

designed the third floor and Kirkness completed the building in 1899. The furniture of the Raadsaal was made from walnut in England. On 24 June 1983, two rooms in the Raadsaal were converted into a Kruger period ZAR Museum. Some remembrance to J.J. Kirkness should be incorporated in this museum.

3. The Old Arts Block and Old Science Block of the University of Pretoria were completed by Kirkness in 1911, after which the UP faculties, then housed in the Old Staatsgimnasium in Bosman Street, were able to move to the present campus.
4. The Wierda Bridge over the Hennops River: Kirkness's tender of R15 182,20 was accepted in 1891. The bridge was named after Sytse Wierda, Head of the Public Works Department of the ZAR.
5. The Lion Bridge over the Apies River was designed by Sytse Wierda and Kirkness's tender for building it was R13 131. The bridge was opened by President Kruger on 11 June 1894. The four bronze lions were cast by MacFarlane Sun Foundry in Glasgow.
6. The Paul Kruger Hospital, Rustenburg, Kirkness roofing tiles were used.
7. The Old Main Building of the Veterinarian Research Institute, Onderstepoort, was built by Kirkness and opened in October 1908.
8. The State Artillery and Stables Complex, Houses 1-15 and stabling complex, for which the tender by the Executive of the ZAR was accepted on 2 May, 1897, yet another Kirkness product.

The following is a list of other buildings of J.J. Kirkness, some of which have already been demolished. An appeal is being made to save those still standing by declaring them National Monuments.

1. The National Bank and probably the Old Mint on the north-western corner of Church Square.
2. Inverclyde House on the corner of Andries and Skinner Streets (already demolished).
3. The Old Mint and neighbouring buildings in Visagie Street, Pretoria, (partially demolished and rebuilt).
4. The first Land Bank building in Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria.
5. School House, Pretoria High School for Boys.
6. The Normal College main building, Rissik Street, Pretoria.

This is a further reason why J.J. Kirkness's name should be connected with the College's Sports Fields in Groenkloof.

7. The Sammy Marks Building in Church Street, opposite the State Theatre and Strydom Square was designed in 1903 by W.J. de Zwaan and built by J.J. Kirkness, who was on friendly terms with Sammy Marks. We hope that the efforts to get this handsome building declared a National Monument and to have it effectively used will be successful. The Kynoch Building next to it is thought to be one of the oldest buildings in Pretoria.
8. Part of the Mental Hospital, Pretoria West.
9. The former Union Hotel, Church Street East, Pretoria.

10. White House, Muckleneuk, Pretoria, which was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.
11. The church of the Afrikaans congregation in Barberton was built by Kirkness.
12. He built the Vicarage and Parsonage in Bethlehem, OFS, and also the bridge over the Liebenbergsvlei in that region.
13. He built the church for the Afrikaans congregation at Heilbron.

Sir Herbert Baker used Kirkness bricks, vases and floor tiles for the Union Building in Pretoria and numerous houses in Pretoria were built by Kirkness and show the beautiful ornamental bricks from his Pretoria kilns.

J.J. Kirkness also played a giant's part in the development of the economic, cultural and religious life of the Pretoria of his time. What follows is a summary.

