales / with the handwritten note: "Magistrate Office, Salisbury, Rhd." A further marginal note reads "Page 5" and based on other similar marginal notes presumably means that Trooper Peel and Surgeon Peel referred to the same person.

Dr. Peel obviously played a significant and noteworthy roll during the Mashonaland campaign of 1897. Richard E.R. Martin, the Deputy Commissioner for Bulawayo, when writing his final Despatch on the Mashonaland disturbances to the High Commissioner in Cape Town dated 15 November 1897 recorded the following: "Doctor Fleming, Medical Director of the British South Africa Company and Principal Medical Officer, British South Africa Police, was in charge of the medical arrangements, which, owing to the size of the country over which the operations extended, required careful organisation. He was most untiring in his efforts to alleviate the suffering of the sick and wounded, having frequently travelled all night to bring disabled men into hospital, and he deserves the thanks of the Officers and men for his good services. I would also mention Doctors Appleyard and Peel, who were present at most of the engagements". Peel had various postings with the B.S.A. Police which included Lower Maghonda and Fort Sinoia. He resigned his commission as Surgeon-Captain with the B.S.A. Police in 1906.

A most interesting Victorian medal to Medical Doctor which warrants further research. Medal confirmed as Trooper, No: 287 on Forsyth medal roll. Usual engraved square lettering as for Mashonaland 1897 medals.

**PROLOGUE:**

It transpires that there were two persons with the name Alfred John PEEL who participated in military activities in southern Africa between 1896 and 1906. What follows are historical notes relating to some of the personalia mentioned in the original text above.

**ALFRED MICHAEL JOHN RUSSELL PEEL (TPR. A J PEEL)** was born the seventh child of Sir Archibald Peel (1828-1910) and Georgiana Adelaide Russell (his second wife) on 16 September 1873, his birth being registered in Blackburn, England and Royton, Denbighshire. He came of an illustrious line, his grandfather being Major-General Jonathan Peel (1799-1879), Surveyor-General of Ordnance and twice Secretary of State for War and his great uncle Sir Robert Peel (1788-

1850), British Prime Minister responsible inter alia for the creation of the Metropolitan Police Force (Metropolitan Police Act 1829).

In the 1881 Census of England and Wales <sup>ii</sup>, his home is given as being at "Gerwyn Fawr", Eyton and Royton, Denbigh, Denbighshire in North Wales <sup>iii</sup>.

The circumstances whereby he and his brother <sup>iv</sup> found themselves in Rhodesia are unclear. To the extent that currently it is known, his participation in the Mashonaland campaign of 1897 is reflected above. Additional to this, he was enrolled as Trooper 62 in the Rhodesia Regiment, a colonial force formed during the Second Anglo-Boer War <sup>v</sup>.

He married Kathleen Walsh <sup>vi</sup> ( -1968) on the 10 June 1906 in Gwelo, Rhodesia. He died following a riding accident 20 January 1907. His estate went to probate in the United Kingdom on 23 January 1923. He sired one child, Archibald John Russell Peel (1907-1978).

Despite an extensive search, there is no evidence that he was a registered medical practitioner <sup>vii</sup>.

#### **DR. ALFRED JOHN PEEL (SURGEON CAPTAIN A J PEEL).**

Alfred John PEEL was born, one of twins, on 16 February 1864 in New London, Ontario. He came of a well-known, influential and talented family <sup>viii</sup>.

In a single entry which appears in the Medical & Pharmacy Register of the Cape of Good Hope dated 1896, Peel, Alfred John is referred to as being resident in Cape Town and as having graduated M.D. at Western University, London Ontario in 1894. Prior and subsequent biannual publications bear no reference to him whatsoever.

The Mashonaland Rebellion developed in the latter half of June 1896. A Mounted Infantry Battalion from Aldershot under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E A H Alderson <sup>ix</sup> was dispatched from Cape Town on board the *Arab* on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1896, arriving in Beira on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1896. Together with troops he seconded from amongst those on board the *Garth Castle* which was destined for Mauritius, eventually his party were 500 men, including medical staff of three officers, one warrant officer and eighteen non-commissioned officers and men. Later, these were joined by three civilian practitioners in the employ of the Chartered Company <sup>x</sup>. It seems likely that Peel would have joined this early group in Cape Town.

