is ook toegerus om fyn gruttemeel te maak. Die laaste oorblywende wassery en blekery is ook te sien, asook baie ander toestelle van plattelandse bedrywe, soos bv. „de touwslagerij", houtskoolbrandery, kuipery, klompenmakery en 'n outydse bakkery.

Op die plattegrond binne die perseel is daar 'n Twentse „loshoes" (loshuis), 'n boerehuis uit Staphorst, 'n Achterhoekse „lohoes", 'n boereherberg, 'n koringmeul en 'n Limburgse hoewe.

In 'n afsonderlike groot waenhuis is 'n uitstalling van dorps- en plattelandse voertuie soos sleë, hondekarre, miskarre, hooiwaens en baie ander soorte waens en karre uit verskillende streke en tydperke en ook is daar in 'n afsonderlike gebou 'n kleredrag uitstalling.

Die aktiwiteite van die museum behels die hele kompleks van die Nederlandse volkskultuur, leefwyse en alle kultuurvoorwerpe daaraan verbonde. So word byvoorbeeld ook geneeskundige plante en 'n ,,kruietuin" ingesluit, wat in vroeër tye gebruik is om medisyne daaruit te vervaardig. Alle voorwerpe word in die dialek van die streek waar dit vandaan kom, beskryf.

P. F COETZEE.

Aantekening.

„Het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde ,Het Nederlandsche Openluchtmuseum'" te Arnhem waaroor mnr. P. F. Coetzee, die Direkteur van die Staatsbiblioteek, so onderhoudend skrywe na aanleiding van sy besoek, het in September sy vyftigjarige bestaan herdenk. In Arnhem was daar 'n tentoonstelling „Het platteland thuis" wat tot 1 November geduur het en waar veral kleredragte uitgestal is terwyl in die Zaanse buurt van die Arnhemse opelugmuseum „50 jaar Openluchtmuseum 1912-1962" te sien was.

Die ,,Nederlandse Post" van Julie 1962 het die volgende berig onder die opskrif *„Openluchtmuseum* 50 *jaar"* geplaas:—

,,Het Openluchtmuseum te Arnhem bestaat vijftig jaar. Het werd in 1912 opgericht door de veelzijdige gepensioneerde artillerie-officier Frédéric Adolph Hoefer, naar Scandinavisch voorbeeld. Hoeffer was ook de stichter van het Nederlands Legermuseum, oorspronkelijk in kasteel Doorwerth, nu in het Pesthuis te Leiden en zijn naam dragend.

„Het museum had geruime tijd met een ernstig geldgebrek te kampen, totdat het in 1942 door het Rijk werd overgenomen. Tijdens de vijandelijkheden in 1944 werd grote schade aangericht, die echter inmiddels hersteld is. Onder de huidige directeur, prof. dr. A. J. Bernet Kempers, breidt het museum zich steeds uit, en bezit het thans o.a. boerderijen van allerlei types (een Twents „Los Hoes" was in de beginjaren afgebrand toen een fotograaf met magnesium een binnenopname wilde maken), vele molens, een Zaanse straat, en prachtige collecties meubilair en klederdrachten. In 1961 trok het Openluchtmuseum 350,000 bezoekers (voor de oorlog nooit meer dan 20,000)".

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Die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria beywer hom nou al geruime tyd vir die totstandkoming van 'n opelugmuseum in Pretoria en het tans alle rede om te glo dat dit nie meer lank sal duur voordat alle struikelblokke uit die weg geruim is en Pretoria hom sal verheug in die besit van so'n uiters waardevolle en nuttige besienswaardigheid. Nie alleen uit opvoedkundige oogpunt nie maar ook in die belang van die bevordering van die toeristebedryf — vgl. die hoë jaarlikse aantal besoekers aan buitelandse opelugmuseums — sal die uiteindelike totstandkoming van ons plaaslike opelugmuseum op 'n gunstig-geleë terrein êrens op die plaas Groenkloof, vir Pretoria van buitengewone geestelike en materiële betekenis wees. (Die Redakteur).

Die Sangvereniging „Hollandsch Mannenkoor"

BY geleentheid van die hoeksteenlegging van die nuwe plaaslike kunsmuseum, 'n buitengewoon belangrike gebeurtenis in die kulturele lewe van die Hoofstad, het burgemeester E. Smit, aldus „Die Transvaler" van 20.10.1962, 'n paar belangrike feite aangaande die plaaslike kunslewe beklemtoon.

Een van hulle was dat die grondslae van die Pretoriase kunslewe in die dae van die „Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek" gelê is. Op die gebied van die toonkuns het die spr. o.m. na die gade van staatspresident T. F. Burgers en dr. W. J. Leyds verwys. Ook het hy die belangrikheid van die musikale kring ten huise van dr. G. A. A. Middelberg terloops genoem, 'n belangrike middelpunt in die laat-negentiende Pretoria soos reeds in die verlede o.m. deur H. M. Rex in sy bydrae „Musiekaande bij die familie Middelberg" in „Pretoriana" (nrs. 26 en 27) aangetoon is.

In „De Volksstem" van 29.4.1905 kom, met betrekking tot 'n sangvereniging, besonderhede voor wat reeds gedeeltelik in die vergeetboek geraak het en ongetwyfeld die moeite werd is om weer 'n slag onder die aandag van die lesers gebring te word.

Hierdie vereniging was die sangvereniging „Hollandsch Mannenkoor", m.a.w. van 'n georganiseerde groep met sy eie direkteur en bestuur, 'n vereniging wat sowel uit 'n kunssinige as uit 'n sosiale oogpunt beskou, ook sy deel tot die lê van die grondslae van die kunslewe in die outydse Pretoria, bygedra het.

Die vereniging het sy ontstaan te danke aan „De Hollandsche Klub", 'n geselligheidsvereniging of „sociëteit" wat onder voorsitterskap van mnr. C. May op 14.3.1895 opgerig is. Omdat die lede van die Klub reeds

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betreklik gou daarna besef het dat die klublede met 'n bepaalde doel bymekaar moes kom, is op 25.4.1895 die „Hollandsch Mannenkoor" in die lewe geroep met mnr. G. H. Maas as eerste voorsitter en mnr. Dirk Balfoort as eerste direkteur. Volgens dieselfde verslag het die koor sy eerste uitvoering op die verjaarsdag van koningin Wilhelmina van die Nederlande (31.8.1895) gegee terwyl daar later in die jaar nog 'n gesellige byeenkoms gevolg het.

