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HOLLANDSE EN AFRIKAANSE BOEKHANDEL



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en

Afrikaanse

Boeken.

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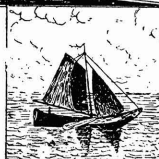
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Oorgeneem uit *Die Brandwag*, 10 Desember 1916. Soos destyds voorsien die firma vandag nog in die leesbehoefes van Pretoria.

HISTORIESE ADVERTENSIES

Elders in hierdie uitgawe verskyn 'n advertensie van die firma J. L. van Schaik wat uit **Die Brandwag** van 10 Desember 1916 oorgeneem is. Vir elkeen wat histories ingestel is — en wie is nie? — besit ou koerante en tydskrifte 'n besondere bekoring, veral ook die advertensies wat daarin voorkom. Dit is asof so 'n advertensie aan ons 'n direkte blik gee op die omstandighede en die tyd waarin dit verskyn het. Behalwe dat dit as voorbeeld dien van die heersende pryse vir sekere produkte en artikels (ook indirek van die waarde wat geld toe gehad het), vertolk dit iets van die gees van die tyd, van die behoeftes van die samelewing, van die mode, smaak, kultuur en so voort.

In die bewuste advertensie sien ons dat die firma J. L. van Schaik indertyd bestempel is as die **Hollandse en Afrikaanse Boekhandel**. Om hierdie tweeledigheid te illustreer verskyn daarop 'n ossewa in 'n Suid-Afrikaans landskap, 'n Hollandse windmeule en 'n seilboot. Die boeke wat adverteer word het vir ons ook besondere betekenis. Die Bybels en Psalm- en Gesangboeke is nog in Nederlands, want dit was toe nognie in Afrikaans vertaal nie. C. Louis Leipoldt was een van die Afrikaanse digters uit daardie tyd, maar die boek van hom wat hier aangekondig word, **Schoolgezondheid**, kom voort uit sy bedrywighede as skoolarts en is ook nog in die Hollandse taal. **Kaptein Hindon** van Gustav Preller, een van die twee Afrikaanse uitgawes wat aangekondig word, het intussen 'n blywende plek in ons Afrikaanse historiese literatuur gevind, terwyl elkeen wat bekend is met die kultuurgeskiedenis van die Afrikaner weet van watter betekenis **Die Eselskakebeen** van Dr. O'Kulis in die destydse stryd om die erkenning van Afrikaans was.

Hierdie laasgenoemde twee werke is van die vroegste Afrikaanse boeke wat die firma Van Schaik uitgegee het. Dit dateer uit die tyd toe die verskyning van 'n Afrikaanse boek nog 'n opspraakwekkende gebeurtenis was. Sedert dien het oor die jare 'n lang reeks Afrikaanse uitgawes by die firma verskyn. Op die wyse het die firma J. L. van Schaik 'n aandeel gehad aan die groei van die Afrikaanse letterkunde en die ontplooiing van die Afrikaanse kultuur. Daarom het die *historiese* advertensie wat ons hier opneem vir ons betekenis. Daarom het dit ook nog advertensiewaarde vir die firma self, al is die boeke wat daarin aangekondig word al lank al uit druk.

Ons hoop om ook nog ander firmas van Pretoria oor te haal om dergelike *historiese* advertensies uit hulle verlede te plaas. Dit geld nie net vir die *ou* firmas wat vandag nog bestaan nie, maar ook vir die wat miskien uit ander firmas voortgekom het en dus ook op 'n lang geskiedenis kan terugkyk. Trouens **Pretoriana** sal graag artikels oor die geskiedenis van firmas plaas indien die gewens ons ter beskikking gestel word.

VAN DIE REDAKSIE.

IN SEARCH OF OLD PRETORIA

Questions which I have been asked almost daily in the past few months are: "However do you find out all the things you put into your Old Pretoria articles?" and "What started you off on this Old Pretoria business?"

To answer the latter question first, I did not initially go in search of Old Pretoria — it came looking for me. This requires a little explanation. My great-grandfather was George Jesse Heys, general merchant and mail coach proprietor in the days of the old South African Republic, and builder, among other things, of Tudor Chambers on Church Square and Melrose House in Jacob Maré Street.

I was born in England and lived there until 1966, when my husband and I decided to move to Pretoria with our three children. As Melrose House had been untenanted since the death of Mr. Heys's son-in-law, Mr. Christie, Tudor Estates, the Heys family business which owned the house, arranged for us to live there. We had not been installed for more than a couple of weeks when I received a telephone call from a very polite gentleman who introduced himself as Mr. Robertson of the "Pretoria News". He asked if he and one or two other members of the Old Pretoria Society could come up to the house "and look through some of the fascinating books and papers connected with Old Pretoria that you have there." I had to refuse, for various reasons, but the call amused me at the time. Coming from a town which was a thriving settlement when the Romans marched in, and where a schoolfriend of one of my children lived in a house that was a thousand years old, the idea that anything in Pretoria could be described as old or that there could be scope for an Old Pretoria Society just seemed funny. However, on further thought I realised that when a town has only been in existence for just over a hundred years anything in it which has been there for seventy or eighty years is, relatively speaking, old.

Furthermore, I was interested in the suggestion that there were historical papers in the house and when I had a spare afternoon I started looking. In the event there proved to be very little. One interesting item came to light, however, amongst a pile of old family snapshot albums in the bottom of a cupboard. This was a battered old album of faded sepia photographs, the pages brown at the edges. On the flyleaf was inscribed in a beautiful copperplate hand, "Pretoria Besieged. In Photographs by H. F. Gros." The thirty or so pictures were fascinating — an empty street with grass sprouting, bearded amateur-looking soldiery (one of them marked "Oupa" with an arrow), a heap of bones and skulls on a road, tents and sandbagged parapets, women and children queuing for rations being handed out by a gentleman in an improbable grey top hat, a party of rustic-looking haymakers — but

nowhere a date. I asked everyone I knew, "When was Pretoria besieged? What war was that?" And to my astonishment nobody I asked knew, or had even heard of a siege! By the time I met someone who did know the answer I had already found it for myself, in a book inscribed "Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heys, with the best wishes of J. and A. Nourse, 1885." The book was Charles du Val's "With A Show Through Southern Africa."

From then on I was hooked, addicted to the pursuit of Kruger's Pretoria, spurred on by the discovery that most people in Pretoria seemed to know even less about the subject than I did.

As to the first question — how do I find it all out — I ask questions, endless questions, of anyone I can persuade to listen to them and who I think may know something. And like Kipling's Elephant's Child my curiosity is insatiable and I go on asking questions, even though many of the answers I am given prove to be wrong!

Having devoured and greatly enjoyed Du Val's book I read all the contemporary accounts of the Transvaal of the '70's, '80's and '90's that I could lay my hands on, buying copies whenever possible. I read in quick succession Harry Struben's "Recollections of Adventures," Carl Jeppe's "The Kaleidoscopic Transvaal," Sir John Kotze's "Memoirs and Reminiscences," Percy Fitzpatrick's "The Transvaal From Within," "A Woman's Part in a Revolution" by Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Lady Phillips's "Some South African Recollections," Sam Kemp's "Black Frontiers," Baines' "The Gold Fields of South East Africa," Luscombe Searelle's "Tales of the Transvaal," Mrs. Sarah Heckford's "A Lady Trader in the Transvaal" and several others. Many of the books contradicted each other. In the same way many people asked for information told me conflicting stories.

This way I soon developed a healthy cynicism: I now believe almost nothing of what I am told, a little of what I read and about half what I see. The first result of my researches among original sources was the certain knowledge that most of what I am told, and a great deal that has got into print, is simply part of the corpus of South African myth and legend with only the most tenuous connection with the facts. I now no longer believe a story until at least two, and preferably three, normally reliable sources agree on it.

