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“This country has given me so much that I am only too happy to be allowed to help it to develop and to be able to give back to it a fraction of what it has given to me....”

**-Hans Merensky**





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# 1. Introduction

*“The (UP) Library is viewed as a national leader, innovator and resource of national importance”.*

This is one of the conclusions that the panel that reviewed the Library in February 2010 came to after they had completed their task. The UP Library was able to become a national leader, innovator and resource of national importance because of the input made by its past and present hard working and dedicated staff members. Furthermore, the support that the Library has received over the years, from its major stakeholders has contributed immensely towards the success that the Library has attained.

The nature and depth of the support that the Library has received from its stakeholders was anchored, to a large extent, on the recognition that the Library is the heart of the University. Prof E M. Hamman during the inauguration of the New Merensky in 1976 confirmed this view when he stated: “... that the library ought to be the heart of the University’s activities and that the Library should play a key role .... Show me a university’s library and I know what the quality of its academic teaching and scientific research is!!” The Library has, and continues to partner with key stakeholders to ensure that the University attains success within its core business.

The Library is indebted to the UP Execu-

tive, Senate, the Deans, Directors of Support services, the students and the rest of the users of the Library. Through their support the Library was able to take leadership in critical areas within the academic Library profession. We will never forget the role played by Dr Hans Merensky who agreed to be the anchor donor at the time when other prospective donors were not convinced of the value of providing funds for the construction of the Old Merensky Library in 1937. He was the first donor to donate a substantial amount of money at the beginning of the fund raising campaign for this project. He contributed immensely towards the laying of the foundation of the success that the Merensky Library has been able to attain.

We are now focussed on taking the Merensky Library to even greater heights as we enter its second century of its existence.

**Robert Moropa**  
-DIRECTOR





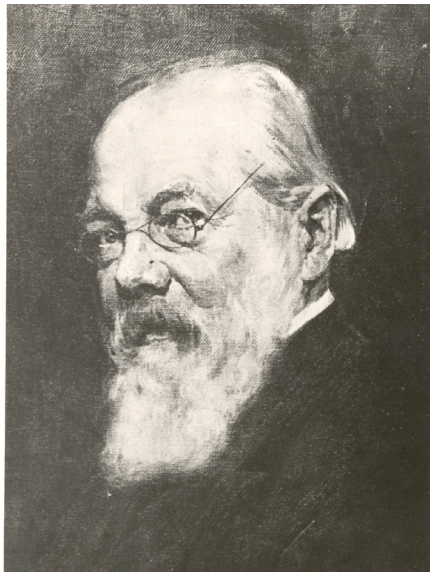
# 12. Die Merensky Storie

“Julle sê ek moet die Merensky storie vertel. My storie - die Hans Merensky storie, en die verhaal van die biblioteek wat na my vernoem is en sy mense. Vir iemand wat nooit dagboek gehou het toe hy geleef het nie, is dit 'n uitdaging om na jou dood meer as 'n eeu se geskiedenis op te teken. Van al die eerstes in my lewe sal die een voorwaar die hoogtepunt wees.





Hans Merensky



Alexander Merensky

Ek is op 16 Maart 1871 in Botshabelo (wat Skuilplek beteken), naby Middelburg in vandag se Mpumalanga gebore. My ouers was sendelinge van die Berlynse Sendinggenootskap. My vader, **Alexander** (sy bynaam onder sy gemeentede was "Mpangissa" wat "the Quick maker" beteken) was die dokter en ook 'n kartograaf wat die eerste kaarte van die omgewing opgetrek het. Sy liefde en kennis van die natuur het hy graag met ons gedeel, en dit het my lewenslange verwondering vir die omgewing wakker gemaak. Ek kon selfs later, toe ons terug in Duitsland was ure saam met hom sy kaarte bestudeer en wou toe al weet waar minerale in Suid-Afrika gevind sou word. My moeder Marie het hom in sy werk ondersteun, maar ook haar hande vol gehad met sewe kinders - vier seuns en drie dogters.

Ons gesin is in 1882 terug Duitsland toe waar ek skool gegaan en my militêre opleiding voltooi het. Dit was in die weermag dat ek besluit het om 'n geoloog te word en na 'n jaar by die steenkoolmyne in Breslau en opleiding by verskillende instansies, het ek aan die Universiteit van Berlyn met onderskeiding gekwalifiseer. Die ekskursies wat deel van ons opleiding was, was vir my van die hoogtepunte van my opleiding. Ek onthou die keer toe ek 'n mineraal-afsetting kon identifiseer voordat die professor dit kon doen en sy kommentaar daarop: "Ek weet nie wat dit met Merensky is nie, maar hy het 'n sesde sintuig as dit by die identifisering van minerale kom." 'n Sesde sintuig en Afrika se rykdomme in my bloed... wat maak dat ek in 1904 terug keer na Suid-Afrika, bedank uit die staatsdiens en 'n privaat praktyk as geoloog en myningenieur in Johannesburg begin. In 'n brief aan





my pa het ek dit so verduidelik: “*Ek het besluit om in Suid-Afrika te bly. Hier is net te veel geleenthede om te ontgin as om jou lewe in ‘n veilige, vervelige Staatsdienspos te slyt.*”

Die *Lecomte-Madagaskar* bedrogske-  
ma in 1905 waar myne met gouderts  
gesout is en ek dit kon uitwys, was  
my eerste deurbraak en daarna het  
die werk toegeneem. My verslag oor  
die waarde van die nuut-ontdekte  
Voorspoed diamantmyn het ook nuwe  
hoop gegee aan ‘n land wat nog  
net begin herstel het na die Tweede  
Vryheidsoorlog. My goeie inkomste  
het die geleentheid geskep om geld  
te belê – nie net in nuwe myne nie,  
maar ook op die effektebeurs. Die  
“sesde sintuig” het ook tot my vriende  
se voordeel gestrek want die geld wat  
ek namens hulle belê het, het uitsta-  
ande dividende opgelewer.

*Die behoefte aan onderwys op alle  
vlakke, maar veral die gebrek aan  
hoër onderwys in die noordelike  
provinsies van die Unie van Suid-Afri-  
ka het al hoe meer ter sprake gekom  
en in 1906 stel Prof John Purves aan  
die Raad van die Transvaal Technical  
Council voor “to purchase books as  
per lists in English, Literature, History,  
Philosophy and Education” vir ‘n “Arts  
Library”. Dit was die eerste saadjie  
wat later die Universiteit van Pretoria,  
en veral sy biblioteek sou word.*

*Twee jaar later word die idee ‘n werk-  
likheid toe die Transvaal University*



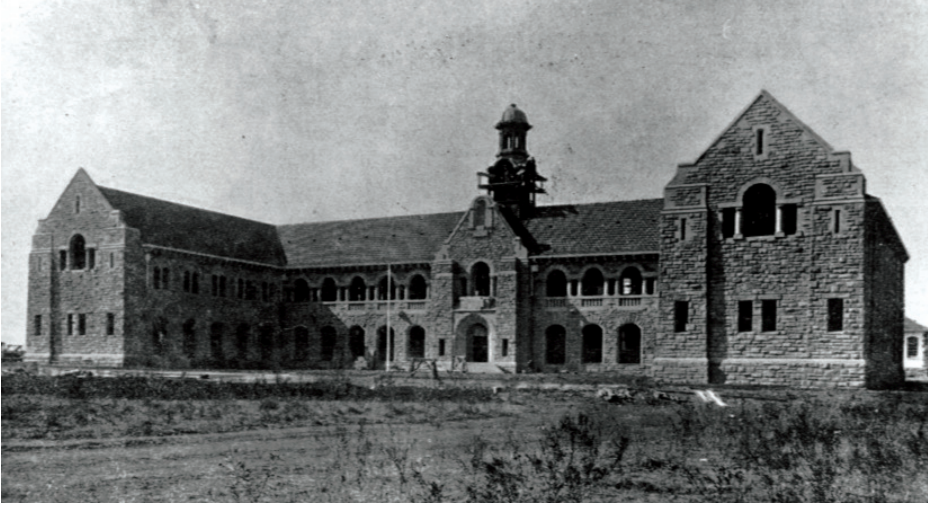
*Kaya Rosa*

*College (of TUC soos dit algemeen  
bekend sou staan) gestig is, met **Kya  
Rosa** in Skinnerstaat 270 as eerste  
tuiste. ‘n Jaar later trek hulle na die  
ou Staatsgimnasium in Proesstraat  
waar ‘n vertrek beskikbaar gestel  
word om as biblioteek te dien. Prof  
Purves word die ere-bibliotekaris.*

*Ek publiseer my eerste artikels: “The  
origin of the river diamonds within the  
area of the Vaal,” “The gold deposits  
of the Murchison Range in North-East  
Transvaal” en “The rocks belonging  
to the area of the Bushveld Granite  
Complex in which tin may be ex-  
pected”, in die Transactions of the  
Geological Society of South Africa  
en word so deel van wetenskaplike  
inligting van blywende waarde.*

*Die **Ou Lettere gebou** word die  
eerste permanente tuiste vir die  
biblioteek in 1911. Dis ‘n groot ruimte  
met 50 studietafels, ‘n naslaanafdel-  
ing en rakke, maar met die besoek  
van die Eiendomskomitee is hulle  
ontsteld oor die “greasy and dusty”  
toestand van die rakke. Dit was  
toe al nie so maklik om ‘n biblioteek  
skoon en netjies te hou nie!*





*Ou Lettere Gebou*

*In die Lockhead's Guide, Handbook and Directory of Pretoria van 1912 word daar verwys na "The large library, which occupies the upper storey of the South Wing, is a fine apartment, panelled throughout with dark wood, well ventilated, and divided into numerous bays, screened off for private study. It has been designed in a thoroughly practical and up-to-date manner, and is probably the finest example of a college library in South Africa. The books already number upwards of 4,000 and additions are constantly being made. The chief English and Continental periodicals in Literature and Science are regularly taken in." Prof Purves kry mej Burton as assistent en mnr Gibbs word £ 12.10.00 gedurende die Julie vakansie betaal om die boeke te katalogiseer.*



*Eerste biblioteek*



*Ingang*







*Interneringskamp Pietermaritzburg*

Die onweerswolke van die Eerste Balkanoorlog het tot aan die suidpunt van Afrika gewaai en is gevoel toe die effektebeurse in Londen, Parys en Johannesburg begin tuimel het – en ook die begin van ‘n donker tyd in my lewe voorspel het. My rustige lewe as ‘n gesiene en finansieël onafhanklike man ontaard in ‘n nagmerrie en in ‘n poging om veral my vriende se beleggings te beskerm, gebruik ek elke pond tot my beskikking en probeer selfs my erfgrond verkoop. Teen 1913 besef ek niks kan meer gered word nie, en word ek bankrot verklaar.

Sake vererger met die uitbreek van die Eerste Wêreldoorlog in 1914 en op grond van my Duitse – en weer-mag verbintenis (en ondanks die feit dat ek in Suid-Afrika gebore is)

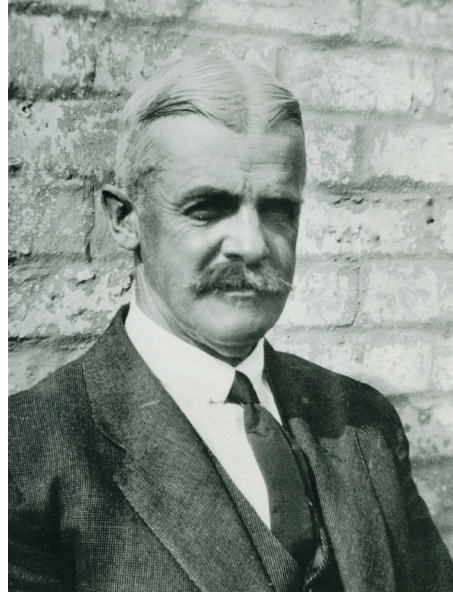
word ek **geïnterneer in ‘n kamp in Pietermaritzburg**. Dit was vir my, wat op my gelukkigste in die ooptes van die veld was, een lang marteling. My enigste ontsnapping was die stap-togte langs die kampheining waar ek vry kon dink en die lesings wat ek vir die ander geïnterneerdes oor die geologie kon gee.

*Die TUC biblioteek vorder intussen een stap verder toe die eerste Biblioteekkomitee in 1917 deur die Senaat ingestel word. Die komitee se hoof-taak was om gebreke te identifiseer en met oplossings te kom. Een van hulle voorstelle was dat die dosente moet help met die katalogisering van die materiaal, maar dit realiseer nie. Prof Macfadyen het Prof Purves as ere-biblioteekaris opgevolg. Daar is net £ 50 vir nuwe boeke beskikbaar, wat vir elkeen van die 23 departemente ‘n bedrag van £ 4.7.00 vir die jaar*



gee om nuwe boeke aan te koop. 'n Jaar later lyk dit darem heelwat beter toe daar £ 250 vir boeke beskikbaar gestel word en die Buitemuurse Biblioteek geopen word.

Teen 1919 herstel die wêreld weer na die beëindiging van die oorlog, maar steeds is dit vir my en die Biblioteek nie 'n goeie tyd nie. Die nuwe boeke wat aangekoop is, raak met so 'n spoed weg dat daar reeds 250 boeke binne 2 jaar vermis word. Dosente wat boeke uitneem, weier om dit terug te besorg en een dosent het 'n kwart van die Chemie-versameling in sy besit gehad. Selfs die tydskrifte waarna daar so trots verwys is, word deur die dosente weggedra.



Charles Spruce

Die situasie het waarskynlik 'n rol gespeel in die aanstelling van **Charles Spruce**, 'n Amerikaner, as voltydse bibliotekaris. Die moontlikheid dat ons paaie op die myne sou kruis was veel groter as in die akademie, want dié kleurryke karakter was onder andere 'n polisieman, 'n lid van die Britse verkennerkorps tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog en het daarna op die myne gewerk. Nadat niemand bereid was om vir die salaris van £ 12.10.00 'n maand te werk nie, is die salaris verhoog, en is Spruce aangestel. Hy pak sy loopbaan met vuur aan en begin deur 'n inventaris van die versameling op te stel. Na 'n jaar kon die Biblioteek-komitee berig dat, sedert Spruce die pos oorgeneem het, daar nie 'n enkele boek weggeraak het nie.

Vir die eerste keer word daar ook pogings aangewend om geld in te samel vir 'n biblioteek – of soos die Raadsbesluit van November 1920 gelui het: "... for a Voortrekker Monument consisting of a Hall and a Library..." Die versameling het op 8,150 bande gestaan en die begroting was £ 400. Regsgeleerdheid kan spog met 15 LLB studente en ontvang £ 75 vir boeke, terwyl Rekeningkunde ook by Buitemuurs aangebied word en £ 40 vir nuwe boeke uit die begroting kry. Die Fakulteit Veeartsenykunde kom onder Sir Arnold Theiler by Onderstepoort tot stand en die studente en dosente is aangewese op die biblioteek van die Onderstepoort Veterinêre Instituut vir hulle inligting.



Om uit die interneringskamp met 'n geleende pak klere en £ 15 wat ook geleen is te stap, was een van die moeilikste tye van my lewe. Die kampelewe en skuldlas het sy tol geeis en ek het siek geword. Na 'n hersteltyd by vriende het ek tog weer kans gesien vir Johannesburg en het toe in Doornfontein in 'n losieshuis gaan woon – wêreld verwyder van die Rand Club waar ek voorheen tuis gegaan het. Na-oorlogse depressie het die vooruitsigte van werk skraal gemaak en dit was eers in die vroeë 1920's dat 'n aantal ekspedisies na Suidwes-Afrika (later Namibië) die omstandighede verbeter het. Gelukkig kon ek en drie vriende darem later in 'n huis in Houghton intrek wat die lewe makliker gemaak het. Dis ook in hierdie tyd wat ek 'n nuwe teorie aan my beswaarde vriende verduidelik het – die moontlikheid om brandstof uit steenkool te vervaardig. Hulle was nie beïndruk nie en het gesê ek moet my bepaal by sake waarvan ek iets weet – soos goud en diamante. Dit sou eers nog slegter gaan voordat dit beter sou gaan...

*Spruce se speurtalente het nie al die Biblioteek se probleme opgelos nie. In 'n verslag van Oktober 1923 skryf Prof EHD Arndt van die Biblioteek-komitee: "Ons akademiese selfrespek eis... dat ons dadelik oorgaan tot die bou van 'n moderne biblioteek" Hy verwys ook na Spruce se gebrek aan kennis oor die biblioteekwese, en stel voor dat die voorbeeld van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch gevolg word om 'n gekeurde persoon na die*

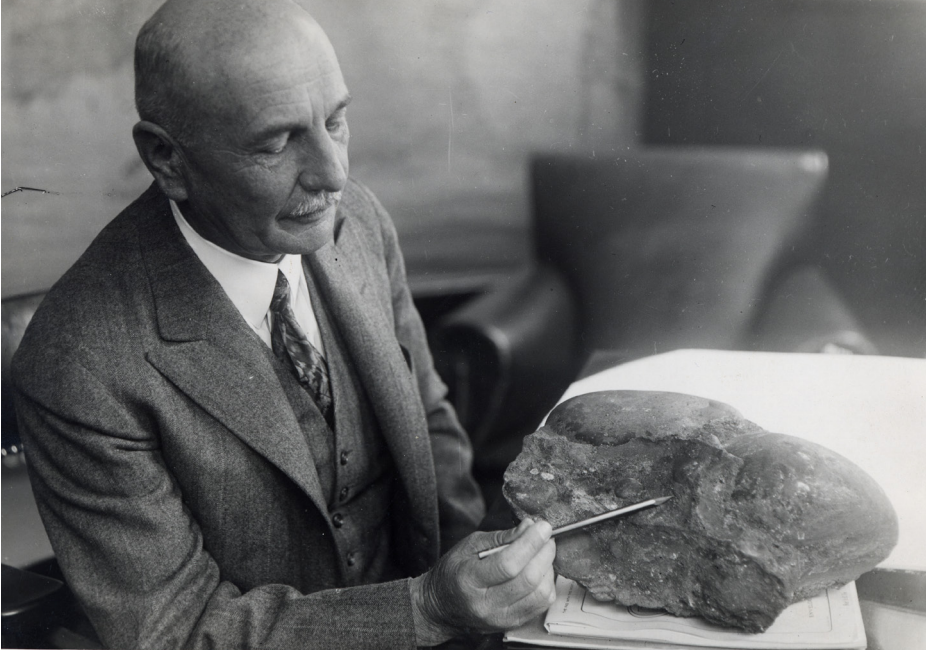
*VSA te stuur vir studie. Die stelling het hom Spruce se gramskap op die hals gehaal – in so 'n mate dat Spruce hom vir laster wou dagvaar.*

*Dat alles nie aldag maanskyn en rose vir Spruce was nie, blyk uit sy versoek die volgende jaar dat hy nie meer die werk kan behartig nie, en dat mnr PC Coetzee, wat op daardie stadium " 'n onbelangrike pos" by Administrasie beklee het, as sy assistent aangestel word. Die Biblioteek is toe pas vergroot deur die Geskiedenisleeskamer ook in te sluit, en die arme Spruce het in vier jaar se tyd slegs tien dae verlof gehad. Sy groot vrees was dat hy gedurende eksamentyd moes siek word of selfs sterf, wat "disastrous" vir die studente sou wees.*

Die winter van 1924... en 'n aspirienbottel met 'n grys-wit konsentraat uit Lydenburg wat met die oggendpos gekom het, het die groot verandering gebring waarop ek so lank gehoop het. In die brief by die pakkie van my vriend, Dunne, 'n prokureur, vra hy of die konsentraat moontlik platinum kon wees. Dit kom van 'n spruit op die plaas Maandagshoek – 'n plek waar ek al in 1904 voorlopige prospekteerwerk gedoen het. Met die finansiële hulp van vriende het ons 'n sindikaat gevorm en was ek binne 3 dae op die plaas en kon ons op 12 Augustus die platinum in die rotslae bevestig. Teen die einde van September was die ligging van die rif bepaal – 60 myl lank. My voorstel was dat ons dit die







*Diamante van Namakwaland*

Lombaard Rif, na die eienaar van die plaas vernoem, maar my vennote het dadelik teëgestribbel en besluit dat dit die Merensky Rif genoem moet word. Later is vasgestel dat die rif 300 km lank is en die grootste reserwe van platinum erts in die wêreld is.

*kort daarna, "hoofsaaklik omdat die dosente onverskillig met hulle voorraadbestellings was" Buitemuurs sukkel steeds met verlore boeke – in so 'n mate dat hulle 'n lys opplak "as to ought to refresh the memories of delinquents" – met min positiewe gevolge.*

*Spruce se versoek word in 1925 toegestaan en PC Coetzee word as sy assistent aangestel, maar Coetzee word deur die owerhede ingelig dat hy nie moet aanvaar dat hy Spruce een dag sal opvolg nie. Dit gaan somer dadelik beter in die Biblioteek, maar die katalogisering bly agterweë, hoofsaaklik weens 'n gebrek aan opgeleide personeel. Die TUK Koöperatiewe Boekwinkel is deel van die Biblioteek, maar dit sneuwel*

Uit die Merensky Rif ervaring kom drie artikels uit my pen: "How we discovered platinum" in *Mining Industrial Magazine of South Africa* (pt 1 1925) "The platinum areas of Lydenburg" in *South African Mining Engineering Journal* (no 1737, 1925) en "Lydenburg Platinum Limited" in dieselfde joernaal (no 1767, 1925) Vir my aandeel in die ontdekking verdien ek £ 80,000 (sê die mense), maar die





Namakwaland

skuld van my vriende se verlore geld lê nog swaar op my gewete. Nadat alles met rente terug betaal is en ek na jare weer 'n vakansie in Duitsland kon deurbring, waartydens my *alma mater* 'n eredoktorsgraad aan my toeken, was my bankrekening leeg, maar my integriteit bo verdenking.

Die ontdekking van **diamante in Namakwaland** in 1926 het my ving laat terugkeer na Suid-Afrika. Daar aangekom, het ek 'n chaotiese situasie aangetref met hordes delwers wat ongeordend delf. Uiteindelik het ek die geleentheid gehad om my "oyster line" teorie wat uit die tyd van die interneringskamp gekom het, te toets. Die ontdekkings by Alexan-

derbaai en Port Nolloth was van so 'n omvang dat ons beseft het dat die hele diamantmark in duie kan stort as daar nie streng beheer toegepas word nie. Met die samewerking van Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, die minister van Mynwese en Genl JBM Hertzog wat toe Eerste minister was, is die wet deurgevoer wat die gebied proklameer wat diamantdelwery in die gebied sou beheer.

Die gebeure het my weer die geleentheid gegee om 'n artikel te publiseer. *"How I found the richest diamond fields in the world"* het in die *Mining Industrial Magazine of Southern Africa pt 4*. verskyn. My aandeel in die sindikaat het ek aan die Oppenheimer-Barnato groep verkoop vir oor £ 1 miljoen, wat Sir Ernest na die transaksie beklink is, laat opmerk het: *"You won't often meet a man who comes in with a sixpence in his pocket and leaves with a million pounds"* Vers oeke om finansiële hulp het ingestroom. Ek het eers al die briewe self probeer lees maar later personeel gekry wat daarmee gehelp het. Verdienstelike gevalle is so ver moontlik ondersteun, en om dit van die luiers en kansvatters te onderskei, was dikwels 'n moeilike taak wat soms selfs in die hof gedraai het.

*Die Buitemuurse gebou in Vermeulenstraat word in 1927 geopen, met 'n lokaal vir 'n biblioteek – maar geen personeel nie. Mnr Abernathy kry die opdrag om, behalwe sy administratiewe take ook na die biblioteek om*





Westfalia

te sien. Na 'n maand is die biblioteek nog steeds nie oop nie, en Prof Arndt en 'n groep studente spring op Vrydagaande in om die boeke te katalogiseer. Die totale boekversameling staan op 21,181 boeke. In die Van den Horst verslag oor die stand by nege universiteite, sê PJ du Toit, wat toe Direkteur van Veeartsenydiens was: "The library of the TUC is not bad as College Libraries go: a fair number of periodicals are received, so that the professors (and senior students) are able to maintain a nodding acquaintance with what goes on in this line of work. However for the research worker the amount of literature available is entirely inadequate, but perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect an institute the size of the

TUC to maintain a library which would meet the demands of the research worker" Wat bedoel word met "a nodding acquaintance" bly vir my duister.

