

AMPTELIKE AANBIEDING VAN DIE JUBILEÛMBOEK "NZASM 100"

In Desember 1988 het die gedenkboek "NZASM 100" verskyn. Die aanleiding was die herdenking in Transvaal van die stigting van die Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij, destyds afgekort as ZASM, maar korrek NZASM genoem. Die onderneming is op 21 Junie 1887 te Amsterdam in Nederland opgerig.

Die boek "NZASM 100" is die derde gedenkboek oor die maatskappy. Die eerste het verskyn in 1895 en was getitel "Gedenkboek uitgegeven ter gelegenheid der feestelijke opening van den Delagoabaaispoorweg". Die tweede gedenkboek het verskyn in 1910 kort na die likwidasië van die maatskappy in 1908 en die titel was "In memoriam NZASM". Dit was 'n terugblik. Albei boeke is gepubliseer deur die NZASM wat 'n oop oog vir sy gunstige openbare beeld gehad het. Die volledige titel van die onlangs verskene boek lui "NZASM 100, The buildings, steam engines and structures of the Netherlands South African Railway Company", Pretoria 1988. Die drie skrywers is Dr. G.M. van der Waal, hoofredakteur, van die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing (RGN), R.C. de Jong van die Museumdiens van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, en Dr. D.H. Heydenrych, eweneens van die RGN. Die boek is gepubliseer deur die uitgewer Chris van Rensburg te Pretoria in opdrag van die RGN en is gesubsidieer deur die RGN, die Suid-Afrikaanse Vervoerdienste en die Zuid-Afrikaansche Stichting Moederland (ZASM) te Amsterdam wat in 1908 na die likwidasië van die NZASM gestig is.

Op 21 Maart 1989 het Dr. Johan Garbers, president van die RGN, 'n eksemplaar van die boek aangebied aan Dr. Anton Moolman, hoofbestuurder van die S.A. Vervoerdienste. Ander aanwesiges in die RGN-gebou te Pretoria was Dr. Bart Grové, vorige hoofbestuurder van die S.A. Vervoerdienste, lede van die RGN-Raad, onder wie Dr. Bok Marais, mnr. W. Simonsz, Ambassaderaad, as verteenwoordiger van die Nederlandse ambassadeur, en die uitgewer, mnr. Chris van Rensburg en andere.

Die drie skrywers het elk 'n kort toespraak gehou. Dr. Van der Waal het in Afrikaans gepraat oor die belang van die boek "NZASM 100" vir die bewaring van die verlede, met name van spoorwegargitektuur en rollende materieel. Hy het die drie bogenoemde instellings bedank vir hul subsidies, en die skrywers en uitgewer vir hul bydraes.

Robert de Jong het in Nederlands, die taal van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) en die NZASM, die betekenis van die NZASM vir die ZAR uiteengesit. Dr. Heydenrych het in Engels gepraat oor die aktuele betekenis van die boek. Honderd jaar gelede het in Transvaal 'n private spoorwegmaatskappy, die NZASM, langs staatspoorweë in die Kaapkolonie, die Oranje-Vrystaat en Natal verskyn. In die huidige tydperk van privatisering, onder meer van die spoorweë, lyk hierdie toestand teruggekeerd.

In sy dankwoord het Dr. Moolman melding gemaak van die voorname vir die S.A. Vervoerdienste om stoomlokomotiewe in bedryf te hou vir bewaring en toerisme en om 'n spoorlyn in die oorspronk-

like toestand terug te bring as 'n museumlyn, volledig met ou stasies, uniforms, apparatuur, rollende materieel ensomeer.

Die uitgewer Chris van Rensburg het gesê dat teen die verwagting in die reklame vir "NZASM 100" 'n groot sukses was. Hy het 'n paar finansiële syfers betreffende hierdie prestigeboek genoem.

Ek merk hierby op dat die opmaak en uitleg van die Gedenkboek van 1895 in ruime mate as voorbeeld vir "NZASM 100" gedien het. Die leser vind in "NZASM 100" talle versierings in die Jugendstil of "art nouveau" van omstreeks 1900, onder meer van die hand van die bekende Nederlandse argitek H.P. Berlage, terug.

Hieronder volg die teks van Robert C. de Jong se toespraak in Nederlands wat ek in Afrikaans vertaal het.