For the detailed research necessary for writing the Landmarks of Old Pretoria series it is simply a matter of working methodically through the records and photographs available in such places as the Transvaal Archives at the Union Buildings and the Africana Museum. Valuable clues can be gleaned from the four volumes, published over ten years from 1879, of Jeppe's "Transvaal Book, Almanac and Directory" and I am grateful to Dr. Punt for putting me onto them. There is useful material, from my point of view, in the first edition of Brown's Guide to South Africa, published in 1893, and I was able to pick up an

immaculate copy very cheaply in a sale in Johannesburg. And a good friend loaned me a copy of Lochhead's Directory of Pretoria of 1913.

One needs a jig-saw mentality, of the kind that, presented with a single disconnected fact, immediately either fits it into place with other known connected facts, or files it neatly as "sky", "outside piece" or "grass" to be used when a bit more of the picture is filled in. And the picture is filled in all the time, in odd ways, missing bits turning up in unexpected places. Total strangers offer photographs or odd tit-bits of information — not always correct, of course, but often offering clues that lead to something useful. And serendipity, the happy knack of finding something you were not looking for, plays its part. For instance, while hunting in the Deeds Office records for information on a house in Andries Street, suddenly the answer to a question I first asked three years before and to which I never expected to find an answer, jumped up off the page at me. The question was "Where did George Heys and his family live between their arrival in Pretoria in 1879 and the completion of Melrose House in 1886?" The answer was, at the corner of Minnaar and Andries Streets, where George Heys bought erf 748 when the street was laid out in 1876. The further information that he sold it to James Calvert Poynton enabled me not only to find that the house was named "Natal Villa" (Mr. Heys was born in Durban) but to obtain photographs of it.

This was only a minor and relatively unimportant piece of the jigsaw, but other larger and more generally interesting pieces have turned up in the same sort of way. A lot of tantalising sections of the picture of Old Pretoria are still missing but I expect to have a deal of pleasure in the search for them.

Postscript: While typing out this article I was interrupted by the door bell. The piano tuner. Seated before the piano, spanner in hand, ready to begin, he turned round and said, "Tell me, Mrs. Allen, how do you find out all the things you put in your articles?" "Luck," I replied, "just luck, and a long memory."

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VIVIEN ALLEN.

RUGBYSRINGBOKKE NA WIE STRAATNAME IN DANVILLE, PRETORIA VERNOEM IS

(*Vervolg*)

ALBERTYN, Pieter Kuypers (bygenaamd „P.K.” of „Pierre”) is op 27 Mei 1897 op die plaas „Lamloch”, distrik Caledon, K.P., gebore.

Van die Botrivier-plaasskool gaan hy in 1908 na die Seunshoër, Stellen-

bosch, waar hy daarna aan die Victoriakollege tussen die jare 1916 en 1920 studeer. Aan die Guy's Hospital, Londen, studeer hy vanaf Oktober 1920 tot Februarie 1923 in tandheekkunde.

Vanaf Junie 1923 tot Februarie 1965 het hy as tandarts gepraktiseer op George, K.P., waar hy tans nog (1970) woonagtig is en in November 1969 deur skrywer deses persoonlik om inligting genader is.

Uit „P.K.” se huwelik op 6 Junie 1923 met ene mej. Anna Oosthuizen is daar twee kinders gebore, nl. Philippa en P.K.

In 1910 het sy rugbyloopbaan op Stellenbosch begin en tot 1931 geduur.

Hy het in 1924 die Springbokke as kaptein aangevoer teen R. Cove-Smith se Britse Toerspan alhier. Die eerste proefwedstryde om die Springbokspan teen genoemde Britse span te kies, is in Johannesburg sonder „P.K.” gehou. 'n Week voor die toets is die proewe in Durban voortgesit. Tot sy verbasing kry „P.K.” telefonies opdrag van Oubaas Mark om daaraan deel te neem. Die keurders het toe al reeds die name bekend gemaak van 17 spelers wat hulle vir die toets gereed moes hou — die spel in Durban was dus 'n soort oefenwedstryd vir die Springbokspan. „P.K.” se naam was nie op die lys nie. In Durban is hy aangesê om saam met die ander te gaan speel met die bevel: „But don't make a bloody fool of yourself.” Daardie aand word die Springbokspan bekend gemaak en Pierre is die kaptein!

Hy het toe al in George gepraktiseer.

„P.K.” was een van Oubaas Mark se driemanskap „world beaters” — Bob, Japie en Pierre. Hy was slegs 17 jaar toe Oubaas Mark hom teen Somers-Wes inspan en dit nadat hy daardie oggend vir die skool gespeel het. En hy hardloop daardie dag met sy verbysterende systap tweekeer by die vermaarde Gerard Morkel verby.

Pierre Albertyn (later Springbokkaptein) was lid van mnr. Paul Roos se onder-sewentienspan toe hy eendag nie sy Latynles na mnr. Roos se sin voorberei het nie. Oom Polla dreig toe om hom weg te laat uit die volgende Saterdag se span, waarop Pierre antwoord: „ek moet Saterdag vir Stellenbosch se eerste span speel.”

Albertyn word nog beskou as een van die grootste spelers wat ooit geleef het — as dit **moontlik** was om 'n ding te doen, het Pierre dit gedoen.

In 1919 toe hy vir Stellenbosch teen Villagers in 'n senior wedstryd op Nuweland vleuel gespeel het, „Pierre Albertyn ran through to score 6 tries in the first 15 minutes of the game — something probably unparalleled in a first-class rugby anywhere in the world.”¹⁾

Na die wedstryd teen die Weermagspan van Nieu-Seeland (1919) toe Pierre beseer is, is gemeen dat hy nooit weer sou speel nie Maar hy het die stryd teen sy knie deels gewen hoewel hy die linkervleuelposisie vir die senter moes verruil. Toe hy na Guys-hospitaal is, was hy hulle kaptein, en speel toe ook vir die Barbarians.

Die eenaardige van Pierre se loopbaan is dat hy nooit provinsiale rugby gespeel het voordat hy nie alreeds vir S.A. gespeel het nie.

- BRONNE: (1) PARKER, A. C. : **Giants of S.A. Rugby**
(2) CRAVEN, dr. D. : **Oubaas Mark**
(3) CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years**
(4) Persoonlike mededelings per brief.

ASHLEY, Sydney, het die rugbyspringbokkleure in 1903 gedra teen die Britte wat teen Suid-Afrika alhier kom speel het. Hy was eintlik 'n dubbele Springbok (rugby en krieket) en sy broer W. A. Ashley, het in 1888 vir Suid-Afrika krieket gespeel.

Sydney is op 23 Februarie 1878 te Kaapstad gebore en ontvang skoolonderrig aan die Diocesan-kollege.

Hy het as Doeanebeampte gewerk en later die Northern Timber Co. op Politsi begin.

Hy is in Januarie 1959 oorlede.

- BRONNE: (1) **Rugby in Suid-Afrika** uitgegee deur Johnston & Neville ten behoeve van Die S.A. Rugbyraad.
(2) **S.A. Who's Who**, 1908, bl. 11.

BARRY, Joe, is in 1880 op Swellendam gebore en in 1969 oorlede. Hy het aan die Diocesan-kollege geleer en was later 'n hotelbestuurder.

Hy het teen die Britte alhier in 1903 in al drie die toetswedstryde gespeel en die laaste toets op Nuweland (op Saterdag, 12 September) waarin hy een van die vleuels was, was sy sesde wedstryd teen die toerspan.

- BRON: CRAVEN, Danie: (i) **Springboks Down the Years**
(ii) Persoonlike mededeling.