Mnr. Maas is weens vertrek na elders op 1.1.1896 deur mnr. J. A. Schallies (—28.4.1898) opgevolg. Op 27.11.1896 en 30.4.1897 het weer opvoerings gevolg, terwyl die opvoerings van die kantate „De Haringvisschers" op 29.1.1898 sowel volgens „De Volksstem" van 31.1.1898 as „The Press" van dieselfde dag, 'n groot sukses was. Volgens die eersgenoemde artikel in „De Volksstem" het die eerste opvoering van „De Haringvisschers" reeds op 3.8.1897 plaasgevind. Die woorde van hierdie digwerk was afkomstig van Willem Josephus van Zeggelen (1811—1879) 'n bewonderaar van die Nederlandse digter Hendrik Tollens; die musiek van die reeds genoemde D. Balfoort, 'n Nederlandse komponis, sanger en personeellid van „De Volksstem Maatschappij", wat tydens die Anglo-Boere-oorlog aan die Gesantskap van die „Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek" in Brussel verbonde was. Uit „De Volksstem" van 29.1.1898 blyk dit dat die opvoering van „De Haringvisschers" in die genoemde maand in elk geval die tweede was. In die Engelse uitgawe van „The Press" van 31.1.1898 is o.m. verklaar dat die koor homself gelukkig kon prys „in drawing such a representative audience" in die „President Theater". Al die afgevaardigdes van die O.V.S. wat in verband met die federale konferensie in die Transvaalse hoofstad vertoef het, was onder die gehoor en is vergesel deur staatsprokureur Gregorowski, mnr. J. P. Schutte, adv. Reitz en die Ondersekretaris van Buitelandse Sake, mnr. Cornelis van Boeschoten.

Ter ere van die gaste van die bevriende buurstaat het 'n orkes die Vrystaatse Volkslied gespeel en daarna onder leiding van mnr. M. de Groot, 'n onderwyser van die „Staatsmodelschool", die mars, „nocturne en caprice" van A. E. Matt vertolk. Balfoort se „Haringvisschers" was die hoogtepunt van die program. Dit was, soos uit die kolomme van „The Press" afgelei kan word, 'n romanties-dramatiese werk waarvan die gedig „the trials of Dutch herringfishers braving the angry seas in the struggle for existence" uitgebeeld het. Lof is sowel aan die komponis as aan die soliste H. W. Casteleins en J. H. A. van Wakeren toegeswaai.

Na die pouse het 'n toneelstuk, „Een anonieme briefwisseling", gevolg, waarin mev. D. Balfoort, mnr. H. J. L. Th. Roorda en die gade van die opkomende jong joernalis Frederik Rompel, gespeel het. Uit „De Volksstem" van dieselfde dag weet ons dat die heer Van Wakeren „Het liedje van mooi Aafke" gesing het waarvan 'n deel van die oorspronklike musiekstuk in die handskrif van D. Balfoort hier vir die eerste keer afgedruk word. Aan die uitgebreide, gevarieerde program is ook deur mnr. Knoll, mev. Van Trotsenburg, mnr. Reepmaker van Belle, maj. Susan en mnr.

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T. van Noort meegewerk.

Van Balfoort is in dieselfde verslag getuig dat hy tot nou toe baie Nederlandse liedere op musiek gesit het en dat die wyse waarop hulle ontvang is, bewys het „dat hij de aangewezen man is om ook onze Afrikaanse gedichten op muziek te zetten".

Op 28 April 1898 het mnr. W. H. Nijenes die heer Schallies opgevolg en dit was veral aan die inisiatief van mev. Schallies te danke dat die koor op 13.5.1898 met 'n pragtige vaandel vereer is. Die heer Riphagen het aan hierdie pragtige geskenk 'n passende vaandelkas toegevoeg.

In dié verband kan miskien die vraag gestel word wat van die vaandel geword het in die loop van die jare. Lê dit dalk nog êrens in Pretoria?

By geleentheid van die oorhandiging van die vaandel is die „Banierzang Hollansch Mannenkoor" ten gehore gebring. Die melodie is ons nie bekend nie, maar die woorde luis soos volg:

Mannen, laat ons feestlied klinken,
Bij 't aanschouwen der Banier,
Die ons door haar frissche kleuren
Oproept tot des zangers lier.
Deez' Banier zij ons ten teeken,
Hoe wij voorwaarts moeten gaan,
Eensgezind en vol van ijver,
Dan blijft „Mannenkoor" bestaan.

Immers wijden w'onze krachten,
Haar ter eere, aan den zang.
't Zij ons streven, laat ons trachten
Saam te werken jarenlang.
Door naar 't edel doel te streven,
Zingend eerend Hollands taal,
Zie de Vaan ons sterker binden,
Dan een band van 't hechtste staal.

Laten wij in onzen feestzang
Haar gedenken, die ter eer
Van ons streven, van ons werken,
Ons vereerden deez' Banier.
Nimmer moede, nimmer weiflend,
Houden wij de Vaan ons voor,
Manlijk streven, eensgezindheid,
Blijv' de leus van „Mannenkoor".

Soos uit die verstrekte gegewens blyk, het die koor met ander verenigings saamgewerk om afwisselende programme te kan aanbied. Dit blyk ook uit 'n beskrywing soos in „De Volksstem" van 15.2.1896 oor 'n aand in die „President Theater". 'n Orkes het o.m. die Transvaalse Volkslied gespeel en „Transvalers ontwaakt" is vervolgens deur mnr. Sixma voorgedra.

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„Mooi Aafje"

W. J. van Zeggelen.

D. Balfoort.
uit Op. 27

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Daarna het 'n kwartet bestaande uit D. Balfoort, K. Sixma, J. C. D. di Gazar en J. G. Kreyenbroek die „Avondlied" van Verhulst gesing. Vervolgens het die Duitse dubbele kwartet aan die beurt gekom. Ander deelnemers aan hierdie suksesvolle aand was die here Amorison, Luttig en Landgraf.

Die saal van die skouburg was met groen en vlae versier en onder die

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aanwesiges is opgemerk: kommandant-generaal P. J. Joubert, mnr. G. A. A. Middelberg, dr. E. J. P. Jorissen, dr. Schagen van Leeuwen, byna al die offisiere van die Staatsartillerie, die konsul-generaal van die Nederlande, die konsuls van Frankryk en Duitsland en die konsul van die Kongo. Die saal was uitstekend beset en die inkomste van die aand is oorgedra aan die fonds wat die oprigting beoog het van 'n monument ter nagedagtenis „aan de in de jongste troebelen gevallen burgers", m.a.w. ter nagedagtenis aan dié burgers wat tydens die krygsverrigtings teen dr. Jameson se invallers, om die lewe gekom het.