1. The Federated Employers Mutual Assurance Company was founded by Kirkness and others. The first policy was issued to him on 22 April 1937 as an acknowledgement of what he had done on.
2. He played a leading part in the preservation of Church Square. With the then mayor, Johannes van Boeschoten, he ensured in 1911 that the trams would not go across the Square but around the Square.
3. J.J. Kirkness was the fourth mayor of Pretoria.
4. He supported the Governor-General's Fund in the First World War with all his might and the King awarded him the OBE in recognition of his efforts.
5. He was for many years chairman of the Pretoria branch of the Prisoners' Aid Society.
6. With Charles Maggs he donated the Amchewitz paintings, which are to be seen in the foyer of the City Hall, to the City Council of Pretoria.
7. He was President of the National Master Builders' Federation.
8. He donated the bricks for the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Schoeman Street, Pretoria. One of the elders' pews is named after him and the restoration of the stained glass windows, completed in 1981, was undertaken in remembrance of J.J. Kirkness and his wife Mary Ann. The declaration of this building a national monument is a matter of priority and the best thing that could be done to preserve the building for posterity.
9. One of the lion cages in the Pretoria Zoo was named in memory of Kirkness because of his financial support in its construction.
10. He donated the furniture in one of the rooms of the Royal Colonial Institute in London and contributed generously towards the construction of London House where the social club of Commonwealth students who have studied in England is situated.
11. One of the greens of the Caledonian Bowling Club is named after him; he was an active bowler there.
12. He was a founder-member of the Pretoria Caledonian Society.
13. He was an active member of the Pretoria Club.



The brick factory of John J. Kirkness in Groenkloof, Pretoria, about the year 1940 – the factory is viewed from the north; the two hills south of the factory are to the left Klapperkop and to the right Schanskop.

Photo: Martin Gibbs

14. In his will he made generous provision for the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Orphanage, the Pretoria Benevolent Society, the Princess Christian Home and the Pretoria General Hospital.

In the *Pretoria News* of 1 May 1981 it was reported that a portion of Zandfontein in Booyens would be divided into 30 industrial sites with a park, to be called "Kirkney" in memory of Kirkness. It is hoped that suitable recognition will be given to J.J. Kirkness by the erection of a monument in the park with a bronze plaque.

The *Pretoria News* of 15 June 1939 gave a full page to the arrangements at the funeral of J.J. Kirkness, with a summary in small print of all the expressions of sympathy sent by persons and institutions and a list of those who donated wreaths. It would be worthwhile for the *Pretoria News* to reproduce this page on a suitable memorial occasion.

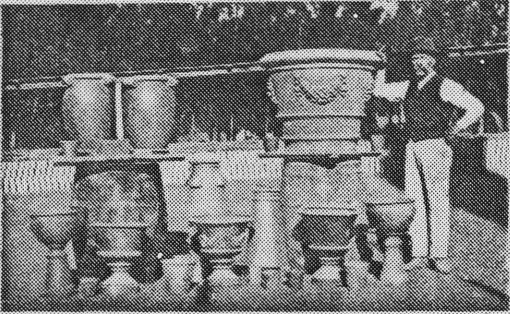
John Johnston Kirkness and his wife Mary Ann Baikie are buried in the Presbyterian Acre in the Rebecca Street Cemetery in Pretoria West.

Bibliography

1. Estate 2076/39, Transvaal Archives, John Johnston Kirkness.
2. Copy Proofs of business letters, library of J.N. Kirkness, 330 Victoria Road, Waterkloof, Pretoria. Business diary 1882-86, Contract Book 1886-88, Scripts Books, note books, formulæ, measurement data.
3. *Pretoria News*, Thursday 15 June, 1939, report of the funeral of John Johnston Kirkness.
4. "Bricks and Brickfield", *The Star*, 30 May 1923, an article on bricks, tiles and pottery and the Groenkloof Factory, written to advertise the Pretoria Show of 30 May 1923, with photographs.
5. *Pretoria News*, 9 July 1980: Kirkness Brickfields filled in for sports fields for the Teacher Training College, Pretoria.
6. J.J. Oberholzer: *Die Historiese Monumente in Suid-Afrika*, pp. 207, 302, 305, 307, published by the Rembrandt van Ryn Foundation for Culture and the National Monuments Committee. 1 SBNO-620-00192-5.
7. *Pretoria News*, 6 Aug. 1950: "Lion Bridge to be a National Monument."
8. Letter from National Monuments Commission, 1983-11-23, to J.N. Kirkness, reference 3/1/3/Pre/13.
9. Onderstepoort Veterinarian Research Institute, Main Building, letter to J.N. Kirkness 3/1/3/Won/7 of 1983-10-07 from the National Monuments Commission, Transvaal Archives, Depot Volume PWS 1761, file no. 18/5410.
10. *Pretoria News*, 21 July 1981 and 27 July 1981, referring to the 50 cent stamp and 6 cent stamp of the SA Fourth Definitive Series, issued 10-6-1982, with pictures of the Raadsaal and Parliament Building, Bloemfontein. The Pretoria Raadsaal is depicted on the 4 cent stamp.
11. *Pretoria News*, 6 October 1983, 75th anniversary celebrations of the Onderstepoort Research Institute.
12. *Die Beeld*, 7 July 1980: "The lions of Lion Bridge." Reference is made to *De Volksstem* of 13 June 1894. The Bridge was built by Kirkness for