BISSET, William Molteno, speel in 1891 in twee internasionale wedstryde teen die besoekende Britte, nl. die 1ste wedstryd op Donderdag, 30 Julie, op die krieketveld, Port Elizabeth en die 3de (en laaste) een op Saterdag, 5 September, op Nuweland.

In 1896 was hy die S.A. bestuurder van die tweede Britse span wat ons land besoek het. Op daardie toer het hy ook as skeidsregter opgetree, o.a. in die 2de internasionale wedstryd op 22 Augustus te Johannesburg. Sy twee broers, Murray en A. V. Bisset het vir S.A. krieket gespeel.

Hy is op 11 September 1867 te Kenilworth, Kaapstad, gebore; praktiseer later as prokureur en is ook president van die Regsvereniging van die „Kaap de Goede Hoop”.

Hy is in Februarie 1956 oorlede.

BOYES, H. C., speel vleuel in die heel eerste internasionale rugbywedstryd wat deur S.A. teen 'n Britse toerspan onder Kapteinskop van W. E. Maclagen hier te lande gespeel is — die wedstryd op Donderdag, 30 Julie 1891 te Port Elizabeth.

Volgens mondelinge mededeling van dr. Danie Craven, huidige voorsitter van die S.A. Rugbyraad, is Boyes te Kaapstad gebore en het later skoolonderrig aan die Diocesan-kollege aldaar ontvang.

- BRONNE: (1) CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years**
(2) **S.A. Who's Who**, 1908, bl. 33.

BRAINE, John Sydney, is in Kimberley in 1891 gebore, en het skoolonderrig aan die Kimberley Boys High School ontvang. Hy het vir Kimberley en Griekwaland-Wes voorspeler gespeel en in 1912 die S.A. rugbytoer onder kapteinskap van Billy Millar deur Brittanje meegemaak. Hy was toe slegs 21 jaar oud.

- BRONNE: (1) **Rugby in Suid-Afrika**
(op bl. 120 verskyn Braine op die 1912-toerspanfoto)
(2) CRAVEN, D. H. : **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964
(3) Brief van Kimberleyse Publisiteitsvereniging, ged. 25 Julie 1967

BURMEISTER, Arthur R., is in 1884 te Kaapstad gebore. Hy het vir Hamiltens en die W.P. rugby gespeel, en as heelagter die S.A. toer na Brittanje in 1906/7, onder kapteinskap van Paul Roos, meegemaak. Tydens die toer in die wedstryd teen Somerset, „we win by a handsome yet the smallest margin so far, but we lose our fullback, Burmeister, who is carried off in the first half with fractured ribs.”)

- BRONNE: (1) CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years**
(2) CRAVEN, D. H. : **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964.

CAROLIN, Harold William (“Paddy”), speel vir S.A. teen die besoekende Britte op 12 September 1903 in die 3de internasionale wedstryd op Nuweland. Hy is ook lid van die Paul Roos-toerspan na Brittanje in 1906/07 en tree op as onderkaptein.

Carolyn is op 10 April 1881 te Alicedale, K.P., gebore en het aan die Diocesan-kollege, Kaapstad skoolonderrig ontvang. Hy praktiseer later as prokureur en is in 1966 oorlede.

- BRONNE: (a) CRAVEN, Danie: (i) **Springboks Down the Years**
(ii) **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964
(iii) Persoonlike mededelings.
(b) **S.A. Who's Who**, 1908, bl. 65.

CLARKSON, Walter Arthur, is op 8 Julie 1896 te Durban gebore en ontvang sy opleiding aan die Pietermaritzburg-kollege.

In 1921 verteenwoordig hy S.A. as Natalse agterspeler in die springbokspan na Nieu-Seeland. Hy was toe in sy 25ste jaar. In 1924 is hy weer lid van die springbokspan teen die Britse toerspan alhier.

- BRONNE: (a) CRAVEN, D. H. : **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964
(b) **Byvoegsel, Die Huisgenoot**, 17.9.56 : „1921 se Springbokke.”

CLOETE, Henry Arthur, („Patats”) is in 1873 te Constantia, K.P. gebore en ontvang opleiding aan S.A.C.S. en die Teachers' Training College in die Kaap.

In 1896 in die 4de toets op Saterdag, 5 September op Nuweland, speel hy en nog twee ander W.P.'s (Van Broekhuizen en Paul de Waal) vir S.A. teen Johnny Hammond se besoekende toerspan.

Van die voorspelers wat daardie dag vir ons gespeel het, was hulle die enigste driestuks wat nie S.A. vantevore verteenwoordig het nie.

- BRON: CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years**.

CRONJE, Stephanus Nicolas, verteenwoordig Transvaal in die springboktoetspan teen Brittanje in 1912.

Hy is op 24 April 1886 te Klerksdorp gebore, en besoek die St. Andrews College, Grahamstad, en die Oxford University. Later praktiseer hy as prokureur.

BRON: Mededelings deur dr. Danie Craven.

COPE, Dave, speel teen die Britte in 1896. „ . . . at full-back, young Cope was barely sixteen when he represented W.P. — now he is in Transvaal, and it is as a player from that province that he made the S.A. side . . . ”¹⁾

In die tweede internasionale wedstryd (op Saterdag, 22 Augustus 1896, te Johannesburg) het S.A. vir die eerste keer in ons geskiedenis punte in 'n internasionale wedstryd aangeteken. T. A. Samuels het die eer gehad om albei drieë te druk.

Dave Cope wat een van die drieë vervyf het, is in 1898 by Mostertshoek naby Matjiesfontein verongeluk toe hy en A. M. (Boy) Tait na Kaapstad per trein onderweg was om by die Transvaalse Curriebekerspan aan te sluit. Hy was slegs 18 jaar oud (is in 1879 te Kaapstad gebore) toe hy sy W.P.-kleure 'n paar jaar vantevore gekry het.”²⁾

BRONNE: (1) CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years**
(2) CRAVEN, D. H. : **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964.

DANEEL, Hendrik Johannes, is op 4 Mei 1881 te Heidelberg, K.P., gebore. Matrikuleer aan die Riversdalse Hoërskool en bekwaam hom as landmeter aan die Victoria-kollege, Stellenbosch. As student is hy gekies vir die springbokspan wat in 1906 onder kapteinskap van Paul Roos deur Brittanje getoer het. Hy was toe pas 25 jaar oud en een van die jongste lede van die span.

As landmeter het hy in die distrikte van Bredasdorp, Swellendam en Montagu gepraktiseer. Op Swellendam het hy in die huwelik getree met 'n mooi Johanna Elizabeth Burger. Uit die huwelik is twee dogters gebore.

In 1922 is hy na Grey's Hospitaal in Londen waar hy hom as tandarts bekwaam. Eers het hy in Kaapstad gepraktiseer waar hy ook die Tuine-rugbyspan help stig het. In 1932 verhuis hy na Montagu alwaar hy as tandarts praktiseer tot sy dood toe op 7 Januarie 1947. Op Montagu het hy ook die plaaslike rugbyspan in die lewe help roep en as skeidsregter opgetree.

BRON: Skriftelike mededeling van ds. George Daneel, Pretoria, wat ook op sy dae rugbyspringbok was (in 1928 en 1931/32).

DELANEY, Edward, is nog 'n voorspeler van Kimberley en Griekwaland-Wes wat ons springbokkleure op die rugbytoer in 1912/13 teen Brittanje gedra het. Toe was hy pas 20 jaar oud.

Hy is in 1892 te Kimberley gebore waar hy aan die Christian Brothers College skoolonderrig ontvang het.

BRONNE: CRAVEN, D. H.: : (i) **Springbok-annale (Rugby)** 1889-1964
(ii) Mededelings.

