

the latter under Miss A. E. Deane. After 1905 the Boys' High School had the building to itself.

Mr. J. F. Acheson was headmaster from 1906 till Easter 1909, when he retired. It was Mr. Acheson who first called the school "The Pretoria College" and this name was used by the staff in all school documents, etc., until the Amalgamation in 1910; it was not, however, the official title given by the Transvaal Education Department. In the Easter holidays of 1909 the school moved up to the new buildings on the hill and there it continued for a year under the Acting Headmaster, Mr. G. L. Thomas.

THE NEW BUILDINGS

The site of the new building seemed, in those early days, to be a very long way out of town. At the foot of Skinner Street one could climb onto a horsetramcar and go in slow solemnity over the wooden "Tram Bridge", past the Trevenna brewery which was then the tallest landmark in Sunnyside and the source of drowsy odours, past the tram sheds and stables at the end of Esselen Street, and then along de Kock Street as far as Johnson Street. Beyond that point there were no houses — only a golf course which extended to the railway-line. Beyond that, bare veld and a bare stony koppie where the school and boarding-houses were to be built.

On that koppie on the afternoon of the 11th July, 1908 the foundation stone of the new school was laid by Lord Selborne, Governor of the Transvaal. On the top of the rise, behind the builders' tackle and sheds, could be seen a blockhouse, the relic of the war. To the north, immediately below, on the ground which was later to become the playing-fields of the school and the campus of the Pretoria University, one could see the markings on the ground — rings and oblongs — of the tents of the military camp which had been there until a few years before. Muckleneuk, to the left, and Brooklyn and Hatfield, on the right, were as yet unbuilt. The lower part of Sunnyside stretched greenly along the Walker Spruit. The younger Arcadia could be seen on the other side of the valley, its houses scattered widely and somewhat self-consciously over the slope of what was still called by some "Beckett's Hill". On the ridge beyond stood the newly built Government House, florid and orange-roofed, and to the left of it the few houses of Bryntirion. To the left of that again, the line of koppies was splashed from bottom almost to top by the trees of the properties belonging to Mr. Andrew Johnston, Mr. T. W. Beckett, and the Hon. Hugh Crawford. Then came Meintjes Kop, empty, waiting for its Union Buildings; where the Amphitheatre now stands, there was a quarry filled with water, and the long arm of a crane stood up from it, pointing to the sky.

Below it, in the hollow, was the small town of Pretoria, with its horse-cabs and wide dusty streets. There were motor cars, but so few that we schoolboys stood and gaped when one passed. There was no tarmac, and

when the wind blew strongly from the west before a thunderstorm, the rampart of dust mounting high came eastward up the valley. Such was Pretoria on that afternoon when Lord Selborne laid the foundation stone. Beyond it lay the range of the Magaliesberg, so calm, modest and beautiful — bare and arid on approach perhaps, but with here and there unexpected springs of cool water and kloofs of subtle charm: the hills stretched in long and slightly curving line towards the sunset.

On the 15th April, 1909, the doors of the new school were formally unlocked by the Colonial Secretary, General J. C. Smuts. A year later the new buildings housed the new Amalgamated School.

GROWTH

The strength of the new school at its inception was 280, one hundred and eighty from the Pretoria College and one hundred coming from the Eendracht High School. In 1935 the enrolment was 450. In the following ten years it had jumped to close on 700, and in the next ten to 850. It is now close on a thousand.

In 1925 an English High School, called the White House High School from the dwelling-house in which it had been accommodated, amalgamated with the Boys' High School, which from that time onward became a purely English-medium school. Mr. Pyne Mercier, the headmaster, and most of his staff joined the staff of the Boys' High School, and served under Mr. Hofmeyr. The White House school had been started in 1922 and had only three years of separate existence. Another amalgamation took place in 1927, when the pupils of the Commercial High School and two of its teachers, Mr. Radloff and Mr. Wolff, joined the Boys' High School. The pupils of both these schools became quickly absorbed, and the members of staff subsequently gave loyal service to the "school on the hill".

—*The Pretorian, Jubilee Edition, 1910-1960.*

The Matheson Fountain at Boys' High School

THE suggestion that the School have a living memorial of some kind to the late Mr. D. D. Matheson came from the 1960 leaving group and the suggestion that it be a drinking fountain was conveyed to the Headmaster by the Head Prefect, C. H. Derksen.