JOHN J. KIRKNESS,
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Advertisement of John J. Kirkness in the *Lochhead's Guide, Handbook and Directory of Pretoria*, 1913. Published by Transvaal Reliable Agency, Pretoria 1913, p.198.

Postscript by J.N. Kirkness

1. The Lion Bridge in Pretoria. The successful tenderer for the bridge got into financial difficulties even before completing the foundations and J.J. Kirkness was called in to finish the construction of the bridge.
2. Something similar happened in the case of the RAADSAAL of Bloemfontein when the contractor was unable to finish the work and J.J. Kirkness was called in to complete the work. The above correction is, and will be, recorded in the *Historical monuments of South Africa*. (The editor confirms this correction and refers to J.J. Oberholster, *Die historiese monumente van Suid-Afrika*, uitgegee deur Kultuurstigting Rembrandt van Rijn, 1972, p. 207 regse kolom).
3. J.J. Kirkness did not build the Kruger Hospital in Rustenburg. He only gave a donation of the roofing tiles.

- R26 000 in 1894. The *Pretoria News*, 16 July 1981, contains another article about the Bridge.
13. *The Star*, 2 January 1952 and *Pretoria News* of 30 December 1981: articles about the Lion Bridge.
 14. *Pretoria News*, 10 February 1981: "Treasure House Ignored", about the Old Raadsaal, Pretoria. The walnut furniture was made in England.
 15. Letter from National Monument Commission, 4/E/Pta/6, Box 4637, Cape Town, 10/T/Pta/3 of 6 August 1980, about the arrival of Kirkness in Pretoria, 1887.
 16. Arthur Barlow, *Almost in Confidence*, a reference to Kirkness in connection with the building of the fourth Raadsaal, Bloemfontein.
 17. *Pretoria News*, 20 April 1981, about the death of T.G. Kirkness, son and partner of J.J. Kirkness. He was born at Bethlehem, 19-3-1886, and died at the age of 95.
 18. *The Star*, 17 May 1980, about Sammy Marks and the Kynoch Buildings, also in *Pretoria News*, 2 July 1980.
 19. *Pretoria News*, 10 January 1981 and 5 June 1981: Preservation of the Sammy Marks Building, built by Kirkness in the Dutch Renaissance Style.
 20. Church Square Tramline Dispute 1910, in *Pretoria News*, 9 November 1979.
 21. Roy MacNab, *South Africa House, London*.
 22. *Pretoria News*, 1 May 1981: "A portion of Zandfontein in Booyens divided into 30 industrial stands and a park, called Kirkney Township."

For further information consult the indices of the following books for references to J.J. Kirkness:

23. Charles Christie, *Memoir of Charles Murray*.
24. Vivian Allen, *Kruger's Pretoria*.
25. Lola Dunstan, *Young Pretoria*.
26. Fitzpatrick, *Dummy and Grest*.
27. Doreen Greig, *Herbert Baker in South Africa*.
28. Picton Seymow, *Victorian Buildings in South Africa*.
29. Doreen Greig, *A Guide to Architecture*.
30. *A Banking Centenary, Barclays Bank, DCO 1836-1936*.
31. Hall and Power, *Pretoria 1910*.
32. Partridge, *Thus the Bowl should run*.
33. Eric Rosenthal, *A Short Biography*.
34. Pretoria Club, *Old Ivory and Roses*.
35. *Pretoriana, Journal of the Old Pretoria Society*, Vol 1, No 1, p.4; Vol 1, no. 2, p.11; Vol 3, no 2, p.2; 1962, no 38, April, p.28; 1977, no 76, Index to Volumes.