DE VILLIERS, Henry Alexander, (bygenaamd „Boy” of „Boy Bekkies”) was die 23 jarige senter van W.P. wat onder Paul Roos in 1906-07 teen die Britte oorsee gespeel het. Hy was ’n neef van Japie en Willie Krige, het skoolonderrig aan die Paarl-gimnasium en universitêre opleiding aan die Victoria-kollege, Stellenbosch ontvang.

„The Stellenbosch three-quarter line, composed of Krige, Loubser, H. A. de Villiers and Anton Stegmann, became the talk of the S.A. rugby world and the scourge of their opponents.”²⁾

Na Van Rynefeld was hy breier van die rugbyspan van die Universiteit van Kaapstad. Later het Freddie en Richard Luyt wat hul rugbyloopbane onder Oubaas Mark op Stellenbosch begin het, vir die Ikeys (U.K.) gespeel, met „Boy Bekkies” (Japie Krige se eertydse sentermaat) as hul afrigter. Dat hy ’n goeie afrigter was, is nie te betwyfel nie. Hy het Oubaas Mark se metodes Ikeys toe geneem en sy eie bygevoeg, maar het dikwels met Oubaas Mark se kalwers geploeg. Hier het ons die geval van die twee Luyts (hulle was twee uit ses van Oubaas Mark se 1910-springbokke), hulle broer John wat in 1912 Springbok word, ens. Tog het dit Oubaas Mark glad nie gehinder dat Boy die eer gekry het nie. Die spelers het die hoogste sport bereik en dit was belangriker as persoonlike eer.

BRONNE: (1) PARKER, A. C. : **Giants of South African Rugby**
(2) CRAVEN, dr. D. : **Oubaas Mark**
(3) **S.A. Who's Who** 1908, bl. 263.

DORMEHL, Peter Joseph, is in 1873 te Kaapstad gebore, en ontvang onderrig aan die Wynberg-hoërskool en aan S.A.C.S. Hy was bosbou-beampte.

In 1896 het hy as W.P.-speler vir Suid-Afrika op die rugbyveld gespeel teen die Britse toerspan. Hy was ’n nuweling op die derde toets wat die Britte op 29 Augustus op Kimberley met 9-3 gewen het, en speel ook in die laaste toets op 5 September te Nuweland.

BRON: CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years.**

DUFF, Ben, wat die W.P.-span as kaptein aangevoer het teen die besoekende Britte in 1891, het ook vir Suid-Afrika in die allereerste internasionale wedstryd gespeel, nl. in Julie op die Crusadersveld, Port Elizabeth, asook op die ander twee toetswedstryde te Kimberley en op Nuweland, Kaapstad.

Ben Duff was ’n Kapenaar van geboorte en het aan S.A.C.S. onderrig ontvang.

BRONNE: (a) **Rugby in S.A.** Uitgegee deur Johnston & Neville ten behoeve van Die S.A. Rugbyraad.
(b) CRAVEN, Danie : **Springboks Down the Years.**

— G. J. VAN ECK.

DIE LOTGEVALLE VAN DIE STAATSMODELSKOOLO-GEBOU: 1948-1960

“**O**UR present building was then used first as a Primary School and then as a Junior High School. Now the wheel has turned full circle. It is again being used to house a Mixed High School . . .”, aldus waarn. Hoof R. Ogden in die *Clapham High School Magazine*, 1948 (p. 15) wanneer hy verwys na die hoërskool wat in die vroeë jare van ons eeu in die Staatsmodelskool-gebou gehuisves was.

In die tweede uitgawe van hierdie skoolblad (pp. 6-7) is o.m. vermeld dat mnr. William Beverley Clapham, wie se naam aan die skool verbind is, op 29 Maart 1949 in Pretoria oorlede is. Hy is in 1878 in Yorkshire gebore, het as 'n seun na Suid-Afrika gekom, sy onderwys op Johannesburg afgerond en na die Anglo-Boereoorlog in Pretoria kom woon waar hy 'n groot aantal jare as plaaslike bestuurder van die firma Hunt, Leuchars en Hepburn opgetree het en, soos reeds vermeld, 'n belangrike rol in onderwys-aangeleenthede gespeel het. Verder lees ons:

„The unstinted service that Mr. Clapham rendered to the cause of education in the Transvaal received its recognition last year when it was decided to name the new Pretoria High School after him. We all hope that the Clapham High School may become a fitting memorial to Mr. Clapham's lifetime of devoted voluntary work in the interests of the young people of our capital city”.

In dieselfde uitgawe (p. 11) word die volgende besonderhede oor die skoolwapen, -kleure en die leuse verstrekk:

„From the Clapham Arms we took the school colours and the fleurs-de-lys. The badge in its final form — a shield depicting two heralds' trumpets symbolic of proclaiming the future and surmounted by the school motto — was designed by Mrs. Cicely Krige, B.A. (Fine Arts). The motto, 'In Deo Nostra Fides' (In God our Faith), with a slight alteration is based on the motto in French of the Clapham Family.”

In 1948 het die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie besluit om R8 000 aan die opknapping van die C.H.S.-gebou te bestee. Die bestaande meubels is gedeeltelik vervang en reëlins is getref dat biblioteekboeke verskaf sou word. Op 4 Augustus 1948 is vermeld dat die voormalige prinsipaalskantoor as voorraadkamer gebruik is¹.

Op 21.12.1948 het die skoolraad, saam met inspekteur B. O. Meyer die aansoeke om die prinsipaalspos van die C.H.S. nagegaan. As eerste, tweede en derde keuse is onderskeidelik mnr. M. S. Geen, J. E. Davies

en G. L. Edwards aanbeveel. Met ingang van 18 Januarie 1949 is eersgenoemde deur die T.O.D. as hoof aangestel.

Op dié tydstip het die C.H.S. 219 leerlinge getel waarvan 165 in st. 6 en 54 in st. 7 en hoër, onderrig ontvang het. Die getal het gedurende die volgende kwartaal op 222 en tydens die derde kwartaal op 228 gestaan. Op dié tydstip was die personeel soos volg saamgestel: Mnr. M. S. Geen (hoof), mnr. W. H. M. Barnard (Lig. Opv.), mej. I. E. Gevers (VI C), mnr. R. G. Gibson (VIII), mnr. J. H. M. Heykamp (VI D), mej. R. M. (VI B), mnr. F. H. Salmon (VI F), mej. E. Smulders (VII), mej. A. van der Walt (VI A), mnr. W. A. Walker (VI E). Tydelik was werksaam: Mev. C. M. Krige (Kuns) en mnr. R. Ogden. Gedurende die vierde kwartaal was die aantal inskrywings 230 en die personeel soos gedurende die derde kwartaal.

Op 23 Mei 1949 het die skoolkomitee, bestaande uit eerw. R. B. Mitchell (voorsitter), mnre. C. M. Cox, G. M. Lancaster, W. J. Mouton, kol. L. du Toit en mnre. R. D. Gammell en H. M. Holloway tot stand gekom, terwyl reeds in Februarie en Maart voorbereidings getref is om 'n ouerkomitee in die lewe te roep. Aangewys is mnre. B. Collyer (voorsitter), W. Sewell, mev. B. Dickinson, kapt. C. Wilson, mev. R. Turnbull, mnr. A. J. Stilwell, mev. A. Rex en mnr. T. Goosen.

In die skoolblad van 1949 is verder vermeld dat mnr. Geen, afkomstig van Devonshire, sy B.A.- en M.A.-graad aan die Witwatersrandse Universiteit verwerf het en 12 jaar lank geskiedenis aan die *Potchefstroom High School for Boys* gedoseer het voordat hy as prinsipaal van die C.H.S. benoem is. Hy het bekend geword as die skrywer van „The Making of the Union of South Africa.” Mnr. Barnard, 'n bekende voetbalspeler, moes sy werksaamhede tussen die C.H.S. en die C.J.H. verdeel; mnr. W. A. Walker het sy onderwysloopbaan in Noord-Jerland begin en mnr. H. J. M. Heykamp was voorheen werksaam aan die *Boys' High* (Pretoria), terwyl mnr. J. E. Davies, M.B.E., M.A. as onderhoof aangestel is.