In April 1899 het die koor 'n groot verlies gely deurdat direkteur Balfoort na Europa afgereis het („De Volksstem", 17.4.1899). Sy opvolger was die reeds genoemde M. de Groot.

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Die oorlog het die werksaamhede van die koor ontwrig. In Augustus 1900 was daar nog slegs sewe lede op Pretoria aanwesig en eers drie jaar later kon weer 'n poging aangewend word om die vereniging weer tot dade te laat oorgaan.

Weer is die voorsitterstoel deur mnr. Nijenes ingeneem wat op 17 September van dieselfde jaar deur die bekende Hendrik Visscher opgevolg is. Op 29.2.1904 het Visscher bedank en het mnr. H. van Bommel die voorsitterskap oorgeneem.

Volgens „De Volksstem" van 29 April 1905 het die koor op die genoemde datum nog oor 33 werkende en 134 kunsliewende lede, 12 donateurs en erelid Joh. Riphagen beskik. Direkteur was in daardie dae J. J. de Visser en in 1905 het die lede in die „Kafee Royal" geoefen.

Die feestelike byeenkoms in verband met die tiende verjaarsdag van die „Hollandsch Mannenkoor" is in die voormalige „President Theater", in 1905 bekend as die „Empress Theatre" of „Reck's Theatre" gehou. Gelukwense van verwante verenigings van Nederlanders en oud-Nederlanders soos die skermvereniging „De Vrije Wapenbroeders" en die „Nederlandsche Vereeniging" (met sewe verenigings wat daarby aangesluit was) is aan die jubilerende vereniging oorgebring en sprekers soos mnre. Joh. Riphagen, M. P. A. Barendsen en dr. Lingbeek, het die woord gevoer.

Die sangvereniging „Apollo" het die musikale gedeelte van die program met 'n spesiale feesmars geopen (woorde G. H. Maas, melodie F. Klauer, instrumentasie W. van Oosten). Hierdie koor is met koperinstrumente deur die fanfarekorps van die „Christelijke Jongelieden Vereeniging" begelei.

Die lede van die jubilerende koor het die volgende nommers ten gehore gebring: „Mijne Moedertaal", „Des Heeren Huis", „Zondag op het meer", „Altniederländisches Lied" en die Nederlandse Volkslied.

Die vyftiende verjaarsdag van die koor is op 25.4.1910 in die bekende Operahuis in Pretoriusstraat herdenk. G. H. Maas Snr. was, aldus die verslag in „De Volksstem" van 3.5.1910, voorsitter, terwyl mnr. P. van den Burg en mev. J. Bal-Van Lier die koor gelei het na mnr. J. J. de Visser. Tydens die feesaand in die Operahuis was mnr. Pierre de Beer direkteur.

Belangstellende lesers kan meer besonderhede oor hierdie feesaand en dié wat in verband met die jubileum daarop gevolg het, in die reeds genoemde uitgawe van „De Volksstem" nagaan.

Vermoedelik het die koor in 1911 'n aandeel gehad in die ontvangs en die daaropvolgende onthaal van 'n gedeelte van die bemanning van die Nederlandse oorlogskip „De Zeven Provinciën" wat die Transvaalse hoofstad in Januarie van hierdie jaar besoek het. In dié rigting dui die „Feest Zang" met woorde van G. H. Maas Snr. en musiek van George Kunoth waarvan tot hede slegs die woorde tot ons gekom het.

* * *

Tot hede was die samesteller nie in staat om die geskiedenis van hierdie Pretoriase koor uit die dae van weleer verder na te gaan nie. Tog hoop hy dat bogenoemde gegewens belangstellende stadsgenote mag aanspoor

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om meer gegewens in dié verband op te spoor en te publiseer. Daeliks raak meer en meer gegewens verlore of in die vergeetboek. Dit is betreurenswaardig omdat ons stad tog ook soos ander stede in ons land, op die gebied van kuns sy verlede het, soos burgemeester Smit tereg opgemerk het.

— DR. JAN PLOEGER.

Nota: Die samesteller dank die grootste deel van sy gegewens aan mnr. D. J. Balfoort, 'n seun van die genoemde eerste direkteur van die „Hollandsch Mannenkoor" en die rederykerskamer „Onze Taal". Van mnr. B. is ook die fragment in handskrif van „Mooi Aafje" afkomstig.—J.P.

The Union Buildings on Meintjeskop

ERECTED on Meintjeskop in the area known as Arcadia, one of Pretoria's first and prettiest suburbs, this magnificent piece of architectural beauty brings to mind not only the memory of the master designer, but all the people of days gone by that were connected with the history of Pretoria and South Africa. Let us go back to the beginning and follow the times and events that led to the forming of the Union and the erection of the Buildings.

Meintjeskop forms part of the farm Elandspoort, part of which became the property of Commandant-General M. W. Pretorius, the founder of Pretoria and the first President of the South African Republic.

Andries Francois du Toit, a wandering tradesman, purchased a one-third portion of the eastern half of Elandspoort — that portion of the farm around the present Union Buildings — from one of the inheritors of the estate of J. Gerrit S. Bronkhorst, the original owner of the farm. After Du Toit had visited the new township for the first time in 1856, he returned in 1857 and settled in Pretoria. He became Pretoria's first Landdrost in May of the same year and also started to re-survey Pretoria. In 1853 M. W. Pretorius had bought a portion of the farm Daspoort, the farm Nooitgedacht — lying westward — and almost the whole of the western half of the farm Elandspoort for the purpose of establishing the new township. It should be clearly noted that M. W. Pretorius only bought that portion of Elandspoort lying on the western side of the Apies River and that he never owned land on the eastern side of the Apies River. Du Toit then bought or bartered a portion of ground, bounded by the Apies River and Du Toit Street, from the owner, M. W. Pretorius. He built his home on the western bank of the Apies River, near the

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„Leeuwdrift", later called the Mill Drift. At the same time he named the area bounded by the Apies River and Du Toit Street, *Arcadia* after a scenic part of Greece which he remembered from his Stellenbosch days when he wanted to study for the ministry, although it is also recorded that he named this place after the family farm in the Cape. Later the name Arcadia was extended to a portion of Elandspoort on the eastern side of the Apies River.

Mr. Du Toit died in Middelburg on the 15th August 1883 after he had been farming in the district for almost twenty years. He lies buried in the Middelburg cemetry.

Du Toit sold his portion of Elandspoort on the western and eastern banks of the Apies River to Stephanus Meintjes, the first Registrar of Deeds, on the 7th April 1865, the purchase price being R2400.00. The Meintjes family lived in the residence that was originally built by Du Toit for himself on the western bank of the Apies River and opposite the mill on the southern side of Church Street. Because of the mill near the "Leeuwdrift", it later became known as the "Mill Drift" and in 1887 the Lion Bridge was built at the same spot.