OU KAREEBOOM HERINNER AAN TRANSVAALSE BURGEROORLOG

Mnr. G.R. Mulder van Schoemansville verwys in sy hierna volgende aantekening na die kareeboom aan die noordekant van Silkaatsnek, waar van 9 tot 15 Januarie 1864 vrede gesluit en die burgeroorlog in Transvaal in 1863-64 beëindig is. Die boom is een van die skaars herinneringe aan die verwarde en beskamende tydperk in Transvaal van die Zandriviervredes – waarin Brittanje die onafhanklikheid van die republiek in Transvaal erken het – tot die vrede by die ou kareeboom. Dit was 'n tyd van broedertwis en burgeroorlog waarin die Oorvaalse republiek tydelik in vier dwergstate – Potchefstroom, Zoutpansberg, Lydenburg en Kliprivier (Utrecht) uiteengeval het.

Die oorsake was:

1. ernstige meningsverskil tussen die Volksraad en die staatshoof (president) oor die afbakening van hul bevoegdhede, m.a.w. botsing tussen demokrasie en outokrasie
2. ernstige meningsverskil oor aansluiting al dan nie, van die Transvalers by die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk in die Kaapkolonie, omdat die predikante van dié Kerk in 1836-40 almal teen die Groot Trek gekant was
3. partikularisme van die vier genoemde deelstate waarvan die leiers nie onder 'n sentrale regering in Pretoria wou buig nie.

Die broedertwiste het geduur tot die Britse anneksasie in 1877. Die aanleiding tot die burgeroorlog in 1863-64 was die posisie van president Marthinus Wessel Pretorius, 'n anomalie. Hy wou staatshoof van die Oranje-Vrystaat en Transvaal tegelyk wees en beide republieke verenig. Hy is as president van die Vrystaat gekies en die Volksraad van Transvaal het hom daarom 'n halfjaar verlof toegestaan, maar hom daarna beveel om te bedank vir een van sy twee ampte as president. Hy het toe bedank as president van Transvaal en die Volksraad het W.C. Janse van Rensburg as nuwe president gekies. Maar Pretorius se aanhangers in Potchefstroom wou hom as president handhaaf, het gerebelleer en 'n Volksleër onder Johannes Willem (Jan) Viljoen, grootgrondbesitter en grootwildjagter, op die been gebring. Die Volksleër het na Pretoria opgeruk en president van Rensburg het na Rustenburg gevlug. Viljoen het na hierdie dorp opgetrek, maar 'n Staatsleër onder kommandant-generaal Paul Kruger het hom tegemoet getrek. By die Krokodilrivier by Silkaatsnek het die leërs gebots en geskermtusel. Die Volksleër het 6 dooies en 14 gewondes, die Staatsleër 3 dooies en 6 of 8 gewondes verloor. Die getalle lyk klein, maar ons moet bedink dat daar in Suid-Afrika altyd min mense was en dat die botsings daarom nie minder talryk en hewig was nie. Dit is die slag van Krokodilrivier op 5 Januarie 1864 genoem.

M.W. Pretorius het reeds in April 1863 as president van die Vrystaat sy bedanking aangekondig en op 6 Januarie by die Volksleër aangekom. Hy het vredesonderhandeling voorgestel. Dit het van 9 tot 15 Januarie 1864 by die kareeboom plaasgevind. Die vredesgees het oorwin. Daar is besluit om 'n presidentsverkiesing te hou. Op 10 Mei 1864 is M.W. Pretorius met die vereiste

meerderheid van stemme weer as president gekies.

