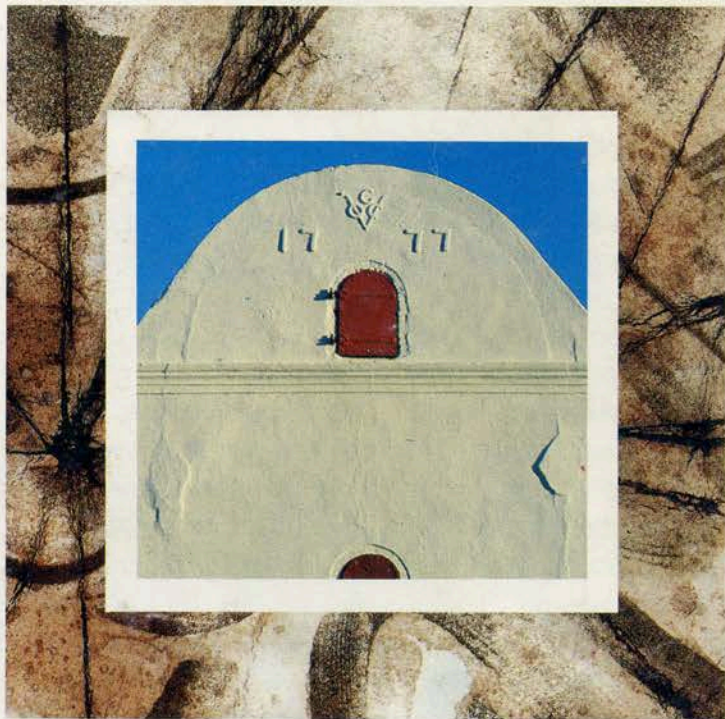


RESTORICA

STIGTING SIMON VAN DER STEL FOUNDATION



April 1989 / No 24



Redaksioneel/ Editorial

*This, the first issue of 1989 of **Restorica**, is in keeping with the national image the Foundation will in future strive to promote.*

The Foundation maintains its noble objectives but at the same time pleads for greater flexibility in its approach towards solutions to future problems and, in this way, remains in touch with modern reality.

Modern times necessitate that heed be paid to new opinions and notions. The Foundation, albeit concerned with a noble cause, is only one of hundreds of institutions, organisations and bodies clamouring for the attention of the same source – the public.

The Foundation owes it to the South African heritage to hold its own in a competitive world.

“Dit is die plig van die volk self om te sorg dat dit wat hy geërf het, behoue bly.” Met dié woorde het wyle dr H F Verwoerd, destydse eerste minister, op 8 April 1959 die Stigting Simon van der Stel in die lewe geroep. Ter beklemtoning van sy nasionale karakter, het dr Verwoerd gevra dat die Stigting homself altyd as nasionale liggaam moet beskou wat ’n nasionale saak dien, sonder beklemtoning van een landstreek of bevolkingsgroep bo die ander.

Toentertyd het ’n skrale 600 bewaringsbewustes by die Stigting aangesluit. Die ledetal het in 1975 ’n hoogtepunt van 6 200 bereik. In 1988 egter het die ledetal gedaal tot 4 246 – ’n jammerlike aanklag teen hierdie geslag wat as die bewakers van ’n onvervangbare argitektoniese erfenis moet optree.

Optrede noodsaak egter nasionale betrokkenheid en ter viering van die Stigting se dertigste bestaansjaar word daar ’n beroep op alle takke gedoen om die ledetal tot 10 000 op te stoot.

“Die Stigting is trots op wat reeds bereik is, maar ook diep onder die indruk van die groot taak wat nog verrig moet word. Met die eensgesinde medewerking en steun van sy lede kan die Stigting in sy nasionale bewaringstaak seëvier.” – W H J Punt

Die ontstaan van die Stigting Simon van der Stel kan teruggevoer word na die vroeë twintigerjare toe dr Punt as jong onderwyser begin het met navorsing oor die Voortrekkerroetes. In ons volgende uitgawe sal ’n volledige artikel verskyn oor die belangrike rol wat dr Punt in die ontstaan en bestaan van die Stigting gespeel het.