Die volgende jaar kon Spruce darem berig dat die katalogisering wat soveel jare agter geraak het, op datum is en "functioning to the satisfaction of all concerned, even the 'gloomy deans' who reported them some years ago as 'no good' merely because they were incomplete" Die ruimte situasie is nou so benard dat daar net plek op die vloer is om die boeke te pak. Daar is 'n tekort aan rakspasie vir oor die 5,000 boeke. Hy bepleit die "immediate building of a self-contained library" en sê verder "Its library has been described as the heart of the University. Let us see to it that ours suffer from no cardiac affection or weakness" Aansluitend by die vorige verslag, berig die Carnegie kommissie dat: "The 2 colleges at Pretoria and Grahamstown have fewer books than one could reasonably expect in a good high school in America"

My behoefte aan 'n permanente tuiste word al hoe groter en in 1929 word die herinneringe aan **Westfalia**, 'n spogplaas in die Magoebaskloof omgewing, wat ek 25 jaar tevore gesien het, al hoe sterker. Dit wat ek tydens my besoek in 1929 sien, verskil totaal van die een wat in 1904 bestaan het. Jare se verwaarlosing het sy tol geeis. In plaas van die ryk, donker grond, lê die spore van erosie



en vernietiging in die voorheen vrugbare akkers. Selfs die fonteine was nie meer so volop nie en die plaas was besig om te verdroog. Na my eerste teleurstelling het my geoloog-oog verder gekyk en het ek besef dat die grond diep en ryk is. Met die regte bestuur kon die skade herstel word. Die omgewing was nog steeds 'n paradys op aarde. £ 40,000 later was die grond myne. Dit het 10 jaar geneem om die plaas te herstel en uit te bou tot 'n **model produserende landgoed wat dit 70 jaar later nog steeds internasionaal bekend maak vir sy avokado's, bosbou, wetenskaplike benadering en veral ekologies-vriendelike boerdery metodes.**

Behalwe die rehabilitasie van die omgewing en die winsgewendheid van die plaas, het die welsyn van my werkers my na aan die hart gelê. 'n Skool, kliniek, beter behuising, paaie na hulle wonings en ook beter grond wat groter oeste vir hulle gelewer het, het gevolg. Met Kersfees elke jaar het almal op die grasperk naby die huis bymekaar gekom en na ek met die hulp van 'n tolk verduidelik het wat ons die jaar gedoen het, en wat beplan word vir die nuwe jaar, is daar saam fees gevier.

*Waar ek in 1930 met hernieude ywer op my plaas kon begin werk en nog steeds prospekteringsprojekte ondersteun, wat onder andere lei tot die ontdekking van goud aan die verre Wes-Rand, Wes-Transvaal en die*



*Vrystaat, beleef die Universiteit van Pretoria sy eie veranderinge. Die universiteit word, op versoek van die studente, 'n Afrikaanse instelling. Mnr Spruce tree af en Mnr PC Coetzee word as waarnemende bibliotekaris aangestel. Saam met Mnr Abernathy en een assistent moet hulle 'n versameling van byna 28,000 bande en die tydskrifte bestuur.*

*Slegs nagraadse studente mag boeke uitneem. Daar word reeds £ 250 per jaar aan tydskrifte spandeer en die studente rig 'n versoek vir 'n leeskamer waar die joernale op die tafels kan bly sodat dit in hulle vrye tyd gelees kan word. Daar is selfs 'n voorstel dat die duur joernale aan die tafels vasgeketting word sodat dit nie kan verdwyn nie. In die volgende jaar kry die Regsversameling 'n groot hupstoot met die aankoop van die versamelings van Regter GFWG van Pitius, die bruikleen van die boeke van Hoofregter J de Villiers en die ou, waardevolle bronne wat deur Prof Daniel Pont bekom word.*

**Gerard Moerdyk**, die argitek, word op die Raad van die Universiteit verkies en so begin 'n nuwe sameloop van omstandighede wat 'n groot invloed op die toekoms van die biblioteek sou hê. Die ontdekking van Mapungubwe en UP se rol in die opgrawings wat daar gedoen word, het 'n diep indruk op Moerdyk gemaak. 'n Besoek aan Egipte en sy kennis oor Mapungubwe, versterk Moerdyk se belangstelling in die Afrika kultuur en hy begin Afrika elemente, simbole



## Die Merensky-biblioteek as voorloper van die Voortrekkermor

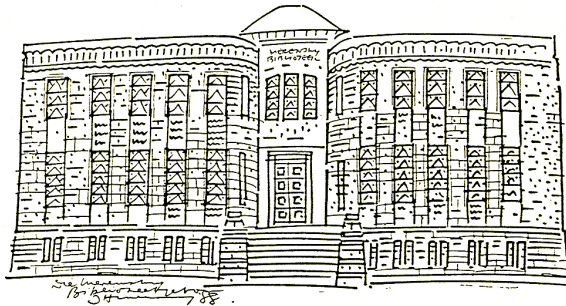
**G**ERHARD Moerdijk, een van ons land se voorste pionier-argitekte, het tientalle kerke landswyd ontwerp. Hy het vanselfsprekend die grootste roem en bekendheid verwerf as argitek van die Voortrekkermonument, waarvan die hoeksteen op 16 Desember 1938 gelê is. 'n Ander besondere gebou waarvan hy ook die skepper was, is die Merensky-biblioteek waarvan genl. J. C. Smuts op 11 Oktober 1937 die hoeksteen gelê het.

Ons kan dus met reg 'n vergelyking tussen die twee skeppings probeer maak.

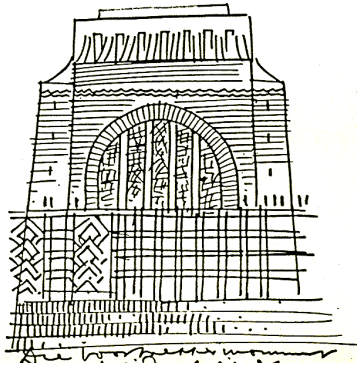
Die twintiger- en dertigerjare was 'n tydperk waarin die styl van die Monumentale Romantiek hoogty gevier het. Die Duitser, Mendelsohn, en die Italianer, Antonio St. Elia, is twee argitekte wat pragtige skeppings nagelaat het – die meerderheid egter slegs ontwerpe op papier.

Moerdijk, as jong talentvolle student en argitek, moes beslis met hulle werk kennis gemaak het, want sy twee genoemde skeppings kan beslis as van internasionale standaard beskou word. Moerdijk was dus met beide hierdie ontwerpe deelgenoot van sy tydsees en beide voorbeelde sal deur boukunshistorici as interessante voorbeelde van hul tyd in die wêreldgeheelbeeld gesien word.

Albei strukture het 'n sterk simmetriese en monumentale inslag. Die biblioteekgebou is duidelik 'n effens vroeër gebou vanweë die groter gebruikmaking van dekoratiewe elemente. Die dekorasie is tipies van die tydperk, bekend as die Art Deco-periode wat 'n verdere ontwikkeling van die Art Nouveau-periode van die eeuwende was. In die Voortrekkermonument speel die vorm van die struktuur 'n oorheersende rol teenoor die dekoratiewe en neig dit meer na die eenvoud van die opkomende Internasionale Boustyl. Dit maak beslis nie die Monument 'n mindere teenoor die biblioteek nie. Die vergelyking wat destyds as kritiek geuit is, naamlik dat die Monument soos 'n radio van daardie jare lyk, is hoegenaamd nie



*Die sterk simmetriese aansig van die biblioteek waarin die dekoratiewe element 'n groter rol speel as in die sterk simmetriese aansig van die Monument, waar die vorm 'n oorheersende rol teenoor die dekoratiewe elemente speel – laasgenoemde is ondergeskik en dit strook met die vereenvoudigingsproses wat so tipies van die Internasionale Styl en die latere Moderne Styl was.*



*Moerdijk se ontwerp sketse van die biblioteek*

en boumateriaal in sy argitektoniese styl gebruik. Die debat rondom die Zimbabwe-ruïnes as 'n Afrika produk interesseer hom baie, en alhoewel die boustyl hom nie baie aanstaan nie, is hy oortuig dat dit 'n produk van 'n Afrika beskawing is.

Teen 1936 staan die begroting op £ 3,200 – veel meer as die £ 1,000 van die depressiejare, en meer geld bring meer boeke, wat die ruimte situasie nog meer benard maak. 'n Africana versameling as die breinkind van PC

Coetzee kom tot stand, en 'n drie-jaar diploma in biblioteekwese en biblioteek opleiding vir HOD studente word onder die leiding van Coetzee en van den Berg ingestel.

Die versoeke vir 'n Voortrekkermonument op die kampus word al hoe sterker. Die Rektor, Mnr K Schmidt en die propaganda-sekretaris Mnr FS Steyn beywer hulle vir fondsinsameling vir 'n nuwe biblioteek. Hulle besef egter dat as hulle nie met 'n groot bedrag deur 'n bekende sken

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PRETORIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.  
General Smuts this morning laid the foundation stone of the new library at Pretoria University. On the left is Mr. G. Moerdyk, the chairman of the University Council.

*Hoeksteenlegging deur Genl Jan Smuts*

ker kan begin nie, hulle beswaarlik ander mense sou oorreed om geld te skenk. Dis toe dat die Rektor vir **Prof PR Skawran**, 'n vriend van my vra om my te nader vir so 'n skenking. Dit was 'n baie huiwerige Skawran wat my gekontak het en my onmiddellike bereidwilligheid het hom totaal verbaas gelaat. Die transaksie is oor 'n middagete by die Polley's Hotel beklink. Ons het besluit op 'n bedrag van £ 500 per jaar vir 5 jaar, maar het later besef dat 'n eenmalige bedrag van £ 10,000 veel meer gewig sou dra. Uit erkenning vir my bydrae het die Rektor aangebied dat die gebou na my vernoem word. Daar kon toe dadelik met verdere fondswerwing begin word.

Die tweede grootse bydraer was die Pretoriase Joodse gemeenskap, en uit erkenning daarvoor het Moerdyk die Dawidster skerms rondom die galery by sy ontwerp ingesluit. Die personeel se bydrae was £ 1,481 en die studente het met 'n bokveldans £ 373 gesamel. 'n Groot kermis het £

3,200 ingebring en met die hulp van 'n anonieme vriend (£ 1,000 ) en die Stadsraad se bydrae van £ 2,000, was daar genoeg geld dat die bouwerk kon begin. **Genl Jan Smuts lê die hoeksteen op 11 Oktober 1937** en verwys na my skenking as "n prinslike bedrag"

**Gerard Moerdyk** het in sy ontwerp van die nuwe gebou die Afrika – en veral Zimbabwiese invloed sterk laat geld. Dit is te sien in die gebruik van die betonblokke, die graniet uit Afrika, die sig-sag motief as simbool van water en vrugbaarheid in die Afrika-kulture, die krokodil as waterfiguur en die voël as simbool van die ruimte, wat die vryheid en kreatiwiteit van die skrywer simboliseer. Oor die simboliek van die bobbejane wou Moerdyk niks sê nie, en is daar besluit dat dit maar sy manier is om 'n tikkie humor in die ernstige gebou in te bring. Dit was van die begin af ook duidelik dat die gebou sterk ooreenkomste toon met die latere Voortrekker monument, wat ook Moerdyk se handewerk was. Oor al die detail van die gebou en die probleme wat met die bouwerk gepaard gegaan het, is baie geskryf. Genoeg om te sê dat bouwerk nooit sonder pyn, vertragings, stygende koste en onderlinge oorloë geskied nie.

Alhoewel die herstel van Westfalia my grootste prioriteit was, kon ek my ander liefde nie vergeet nie en koop ek die plaas Jagdlust in die Pietersburg (Polokwane) omgewing,





*Merensky Biblioteek 1938*

waarop ek later 'n ryk chroomrif ontdek. Saam met die buurplaas Wintersveld, wat ook my eiendom word, vorm dit een van die wêreld se rykste chroom neerslae. My belangstelling in die omgewing bring my in kontak met 'n Duitse navorsingsgroep wat saam met die Universiteit van Stellenbosch navorsing doen oor die effek van sonlig op mense, diere en plante en die invloed van die verandering van die seevlak op die omgewing. Behalwe vir enkele artikels wat uit hierdie werk gekom het, moes dit ongelukkig met die uitbreek van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gestaak word. Hierdie navorsing sou in die 21ste eeu met die invloed van aardverwarming 'n groot rol kon speel.

*Die bouwerk word in 1938 voltooi en PC Coetzee behaal sy professionele kwalifikasie deur die British Library Association. Daar is groot opgewondenheid tydens die formele opening van die Biblioteek op 15 April 1939. Adv HA Fagan behartig die opening*



*Ingang*

*en Dr EG Jansen, die minister van onderwys, verwys grappenderwys na die diere wat kop aan kop teenoor mekaar by die ingang staan, as die "beeld van die Raad en Senaat wat in botsing met mekaar is" Die hart van my toespraak lê in die woorde: "This country has given me so much that I am only too happy to be allowed to help it to develop and to be able to give back to it a fraction of what it has given to me..." – die woorde wat in die geskiedenis bekend sou word as die mees – bekende wat ek ooit gesê het.*







*Prof DM Joubert, Dr & Mrs Rupert, Prof ED Geryts (1990)*

*Een van die biblioteek assistente wat ook die dag teenwoordig was, was Huberte Goote, wat later meer bekend sou word as Huberte Rupert, die vrou van Dr Anton Rupert – die nyweraar en latere kanselier van die Universiteit van Pretoria - en sy lewenslange steunpilaar. Sy het hier gewerk tot in September 1941 toe sy bedank het om te trou.*

Die uitbreek van die Tweede Wêreldoorlog bring vir my byna 'n herhaling van die 1914 oorlog, toe ek weer geïnterneer is. Vir my, as 'n man van byna 70, wat reeds soveel vir die land gegee het, was dit 'n bitter pil. Die persoonlike ingryping van Genl Jan Smuts, 'n vriend en gereelde besoeker op Westfalia voorkom dit, en ek kon my werk op my plaas voortsit.

*Die biblioteekversameling is nou al oor die 82,000 bande, met die katalogiseringsagterstand weer die grootste probleem. Daar is 13 perso-*

*neellede, maar die meeste is administratief en het nie die kundigheid om die materiaal te katalogiseer nie. In 1943 kom die Mediese Fakulteit tot stand en reeds vroeg blyk die gebrek aan studiemateriaal 'n groot probleem te wees. Die materiaal word by die Merensky biblioteek gehou en dan op bruikleen na die dosente se kantore versprei, waar dosent en student dan toegang daartoe het (of meer dikwels nie het nie.) Die Biblioteek kry ook sy voltydse binder toe mnr Willie Porter as 17-jarige vir 'n salaris van £9.00.00 begin werk. Dit sou 'n lang en gelukkige verbintenis wees, want hy het 43 jaar as Binder gewerk en in 1986 afgetree.*

*Die invloed van 'n gebrek aan gekwalifiseerde personeel bereik in 1944 'n keerpunt toe 92,000 bande geherkatalogiseer moes word om die skade van die verlede te herstel. Studente op 'n Vrydagaand en hulle opvolgers was toe nie so 'n wyse besluit nie.*

My inperking tot Westfalia het my laat dink aan werk wat ek 40 jaar tevore by Loolekop in die omgewing van Phalaborwa gedoen het en het ek Von Bülow, my sekretaris gestuur om 'n klip te gaan haal wat ek toe daar gesien het. Die klip was presies die een wat ek gevra het en is ek met tent, gereedskap en 'n groep werkers terug na Loolekop om self die prospektering te monitor. My belegging





van £ 75,000 in die ekspedisie het homself bewys toe genoeg fosfaat en koper om die land vir die volgende eeu te voorsien, daar ontdek is. Die staat het dit later oorgeneem en Foskor gestig en die kopermyn is geprivatiseer.

*Nog 'n persoon wat later in die biblioteekwêreld bekend sou word, Mnr (later doktor) HJ Aschenborn aanvaar in 1947 diens as assistent by die Biblioteek. Hy sou later direkteur van die Staatsbiblioteek (Nasionale Biblioteek) word, en ook internasionaal diep spore trap. Die Macfadyensaal in die buitemuurse gebou word in 1948 as biblioteek omskep, wat dadelik verligting bring. Die volgende uitdaging ontwikkel op die mediese kampus waar die Rektor in 1949 opdrag gee dat die moontlikheid ondersoek word om 'n gedeelte van die Kliniese gebou as biblioteek in te rig. Mnr Bateman, die tegniese adviseur ontwerp 'n plan om bo-op die teekamer 'n biblioteek teen die koste van £ 14,000 by te voeg. Die Rektor teken aan "...dit sal nog eendag oorweeg moet word..."*

Die omvang van my inkomste, my jare en my gesondheid laat my besef dat soveel geld tot baie mense se voordeel – of min mense se ondergang kan strek, en wy ek my tyd in 1949 daaraan om 'n Trust tot stand te bring. In my testament is die bepaling dat: "a trustee will be appointed by me to ensure that my life's work would be continued to maximum ef-

fect. With the trust I hope to combine two projects; continuation of my work in agriculture, horticulture and forestry on Westfalia and that all South Africans had to benefit from its activities. These projects will ensure that water and soil conservation, as well as the reclamation and revitalisation of the soil could be continued and secondly, Southern African people, and especially the employees of the Trust had to benefit from its activities" Dit was waarskynlik die eerste "groen missiestelling" in die wêreld – iets wat vyftig jaar later 'n wetlike vereiste wêreldwyd geword het.

*Die Merensky-Biblioteek wat sedert sy begin meer monument as biblioteek was, het spoedig na sy opening weer ruimteprobleme gehad. In 1952 word tussenvloere in die hoofsaal en magasyn aangebring, wat 30% meer spasie gee, maar nog steeds te min is. Die behoefte op die mediese kampus is nou ook so groot dat die Universiteit my weer nader, en skenke £ 5,000 wat dan ook die eerste stap tot 'n mediese biblioteek is – een van my laaste persoonlike skenkings.*

Ek verkoop Wintersveld en Jagdlust aan die Union Carbide Corporation vir £ 500 000 en die geld word in die Hans Merensky Trust gestort. My wens dat my einde vinnig en sonder pyn moet wees, word vervul toe ek op 21 Oktober 1952 die middag gaan rus het waar een van my getroue werkers my later gekry het. Na die diens in Pretoria is ek veras en is die





Memorial stone in memorial garden, Westfalia

as op Westfalia uitgestrooi. Van my vriende het 'n wonderlike tuin met 81 bome – een vir elke jaar van my lewe ontwikkel, en op 'n rots in die tuin is net die woorde: Hans Merensky 16.3.1871 – 21.10.1952 grafeer.

Baie is daarna oor my en my werk geskryf. PA Wagner het gesê: “the prospector with almost superhuman ability, having a sixth sense where minerals were concerned. His contribution lay in his geological expertise, exceptional power of observation, thoroughness, and inexhaustible energy. This enabled him to see each phenomenon as a whole, expose it, accurately sum it up and evaluate it, and so open the way to successful and profitable exploitation” Die ere-doktorsgrade wat ek van die Universiteit van Pretoria, Stellen-

bosch en Charlottenburg ontvang het en die verskeie ander internasionale toekennings, was behalwe vir die akademiese erkenning, dikwels ook 'n bewys van my nalatenskap aan die instansies.

Vir die mense wat na aan my was, was ek die heer wat altyd pynlik netjies op my persoon was, graag onthaal en vriende ontvang het, tennis gespeel het tot ek tagtig jaar oud was en dit nie kon verdra as my teenstanders my uit respek laat wen het nie. Maar steeds bly ek tog vir hulle 'n enigma wat min mense, indien enige, werklik geken het.

*Vir die Biblioteek begin 1953 met goeie- en minder goeie nuus. Die goeie nuus is dat van die beoogde £20,000 reeds £ 11,500 vir 'n mediese biblioteek ingesamel is. Die minder-goeie is dat die Biblioteek weer onderwerp word aan 'n reeks omvattende ondersoeke. In die volgende 2 jaar word drie verslae vrygestel, wat veral op die ruimtekwessie fokus. Die regering stel £80,000 beskikbaar om aan die oostekant van die Merensky-Biblioteek aan te bou en 'n ruimte-opname wat behoeftes tot in 1980 uiteen moet sit, moes gedoen word. Mnr FJ Wepener, die argitek kry opdrag om die mediese biblioteek te ontwerp. Hy is ook die argitek vir die aanbouings by die Merensky-biblioteek. In teenstelling met die “monumentale benadering” wat vroeër met die ontwerp van die biblioteek gevolg is, werk die*





*Macfadyen Biblioteek: Theo du Toit , Mercia Neitz*

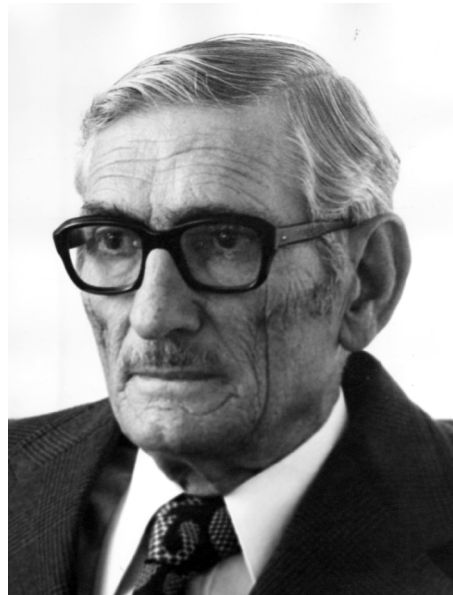
*biblioteek, wat bekend sou staan as die **Macfadyen biblioteek**, voorsiening gemaak. Die gebou is in 1960 deur Dr HF Verwoerd geopen.*

*1959 is die jaar wat die rolle van dosent en bibliotekaris geskei word. Prof PC Coetzee word die eerste departementshoof en **Mnr AJ van den Bergh** word as bibliotekaris aangestel. Daar is nou 26 personeellede, waarvan die meeste gekwalifiseerde bibliotekarisse is. Die versameling staan op 220,750 bande en 'n bedrag van £25,500 word aan bronne spandeer. Op 14 Augustus word daar 'n boekery in die koshuis vir die Veeartsenykunde studente geskep.*

*argitek nou saam met die bibliotekarisse en is funksionaliteit die eerste prioriteit. Die Kliniese biblioteek word in Augustus 1956 deur die rektor, Prof CH Rautenbach geopen en bestaan uit 'n leessaal met 109 sitplekke, kantore en ruimte vir 30,000 boeke. Die biblioteek word deur 2 dames beman.*

*Prof WJ Walker van Wits, skenk sy volledige tydskrifversameling, wat die kern vorm van die nuwe ingenieursversameling, wat in die vergrote Merensky-biblioteek gehuisves word. Op 15 Julie 1957 word die uitbreidings luisterryk deur dr SM Naudè geopen. Die vloeroppervlakte is nou dubbel die van die verlede, studieruimte groei van 120 na 550 sitplekke en magasynruimte styg van bergplek vir 220,000 tot 450,000 bande.*

*Die Buitemuurse gebou is die volgende wat aan die beurt kom. Die studente maak reeds gebruik van die naby-geleë Staatsbiblioteek en in die beplanning van die nuwe gebou in Proesstraat, word daar vir 'n nuwe*



*Mnr AJ van den Bergh*





*Konstruksiewerk van nuwe biblioteek*

*Skaars 'n jaar na die opening van die Macfadyen-biblioteek, is dit weer die Merensky wat te klein is. Volgens die Biblioteekkomitee is daar slegs bergruimte vir 5 jaar, maar die gebrek aan studieruimte bring mee dat daar aangebou moet word. Die musiekbiblioteek open ook in Februarie met 38 studente en 'n aantal dosente in die Departement.*

*Skaars vier jaar later bars die Merensky weer uit sy nate en word daar besluit om 'n nuwe biblioteek te bou. Twee jaar later word die Basiese Mediese Wetenskappe gebou op die mediese kampus opgerig en as deel daarvan ook 'n nuwe biblioteek wat aanvullend tot die kliniese biblioteek sou wees. Die versamelings by Patologie en Tandheelkunde en die Verpleegkunde boeke vorm die kern van die biblioteek.*

*Dr FZ van der Merwe, 'n ywerige musiekversamelaar, wat veral op Suid-Afrikaanse musiek gekonsentreer het, is op 2 Januarie 1969 oorlede, en bepaal in sy testament dat sy versameling as 'n geheel bewaar moet word. Hy stipuleer*



*Konstruksie werkers – nuwe biblioteek*

*verder dat dit toeganklik moet wees vir navorsers en maak ook finansiële voorsiening vir die bewaring, instandhouding en uitbreiding van die partiture, korrespondensie, foto's en teorieboeke wat hy oor die jare bymekaar gemaak het. Die versameling kom later in UP se besit en word die basis van die groot musiekversameling wat vandag nog een van die hoekstene van Besondere Versamelings is. Die blye dag breek ook op 12 Augustus 1969 aan toe die argitekturfirma Louw, Marais, Marquard en Kuhn die opdrag vir die ontwerp van 'n nuwe biblioteek ontvang.*

***Die konstruksie vir die nuwe gebou begin op 17 November 1971 – pas na die eksamen. Die gebou waaraan die volgende vier jaar gewerk sou word, beslaan 'n totale oppervlakte van 122, 441 vk vt en word opgerig teen 'n totale koste van R 2,8 miljoen. R180,000 se meubels is nodig om die ruimtes funksioneel te maak. Daar word voorsiening gemaak vir***







1083 sitplekke en 129 personeellede. *Dat die toeloop van **fris geboude konstruksiewerkers** vir die dames in die biblioteek welkome afwisseling van bleek akademici was, is nie te betwyfel nie. Daarvan kan Annie Pienaar, wat diep spore in die biblioteek sou trap, getuig! Prof ED Gerrys word ook die jaar departementshoof van die Departement Biblioteekkunde.*

Vir die Hans Merensky Trust breek daar ook 'n nuwe tydperk aan as die vestigingstydperk van 25 jaar wat in my testament beskryf word, verstryk en word die Trust op 23 November 1973 die Hans Merensky Stigting. Die eerste doelwitte is bereik en dit skep nuwe ruimte vir navorsing, opleiding en ontwikkeling. Deur die jare is daar verskeie pogings aangewend om

al my dokumentasie, rots- en saadmonsters en nog ander persoonlike artikels te orden en uit te stal. Die feit dat die huis waarin ek my lewe deurgebring het, nie geskik vir so 'n museum was nie, het gelei tot die oprig van 'n nuwe gebou op Westfalia wat vandag as die **Merensky Gedenkgebou** bekend is. Behalwe die items wat daar gehuisves word, is daar 'n skat van dokumentêre inligting waar daar met die jare verskeie pogings was om dit te katalogiseer en toeganklik te maak. Vanweë die gebrek aan beskikbare kundigheid oor die beste metodes van ontsluiting en bewaring, kon dit ongelukkig nooit voltooi word nie.