From this point things moved swiftly: the Art Department was consulted and at the suggestion of Mr. Scully, Mr. Norman Eaton, the distinguished architect was approached. Mr. Eaton was greatly interested and that very afternoon came to the School where he discussed siting and other details.

The fountain is a natural extension of the pavilion and was conceived with a simple and striking motif — that of radiating movement from a centre as when a pebble is thrown into a pool. Hence everything is circular: the shape of the bowl itself, the mosaics below the water, the marble base and the radiating circles of brickwork. The bowl itself, in copper, suggests a penny with the centre cut out and the inscription is done in simple Roman lettering. The circular marble base is travertine and similar to that used to face the Colosseum in Rome (1st century, A.D.).

Mr. Eaton engaged the mosaicist, the coppersmith, the brick-layer, the burnisher and the engraver, all of whom are true craftsmen. Within five weeks the idea was translated into reality.

To the leaving group, to these craftsmen, and to Mr. Eaton in particular, who gave his skill and time to the School so generously, we express warm thanks for the wonderfully simple and inspiring result, an outstanding tribute to a fine headmaster.

—*The Pretorian, Jubilee Edition, 1910-1960*

Prof. J. J. Mulder

Adjunk-Direkteur van Onderwys.

Die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria wil prof. Mulder hartlik geluk wens met sy aanstelling as Adjunk-Direkteur van Onderwys.

As lid stel prof. Mulder alreeds vir baie jare lank belang in die werksaamhede van ons Genootskap.

Terwyl hy vanaf 1960 Rektor van die Potchefstroomse Onderwyskollege geword het, het hy nog steeds lid gebly en meer as een keer navraag na ons aktiwiteite gedoen.

Die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria hoop dat prof. Mulder in die jare wat kom die tyd en geleentheid sal vind om weer die Genootskap se vergaderings by te woon en sy werksaamhede te steun.

(Red.)



ONTSTAAN VAN DIE KLEINTEATER

GEDURENDE Maart 1940, het mej. Norah McCullough wat in Suid-Afrika was om Kinderkunsentra in die hoofstede te bevorder, my genader as ere-argitek vir die voorgestelde Pretoriase „Sentrum”. Die eerste gedeelte van die sentrum in Skinnerstraat is volgens my planne in Mei 1941 voltooi. Op hierdie stadium verlaat mej. McCullough Pretoria.

In Februarie 1943 word mnr. Le Roux Smith Le Roux — die bekende Suid-Afrikaanse kunstenaar — die direkteur van die Kunssentrum. Hy het ’n groot uitbreidingsplan genoem wat die destydse Administrateur, Generaal Pienaar, beoog het. In September 1945 ontmoet die Beheerraad van die Sentrum die Administrateur in die Raadsaal en die uitbreidingsplan kom onder bespreking.

Gedurende 1943 en 1944 is samesprekings gehou met mnr. Le Roux Smith Le Roux insake die voorgestelde uitbreidingsplan en die insluiting van ’n baie eenvoudige lesingteatertjie met ’n aansluitende Balletateljee met skuifbare deure tussenin wat dan later omskep kon word in ’n Kinderteaeter.

My planne vir hierdie aanbouing is opgetrek en deur hom goedgekeur in April 1944.

Na lang en amper vrugtelose samesprekings met verskeie instansies— wat die saak vertraag het — is daar eers in Maart 1946 begin met die aanbou van die byvoegings tot die Kunssentrum. Tewynte aan verskeie verdragings, onder andere ’n tekort aan boumateriaal, het die werk baie stadig gevorder.

In Maart 1948 is ek in kennis gestel dat die ateljees en die hoof se woonstel voltooi moes word, maar dat werk aan die teater gestaak moes word.

Gedurende Mei 1948 het mnr. Le Roux Smith Le Roux weer die Groot Nasionale Kunssentrumskema met my bespreek en ek is gevra om voorlopige planne op te stel. Besonderhede vir die opstelling van die planne was op hierdie tydstep nie tot my beskikking nie.

Gedurende 1948 het die Administrateur, genl. Pienaar, in ’n toespraak sy voorstel omskryf vir die uitbreiding van die „Sentrum”. Die „Sentrum” moes insluit ’n Kollege vir Visuelekuns, Kunsgallery, Kollege vir Musiek en Drama, ’n Operahuis en Konsertsaal, in byvoeging tot die alreeds halfvoltooide Kinderteaeter. Die Administrasie het alle beskikbare eiendom rondom die Kunssentrum vir hierdie doel aangekoop.