Die betekenis van die NZASM vir die Nederlands-Suid-Afrikaanse betrekings.

Op 21 Julie 1897 het direkteur G.A.A. Middelberg van die NZASM in 'n brief uit Pretoria na sy mededirekteur R.W.J.C. van der Wall Bake in Amsterdam gestuur, die volgende min of meer profetiese woorde geskryf:

"Wat hier aan Hollandse elemente is, sal sy gewig in die skaal behou vir die vorming van die nuwe nasie. In die gunstigste geval sal ons 'n sterk Hollandse element behou, ookal sou die (Nederlandse) taal by onderwys, regspraak en regering na 'n laere plek gedring word."

Die gedagte is belangrik genoeg om daarby 'n oomblik stil te staan. Dit is 'n gedagte wat uitgespreek is toe die betrekings tussen Nederland en Suid-Afrika - hoofsaaklik Transvaal - 'n hoë vlug geneem het. Soos bekend is, dateer die betrekking reeds uit die jare van die vestiging deur die Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie (VOC) in Kaapstad. Nadat die Kaapkolonie in 1814 vir altyd in Britse hande oorgegaan het, neem die Nederlandse belangstelling vir Suid-Afrika vinnig af. Slegs 'n klein groepie Nederlanders het belangstelling vir die ontwikkeling van die Afrikanervolk bly toon, in die besonder vir die Voortrekkers en die Boerebevolking in die Oranje-Vrystaat en Transvaal. Want hierdie volk is immers beskou as afstammeling van Nederlandse koloniste in die Kaapkolonie en dit was dus in sekere mate verwant met die Nederlandse volk.

Die Transvalers se onafhanklikheidsoorlog 1880/81 het die stoot gegee tot 'n groot golf van belangstelling in "die stamverwante volk" in Suid-Afrika (lees: Transvaal). Paul Kruger se besoek aan Nederland in 1884 het riglyne gegee vir die wyse waarop die vlag van geesdrif in konkretere bane gelei kon word. Kruger was 'n versierende leier en het ingesien dat die ontwikkeling van sy land alleen met hulp van deskundige buitelanders - liefes Nederlanders - kon plaasvind. Die Transvaalse landsbestuur moes opgebou word om goed en doeltreffend te funksioneer. Daarom het hy tientalle Nederlanders gewerf en as staatsamptenare aangestel. Die onderwys moes ingrypend verbeter word en dus het hy 'n paar

honderd Nederlandse onderwysers ingevoer. En natuurlik moes daar 'n spoorweg kom om die land vir buitelandse handel en kapi-taalinvestering te ontsluit. Daarom is die NZASM tot stand ge-bring. Dit was Nederland se grootste enkele bydrae aan die Transvaalse landseksonomie. Dit was 'n groot bedryf met in 1899 ongeveer 6000 man blank en gekleurde personeel, onder wie 1777 Nederlanders. Dit was veral 'n politieke maatskappy, 'n be-langrike faktor in die ekonomiese, nasionale en Hollanderbeleid. Die NZASM moes dien om Transvaal vir die Nederlandse handel en industrie oop te hou, om die ZAR se leiers op Nederland en Ne-derlanders gerig te hou, onder meer om leweransiers van spoor-wegmaterieel vir die Nederlandse industrie te verseker. Hierin het die NZASM sy doel ten dele bereik.

Die NZASM was 'n NEDERLANDSE maatskappy met ten dele Neder-landse werknemers. Hy het veel bygedra tot versterking van die Nederlandse element in Transvaal en onregstreeks ook tot die aanknoop van bande tussen Nederlanders en Suid-Afrikaners, onder wie die swartes. Die spoorlyne van die NZASM het die landelike Transvaal met sy agrariese bevolking in 'n kort tyd verander in 'n vinnig opkomende mynbou en nywerheidsland. Daarby het ook die aard van die bevolking verander.