The property was later inherited by his son, Edward (E.P.A.) Meintjes, after whom Edward Street was named. He was a member of the old Republican Volksraad. Edward built a home below the koppie — since 1870 already known as Meintjeskop — for his wife, but she died before it was completed. From this union the parents were blessed with a daughter, Beatrix, after whom Beatrix Street was named. Eddie Meintjes married again and went to live in his new home "Vrede". The house still stands at the very top end of Vermeulen Street, near the Union Buildings and is occupied by the Department of Horticulture. In 1889 it is recorded that E. P. A. Meintjes owned the ground towards the kop, bordered by Hamilton Street, Church and Beckett Streets. The property was rented to Mr. Paul Nel and then later became the property of Mr. Ziervogel. Two streets in the vicinity of the kop are named after these two people. It is of interest to record that General J. B. M. HERTZOG lived at Vrede when he became Minister of Justice at the time of Union in 1910.

After the Anglo-Boer War Mr. Meintjes re-purchased the homestead and part of the property facing Church Street. At the time of his eldest daughter's marriage, the building of the monument to Union was agreed on, and on seeing the plans Mr. Meintjes suggested the kop as the most suitable site, and his daughter Beatrix remembers well the many important people including Sir Johannes van Boeschoten and Lord Selborne that inspected the site, and the many discussions that took place to decide if the building was to stand on her father's estate or the site originally mentioned in front of the Pretoria Club in the city centre. The architects joined in the battle of words, but thanks to Mr. H. C. HULL who was enchanted with all he saw, the vision of yester-year became a reality of today. A further site considered was Muckleneuk Hill, but this was passed over

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because it was north facing and did not fit in with the architect's plans.

HERBERT BAKER the architect, first came into this wonderful idea of Union when he built the Parktown (Johannesburg) residence of Mr. Richard Feetham, who together with others thought out the original plan of joining the four Provinces of South Africa into a UNION. Mr. Feetham named his residence MOOT HOUSE from the old English word "Witena Gemot" — an assembly of wise men, MOOT from MOT, meeting or assembly.

From this beginning to the Union Convention held in Durban on the 12th October 1908 to the Union Constitution being agreed upon by Great Britain on the 7th September 1909.

Union was pronounced by Royal Proclamation given at the Court of Sandringham on the 2nd December 1909, the union of four provinces measuring 472,000 square miles, The Union of South Africa. King EDWARD presented South Africa with the table, the inkstand and pen he used when signing the documents. The commission giving the royal assent engrossed on vellam and bearing the King's signature is preserved in the Union's Archives.

Speculation about the exact position of the Union Buildings, says a newspaper report has been finally set at rest by the completion of the purchase of what is known as ZIERVOGEL Estate and the appearance of a small army of workers on the hillside of MEINTJESKOP. The rumours that the Government were acquiring ground for educational purposes have given way before the certainty that Meintjeskop is destined to be the site of something even more important than a South African University.

It was decided by the Government not to hold a public competition for the design of the building to be erected from surplus funds of the Transvaal Province to symbolize the ACT OF UNION, but entrusted the whole job to HERBERT BAKER on the 10th January, 1910.

Twenty tenders were received in March 1910 for the erection of part of the new building, tenders ranged from £294,750 to £430,000 for each of the two wings. The successful tenderers being PRENTICE and MACKIE for the Amphitheatre and a Hollander builder, CARELA MEISCHKE, the two wings (Meischke also erected The Post Office and the City Hall in Johannesburg). The corner stone was laid on the 26th November, 1910, by H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The building took four years to complete and cost £1,310,640, and an extra £350,000 for the laying out of the grounds. Built of Balmoral, Steenpan and Platpan stone, the wood used was Rhodesian Kiaat, Mahogany, Indian Kiaat and Stinkwood. The bronze pottery work was executed by FANIE ELOFF, the statue of Atlas on one of the domes, done by BROADBENT and that of Mercury on the other dome was done by NESS. The length of the building from edge to edge is 900 feet, the wings 300 feet each, and the amphitheatre 300 feet. The height from the street to the top of Atlas is 180 feet, 500 feet above Church Square and

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4,900 feet above sea-level.

14 million bricks as well as 500,000 cubic feet of stone, 20,000 cubic feet of granite and 40,000 bags of cement were used. The contractor's material for the job cost £50,000 and it took 465 Europeans and 800 Native labourers to complete the job.

The gardens, like those of the Governor General's residence (now the residence of the President) was left to the care of HERBERT BAKER. The gardens, the pride of Pretoria holds the Statue of the fifirst Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, executed by another Pretorian, the sculptor COERT STEYNBERG, the statue was unveiled in 1946. Situated in the gardens, is a replica of the Delville Wood Memorial, two males holding hands over a charger, representing the brotherhood, the bond of English and Afrikaans speaking people, the Pretoria Philidelphia.

Lord Gladstone was the first Governor General of the new Union, the first Parliament sitting took place on the 31st May, 1910, first Union Speaker was Mr. James Molteno and the first Union Cabinet was represented by General Louis Botha, J. C. Smuts, H. C. Hull, J. B. M. Hertzog, A. Fischer, Sir F. Moor, F. S. Malan, J. W. Sauer, H. Burton, D. P. de Villiers, D. R. C. O'Grady Gubbins. The first Administrator was Mr. Johann Rissik, an uncle of our Treasurer, Mr. Gerard Rissik.

Union Coat of Arms Motto "EX UNITATE VIRES" — Unity is Strength, a worthy motto, taken from the history of ANDRIES PRETORIUS, after whom Pretoria was named and who first used this motto at the battle of Blood River.

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— T. E. ANDREWS.

HISTORIESE BESIENSWAARDIGHEDE IN EN RONDOM PRETORIA, II.

(*Vervolg van Nr.* 34, *Des.* 1960).

MET die uitsondering van die Capitol-bioskoop en die Hoofposkantoor, dateer al die orige geboue aan die westekant van Kerkplein nog uit die einde van die vorige eeu. Aan die suidwestekant staan die vroeëre

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Nederlandse Bank-gebou, „Law Chambers" en „Café Riche". Dit sal egter nie meer baie lank duur voordat al die geboue aan daardie kant van die Plein gesloop word om plek te maak vir die oprigting van die oorblywende gedeelte van die nuwe Provinsiale Gebou.

DIE NEDERLANDSE BANK.