*Dit was duidelik dat UP nie net 'n nuwe biblioteek gebou wou hê nie, maar 'n totale nuwe benadering wat*

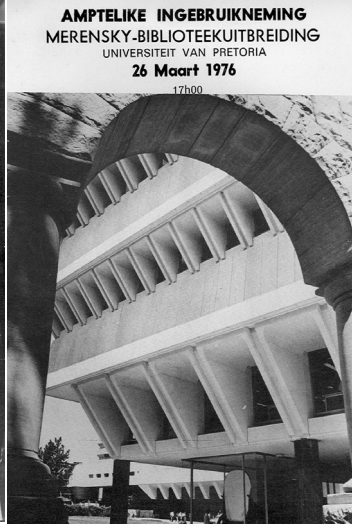


*Hans Merensky Gedenkgebou, Westfalia*





Prof EM Hamman



Program: opening van die nuwe biblioteek

student, dosent en navorser sou toerus in al sy inligtingsbehoefes van die toekoms. 'n Raadskomitee het 'n ondersoek na die biblioteek in 1974 geloods waarin daar klem gelê word op: "een gesentraliseerde biblioteekdiens op die grondslag van 'n duidelik-geformuleerde biblioteekbeleid en die verband tussen die hoofbiblioteek, tak- en satellietbiblioteke" Die lap-en-stop era was permanent verby.

Een van die eerste daadwerklike stappe om UP se biblioteekdiens om te keer, is die aanstelling van Prof ED Gerrys as Direkteur: Biblioteekdienste. Daar het dadelik 'n nuwe dinamiek in die organisasie gekom. Met die koms van die rekenaar era word daar op rekenarisering gefokus. Een van die eerste produkte hiervan is 'n tydskrifkatalogus wat op mikrofilm beskikbaar gestel word. 'n Vakbibliotekarisstelsel wat bestaan

uit 14 personeellede waardeur die inligtingbehoefes van elke departement deur 'n spesifieke bibliotekaris aangespreek sou word, was een van die belangrikste vernuwings. Die departementsbiblioteke wat deur die jare ontwikkel het, word beperk en die "gesentraliseerde biblioteekdiens" waarna in die opdrag verwys is, kom tot sy reg dikwels met baie stampe en stote. 'n Afdeling Beplanning en Ontwikkeling word ingestel en 'n beleid vir die lewering van eksterne rekenaarmatige inligtingsdienste deur middel van die gebruik van internasionale databasisse begin realiseer.

Op 26 Maart 1976 word die nuwe gebou deur die Rektor, **Prof EM Hamman** in gebruik geneem. In sy toespraak sê hy "dat die biblioteek die hart van die Universiteit se bedrywigheede behoort uit te maak, en dat die biblioteek 'n sleutelrol moet





*Opening van die nuwe biblioteek*

*speel. Die gebou dien as hoofsentrum van die gesentraliseerde biblioteekdiens ten behoeve van die hele Universiteit... wys my 'n universiteit se biblioteekdiens en ek weet wat die gehalte van sy akademiese onderrig en wetenskaplike navorsing is..." 'n weerklink van Spruce se woorde in 1927... Die bestaande Merensky en die nuwe biblioteek sou as 'n eenheid bedryf word en het gou in die volksmond die "Ou Merensky" en die "Nuwe Merensky" geword. Die Klinikala biblioteek by die Kalafong hospitaal word op 5 Februarie- en die eerste volwaardige Veeartsenykunde-biblioteek word op 12 November 1976 geopen.*

*die volgende 12 jaar die wel en weë van die personeel en die geskiedenis van die biblioteek sou opteken, verskyn die eerste keer. Vir meer as 'n dekade is die einde van elke maand opgehelder met gebeure van die Direkteur se kantoor tot rekenarisering, akademiese verslae, stories uit die hart van die personeel en wenrepte wat met funksies gebruik is. In die 1976 jaarverslag van die Universiteit staan die volgende: "... om 'n besondere woord van dank teenoor die Direkteur en sy personeel, ook by die takbiblioteke, uit te spreek vir hulle vriendelike en besonder tegevoelende optrede..." Die era van verslag op verslag oor die stand van die biblioteek was permanent verby.*

*In 'n poging om van die "witjas kultuur" weg te kom – wit jasse is jare aan die personeel uitgereik - kon dames nou roomkleurige uniforms aankoop. "Biblikasie" die personeelblad, wat vir*

*In die volgende jaar kry die Macfadyen biblioteek sy beurt, toe daar gemoderniseer en uitgedun word. In die **Oggendblad** van Maandag 19*



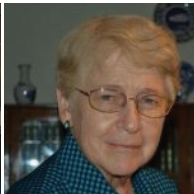




Mediese Biblioteek



Klinikala biblioteek



Annie Pienaar



Prof ED Gerryts

September 1977 verskyn 'n artikel "Biblioteeksake by Merensky bekyk" wat 'n gunstige prentjie skilder.

Die volgende biblioteke wat aandag kry, is die Kliniese en BMW-biblioteke met 'n ondersoek wat deur Dr Peter Lor (latere Direkteur van die Nasionale Biblioteek) en **Annie Pienaar** gelei is. Die oprig van die gebou op die mediese kampus wat later na die dekaan Prof HW Snyman vernoem sou word, het ook die moontlikheid van 'n nuwe biblioteek geskep. Getrou aan die benadering om nuut na 'n saak te kyk, is die versamelings gerasionaliseer, Verpleegkunde na die nuwe biblioteek geskuif, die katalogus op datum gebring, en die biblioteke se name verander na die **Mediese- en Voorkliniese biblioteke**. Met die **opening in 1979** is dit veral die verklikkerstelsel en teleksmasjien

wat aandag trek. Reeds in die eerste maand na heropening het die besoeke aan die mediese biblioteek met 100% gestyg. Dat die besoekers van 300 per maand na 500 per dag in 25 jaar sou vermeerder, sou niemand toe kon glo nie. Die musiekbiblioteek kry ook sy beurt en kan teen 1978 spog met 5,000 plate, 10,000 partiture, 3 klankdigte hokkies en 10 platespelers met oorfone.

Die fokus op inligtinggeletterdheid, of gebruikersopleiding soos dit toe bekend gestaan het, begin al hoe belangriker word en die eerste jare gee **Prof Gerryts** al 10 die lesings vir nuwe eerstejaarsgroepe self. Later het die vakbibliotekarisse darem die taak oorgeneem. In 1987 word dit by die Fakulteit Geneeskunde deel van die kurrikulum. Vandag is dit 'n formele kursus wat elke student aan



*UP moet slaag en doen Inligtingkundiges op 'n deurlopende basis die opleiding van voor- en nagraadse studente om sodoende tred te kan hou met die veranderende tendense in die inligtingsbedryf.*

*Aan natuurrampe – wat gewoonlik met water te doene gehad het - het die biblioteek ook sy kwota gehad. Die feit dat die Merensky biblioteek op fontein gebou is en dat pompe feilbaar is, het verskeie kere tot oorstromings gelei. 'n Groot storm op 'n Vrydagaand in Januarie 1978 laat Prof Gerryts die Saterdag oggend baie bekommerd biblioteek toe gaan. Die Kelder (Vlak 1), wat toe die mingebruikte versameling gehuisves het, was enkeldiep in die water. Die Maandag is ontdek dat die skade by Voorklinies net so groot was. Prof*

*Gerryts het daarop geroem dat dit die enigste keer was dat haardroërs in die biblioteek gebruik is. Hy het*



*Bettie Langkilde*

*natuurlik nie geweet van die kere toe Correy Nel die dames se hare na-ure in die hoekie van Vlak 1 gesny het nie. Teen R10 'n sny kon jy nêrens beter kry nie. Oorstromings het ook gelei tot die ontdekking van wonderlike skatte wat in geheime kamertjies vir dekades geberg is, tot die water daar ingeloop het.*

*Die akademiese rol van die biblioteek word verder uitgeleef met die verskyning van die "Verslagreeks" in 1979.*

*Sodoende kon teorie en praktyk bymekaar kom, en kon die ontwikkelings wat plaas gevind het, ook met kollegas gedeel word.*

*Die gehalte van die werk is bewys deur 'n RGN toekenning van R45,000 wat in 1983 ontvang is*



*DOBIS/LIBIS: Rolf Tönsing, Vonnie Otto, Prof ED Gerryts, Tony Roberts (IBM)*



Voor: Mev M Smuts, mej C Claassens (Opvoedkunde), mej I H Orban (Argitektuur, Beeldendekuns, Bourekenkunde, Drama en Huishoudkunde), mev M S J Viviers (Regsgeleerdheid) en mev J Marnewick (Chemiese wetenskappe en Dierkunde).  
 \*Agter: Mnr W P van der Merwe (Taal- en Letterkunde), mev C P Moolman (Plantkunde), mej A Pienaar (Ekonomiese wetenskappe, Staatswetenskappe en Volkekunde), mev B E von Ehrenberg (Teologie), mev A J Korkie (Sosiale wetenskappe), mej A C Nel (Aardrykskunde, Fisika, Geologie, Rekenaarwetenskap en Wiskunde) en mnr J J N Davies (Ingenieurswese en Stads- en Streeksbeplanning).  
 Inlas: Mej E K Muller (Biblioteekkunde, Geskiedenis, Spraakheekunde en Wysbegeerte).

#### Vakbibliotekaris

vir verdere navorsing.

Einde Junie 1980 word die rooiletter geleentheid in die dagboeke van die Ontsluiters (soos die Katalogiseerders toe bekend gestaan het) toe die ou klassifikasie "kodes" tydens 'n kuiergeleentheid in 'n groot vuur gegooi word en **rekenaarontsluiting** dmv die DOBIS sisteem 'n werklikheid word. Na drie jaar kon **Mev Bettie Langkilde** wat die projek bestuur het, skryf: "Ten spyte van drie jaar waar daar saamgeleef is met veranderinge in prosedures, aftyte, swak reageertye, kragonderbrekings, programprobleme, is die ontsluiters wat die ou bedeling van kataloguskaartjies en al die frustrasies daaraan verbonde nog kan onthou, tevrede..." Hoe meer die wêreld verander, hoe meer bly dit dieselfde...

In 1981 word daar ingeteken op INEG, 'n koerantknipseldiens van die Instituut vir Eietydse Geskiedenis van die Universiteit van die Vrystaat – en die era van eksterne rekenaaromatige inligtingsdienste word ingelui. Daar word opedae met groot sukses vir die **akademiese personeel** in Maart en Augustus gehou om die nuwe katalogus bekend te stel. Die volgende jaar word gekenmerk deur die aanbring van lynkodes by die duisende in boeke en die eerste opleiding in die gebruik van INEG, DIALOG en Medline databasisse deur die vakbibliotekaris. Daar word intyds op die databasisse gesoek en dit is bitter duur. Magda Coetzee word die eerste **Rekenariserings-koördineerder** – 'n pos wat met die jare gereeld van naam en statuur verander het.







Veeartsenykunde biblioteek trek

Die Nederlandse Kultuurhistoriese Instituut in die Ou Letteregebou se biblioteek word in 1984 deel van die Biblioteekdiens. Die biblioteek wat uit 50,000 publikasies bestaan, is al die jare bestuur deur die Departement Kultuurgeskiedenis en word nog 'n takbiblioteek met mej Jo Breed as inligtingkundige. Later skuif die versameling na die Ou Merensky. Op 20 Augustus word 'n borsbeeld van Prof PC Coetzee onthul. In sy 44 jaar by UP vorder hy van "n onbelangrike pos" by Administrasie tot Departementshoof van die Departement Biblioteek- en Inligtingkunde. Met sy dood op 12 Julie 1987 word 'n huldeblyk aan hom in "Biblikasie" gepubliseer.

Op 30 Januarie 1985 verskyn 'n artikel in Die Transvaler: "UP se Biblioteekdiens lewer goeie diens" Die feit dat biblioteekbesoeke die jaar vir die

eerste keer die miljoen-kerf oorskry, bevestig hierdie feit. Die jaar word weer eens gekenmerk deur verskuivings en trekke. **Klinikala trek** na 'n nuwe biblioteek wat meer as dubbel die vorige een se vloeroppervlakte het en die Macfadyen biblioteek word gesluit toe UP sy na-uurse opleiding na die Hatfield kampus skuif. Die hele versameling moet binne 'n maand geïnkorporeer word met die van die Merensky-biblioteek. In Junie voltooi Johannes Moropotli van Veeartsenykunde sy eerste Comrades marathon – 'n fikse man – iets wat hom twee jaar later goed te pas kom toe hulle biblioteek moes trek. Om met bakkies te trek wat normaalweg vir veevoer gebruik word en net drie dae gesluit mag wees, wil gedoen wees. Die Arnold Theiler gebou word deur die destydse Staatspresident, Mnr PW Botha geopen.





1987 is ook die jaar wat die Ou Merensky (wat hierna bekend sou staan as Merensky 1) en wat met die jare vir ander doeleindes gebruik is, weer deel van die biblioteekkompleks word. Baie moeite word gedoen in die restaurasieproses om die aard en karakter van die gebou te behou. Dit sou hoofsaaklik as studieruimte vir studente dien en is 24 uur per dag oop en was die voorloper vir die Studiesentrum wat later aangebou en op 25 Julie 1995 geopen sou word.

Die volgende kwantumsprong datum in die biblioteek se geskiedenis is 1990 – ook 'n waterskeidingsjaar ook in die Suid-Afrikaanse politiek. In die lig van die tegnologiese veranderinge van die afgelope dekade en die persepsie wat aan die woord “biblioteek” kleef, word die naam na “Akademiese Inligtingsdiens” verander. Die Vakbibliotekaris word “Inligtingkundiges” en die Ou Merensky word as 'n historiese gedenkwaardigheid verklaar. Vakgroeperinge funksioneer voortaan as Dienseenhede, met Sosiale Wetenskappe, Teologie, Opvoedkunde en Ekonomiese Wetenskappe wat op Vlak 1 gehuisves word. Die Dienseenheid beleef twee jaar later sy waterdoopte oorstromings die pompe laat ingee en modderwater oor die hele vloer stoot. In die herstelproses word besef dat die vloer eintlik te klein is vir al die Departemente en word Vlak 2 kort hierna ingeruim as biblioteek vir Ekonomiese - en Bestuurswetenskappe

Die beplanning van die nuwe Mediese Biblioteek loop hand-aan-hand met die Fakulteit Geneeskunde se kurrikulumsverandering en die uitbreiding van die HW Snyman gebou. 1994 word ingelui met hulle eie **Groot Trek**, want behalwe die materiaal van die biblioteek self, word ouer joernale van Voorklinies en 'n solder ook in die nuwe biblioteek opgeneem. Na twee weke se slawe arbeid word die nuwe biblioteek se deure vroeg in Februarie op die maat van Verdi se “Triomfmars” uit Aïda die eerste keer oopgemaak, en sjampanje is beskikbaar vir al die vroeë besoekers. Dit skep dan ook geleentheid om aanpassings by Voorklinies te doen om die situasie daar te verbeter.

Mediese biblioteke op die Witbank en Hammanskraalkampusse lewer diens aan voor- en nagraadse studente wat in die omgewings en veral in die gemeenskap as deel van hulle opleiding werk. Die Hammanskraal biblioteek word einde 2004 gesluit toe die Universiteit opleiding rasionaliseer.

Die totale verandering in die kurrikulum stel nuwe eise aan die biblioteek en in teenstelling met die biblioteke in Europa en die VSA waar 'n soortgelyke model gevolg word, besef die biblioteekpersoneel dat UP nie die finansies het om vir meerdere kopieë van noodsaaklike bronne voorsiening te maak nie. As oplossing vir die situasie word daar webbladsye vir al die studiemodules ontwikkel – 'n model



wat later oor die hele kampus gebruik word, en vir die biblioteek sy eerste Sertifikaat vir Onderwysinnovasie in die geskiedenis in 2000 besorg.

**Veeartsenykunde** bied in 1995 die eerste "Conference of African Animal Health Information Workers" aan en bewys dat die personeel nie net by internasionale konferensies kan optree en in joernale publiseer nie, maar ook 'n konferensie kan aanbied. Tien jaar later herhaal hulle die sukses met nog 'n internasionale konferensie. 1998 word 'n groot jaar vir die spesiale musiekversameling toe die gevierde sopraan Mimi Coertze haar versameling bladmusiek, CD's, toekennings, skilderye, 'n borsbeeld van haar wat deur Hennie Potgieter gemaak is en rokke wat sy tydens

haar optredes gedra het, aan die biblioteek skenk. Later word Marita Napier en verskeie ander musici se skenkings ook deel van die versameling.

Die kampus en veral die biblioteek kom op **7 September 1999 tot stilstand toe die dokumente van die Rivonia verhoor (1961) deur die dogter van Hoofregter Rumpff aan Mnr Nelson Mandela oorhandig word**. Om die situasie ordelik te hou, is dit nie bekend gemaak dat mnr Mandela in die biblioteek sou wees nie, maar die nuus het soos 'n veldbrand versprei. Na die formele deel afgehandel is, het almal saam tee gedrink en het Mnr Mandela spesiaal vir Elizabeth Masemola gaan bedank vir die lekker tee en keurige aanbieding.



Prof. Johan van Zyl, Mr Nelson Mandela, Prof ED Gerrys





Robert Moropa



Monica Hammes

*ook grootskaalse herorganisasie tot gevolg het. Met die*

*aanbreek van die Julie vakansie in 2001, is die ou, afgeremde fasiliteit gesluit en 'n maand later is 'n splinternuwe biblioteek in dieselfde ruimte geopen. Die Saterdag voor die deure moes oopmaak, het **Robert Moropa**, toe adjunk- en Annie Pienaar, die assistent-direkteur net so*

*hard as al die ander personeel help aandra, oopmaak en uitpak.*

*As 'n mens oor soveel jare se geskiedenis terugkyk, lyk dit asof die biblioteek 'n voltydse trekafdeling in bedryf kon hou. Van die interne trekke wat by al die biblioteke plaas gevind het, is nie eers melding gemaak nie. In 2000/1 skuif die Opvoedkunde versameling na die Groenkloof kampus toe die Onderwyskollege en die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde van UP een Fakulteit word. Die biblioteek staan bekend as die Groenkloof biblioteek (later die Opvoedkunde biblioteek) en het spoedig tot 'n volwaardige navorsingsbiblioteek gegroei. In dieselfde tyd word die Landboubiblioteek gesluit, die versameling by die van Vlak 5 geïnkorporeer en die ouer tydskrifte word op die Groenkloof kampus geberg.*

*Nadat die Voorkliniese biblioteek dekades reeds ruimte- en hitteprobleme ervaar het, word 'n totale vernuwing byna oornag beplan, wat*

*Die e-strategie het van die middel 70er jare met die DOBIS / LIBIS projek en eksterne inligtingsdienste so vinnig ontwikkel as wat die tegnologie en finansies dit toegelaat het. Toegewyde, nuuskierige personeel was dikwels die dryfkrag wat finansiële beperkinge moes oorkom. Voorbeelde hiervan is die beweging na e-joernale, waarvan die eerste pakkette in 1996 aangekoop is, en waarvan die toegang in 2007 tot meer as 31,000 titels gegroei het. Teen 2000 het die wêreldwye tendens van e-proefskrifte ook hier neerslag gevind en is die struktuur geskep, 'n kantoor in werking gestel en het die bemerking van die diens in alle erns begin. In 2005 is dit as 'n regulasie van die Universiteit aanvaar dat alle*





proefskrifte en verhandelinge in die toekoms in die formaat ingedien moet word. Die brein- en dryfkrag agter beide die projekte was **Monica Hammes**, wat 'n toekenning van die universiteit gekry het vir die uitnemende diens wat gelewer is.

Die Inligtingsportaal wat in die laat 1990's onder die aansporing en medewerking van Heila Pienaar ontwikkel is, is later as die model vir die hele kampus aanvaar en kry steeds op 'n gereelde basis nuwe funksies soos die universiteit se ver- lof- en prestasie-evalueringstelsels by.

Africana en Besondere Versamelings is 'n vrugbare bron vir die digitisering van besondere bronne en is daar 'n begin gemaak om verskeie waardevolle bronne dmv die UPSpace program op die Internet toeganklik te maak. Voorbeelde hiervan is die Mapungubwe- en Gerard Moerdyk versamelings, waar die sirkel van byna 80 jaar voltooi kon word. In die 1930's het UP betrokke geraak by die opgrawings by Mapungubwe, wat Moerdyk ook inspireer en later 'n rol sou speel in die ontwerp van die Merensky biblioteek. In 2007 word die materiaal uit die opgrawings en die werk van Moerdyk deur die biblioteek gedigitiseer en vir die wêreld deur middel van die Internet toeganklik gemaak. Groot uitstallings in 2003 en 2006 lig personeel en studente in oor al die opwindende ontwikkelinge in die elektroniese inligtingswêreld

en die toepassing daarvan in navorsing en opleiding. Die aankoop van 'n gesofistikeerde skandeerder aan die einde van 2006 lui 'n nuwe era in die digi- tiseringsproses in. Sels ou, broos bronne kon nou gedigitiseer word sonder dat dit beskadig sal word. Die kosbare bronne in die Hans Merensky Museum op Westfalia sou 'n uitstekende projek vir samewerking tussen die twee instansies wees, wat dan ook my werk vir die wêreld toeganklik sal maak en die sirkel van Mapungubwe, Moerdyk en Merensky sal voltooi.



Prof Hans Boon

Samesprekings tussen die Hans Merensky Stigting en UP se Biblio- teekdiens in 2009 lei tot die sluit van 'n ooreenkoms die volgende jaar en in 2011 en 2012 is die versameling gedigitiseer – betyds vir die Biblioteek se eeufees.

Die druk vir ekstra rekenaars van studentekant stimuleer entrepreneur- skap toe die Kuberruimte – 'n inter- netkafée in die laat 90's in die biblio- teek geopen word. Nie eers die feit dat studente moet betaal vir die diens ontmoedig hulle nie, en die tou wag- tende studente word eers verlig met die vestiging van die Leersentrum. In 2003 word daar 'n begin gemaak om





: Prof Callie Pistorius, Mr Thabo Mbeki  
 Vlak 3 as Leersentrum in te ruim. Op daardie stadium word die diens wat hoofsaaklik op die voorgraadse student toegespits is, met baie entoesiasme en min geld en fasiliteite (veral rekenaars) gelewer. Dis eers in 2007 dat die werk afgehandel kon word en 'n toegeruste, kliëntvriendelike - met rekenaars - sentrum geopen kon word.

In Februarie 2004 tree Prof Gerrits af na 'n dienstydperk van byna 25 jaar. Hy word deur **Prof Hans Boon** as waarnemende direkteur opgevolg. Toe hy later uittree en op sy taak by Onderwys Innovasie konsentreer, word Robert Moropa eers as waarnemende direkteur (die era van ere- en waarnemende hoofde steek na 'n eeu nog kop uit!) en in Maart 2006 as Direkteur aangestel. 'n Biblioteek Advieskomitee, wat jare gelede in die vergetelheid verdwyn het, funksioneer weer en word saamgestel uit verteenwoordigers van die Biblioteekdiens, die Universiteit en die beroep. Hulle taak word uitgebrei na: "...To evaluate national and international trends that may affect the library; advise on National and University policy and strategic positioning; identify

priority areas in supporting teaching, learning and research; advise the University on the strategy, long-term vision and overarching policies of the library; create a channel for users of the library to provide feedback, and to advise on budgetary issues, as the budget is the financial articulation of strategic intent. " – nog 'n draad wat die hede en verlede aan mekaar knoop.