Die skoolhuise is genoem na die bekende Poolreisiger kapt. Scott en sy metgeselle lt. Bowers, kapt. Oates en dr. Wilson.

By geleentheid van die eerste prysuitdeling-plegtigheid, het die Administrateur, Sy Ed. dr. Wm. Nicol, die leerlinge toegesprek, terwyl mev. Nicol die pryse oorhandig het. Vermelding verdien ook die totstandkoming van die *Clapham Memorial Library* in 1949.

Kort voordat bogenoemde byeenkoms plaasgevind het, is Pretoria op 17 November deur 'n kwaai haelstorm getref. Twee gedeeltes van die dak, bokant die sentrale gang van die C.H.S., het afgewaai en 39 venster-ruite het in die slag gebly.

In 1945 was die aantal leerlinge 345, waarvan 16 in st. 9. Die akkommodasie-vraagstuk was oënskynlik opgelos, maar het in werklikheid, sowel ten opsigte van Afrikaans- as Engelsmedium-middelbare skole in Pretoria steeds moeiliker begin word.

Gedurende die tydperk 1945-1950 het die aantal Afrikaansmedium-middelbare skole van 7 tot 8 en die totale inskrywings van 3 242 tot 4 666, m.a.w. met 1 424 toegeneem. Die aantal Engelsmedium-middelbare skole het van 3 na 4 en die totale inskrywings van 1 766 na 1 981 opgeskuiwe. Die skoolterrein van die C.H.S. was te klein vir georganiseerde en ongeorganiseerde spele, en 'n sportterrein moes op ongeveer $2\frac{1}{2}$ km afstand van die skool gehuur word. Die C.J.H. kon nog 'n klein aantal leerlinge meer opneem, terwyl die twee ou Engelsmedium-hoërskole vol was. In dieselfde verslag waarin hierdie gegewens vermeld is, is onder algemeen onomwonde verklaar dat indien daar in Augustus 1950 1 200 inskrywings in Pretoria bykom, honderde leerlinge sou moes omdraai².

Intussen het die soektog na terreine vir toekomstige Engelsmedium-hoërskole, wat reeds 'n paar jaar aan die gang was, voortgeduur en is grond naby die Fonteine, op die Lynnwood-landgoed en Kilmerton in oënskou geneem, terwyl daar in Maart 1950 aan gedink is om die C.H.S. en die Hamilton-laerskool van geboue te laat ruil³.

Ook is die plan geopper om die C.J.H. en die C.H.S. in eersgenoemde se gebou en die van die voormalige Riverdale-skool te laat saamsmelt. Die leerlinge van laasgenoemde laerskool sou dan met dié van die Hamilton-laerskool saamsmelt.

Op 4.12.1950 het die sekretaris van die skoolraad aan die sekretaris van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement meegedeel dat die meerderheid van die skoolraad met bostaande gedagte akkoord gaan. Tewens is aanbeveel dat die Riverdale-laerskool sluit en die leerlinge oor ander skole versprei word en dat die kantore van die inspekteurs, skoolrade en opsieners vir spesiale vakke in die C.H.S. intrek.

Ook is daarop aangedring dat op die begroting vir 1951-1952 voorsiening vir 'n bykomstige, vierde Engelsmedium-hoërskoolgebou gemaak word⁴.

Vyf dae later het die sekretaris van die skoolraad aan die sekretaris van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement meegedeel dat hy opdrag ontvang het om aan te beveel dat die naam *Clapham High School* behoue bly vir die skool wat sal ontstaan as gevolg van amalgamasie van die C.H.S. en die C.J.H.⁵

Die *Clapham High School* het in Januarie 1951 in die geboue op die hoek van Boom- en Du Toitstraat begin met 886 leerlinge, t.w. 150 seuns en 180 dogters in st. 6, 125 seuns en 172 dogters in st. 7, 89 seuns en 109 dogters in st. 8, 20 seuns en 7 dogters in st. 9 en 8 seuns en 6 dogters in st. 10. Die vaste personeel het uit die volgende bestaan: Mnr. M. S. Geen (hoof), mnr. J. E. Davies (onderhoof), mej. E. Smulders, mnre. J. M. H. Heykamp, R. G. Gibson en W. A. Walker, mej. R. M. MacCuaig, mej. A. M. Esterhuysen, mnre. M. E. Jooste en F. H. Salmon, mej. I. E. Gevers, mev. I. M. Donnellan, mej. J. M. Kat, mnre. E. G. Fowler, R. A. Warner, W. J. Berg, N. M. Botha, F. W. L. Lombard en T. J. Pauw, mej. B. Burnham (tydelik uitgeruil na Engeland), mej. A. M. Potgieter, mnr. S. Strydom, mej. L. L. Roe, mnr. L. B. McQuillin (verlof), mej.

E. L. McGillivray (verlof), mej. E. B. Oakes (verlof), mnre. M. H. Blem (verlof), J. H. Gouws en A. M. de Ras. Tydelik werksaam was: Mev. M. C. Wiid, mev. M. van Bergen, mnr. A. E. Noble, mej. B. E. du Preez, mej. H. A. Gröbler, mev. S. Strydom, mnr. R. Ogden, mej. V. Hatton, mej. E. Ostrominski, mev. E. Fröhlich, mev. M. Maugham en mev. H. F. Chandler.

'n Interessante aspek ten opsigte van die terrein en geboue wat deur die C.H.S. ontruim is, is dat erwe 617 en 618 vir onderwys-doeleindes voorbehou was. Hierdie voorbehoud is kragtens Uitvoerende Komitee-besluit nr. 1625 van 22.6.1951 teruggetrek en daarna vir doeleindes van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie voorbehou.

Reeds voordat hierdie reëlings getref is het, op aanbeveling van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement, die Uitvoerende Komitee op 9.5.1951 (nr. 2655) besluit dat formele goedkeuring verleen word vir die oorpasing van die departementele biblioteek- en skoolbiblioteekdienste, asook die eksamenafdeling van die T.O.D. na die leegstaande skoolgebou. Tewens is 'n bedrag bewillig vir die omskepping van die gebou vir kantoordoel-eindes.

Nadat hierdie werksaamhede op of omstreeks 14.6.1951 voltooi was, is die gebou vermoedelik op 1.7.1951 deur die T.O.D. se biblioteekdiens in gebruik geneem.

Op 28.5.1955 het 'n nuwe fase in die geskiedenis van die historiese Staatsmodelskool-gebou aangebreek toe mnr. C. A. Cilliers, van die H.M.K., en dr. W. H. J. Punt die gebou en die terrein besoek het met die oog op moontlike proklamering daarvan tot historiese gedenkwaardigheid, nadat laasgenoemde in sy hoedanigheid as voorsitter van die *Genootskap Oud-Pretoria* 'n memorandum, soos opgestel deur die skrywer van hierdie bydrae, aan die H.M.K. voorgelê het.

In die loop van 1957 het die Transvaalse Uitvoerende Komitee aan die H.M.K. meegedeel dat die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie geen beswaar teen die verklaring van die gebou tot 'n historiese gedenkwaardigheid het nie, maar dat formeel goedkeuring ook van die Departement van Lande verkry moes word.

Kragtens proklamasie nr. 474, van 8.4.1960, is die Staatsmodelskool-gebou, geleë op erf 617, Pretoria, tot 'n historiese gedenkwaardigheid verklaar wat o.m. insluit dat die gebou in 'n waardige toestand gehou word en dat geen veranderinge sonder die goedkeuring van die H.M.K., tans bekend as die R.N.G., aan die gebou aangebring mag word nie.