In September 1949 is ’n komitee onder die voorsitterskap van dr. F. C. L. Bosman aangestel om te begin met kindertoneel.

Intussen het mnr. Le Roux bedank as direkteur van die Kunssentrum. Mnr. Mckillop wat toe as prinsipaal aangestel is, het vroeg in 1950 gesê dat verskillende sake die vertraging van die teater se voltooiing in die hand gewerk het, maar hy het gehoop dat belangstelling weer sou opflikker.

Ek het onderhandel met die Provinsiale argitek in verband met die voltooiing van die teater maar daar het nie veel van gekom nie.

In Oktober 1954 het die destydse sekretaris van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement, dr. Meyer, my opdrag gegee om die teater finaal te voltooi vir die Provinsiale Administrasie en dat dit toegerus moes word as 'n smaakvolle, moderne kleinteater vir 'n volwasse gehoor. Sy tragiese dood in April 1959 was vir my persoonlik 'n groot verlies maar ek het getrag om sy wense uit te voer in die gees waarin hy dit bedoel het. Kort hierna het ek 'n reeks samesprekings met mnr. Michael Grobbelaar aangeknop. Van mnr. Grobbelaar het ek ten alle tye onbaatsugtige en waardevolle raad en bystand ontvang.

Gedurende Maart 1955 moes die Provinsiale Administrasie weereens halt roep omdat die destydse prinsipaal van die Kunssentrum nie sy weg opgesien het om die ateljees in die sentrum af te staan vir kleedkamers in die nuwe teater nie.

In November 1957 het die Kunssentrum onder die jurisdiksie van die Pretoriase Onderwyskollege gekom.

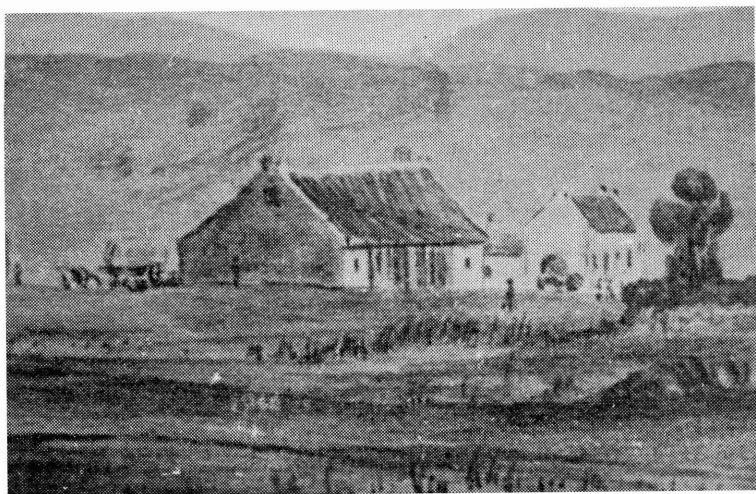
In Oktober 1961 is die teater uiteindelik voltooi en is dit oorhandig aan dr. Jordaan, Rektor van die Pretoriase Onderwyskollege.

NORMAN EATON, Argitek.

HISTORIESE BESIENSWAARDIGHEDE IN EN RONDON PRETORIA, III.

DIE PALEIS VAN JUSTISIE.

DIE Paleis van Justisie of Hooggeregshofgebou staan op die eertydse „pastorie-erf”, die hoekerf nr. 276 (vroëer nr. 289), en op 'n gedeelte van die „school-erf”, nr. 275 (vroëer nr. 288), wat ook 'n hoekerf, in die noordwestelike hoek van Kerkplein, was. Die imposante Paleis van Justisie is in die loop van die jare 1896 tot 1900 deur die bou-aannemer, John Munro, opgerig. Die gebou is in die Italiaanse Renaissance-boustyl ontwerp, die destydse sg. „moderne monumentaalbou”. Die onderverdieping van die



Die gebou links op die tekening (deur Marian Churchill in 1857) was een van die heel eerste woonhuise wat rondom Kerkplein opgerig is; in 1854/55 opgerig as woonhuis vir J. F. Schutte; vanaf 1856/57 gebruik as winkel van die firma Evans & Churchill; toe as winkel van Austin; vanaf 1874 as landdrosgebou; vanaf die tagtiger jare as terrein vir die poskantoor op die hoek van Kerkstraat-Wes en Kerkplein. Regs die woonhuis van kapt. J. H. M. Struben.