Die Regsbiblioteek word in 2004 'n werklikheid en teen die einde van die jaar trek Shirley Schröder (later Gilmore) en haar personeel die hele versameling van Vlak 4 na die nuwe biblioteek. Hulle harde werk word beloon met die stylvolle **opening van die Oliver R Tambo biblioteek deur Pres Thabo Mbeki in 2005**, wat ook deur Mnr Tambo se vrou en kinders bygewoon word. Twee rekenaarlaboratoriums en 'n spesiale ruimte waarin waardevolle ou boeke geberg kan word, verteenwoordig die twee noodsaaklike pole van die regsgeleerde van vandag se opleiding.

In 1988 word die na-uurse diens aangepas en sedertdien word die biblioteke na 16:00 beman deur personeel wat spesifiek daarvoor aangestel word. Deur die jare het toegewyde personeel aand na aand en oor naweke in die biblioteke diens gelewer waarop die organisasie trots kan wees. Dit het ook 'n bron geword om goeie personeel te identifiseer, op te lei en later in permanente poste



*Die Mediese biblioteek word 50 jaar oud in 2006 en vier hulle verjaarsdag met oorgawe en Veeartsenykunde herdenk hulle 20 jaar in die Arnold Theiler gebou 'n jaar later met waardigheid en 'n treffende kwilt, wat die personeel se eie handewerk is. Aan kreatiwiteit, nuwe idees en iets om te vier, was daar nooit 'n tekort nie.*

Een van die groot vennote in die Die Hans Merensky Foundation, HM Timber bereik in 2007 'n nuwe hoogtepunt met 'n R250 miljoen SEB transaksie. Op 12 Julie 2007 word die ooreenkoms onderteken waarin 26% aandele na drie organisasies oorgedra word: Vuka Forestry Holdings onder die voorsitterskap van mnr Mathews Phosa, WIPHOLD wat 'n vroue bemagtigingsgroep is wat 10 organisasies en 200,000 vroue verteenwoordig en die HM Timber Staff Trust wat 3,000 werknemers verteenwoordig. Hierdie transaksie bevestig

weer eens die twee beginsels wat ek in die oorspronklike akte genoem het, naamlik die bewaring en positiewe benutting van die omgewing op so 'n manier dat dit tot die voordeel van al die inwoners se voorspoed en welsyn sal strek.

*Die biblioteek kry ook in die laaste jaar voor die Eeufeesvieringe die geleentheid om die drade te knoop en die prent af te rond vir die nuwe eeu. Met 200 personelede, 'n begroting van by die R40 miljoen, 'n instansie wat nasionaal en internasionaal sy merk maak en personeel wat ontwikkelingsgeleenthede aangryp en uitbou, is die biblioteek stewig op koers in die 21ste eeu. Die lang naam van "Akademiese Inligtingsdiens" rus ongemaklik op die tong en oor en in die navorsing oor 'n nuwe naam, kom die belofte aan my van 70 jaar gelede*



Merensky Library 2008



*weer ter sprake. In Mei 2007 kondig Prof Robin Crewe, die vise-rector aan dat die – soos algemeen-bekend – hoofbiblioteek, vanaf 2008 weer bekend sal staan as die **Merensky biblioteek**. Die naam word positief deur die personeel ervaar en soos die mense hulle reeds bewys het, word daar in die geval ook dadelik werk gemaak aan 'n trotse en positiewe oorgang.*

vir die wonder daarvan, en nie die minste nie: die wil om te vra na die sin van ons lewe.

As die werk van die Merensky-biblioteek en al die fakulteitsbiblioteke op die ander kampusse hierdie beginsels vestig en uitbou soos dit nou in hul visie en missie vervat is en hulle duidelik op koers is, het my woorde ... *“This country has given me so much that I am only too happy to be allowed to help it to develop and to be able to give back to it a fraction of what it has given to me...”* waar geword, en dit is 'n nalatenskap van onmeetbare waarde.

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deur  
Prof. P. R. SKAWRAN



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*Skawran Text*

In 'n lesing tydens die honderdste herdenking van my geboortedag in 1971, verwys **Prof PR Skawran** (dieselfde man wat my in 1937 genader het oor die skenking ) na die beginsels vir 'n wetenskaplike van die toekoms: Moed om iets nuuts te onderneem, selfstandigheid en die selfvertroue om nuwe teorieë op te stel, selfkritiek en gereedheid om na die kritiek van ander te luister, 'n besef van die grense van ons kennis, eerbied vir die Skepping, 'n besef







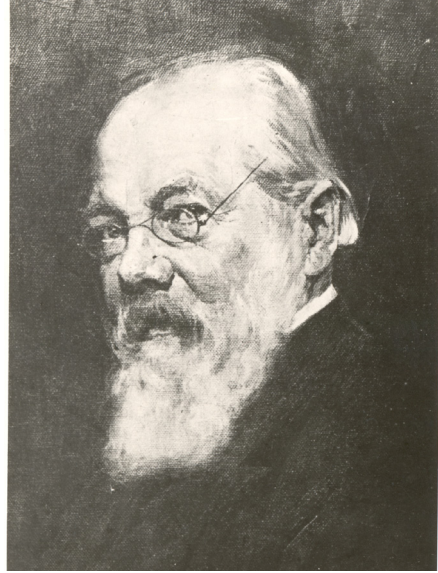
# 13. The Merensky Story

“You tell me I must tell the Merensky story. My story – the Hans Merensky story, and the story about the library which was named after me, and its people. For someone who never kept a diary while he was alive, it is really a challenge to give an account of more than a century’s history after your death. Of all the firsts in my life this will truly be the crowning glory.





Hans Merensky



Alexander Merensky

Tographer who drew up the first maps of the area. He was keen to share his love and knowledge of nature with us children, and this stirred up a lifelong amazement in me about the environment. Later, when we were back in Germany, I could sit with him for hours, studying the maps, wanting to know, even then, where the minerals could be found in South Africa. My mother, Marie, supported him in his work but also had her hands full with seven children, four sons and three daughters. In 1882 our family returned to Germany where I went to school and completed my military training. It was during military service that I decided to become a geologist and after a year at the coal mines in Breslau and training at various organizations, I qualified with distinction at the University of Berlin. The excursions, which were part of our training, were to me the highlights of my training. I

remember when I identified a mineral deposit before the professor could do it, his commentary was: "...I do not know what it is about Merensky, but he seems to have a sixth sense about geological deposits..." A sixth sense and the riches of Africa in my blood... cause me to return to South Africa in 1904, to resign from the civil service and to open a private practice as geologist and mining engineer in Johannesburg. In a letter to my father I explained this as follows: "...I have decided to stay in South Africa. There are too many opportunities here to throw away on a safe, dull position in Government Service..." The Lecomte-Madagascar fraud scheme in 1905, when mines were salted with gold ore and I could prove this, was my first breakthrough and after that the work increased. My report on the value of the newly discovered Voorspoed diamond mine also gave new hope to







a country that had only just started to recuperate after the second Anglo-Boer War. My good income created the opportunity to invest money – not only in new mines, but also on the stock exchange. The “sixth sense” was also advantageous to my friends, since the money that I invested on their behalf, returned great dividends.

*The need for education at all levels, but especially the lack of higher education in the northern provinces of the Union of South Africa, came to the fore more and more and in 1906 Prof John Purves made the following proposal to the Transvaal Technical Council: “... to purchase books as per lists in English, Literature, History, Philosophy and Education...” for an “Arts Library”. This was the first tiny seed which would later become the University of Pretoria and more especially the Library. Two years later this idea became a reality when the Transvaal University College (or TUC as it commonly became known) was established in **Kya Rosa** situated at 270 Skinner Street, as its first home. A year later, they moved to the old Government Gymnasium in Proes Street where a room was made available to serve as a Library. Prof Purves became the first Honorary Librarian.*

I published my first articles: “The origin of the river diamonds within the area of the Vaal,” “The gold deposits of the Murchison Range in North-East Transvaal” and “The rocks belonging



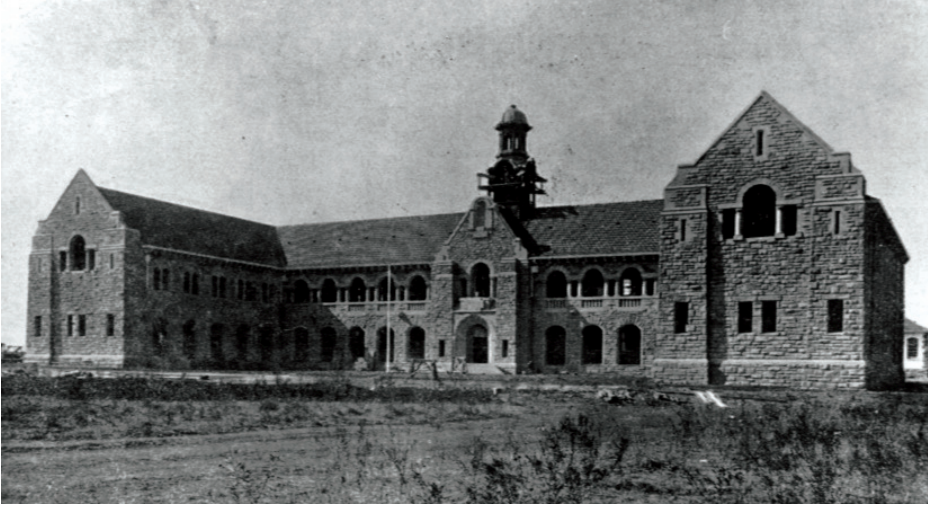
*Kaya Rosa*

to the area of the Bushveld Granite Complex in which tin may be expected”, in the *Transactions of the Geological Society of South Africa*, and thus became part of scientific information of lasting value.

*In 1911 the **Old Arts Building** became the first permanent home for the Library. It was a large space with 60 study carrels, a reference section and shelves, but during the visit of the Property Committee they were disturbed by the “...greasy and dusty...” condition of the shelves. Already, even then, it was not so easy to keep a library neat and clean.*

*In the Lockhead’s Guide, Handbook and Directory of Pretoria of 1912, there is a reference to “...The large library, which occupies the upper storey of the South Wing, is a fine apartment, panelled throughout with dark wood, well ventilated, and divided into numerous bays, screened off for private study. It has been designed in a thoroughly practical and up-to-date manner, and is probably the finest*





Old Arts building

*example of a college library in South Africa. The books already number upwards of 4,000 and additions are constantly being made. The chief English and Continental periodicals in Literature and Science are regularly taken in...." Prof Purves gets Miss Burton as an assistant and Mr. Gibbs who were paid £12.10.00 during the July vacation for the cataloguing of the books.*



First library

The storm clouds of the first Balkan war blew as far as the southern point of Africa and was felt when the stock exchanges in London, Paris and Johannesburg started tumbling – and this also predicted the beginning of a dark time in my life. My tranquil life as a respected and financially independent man degenerated into a nightmare and in an effort to protect especially the investments of my friends I used every one of my available pounds and even tried to sell



Entrance





Internment camp – Pietermaritzburg

some of my inherited property. By 1913, I realized that nothing could be saved and I was declared insolvent. With the outbreak of the First World War in 1914, matters deteriorated further and because of my German and military connections (and notwithstanding the fact that I was born in South Africa) I was **interned in a camp in Pietermaritzburg**. This was, for me who was happiest when in the open veld, one long torture. My only escape was the walks all along the fences surrounding the camp when I was able to think freely, and the lectures on geology which I was able to give to all the other interns in the camp.

*Meanwhile, the TUC library advanced one step further when the first Library Committee was appointed by the Senate in 1917. The main task of the Committee was to identify shortcomings and to propose solutions. One*

*of their proposals was that the lecturers must assist with cataloguing the material, but this did not happen. Prof Macfadyen succeeded Prof Purves as Honorary Librarian. There was only £50 available for new books, allowing each of the 23 departments and amount of £4.7.00 to buy books for the year. A year later the situation looked much better when £250 was made available for books and the Extramural Library was opened.*

*After the end of the war in 1919 the world recovers, but for me and the Library it was still not a good time. The new books which were bought disappeared at such a tempo that within 2 years already 250 books were reported missing. Lecturers who borrowed the books, refused to bring them back and one lecturer had a quarter of the collection on Chemistry in his possession. Even the periodicals, which were referred to so proudly, were carried off by the lecturers.*







*The situation probably played a role in the appointment of **Charles Spruce**, an American, as full-time librarian. The possibility that our roads would meet on the mines, was greater than meeting in the academic world, since this colourful character who was amongst others, a policeman, and a member of the British scouting corps during the second Anglo-Boer War, afterwards worked on the mines. Since no-one was prepared to work for the salary of £12.10.00 a month, the salary was raised and Spruce was appointed. He committed himself to his career with great passion and began by compiling an inventory of the collection. Within a year the library Committee could report that since Spruce accepted the post, not one single book was lost.*

*Also for the first time an effort was made to collect money for a library – or as the decision of the Council Meeting of November 1920 reads: “... for a Voortrekker Monument consisting of a hall and a Library...” The size of the collection was 8,150 volumes and the budget was £400. Law could boast with 15 LLB students and received £75 for books, while Accountancy was also lectured extramurally and was allocated £40 from the budget for new books. The Faculty of Veterinary Science, under the leadership of Sir Arnold Theiler came into being and the students and lecturers were dependent on the Library of the Institute of Veterinary Sciences at Onderstepoort for their information.*



*Charles Spruce*

To walk out of the internment camp with a borrowed suit and £15, which was also borrowed, was one of the most difficult times of my life. The life in the camp and a burden of debt claimed their toll and I became ill. After a period of recuperation with friends I nevertheless again saw my way clear to go to Johannesburg and I went to stay in a boarding-house in Doornfontein – worlds removed from Rand Club where I previously lived. The Depression after the war made the opportunities for work less and it was only in the early 1920's that a number of expeditions to South-West Africa (later Namibia) improved the situation. Fortunately three friends and I could later on move into a house in Houghton which made life a little more bearable. It was also during this time that I explained a new theory to my heavy-hearted friends



– the possibility of producing fuel from coal. They were not impressed and said that I must confine myself to things that I know something about – like gold and diamonds. It would first get worse before the situation would improve...

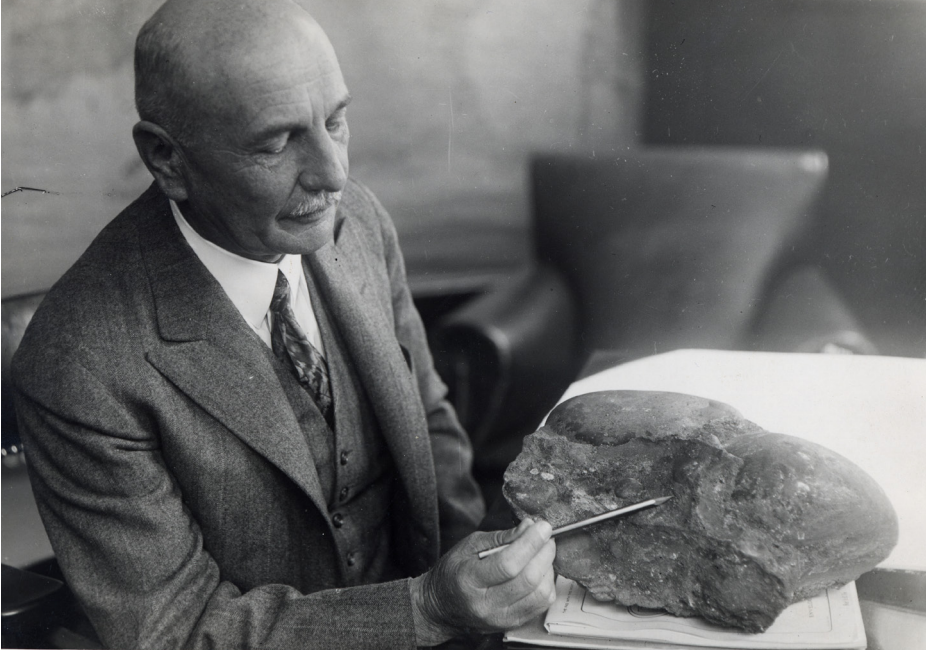
*The detective talents of Spruce did not solve all the Library's problems. In a report of the Library Committee dated October 1923, Prof EHD Arndt wrote: "...Our academic self respect demands... that we immediately start with the building of a modern library..." He also referred to Spruce's lack of knowledge with regard to library science and recommended that the example set by the University of Stellenbosch must be followed and a selected person must be sent to America for studies. This statement brought about such wrath on Spruce's part that he, later on, even wanted to sue him for slander.*

*That everything was not a bed of roses for Spruce became clear from his request that he could no longer manage the work alone, and that Mr. PC Coetzee, who, at that stage occupied an unimportant post in the Administration section, was appointed as his assistant. The Library had only just expanded with the addition of the History Reading Room and poor Spruce only had ten days leave over a period of four years. His greatest fear was that he would become ill or even die during examination time and that that would be "disastrous" for the students.*

The winter of 1924... and an aspirin bottle with a grey-white concentrate from Lydenburg, arriving with the morning post, brought about the big change for which I so fervently hoped. In the accompanying letter, my friend, Dunne, a lawyer, asks if the concentrate could possibly be platinum. It came from a stream on the farm Maandagshoek – a place where, in 1904, I had already done some preliminary prospecting work. With the financial aid of friends we formed a syndicate and within three days I was on the farm and on the 12th of August we could confirm the presence of platinum in the layer of rocks. At the end of September the position of the reef was determined – 60 miles long. My proposal was that we name it the Lombaard Reef, after the owner of the farm, but my partners immediately opposed me and decided that it would be called the Merensky Reef. Later it was determined that the reef was 300 kilometers long and that it was the largest platinum reserve in the world.

*In 1925 Spruce's request was granted when PC Coetzee was appointed as his assistant, but Coetzee was informed by the authorities that he must not take it for granted that he would one day succeed Spruce. Things immediately improved in the Library, but the cataloguing lagged behind, mainly because of a lack of trained personnel. The TUC Cooperative Bookstore was part of the Library, but after being in existence for a short*





*Diamonds from Namaqualand*

*time, it closed down, mainly because the lecturers were careless about the ordering of their stock. Extramural was still struggling with missing books – to such an extent that they put up a list “...as to ought to refresh the memories of delinquents...” – with little positive effect.*

lost money still laid heavily on my conscience. After everything was paid back with interest and I could again after many years go back to Germany for a holiday, during which time my alma mater awarded me with a honorary doctor’s degree, my bank account was empty but my integrity was above suspicion.

Three articles were published by me about the Merensky Reef experience, namely: “How we discovered platinum” in *Mining Industrial Magazine of South Africa* (pt 1: 1925); “The platinum areas of Lydenburg” in the *South African Mining Engineering Journal* (no 1737: 1925) and “Lydenburg Platinum Limited” in the same journal (no 1767 of 1925). For my share in the discovery I earned £80,000 (so they say), but the debts of my friends’

With the **discovery of diamonds in Namaqualand** in 1926, I made a hasty return to South Africa. On my arrival I found a chaotic situation with a horde of diggers working in a disorderly manner. At last I found the opportunity to test my “oyster line” theory, which originated during my time in the internment camp. The discoveries at Alexander Bay and Port





Namaqualand

Nolloth were of such a magnitude that we realised that the diamond market could collapse if strict regulation was not applied. With the cooperation of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the Minister of Mining and Genl JBM Hertzog, at that stage the Prime Minister, the law proclaiming the area and regulating the digging of diamonds in this area, was passed.

These events again gave me an opportunity to publish an article: "How I found the richest diamond fields in the world", which appeared in the *Mining Industrial Magazine of South Africa pt 4*. I sold my share in the syndicate to the Oppenheimer-Barnato Group for more than £1

million, and after the transaction was finalized, Sir Ernest remarked: "... You won't often meet a man who comes in with a sixpence in his pocket and leaves with a million pounds..."

Requests for financial aid poured in. At first, I tried to read all the letters myself, but later obtained the help of personnel for this task. Deserving cases were supported as far as possible, and it was often a difficult task to discern the lazy ones and the opportunists, that sometimes led to court cases.

*The Extramural Building in Vermeulen Street was opened in 1927, with a hall for the Library – but no personnel. Mr. Abernathy was instructed, apart from his administrative duties, to also manage the Library. After a month the Library was still not opened, and Prof Arndt and a group of students jumped in on Friday nights to catalogue the books. The total book collection numbered 21,181. In the Van den Horst report on the situation at nine universities, PJ du Toit, the then Director of Veterinary Services stated: "...The library of the TUC is not bad as college libraries go: a fair number of periodicals are received, so that the professors (and senior students) are able to maintain a nodding acquaintance with what goes on in their line of work. However for the research worker the amount of literature available is entirely inadequate, but perhaps it would be unreasonable to expect an institute the size of the TUC to maintain a library which would meet the demands of the research worker..." What is meant by a "...nodding*





*Westfalia*

*acquaintance..." is not clear to me.*

*The following year Spruce could report that the cataloguing, which had been so far behind, was now up to date and "...functioning to the satisfaction of all concerned, even the 'gloomy deans' who had reported them some years ago as 'no good' merely because they were incomplete..." The space situation was now so desperate that the floor was the only place where one could pack the books. There was a shortage of shelf space for more than 5,000 books. He argues for the "...immediate building of a self-contained library..." and continues "... Its library has been described as the heart of*

*the University. Let us see to it that ours suffer no cardiac affection or weakness...." Linking up with the previous report, the Carnegie Commission states that "...The two colleges at Pretoria and Grahamstown have fewer books than one could reasonably expect in a good high school in America..."*

My need for a permanent home became more urgent and in 1929 the memories of **Westfalia**, a farm to boast about in the Magoebaskloof area, which I had seen 25 years previously, became stronger. What I saw during my visit in 1929 differs completely from the one that existed in 1904. Years of negligence had claimed its toll. Instead of the rich, dark soil, the marks of erosion and destruction were visible in the previously fertile acres. Even the fountains were no longer so abundant and the farm was busy drying out. After my initial disappointment my geologist eye looked further and I realized that the soil was deep and rich. With the right management the damages could be rectified. The environment was still a paradise on earth. £40,000 later the farm was mine. It took approximately ten years to rehabilitate and build the farm up into a model productive estate which made it, 70 years later, still internationally famous for its avocado's, forestry, scientific approach and especially ecological friendly farming methods.

Apart from the rehabilitation of the en-





vironment and the profitability of the farm, the welfare of my workers was close to my heart. A school, a clinic, better housing, roads to their houses and also better land, which rendered greater crops to them, followed.

Every year, at Christmas, everybody gathered on the lawn close to the house and after I, with the aid of an interpreter, explained what we had achieved that year, and what we were planning to do in the New Year, we celebrated together.

*In 1930, when I began working with renewed diligence on my farm and still supported prospecting projects, which amongst others, led to the discovery of gold at the far West-Rand, Western Transvaal, and the Orange Free State, the University of Pretoria was busy experiencing its own changes. The university became, at the request of the students, an Afrikaans institution. Mr Spruce retired and Mr PC Coetzee was appointed as Acting Librarian. Together with Mr Abernathy and one assistant they must manage a collection of nearly 28,000 volumes and periodicals. Only post-graduates were allowed to borrow books. Already £250 was spent annually spent on periodicals and the students requested a reading room where the periodicals could remain on the tables where they can be read during their free time. A suggestion was even made that the periodicals must be chained to the tables to prevent them from disappearing. In the following year the Law collection received a great boost with the acquisition of the collection of Prof GFWG van Pittius, the lend-lease*

*of the books of Chief Justice J de Villiers and the old, valuable sources which were obtained through Prof Daniel Pont.*



*The architect, **Gerhard Moerdyk**, was elected on the Council of the University and thus began a new conjuncture of circumstances that would have a great influence on the future of the Library. The discovery of Mapungubwe and the University's role in the excavations done there, made a great impact on Moerdyk. A visit to Egypt and his knowledge about Mapungubwe strengthens Moerdyk's interest in the African culture and he starts using African elements, symbols and building material in his architectonic style. The debate on the Zimbabwean ruins as an African product was of great interest to him, and while he did not like the building style, he was convinced that it was a product of African civilization.*

*In 1936 the budget was £3,200 – much more than the £1,000 during the years of depression, and more money resulted in more books, causing the shortage of space to become even worse. An Africana Collection, the brainchild of PC Coetzee was established, and a three year diploma course in librarianship and library training for HED students was initiated under the leadership of Coetzee and van den Berg.*





## Die Merensky-biblioteek as voorloper van die Voortrekkermor

**G**ERHARD Moerdijk, een van ons land se voorste pionier-argitek, het tientalle kerke landswyd ontwerp. Hy het vanselfsprekend die grootste roem en bekendheid verwerf as argitek van die Voortrekkermonument, waarvan die hoeksteen op 16 Desember 1938 gelê is. 'n Ander besondere gebou waarvan hy ook die skepper was, is die Merensky-biblioteek waarvan genl. J. C. Smuts op 11 Oktober 1937 die hoeksteen gelê het.