Daar is, in die loop van hierdie artikel, dikwels verwys na die strewe om huisvesting vir die C.H.S. in 'n nuwe gebou te verkry.

Op 2.4.1951 het die sekretaris van die skoolraad by die T.O.D. aanbeveel dat 'n terrein van ongeveer 20 morg op die plaas Koedoespoort, noord van die rant agter Colbyn en suid van die Oosmoot-Silverton-spoorlyn en behorende aan die Metodistekerk van Suid-Afrika ten behoeve van die

volgende Engelsmedium-hoërskool aangeskaf word⁶.

Die Direkteur van Onderwys het op 1.5.1952 goedgekeur dat die toekomstige skool op Queenswood as die *Clapham High School* bekend sal staan en die huidige gebou is aan die begin van die eerste kwartaal 1955 betrek, nadat dit op 22.12.1954 voltooi was.

Op dieselfde dag waarop die nuwe C.H.S. in Queenswood se geskiedenis begin het, op 16 Januarie 1955, het sy ou tuiste, aan die onderent van Du Toitstraat, sy geskiedenis as die *Hillview High School* begin.

— JAN PLOEGER.

Aantekeninge:

- ¹ Skoolraad-lêer 2/265, waarin Skoolraadsekr.-Kontroleur van provinsiale voorrade, 4.8.1948.
- ² Skoolraad-notule, band 16.3.1950 - 16.11.1950. Hierdie gegewens is op grond van die inskrywings van Januarie 1950 opgestel en deur die skoolraad se sekretaris aan die voorsitter voorgelê. Die totale aantal skole het, tydens die onderhawige periode, van 50 - 62 en die totale aantal inskrywings van 21 439 tot 28 248 gestyg.
- ³ Skoolraad-notule, 16.3.1950.
- ⁴ Skoolraad-lêer 1/265, deel 2.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Ibid, lêer E.S. 3/1116/2, deel 1.

EXCERPTS FROM A TAPE-RECORDED TALK ON OLD PRETORIA

By Mr. Charles J. Beanes, age 93 years

Charles John Beanes, one of the Old Pretoria Society's first members, was born in the Parish of Paddington, in the County of Middlesex. He landed in Cape Town as a member of the British Military Post Office Corps on the 24th February, 1900 and found himself in Pretoria in March, 1901.

MILITARY CAMPS: A large military camp was sited east of Hill Street where Hatfield is today, it was to this camp that the columns came to refit once a fortnight or monthly. The cavalry regiments seemed to have been in camps in the area which we today know as Proclamation Hill; I did not see much of the camps around Pretoria, because I was in the Post Office Corps and travelled between Pietersburg and Waterval-Onder.

The name of the Pietersburg railway was not known by the name of Z.A.S.M. It ran from Pretoria West Station which was the name given after the British arrived here about 1903-04. Before that it was called "Pietersburg Road Station". The whole area of Pretoria West at that time became known by this name, whereas, it was previously called

Burger Right Erven. There is an English Primary School still recalling this name.

I did duty in Potchefstroom and whilst in Klerksdorp General De la Rey was active there and I saw General Methuen coming in on an ox wagon after being wounded and allowed by the General to be cared for in a British military hospital.

Kirkness Street was the boundary of the Sunnyside commonage and, Clydesdale with the ground to the east was vacant right over to where Hatfield, Hillcrest and Brooklyn is today. The military took possession and established Nos. 2 and 7 hospitals there. On the hill where Boys' High School is, they had a rest camp. Military buttons and oddments were dug up last year by Mr. Digby, a history teacher. The Imperial Yeomanry hospital was in Church Street on the corner of Beckett Street stretching up to where East Avenue is today. The hospital consisted of four marquees and I had the luck to be in one of the front ones; there was no smog in those good old days and it was clear enough to see Cape Town, if I had a telescope. I should add that there were only about twenty houses east of Hamilton Street.

The Welsh National hospital was at the Palace of Justice. I cannot remember any hospital being situated near the Old Volks Hospital in Potgieter Street near the Prisons Department.

The British built a station called "Sunnyside", the first halt on the Silverton branch. This station was for the ambulance trains that travelled from all fronts with the sick and wounded and served the hospitals and the recuperation centre at Boys' High, it was so called because the halt was situated on the Sunnyside Commonage — another railway name no longer found.

Rissik Station today is in Hatfield, on the piece of "Uitval" ground which is today called Hillcrest.

Mr. James Brooks, who sold Brooklyn, was a land surveyor. Rissik, too, was a land surveyor, he sold Hillcrest established on the part known as "Uitval". Someone else laid out Hatfield. At that time there were no registered streets; you could not go from Hatfield to Hillcrest or Brooklyn without going right back to Roper Street, Things changed when the municipality bought out properties in Hillcrest and made a road which is today known as Duncan Street which incorporated the old James Street which was named after the owner, James Brooks.

Herold Street was formerly "Blockhouse" Street, because of a British blockhouse built there. It is a small street and the blockhouse was so sited that it protected the lower lying areas. Its present name honours a Supreme Court Judge, who later took over the reigns of the Land Bank and, who very lately was presented with a gold watch by a local bank for being one of its oldest supporters.

Tindall Street was named after a lawyer, as was Lunnon Street. The old company used to be called Lunnon and Nixon; a road there was



MR. C. J. BEANS BEING INTERVIEWED BY MR. T. E. ANDREWS

Photo: The Pretoria News

also named Nixon. The firm later became Tindall and Mortimer and, when the latter died in the flu epidemic, Lunnon and Tindall joined forces and that firm still exists, under the son of Tindall.

Duxbury Road was named after an advocate. Brooklyn, Brook House and Brook Street recalls its founder James Brooks, the surveyor who helped survey the railway line to Lourenco Marques in the early days. He first lived near Berea Park in a home he called Brooklyn, in a street which was also named after him. This Brook's Street later became Rhodes Avenue.

Marais Street could be named after Rupert (or Charlie) Marais; Rupert Street is definitely named after him. Roper Street, or a portion of it was first called Albert Street, which was changed to avoid confusion with the same name in Waterkloof.

Meintjeskop Concentration Camp is a misnomer; this name was never thought of and it was also not called the National Scouts Camp; these names came into being after the war had ended. It was not sited on the Church Street side of the kop but on the Mootside at Rietondale. I travelled up Church Street many times and can definitely say that there was no camp on the Arcadia side of the hill.

A barrier was thrown across the road at Hill Street where the army camps were. The farmers could not go into Pretoria. Their produce was handed over to agents who later returned with the money of the sold goods.

The north side of Meinjeskop housed the veterinary hospital; this was a large camp and extended to where Villieria today stands.

An amusing incident of the war period that I can recall is that the British made a lot of use of "Dummy" soldiers in guarding blockhouses and bridges. There was one of these on "duty" on the Hartbees spruit before going through the poort to Silverton. A year or two after the war, there was a great outcry that someone had found a corpse of a Highlander in that area . . . the authorities naturally investigated and found . . . the remains of a British dummy.

The 50th anniversary brochure of the Union Buildings has a photograph of a "dam" or a pond or a stretch of water just below the kop. Of this Mr. Beanes says, "before the Union Buildings was erected, practically every house in Pretoria had a foundation of dressed stone which was quarried from this site below the southern summit of the hill, this is a sure way of dating many houses of our good city. The stone was conveyed down Vermeulen Street across Hamilton Street.

The Union Buildings, so to speak lies in this hollow of the quarry and today, most probably holds the archives of the Union and forms part of the amphitheatre.

The fenced in offices and ground of the Botany Department below the kop was the house of Eddie (E.P.A.) Meintjes, son of the man

who left his name to the hill, a fine man and one of our early town councillors who lived there for many years.