OORSPRONKLIK was hierdie skilderagtige gebou bestem om die *„Nederlandse Bank en Kredietvereeniging voor Zuid-Afrika in gemeenschap met de Maatschappy voor Ontplofbare Stoffen"*, te huisves. Later en tot vroeg in die vyftiger jare het dit bekend gestaan as die Nederlandse Bank-gebou. Die gebou met sy kenmerkende baksteenkleur en trapgeweltjies is tussen Augustus 1896 en November 1897 opgerig. Dit is ontwerp deur De Zwaan, 'n Nederlandse argitek wat destyds opgang begin maak het en verantwoordelik was vir 'n hele aantal Pretoriase geboue. Die voorgewel vertoon Hollandse en Vlaamse Renaissance-motiewe. Die boukoste het ongeveer R36,000 beloop.

„LAW CHAMBERS".

NA sy oprigting het die gebou die „Transvaal Mortgage & Loan & Finance Company" gehuisves en eers heel later het dit die naam „Law Chambers" gekry. Die hoeksteen is op 23 Junie 1890 deur kommandant-generaal Piet Joubert gelê. Die dood van die jeugdige Engelssprekende argitek voor die voltooiing van die gebou, het destyds prominensie in die koerante verkry.

CAFÉ RICHE.

AFGESIEN van die argitektuur van die hoekgebou, spring die versierings op die hoek van die gebou veral in die oog, nl. die geboetseerde uil bo-op die hoek en daaronder die reliefbeeld met die byskrif „Commerce". Dit word vertel dat die beeldhouwerk deur Anton van Wouw gedoen is en dus een van sy vroegste beeldhouwerke in die Republiek genoem kan word.

HOOFPOSKANTOOR.

WAAR die gebou van die Hoofposkantoor tans staan, is Pretoria se eerste Pos- en Telegraafkantoor in 1887 opgerig, ontwerp deur Leslie Simmonds. Voor 1887 is die poskantoor agtereenvolgens in verskillende geboue gehuisves. In 1887 het die nuwe pos- en telegraafkantoor die landdrosgebou vervang wat vanaf 1874 op dieselfde terrein in die sg. Austinwinkelgebou gehuisves was. Henry Austin was een van die eerste winkeliers wat hom op Pretoria kom vestig het, aanvanklik in diens van die Durbanse firma „Evans & Churchill". Die hoekerf, Nr. 322 (vroeër Nr. 321), het hulle kort ná die stigting van Pretoria van J. F. Schutte gekoop. Schutte, ouderling van die Ned. Herv. Gemeente van Pretoria-Philadelphia (Elands-

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poort) en later, in 1863—1864, landdros van Pretoria, was die eerste eienaar van Eerf Nr. 321 (tans Nr. 322). Hy was die persoon wat toesig moes hou oor die aanleg van die kerkplaas Magaliesberg (Rustenburg), 1850—54, en van die kerkplaas Elandspoort (Pretoria), 1854—55. Die huidige hoofposkantoor is van meer resente datum.

NASIONALE BANK EN MUNTGEBOU.

GEDURENDE die tagtiger jare het dr. W. J. Leyds, die Staatsekretaris, vir 'n tydlank op Erf Nr. 321 (vroeër Nr. 320), langs die hoofposkantoor, gewoon. In 1891 het dr. Leyds hierdie woonhuis van hom, wat intussen as die Kimberley Hotel bekend gestaan het, aan die Nasionale Bank verkoop wat dit voorlopig laat herbou het. Die huidige gebou, ontwerp deur De Zwaan & Van Dyk in die Franse Renaissance-boustyl, is in Mei 1893 ingewy en die Nasionale Bank en Muntgebou was dus vanaf 1893 op daardie perseël gehuisves. Vandag word die historiese gebou deur die Hoofposkantoor gebruik.

BANK VAN AFRIKA.

DIE hoekgebou, die laaste gebou aan die noordwestekant van die Plein, is oorspronklik opgerig vir die Bank van Afrika; later is dit vir ander doeleindes gebruik. Die gebou vertoon interessante stylkenmerke wat destyds in Pretoria toegepas is. (Word vervolg.)

— H. M. REX.

Pretoria At The Time Of Unification

Pretoria Ten Tye Van Uniewording

(*Toespraak gehou op 'n Algemene Vergadering van die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria, Dinsdag, 7 Junie* 1960)

TOE ek nou Saterdag die kennisgewing van hierdie vergadering ontvang het, sien ek dat ek vanaand albei landstale gaan gebruik, en as goeie lid moet ek natuurlik gehoorsaam wees. Maar dit het my laat dink aan toen en tans wat betref Afrikaans.

In 1910 het Afrikaans as letterkundige medium al ver gevorder, maar op skool het ek nooit Afrikaans geleer nie, en ek onthou dat my vader nooit Afrikaans as 'n geskikte voertaal in kerk- en amptelike sake beskou het nie. Onder ons makkers kon ons „die Taal" lekker gooi maar plegtige

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geleenthede het nog „Ik ben" en „Wij zyn" geverg. Generaal Botha bv. kon nooit, wat ons vandag as suiwer Afrikaans beskou, praat nie.

Vir jare na Unie was dit vir my maklik om met pasverskynde Afrikaanse lektuur by te hou. Ek het selfs die vermetelheid gehad om 'n paar versies vir die „Volksstem" te skryf wat wel in druk verskyn het! Maar vandag word daar so'n massa Afrikaanse leesstof gepubliseer dat ek lankal tou opgegooi het. Graag sou ek die redes vir, en die betekenis van hierdie verbasende ontwikkeling verder bespreek maar ek dwaal alreeds te ver af van „Pretoria ten tye van Uniewording."

Ek het Pretoria vir die eerste keer in 1904 gesien en daarna in 1909, maar eers in 1910 is my vader as die eerste Provinsiale Sekretaris aangestel, en alhoewel die familie nie dadelik hierheen verhuis het nie, beskou ek Pretoria as my tuiste vanaf vroeg in daardie jaar. Om 8.15 vm. op Saterdag 19 Februarie 1910, het ek hier aangekom en in kamer 16, Prospect Huis, Schoemanstraat 313, ingetrek. Dit was die voormalige Ebenhaezer Skool op die hoek van Van der Walt- en Schoemanstraat, wat as manstehuis vir die T.U.K., wat destyds kort vantevore gestig is, gedien het — daar waar die deftige kantore van die Buro vir Sensus en Statistiek vandag staan.

Sover ek kan onthou was daar alles te same in die T.U.K. omtrent 90 studente, waarvan die groot meerderheid mans was. Die Damestehuis was Kya Rosa wat vandag nog daar in Schoemanstraat staan, slegs 'n honderd tree vanaf Prospect Huis, maar waar die damesstudente tot so'n mate onder die waaksame oog en strenge dissipline van die huismoeder, mej. Acutt, verkeer het, dat hulle amper so goed as in 'n klooster kon gewees het!