gebou, uitgevoer in binnelandse klipwerk, word algemeen beskou as 'n meesterstuk, veral dié gedeelte in Paul Krugerstraat en teenoor die Kerkplein. Die hoeksteen van die gebou is op 8 Junie 1897 deur pres. Kruger gelê. Sytze Wierda, wat vanaf 1887 tot 1900, eers die „Gouvernements Ingenieur en Architekt” en daarna die „Hoofd van Publieke Werken” van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek was, het die gebou in samewerking met ander argitekte van sy departement ontwerp. Dit was een van sy skeppinge waarop hy — volgens 'n vertelling van een van sy dogters aan my in 1951— baie trots was. Die gebou was nog nie heeltemal voltooi nie toe die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog uitbreek het en aan die gang was en is gevolglik nooit deur die Republikeinse Owerheid in gebruik geneem nie. Gedurende die oorlog het dit as 'n Britse hospitaal diens gedoen.

Die Paleis van Justisie het, onder andere, die sg. „Oude Pastorie” vervang. Vanaf 1862 was dit die predikantswoning van ds. A. J. Begemann,

die eerste vaste predikant van die Ned. Herv. Gemeente van Pretoria, en vanaf 1876 van ds. H. S. Bosman. Teen die einde van die tagtiger jare het Marinus Franken, 'n bekende Nederlandse boukontrakteur in Pretoria, die „Oude Pastorie” gekoop wat dit weer op sy beurt aan die Republikeinse Regering verkoop het. Vir 'n tydlang was die kantore van die Departement van Mynwese en die Auditeur-Generaal in die gebou gevestig, terwyl die Staatsgimnasium ook vir 'n kort tydjie sy werksaamhede in hierdie historiese predikantswoning voortgesit het.

Die „Oude Pastorie” het egter 'n lang en interessante voorgeskiedenis agter die rug gehad wat uit die vroegste ontstaansjare van Pretoria gedateer het. Die gebou is oorspronklik in 1856 as 'n ampswoning vir komdt.-genl. M. W. Pretorius gebou. Nadat hy teen die einde van 1856 as die eerste president van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek aangewys is en vanaf 1857 op Potchefstroom moes gaan woon het, het hy en sy gesin nooit sy nuwe woonhuis op Pretoria betrek nie. Aanvanklik is dit tydelik bewoon deur die winkelier, Henry Austin en sy gesin, die skoonseun en dogter van kant. J. H. M. Struben. Teen die einde van 1856 en vroeg in 1857 is een van die kamers deur kapt. Struben vir 'n skool gebruik, nadat hy en sy skool 'n gedeelte van „Prinshof”, die woonhuis van Joggem „Tweeduim” Prinsloo moes ontruim. Vanaf Mei 1857 tot Mei 1862 was die gebou as 'n Landdroesgebou en Goewermentsgebou, sowel as 'n Volksraadsaal, gebruik totdat ds. Begemann sy intrek in 1862 in die gebou geneem het.

In Mei 1862 is die Landdroeskantoor sowel as die Goewermentskantoor oorgeplaas na die langsaangeleë Goewermentskoolgebou, wat in 1859 gebou is vir meester H. Stiemens, Pretoria se eerste Goewermentsonderwyser. Tot in 1865 het die Goewermentskoolgebou die hele regeringsadministrasie gehuisves, toe dit in daardie jaar weer opnuut in gebruik geneem is vir Stiemens se Goewermentskool. Vanaf 1867 is die Landdroeskantoor weer na die een helfte van die Goewermentskool terugverplaas, nadat dit vir 'n tydlang in Albert Brodrick se vroeëre woonhuis aan die noordoostelike kant van Kerkplein gehuisves was. Die Landdroeskantoor het tot in 1874 in 'n gedeelte van die Goewermentskool gebly, toe dit oorgeplaas is na die nuwe landdroesgebou in die vroeëre winkelgebou van Austin, op die noord-westelike hoek van Kerkstraat en Kerkplein. Dit was dieselfde gebou wat oorspronklik in 1854 deur ouderling J. F. Schutte vir homself en sy gesin gebou is.

Uit bogenoemde mededelings blyk dit dat die Paleis van Justisie op 'n baie historiese terrein opererig is. „Palace”-straat, oorspronklik „Court Lane”, het in 1885 op die westelike gedeelte van die terrein van die Goewermentskool tot stand gekom en toe moes ook 'n gedeelte van die skoolgebou afgebreek word om 'n voldoende straatwydte te verkry.