Die Anglo-Boere-oorlog van 1899 tot 1902 het die einde van die NZASM in 1900 gebring, maar nie die einde van die betrek-kings tussen Nederland en Transvaal en later Suid-Afrika nie. Die NZASM het bygedra tot bestendiging van dié betrekings. Toe die NZASM nie meer toegelaat is om sy werk in Suid-Afrika te verrig nie, is in sekere sin die kern van dié betrekings aange-tas. Maar by die likwidasië van die maatskappy in 1908 het 'n aansienlike kapitaal van die voormalige Delgingsfonds van die NZASM oorgebly. Hierdie kapitaal is oorgebly aan 'n nuwe ver-eniging wat in Februarie 1909 te Amsterdam opgerig is. Die doel daarvan was en is die bevordering van die betrekings, onder meer die kulturele, tussen Nederland en Suid-Afrika. Die vereniging is die Zuid-Afrikaansche Stichting Moederland genoem en het in sy naam die inisiale van die NZASM behou. Hy sit eintlik 'n deel van die NZASM se werk voort. Hy het met 'n be-langrike finansiële bydrae gehelp om die uitgawe van die ge-denkbok "NZASM 100" moontlik te maak.

Die NZASM-gedenkboek van 1895 eindig met die woorde: "De nationale spoorweg was een zegen voor land en volk". Ons mag byvoeg dat dit ook 'n seën vir die Nederlands-Suid-Afrikaanse betrekings was.

My wens is dat hierdie boek nie slegs 'n historiese dokument sal wees nie, maar ook hernude Nederlandse belangstelling vir Suid-Afrika sal aanwakker!

C. de Jong

NUWE STADSWAPEN

Onder hierdie opskrif publiseer "Toria", Personeelkoerant van die Stadsraad van Pretoria, in volume 7 no. 6 van Julie 1989 'n aankondiging van die hersiening van die tot nou toe gebruikte, maar inkorrekte stadswapen van Pretoria. Hieronder volg die weergawe van die aankondiging en 'n artikel deur mnr. John Bodel oor die ontstaan van die tot nou toe gebruikte stadswapen.

"Pretoria se Stadswapen was toe al die jare heraldies verkeerd. Sō het die Raad vir Heraldiek gereken toe hulle aangebied het om 'n nuwe Wapen (hierdie keer korrek) vir Pretoria te ontwerp.

Die nuwe wapen is onlangs deur die Stadsraad goedgekeur. Dit moet egter nog by die Raad vir Heraldiek geregistreer word voordat dit in gebruik geneem kan word. Registrasie sal oor 'n paar maande afgehandel wees en Afdelings sal dan in kennis gestel word.

Die implikasies wat die wysiging van die Stadswapen meebring, is nogal verreikend as 'n mens aan die omvang van die gebruik daarvan dink. Om kostes so ver moontlik te beperk, sal die gebruik van die nuwe Stadswapen oor jare ingefaseer word. Briefhoofde sal byvoorbeeld eers opgebruik moet word voordat nuwes met die nuwe Wapen gedruk word. Dieselfde geld bv. Raadsvoertuie met die Wapen op deure."

Stadswapen.

"'n Paar mense mag dalk vra hoekom dit dan nodig is dat Pretoria se Stadswapen ná al die jare verander.

Soos by alle ander kunsvorme die geval is, verander heraldiese kunsstyle ook met die tyd, soos duidelik blyk uit die feit dat drie verskillende weergawes van die Republiek se Wapen op verskillende tye in amptelike gebruik geneem is.

Die Stadsraad beskik tans oor drie wapenbriewe t.o.v. sy Wapen. Die eerste is op 7 Februarie 1907 deur die College of Arms in Londen uitgereik. Hierop was 'n helm (soos ook in die nuwe wapen) met 'n kasteel bo-op, maar sonder die bokke.

Die tweede wapenbrief, wat slegs vier dae later deur die College uitgereik is, bevat die bokke en die kasteel, maar nie die helm nie. Diē is slegs uitgereik om die posisie van die skildhouers (bokke) aan te dui. Die destydse Stadsraad het diē onvolledige Wapen toe in gebruik geneem. Soos op die foto op pl gesien kan word, was die kasteel 'n entjie gelig bō die skild.

Die derde wapenbrief, wat op 13 Mei 1968 deur die Buro vir Heraldiek uitgereik is, is slegs op die tweede wapenbrief gebaseer en die kasteel is tot op die skild laat sak. In daardie stadium was die Buro nie bewus van die bestaan van die eerste wapenbrief nie.

Die nuwe Stadswapen is dus 'n kombinasie, in moderne heraldiese kunstyl, van die eerste twee Wapens, en word nou as "volledig" beskou.