Gelfand, in his quintessential book sketching the history of healthcare in Rhodesia, mentions Peel twice: once relating to General Carrington's reportage on the cessation of hostilities wherein he praises Drs Fleming, Appleyard and Peel; and again when he remarks that Peel was the medical officer at the new police hospital at Fort Sinoia, 1897-8 <sup>xi</sup>.

As part of the British South Africa Police Corp, Peel went on to participate in the Second Anglo-Boer War for which he was to have been awarded the Queen's South Africa and King's South Africa Medals. These were returned to the British War Office in March 1906 as Peel was not able to be traced <sup>xii</sup>.

It is said that he resigned his commission as Surgeon-Captain with the B.S.A. Police in 1906. It appears that he returned home to New London, Ontario in 1905 where previously he had lived and been in practice. There he married Rosalind Williams of that town. He spent two years gaining practical in medicine and surgery at Guys Hospital, London. His son, Alfred Rashleigh (or Rashleigh Alfred) (1906-1990) was born there 16 June 1906 <sup>xiii</sup>.

At the suggestion of the British Government, Canada provided 7,368 volunteer troops and 12 Nursing Sisters to serve in the Second Anglo-Boer War <sup>xiv</sup>. On

their return, they were eligible to apply for grants of land. This Peel did, though the outcome is unknown.

By 1911, Peel had relocated to St. Helens, Oregon [Ref: St Helens Mist, Special Edition, Sept. 15, 1916]; and by 1920 he was resident in Columbia, Oregon. He died in Portland, Multnomah, Oregon in 1937 <sup>xv</sup>.

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## **RICHARD EDWARD ROWLEY MARTIN (1847-1907)**

Richard Edward Rowley Martin was born 4 October 1847 in Hemingstone, Suffolk, England. One of seven children <sup>xvi</sup>, he was the son of Richard Bartholomew Martin and Juliana Verner <sup>xvii</sup> <sup>xviii</sup>.

At what date he joined the Sixth Dragoons is unknown to me, but his promotion to Captain was gazetted in 1881 <sup>xix</sup>. He is reported as having served with the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons during the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-1881); and served with the Bechuanaland Police between 1886 and 1888. In 1888, he was appointed President of the Portuguese-Swaziland Boundary Commission and was a Special Commissioner to Tongoland. From 1888 to 1889, he was Lieutenant Colonel in the Sixth Dragoons, and was promoted on retirement in 1890 to Colonel of the same whilst Commander of British Forces in Swaziland <sup>xx</sup>.

He was awarded K.C.M.G. in 1895 and K.C.B. in 1898.

In 1896, Joseph Chamberlain appointed "Colonel Sir Richard E. R. Martin, K.C.M.G., (Deputy) British Commissioner to Swaziland and commandant of the border police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland". Whilst in this office, he and General Sir Frederick Carrington <sup>xxi</sup> effectively took administrative and military control of Southern Rhodesia, putting down the Matabele and Mashonaland rebellions and dismissing all the officers of the British South Africa Company <sup>xxii</sup> <sup>xxiii</sup>.

On 19 November 1898, he married Efa Florence <sup>xxiv</sup>, the daughter of Charles Burch Phillipps in Barham, Suffolk <sup>xxv</sup>. Richard Edward Rowley Martin died in Claydon, Suffolk in 1907, survived by his wife by whom he had a daughter and son.

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## **ANDREW MILROY FLEMING-BERNARD (1871-1953)**

Dr. Andrew Milroy Fleming C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B. C.M., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), D.P.H. (later Fleming-Bernard, Laird of Dunsinane) was the medical director of Southern Rhodesia from 1898 to 1931

Born on 28 January 1871 in Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland, he was the son of Rev. John Fleming and Catherine Young Milroy. He received his early education at Edinburgh Academy and Durham School. He graduated M.B., C.M. at Edinburgh University in 1893; and, after working as an assistant to Sir Robert Philip in Victoria Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest at Edinburgh, the first tuberculosis dispensary ever established, he went to Kimberley, Northern Cape in 1894.

This was the time of the great diamond boom. He befriended Charles Coghlan (later Sir Charles Coghlan, the first Premier of Southern Rhodesia), Cecil John Rhodes and Dr. (later Sir) Leander Starr Jameson, who were looking for medical officers for Mashonaland. Persuaded, Fleming moved to Salisbury, Southern

Rhodesia, at the end of 1894 as a medical officer in the employ of the British South Africa Company.