Ons kan dus met reg 'n vergelyking tussen die twee skeppings probeer maak.

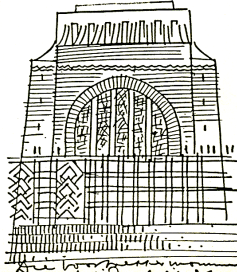
Die twintiger- en dertigerjare was 'n tydperk waarin die styl van die Monumentale Romantiek hoogty gevier het. Die Duitser, Mendelssohn, en die Italianer, Antonio St. Elia, is twee argitekte wat pragtige skeppings nagelaat het – die meerderheid egter slegs ontwerpe op papier.

Moerdijk, as jong talentvolle student en argitek, moes beslis met hulle werk kennis gemaak het, want sy twee genoemde skeppings kan beslis as van internasionale standaard beskou word. Moerdijk was dus met beide hierdie ontwerpe deelgenoot van sy tydgees en beide voorbeelde sal deur boukunshistorici as interessante voorbeelde van hul tyd in die wêreldgeheelheid gesien word.

Albei strukture het 'n sterk simmetriese en monumentale inslag. Die biblioteekgebou is duidelik 'n effens vroeger gebou vanweë die groter gebruikmaking van dekoratiewe elemente. Die dekorasie is tipies van die tydperk, bekend as die Art Deco-periode wat 'n verdere ontwikkeling van die Art Nouveau-periode van die eeuwende was. In die Voortrekkermonument speel die vorm van die struktuur 'n oorheersende rol teenoor die dekoratiewe en neig dit meer na die eenvoud van die opkomende Internasionale Boustyl. Dit maak beslis nie die Monument 'n mindere teenoor die biblioteek nie. Die vergelyking wat destyds as kritiek geëter is, naamlik dat die Monument soos 'n radio van daardie iare lyk, is hoegenaamd nie



Die sterk simmetriese aansig van die biblioteek waarin die dekoratiewe elemente 'n groter rol speel as in die sterk simmetriese aansig van die Monument, waar die vorm 'n oorheersende rol teenoor die dekoratiewe elemente speel – laasgenoemde is ondergeskik en dit strook met die vereenvoudigingsproses wat so tipies van die Internasionale Styl en die latere Moderne Styl was.



Moerdijk's designs for the library

The requests for a Voortrekker Monument on the campus became stronger. The Rector, Mr K Schmidt and the Propaganda Secretary, Mr FS Steyn, started a fund-raising campaign for a new library. However, they realized that if they could not start with a large donation by some well-known donor, they would find it difficult to convince other people to donate money. It was then that the Rector asked Prof PR Skawran, a friend of mine, to approach me for such a donation. It was a very hesitant Skawran who contacted me and my immediate willingness left him completely at a loss of words. The transaction was finalized during a lunch at the Polley's Hotel. We decided upon an amount of £500 per annum for a period of five years, but

later realized that a once-off payment of £10,000 would carry much more weight. In recognition the Rector offered to name the building after me. After this, they could then immediately begin with fundraising.

The second largest donor was the Jewish Community of Pretoria, and in acknowledgement for this,

Moerdijk included the Star of David in the screen around the gallery in his design. The staff's contribution was £1,481 and the students collected £373 with a "bokvel" dance. A big fete brought in £3,200 and with the aid of an anonymous friend (£1,000) and a contribution of £2,000 from the City Council, there was enough money to start the work on the building. General Jan Smuts laid the cornerstone on 11th



PRETORIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. General Smuts this morning laid the foundation stone of the new library at Pretoria University. On the left is Mr G. Moerdijk, the chairman of the University Council.

Foundation stone laid by Genl Jan Smuts



**October 1937** and referred to my donation as a "...princely amount..."

*In designing the new building, Moerdyk markedly applied the African – and especially the Zimbabwean influence. It is visible in the use of concrete blocks, granite from Africa, the zigzag motive as the symbol of water and fertility in the African culture, the crocodile as a water figure and the bird as a symbol of space, symbolizing the freedom and creativity of the author. Moerdyk did not want to say anything about the symbolism of the baboons and it was decided that it was just his way of bringing some humour into the serious building. From the beginning it was clear that the building showed strong similarities with the Voortrekker Monument which was built later and which was also Moerdyk's handiwork. Much has been written about the detail of the building and the problems accompanying the building itself. Enough to say that the building of anything is never without its pain, delays, rising costs and internal differences.*

Although the rehabilitation of Westfalia was my first priority, I could not forget my other love and I bought the farm Jagdlust in the vicinity of Pietersburg (Polokwane), on which, later on, I discovered a rich chrome reef. Together with the adjacent farm, Wintersveld, which also became my property, they constituted one of the world's richest chrome deposits. My interest in the environment brings me into contact with a German research group who, together with the Uni-

versity of Stellenbosch, was doing research on the effect of sunlight on humans, animals and plants as well as the influence of the change of the sea level on the environment. Apart from two articles on this research, we unfortunately had to stop with the outbreak of the Second World War. In the 21st Century this research could probably have played a big role in the research on the influence of global warming.

*The building was completed in 1938 and PC Coetzee attained his professional qualification from the British Library Association. There was great excitement during the formal opening of the Library on the 15th April 1938. The opening was handled by Adv HA Fagan and Adv EG Jansen, Minister of Education, referred jokingly to the animals' heads opposite each other above the entrance as the "...image of the Council and the Senate in conflict with each other..." The heart of my speech was in the words: "... This country has given me so much that I am only too happy to be allowed to help it to develop and to be able to give back to it a fraction of what it has given to me..." – the words that would go down in history as the most well-known words I have ever spoken.*

*One of the Library Assistants also present that day was Huberte Goote, who would later become better known as Huberte Rupert, wife of Anton Rupert - the industrialist and later*





*Merensky Library 1938*

*Chancellor of the University of Pretoria – and its lifelong tower of strength. She worked here until September 1941, when she resigned to marry.*

The outbreak of the Second World War was to me, almost a repeat of the 1914 war, and I was again interned. To me, a man of almost 70, who had already given so much to the country; it was a bitter pill to swallow. The personal intervention of General Jan Smuts, a friend and frequent visitor to Westfalia, prevented this and I could carry on with my work on the farm.

*The library collection now consisted of more than 82,000 volumes, and the cataloguing backlog was once again the biggest problem. There were 13 members of staff, but most of them were doing administrative work and did not have the knowledge to catalogue the material. The Medical Faculty came into being in 1943 and already, at a very early stage,*



*Entrance*

*it became evident that the lack of study material was going to be a big problem. The material was kept at the Merensky Library and then distributed to the offices of the lecturers on lend-lease, where a lecturer or student could have (or more often not have) access to it. The Library also appointed its first fulltime Bookbinder when Mr Willie Porter started as a 17 year old for a salary of £9.00.00. This would be a long and happy relationship of 43 years which ended when he retired in 1986.*







*Prof DM Joubert, Dr & Mrs Rupert, Prof ED Geryts (1990)*

*The consequences of the lack of qualified personnel reaches a turning point in 1944 when 92,000 volumes had to be re-catalogued to repair the damages of the past. Students on a Friday night and their successors were in reality not such a wise decision.*

*In 1947, another person, who would become familiar in the library world, Mr (later doctor) HJ Aschenborn, was appointed as Assistant at the Library. Later on he would become the Director of the State Library (National Library) and he also left his mark internationally. The Macfadyen Hall in the Extramural Building was changed into a library, which brought immediate relief. The next challenge developed at the Medical Campus where the Rector, in 1949, gave instructions that the possibility of creating a library as part of the Clinical building must be investigated. Mr Bateman, the Technical Adviser designed a plan to add a library on top of the tearoom at a cost of £14,000. The Rector noted: "this would one day still be considered..."*

My restriction to Westfalia reminded me of the work which I had done 40 years earlier at Loolekop in the vicinity of Phalaborwa and I sent my secretary, Von Bülow, to collect a rock which I had seen there. The rock was exactly the one I asked for, and I, with my tent, implements and a number of workers returned to Loolekop in order to monitor the prospecting myself. My investment of £75,000 in this expedition proved itself when enough phosphate and copper to last this country for the next century, were discovered there. It was later taken over by the State and Foskor was established. The copper mine was privatised.

The extent of my income, my age and my health made me aware that such a lot of money could benefit many people – or lead to the downfall of a few, and in 1949 I dedicated my time to establish a trust. There was a stipulation in my will that "... trustees will be appointed by me to ensure that my life's work would be continued to maximum effect. With the trust I hope to combine two projects; continuation of my work in agriculture, horticulture and forestry on Westfalia and that all South Africans had to benefit from its activities. These projects will ensure that water and soil conservation, as well as the reclamation and revitalization of the soil could be continued and secondly, Southern





African people, and especially the employees of the Trust had to benefit from its activities...” It was in all possibility the first “green mission statement” in the world – something that became, fifty years later, a worldwide legal imperative.

*The Merensky Library, being a monument more than a library ever since its beginning, developed space problems soon after its opening. In 1952 mezzanine floors were added in the main hall and the storeroom, which added 30% more space, but still it was too small. The need at the Medical Campus too is now so great that the University again approached me, and I donated £5,000, which was the first step to a medical library – one of my last personal donations.*

I sold Wintersveld and Jagdlust to the Union Carbide Corporation for £500,000 and the money was deposited in the Hans Merensky Trust. My wish that my end must be quick and without pain, was granted when I went to rest the afternoon of 21st October 1952 where one of my faithful workers found me later. After the service in Pretoria I was cremated and the ashes were scattered on Westfalia. Some of my friends developed a wonderful garden with 81 trees – one for every year of my life, and on a **rock in the garden only the words Hans Merensky 16.3.1871 – 21.10.1952** were engraved.



*Memorial stone in memorial garden, Westfalia*  
Afterwards much was written about me and my works. PA Wagner said: “...the prospector with almost superhuman ability, having a sixth sense where minerals were concerned... His contribution lay in his geological expertise, exceptional power of observation, thoroughness, and inexhaustible energy. This enabled him to see each phenomenon as a whole, expose it, accurately sum it up and evaluate it, and so open the way to successful and profitable exploitation...” The honorary doctorates I received from the Universities of Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Charlottenburg and various other international awards, were, apart from the academic acknowledgement, often also proof of my bequest to those institutions.



To the people who really knew me, I was the gentleman who was painstakingly tidy on my person, who liked entertaining and receiving friends, played tennis until I was 80 years old and could not bear it when my opponents allowed me to beat them because they respected me. But still I remain to them an enigma who was really known by very few people, if any.

*In 1953 the Library began with some good and some not so good news. The good news was that of the intended £20,000 for a medical library, £11,500 had already been collected. The not so good news was that the Library would again be subjected to a series of extensive investigations. During the next two years three reports, which focused more especially on the space problem, were released. The Government made £80,000 available in order to build an addition to the Merensky Library on the eastern side, and a space survey, taking the needs up to 1980 into consideration, must be undertaken.*

*Mr FJ Wepener, the architect, was instructed to design the medical library. He was also the architect for the additions to the Merensky Library. In contrast to the "...monumental approach..." previously followed during the design of the library, the architect now worked closely with the librarians and functionality became the first priority. In August 1956 the Clinical Library was opened by the Rector, Prof CH Rautenbach and it consisted of a reading room with 109 seats, offices*

*and shelving for 30,000 books. The library was staffed by two ladies.*

*Prof WJ Walker from Wits donated his complete periodical collection, which forms the core of the new engineering collection. It was accommodated in the enlarged Merensky Library. On 15th July 1957, the new additions were opened by dr SM Naude. The floor space was now doubled, the study area expanded from 120 seats to 550 and the storeroom space increased from storage for 220,000 volumes to 450,000 volumes.*

*The Extramural Building was next on the list. Already the students were making use of the nearby situated State Library and in the planning of the new building; provision was made for a new library, to be known as the **Macfadyen Library**. The building was opened in 1960 by Dr HF Verwoerd.*



*Macfadyen Library: Theo du Toit , Mercia Neitz*



In 1959 the roles of the lecturer and the librarian were separated. Prof PC Coetzee became the first Head of the Department and **Mr AJ van den Bergh** was appointed as Librarian. The staff now consisted of 26 staff members, most of them qualified librarians. The size of the collection was now 220,750 volumes strong and an amount of £25,000 was spent



Mnr AJ van den Bergh

on acquisitions. On 14th of August 1959 a collection of books was made available in the residence for the Veterinary Science students. Hardly a year after the opening of the Macfadyen Library it was now once again the Merensky that was is too small. According to the Library Committee there was only enough storage space for 5 years, but the lack of study areas made it necessary to build on. The Music Library also opened

in February with 38 students and a number of lecturers in the Department.

Merely four years later the Merensky once again bursts it seams and it was decided to build a new library. Two years later the Basic Medical Sciences building was erected on the Medical Campus and as part of it, also a new library, which was to be supplementary to the Clinical Library. The core of this collection consisted of the collections from Pathology, Dentistry and Nursing.

Dr FZ van der Merwe, a keen collector of music, who mostly targeted South African Music, died on 2nd January 1969. In his will he stipulates that his collection must be preserved as a whole. He further stipulates that it must be accessible to researchers and he also made it financially possible to preserve, maintain, and expand the collection of scores, correspondence, photos and theory books, collected by him over a number of years. The collection later on became the property of the University and formed the basis of the large collection of music which is today still one of the cornerstones of the Special Collections. The happy day arrived on 12th August 1969 when the firm of architects, Louw, Marais, Marquart en Kuhn received instructions to design a new library.

The construction for the new building started on 17th November 1971 – shortly after the examinations. The



*Construction work on the new library building, that took four years to complete, extended over a total area of 122, 441 square feet and was built at a cost of R2.8 million. To furnish the space in a functional manner, cost R180, 000. Provision was made for 1083 seats and 129 members of staff. There is no doubt that the arrival of the muscular construction workers made a welcome change for the ladies in the library, being used to the pale academics. Of that, Annie Pienaar, who would leave her mark on the library, is witness! In the same year Prof ED Gerrys also became head of the Department of Library Science.*

*Construction workers - new library as well as other personal articles. The fact that the house in which I lived my life was not suitable for such a museum, led to the construction of a new building on Westfalia which today serves as the **Hans Merensky Museum**. Besides the items, there is also a treasure of documentary information. Through the years various attempts were made to catalogue them and to make them accessible. Due to the lack of available expertise on the best methods of indexing and preservation, this task could unfortunately never be completed.*

For the Hans Merensky Trust there also dawns a new era as the 25 years of establishing the trust, as described in my will, had now expired, and on 23rd November 1973 it became the Hans Merensky Foundation. The first goals were obtained and the change created new possibilities for research, training and development. Through the years various efforts were made to organize and exhibit all my documentation, rock and seed samples,

*It was obvious that the University of Pretoria not only wanted a new library, but that they wanted a total new approach that would equip student, lecturer and researcher for all their information needs in the future. A Committee of the Council piloted an investigation on the library in which emphasis was placed on the following: "...one centralized library service on the foundation of a clearly defined library policy and the relationship between the main library, the branch and satellite libraries..." The era of patching up was permanently over.*







*Hans Merensky Memorial building, Westfalia*



*Prof ED Gerrys*

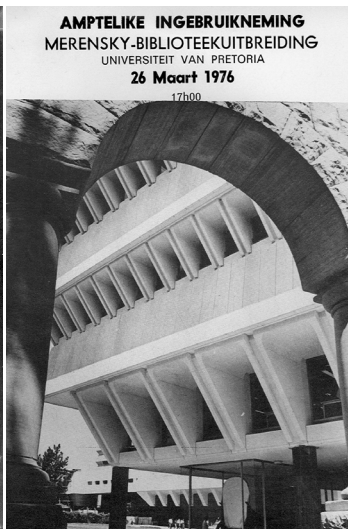
The appointment of Prof **ED Gerrys** as **Director of Library Services** was the first step towards a deliberate turnabout. Immediately a new dynamics came into the organization.

With the arrival of the computer era, the focus was now on computerization. One of the first products of computerization was the periodical catalogue made available on microfiche. A system of Subject Librarians, consisting of 14 members of staff, was one of the most important renewals that was introduced. According to this the information needs of each department would be addressed by a dedicated librarian. The departmental libraries that developed through the years were now limited and the "...centralized library service..." referred to in the investigation, came into being - often by fits and starts. A section for planning and development was instituted and a policy for the delivery of external computer information services, using internationally available databases, was formalized.





Prof EM Hamman



Program: opening van die nuwe biblioteek

On 26th March 1976 the new building was inaugurated by the Vice-Chancellor, **Prof EM Hamman**. In his speech he said: "...that the library ought to be the heart of the University's activities and that the library should play a key role. The building serves as the main centre of the centralized library services on behalf of the whole of the University... show me a university's library and I know what the quality of its academic teaching and scientific research is..." An echo of the words by Spruce in 1927... The existing Merensky and the new library would be managed as a unit and quickly became known as the "Old Merensky" and the "New Merensky" in popular speech. The Klinikala Library, situated at the Kalafong Hospital was opened on 5th February and the first fully-fledged **Veterinary Science Library was opened on 12th November**.

In an effort to steer away from the

"white coat culture" – for years white coats were issued to library staff – the ladies could now buy cream coloured uniforms. "Biblikasie" the staff's in-house magazine, which would appear for the following 12 years and noted the weal and woes of the staff, as well as the history of the library, came out for the first time. For more than a decade, the end of the month was brightened with happenings ranging from the Director's office, to computerization, academic reports, stories from the hearts of the personnel and top class recipes used at functions. In the 1976 annual report of the University, that serves before the Executive Council of the Senate, it was stated: "... to issue a special word of thanks towards the Director and his staff, also at the branch libraries, for their friendly and exceptionally accommodating behaviour..." The era of continuous reporting on the state of





the library was forever gone.

In the following year it was the Macfadyen library's turn to be modernized and the stock was weeded. In the **Oggendblad**, dated Monday, 19th September 1977, an article appeared on "Biblioteeksake by Merensky bekyk" (Library affairs at the Merensky scrutinized), which painted a favourable picture.



Annie Pienaar

In an investigation led by dr Peter Lor (later Director of the State Library) and Miss Annie Pienaar, the next

two libraries to receive attention were the Clinical library and the library in the building of the Basic Medical Sciences. The construction of the building on the Medical Campus, later

to be named after the Dean, Prof HW Snyman, also created the possibility of a new library. True to the approach of looking afresh at any matter, the collections were rationalized. Nursing moved to the new library, the catalogue was brought up-to-date, and the names of the libraries were changed to the Medical Library and the Pre-Clinical Library. During the opening in 1979, the main attractions were the detector system and the telex machine. Already in the first month of its re-opening, the visits to the Medical Library increased by 100%. That the numbers of visitors to the library would increase from 300 per month to 500 per day, twenty-five years later, was something nobody would at that stage have believed. The Music Library also got its turn and in 1978 it boasted 5,000 records, 11,000 scores, three sound proof carrels and ten gramophone players with earphones.



Opening of the new library



Medical Library

*The focus on information literacy, or user education, as it was known at that time, became more important and during the first few years Prof Gerrys himself gave all ten lectures to the new first year students. Later on the Subject Librarians took that over. In 1987, user education became part of the curriculum at the Medical Faculty. Today, it is a formal course that every student at UP must pass and Information Specialists give training to undergraduate and post-graduate students on a continuous basis in order to keep up-to-date with the ever-changing trends in the information industry.*

*The Library also had its quota of natural disasters – usually to do with water. The fact that the Merensky Library was built on fountains and that pumps are fallible, led to flooding at various times. A big storm on a Friday night in January 1978, caused a very worried Prof Gerrys to go to the Library the following Saturday morning. The basement (Level 1), at that time the home of the lesser used collection, was ankle -deep under wa-*

*ter. On the Monday it was discovered that the damage was just as big at the Pre-clinical Library. Prof Gerrys boasted that it was the first time that hairdryers were used in the Library. He was, of course, not aware of the times when Correy Nel, after hours, cut the ladies' hair in a little corner on Level 1. At R10 a head you could not get better. Floods also led to the discovery of wonderful treasures stored in secret little rooms for many decades, until they were inundated with water.*

*The academic role of the Library was further realized in the publication of a "Verslagreeks" (Report series) in 1979. In this way theory and practice could come together, and the developments that took place, could be shared with colleagues. The quality of the work was acknowledged by a HRSC award of R45, 000 received in 1983 for further research.*

*The end of June 1980 became a red-letter occasion in the diaries of the Cataloguers, when the old classification "codes" were, during a festivity, thrown into a big fire and computer cataloguing via the DOBIS system became a reality. After three years, **Mrs Bettie Langkilde**, who managed the project, could write: "...Despite living for three years together with changes in the procedures, down times, slow reaction times, power failures, and problems with the programme, the cataloguers, who could still remember the old*





Bettie Langkilde

*dispensation with the catalogue cards and all the frustrations connected to them, are satisfied..." The more the world changes, the more it stays the same...*

*In 1981, the Library subscribed to INCH, a newspaper cuttings service run by the Institute for Contemporary History at the University of the Orange Free State – and the era of the external computerized information services is ushered in. Successful open days to promote the new catalogue were held in March and August for the academic staff. The next year was noted for the application of thousands of barcodes in the books and the first training sessions in the use of INCH, DIALOG and Medline databases. Online searches were done on external databases and they were extremely expensive. Magda Coetzee becomes the first Computer Coordinator – a post that, through the years, often changed, both in name and stature.*

*The library of the Netherlands Cultural History in the Old Arts Building*

*became part of the Library Services in 1984. The library, which consisted of 50,000 publications, was, throughout the years, managed by the Department of Cultural History, and it became another branch library with Ms Jo Breed as Information Specialist. Later on, the collection was moved to the Old Merensky. On 20th August a bust of PC Coetzee was unveiled. In his 44 years at UP he progressed from "... an unimportant post..." at Administration to the Head of the Department of Library and Information Sciences. At the time of his death on 12th July 1987 a tribute to him was published in Biblikasie.*

*On 30th January 1985 an article appeared in Die Transvaler: "UP se Biblioteekdiens lewer goeie diens" (The Library of the University of Pretoria delivers a good service).*

*This fact is confirmed by the fact that for the first time, visits to the Library were more than a million. The year is, once again, characterized by re-shuffles and moves. Klinikala moved to a new library of which the size was now double the floor space of the previous one and the*



Klinikala Library

*Macfadyen library was closed down when the University moved its extramural training to the Hatfield Campus. The whole collection had to be integrated with the Merensky collection within a month. In June, Johannes*



*Moropotli from the Veterinary Science Library completed his first Comrades Marathon, a fit guy, something that came in handy when, two years later, they had to move their library. To move with pick-up trucks usually intended for transporting forage, and then to be closed for only three days, takes some doing. The Arnold Theiler Building was opened by the then State President, Mr PW Botha.*

*In 1987 the Old Merensky (after this known as Merensky 1), which was, through the years, used for many other purposes, now once again became part of the library complex. Great care was taken with the process of restoration to maintain the nature and character of the building. It would mainly serve as a 24 hours study area for students and was the prototype for the Study Centre which was later on added and opened on 25th July 1995.*

*The next "...quantum leap..." date in the history of the Library was 1990 – also a watershed year in the South African politics. In view of the technological changes of the past decade and the perception that clings to the word "library" the name was changed to the Academic Information Service.*

***The Subject Librarians became Information Specialists** and the Old Merensky was declared a national monument. Subject groupings would in future be known as Service Units, with Social Sciences, Theology, Education and Economic Sciences*

*all accommodated on Level 1. This Service Unit, two years later, received its baptism by water, when floods caused the pumps to collapse and muddy water was pushed over the whole of the floor. During the process of restoration it was realized that the floor was actually too small for all the Departments and Level 2 was made available, shortly after this, as library for Economics and Management Sciences.*

*The planning of the new Medical Library goes hand in hand with the Medical Faculty's curriculum changes and the extension to the HW Snyman Building. 1994 was heralded in with their own **Great Trek**, since, apart from the material in the Library itself, the older periodicals from the Pre-Clinical Library as well as material from an attic had to be integrated into the new Library. After two weeks of slavery, the doors of the new Library were for the first time opened early in February to the tunes of Verdi's March Triumphant from Aida, and champagne was available for all the early visitors. This also created the possibility of making alterations to the Pre-Clinical Library to improve the situation there.*

*Medical Libraries on the campuses of Witbank and Hammanskraal delivered services to under-graduates and post-graduate students in the vicinity, who were especially working in the community as part of their training. The Library at Hammanskraal was*





*Veterinary Library move*

*shut down at the end of 2004 when the University rationalized training.*

*The complete change in the curriculum made new demands on the Library and, in contrast to the libraries in Europe and the United States where a similar model was used, the members of the staff at the Medical Library realized that they did not have the finances to buy multiple copies of essential sources. As a solution for this situation, they developed web pages for all the study modules – a model that was later used on the whole campus, and which in 2000, gained the Library its first Certificate in Educational Innovation in history.*

*In 1995 the Veterinary Science Library presented its first “Conference of African Animal Health Information Workers”, thereby proving that the*

*personnel were not only capable of presenting papers at international conferences, and publishing in periodicals, but that they could also present conferences. Ten years later they repeated their success when they presented another international conference. 1998 became a very special year for the special music collection when Mimi Coertze, the famous soprano, donated her collection of music scores, CD’s, awards, paintings, a bust of herself done by Hennie Potgieter, and dresses worn by her during her performances, to the Library. Later on donations from Marita Napier and various other musicians also became part of this collection.*

*The campus, and especially the Library, came to a standstill on the 7th of September 1999 when the documents of the Rivonia Trial (1961) were handed to Mr Nelson*







*Prof. Johan van Zyl, Mr Nelson Mandela, Prof ED Gerrits*

***Mandela** by the daughter of Chief Justice Rumpff. In order to keep the situation under control, it was not announced that Mr Mandela would be in the Library, but the news spread like wildfire. After the formal ceremony was completed, Mr Mandela specially went to Elizabeth Masemola to thank her for the nice tea and choice presentation.*

*If one looks back at so many years of history, it seems as if the Library could maintain a permanent removal section. All the internal moves that took place in all the libraries were not even mentioned. In 2000/1 the Education collection moved to the Groenkloof Campus when the Teachers Training College integrated with the Faculty of Education and became one*

*Faculty. The Library was known as the Groenkloof Library (later on the Educational Library) and very quickly grew into a fully-fledged research library. During the same time the Agricultural Library was closed down and incorporated with the collection on Level 5 while the older periodicals from the Agricultural collection are now stored at the Groenkloof Campus.*

*After decades of space and heat problems at the Pre-Clinical Library, a totally new renovation for this Library was planned almost overnight. This also caused a full-scale re-organization. At the start of the July holiday in 2001, the old run-down facility was closed down, and a month later, a brand new library was opened in the*







*Robert Moropa*

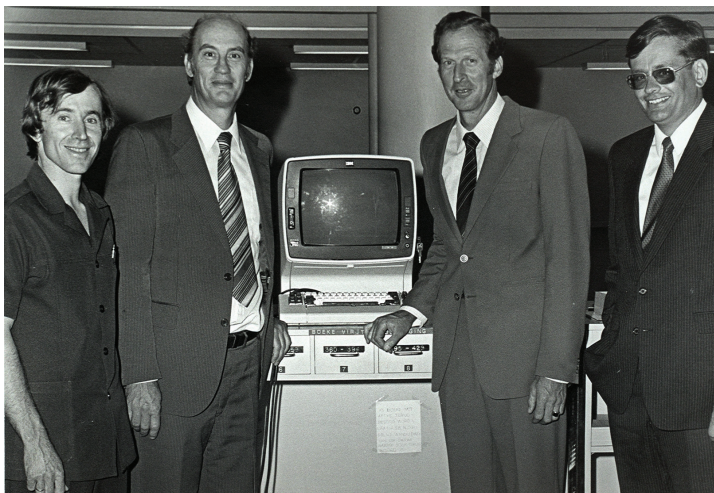
same space. The Saturday before the doors opened **Robert Moropa**, the then Deputy-Director and **Annie Pienaar**, the Assistant- Director, both worked alongside the other members of staff, carrying, opening up and unpacking.