Die voetstuk van die Wapen is ook in die proses verander omdat bokke in die moderne heraldiese kunstyl op 'n stewige fondasie moet staan en nie meer op linte soos wat die gebruik in die laat-Victoriaanse heraldiese styl was nie."

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Nuwe stadswapen van Pretoria



Vervalle stadswapen van Pretoria

Uit: "Toria", Pretoria Julie 1909

THE COAT OF ARMS AND OTHER HERALDIC SYMBOLS
OF THE CITY OF PRETORIA

by John D. Bodel

In the November 1988 edition of "Pretoriana" a drawing of Pretoria's coat of arms is depicted.

This coat of arms has an interesting and involved history. The Town Council of Pretoria was constituted in terms of the "Pretoria Municipal Proclamation, 1902" (No. 7/1902). Section 61 by implication granted the Council the right to validate legal documents with a Common (or Great) Seal.¹⁾ In the meantime, though, these documents had to be validated by the signature of either two Councillors or the Town Clerk.²⁾ The cumbersome procedure led to delays and on 20 June 1904 the General Purposes Committee charged the Mayor with obtaining a seal.³⁾ The assumption was that the Civic Arms would be incorporated into the Great Seal. At that stage there was no thought of actually displaying a coat of arms.

Four months later the Mayor, Eddie Bourke, placed "a specimen of the proposed seal" before the Committee, and two days later before the full Council. The blazon (heraldic description) read, a bit enigmatically, "CREST, Rock Rabbit. SHIELD, Bee, Wagon and Mimosa Tree. SUPPORTS, Eland and Kudu. MOTTO: Patientia, Prudentia, Perseverantia".⁴⁾ (See drawing 1.)

This design was provisionally accepted and the designer, W.E. Hortor, a Johannesburg stationer, was asked to prepare a detailed drawing. Meanwhile the Council had second thoughts about the suitability of a rock rabbit or a "dassie", which were conveyed to Mr. Hortor. So, in March 1905, he submitted a drawing of the head of a Secretary Bird, which Dr. Gunning of the Pretoria Zoo had told him was a "peaceful and typical South African bird".⁵⁾

In April 1905 the General Purposes Committee decided in principle to ask the College of Arms in London to do the design,⁶⁾ and in June it decided to send all the available material to the College with a view to their submitting one or more sketches for the seal for the town of Pretoria.⁷⁾

Only on 7 October 1905 did the Town Clerk send Hortor's drafts, sketches also of a lion and a "springbuck" which Hortor had forwarded him with the wry comment "the Heralds College... will design for you heraldic animals what (sic) can hardly be said to be like the animals are in life",⁸⁾ and a photograph of "Wonderboom Poort" to the College of Arms. (Drawing 2A and 2B.) Town Clerk's letter is of interest, as indicating the barrage of suggestions and counter-suggestions to which he had been subjected and the reasoning behind them.

"I am instructed by the Town Council of Pretoria to ask you to submit three or four designs for a Coat of Arms and Seal for this town. The land on which the town is built was laid out in 1855 on the farm Nooitgedacht, and portions of the farms Elands Poort and Daspoort. I enclose a sketch which was suggested for a Coat of Arms but not (sic) adopted, the head of the Secretary bird figuring as a crest being disapproved of, the bird being so destructive to young game. I also believe that a crest is not usually borne by a Municipality. (A common heraldic misconception JDB.)

"Numerous suggestions were made as to what should figure on the shield. Among those which found favour were a buck wagon, a bee, a Mimosa tree, a spring buck, a lion, a view of Wonderboom Poort and so on. Another suggestion was that an eland should figure on the shield, as the town being built on a portion of Elands Poort Farm, it would appear that the large antelope would be appropriate to be prominently represented.

"Of the other suggestions, the buck wagon is one of the old means of transport of the land, now rapidly dying out for want of oxen, and it might find a place on the shield for old association's sake. Two of the principal outlets of the town are called Koedoe's Poort and Quagga Poort, and they might be used as supports for the shield.

"As a motto, the one figuring in the sketch was suggested, but it is not necessary that you should adopt this if, from a Heraldic point of view, one more suitable can be suggested.