Lesings is op die eersteverdieping van die Gymnasium Skool gehou, op die hoek van Koch- (tans Bosman-) en Proesstraat, waar die openingsrede deur generaal Smuts op Maandag, 21 Februarie 1910 gehou is. Die terrein en geboue moes ons met honderde skoolkinders deel.

Jammer dat ek nie iets kon vertel omtrent daardie eerste dosente wat ek later so goed as kollegas en vriende leer ken het. Daar was Alfred Croom Paterson, wat meer as enige ander man gedoen het om die fondament van die toekomstige Universiteit van Pretoria behoorlik te lê; H. Reinink, 'n opvoedkundige uit die Republikeinse dae; Tom le Roux en Daantje Malherbe (albei nog in ons midde); Leo Fouché, Louis de Villiers, John Purves, P. G. Gundry, H. A. Wager, G. Besselaar en die eksentrieke Deen, A. H. T. Muller.

On Muller alone I could spend the whole of the ten minutes allotted to me — brilliant mathematician, hermit and weather prophet, but quite unable to control a class. But there are so many memories of those days that all I can do is to give you little odds and ends from what is left of the diary I then kept.

On 22 February, 1910, I went to Berea Park to watch M.C.C. vs. Transvaal. Zulch and Stricker put on 215 for the first wicket and at the close of play Transvaal had 371 for 3 — Zulch 176 not out, Stricker 101, le Roux 68 not out. As that was a Tuesday I suppose I ought to have been

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ADV. A. A. ROBERTS

at lectures, but what a wonderful day. Unfortunately rain washed out play the next day.

On Wednesday, 3rd August, 1910, I attended the laying of the foundation stone of the Arts Block, the beginning of the new T.U.C. Buildings in Brooklyn, out on the bare veld. The remains of the foundations of the bungalows of an old military camp were still to be seen not far to the east with one or two houses beyond.

The extraordinary thing is that Union Day seems to have evoked so little reaction in my diary. I find under 4 November 1910: "The Parliament of the Union was officially opened today and the special issue of the 2½d. stamp appeared," illustrated by a copy of the stamp. But the next evening was much more exciting:

"5.11.1910. Some science students celebrated Guy Fawkes in the hostel with red phosphorus and potassium chlorate. Herman Kuschke and Arthur Letters were removed to hospital. I. Steinberg was also cut about the legs." All three made a speedy recovery but I illustrated my record with a piece of jacket which had been blown off Letters' body.

"26.11.1910. Went to the foundation stone laying of Union Buildings and in the evening to town to see decorations and illuminations."

"1.6.1911. Cycled down to showgrounds and after standing for about 40 minutes on a fencing pole had my first view of an aeroplane — not very spectacular — perhaps ¼ mile about 4' up" — I presume it should have been "about 40' up".

"20.12.12. A faint earthquake shock—the most severe for many years." I remember this dislodged some ornaments in our home — I was then living with my parents in Walker Street at the top of Devenish Street, but after 50 years I find it difficult to remember details where I have not got contemporaneous notes.

When I came to Pretoria in 1910 there were still horse-drawn trams

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on the streets which were not tarred. Beautiful clear water ran in furrows from the Fountains to the Zoo—Fountains which supplied the town with 6 million gallons a day, hard to wash in but I have never tasted better drinking water. In that same year electric trams replaced the old horse-trams but horse-drawn cabs predominated for quite a long time afterwards.

Incidentally the fare for both cabs and taxis was 1/- a mile, and the cost of water was from 10/- to a maximum of £3 per quarter for dwellings and £1 p.a. for each 7000 square feet of garden.

It was a lovely old dorp and I still think nostalgically of the unspoiled beauty of Fountains Valley, of the peaceful homely atmosphere, and of the charming picnic spots we so frequently visited where today there are rows of houses and macadamized streets.

A band used to play on Wednesday evenings in Burger's Park and Church Square was adorned with Sammy Marks' Fountain in the middle and the oaks and the curious building known as the "Coffin" in the south-western corner.

That it was bare ground without tar I remember only too well. I used to cycle across the north-east corner to lectures, and coming back one afternoon with a case of books in my hand, I was caught in a heavy shower which converted the surface of the Square into the equivalent of wet ice. The cab rank was opposite me fortunately, and I returned with my bicycle in a cab to Prospect House, considerably the worse for wear.

We students had to provide our own amusements and sports facilities without help from the college authorities. We hired a rather homely tennis court from the Cullingworths at the corner of Skinner and van der Walt Streets — it was from their stoep that the news of the day was signalled with a mirror to the British officers in the Model School opposite, during the Anglo Boer War. We later hired a cramped little court in the Lillienfeld's back yard in Park Lane on the north of Burger's Park. With hardly enough players for one rugby team we doubled parts and played both rugby and soccer; the former on the stonestrewn Berea ground, and the latter against Military teams at Roberts Heights (now Voortrekkerhoogte). I supplemented my sporting activities by joining a delightful tennis club on what is now a rosegarden in Burgers Park, and by playing cricket for the Union Club on the Caledonian Grounds.

Out student meetings were held in the north wing of the adjoining Model School.

The population of Pretoria at that time was about 35,000 Europeans and 20,000 non-Europeans, and the total valuation of all the property in "greater Pretoria" was £9,757,096 — I suppose it is at least 15 times as great now. Erven in Park Street, west of the sports ground, were valued at from £550 to £600.

It might interest you to hear a description of Pretoria as it then was from one of the official publications:

"Pretoria is on the whole not yet an impressive city . . . . small and

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humble dwellings and small and even dingy shops, rear their fronts on even the better streets. There was little systematic tree planting in the old dorp . . . . no well-conceived town planning to harmonize the architecture of the place. Much that detracts is accordingly met at every turn; streets that lack balance; streets that are miles long, but in height seldom rise above the second story . . . no stately avenues, as in Stellenbosch or Kenilworth, no acres of consistently beautiful grounds, as in Parktown. But . . . . suburbs such as Arcadia and Sunnyside, though somewhat new and straggling,, contain many charming residences . . . Its natural environment and its developing prospects are such that in a few years it will be second to no South African city, not perhaps in point of size, but in architectural beauty. But to describe it as already a fine city of imposing streets, splendid suburbs, and a general floral magnificence is to be either a literary libertine — or a prophet."

— A. A. ROBERTS.