He sold the area including the hill for about £10,000 and then later bought back the small homestead portion from the Ziervogel Estate for the same amount. The Ziervogel Estate sold divisions to Johnston, Beckett and Crawford. Eddie Meintjes' house after Union, became the home of General Hertzog.

As regards the Botanical Gardens there, it must be stated that it owes its foundation to three men. The foresight of General Smuts and two others, one of whom was called Frith who, had a nursery in Proes Street and a shop on Market Square; I think some of his family is still in Pretoria. Frith's business went bankrupt. The General knew what a good man he was at his trade, he gave him a railway truck and authorized him and his partner to travel throughout the country and bring back any flora pertaining to the Union for replanting on this estate.

Frith was not a university man but he was a jolly good seedsman, and these qualities were recognised by General Smuts. The South African exhibition at Wembley, England, around 1923, was laid out by Frith and was proclaimed as the finest ever by world authorities. One wonders why a street in the area around Meintjeskop was not named after him.

Referring to street names in Colbyn, Mr. Beanes continues: The township was named after Colby in the Isle of Man where Mr. Kneen, the promotor was born. Douglas Street (which is named after the capital of the Isle) was also the name of one of his sons. Mr. Kneen did not name a street after himself because he thought it would cause a lot of trouble with the Post Office people who wouldn't know how to spell it properly, which shows he was a very sensible man. A small portion of the property was sold to Mr. Harris, a lawyer, whose name is recalled in one of the street names of that portion.

Hatfield, like Colbyn, was laid out by the Wesleyan (Methodist) Society. Lawley Street recalls Sir Arthur Lawley, Lieut.-Governor of the Transvaal. Burnett Street is named after Amos Burnet, principal of the native missions in the Transvaal, but they put two "t's" in his name, whereas he spelt it with one, but it was so registered and the mistake lives with us today still. When Colbyn was established, the promotors gave a street the name of Amos recalling his Christian name.

Richard Street is thought to recall Sir Richard Solomon, Attorney-General under Lawley, and one-time Acting-Governor General and former High Commissioner in London after Union. I am not sure why Prospect Street was so called, but it may have associations with "Prospect House" that once occupied the site of the present Population Register Buildings on the corner of Van der Walt and Schoeman Streets, used during the

Boer War as a sickbay for British officers housed in the Staatsmodel School. Whether these two names had any connection with the Methodist organisation I do not know.

It is of interest to note that the sale of liquor is prohibited and so inscribed in all deeds relating to Hatfield, Colbyn, Queenswood and Kilner Park townships laid out on old Methodist (Wesleyan) property.

Farenden Street in Arcadia is not spelt the same as the name in London, and its origin is not known.

Bourke Street, Sunnyside, was originally called Buiten Street, which caused confusion with another of this name in the town, so it assumed the name of Bourke which was its continuation in Muckelneuk, further south. A peculiar thing about Trevenna is that all the streets in this Welsh named suburb are Afrikaans. Kotzé Street was first called Klein Scheiding. Meintjes Street I would say was named after Eddie (E.P.A.) Meintjes. There were two streets of this name at one time, the other was the continuation of Arcadia's Wessels Street across Park Street. I caused it to be changed. Hill Street, Muckleneuk, became Hugh Street thus named by the Municipality in 1905. Who Hugh was, I do not know.

Trevenna is a Celtic name; the prefix "tre" means "a village" and the suffix a name or part of a personal name, thus we get "the village of Venna".

Jeppie and Mears Streets today join each other, but, in earlier times a house bearing a Welsh name stood on the Sunnyside part of the property and came right across Jeppie Street. Part of the ground was purchased to allow a throughway as it is known today.

Padnoller Avenue recalls an estate of the same name in that area, the owner and the origin of the name is unknown to me.

I lived in Van der Byl Avenue for some years and at that time the property was owned by Mr. van der Bijl, who lived at Constantia Villa in Esselen Street, his estate recalled his birthplace in the Cape, I think. It later received the name of a London Square when purchased by a man in the plumbing business, but it has since been pulled down. Van der Bijl's son, as we all know, joined Escom at General Smuts' request and was later concerned with Iscor. Vanderbijlpark is named after him.

The building adjoining the C.N.A. in Church Street, bearing the date of 1877 on the gable, was originally owned by Henwood, Son and Souter, who owned the site where the present Central Street is sited; they erected this building just before Union; the date on the gable records the fact that the company was founded in Lydenburg at that date, and in reality, should not have been placed on this building. It is very misleading and should be erased. Central Street was only laid

out about thirty years ago. The Pretorius Street end was an open garage, a small place for petrol.

In the same street where the old City Hall stands was originally the office of the Pretoria Waterworks, situated well back from the street. It was bought by the Municipality when the City Hall came into existence in 1904.

The water company had an unusual method of metering; you paid for the number of taps on the property; of course, as one got most of their water from the furrows for gardens, many people only had one tap.

The building on the south east corner of Pretorius and Van der Walt Streets is the oldest building in that street. It was erected before the Boer War and its outside appearance has never been changed. It was a produce dealer, one of the many required to supply graze for the cattle and horses in Pretoria at that time.

A lot has been written and said about the Gundelfinger building and, also for some time being referred to as Metro Cycle House or Buildings. I want to record that this building was never owned or known by the name Gundelfinger. Mr. Sammy Marks erected this building and it was owned by his estate until last year when the Municipality bought it to form part of the intended new square.

Gundelfinger and Metro do not deserve the honour of having this building named after them. It was always called Sammy Marks' Building. Marks let one of the seven shops to Gundelfinger, a wholesaler, who changed his name to Gundel in 1914-18 because of the anti-German feeling at the time when many of our German citizens had their business premises damaged. After his change of name and the end of the war I lost trace of the family and do not know if they are still in Pretoria.

This building was erected in 1903 and up to thirty years ago only three shops were let. The upper section could not be used until Marks had the building redesigned; when the first floor of the building was erected it could only be reached through the individual shops as the walls separating each establishment was too thick, and went right up to roof level. It was this firewall that saved the building from complete destruction when a fire broke out in one of the shops a few months ago.

The oldest building in central Pretoria today is the small shop adjoining the eastern side of Sammy Marks' building which housed the famous ammunitions firm of Kynochs.

Another old one-storey building in Church Street is today used by Buirsky's, between Hamilton's old "Durban House" and the Square, which used to be the Metropole Hotel kept by a German, who lies buried in the old cemetery. It is said that when the Boer War broke out he was commandeered to serve, but he went to President Kruger, whom he knew well, and explained that he could not go and fight because his two

sons had joined the British forces; he was given permission to stay and carry on his business. The Metropole was a public house as well, and was the finest food establishment in Pretoria.

Where Barclays Bank building stands on the Square today, there was a building called Alexandria, which was first known as Mortgage Building, owned by Cape financiers headed by the Charlie Marais group. Alexandria Building came down in the late '30's or early '40's.

Somerset House in Vermeulen Street was owned by Charles Maggs, who also owned the Somerset Estate near Potgietersrust. He had vast interests in the tin mines of the north-western Transvaal and in Portland Cement.

T. W. Beckett had other businesses in Pretoria besides the well-known shop on the corner of Van der Walt and Church Streets. One was the Ready Money Outfitting Company on the south-east corner of Church and Andries Streets where Cuthberts now stands, and another was the Continental Bottle Store. His store selling furniture was in Market (Paul Kruger) Street between Pretorius and Schoeman Streets.

Izak Haarhoff, dealing in agricultural implements, had his shop opposite Beckett's where the present C.N.A. is sited today.

The power station, a small one, was in Schoeman Street and occupied the ground later used as tram sheds. It closed down in 1923 when the new station was occupied in Pretoria West.