"The farm Daspoort derives its name from the daccies (sic) or rock rabbits which must have been there in the early days. All these various fauna are described and illustrated in "Slater's Fauna of South Africa", "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (sic), and in Rowland Ward's book, and I would recommend that the true forms be closely adhered to, as the population is well acquainted with them..."⁹⁾ So the Town Clerk writes.

Clearly, Hortor's remarks had struck home.

Somerset Herald (H. Farnham Burke), to whom the application had been allocated, replied soothingly that he had no doubt "that the views of the Municipality can be met with regard to the design of the arms and crest". He added even more soothingly that "It would be quite right for a crest to be used, as was recently done in the case of the City of Cape Town" - Cape Town had converted a basic coat of arms to a full achievement in 1899. Somerset also asked for £76.10.0.¹⁰⁾

This letter was received on 23 November 1905. The Council voted the money at its next meeting, held on 27 November 1905.¹¹⁾

Next, Somerset Herald sent the Memorial (the application form) to the Chairman of the Council for completion. This letter arrived on 18 January 1906.¹²⁾ On the 19th the completed Memorial, signed by Johannes Gerard van Boeschoten, was on its way to London.¹³⁾

Somerset had not been idle, however. Even before the Memorial form reached Pretoria he sent on 5 January 1906 a draft design, adding these words which are of significance in view of the coat of arms' later history: "I have been officially informed that no objection would be made to the assignment of Supporters to the important Municipality of Pretoria. This would however involve the additional expense of £55, and if you decide to apply for such Supporters, I would ask you to sign the enclosed additional Memorial and return it to me".¹⁴⁾ This action was in conformity with Heraldic practice with important cities, and the Town Council approved the principle of supporters on 16 August 1906.¹⁵⁾

The draft design by the College of Arms was received on 1 February 1906 (see drawing 2). It does not appear to have found much favour with the Town Clerk, John S. van Reesema. Instead of laying it before the Town Council he handed it to E. Maitland Evans of the "Mellaston Studios of Decorative Design and Photography, Pretoria" with the directive to prepare a new design. Maitland Evans, Van Boeschoten and Van Reesema got together to thrash out a design. On 25 May 1906 Maitland Evans forwarded his design,¹⁶⁾ after having been handed the sketch in drawing 3. Maitland Evans' design is drawing 4 and has the motto PRAESTANTIA PRAEVALEAT PRETORIA. It was forwarded on to Somerset Herald on 27 August with two rather embarrassing admissions (1) the motto should have read "PRAETORIA", not "PRETORIA", and (2) the Memorial for supporters had been "momentarily mislaid". The Town Clerk added the following explanation of the symbols: "A green mimosa tree, symbolical of slow growth; thoroughly characteristic of the Transvaal, of its powers of resistance and vitality ... the Coat of Arms of the Pretorius family (sic), i.e. ... a Roman praetor, seated on his curule chair, with the magisterial rods of authority in his left hand ... golden bees symbolical of Pretoria's well repured industry and energy ... on the right a Koedoe (pertaining to the farm Koedoespoort to the east of the Capital), and on the left ... an Eland (as indicating the farm Elandspoort, on a portion of which Pretoria was laid out)." And then, for good measure, he added "The Motto is: 'PRAESTANTIA PRAEVALEAT PRETORIA!'"¹⁷⁾

A week later the missing Memorial surfaced and was despatched to the Earl Marshal "requesting Supporters".¹⁸⁾

On 1 November 1906 a letter was received from Somerset Herald enclosing "a sketch of the arms, which I think meets all the views which have been expressed in your letters. From a heraldic point of view the result is excellent".¹⁹⁾ The letter was dated 12 October 1906, and the drawing was an abbreviated version of the arms, i.e. without helmet or mantling (drawing 5).

The term of office of the Mayor, Johannes van Boeschoten,

had expired on 31 October 1906 and on 2 November, i.e. a day after the letter and sketch were received, a special meeting of the Council was held to elect new office bearers. Van Boeschoten opened proceedings by stating "that it was his pleasing duty to announce that during his year of office the coat of arms for the Municipality of Pretoria had been completed".²⁰⁾ "The coat-of-arms was handed round for inspection".²¹⁾ Since the design had not yet been officially accepted by the Council, which had not even seen it, this was rather jumping the gun. However, as Pretoria was a small town, the matter may have been privately arranged beforehand, though the time would seem a bit limited for that.