In 1896, he married Miss Philadelphia Alice Fisher <sup>xxvi</sup>. Together they produced a son and daughter. Returning to Southern Rhodesia, he walked into the midst of the Mashonaland Rebellion. His actions were reported by Richard E.R. Martin, then Deputy Commissioner for Bulawayo, when writing his final Despatch on the Mashonaland disturbances to the High Commissioner in Cape Town. For these services, he was appointed C.M.G. in 1898, and at the age of 26 became one of the youngest recipients of that honour <sup>xxvii</sup>. At the time of his death he was the most senior member of the Companionship of the Order.

Fleming was appointed Medical Director of the British South Africa Company and Principal Medical Officer of the British South Africa Police in 1898, and life-long demonstrated exceptional administrative, legislative, managerial, community health and surgical abilities. In 1903, he took the F.R.C.S.(Ed) and D.P.H. (Cambridge) diplomas, thereby signalling the multifaceted role he played in medical service delivery to Southern Rhodesia.

During the First World War he served using his public health expertise in Russia and Poland. He was raised to the C.B.E (Civil List) in 1924 <sup>xxviii</sup>. After a significantly accomplished professional life, he retired in 1931, practised for some years at Mazoe, but, on becoming Laird of Dunsinan [1946], returned to Scotland assuming the name of Fleming-Bernard. He died in 1953.

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### FRANCIS EDWARD APPELYARD (1870-1932)

Francis Edward Appleyard ("Old Appie") was born in the September QRT of 1870 to George and Rebecca Appleyard, his birth registered in Halifax, England. It appears likely that by 1881 both his parents were either resident outside of the country or dead as he and his siblings were living together in Horton, Bradford, York, all except the elder two attending school and living off an annuity.



Gravestone: Dr Francis Edward Appleyard, Muizenberg Cemetery

His obituary in the South African Medical Journal reads as follows:

"The death occurred on the 25th July at Fish Hoek of Dr. Francis Ernest Appleyard, at the age of 63. Dr. Appleyard qualified in 1894, taking the

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P, (Lond.) in 1894, and the B.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch., in 1896. He studied at Cambridge and St. Thomas's. At St. Thomas's he held the post of Clinical Assistant in the Ear and Throat Department. Shortly after qualifying he came to Rhodesia and held various appointments. At Umtali he was Medical Officer, and later M.O.H. of Salisbury. In 1901 he was appointed M.O. of the Rhodesian Railways, from which he retired in 1925, after 25 years' service. He was a member of the Medical Committee, being appointed to this post in 1915 and again in 1919. At one time he was in partnership with Dr. Moore<sup>xxix</sup>, and later on with Drs. Cheadle<sup>xxx</sup> and Huggins<sup>xxxi</sup>.

"Dr. Appleyard took a keen interest in the welfare of the fishing community of False Bay, and had presented a gramophone with a large number of records to Holy Trinity Church, Kalk Bay, for their enjoyment".

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Acknowledgments and thanks to:

- University of Cape Town Library Services
- The University of Western Ontario Archives, London, Ontario

<sup>i</sup> City Coins Postal Medal Auction 61, August 2011

<sup>ii</sup> 1881 Census of England & Wales. Census Place: Gerwyn Fawr, Eyton & Royton, Denbigh, Wales

Name	Relation	Age	Birthplace	Occupation
Archibald PEEL	Head	53	London, London, Middlesex, England	Landholder of 150 Acres Employing 4 Men; J.P.
Georgiana A. PEEL	Wife	45	London, London, Middlesex, England	Lady, Daughter of an Earl
Mary A. PEEL	Daughter	18	London, London, Middlesex, England	
Ellen PEEL	Daughter	17	Brighton	
Fanny A.L. PEEL	Daughter	12	Richmond	Scholar
Edward J.R. PEEL	Son	11	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	Scholar
Jonathan J.R. PEEL	Son	8	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	Scholar
Alfred J.R. PEEL	Son	7	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	Scholar
Ethel A.G. PEEL	Daughter	6	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	Scholar
Fergus J.R. PEEL	Son	4	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	
Grace PEEL	Daughter	2	Royton, Denbigh, Wales	
Palmyre Le Blanc Voure DUBOYS	Governess	33	Pasly Soissons, France	Governess (Private)
Charles FLINDE	Servant	29	Wareham	(Domestic) Indoor Servant
Daniel FIELD	Servant	20	Wolford, Warwick, England	(Domestic) Indoor Servant
Nicholas BLITGEN	Servant	26	Luxembourg, Belgium	(Domestic) Indoor Servant
Mary L. STORRER	Servant	21	Dunoon, Scotland	Lady's Maid (Domestic)
Katchon ERNST	Servant	25	Warbsen, Germany	Children's Maid
Susan L. JONES	Servant	28	Dalkeith, Scotland	Housemaid
Margaret KIDD	Servant	23	Perth, Scotland	Housemaid
Agnes THOMPSON	Servant	20	Harehead, Scotland	Kitchen Maid
Fanny J. SARGEANT	Servant	14	London, London, Middlesex, England	Nursery Maid
James CHAMBERLAIN	Lodger (Servant)	21	Eddington, Warwick, England	(Inn Groom) Stable Keeper