Min mense gee in ons tyd aandag aan die droewige broedertwis in die ou-Transvaal, maar onder hulle was die groot Afrikanerskrywer N.P. van Wyk Louw. Hy het die burgeroorlog gedramatiseer in sy hoorspel "Kruger breek die pad oop". Die historikus wat dié episode onlangs uitvoerig beskryf het, is Dr. O.J.O. Ferreira in "Stormvoël van die Noorde, Stephanus Schoeman in Transvaal" (Makro-Boeke, Pretoria 1978, p.307-308). Hy vermeld die ou kareeboom op p.308 en voeg in 'n verwysing 255 op p.322 by:

"J.J. van Tonder, 'Verhale en foto's van veertig boommonumente in Suid-Afrika', p.75 - Die boom is vandag nog te sien op die plaas Uitkoms van mnr. H.J. Briel ongeveer 9 km vanaf Brits. B.K. de Beer, 'Agter die Magalies', pp. 243-248, 509-510 en 521-525, gee 'n baie breedvoerige verduideliking waarom hy meen dat hierdie kareeboom nie die Vredesboom of 'Sweerboom' is nie maar wel 'n 'Wagboom'. Omdat die betrokke gedeelte talle onjuisthede bevat, daar geen bronverwysings voorkom nie en die posisie van die boom in elk geval geen direkte verband met (Stephanus) Schoeman het nie, word hiermee volstaan".

Ook ek volstaan met hierdie inleiding en gee die woord aan Mnr. G.R. Mulder.

C. de Jong

DIE GESKIEDKUNDIGE OU KAREEBOOM

Baie van ons mense weet van die besondere Kareeboom langs die teerpad van Silkaatsnek na Brits. Maar weet u presies waar die boom staan? En het u al die boom met sy gedenksteen gaan besigtig? En weet u wat het onder die boom op 5 Januarie 1864 gebeur? Ja, so is daar in die Brits distrik vele gedenkstene, monumente en geskiedkundige besienswaardighede waarlangs ons gedurig verby beweeg sonder om hulle op te merk of te besigtig. Hierdie dinge is mos reeds deur ons voorgeslagte opgerig as aandenkings vir ons en ons kinders.

Byna al die gedenktekens vertel vir ons iets van die worstelstryd en swaarkryjare van die Suid-Afrikaanse volk. Hulle behoort ons gedurig aan te spoor op die Pad van Suid-Afrika. As u weer moeg word, of wil tou-op-gooi, of nie weet wat met u kuiergaste of kinders te doen nie, gaan dan na die gedenktekens - staan daar 'n oomblik stil, skep weer moed en vertel hulle die geskiedenis. Ons voorouers se worstelstryd en opofferinge mag ons nie vergeet nie. Dit moet ons juis inspireer om voort te beweeg.

Die ou oorspronklike kareeboom het reeds al gesterf maar van sy takke het rondom sy stam afgesak grondtoe, weer wortel geskied en jong bome gevorm, sodat daar vandag vyf jonger kareebome staan. Die ou droë stam, byna 2 meter in omvang, staan vandag nog trots regop met sy kinders rondom hom.

Naby die boom is 'n betonsteentjie met 'n plaat daarop waarop die volgende bewoording voorkom:

“Nadat die Burgerstryd in Transvaal met die Krokodilrivierslag in hierdie omgewing op 5 Januarie 1864 beëindig is, het die voormanne van die “Staatsleger” en die “Volksleger” van 9 tot 15 Januarie 1864 onder hierdie boom samesprekings gevoer wat tot die herstel van vrede en eensgesindheid gelei het”.

President Kruger het in die hoedanigheid van Kommandant Generaal 'n belangrike bydrae gelewer om die vrede te herstel.

Hierdie monumentjie is opgerig deur die Lenteskool van Brits en onthul op 5 Julie 1961.

Hoe lyk dit, gaan u die monument en boom besoek en sy geskiedenis nales? Doen dit gerus terwille van u nageslag.