On 12 November the General Purposes Committee approved the design, and on 22 November the full Council.²²⁾ The same day the Town Clerk so informed Somerset Herald and asked him to forward "certificates in connection with this matter".²³⁾ Presumably suppressing a wince at Van Reesema's terminology, Somerset replied "The Patents are being prepared".²⁴⁾

The plural form, "Patents", used here is significant and is the key to the confused and incorrect heraldic usage of the arms over the last eighty-plus years. For on 12 March 1906 a Warrant for the shield and a crest had been issued, but, because of the delay in hitting upon a pleasing design and as a result of that administrative hiccup in Pretoria, for the supporters only on the 19 January 1907. Since there were now two warrants (i.e. orders to perform a task), the College of Arms had perforce to issue two Patents, one for the shield and crest, and another for the supporters. The first was dated 7 February 1907 (drawing 6) and that for the supporters (drawing 7) on 11 February 1907. The first was signed by all the Kings of Arms, the second by Garter alone, as is his prerogative for supporters. On 15 April 1907 the Town Clerk reported that both had been received.²⁵⁾

As can be seen from the two illustrations, on the first Grant (drawing 6) mantling is depicted descending from the crest-wreath which surmounts a helmet. This is how the arms were intended to be used. On the second Grant (drawing 7), the wording reads "Know Ye therefore that the said Garter ... do by these Present grant and assign unto the said Municipality of Pretoria THE SUPPORTERS FOLLOWING that is on the dexter side An Eland, and on the sinister side A Koedoe both proper, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter ...". In other words, the second grant depicts merely the supporters, and an abbreviated form of the coat of arms was added to illustrate proportions and lend perspective. The intention was for the illustrations on both grants to be combined to form a complete achievement, with shield, crest, helmet, mantling and supporters (drawing 8).

Unfortunately, this heraldic technicality was not appreciated in Pretoria when the Grants were received, nor the significance of the wording and signature of the second Grant. As a result, the drawing illustrating the supporters was happily taken into use as a complete achievement - it appears on not only Van Boeschoten's "Compliments" slip, but also on the Great Seal - and in use it has remained ever since, till it is now firmly entrenched in the minds of Pretorians as being their coat of arms. This is the drawing that appeared in the November 1988 "Pretoriana" (No. 94).

This was not quite the end of the involvement of City Council of Pretoria with the College of Arms. For on 8 January 1914 the Municipality obtained a badge of "A sprig of Mimosa proper enfiled with an annulet Or" depicted on a banner (drawings 9-10). However, I have never seen this badge in use. (Or is gold.)

Interestingly enough, something similar happened with the South African coat of arms. The design, granted in 1910, for use on Seals, Shields, Banners, Flags or otherwise, did not sport all the accessories either, nor was it a very pleasing rendition. Dr. Steph van der Lingen "of the University of Cape Town, who was considered an authority on Heraldry, said that it would probably cause the death of a true gembok to be confronted with such a representation of himself".²⁶ An improved rendition of the arms was duly prepared by the College of Arms in 1930. Sir Herbert Baker, designing South Africa House, added his criticism and a further, more attractive, "embellished" version was obtained in 1932 and is now in general use. The 1910 version however, still lingers on in the rank badges of Warrant Officers in the South African Defence Force and in the badge of the South African Police.

Now, if the same technique applied to improve the South African coat of arms were to be applied to the arms of the City of Pretoria, a very pleasant, attractive rendition could be attained. At present, the crest and wreath float up in the sky, though on a later version they do indeed rest flat on the shield. But Pretoria, although a most attractive city, is no heaven on earth, as any Pretoria driver will readily testify. Also, at present the supporters are standing on a curlicued ribbon, sarcastically referred to by heralds as "gas-brackets". This last feature encapsulates a piece of cultural history, for in what is politely referred to as an "heraldic aberration", the grass ground they should have been standing on was frequently omitted by the College of Arms for a number of decades before + 1940. So it characterises an artefact of that period.

The coat of arms could be rendered heraldically correct and complete by merely inserting the helmet and mantling between the shield and the wreath, and by having the Koedoe and the Eland stand on a grass ground.