The e-strategy, since the mid-sev-

enties, starting with the **DOBIS/LIBIS project** and external information services, developed as quickly as the finances allowed it to. Dedicated, inquisitive staff members were often the driving force behind solutions to the financial limits. Examples of this are the movement to e-periodicals of which the first packages were bought in 1996, and in doing so, enlarged the accessibility to more than 31,000

titles in 2007. By 2000 the worldwide trend of e-dissertations also reflected in South Africa and a structure was created, an office opened and the marketing of the service was started in all seriousness. In 2005 the University accepted it as a regulation that all dissertations and theses must in future be submitted in this format.

The brain and driving force behind both



*DOBIS/LIBIS: Rolf Tönsing, Vonnie Otto, Prof ED Gerrys, Tony Roberts (IBM)*



*Monica Hammes*

these projects was **Monica Hammes** who received an award from the University for the excellent services she rendered.



*The information portal, developed late in the 1990's under the leadership and encouragement of Heila Pienaar, was later on accepted as a model for the whole of the campus and still, on a continuous basis, has new functionalities added like the University's leave records and performance evaluation.*

*Africana and Special Collections are a fertile source for the digitization of special sources and a start was made to make more of the valuable sources accessible on the Internet via the UP-Space programme. Examples of this are the Mapungubwe and Gerard Moerdyk collections, completing a circle of nearly 89 years. During the 1930's the University became involved in the excavations at Mapungubwe, which also inspired Moerdyk, and later on played a role in his design of the Merensky Library.*

*In 2007 the material from the excavations and Moerdyk's works, were digitized by the Library and they became accessible to the rest of the world by means of the Internet.*

*Large exhibitions in 2003 and 2006 informed staff and students on all the exciting developments in the electronic information world and the application thereof in research and development. The acquisition of a sophisticated scanner at the end of 2006 heralds in a new era in the digitization process. Even old, brittle sources can now be digitized without being damaged. The valuable sources*

*in the Hans Merensky Museum at Westfalia would be an excellent project for co-operation between the two institutions, which would also then make my work accessible to the world and in so doing, would complete the circle of Mapungubwe, Moerdyk and Merensky.*

*Negotiations about this issue started in 2009 and a contract between the Hans Merensky Foundation and the Department of Library Services was signed in 2010. The Digitisation Office of the Library completed the work in 2012 – just (and Acting Heads still rears it head after a century) and was appointed in March 2006 as Director. A Library Committee, which years ago, disappeared into oblivion, now once again becomes functional, and consists of representatives of the Library Service, the University and the profession. Their task was expanded: "...To evaluate national and international trends that may affect the Library, advise on Government and University policy and strategic positioning; identify priority areas in supporting teaching, learning and research; advise the University on the strategy, long-term vision and overarching policies of the Library; create a channel for users of the Library to provide feedback, and to advise on budgetary issues, as the budget is the financial articulation of strategic intent..." – yet another thread that binds the present with the past.*



*: Prof Callie Pistorius, Mr Thabo Mbeki*

*The Law Library became a reality in 2004 and by the end of the year Shirley Schröder (later Gilmore), the whole of her staff and the complete collection from Level 4, moved to the new library. Their hard work was rewarded with the stylish opening of the Oliver R Tambo Library by Pres. Thabo Mbeki in 2005. The ceremony was also attended by Tambo's wife and children. Two computer laboratories and a special area where the valuable old sources are accommodated is representative of the two essential poles of legal training today.*

*In 1988 the after hours services were adapted and since then the libraries are staffed by personnel specially appointed for this service. Through all the years dedicated personnel delivered a service in these libraries evening after evening, as well as during weekends, of which the organization can be proud. This also became a source for identifying outstanding staff members, to train them, and to later on appoint them in permanent posts.*

*In 2006 the Medical Library reached its 50th year and the birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm, while a year later, the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences celebrated the anniversary of its 20th year in the Arnold Theiler Building, with dignity and an impressive quilt, the handiwork of the staff themselves. There never was a lack of creativity, new ideas and something to celebrate.*

*In 2007 one of the great partners in the Hans Merensky Foundation, HM Timber, reached a new peak with a R250 million Black Economic Empowerment transaction. On 12th July 2007 the agreement, whereby 25 % of the shares were carried over to three organizations: Vuka Forestry Holdings under the chairmanship of Mr Matthews Phosa, WIPHOLD which is a women's empowerment group which represents 10 organizations and 200,000 women, and the HM Timber Staff Trust which represents 3,000 employees. This transaction confirmed once again the two principles mentioned in the original deed, namely the preservation and positive usage of the environment in such a way that it would be to the benefit of all the inhabitants' welfare and wellbeing.*

*The Library also gets the opportunity in the last year before the Centenary festivals, to knot the ties together and to put the finishing touches together before the new century. With 200 members of staff, a budget of nearly*



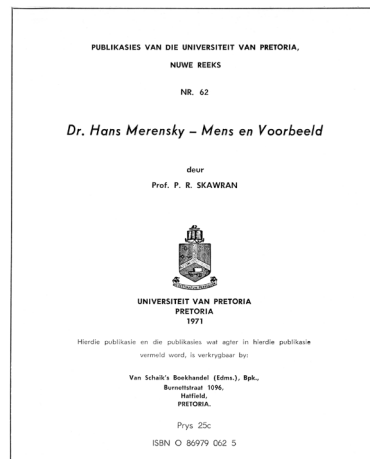


Merensky Library 2008

*R40 million, an institution that leaves its mark nationally and internationally and personnel who seize and build on development opportunities, the Library is well set up for the 21st Century. The long name of the "Academic Information Service" lies uneasy on the tongue and ear, and when research for a new name was done, the promise made to me 70 years ago, once again becomes relevant. In May 2007, Prof Robin Crewe, the Vice-Rector, announced that the Main Library, - as it is generally known - would, from 2008, once again be known as the **Merensky Library**. The name change was positively received by the staff, and as they have already proven it many times before, in this case too, they immediately set about managing this proud and positive transition.*

nary of my birthday in 1971, Prof PR Skawran (the same person who approached me in 1937 for the donation) referred to the principles needed by a scientist for the future: courage to undertake something new, independence and the self-confidence to frame new theories, self-criticism and a readiness to listen to the criticism of others, an awareness of the

In a lecture celebrating the cente-







boundaries of our knowledge, reverence for the Creation, an appreciation for the wonder thereof, and not least of all: the willingness to ask about the meaning of our lives.

If the work done at the Merensky Library and all the faculty libraries on the other campuses establish these principles and build on them as they are now included in their vision and mission, and they are clearly on track, my words: ...”This country has given me so much that I am only too happy to be allowed to help it to develop and to be able to give back to it a fraction of what it has given to me...” came true and that is a legacy of immeasurable value.





# Library Histories





## 2. Education Collection of the University of Pretoria, 1906-2001

The Education Library of the University of Pretoria came into being on 8 October 2001 with the incorporation of the former Teachers College Pretoria into the University of Pretoria. In the discussion of the history of this library it is therefore important to look at the histories of the Education Collection of the University of Pretoria and that of the Library of the Teachers College Pretoria prior to incorporation, as well as the history of the new entity after incorporation, called Education Library of the University of Pretoria.

This discussion will be done in a chronological manner.

### 1906

- The Council of the Transvaal Technical Institute acquires books for the subjects of English, Literature, History, Philosophy as well as EDUCATION because of a suggestion by Prof John Purves.

### 1908

- The "Arts Library" of the Transvaal Technical Institute is transferred to Kya Rosa to serve as a library during the founding of the Transvaal University College (TUC).

### 1909

- The TUC expands and moves to the "Staatsgimnasium" in Proes Street. The library is relocated to the same building in a room next to the office of the secretary.

### 1911

- The TUC moves into The Old Arts Building and the library is relocated to the 1st level of the southern wing of the building

### 1912

- The Dewey Decimal Classification system is adopted

### 1924

- The Library expands to include the space of the History Reading Room of the Old Arts Building

### 1937

- A Three year diploma course in library work is instituted for Higher Education Diploma Students (This includes library work for such students)

### 15 April 1939

- The Old Merensky Library Building is inaugurated

### 15 Julie 1957

- The Old Merensky Library Building is expanded with a 2nd phase extension





Voor: Mev M Smuts, mej C Claassens (Opvoedkunde), mej I H Orban (Argitektuur, Beeldendekuns, Bourekenkunde, Drama en Huishoudkunde), mev M S J Viviers (Regsgeleerdheid) en mev J Marnewick (Chemiese wetenskappe en Dierkunde).  
 Agter: Mnr W P van der Merwe (Taal- en Letterkunde), mev C P Moolman (Plantkunde), mej A Pienaar (Ekonomiese wetenskappe, Staatswetenskappe en Volkekunde), mev B E von Ehrenberg (Teologie), mev A J Korkie (Sosiale wetenskappe), mej A C Nel (Aardrykkunde, Fisika, Geologie, Rekenaarwetenskap en Wiskunde) en mnr J J N Davies (Ingenieurswese en Stads- en Streeksbeplanning).  
 Inlas: Mej E K Muller (Biblioteekkunde, Geskiedenis, Spraakheelkunde en Wysbegeerte).

**1975**

• A subject librarian system is established and the first subject librarian for Education, Ms C. Claassens is appointed. (Tukkie Werf, Junie 1976, Jg 2, no.3, p.6)

**26 Maart 1976**

• The New Merensky Library Building is inaugurated (Tukkie Werf, Junie 1976, Jg. 2, no.3)

**1980 – 2001**

From 1980 the following subject librarians for Education succeeds each other:

- Ms Magriet Lee



- Ms. Anne van Zijl



- Mrs Irma Bartmann

- Ms Clarisse Venter (1994-2001)







# 3. Library of the Teachers College Pretoria (TCP), 1902-2001

## 1-10 July 1902

- The Conference of Teachers in Town and Refugee Camp Schools of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, decides to establish “Normal Schools” in Johannesburg and Pretoria for the training of teachers (Oberholzer, 1952: p.17-19)

## 2 September 1902

- The “College” starts with one student and grows to 19 students by the end of 1902. The College is housed in a house in 126 Rissik Street, Sunnyside and is called the “Normal School” (Oberholzer, 1952: p. 27)
- The first batch of books that would form the core of the library is also delivered. In the first few years the small “library” is housed in a building at the corner of Mears and Rissik Streets. The first person responsible for the library is Miss I. de Carry, not a qualified librarian. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p.30)

## November 1902

- Mr Scott, the first head of the College is succeeded by Mr Adamson. Before his departure he writes a report on his experiences in which he advocates for the “*provision of a good English Library*”. (Oberholzer, 1952: p.38)

## 1903

- The Johannesburg “Normal School” merges with the Pretoria “Normal School” and 40 of its students are transferred to Pretoria. The new merged institution is named the “*Transvaal Normal College*” (Yearbook, 1989: p. 35)

## 1907

- By this year the College has three libraries, which are each funded by separate funding streams.
- The first of these libraries is called the “*College Library*” for internal students.
- The second library is called the “*Circulating Library*” for teachers-in-service. A printed catalogue of the book collection of the Circulating Library is sent to practicing teachers. Every 6 months the books are recalled as a control measure.
- The third library is a “*small subject library of professional nature*”, for College staff only. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p.30).

## 1908

- The Transvaal University College (later to become the University of Pretoria) is established. The first students include students of the Normal College.

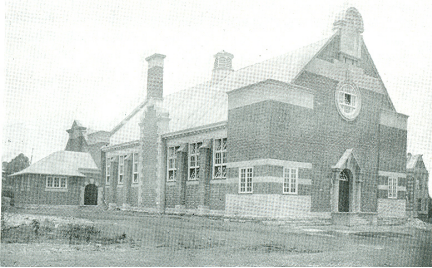




## 1909

- The Heidelberg Education College and the Johannesburg Teachers Training Centre is started and the Transvaal Normal College gets a new name, the Pretoria Normal College.

- The “**Grootsaal**” is completed and the “library” moves to the “**Biblioteeksaal**” (Library Hall) bordering the “Grootsaal”. At this stage the “Biblioteeksaal is also used as a general lecture room and demonstration laboratory for the natural sciences. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955, p.30)



*The “Grootsaal” after completion in 1909  
(Oberholzer, 1952, p.66)*

## 1934

- Under the rectorship of Prof J.S. van Heerden the library is decentralised to the lecture rooms. Each classroom has its own “classroom library” (or subject library), and the lecturers responsible for each subject takes responsibility for their subject/classroom libraries. Afrikaans and English Novels though, are still kept in the “Biblioteeksaal” (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p. 31)

## 1935

- From the inception of the College, the government Department of Education supplies books to the library. This practice however is stopped during the Depression years due to a lack of funding.

From 1935 government restarts its support again.

- During this year the College returns older and lesser used books to the Department of Education, and re-catalogues the rest of the College collection.
- Finances for the building out of the collection are also received from the student accommodation funds as well as from private College funds. (Oberholzer, 1952: p. 111)

## 1946

- The book collections in the different classroom libraries are centralised again and moved to the “Biblioteeksaal”.
- The first qualified librarian and library assistant are appointed.
- The classification of the collection according to the Dewey Decimal Classification System is started. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p. 31)



*The Library in 1952 (Oberholzer, 1952: p111)*

## 1952

- The library collection consists of 14 000 books and 22 journal titles, with 2000 new books added each year. (Oberholzer, 1952: p. 111) (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p.31)





*A.H. du Preez VanWyk Library*

**1954**

• The Normal College's name changes to "Onderwyskollege van Pretoria" (Teachers College Pretoria). The new A.H. du Preez van Wyk Library is completed in 1953 and the library moves into the building in 1954. (Jacobs, 1955: p.45)

- Control of the 1300 leather books and handbooks are transferred to the College.
- A model school library is started as a practical tool for the training of students in the school librarian course. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955, p.32-33)

**1955**

• The library collection consists of 20 000 books, and in addition related collections such as pamphlets, brochures, pictures, maps, newspapers – and journal clippings, as well as films. (Swiegers & Reitz, 1955: p. 31) The collection also contains relevant journals, newspapers and a collection of 5000 Departmental Text Books that were approved by the Transvaal Education Department for use in classrooms across the province's schools.

**1963**

- Mrs Cloete is appointed as College Librarian

**1967**

- Mr J.C. Loubser retires as head of the department

• The College's Local Collection are also housed in the Library, and includes photos of student groups, personnel, and functions and activities through the years, as well as architectural plans of most of the buildings that were used through the years.

- Mr J.E. Schutte is appointed as head of the Department of Audiovisual Education. The library resources under him. His office is in the Auditorium in the Library Building



*Mr J.E. Schutte*

- Mr E.H. Tönsing manages the School Library Department, under the leadership of Mr J.E. Schutte.





### 1974

- The Education of Secondary Teachers becomes the sole responsibility of the University of Pretoria.

### 1975

- New College grounds are bought in the suburb of Groenkloof.

### 1977

- A new system of subject referents is implemented whereby specific lecturers of the academic departments act as liaisons between the academic departments and the library, for inter alia the acquisition of sources for the various subjects for the library. These referents also identifies relevant journal articles to be indexed in the catalogue



*A.H. Du Preez Van Wyk  
Library, 1977*

### 1978

- An Agreement is arranged by the Teachers College Pretoria with the University of Pretoria whereby the training of teachers will be done in conjunction with one another.

### 1980/81

- Mr E.H. Tönsing retires as head of the School Library Department
- Mrs Yolanda Grobler appointed as head of the School Library Department

### 1987

- The library prepares for the move to the new Groenkloof Campus, by evaluating and weeding the collection

### 1988

- The Teachers College Pretoria moves to the new campus in Groenkloof. On 11 January 21 staff members starts with the move of the library collection, using 400 crates for this purpose (the total shelf length could stretch for 1.6 km). The move of the collection takes only 5 days.
- The library publication "Bibberasie" is published for the first time

### 1989

- The Audiovisual Collection is moved to the top level of the library
- The Groenkloof Campus of the Teachers College Pretoria is inaugurated
- An Inter-College Symposium for Departments of Library Science is held at the Teachers College Pretoria.

### 1990

- In line with the theme "Year of the Reader" the College Library hosts an array of book exhibitions aimed at various reader groups and the community.
- A group of statuettes by Joán Couzyn on well-known poets (Sanlam Donation) are unveiled in the library by Mr PJ Clase, Minister of Education and Culture.







### 1991

- In preparation for the amalgamation of the Goudstadse Onderwyskollege with the Teachers College Pretoria, an evaluation is done of the Goudstadse Onderwyskollege Library's collection and a selection is made of sources to be moved to the Teachers College Pretoria.
- In November an exhibition by Mr Oswald Gerber is unveiled in the library by Mr J.D.V. Terblanche, Superintendent-General of the Department of Education and Culture.

- Mrs Yolanda Grobler leaves the College

### 1992

- The "Goudstadse Onderwyskollege" is amalgamated with the Teachers College Pretoria" and moves to the campus of the Teachers College Pretoria. As part of the amalgamation process the two libraries of the two institutions are integrated. 1000000 books are transferred to the Teachers College Pretoria's library and ±2000 reference sources, 10 cabinets full of pictures/posters and a variety of electronic/audiovisual resources. A wide array of furniture and other audiovisual equipment are also transported to the Teachers College Pretoria's library
- The Language Laboratory of the Goudstadse Onderwyskollege is relocated to the Northwestern wing (Ground Level) of the Teachers College Pretoria's library.
- An archive for the Goudstadse Onderwyskollege is established in the library.
- At the end of the year Mr J.E. Schutte retires after many years (since 1967) of fruitful service as head of the College Library.

### 1993

Mr C.F. Boucher is appointed as departmental head of the Teachers College Pretoria's Library



*Mr C.F. Boucher*



*Mrs E Coertze*

### 1995

- Mrs E Coertze is appointed as co-departmental head of the College library.

### 1998

- The Transvaal College of Education, Laudium and the Transvaal Education College Soshanguve close and 20 of their staff members is relocated to the Teachers College Pretoria.

### 1999

- The INMAGIC-system is acquired to computerise the library collection. The Card Catalogue-system is stopped in 1998. From 1999 the new sources acquired by the library are catalogued through the INMAGIC System. The loan system is still done via a hand system (Loan cards)





# 4 . Incorporation of the College Library into the University of Pretoria's Library services 2001

## 2001

- 8 October - As part of the incorporation of the Teachers College Pretoria into the University of Pretoria, the Education Collection of the Theology, Education and Sociology Service Unit in the Merensky Library of the Academic Information Service, University of Pretoria, is moved to the Library Building of the former Teachers College on the Groenkloof Campus. A new entity is formed and named Service Unit Groenkloof and the library is called the Groenkloof Library. This new library contains approximately 120 000 books, 1200 videos, 280 music CDs, and a wide variety of pictures/posters, transparencies, music cassettes, multimedia CD ROMs, photographic slides, maps, educational apparatus, and en hand puppets.

### 8 October 2001 – 1 March 2002

- Initially the new Service Unit is operated as a satellite unit of the TES Service Unit of the Academic Information Service under the leadership of Mrs Soekie Swanepoel, with three subject information specialists taking responsibility for the different academic departments of the Faculty of Education.

- Service Hours during this period are from 8:00 – 17:00
- The model school library is closed down
- The Audiovisual Collection is moved from the top level of the library to a room on the Ground Level
- Two library circulation systems are

operated: a computer circulation system (Innopac, Millennium) for sources from the university and a hand system with cards for sources from the former Teachers College.

## 2002

- 1 March - Mr Johann van Wyk is appointed as Service Unit Leader for the Service Unit Groenkloof and the Service Unit becomes a fully fledged service unit independent from the TES Service Unit.



- Service Hours change to come in line with those of the main campus library
- After Hours personnel are appointed
- The Library receives an HIV/AIDS and Education Pamphlet-collection from Ms C Coombe, a world renowned researcher in this field.

- The College-Archive (including materials from the Goudstadse Onderwyskollege and the Teachers Training College Pretoria, is moved from the library to the UP-Archive on the main campus of the University
- A magnetic security gate is installed at the entrance to the library to detect resources taken out of the library



- The Education Journal Collections of both the former College and that of the University are re-evaluated to be in line with the University's needs. Irrelevant journals are cancelled and accredited journals of international quality are identified and subscribed to, resulting in one of the top education journal collections in Africa.

- 17 July – Mrs Elsje van der Merwe, circulation desk assistant retires after many years of service

- The Library has three information specialists:



*Ms Clarisse*  
**2003** center



*Mrs Elsabe*  
*Olivier*



*Mrs Ina Smith*

- Minolta becomes the new Photocopying agent at UP and a Photocopying counter is opened in the Groenkloof Library with another service point outside the library on campus.

- Mr Johann van Wyk receives an award from the US government to undertake a study visit to the USA from 8 April to 3 May 2003. The Education Faculty finance part of this visit. During this study visit some of the top American Universities' libraries are visited to identify the best practices and technological systems used in Education Libraries internationally. Also looked at is how Education Libraries are organised with regards to their book-, journal – and multimedia collections. The most effective methods of organising resources are determined.

Best practices are phased in after the visit, to ensure that the Groenkloof Library



*Sonja Delport*

compares with the best internationally

- July - Mrs Sonja Delport moves from the Merensky Library to the Groenkloof Education Library and is appointed as information specialist.

- August - the hand circulation system is discontinued, and the computer circulation system (Millennium) becomes the only circulation system used. (Temp records are created on Millennium for sources from the former Teachers College)

- August - The Study Collection is moved behind the circulation desk

- August-December - The Agricultural and Natural Sciences Journal Collections before 1990 is moved from the Merensky Library to top level of the Education Library as an archival collection. As part of this relocation a permanent Interloans Office with an Ariel Workstation is established.