— H. M. REX.

JACOBUS J. MEINTJES

FIRST REGISTRAR OF DEEDS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

ON reading the article "The Union Buildings on Meintjeskop" in the latest issue of "Pretoriana" (Nos. 39 & 40, Aug.-Dec. 1962) I notice that Mr. T. E. Andrews refers to Stephanus Meintjes of Arcadia Farm as "the first Registrar of Deeds".

I am taking the liberty of correcting him. The fact is that my father, J. J. Meintjes (Jacobus Johannes), founded the Deeds Office in 1865. He was a relative of S. J. Meintjes — a cousin probably — as my father was an only son. As a young man he hurt his knee in an accident, and owing to lack of medical aid in those days, he became a cripple and was therefore known as "Kreupel Koos". He always walked with the aid of a stick.

When President Pretorius asked him to start the Deeds Office, he wrote to a firm in Pietermaritzburg, probably Davis & Sons, and ordered a set of books in the name of the South African Republic. He received a reply that the firm regretted being unable to send books on account and in the name of the South African Republic, which was thought to be bankrupt, but if he would guarantee *personal payment*, they would send the books. This must have happened for my father went ahead and achieved his object. Unfortunately some of these documents, which were in our possession, got lost in the course of years.

My father died in 1888 at the age of 58 years.

Trusting you will accept my corrective criticism in the spirit in which it is written. Following is an excerpt from Sir John Kotze's "Biographical Memoirs and Reminiscences" published some years ago by Maskew Miller, Ltd., Cape Town, pp.409, 410 & 454, in which he refers to my father as the first Registrar of Deeds of the South African Republic and also to his standing and influence in our old Republic: —

"After the annexation of the Transvaal in April 1877, the great majority of Officials under the Republic, continued the Public Service in terms of the Annexation Proclamation.

"There were capable men among them, several deserving of mention.

"Mr. Jacobus J. Meintjes, an outstanding figure — was familiarly known as "Oom Koos". A shrewd well informed man of administrative

J. J. MEINTJES



ability — and possessed of a keen sense of humour — who came from Beaufort West in the early sixties.

“When in 1866 a Registry of Deeds and Titles to land was established under a law passed by the Volksraad, he became the first Registrar. He had a very difficult task to perform and he carried it out with signal success. This was indeed a remarkable achievement, for Mr. Meintjes had not had any training or experience in the duties he was called upon to undertake. He set to work in right good earnest, communicated with the Landdrosts of the various districts with whom — up till then — title deeds had been registered and took over from them their lists and books — but these were often unsatisfactory and incomplete

“This led Mr. Meintjes to correspond with each individual owner, and having thus obtained all the necessary documents he was eventually able to frame full and accurate lists of all original titles and subsequent transfer of land and of existing servitudes and other encumbrances thereon. He opened proper registers in book form and within a few years he had established the simplest and safest method of registration of rights and titles to, and of encumbrances on immovable property in any civilized Country.

“South Africa can justly claim to have given other and older Countries a lead in this respect. The annexation of the Transvaal had converted it into British Territory, and hence — from the British standpoint — the Republic, and with it, the Republican Executive and Volksraad were no longer “in esse”.

MRS. HILMA DE ZWAAN



“The Volksraad therefore could no longer function as such. Even if it could it would have no authority to will away the independence of the country without the consent of the Burghers. Under the Grondwet the Volksraad possessed no such power. To call the body together for the purpose stated, would be in conflict with the position created by the Annexation Proclamation.

“Sir Theophilus agreed that there seemed to be difficulties in the way and that it was best to “rest on one’s oars” — The subject then dropped.

“I have always thought the idea of calling the Volksraad together with the above idea, was originally suggested to the Administrator by Mr. Meintjes, the shrewd Registrar of Deeds.

“He was certainly the best informed man in Pretoria in regard to Boer character and opinion. He knew the members of the Boer Volksraad well, and was “persona grata” with them.

“Sir Theophilus Shepstone valued his advice, as Meintjes was a man of sense and discretion.

“Now it happened that a few days prior to my meeting with the Administrator I was on a visit to Mr. Meintjes’ house — for we had become friendly with each other — and in the course of conversation he introduced the question of calling the Volksraad together as he was convinced that a majority of that body would approve of the annexation, especially as Mr. Kruger was absent in England and such approval would be the best answer to the Protest. We had a long talk about it, during which I pointed out the difficulties referred to above. The suggestion of Mr. Meintjes about summoning the Volksraad, set me thinking and induced me once more to read “The Grondwet” or Constitution of the Republic as well as the Royal Commission to Shepstone and the Annexation Proclamation. When, therefore, the Administrator shortly after interrogated me, as to calling the Volksraad together, I was not much surprised but prepared to give a legal and Constitutional aspect of the question.”