General Smuts lived on the north-east corner of Bourke and Walker Streets, occupying the whole small block until 1908 when he moved to Doornkloof. His house was demolished to make way for a garage.

Lisdogan Estate (being demolished) to the east of Pretoria had its entrance in Church Street. This property was owned by Andrew Johnston who came from Lisdogan in Northern Ireland. The Homestead stood on the northern section towards the hill which was cut off from the lower garden section when the Government built the road from the Union Buildings to Brynterion. The lower cutoff portion was sold to the Munro's and Joe Giovanetti, who laid it out under Johnston's name of Lisdogan.

Craiglea, "the farm" in Church Street East, was owned by Hugh Crawford, a Scotsman, manager of the Standard Bank in Kimberley, who became financial adviser to Mr. Sammy Marks.

Hill Street, Arcadia, was originally called Hillbrow Street.

Transcribed by T. E. ANDREWS.

Postscript: Since the above article was written, information has come to hand that the Gundelfinger who changed his name, was not the family associated with Marks' Building. Mr. Gundelfinger's family is resident in Johannesburg.

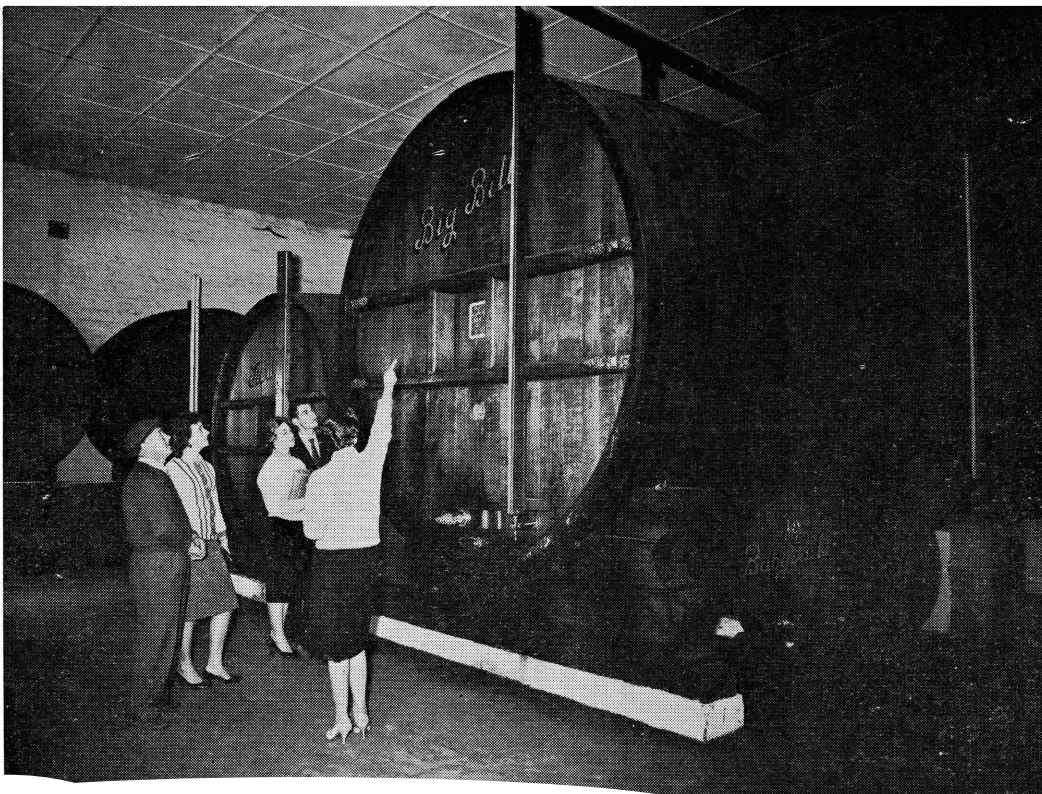


Foto: Terence McNally. Met komplimente van die K.W.V. verskaf.

(„Billy”) Mill

... wyneuiers van die K.W.V., Suider-Paarl, is
 'n vat van 2,000 gelling „Mrs. Bill” na sy eggenote heet.

Die Redakteur,
Pretoriana.

Na aanleiding van my artikel **Rugbyspringbokke na wie Straatname in Danville vernoem is**, in Pretoriana No. 62, April 1970, net die volgende:

- (1) By die foto op bladsy 12 moes die volgende onderskrif ingevoeg gewees het: „Springbokkaptein Billy Millar met die Springbokkop, by V. Coates, kaptein van Somerset wat die Springbokke se eerste teenstanders was op hul Britse toer in 1913-14.”

Verder dien dit vermelding dat Millar se span die eerste Springbokspan was wat die springbokkop op 'n Britse toer saam-geneem het vir oorhandiging aan die eerste span wat die Suid-Afrikaners verslaan. Op dié toer na Brittanje moes die Springbokke die kop die eerste afstaan aan Newport wat hulle op Donderdag, 24 Oktober 1913 op Newport hul eerste neerlaag van die toer met 9—3 besorg het.

- (2) Op bladsy 13 van bogenoemde artikel word melding gemaak van die vat “Big Bill” wat na Billy Millar vernoem is en die vat wat “Mrs. Bill” heet. Tydens my onlangse besoek aan die wynkelders van die K.W.V. te Suider-Paarl, het ek vir “Big Bill” en “Mrs. Bill” gaan „kuier” en van die Reklame-afdeling van die K.W.V. later die foto gekry waarop die genoemde vate (asook “Baby Bill”) verskyn. Die foto stuur ek hiermee aan u vir publikasie in **Pretoriana**. Terloops kan ek meld dat ek tydens my besoek aan die geselskap wat die gids deur die wynkelders geneem het, vertel het dat Pretoria ook Billy Millar vereer het deur 'n straatnaam na hom te vernoem as synde van die rugbyspringbokke uit die ou garde wat deur Pretoria vereer is. Lesers van **Pretoriana** kan gerus wanneer hulle in die Kaap kom 'n besoek bring aan die K.W.V. wat besoekers baie goed ontvang en ook sommer vir “Big Bill”, “Mrs. Bill” en “Baby Bill” in die kelder gaan dagsê!

- (3) Oor Bennie Osler (bl. 17 en 18) verskyn daar in A. C. Parker se jongste boek getiteld **The Springboks 1891-1970**, 'n hele hoofstuk: “The Bennie Osler Era”, waarvan die laaste paragraaf soos volg lui:

“Bennie Osler’s funeral in Cape Town in April, 1962 — he died at the age of 60 — was attended by many leading rugby officials and players. A number of Malay supporters of Villagers and Hamiltons, who used to cheer him at Newlands, came to pay their last respects to one of the greatest of all of South African rugby footballers.”

G. J. VAN ECK.

The Editor,
Pretoriana.

Dear Sir,

I was interested in the enquiry about Salvokop. This name was given to the railway township situated below its summit. From all appearances I think that the name was given this century when the military took over that ground for manoeuvres.

It is from this hill that the 25 pounder salutes welcomes the heads of state.

This hill in Republican days was the one I think called "Timeball Hill," so called because of the "ball" system used to inform the inhabitants of what mail had arrived.

In Jas. Grey's book "Payable Gold" we read:

"In 1880 J. A. de Vogel, the Postmaster General at Pretoria, announced that, in order to show the arrival and delivery of the different mails, signals would be hoisted from the peak on the telegraph signal staff. Some were:

Ball — Kimberley mail has arrived.

Ball, with drum underneath — Kimberley mail is in and has brought an English mail.

Cone — Natal mail is in.

Cone, with drum underneath — Natal mail is in and has brought English newspapers.

When any of these mails were ready for delivery, a flag was to be hoisted underneath the signals."

Hoping this may be of interest to your readers.

Yours sincerely,

T. E. ANDREWS.