<sup>iii</sup> Alternatively "The Gerwyn", Wrexham, N. Wales

<sup>iv</sup> FERGUS LISTER GROSVENOR JOHN RUSSELL PEEL (1876-1946) Born 17 October 1876, his birth being registered in Blackburn, England, baptised 2 December 1876 at Petersham, Surrey, died 27 Nov 1946 in Government Hospital, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. He served 1899-1902 in the 1<sup>st</sup> Oxford Light Infantry as a 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Ref: Shipping Lists 1899 & 1902

<sup>v</sup> NOMINAL ROLL W.O.100/127 RHODESIA REGIMENT Trp 62 Peel, Alfred John Russell attestation 18 February 1900 no discharge or transfer date noted. MEDAL ROLL W.O.100/266 9 May 1906, as 62 Peel, A J R, a member of the Mashonaland Squadron Rhodesia he was issued with the Queen's South Africa Medal, clasps Relief of Mafeking, Transvaal and Rhodesia.

<sup>vi</sup> daughter of J. J. de C. Walsh of Gwelo, Rhodesia

<sup>vii</sup> A reading of the civilian and armed services Medical Registers for the period 1896-1906 and the Rolls of Graduates of all the major Medical Schools in Britain and Ireland revealed no practitioner with those names, or any combination thereof.

Lemma: In a publication entitled The Story of Melsetter, the "irregular" granting of a licence to Dr. William Lamarcus Thompson of the American Congregational Church and then resident at Mount Selinda Mission to practice medicine, and the motivation that was written in 1897 to prevent the revoking of that licence, is narrated. This is mentioned solely to illustrate that, as was the case in all the southern African states at that time, the granting of licences to practice medicine often was a *laissez-faire* matter, proven competence and dire necessity for a medical service often being the mother of invention. Refs: The missionary as an amateur doctor. Brigg, H.O. The Foreign Field of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. 1917/18: 147-9. The Story of Melsetter. Sinclair, S. Publ: M.O. Collins, Salisbury, Rhodesia. 1971; Inventory of the Mary McCornack Thompson Diaries, 1887-1962, Duke University Archives.

<sup>viii</sup> The Family of Alfred John PEEL was a family of note and influence in New London, Ontario.

The 1881 Canadian Census/Ward 2, (New) London, Middlesex, Ontario lists the family as follows:

Name	Marital Status	Gender	Ethnic Origin	Age	Birthplace	Occupation	Religion
John Robert PEEL *	M	M	English	50	England	Marble Dealer	Methodist
Amelia Mary PEEL	M	F	English	46	England		Methodist
John Robert PEEL		M	English	28	USA	Farmer	Methodist
Frank Wm PEEL **		M	English	25	England	Sculptor	Methodist
Amelia PEEL		F	English	24	Ontario		Methodist
Fredrick PEEL		M	English	22	Ontario	Jeweller	Methodist
Paul PEEL ***		M	English	20	Ontario	Artist	Methodist
Clara PEEL		F	English	18	Ontario		Methodist
Alfred John PEEL		M	English	16	Ontario		Methodist
Emily Eliza PEEL		F	English	14	Ontario		Methodist

\* Sculptor

\*\* Monumental Mason at Woodmere Cemetery, Detroit

\*\*\* Canadian artist of renown : [www.lilithgallery.com/arthistory/canadian/Paul-Peel.html](http://www.lilithgallery.com/arthistory/canadian/Paul-Peel.html)

The tribute written of Alfred John Peel in The centennial history of Oregon, 1811-1912 largely agrees with this record though minor name differences exist.