Since the present version of the Pretoria arms is so characteristic of its period of origin, it would be a pity (as well as anachronistic) if the Council were to alter it on existing buildings, vehicles, letter-heads, etc., but as new ones are taken into use they could receive the corrected and complete version (drawing 7), thus giving a historical progression of its development against contemporary backgrounds.

The Blazon or heraldic description of the arms registered by the College reads as follows, with my explanation within brackets:

Arms.

Gules (On a red shield), on a mimosa tree eradicated proper (overlying a mimosa tree pulled out by the roots, of natural colours), within an orle of eight bees volant, Or (surrounded by eight flying golden bees), an inescutcheon Or (a golden inner-shield) and thereon a Roman praetor seated, proper.

Crest.

A triple-towered castle Or (a golden triple-towered castle).

Wreath.

Or and Gules (Gold and red - this implies that the mantling falling from it will also be gold and red).

Supporters.

Dexter an eland and sinister a kudu, both proper (i.e. in their natural colours). This description implies that both supporters are standing on a grass ground, otherwise this would have been specified. Dexter is of course to the observer's left, sinister to his right. Directions are always given as if viewed from the rear).

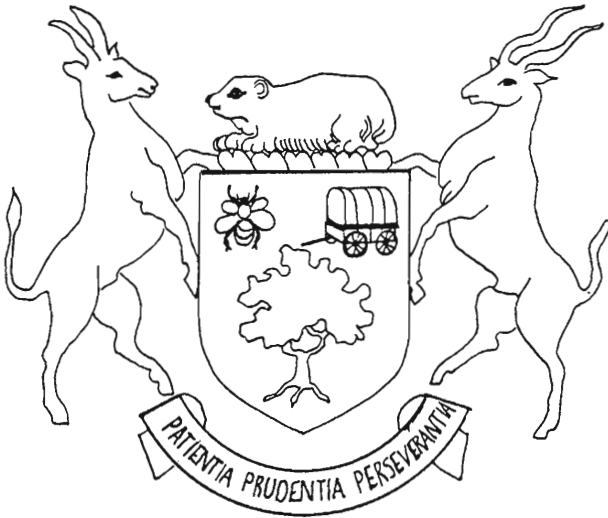
Motto.

PRAESTANTIA PRAEVALEAT PRAETORIA.²⁷⁾

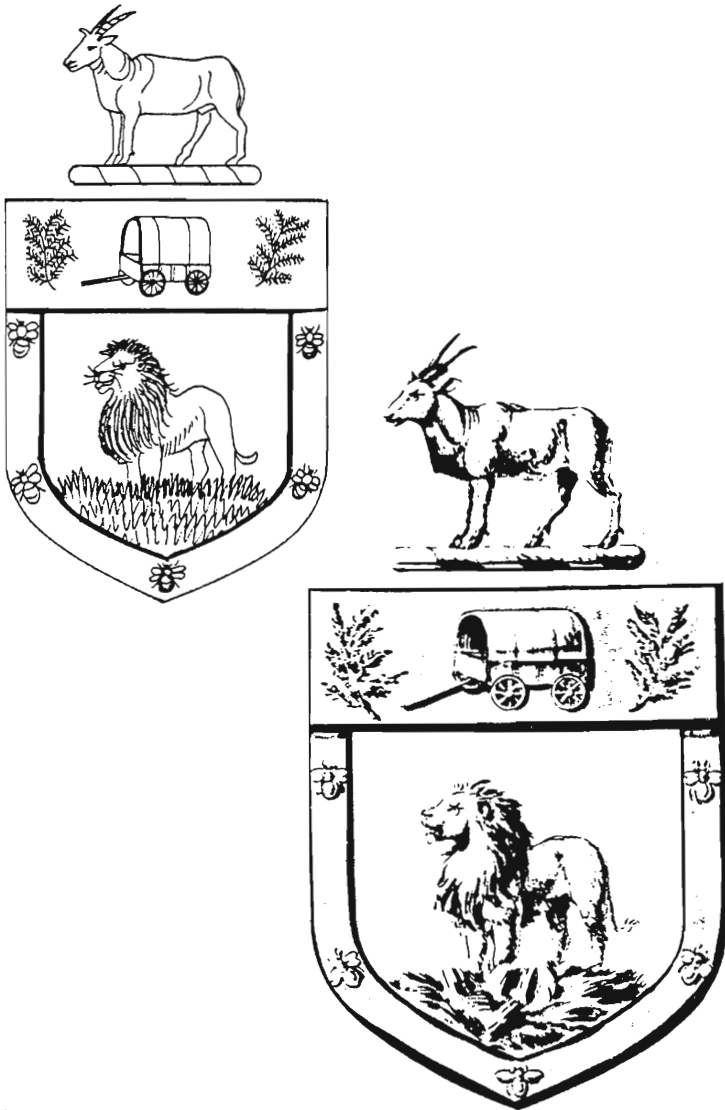
References.