- As part of this relocation, the Education Journals before 1980 that were kept in the Lesser-Used Section of the Merensky Library, is moved to the Basement level of the Education Library, where it is integrated with the older Education Journals of the former Education College.

## 2004

- The High Performance Centre School (A UP sport school for children with sport talent) with children from Grade 3 to Grade 12 is established on the Groenkloof Campus. Teachers of this school also become users of the library.

- The first formal information literacy courses are presented to First Year Education students as part of their compul-

sory modules.

- The first E-Newsletter for clients of the Education Library is published
- A Research-CD for Post Graduate students is compiled in conjunction with the Faculty of Education
- Part of the audiovisual collection is moved to the third level of the library
- An Integrated Technology Centre is established on the Ground Level (with funds from Investec). The Centre houses 7 computer workstations as well as audio-visual equipment, e.g. DVD players, video players, tape recorders, slide projectors, TV monitors etc.
- The local printers that were connected to the client computer workstations, are replaced by three network printers from Minolta.

## 2005

- Two group discussion rooms are established on level 2, equipped with video/ DVD-players and TV monitors.
- A project is launched to evaluate the reference collection of the library: irrelevant sources are weeded and new sources are acquired in line with the collections of the top education libraries internationally.
- The Education Library participated in a quality audit by the HEQC of the M.Ed Education Management Programme

## 2006

- A student from the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee in the USA, Dillon Young does his internship at the Education Library
- The Jonathan Jansen (former dean of the Faculty of Education) Collection is created on UPSpace, the institutional repository of UP
- The Higher Education Quality Council(HEQC) visit the library on 17-18 August as part of the accreditation of the

ACE, PGCE and B.Ed courses.

- 7 September - the Education Library holds a function to market the Academic Information Service's new e-products to lecturers of the Education Faculty. During this function the Jonathan Jansen Collection on UP Space, the new library website, as well as Google Scholar/Scholar SFX as a global or federated search engine for all our databases, books, journal articles, and Internet are demonstrated to academic staff of the Faculty of Education.

- The Minolta Copy Centre is opened in the library (The Copy Shop that were in the Aldoel Building is relocated to the library)

- All client computer workstations in library are changed to work through the IT Lab on campus. Workstations now give access to MS Office Products, Library Web pages, databases, ClickUP and the **Internet**.



*Mr Junior  
Baloyi*

- One of the library's staff members, Mr Junior Baloyi receives a 20 Year Service Award



*Mrs Elsabe  
Olivier*

- One of the information specialists of the library, Mrs Elsabe Olivier is nominated for an Education Innovation Award in the Category: "Recognition of Education Innovation" for the Jonathan Jansen Collection on UP Space.

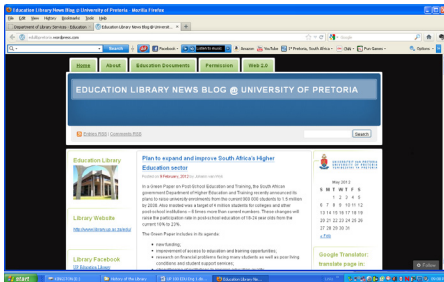
- The Library hosts 3 IBBYSA (International Board on Books for Young People South Africa) events.
- A workshop titled "The Library of the



21st Century” is presented on request to Education Centre Heads of Mpumalanga Department of Education, to give them an overview of how libraries look like today and how they function.

**2007**

- 6 additional Computer workstations plus an additional network printer are placed in the library, as well as a workstation with a scanner for use by clients
- 12 new power inlets are installed in the library on the 3rd level
- A New IP telephone system working via the IT Network, is established on campus and also in the library
- The name of the Library changes officially from Service Unit Groenkloof to Groenkloof Education Library.



*Education Library Newsblog*

- An EduNews Blog (<http://edulibpretoria.wordpress.com/>) is created to keep clients abreast of recent developments and trends in the Education field.

- Mrs Elsabe Olivier, one of the information specialists moves to the Merensky Library to take up the responsibility for the Open



*Mrs Maggie Moropane*

Scholarship Office.

- Mrs Maggie Moropane is appointed as new information specialist in Elsabe's place

**2008**

- The library contributes to the publication of an ACE Distance Education CD, which was published in January



*Researcher space*

- The Integrated Technology Centre is redesigned and divided into two new facilities: a Researcher Space and a Multimedia Centre

- The CD and DVD collections are moved into new CD cabinets behind the circulation desk
- As part of the Centenary celebrations of the University of Pretoria, a bibliography is compiled of books by lecturers of the Faculty of Education.
- Also as part of the Centenary celebrations of the University of Pretoria, “A Chronological History of the Education Library, University of Pretoria: 1902-2007” is compiled.

- A Blog for Undergraduate students is created to help undergraduate students find the relevant information for their assignments
- 148 articles by lecturers of the Faculty of Education are uploaded on OpenUP
- The Library contributes sources for the Tuksbooks exhibition (books written by lecturers of the University of Pretoria over the past 100 years) during the UP Bookjol

**2009**

- A new 3M Security Gate system is installed at the exit of the library
- The client computer workstations are upgraded to 1GB
- A data projector is installed in the Researcher Space on the Ground Level of the Library
- A workstation for visually impaired students is installed in the Researcher Space on the Ground level of the Library (the computer has an LCD screen with Zoomtext software)
- The weeding project of the book collections started in 2002, is completed.
- On 18 March, as part of the Library Week Celebrations an exhibition and event, titled "Story Writing Competition" is held in collaboration with the Early Childhood Department in the exhibition area of the library.



*Story Writing Competition, 2009*

- 20 March – Mrs Celia Matsoma, circulation desk coordinator leaves the university
- 23 April - as part of the UNESCO World Book and Copyright Day, the library in partnership with the Faculty of Education, the Tshwane Community Library Services (TCLIS), and Bookmark (a campus



*Event, 2009*

- 25 June - two staff members receives 20 year service awards:

Mrs Eldorene Lombard, information assistant at the circulation desk and Mr Johann van Wyk, Library Manager



*Eldorene Lombard*

*Johann van Wyk*

- 10 September - a Book Launch of new books authored by lecturers of the Faculty of Education, is held in the library

- 3 July - Mr Johann van Wyk visits the Monash E-Research Centre in Melbourne, Australia to investigate new practices and trends in this field



*Joycie Maaga*

- 3 August – Mrs Joycie Maaga is appointed as the new Circulation Desk

Coordinator

## 2010

- 16 new PC workstations are added to the Researcher Space on the Ground Floor of the Library
- 2 new card reader gates are installed at the entrance to the library



*New card reader gates, 2010*

- An LCD computer screen is installed at the entrance to the library
- 6 security cameras are installed across the library
- Web 2.0 features are added to the library web page
- 20 April - Staff of the Education

Library celebrates “Proudly Groenkloof Day” to create an awareness of the FIFA Soccer World Cup.



*“Proudly Groenkloof Day” to celebrate FIFA Soccer World Cup, 2010*

- 1-10 June - Mr Johann van Wyk visits the following institutions in the UK to investigate developments on e-research and Virtual Research Environments: JISC, Oxford eResearch Centre at Oxford University, UKOLN Centre at Bath University, and Research Information Centre (RIC) at the British Library.
- 9 September - An International Literacy Day and National Book week Event is held in partnership with the Faculty of Education on the lawn in front of the library to promote the importance of reading.
- 18 Oct – A book launch of 7 new books by lecturers of the Faculty of Education is launched in the library.

## 2011

- 23 May – The installation of new signage in the library, in the following languages: Afrikaans, English and Sepedi, is completed
- 16 power inlets for laptops and mobile technologies are installed in the study cubicles in the library
- A book returns cabinet is installed at the entrance to the library
- 50 new study chairs are bought for the library
- The library acquires a portable data projector for training purposes
- A new water cooler is installed in the staff tea room
- A Xerox Colour Printer is installed on the printing network
- Extensive information literacy training sessions to Masters and Doctorate students are conducted in partnership with the Faculty of Education, during the research support weeks

## 2012

- 26 January – a new circulation desk is installed on the ground floor of the library
- 21 February – 26 April 2012 - Mrs Maggie Moropane, one of the information specialists, attend the Carnegie funded Mortenson Centre for International Library Program in the United States of America
- 4-17 March 2012 – Mr Johann van Wyk attends the Carnegie funded Library Research Consortium’s Executive Management Academy in Stellenbosch.
- 19-24 March 2012 – Mr Johann van Wyk attends the Computers in Libraries Conference in Washington DC, United States of America
- 29 March 2012 - Mrs Rika Brits, information assistant leaves the University after





many years of service

- 2-3 April - Conduct in partnership with the Faculty of Education, extensive information literacy training sessions to Masters and Doctorate students as part of the research support week
- 21 May – the library receives 25 new client computer workstations replacing the aging computer workstations.
- 29 May – the security camera system in the library is expanded to accommodate more cameras





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# 6. The Economics and Management Sciences Faculty Library

## BACKGROUND

The Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences (EMS), which was launched in **1920** with only 32 students, is now the largest Faculty of the University of Pretoria, with approximately 9018 students and 350 staff members. The Faculty aims to continuously strengthen its position as the leading institution in the fields of economic, financial and management sciences through its academic and research excellence. At the same time the Faculty remains committed to delivering competent, creative, responsible and productive citizens - the "*Innovation Generation*" of the University of Pretoria and South Africa's future business leaders.

By **1992** the Faculty had grown to include approximately 5000 students. Increasing demand for research outputs, study space and higher academic standards were some of the factors that impacted upon the management of the Merensky Library at the Hatfield Campus of the University to create a stand-alone library service for the Faculty. Up until this time, the EMS collection previously housed on Level 1 of the Merensky Library formed a part of the overall library services offered by the Merensky

Library. The Economics and Management Sciences (EMS) Service Unit was then created on Level 2 in 1993 with three members of staff (Dr Tamal Trichardt (Information Specialist); Ms Hendriette Jansen van Vuuren (Cataloguer) and

Ms Sunette Swanepoel (ILL). The EMS Faculty Library as it is now called is still located here. (<http://www.ais.up.ac.za/eco/index.htm>)

## CLIENTS

The EMS Faculty Library caters specifically for the staff, students, alumni and external students of the EMS Faculty. These are spread across the;

### School of Financial Sciences

- Accounting
- Auditing
- Financial Management
- Taxation

### School of Economic Sciences

- Economics

### School of Management Sciences

- Business Management
- Human Resources Management
- Marketing & Communication Management
- Tourism Management

### School of Public Management & Administration

In addition, services are provided to the Graduate School of Management (GSM) and support is given to the students of the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS).



## STAFF

**Leaders:** Ms Ceu Ward (Dec 1993 – Dec 1996)

Ms Hilda Kriel (1997 – 2004)

Ms Ujala Satgoor (2006 to date).

### Teams:

1993-1996: Dr Tamal Trichardt; Ms H Jansen van Vuuren; Ms S Swane poel; Ms H Malan; Ms C

1997-2005: Ms H Jansen van Vuuren; Ms H Malan; Ms R A Matatiele; Ms C Boeyens; Ms C Kirchner; Ms M Veldsman; Ms H Van Den Berg; Ms M Lediga; Mr F Makoena; Mr D Maseko; Ms S Mateu; Ms S Hlabangwane

2006: Ms H Jansen van Vuuren; Ms R A Matatiele; Ms H Van Den Berg; Ms M Lediga (medically boarded in 2006); Ms S Hlabangwane; Mr J Nyathi; Ms B Mnisi (part-time)

Information Specialists are responsible for providing a quality service to allocated departments and are expected to uphold and maintain the service ethic of the overall Library Service.

2007: Ms H Jansen van Vuuren (Tourism Management & Marketing and Communication Management); Ms R. A. Matatiele (Business Management & the SPMA); Ms H Van Den Berg (Taxation, GSM & GIBS); Ms N Mayekiso (Economics & Human Resource Management); Ms I Segoe (Accounting, Auditing & Financial Management); Ms S Hlabangwane (Assistant Information Specialist); Ms I Khangale (Information Assistant).

During this period, several members of staff obtained their professional qualification as well as enhancing their existing

qualifications through further study. They are:

\*Mrs. H Van den Berg – M.IS (2002/2003)

\*Ms R Matatiele - MDP (\*Ms S Hlabangwane – Honours (Community Development) 2006

\*Mr J Nyathi – B.IS (2006)

## HIGHLIGHTS

During the period May-December 2007 over 227 articles were archived for the EMS Faculty. This initiative has been facilitated for the Faculty Library by Hendriëtte Jansen van Vuuren and a diligent Fay Fabris-Rotelli who is her metadata editor. You are a remarkable team!

The 1000th article mapped on OpenUP was submitted by Hendriëtte and the particulars are as follows: Prof Yolanda Jordaan. Privacy concerns and kinds of protective behaviour of victims of information privacy violations (<http://hdl.handle.net/2263/3930>)





# 7. Geestes en Sosiale Wetenskappe en Teologie

“Dit het duidelik geword dat juis die geesteswetenskappe vanweë hul breë geleerdheidshorison ideaal geskik is om

‘n maatskaplik kritiese funksie te verrig, om kompleksiteit te begryp en om die groter prentjie waarbinne dinge plaasvind, raak te sien en uit te stippel.”

Wilhelm Jordaan – Bron:

Jordaan, Wilhelm, 2002. Die ivoortoring krummel; uit hierdie smeltkroes kom ons nie sommer so nie.

*Rapport, 4 Augustus p.17.*

## DIENSEENHEID GEESTESWETENSKAPPE

### Konteks

**Sewentigerjare:** Die teken van die tyd: [Rekenarisering](#).

**Tagtigerjare:** Organisasiestrukture kom onder die loop.

**Tydsges:** Verandering en verskuiwing. Nuwe wagwoorde: Desentralisasie en multi-skilling.

**Gevolg:** Kopskuiwe en fisiese skuiwe. Dienseenhede met logiese indeling, so na as moontlik chronologies volgens Dewey se nommerstelsel.

**Geboorte:** Dienseenheid Geesteswetenskappe uit die toe bestaande vakbibliotek-arisstelsel. Ons eerste dienseenheidleier: Rita Badenhorst.

**Huisvesting:** Vlak 6 met die volgende vakgebiede uit die Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe: *Afrikaans, Afrikatale, Engels, Duits, Frans, Grieks, Latyn, Semitiese Tale, Drama, Kunstgeskiedenis, Geskiedenis, Kultuurgeskiedenis, Wysbegeerte, Spraakheelkunde, Liggaamlike Opvoedkunde, Volkekunde, Staatsleer, Argeologie, Biblioteekkunde, Musiek by die Musiekbiblioteek*. Stelselmatig word kantore ingerig en benaming vakbibliotekarisse verander na inligtingkundiges.

**Organisasie:** Ons leer om gedesentraliseerd te werk met alle funksies vir ons vak-groepering in een ruimte - as’t ware ‘n selfstandige klein biblioteek waar almal iets van alles leer doen (multi-skilling).

**1992:** Tweede dienseenheidleier: Maureen du Pisanie.



Operasie Organisasie-transformasie met visie, missie, waardes laat ons planne maak vir die volgende jare.

Nederlandse Kultuurhistoriese Biblioteek word mettertyd deel van ons Dienseenheid en so ook Africana.

Later sou hierdie twee afdelings bekend staan as Besondere Versamelings. Dit sluit ook in die F Z van der Merwe-blad-musiekversameling wat later uitgebrei het tot die SA Musiekversamelings wat skenkings insluit van Mimi Coertze en Maritha Napier, Stefans Grove en andere.

Tussen **2002** en **2005** word Sosiale Wetenskappe en Fakulteit Teologie van Vlak 1 bygevoeg by Dienseenheid Geesteswetenskappe wat voortaan bekend staan as Dienseenheid Geesteswetenskappe en Teologie.

Verdere ontwikkelinge volg: verdeling van Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe in drie skole: Skool vir Kunste, Skool vir Sosiale Wetenskappe wat insluit Basiese Sosiale Wetenskappe en Professionele Sosiale Wetenskappe en die Skool vir Tale.

Die groot Dienseenheid is nou verantwoordelik vir die volgende vakke binne Geesteswetenskappe:

- Afrikaans
- Afrikatale
- Antieke Tale
- Eenheid vir Akademiese

Geletterdheid

- Eenheid vir Kreatiewe Skryfkuns
- Engels
- Moderne Europese Tale
- Taallaboratorium
- Antropologie en Argeologie
- Filosofie
- Historiese en Erfenisstudies
- Politieke Wetenskappe
- Sosiologie
- Biokinetika, Sport- en

Vryetydwetenskappe

- Kommunikasiepatologie
- Maatskaplike Werk en Kriminologie
- Sielkunde
- Sentrum vir Akademiese Ontwikkeling
- Drama
- Musiek
- Visuele Kunste

Binne Teologie is ons verantwoordelik vir die volgende vakke:

- Bybel- en Godsdienskunde
- Kerkgeskiedenis en Kerkreg
- Dogmatiek en Christelike Etiek
- Nuwe Testament
- Ou Testament
- Praktiese Teologie
- Godsdiens- en Sendingwetenskappe

Tot aan die begin van 2007 was Besondere Versamelings nog deel van ons Dienseenheid, maar is nou bestuur na 'n onafhanklike eenheid, Spesiale Versamelings.

Vanaf 2008 sal ons amptelik bekend staan as die **Fakulteitsbiblioteek Geesteswetenskappe** en Teologie, wat fisies Vlak 1, Vlak 6 en die Musiekbiblioteek insluit, asook die Suid-Afrikaanse Musiekversameling in die Ou Merenky.

As Fakulteitsbiblioteek ondersteun ons die visie van die Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe, wat onder andere sê dat dit die voorkeurfakulteit is vir studente en personeel wat passievol is oor die kunste en die geesteswetenskappe en die bydrae wat dit tot die samelewing lewer en die **Fakulteit Teologie** wie se studente 'n verskil maak aan die Universiteit van Pretoria. Hulle doen dit deur die lewenswaardes wat hulle uitdra en deur na die werklikheid te kyk.





Studente moet nie net weet hoe om dinge reg te doen nie, maar ook wat die regte dinge is om te doen.

## **DIENSEENHEID TEOLOGIE EN SOSIALE WETENSKAPPE**

**Geboorte** Dienseenheid Teologie, Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe, Opvoedkunde en die Sosiale Wetenskappe, uit die bestaande vakbibliotekarisstelsel. Ons eerste dienseenheidleier: Susan Marsh.

**Huisvesting:** 'n Splinternuwe Vlak 1 (ou kelder), mensvriendelik ingerig, sonder 'n telefoon. Kreatiwiteit bring mee dat ons byna 'n jaar lank met 'n bostefoon funksioneer (blikkie met deksel en 'n lang tou vanaf Vlak 5 - ons eertydse tuiste – vir boodskappe heen en weer).

Tweede dienseenheidleier: Irma Bartmann

**1992:** Die groot Vloed  
Swaar reën oor Pretoria stuur strome waters in die twee putte op Vlak 1 op. Die pompe gee moed op en modderwater stoot oor die hele vloer. Ons moet weer trek; hierdie keer met boeke en tydskrifte na 'n ruimte in die Studiesentrum. Die personeel trek na waar ook al 'n plekkie by 'n rekenaar gevind kan word. Ons druk deur met dienste aan ons kliënte. Interlenings skiet die hoogte in en kort-kort gaan soek ons 'n boek wat iemand dringend nodig het. 'n Hele nuwe uitleg volg: 'n duur kans om vorige tekortkominge reg te stel.

Ons trek terug na Vlak 1.  
Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe bars uit sy nate. Vlak 1 word al kleiner tot te klein. Die grootste fakulteit aan die Universiteit moet 'n eie dienseenheid met al die funksies in 'n eie ruimte hê. Vlak 2 word die nuwe klein biblioteek. Nou staan ons bekend as die Dienseenheid TOPS

(Teologie, Opvoedkunde en Sosiale Wetenskappe).

**1998/99:** Ons derde dienseenheidleier: Soekie Swanepoel. Multi-skilling word verfynd.

**2000/2001:** Opvoedkunde trek. Clarisse Venter skuif met al die boeke en tydskrifte van die vakgebied na die Groenkloofkampus waar die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde voortaan gesetel sal wees.

Ons keer terug na 'n gesentraliseerde organisasie. Ons dienseenheidleier (Soekie) word ook leier van die nuwe gesentraliseerde eenheid vir aanskaffing, ontsluiting en dokumentlewering wat bekend staan as IMPS. Gedurende **2002** word sy voltyds na IMPS oorgeplaas.

Rasionalisasie trek ons onder die groter vakgebied, Geesteswetenskappe, in en vanaf **2003** werk ons onder ons vierde dienseenheidleier, Maureen du Pisanie.

Hiervandaan loop die twee dienseenhede se geskiedenis saam. Vergelyk asseblief die kolom hier neffens.

**Thea Heckroodt**  
**Liesl Stieger**  
**Soekie Swanepoel.**  
**Julene Vermeulen**  
**Maureen du Pisanie**



# 8. Fakulteitsbiblioteke – Gesondheidswetenskappe

## Die begin

Na die stigting van die Fakulteit Geneeskunde op 26 Junie 1943, was dit gou duidelik dat mediese literatuur onontbeerlik vir die onderrigprogram was. Van die materiaal wat verkry is, kon slegs 'n gedeelte in die Merensky biblioteek gehuisves word en die res moes in die dosente se kantore gehou en vandaar beskikbaar gestel word. Die gebrek aan 'n gebou om die materiaal te sentraliseer het so ernstig geraak dat die Rektor in 1949 opdrag gegee het om die moontlikheid te ondersoek om 'n ruimte in die Kliniese gebou (die voorloper van die HW Snyman gebou) – in daardie stadium, naas die gebou van die Instituut vir Patologie, die enigste gebou van die Fakulteit op die hospitaalterrein – as biblioteek in te rig. Dit het egter nie gerealiseer nie.

'n Skenking van £ 5000 van Dr Hans Merensky in 1951, was die eerste stap in die oprigting van 'n volwaardige mediese biblioteek. Die fondse is verder aangevul met die stigting van 'n Medoese Uitbreidingsfonds in 1953. Die gedagte was dat 50 medici genader sou word om deur middel van 'n aftrekorder die fonds te ondersteun. Die skema was so suksesvol dat daar daarmee en met die hulp van ander individue, reeds na 'n jaar 'n bedrag van £ 11 500 beskikbaar was. Die argitek, FJ Wepener, het die opdrag vir die ontwerp in Junie 1955 ontvang en in Julie 1956 is die gebou deur die Rektor, Prof CH Rautenbach, geopen. Dit het 'n vleuel van die Kliniese gebou gevorm

en het as die Kliniese Biblioteek bekend gestaan.

Die biblioteek het toe reeds 320 tydskrifte ontvang en daar ook ruimte vir 9 000 boekbande. 'n Klein versameling het by die Instituut vir Patologie agter gebly vir gebruik daar. Die biblioteek is beman deur 2 personeellede en was naas die takbiblioteek by die Buitemuurse afdeling, die tweede takbiblioteek van die Universiteit

Met die oprigting van die Basiese Mediese Wetenskappe gebou is voorsiening gemaak vir 'n tweede biblioteek om die versameling wat toe nog by die Instituut vir Patologie was en die van Tandheelkunde wat in die Tandheelkunde gebou gehou is, te huisves. Benewens die twee versamelings is die voorraad van die Departement Verpleegkunde ook hier gehou. Die biblioteek het in 1967 tot stand gekom, die jaar toe die BMW gebou in gebruik geneem is. Die derde biblioteek is in 1974 bygevoeg toe daar op 'n beperkte skaal ook fasiliteite by Kalafong hospitaal geskep is.

## Die volgende fase

Die volgende mylpaal in die geskiedenis, was die ondersoek van die Raadskomitee van UP in 1974 na die biblioteekdiens van die Universiteit. Die totstandkoming van 'n nuwe Merensky biblioteek het in die tyd 'n werklikheid geword en die Biblioteekdiens het 'n radikale verandering ondergaan. In die verslag





is daar klem gelê op “een gesentraliseerde biblioteekdiens op die grondslag van duidelik-geformuleerde beleid en die verband tussen die hoofbiblioteek, tak-en satelietbiblioteke”

Alhoewel die grootste verandering in die Merensky-biblioteek waarneembaar was, het die takbiblioteke ook spoedig aandag gekry. Die instelling van die vakbibliotekarisstelsel, waardeur die inligtingsbehoefes van elke Departement aan UP deur 'n spesifieke bibliotekaris aangespreek sou word, was een van die belangrike vernuwings wat die diens op 'n nuwe spoor sou plaas.

In 1978 is die volgende stap geneem met die ondersoek na die rasionalisasie van die dienste van die Kliniese- en BMW biblioteke. Die projek is onder leiding van Dr Peter Lor en Annie Pienaar uitgevoer. Dit was weer eens die vooruitsig van 'n nuwe gebou wat die geleentheid geskep het om fasiliteite en dienste te verbeter. In die geval was dit die toevoeging van 'n noordelike vleuel by die Kliniese gebou wat in 1978 voltooi is. Na die aftrede van Prof HW Snyman in 1982, is die vergrote gebou na hom vernoem.