However, the following is a fuller PEEL family tree published in The Black Sheep And The Bible: Pioneer Families in Park Head. Ross, R ("Bob"). 2009.

In Chapter 4: William Ross and Isabella Murray in Canada, the following appears:

# John Robert PEEL (1830-1904) m. (first) Amelia Mary (Margaret) HALL (1833-1890)

- Amelia Mary PEEL (1850-1851)
- John Robert PEEL (1852-1900)
- Francis Lillian [sic: William] PEEL (1853-1903)
- Mildred Amelia Margaret PEEL (1856-1920) m. ROSS

- 
- Frederick Augustus PEEL (1858-1937)
  - Clara PEEL (1858-1859)
  - Paul PEEL (1860-1892)
  - Clara Louisa PEEL (1862-1938) m. RB BELDEN
  - Frank PEEL (1862-1862)
  - Alfred John PEEL (1864-1937)
  - Esther PEEL (1864-1865)
  - Emma Eliza Daisy PEEL (1867-1947)
  - Mary PEEL (1869-1869)

# John Robert PEEL (1830-1904) m. (second) Isabella ROSS (1838-1928)

<sup>ix</sup> Later LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR EDWIN ALFRED HERVEY ALDERSON KCB (1859-1927). Though a member of the British Army, co-incidentally throughout his professional career, Alderson had close ties with Canadian armed forces [The Dictionary of Canadian Biography].

<sup>x</sup> Medical Notes with the Mashonaland Field Force. Surgeon-Captain F. A. Saw, M.B., A.M.S., Medical Officer in Charge Mashonaland Field Force. British Medical Journal 1896: (12 December); 1727

The Search for the May Jackson - Screw Gun Extraordinaire. South African Military History Society. Burrett, R. 28 Aug 2011 <http://samilitaryhistory.org/mjackson.html>

<sup>xi</sup> Tropical Victory. Gelfand, M. Publ: Juta & Co., Ltd, Cape Town. 1953; pgs. 92 and 102

<sup>xii</sup> MEDAL ROLL W.O.100/238 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE CORPS Surgeon Captain Peel, AJ was entitled to the Queen's South Africa Medal clasps Rhodesia, MEDAL ROLL W.O.100/358 BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA POLICE CORPS Surgeon Captain Peel, AJ was entitled to the King's South Africa Medal clasps 1901 and 1902.

<sup>xiii</sup> United States Census, 1920 for Rashleigh A Peel and U.S. Social Security Death Index for Alfred R Peel

<sup>xiv</sup> A useful synopsis of the Canadian Nursing Service offered during the ABW can be found in: The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents: Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Rowe, K. The Vincent G Greene Philatelic Research Foundation. 1981 (pg. 67 et seq)

<sup>xv</sup> A medical class graduation photo dated 1894 is available from The Archivist, The University of Western Ontario Archives, London, Ontario. [anne.daniel@uwo.ca](mailto:anne.daniel@uwo.ca)

<sup>xvi</sup> 7 OFFSPRING: Major-General William George Martin (1835-1905); Maria Elizabeth Verner Martin (1839-1930) m. LONGE; Charles Townley Martin (1839-1864); Henry John Martin (1841-1876); Francis Martin (1849-1918); Richard Edward Rowley Martin (1847-1907); Joshua Gibbs Martin (1852-1918)

<sup>xvii</sup> JULIANA VERNER born 24 January 1815 Black Town, Madras, India baptised 15 April 1815 died Plomesgate 1875, do. John Verner, Lieutenant 85th Regiment of Foot

<sup>xviii</sup> RICHARD BARTHOLOMEW MARTIN (1802-1855), Lieutenant of the 5th Dragoon Guards married Juliana Verner on 5 June 1832 at British Embassy Chapel, Paris, France

<sup>xix</sup> The London Gazette, July 26, 1881; 3678.

<sup>xx</sup> The New York Times 12 March 1896; The New York Times 2 May 1896;

<sup>xxi</sup> MAJOR GENERAL SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON (1844-1913). K.C.B., K.C.M.G. His major claim to fame was his crushing of the 1896 Matabele rebellion. He commanded the Rhodesian Field Force during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

<sup>xxii</sup> In a publication [1900] Howard Hensman details (and comments unfavourably) on a report written by Sir Richard Martin at the behest of the British cabinet regarding the circumstances of the Matabele rebellion and "the native administration of the British South Africa Company". It had been submitted to the High Commissioner, Lord Rosmead (Sir Hercules Robinson) on 16 January 1897.