1. Transvaal Colony Proclamations 1900-1902 (Revised 1904), p.167.
2. Ibid., p.182.
3. General Purpose Committee, minutes 20.6.1904. (Abbreviation G.P.C.)
4. G.P.C., minutes 18.10.1904, Council Minutes 20.10.1904, item 9.
5. Pretoria Municipality, file 33/1533/54/05 6.3.1905 W.E. Hortor Ltd to Town Clerk. (Abbreviation P.M.)
6. G.P.C., minutes 3.4.1905.
7. G.P.C., minutes 26.6.1905.
8. P.M., file 64/2524/54/05 17.4.1905 G.B. Chinery to Town Clerk. He was writing on behalf of Hortor, who was laid low by an attack of lumbago.

9. P.M., file 56/5989/54/11/05 7.10.1905 Town Clerk to Herald's College.
10. P.M., file 89/6958/54/11/05 31.10.1905 Somerset Herald to Town Clerk. Either the Town Clerk, J.S. van Reesema, was capable of unexpected humour or he misread Burke's signature - in his reply he addressed him as H. Hamhand Burke.
11. Council Minutes 27.11.1905 item 18.
12. P.M.; file 10/223/54/06 28.12.1905 Somerset Herald to Town Clerk.
13. P.M., file 47/1245/54/06 14.2.1906 Somerset Herald to Town Clerk: Acknowledgement of receipt; the outgoing letter is missing.
14. P.M., file 21/500/54/06 5.1.1906 Somerset Herald to Town Clerk.
15. G.P.C., 20.8.1906; Council Minutes 30.9.1906.
16. P.M., file 110/4378/54/06, 25.5.1906 Maitland Evans to Town Clerk.
17. P.M., file 111/4458/54/06, 27.8.1906, Town Clerk to Somerset Herald. No evidence could be found to substantiate Dr. F.V. Engelenburg's claim that he designed the arms ("Volkstem" 10.10.1930). However, there is no evidence that it was ever contested either. It may be significant that Engelenburg's claim was made exactly 25 years after the date of the Town Clerk's first letter (reference 9). Also in his favour is the fact that he was not given to making wild statements.
18. P.M., file 115/4585/54/06, 3.9.1906 Town Clerk to Earl Marshal.
19. P.M., file 10/5663/54/11/06, 12.10.1906, Somerset Herald to Town Clerk.
20. Minutes, Special Meeting 2.11.1906. In view of the date of Somerset's letter, Van Boeschoten was probably technically correct.
21. "Pretoria News", 3.11.1906.
22. G.P.C., minutes Annexures 12.11.1906, p.6; Council Minutes 22.11.1906, item 8; "Volksstem" 1.12.1906 p.7.
23. P.M., file 15/6091/54/11/06, 22.11.1906, Town Clerk to Somerset Herald.
24. P.M., file 1/141/54/07, 15.12.1906, Somerset Herald to Town Clerk.
25. G.P.C., Minutes 15.4.1907.
26. Dr. C. Pama, "Lions and Virgins", citing the "Cape Times", 11.4.1930.
27. Meaning of this Latin device is: May Pretoria be pre-eminent in excellence. cf. Entry 178 (pp.79-80), South African Armorial, Vol 1 (ed. F.G. Brownell). Bureau of Heraldry, Pretoria, revised edition Sept. 1988. The motto appears incorrectly as PRETORIA. This is to be corrected to PRAETORIA in future editions. The entry also gives a concise review of the protection the arms enjoy under various Acts and bodies.



Drawing 1
H.W.E. Hortor's design of a Coat of Arms for Pretoria, 1904.



*Drawing 2A and Drawing 2B
Draft design of the College of Arms in London for a Coat of
Arms for Pretoria, 1906.*