MRS. HILMA DE ZWAAN.

PRETORIA IN DIE TAGTIGER JARE

HERINNERINGE VAN DS. A. J. BEGEMANN.

TYDENS navorsingswerk het ondergetekende in „De Volkstem” van 20-2-1917 op ’n aantal herinneringe van ds. Begemann afgekom. Die oud-leraar en eerste vaste predikant van die Ned. Herv. Gemeente van Pretoria is omstreeks Februarie 1917 deur ’n verslaggewer van genoemde koerant besoek en hy het o.m. oor Pretoria in die sestiger jare en daarna en ook oor die eerste Staatsbiblioteek allerlei wetenswaardighede meegedeel. Die eerste Staatsbiblioteek het begin in een van die kamers van die ou goewermentskoolgebou wat vir baie jare gestaan het op die terrein van die teenswoordige Paleis van Justisie.

Bibliotekaris Begemann — as sodanig aangestel nadat hy as predikant bedank het — was van oordeel dat een kamer onvoldoende was vir die huisvesting van die boekery en het spoedig planne beraam om sy biblioteek uit te brei. Wat daarna gebeur het, ontleen ons letterlik aan genoemde artikel.

„Op ’n zekere dag sprak ik President Kruger daarover, en weet u wat

hij antwoordde? Hij zeide: „Ik behelp mij met mij kamer en jij kan jou ook behelp met jou kamer!” ”

DIE TYDELIKE GOWERMENTSgebou IN PRETORIUSSTRAAT.

Die genoemde kamer van die Staatspresident was destyds, in die vroeë tagtiger jare, in die tydelike Goewermentsgebou in Pretoriusstraat, nadat dit vanaf 1881 tot 1884 eers in die Jellalabad Villa in Visagiestraat gevestig was. Die grasdakgebou in Pretoriusstraat, waarheen sommige van die regeringsdepartemente in 1884 oorgeplaas is, was oorspronklik die woonhuis van komdt.-genl. Piet Joubert, maar vanaf 1884 tot met die voltooiing van die nuwe Staatsgebou op Kerkplein, is dit aan die regering vir staatskantore verhuur. Later is Van Erkom se gebou, wat vandag nog daar staan, op dieselfde perseel opgerig.

„DE VOLKSTEM" AS WAARDEVOLLE BRON OOR GESKIEDENIS VAN PRETORIA.

In „De Volkstem” van om en by dieselfde datum, kom ’n reeks bydraes oor bg. en ander aspekte van ons stad se geskiedenis voor wat besonder belangrik is as ’n bron van ons kennis van die ver vervloë dae en is vermoedelik aan slegs weinig lesers van „Pretoriana” bekend.

DIE NEDERLANDSCHE BANK EN CREDIETVEREENIGING (1888).

Aan ons stad in wording in die tagtiger jare herinner ook ’n deel van die inhoud van die Jaarverslag, 1961-1962, van die „Nederlandse Bank van Suid-Afrika, Beperk”. Die bank, toentertyd bekend as die „Nederlandsche Bank en Credietvereniging” is op Van Riebeeckdag 1888 in Amsterdam opgerig. Die eerste kantoor in ons land, te wete dié een in Pretoria, is in Augustus van dieselfde jaar geopen. Dr. F. J. C. Cronje gee in bg. jaarverslag ’n kort skets van die bank se geskiedenis.

Die skrywer van hierdie mededelings spreek die hoop uit dat die huidige bank nog eendag ’n lywige geskiedkundige oorsig van sy werksaamhede in ons land sal uitgee.

—DR. JAN PLOEGER.

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Genootskap Oud-Pretoria

(Gestig: 22 Maart 1948)

Association Old Pretoria

(Founded: 22 March, 1948)

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

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*.

Ondervoorsitter — DR. T. S. VAN ROOYEN — *Vice-Chairman*.

Penningmeester — Mnr. /Mr. G. RISSIK — *Treasurer*.

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Mnr./Mr. F. J. WEPENER.

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Prof. Dr. P. J. VAN DER WALT.

Burgemeester / *Mayor*.

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