OLD PRETORIA SOCIETY

ANNUAL REPORT, 1962

I HAVE pleasure in submitting the Society's annual report.

Your Society has renewed its efforts to help bring about the establishment of a national open-air museum and has reaffirmed its co-operation with the Transvaal Museum to achieve this great objective. We have tried to enlist the support of all the parliamentary and provincial representatives of the Pretoria district. Your Chairman was recently a member of a delegation that was given a sympathetic hearing by the Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Science on this subject. It is hoped that a decade of persuasion will soon give way to a decade of action. The Government is to consider the project when the budget for 1963/1964 is drawn up.

The case of the Bras Pereira House, another entrenched annual, has been carried a step further and with the support of the City Council, your Society undertook the house's demolition a few weeks ago. Sets of architects' plans (and photographs) were prepared some time ago. The material is to be stored on the erf pending the establishment of the Open Air Museum and your Committee is pleased to be able to report a satisfactory discharge of this part of its stewardship.

Matters of general interest, some of which attained a level of public controversy e.g. town planning, with special reference to Church Square and impending developments in the Groenkloof area, were considered by the Committee. A special general meeting was convened on the eve of the municipal elections at which the Society's spokesman voiced apprehension

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at certain features of the city's planning scheme, notably the mooted excavation beneath Church Square to provide for a large parking garage. The Mayor then in office, Councillor Janse van Vuuren, gave a detailed explanation of some of the features of the plan. (Since printed *in extenso* in PRETORIANA). Candidates for the election and members of the Society took part in the ensuing discussion. Several of the Society's members have joined the "Pretoria Forum" that has been created to throw its weight into the scale to bring about improvements in the appearance of Church Square and we are confident that the "Pretoria Forum" will pay full heed to historical considerations. Your Committee, with some dissenting opinions, decided to refrain from entering an already rather crowded arena on the Groenkloof issue but has affirmed that it would be opposed to any alienation of land within the historic Fountains Valley area with the exception, of course, of the portion already assigned to our Society for the establishment of an Open Air Museum.

The fruits of the Committee's work may be seen in the following instances:—

(i) The Railways Administration erected a handsome bilingual plaque at the entrance to Pretoria station giving a brief history of the present building — designed by Sir Herbert Baker.

(ii) The City Council agreed that the remaining arches of the old Harmony Street Railway Bridge should be preserved.

(iii) The City Council has undertaken to name a new street after S. Wierda, one-time Head of the old Republican Department of Public Works, as soon as a suitable opportunity offers.

(iv) Dr. Ploeger's history of "OVER-VAAL", the Administrator's residence, is nearing completion and has earned the praise of independent reviewers.

Matters referred to competent authority on which a final decision is awaited include the preservation of the remains of West Fort and Wonderboom Fort and the Wierda Bridge at Six Mile Spruit. The Railway Administration has been asked to name the new railway bridge over Harmony Street the "ELANDSPOORT BRIDGE" and the S.A.B.C. has been requested to include more cultural items from the Netherlands in its programmes.

The School Gardens competition, 1961, was won by the Rachel de Beer School, Pretoria North, in competition with ten other primary schools; the school retained the shield that it had won in 1959. In view of the dry weather it was decided to hold the 1962 competition early in December.

Since the report for the previous year was made two editions of PRETORIANA have appeared and it is hoped that our slender bank balance can be stretched sufficiently to finance another issue in December.

A careful check of the Society's membership list resulted in several

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names being deleted — persons who had resigned or were several years in arrear with their subscriptions despite periodical reminders. There has therefore been a slight decrease in membership, partially offset by the enrolment of new members. The Society now has some 225 life and ordinary members.

I wish to thank all members of the Committee for their support during an exacting year.

The retiring Executive is:

Chairman: Dr. G. W. Eybers.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Norman Eaton.
Treasurer: Mr. G. Rissik.
Editor: Mr. H. M. Rex.
Archivist: Dr. N. A. Coetzee.
Secretary: Mr. A. M. Davey.
Assistant Secretary and Business Manager: Mr. T. E. Andrews.
Members: Dr. W. Punt, Dr. T. S. van Rooyen, Dr. J. J. N. Cloete and Mr. J. F. Preller.

G. W. EYBERS, *Chairman*.

November, 1962.

GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA

JAARVERSLAG, 1962

DIT is vir my 'n genoeë om die jaarverslag van die Genootskap aan u voor te lê.

Die Genootskap het sy pogings vir die daarstelling van 'n nasionale opelugmuseum voortgesit en het sy samewerking met die Transvaalse Museum om hierdie belangrike doel te bereik, herbevestig. Ons het gepoog om die ondersteuning van al die parlementêre en provinsiale verteenwoordigers van die distrik Pretoria te bekom. U voorsitter was een van die lede van 'n onlangse afvaardiging wat in hierdie verband simpatiek deur die Adjunk-minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap ontvang is. Die hoop word gekoester dat die dekade van oortuigingswerk binnekort sal plek maak vir 'n dekade van daadwerklike optrede. Die Regering sal die projek oorweeg wanneer die begroting vir 1963/1964 opgestel word.

Die geval van die Bras Pereira-huis, 'n bekende jaarlikse item, is 'n stap verder gevoer en met die ondersteuning van die Stadsraad het die Genootskap 'n paar weke gelede die sloping van die huis onderneem. Stelle boukundige planne (en foto's) is 'n tyd gelede voorberei. Die boumateriaal sal op die erf bewaar word tot tyd en wyl die Opelugmuseum opgerig word

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en dis vir die Komitee aangenaam om te rapporteer dat hierdie deel van sy rentmeesterskap op bevredigende wyse nagekom is.

Sake van algemene belang, sommige waarvan openbare geskilpunte geword het, is deur die komitee oorweeg, bv. Stadsbeplanning met spesiale verwysing na Kerkplein en hangende ontwikkelings in die Groenkloof-gebied. Op die vooraand van die munisipale verkiesing is 'n spesiale algemene vergadering belê. By dié geleentheid het die woordvoerder van die Genootskap sy misnoeë uitgespreek oor sekere aspekte van die stad se beplanningskema, veral oor die beoogde uitgrawing van Kerk-plein om vir 'n groot parkeergarage voorsiening te maak. Die destydse Burgemeester, raadslid Janse van Vuuren, het besonderhede van sommige aspekte van die plan verduidelik (Sedertdien *in extenso* in PRETORIANA gedruk). Kandidate vir die verkiesing en lede van die Genootskap het aan die daaropvolgende bespreking deelgeneem. Verskeie lede van die Genoot-skap het by die „Pretoria Forum" aangesluit, wat so pas in die lewe geroep is met die doel om verbeterings in die voorkoms van Kerkplein te probeer bewerkstellig. Ons is daarvan oortuig dat die „Pretoria Forum" historiese oorwegings deeglik in ag sal neem. Alhoewel sommige lede daarteen gekant was, het die komitee besluit om nie aan die lewendige openbare debatte oor die toesegging van grond in Groenkloof deel te neem nie, maar nietemin bevestig dat hy die vervreemding van grond binne die historiese Fonteine-vallei sou teenstaan, met die uitsondering natuurlik, van dié gedeelte wat aan die Genootskap toegewys is vir die Opelugmuseum.