Die uitbreiding van die personeelkorps, die uitskakeling van onnodige duplisering, die oorpasing van die materiaal van die Departement Verpleegkunde, verlengde diensure en 'n naamsverandering van die twee biblioteke, was van die belangrikste veranderinge wat plaasgevind het. Die Kliniese Biblioteek sou in die toekoms bekend staan as die Mediese Biblioteek en die BMW biblioteek het die Voorkliniese Biblioteek geword.

Die diens by die Kalafong Hospitaal is in 1978 uitgebrei en die biblioteek is met 'n voltydse personeelid beman. Die versameling het uit ongeveer 120 tydskriftitels en 'n kernversameling boeke

is met die jare opgebou. Daar moes egter 7 jaar later weer getrek word toe 'n nuwe biblioteek ingerig is, wat twee keer die vloeroppervlakte van die eerste biblioteek gehad het.

Die Mediese Biblioteek trek in 1979 in 'n nuwe ruimte in en saam met die nuwe fasiliteite verhoog die gebruik van die biblioteek ook dramaties. Die uitleensyfers van boeke het die eerste maand reeds met meer as 100% gestyg. Die boek- en tydskrif katalogus en die uitleenstelsel word gerekenariseer en die eerste intydse literatuursoektogte word op oorsese databassise in 1982 gedoen. Op daardie stadium is Geneeskunde, Tandheelkunde en Veeartsenykunde se soektogte by die Mediese Biblioteek gedoen en moes die Veeartsenykunde personeel spesiaal na die Mediese biblioteek ry om dit te doen.

Die behoefte na die diens en sukses daarvan is bewys met die konstante groei in aanvraag, in so 'n mate dat daar in 1992 ongeveer 3,000 vir die Fakulteit Geneeskunde gedoen is, wat 50% van alle soektogte by UP gedoen is, was. Databassise het later in CD-ROM formaat beskikbaar geraak, wat die koste baie verlaag het.

Die bewuswording by die Fakulteit oor die belang van inligting en die rol wat dit speel in die totale student van die toekoms, skep die geleentheid om gestruktureerde inligtingsgeletterheidsprogramme aan al die studente in die Fakulteit aan te bied. Geneeskunde word dan ook die eerste Fakulteit wat dit reeds sedert 1984 doen, en van 1987 vorm dit deel van die kurrikulum. Die personeel het dan ook in 2000 en 2008 toekennings vir Onderwysinnovasie oor die program ontvang.

### **Vernuwing in die negentigerjare**

Biblioteek word betrek by die bestuur





struktuur van die Fakulteit – nog 'n eerste op die UP kampus. Hierdie ontwikkeling was veral belangrik met die beplande veranderinge van die Geneeskunde kurrikulum, want die biblioteek kon reg geposisioneer word vir die nuwe probleem-gerigte benadering wat gevolg sou word.

Die 80er en 90er jare word ook veral gekenmerk deur die groot aantal baba's wat vir al die jong ma's en pa's wat in die verskillende Gesondheidsbiblioteke werk, gebore word. Die rekord van 14 baba's in 12 jaar sal nie sommer oortref kan word nie.

1992 en die daarop volgende jaar word oorheers deur die beplanning van die nuwe mediese biblioteek. In Januarie 1994 word die nuwe biblioteek betrek, wat 'n reuse verskil maak. Waar die ou gebou in die kelder verdieping was, is die nuwe biblioteek groter, met natuurlike lig, voldoende kantooruimte vir die personeel, 'n opleidingslokaal en vyf semi-naarkamers wat vir groepstudie gebruik kan word. Nieuwe samewerking tussen die argitekte en biblioteek personeel het 'n uiters funksionele en aanpasbare gebou tot gevolg gehad, wat selfs 18 jaar later en na verskeie interne veranderinge, nog steeds voldoende is.

Die personeel het in die vroeë 90's 'n behoefte by nie-UP kliënte identifiseer om toegang tot die biblioteek se dienste en bronne te kry. Diens is eers op beperkte skaal gelewer, maar het in 1997 tot 'n volwaardige program ontwikkel. Die naam UPInfonet is aanvaar en het dit met die jare so gegroei dat die totale inkomste tot nou reeds meer as R 5,000,000 is. Myleen Oosthuizen bestuur die program sedert die begin en werk tans saam met 'n span van vyf, waarvan vier (meestal kontrakpersoneel) deur die program betaal word.

Teen die einde van die 1990's word die

oorskakeling na elektroniese bronne al sterker en ruimtes word aangepas om voorsiening te maak vir rekenaar laboratoriums. Die oorspronklike een (eers sonder rekenaars en later met 10) word in die volgende 10 jaar aangepas met nog twee, wat rekenaartoegang vir studente drasties vermeerder. Die veranderinge in die kurrikulums na 'n probleem-gerigte benadering maak dat die studente die biblioteke al hoe meer gebruik.

Die biblioteek by die Hammanskraal kampus kom ook tot stand, wat veral studente wat opleiding in die gemeenskap ontvang, te ondersteun. Die kampus word in 2004 gesluit.

In 1998 word die Departement Gemeenskapsgesondheid 'n volwaardige skool en staan bekend as die Skool vir Gesondheidstelsels en Publieke Gesondheid (SHSPH). Die Skool word eers in die die MNR gebou gehuisves, maar skuif in 2000 na die WNNR kampus. Martie van der Walt werk eers op 'n deeltydse basis daar en sy word opgevolg deur Estelle Grobler. In 2007 trek hulle terug na die HW Snyman gebou en word Estelle 'n voltijdse Inligtingkundige.

### **Die nuwe millennium**

Die Mediese biblioteek beleef etlike uitdunningsoefeninge om ruimte te skep, veral omdat bronne wat elektronies beskikbaar geraak het, oorbodig geword het. Die Voor kliniese biblioteek ontvang in 2002 'n totale verjongingskuur en maak na 3 weke se harde werk, 'n splinternuwe biblioteek oop met die begin van die tweede semester. Weer eens word daar skoon gemaak en op 'n groot skaal getrek toe van die ouer materiaal na die argief van die Mediese biblioteek verskuif word.

Die biblioteek wat etlike jare deel van die Witbankkampus was, word in 2004



verskuif na die TUT-afdeling op Witbank en met die ontwikkeling tot 'n volwaardige opleidingshospitaal op Witbank, word 'n biblioteek by die hospitaal ingerig. Riki du Plessis, wat sedert 1989 by die biblioteek in die middedorp gewerk het, skuif oor na die e-Health Centre, soos dit later bekend sou staan. In 2008 word daar getrek na die huidige ruimte, waar daar ook 'n konferensiesentrum en ander fasiliteite beskikbaar is.

In 2006 word die Mediese biblioteek 50 jaar oud en dit word met 'n groot fees gedoen. Uitstallings oor die hoogtepunte die afgelope dekades trek vir weke aandag, honderde besoekers kom maak die dag 'n draai. 'n Borg van Zam Buk self (wat toe 100 jaar oud was) en baie blikkies Zam Buk is 'n trekpleister vir weke na die funksie.

Daar word op 'n gereelde basis aanpassings gemaak vir die nuwe geslag se inligtingsbehoefte, en die elektroniese bronne - eers joernale en later boeke - word al hoe belangriker. Die studente se gebruik van die biblioteke neem toe en die 300 per dag in die mediese biblioteek in 1994 eskaleer tot meer as 1,000 per dag teen 2009.

In 2011 word die moontlikheid ondersoek om die Weskoppies biblioteek, wat tot aan die einde van die 70's deel van die Provinsie se biblioteekdiens was en in verwaarlosing verval het, weer op te knap en aktief te maak. 'n Intensiewe skoonmaak- en opruim sessie lewer verskeie kosbare boeke uit die 1890's en vroeë 1900's op, wat nou daar uitgestal word. Nuwe rekenaars en meubels verander die ruimte wat lank as stoorplek gedien het, binne weke vroeg in 2012 in 'n volwaardige navorsingsbiblioteek.

Die Basiese Mediese Wetenskappe & Tandheelkunde Biblioteek het in 2011 ook 'n toegeruste rekenaarlaboratorium met 16 werkstasies gekry, wat opleiding vergemaklik en meer fasiliteite vir die studente skep.

Die Fakulteitsbiblioteke: Gesondheidswetenskappe bestaan tans uit die Mediese, Basiese Mediese Wetenskappe en Tandheelkunde Biblioteke (voorheen bekend as die Voorkliniese Biblioteek), en die biblioteke by Kalafong (Klinikala), Witbank (e-Health Centre) en die Weskoppies biblioteek. Gereelde besoeke word ook by die Departement Sportgeneeskunde gedoen.

*Personeelkorps*

Posisie	Aantal personeellede			
	MED	BMS	KAL	WTH
Bestuurder	1*			
Koördineerder		1*		
Inligtingkundiges	6	1		
Inligtingsassistente			1	1
Sirkulasie assistente	2	2		
Dokumentleweringsassistente	2	1		
Instandhoudingspersoneel	1			
Instandhouding (uurliks)	2			
Na-uurse assistente	4		1	
UPInfonet	2			
<b>Total</b>	20	6	2	1

**Die toekoms**

Die behoeftes van die kliënt van die toekoms sal die bepalende faktor wees in die dienste en fasiliteite wat gelewer word. Die beweging na elektroniese materiaal en toegang, opleiding in inligtinggeletterdheid en die bemeestering van inligtingsbronne, betrokkenheid by die werksaamhede van die kliënte, aanpasbaarheid en die benutting van elke moontlikheid wat geskep word, is die faktore wat die groei- en voortbestaan van die biblioteek sal verseker.

**Magriet Lee**

# 9. The Story of Mamelodi Campus Library

The Mamelodi Campus library was established in 1982 when Vista University was founded. It started operating in temporary shelters until 1992 when a new building was erected in Mamelodi East where its current location is in corner of Hinterland Street and Hans Strydom. It started its operation in 1983 under the Vista University banner.

Due to the Ministerial restructuring of higher education that took place between 1997-2003 due to policy developments such as the National Plan for Higher Education (NPHE) of 2001, mergers and acquisitions of various tertiary institutions were undertaken nationally and out of this process, the University of Pretoria was mandated to take over the Vista University (Mamelodi campus). The library services of Vista University were also incorporated into University of Pretoria Library Services in 2004.

## Staff Component

The Mamelodi Campus Library has four staff members providing service to the clientele of Campus.

TLOU JACOB MOTHUTSI  
FACULTY LIBRARY MANAGER  
RACHEL PHAHLA  
SENIOR INFORMATION ASSISTANT  
LESETSA DANIEL MODIBA

## HOURLY CONTRACT

Jacob Mothutsi





## 10. Law Library

In 1921 the University Library received a donation of 76 books for its off-campus (buitemuurs) library from the Pretoria Law Society. This is the earliest mention of law books in the Ad Destinatum books of the University of Pretoria. With a budget of only £400 for the entire university library – it seems safe to say that the law collection could not have been very large at that stage of its history. In fact the authors of Ad Destinatum tell us that in 1927 there were virtually no law books in the library. Through the depression years the budget for books for the university library in general, hovered around £1000 for 5 years, but by 1936 it had risen to the princely sum of £3200!

The Law Library continued to grow though. In 1925 the library of Judge Mason was purchased for the university. In later years the Africana and the Law sections were considered the best equipped in the library as a whole. During the period 1927-1960 the collection of Roman- Dutch law books grew considerably. In 1928 a law book collection, consisting of valuable books from the 17th and 18th centuries on Roman-Dutch law, were taken on loan from Dr Carel Potgieter. 1931 saw the purchase of the collection of Judge GFWG van

Pittius. The books of Chief Justice J de Villiers were loaned to the library for a long period. (It is not stated whether we returned these books or simply kept them in the collection). Prof Daniel Pont (born in the Netherlands, LL.D University of Utrecht in 1912) acquired a strong collection of old sources which amounted to a veritable book treasure.

The off-campus library for law received a sum of £75 for books in 1924. Sadly it is stated that this library was so poorly-stocked that the lecturers were compelled to loan their own books to the students. For a while things did not go well for the off-campus library. Prof Arndt described the situation thus: “a disgrace and of positive discredit to the prestige of an institution like the TUC”. Dismal days indeed. In 1985 the off-campus library was transferred to the main library.

The numbers of Law students in the early days were erratic and in 1915 there were none. This was due to the young men being called away to fight in the First World War. In 1920, however, things looked more cheerful and there were 15 students for LLB.





For many years large numbers of law books from the library were kept in a separate room in the Law Faculty on a long-term loan basis. For the purposes of more effective control of the books the majority of these were later returned to the library to be included in the main collection.

Law Librarians. In 1975 Ria Viviers was given the position of subject librarian for the Law collection until her retirement in 1990. Mary-Rose Russell followed her as the Law Librarian until she left for New Zealand in 1998. Shirley Gilmore (previously Schroder) took over in 1999.

Essentially the Law Library was a part of the main library collection until the new Law Faculty building was completed at the end of 2004. The new building included a large and rather beautiful law library which was named the "Oliver R Tambo Law Library". The Library was opened by President Thabo Mbeki in 2005 at a ceremony attended by Tambo's wife and children.

The entire law collection had to be transferred to the new building. This was a daunting task. The staff of the Law Library packed and unpacked the entire collection. The boxes were numbered and transported with the assistance of contract workers. The whole process of physically moving the collection took over 3 weeks, but it was very successful

Recent donations to the Law Library collection include items from the collection of Chief Justice Rumpff.

Amongst this material were the trial documents of the Rivonia "Treason Trial" of Nelson Mandela and others of 1961. Copies of the "Treason Trial" were presented to President Mandela at a ceremony in the main library on 7 September 1999.

Browsing through the collection of old sources and old authorities books one realizes that over the years many valuable and rare old books have been generously donated to the Law Library's collection. These books are housed separately and are part of a project by which all the catalogue records are being entered on the University's online catalogue. These records are available worldwide.

### **Shirley Gilmore**





# 11. Jotello F. Soga Library, Faculty of Veterinary Science

## Brief Introduction

The history of the Jotello F. Soga Library (JFS Library), formerly known as the Veterinary Science Library, dates back to its inception in 1974. It is a branch library of the University of Pretoria's Department of Library Services (UPLS), formerly known as the Academic Information Service. Due to a lack of space the library was moved from its original premises on the Onderstepoort campus to the Sir Arnold Theiler building in 1987. From 1920 when the Faculty of Veterinary Science was started under Sir Arnold Theiler as first dean, till 1973, students and staff used the library of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute. Staff in the original library comprised the librarian, the library assistant and Johannes Moropotli whose duties were mainly to act as messenger.

The library plays a unique role in veterinary teaching, learning and research in South Africa and the region as it serves the only veterinary faculty in the country. The decade starting in 2000 saw the implementation of various electronic products and services by the library and the ways in which students and staff use the library have changed dramatically over the past years.

## Information resources

Providing staff and students with access to comprehensive and up-to-date information remains one of the most important reasons for the existence of a university library. Apart from managing a physical

collection, emphasis was continuously placed on providing access to international online information sources and databases and arranging access to other libraries and their collections worldwide. The amalgamation of the country's 2 veterinary faculties in 1999 led to an increase in the library's information sources collection as we were able to incorporate books and journals that were no longer relevant to the MEDUNSA library. Today our staff and students have access to an online collection of e-journals and full-text and bibliographic databases on par with those of the best international veterinary faculties.

## Physical facilities

Parallel to a worldwide tendency the need for storage space for physical information collections is declining and emphasis is shifted to the provision of computer facilities for accessing electronic information resources as well as convenient facilities for studying or research and group discussions.

In 2002 the Faculty's computer laboratory which used to be part of the library's physical space was expanded and became a closed facility with no entry via the library. The upper level of the library was revamped with seating for students who wished to study or partake in group discussions. A sound-proof room with video and slide equipment was designed for users needing to watch audio-visual material, and also for those working on group assignments.





Apart from the library's physical information collection which includes print journals, books, reference and audio-visual material, the library provides study seats, study cubicles, group discussion facilities, audio-visual equipment, photo-copying, faxing, scanning and printing facilities to clients.

### **E-Information service**

During the past years the Virtual Veterinary Library called "The Library in your Office" launched in 1999, with one-click linking to relevant bibliographic and full-text databases for the Faculty, still proves to be very popular and the electronic library newsletter, "Infomania" that was introduced in April 1998 still serves as an effective communication channel for the library and its clients.

Electronic books became part of the library collection in 2002. The UPLS currently subscribes to e-books from Safari, Pepweb, Knovel, Books@Ovid, MDConsult, McGraw-Hill, Science Direct Book Series, Access Medicine and Elsevier Evidence Based e-Books. These collections include quite a number of veterinary science related material. E-books offer distinct advantages and its acquisition, popularity and use is increasing.

E-Journals A-Z (previously known as Tyds@Tuks), was developed in 1998 to promote easy access to e-journals. The UPLS currently subscribes to 8500+ online journals and have access to a large collection of open access journals. Back files are purchased when funds are available. Veterinary Science is well represented in this collection and only a few journals in the JFS Library are still available in print format only.

The JFS Library is known for its unique subject portals on the university web for

use by students and researchers in the region. During the past decade subject portals were developed on African Goats, Ostriches, Dental formulae, Poultry, Poisonous plants, Phytomedicine and Black Fly.

An e-strategy was formulated in 2006 to make optimum use of new technologies to support the library's client-driven approach and to create an e-environment for scholarship at UP. The e-strategy focuses on e-research, e-learning, e-resources, open scholarship, digitisation and preservation, library web access, repositories, mobile services and web 2 tools such as Wikis, Blogs, YouTube, Facebook and Flickr. Online information organising tools like Refworks also became part of the e-service offering.

### **Institutional Repository**

The JFS Library was actively involved in various initiatives to promote the establishment of the UPLS' electronic institutional repository, UPSpace in 2006 and has contributed significantly to various collections in UPSpace. These include the Theiler Collection, elephant sketches of the biomedical illustrator Christine Seegers, biographies of veterinarians, rare and old veterinary books, proceedings of the 1929 Pan African Veterinary Conference, Faculty Web news items and a collection of Jotello Festiri Soga, the first South African who qualified as a veterinarian.

During 2009 the two primary national veterinary journals, the Journal of the South African Veterinary Association and the Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research have been digitised to be uploaded onto UPSpace. Uploading is still in process. A special web face has been created for the South African National Veterinary Repository, a joint endeavour with the Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute,







showing all the veterinary collections in UPSpace. During February 2012 a project agreement between the University of Pretoria, Faculty of Veterinary Science and the Agricultural Research Council, Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute, was signed that will guide the project of digitising historic and other material of interest to veterinary scientists in South Africa.

### Highlight events

Our project Veterinary Books for Africa enlisted the help of the student community since 1993 when we started it. In that year 2 students took books and journals to the veterinary school libraries in Zimbabwe and Zambia. In the past years it has grown to become a full component of the Students' Outreach Programme, with a trip undertaken every 2 years by a group of 6 – 8 students. They raise the funds and are responsible for all the logistics. In this way we are helping to improve the information collections of other veterinary libraries in Africa

One of the highlights of events during the past years was the hosting and organising by the JFS Library of the 5th International Conference of Animal Health Information Specialists (5 ICAHIS) held from 4-7 July 2005 at the Faculty. It was attended by 65 participants, most of them representing 30 veterinary libraries or institutions from Africa, Europe, Australia and the United States.

Special mention must be made of two unique murals created for the library by talented veterinary students. To record the 75th anniversary of the founding of the faculty, James Lockyear decorated the pillar at the entrance of the library with a scene of jumping springbuck, in 1995. A few years later the wall at the entrance was painted by Romain Pizzi with a cheetah and cubs.

It is interesting to note that the cheetah's gaze is determinedly fixed on the springbuck!

During 2008 the University celebrated its centenary. As part of the Onderstepoort centenary celebrations, a book on the history of Onderstepoort, compiled by Dr Daan Verwoerd and Dr Rudolph Bigalke and published by the Veterinary History Committee of the South African Veterinary Association was officially released. A chapter on the history of the Veterinary Science Library was contributed by Mrs Erica Van der Westhuizen, the head of the JFS Library until September 2009.

### Name giving ceremony

On 5 May 2009 the Veterinary Science library was officially named the Jotello F. Soga Library in honour of Dr Jotello Festiri Soga, the first South African to qualify as a veterinarian. Dr Soga qualified as a veterinarian in 1886 at the Royal Dick School of Veterinary Studies, University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Guests at the special naming ceremony included representatives of all role players in the veterinary education scene. Mrs Carole Gallagher, great granddaughter of Dr Soga who lives in the UK did the unveiling of the bronze bust.

The Chancellor, Prof Wiseman Nkuhle welcomed the guests and paid tribute to the Faculty's significance in promoting veterinary education in Africa and the library's essential role played in supporting the faculty as well as providing information and continuing education support to practitioners throughout South Africa. Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station

One of the focus areas of the Faculty of Veterinary Science's Centre for Veterinary Wildlife, is its involvement in the Mnisi Community Programme in Mphumalanga





where veterinary students are involved in research and community service. Research is done from the Hans Hoheisen Research Station, close to the Kruger National Park's Orpen Gate and a community service is delivered from a rural animal health clinic at Hluvukani close by.

The information collection held at the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station is in the process of being integrated into the University's UPEXplore catalogue. A collection of core textbooks is available on long term loan to the Hluvukani Animal Health Clinic for use by students and technicians. Literature searches are done on a regular basis for problem cases.

Antoinette Lourens, information specialist for the Faculty of Veterinary Science's Centre for Veterinary Wildlife, attended the official opening of the Hans Hoheisen Wildlife Research Station on 25 August 2010. The laboratories, library and the accommodation facilities have been upgraded during a first phase of refurbishment. Antoinette was involved in tidying and organising the paper collection in the library before the official opening.

### **Integration of the library information literacy training with the Faculty's re-curriculated BVSc undergraduate program.**

The inclusion of the library's information literacy training in the formal undergraduate curriculum was approved by the BVSc Programme Committee in 2010.

The library training now forms part of the newly introduced "Veterinary Professional Life" modules which runs throughout the BVSc curriculum that was implemented at the beginning of 2011. The library training will be given to undergraduate students during their second and fifth years of study.

### **Staff**

There are currently seven members of staff in the library, five of whom are professionally qualified librarians and two information assistants.

Two part-time contractual workers are responsible for delivering an after hour service. The qualified librarians are Mrs Susan Marsh who took over the leadership of the library from Mrs Erica van der Westhuizen in September 2009, Mmes Antoinette Lourens (1991- ), Tertia Coetsee (1997- ), Amelia Breytenbach (1993-) and Marguerite Nel (1997- ). Mrs Erica van der Westhuizen, head of the library since November 1981, officially retired at the end of September 2008 but continued working on a contract basis until November 2009.

Former librarians in charge of the library were Rita Erasmus (1974 – 1976), Francina de Villiers (1976) and Mathilda du Preez (1978 – Oct 1981). From 1974 to 1989 there was only one position for a professionally qualified librarian.

It was only from September 1989 that another post was granted which has been filled by Krista Verster, followed by Ansie Earle and in 1997 by Tertia Coetsee. A third post for a qualified librarian was filled by Antoinette Lourens in later years.

The current two information assistants are Mrs Maria Mtsweni (November 2010 - ) and Mr Johannes Moropotli (1974- ). Previous information assistants were: Ms Sanah Mphaga, Ms Rina Pelser, Ms Shirley Kingsley, Ms Ida Thomson, Ms Lourina de Beer, Ms Hanneltjie Boshoff, Ms Corne Willemse, Ms Marietjie van der Westhuizen, Ms Happy Maisela, Ms Obakeng Matsomela, Ms Barbara Kellermann and Mr Joe Sindane.

Staff development received a great deal of attention during the past years to ensure that staff members have the right





skills in an ever changing information landscape. Staff members attended and actively participated in several national and international conferences. In 2009 Mrs Amelia Breytenbach and Mrs Ria Groenewald of the Merensky Library received the Emerald Literati Network Award for Excellence for an outstanding paper published in 2008.

In 2008 the University of Pretoria's Department of Library Services (UPLS) was awarded a grant of R7.5M by the Carnegie Corporation of New York to address the leadership development needs of current and future middle and senior managers in academic, public and national library services in South Africa. The UPLS was invited to participate with other SA research libraries in a Research Library Consortium Project in order to better support the cadre of researchers at universities.

Two of our staff members, Tertia Coetsee and Marguerite Nel, were invited to attend the Research Library Consortium Academies held in April and October 2010. This was an opportunity for them to develop and share their knowledge and expertise with regard to supporting researchers in the academic environment. Both Tertia and Marguerite were selected to, as one of a group of librarians from South African research universities, participate in a ten week development and training programme in the USA. Marguerite joined the group in 2011 and Tertia in 2012.

With continuous challenging developments in the information industry, we are looking forward to another century of change and innovation.