<sup>xxiii</sup> A useful list of casualties was compiled by Sir Richard Martin and published in The London Gazette: 5 April, 1898; 2189 etc seq.



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xxiv EFA FLORENCE PHILLIPPS / MARTIN born Colchester 1867 died aged 85 yrs, Gipping 1952.

xxv CHARLES BURCH PHILLIPPS born 8 November 1835 baptised 14 November 1835 Geneva, Switzerland died 1883 so. Charles Phillipps and Maria Burch. In 1865, he married Amy Florence COLVILLE

xxvi On 8 April 1898, at Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh, by the Rev. C. M. Black, M.A., C.M., Andrew Milroy Fleming, M.B., of Salisbury, Mashonaland, married Philadelphia Alice, only child of the late William Fisher, Jun., of British Columbia.

xxvii THE OPERATIONS IN MASHONALAND. Ref: London Gazette of May 20<sup>th</sup> 1898 and BMJ 1898 (23 May): 1429

Gazetted: announcement that the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Andrew Milroy Fleming, Esq. M.B., Medical Director of the British South Africa Company and Principal Medical Officer of the British South Africa Police, a Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with operations in Mashonaland last year.

xxviii RAISED CBE (CIVIL LIST). Ref: BMJ 1924 (June 7): 1020

Andrew Milroy Fleming, C.M.G., M.B., Medical Director, Southern Rhodesia, and Principal Medical Officer, British South Africa Police, and formerly member of the Legislative Council, Southern Rhodesia (on termination of the administrative functions of the British South Africa Company in Rhodesia).

xxix PERCY LYNDON MOORE (1867-1938) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1895) M.A., M.B., Bac Surg (UCamb). Born in June QRT 1867, his birth was registered in Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. He was a son of Charles William Moore, solicitor, and Annie, and the fourth of six children. He married Irene Dorothea CHRISTIAN (1885-1975) on 25 July 1908, the daughter of George Bellamy Christian and Agnes EDMONDS. His clinical training was at St Thomas's Hospital; whereafter he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer, Fountain fever hospital, Tooting, 1900; subsequently Senior Assistant Medical Officer. He practised in Salisbury, Rhodesia, 1910-20; served in WW I, 1914-19 (Captain, R.A.M.C.; Major, R.A.F. Medical Service); subsequently was Medical Officer of Health for Salisbury; District Surgeon, 1920; Acting Medical Director, S. Rhodesia. He returned to General Practice at Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire in 1930, and was Medical Officer of Gloucestershire County Council. He died 29 July 1938 in Putney, London. Refs: London Gazette 21 December 1915:12803/4, Medical Directories; The Times, July 30, 1938; 20; The Medical Register (1859-1959); The Times, July 30, 1938.

xxx BERNARD ARTHUR CHEADLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (1880-1923). Born in June QRT 1880, his birth registered in St Georges, Hanover Square, B A Cheadle died in London on the 27 June 1923, at the age of 43. He was a son of a London clergyman, John Henry Cheadle, a (minor) Canon of Westminster, and was a student at St. Thomas's. He qualified in 1908, and went to Salisbury, Rhodesia to join Drs. Appleyard and Moore in practice. He was a Surg.-Capt. in the Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, and he served as a temporary Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., in the 1914-1918 War. Whilst in Kensington, London in 1913, he married (Mrs.) Edith F Reynolds of Bulawayo, who survived him. He retired in 1920. Refs. include South African Medical Record 11 August 1923: 360 [Gelfand has him dying in 1916 of enteric typhoid].

xxxi GODFREY MARTIN HUGGINS (1883-1971) ("The Flying Doctor") 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia and Bexley (1955), P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., 4<sup>th</sup> Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia 1933-1953, 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-1956). He was born in Dartford on 6 July 1883; was a graduate of St. Thomas's, London and later a surgeon of considerable talent, serving on several fronts during the 1914-1918 War, France, Malta and Brighton, England. Whilst continuing in surgical practice, he entered politics in 1924. He had a great fondness for horses, horse-racing, the hunt and polo. He died in Salisbury, Rhodesia on 8 May 1971. Refs: include Gelfand, M & Ritchken, J: The Rt Hon Godfrey Martin Huggins First Viscount Malvern of Rhodesia and Bexley: his Life and Work Publ: Central African Journal of Medicine. c 1971