Die komitee se werk het in volgende gevalle positiewe resultate gelewer:

(i) Die Spoorwegadministrasie het 'n mooi tweetalige gedenkplaat by die ingang van die Pretoriase stasie opgerig waarop 'n kort geskie-denis van die huidige gebou aangegee is. Die gebou is deur sir Herbert Baker ontwerp.

(ii) Die Stadsraad het ingestem dat die oorblywende boë van die ou spoorwegbrug te Harmoniestraat behou sal word.

(iii) Die Stadsraad het onderneem om 'n nuwe straat na S. Wierda, voormalige Hoof van die ou Republikeinse Departement van Publieke Werke, te vernoem sodra 'n gepaste geleentheid hom voordoen.

(iv) Dr. Ploeger se geskiedenis van „OVER-VAAL", die woning van die Administrateur, nader voltooiing en het reeds gunstige op-merkings van onafhanklike resensente uitgelok.

Sake wat na die betrokke instansies verwys is en waaroor die finale beslissing afgewag word, sluit in die bewaring van die oorblywende gedeeltes van Wesfort en Wonderboomfort en van die Wierdabrug by Sesmylspruit. Die Spoorwegadministrasie is versoek om die nuwe spoorwegbrug te Har-moniestraat die „Elandspoortbrug" te noem en die S.A.U.K. is gevra om

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ruimer voorsiening vir Nederlandse kulturele items in sy programme te maak.

Die Rachel de Beerskool, Pretoria-Noord, het met tien ander laerskole aan die Skooltuinekompetisie, 1961, deelgeneem en die trofee behou wat dit in 1959 verower het. Vanweë die droë weer is daar besluit om die kompetisie vir 1962 vroeg in Desember te reël.

Sedert die verslag vir die vorige jaar het twee uitgawes van PRETORIANA verskyn. Ons vertrou dat ons karige bankbalans 'n verdere uitgawe gedurende Desember moontlik sal maak.

Nadat die ledelys noukeurig nagegaan is, is verskeie name geskraap— persone wat bedank het of ten spyte van periodieke aanmanings, etlike jare met hul intekengeld agterstallig was. Daar is dus 'n klein vermindering in die ledetal, maar daarvoor is gedeeltelik opgemaak deur die werwing van nuwe lede. Die Genootskap bestaan tans uit sowat 225 gewone en lewenslange lede.

Ek wil graag my waardering uitspreek aan alle lede van die komitee vir hul ondersteuning gedurende 'n veeleisende jaar.

Die aftredende Bestuur bestaan uit:—

Voorsitter: Dr. G. W. Eybers.
Onder-voorsitter: Mnr. Norman Eaton.
Penningmeester: Mnr. G. Rissik.
Redakteur: Mnr. H. M. Rex.
Argivaris: Dr. N. A. Coetzee.
Sekretaris: Mnr. A. M. Davey.
Assistent-sekretaris en Sakebestuurder: Mnr. T. E. Andrews.
Lede: Drr. W. Punt, T. S. van Rooyen, J. J. N. Cloete en mnr. J. F. Preller.

G. W. EYBERS, *Voorsitter*.

November 1962.

New Opportunities for Research in the Transvaal Archives

The Public Service Commission has recommended that the reading-room of the Transvaal Archives remain open to research workers after normal office hours on one afternoon per week — possibly on Thursdays from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. This will be most welcome news to those whose working hours more or less coincide with the Public Service. It has been a frustrating experience for those wishing to refer to original records and yet finding themselves virtually debarred from it by hours of attendance

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unsuited to most people in business and to civil servants who do not work in the Archives organisation itself. The concession is to be an experiment to test the response. If you are interested in exploring features of Pretoria's past, you should make full use of the opportunity. As a rewarding experience, research has few equals.

Anyone unacquainted with the holdings of the Archives might be inclined to say: "Is there anything worthwhile that can still be said about Pretoria's past?" There is — a great deal. In the Archives there are quantities of sources that have hardly been tapped, e.g. the records of the Landdrost under the Z.A.R.; of the "Rust en Orde" organisation, 1899–1900; of the Military Governor, 1900–1902; of the City Council before 1930, as well as numerous private papers, publications, theses, maps and photographs. And please do not forget to submit the results of your research, whether short or long, to the Editor of "Pretoriana"!

A. M. DAVEY.

Inhoud / Contents

DR. W. PUNT: *(G. Rissik), Penningmeester van die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria en President van die Suid-Afrikaanse Reserwebank.*

"THE STAR": *Rissik worked his way up from humble posts.*

PROF. DR. F. J. DU TOIT SPIES: *Uit die briewe van Arnold Theiler, VI.*

DR. AUSTIN ROBERTS: *Sir Arnold Theiler.*

MNR. C. C. F. WHITCOMB: *Die geskiedenis van die Veeartsenykundige Navorsingsinstituut op Onderstepoort.*

MNR. P. F COETZEE: *Besoek aan die Nederlandse Opelugmuseum te Arnhem, Nederland.*

DR. JAN PLOEGER: *Die Sangvereniging „Hollandsch Mannenkoor".*

MR. T. E. ANDREWS: *The Union Buildings on Meintjeskop.*

MNR. H. M. REX: *Historiese Besienswaardighede in en rondom Pretoria, II.*

ADV. A. A. ROBERTS: *Pretoria at the time of Unification/Pretoria ten tye van Uniewording.*

DR. G. W. EYBERS: *Annual Report/Jaarverslag, 1962.*

MR. A. M. DAVEY: *New opportunities for research in the Transvaal Archives.*

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Genootskap Oud-Pretoria

(Gestig: 22 Maart 1948)

Ons doel: Om te waak oor die geskiedenis van ons stad en distrik.

Association Old Pretoria

(Founded: 22 March, 1948)

Our aim: To preserve the past for the future of our city and district.

BESTUUR:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Ere-President — DIE BURGEMEESTER VAN PRETORIA — *Honorary President*
THE MAYOR OF PRETORIA.

Voorsitter — DR. G. W. EYBERS — *Chairman.*

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