G.R. Mulder, Schoemansville, 1979

THE OLD CEMETERY IN PRETORIA (3)

by T.A. Andrews

The following biographical notes on persons buried in the Old Cemetery in Church Street West, are borrowed from the booklet *Pioneer sketches*, written and issued by Mr. T.E. Andrews. The editor thanks him for his permission to reprint from his sketches in *Pretoriana*.

ELOFF F.C.

Frederik Christoffel Eloff's background is vague. He married Elsie Francina, President Kruger's daughter, and settled on the north eastern portion of the farm Daspoort purchased from Marais (Les Marais) in 1896 and called it Eloff Estate which in turn gave us the name of Eloffsdal established in 1918, and Capital Park, so called because it was established in park-like surroundings amongst bluegum plantations, north of what also became known as Eloff's Cutting at the Zoo.

Francina gave her name to a street there and Eloff Street was named after Frikkie.

F.C. Eloff Jnr. became Paul Kruger's private secretary and accompanied him to Europe in exile. Another member of the family, Sarel, played an important part in the Second Anglo-Boer War. His name is remembered for leading an attack and capturing a section of the Mafeking defences, which he was forced to surrender, and for his unsuccessful attempt to escape from a prisoner-of-war camp on St. Helena in February, 1901. Sarel left his name to a township and railway station, “Eloff” on the East Rand, where he settled and married.

S.J.P. Eloff (Fanie), the well known sculptor, named after his grandfather, executed the ‘Discus Thrower’ at the Eastern Sportsground and his parents’ tombstone.

FORSSMAN

The Forssman brothers from Sweden left their mark also in the history of the Transvaal. Oscar, the youngest brother, an engineer, came to Natal in 1844 when 22 years old. He transferred his interest to the Transvaal and by 1852 was a prominent merchant importing gunpowder and stationery material for the government.

He encouraged some of his countrymen to come to the Transvaal and they settled along the Vaal River ever since known as Scandinavian Drift. Those settlers served their adopted country well as farmers and soldiers who died almost to a man against the British Blackwatch Regiment at the Battle of Magersfontein in December 1899.

Oscar, the Portuguese Consular Representative, became wealthy and owned many farms in the Transvaal. During the Siege of Potchefstroom (1880/81) he took refuge in the open British Fort. He later settled in the Zeerust district, but spent his last years in Pretoria.

Magnus, his elder brother, came out with a party of settlers in 1864. A qualified surveyor, he was commissioned in 1865 to survey Potchefstroom and became Surveyor-General of the Republic in 1866. Under his guidance, the scattered farms were surveyed and registered. He was connected with the Eastern Border question and was honoured for his services by being made Chevalier of the Portuguese Order of Jesus Christ¹.

FOURIE J.J.

Joseph Johannes (Jopie) was born on the farm Wildebeesthoek north of Pretoria and died a martyr of the 1914 Rebellion.

His grandfather was one of the original settlers in the Pretoria district.

A military man from his youth, it was he who carried the message to the Jameson Raiders, demanding their surrender. During the Second Anglo-Boer War he served on General Joubert's staff and after the occupation of Pretoria he continued to campaign and was wounded through both hips and captured when they attacked a fortified British position at Pienaars River on the 4th October, 1901.

Jopie married Susan Engelmohr in 1903 and went farming until he took up an appointment as cattle inspector in 1912. In 1914 whilst still an officer of the Union Defence Force he joined the Rebellion forces without resigning his commission and was again wounded in a fight at Rondefontein on the 23rd November, 1914.

Fourie's detachment was attacked and overcome by a government force under command of his uncle, Col. N.J. Pretorius, at Nooitgedacht on the 16th December, 1914. Fourie and his brother were charged with treason, found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence of his brother Lt. Johannes Fourie was commuted to five years imprisonment. A petition for clemency for Jopie was turned down and he died facing a firing squad at dawn on Sunday morning, 20th December, 1914.

In death he was not allowed to find rest. After the execution, he was buried in the prison cemetery, two days later he was reburied under a ficti-