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Patsy Redelinghuys**

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Marinda Lupo**

**Omslag/Cover
Die wenskyfie in die skyfiekompetisie van die Stigting (p 45)./The winning slide in the slide competition of the Foundation (p45).
Foto/Photo: Dr DA Myburgh**

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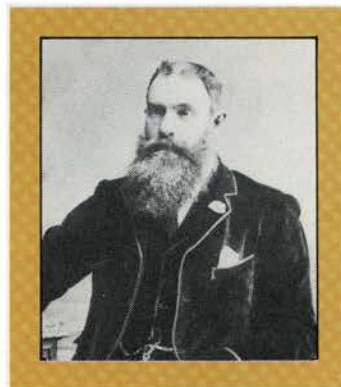
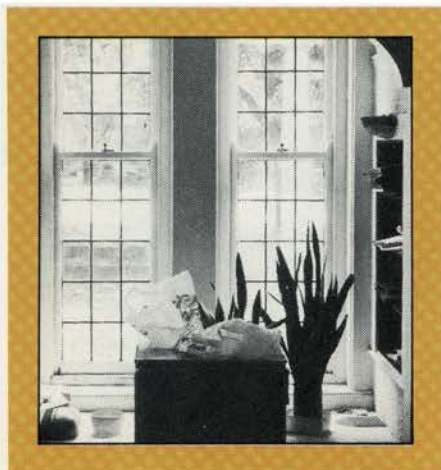
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Van Zyl House

*P R Donald
WPL van Zyl*

*Van Zyl House restored for
the second time.
Photo: P R Donald*

This year celebrating the 125th anniversary of the adoption of its name, the town Clanwilliam has survived no less than two devastating fires in which a number of valuable buildings were destroyed, along with the town's official records

~second restoration?



Clanwilliam, lying at the junction of the perennial Jan Dissels and Olifants Rivers, and set against the majestic backdrop of the Cedarberg mountains, is well known for the richness of its flora. Thousands of visitors are drawn by this spectacle each spring. More recently the town has also become popular as a venue for water sports and inland fishing.

Although one of the ten oldest towns in South Africa, Clanwilliam is less known for its historic buildings and associations. This is in some measure due to two devastating fires that swept through the town in 1901 and in 1925 and destroyed not only a number of valuable buildings but also the town's official records.

Despite these events several noteworthy buildings remain, in particular a complex of five buildings situated at the northern end of Park Street. In addition, the history of some of these buildings can be pieced together from records at the Cape Archives.

The establishment of a deputy magistracy in 1808 at the then Jan Dissels Vallei arose from a report about frontier conditions by Colonel R Collins to the Cape governor, who in commenting on this report to the authorities in London wrote, "... but I hold it as indisputable that the first step to improvement is a better distribution of the territory

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Above: Van Zyl House early this century. Photo: Cape Archives
 Right: The house from the north-west. Photo: P R Donald

Continued from p 5
 by an increase in the magistracy. It surely is in itself sufficient evidence to cast an eye over the vast extent of each district and at once feel that neither the zeal or talent of any individual can enforce the maintenance of good order and regularity if there is in the people a refractory or disobedient spirit; but could there be even an absolute security against feelings of this nature still without the actual residence of men more enlightened than themselves, it cannot be expected that the boers confined as they are to the places of their birth should

make advances in the ways of civilisation and humanity".
 On 5 February 1808 the governor's secretary, C C Bird, wrote to the landdrost of Tulbagh, H van de Graaff: "I am directed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you herewith a copy of a proclamation which His Excellency has caused to be issued defining the boundaries of the District of Tulbagh.
 "His Excellency has chiefly had in view in this arrangement to follow the line of demarcation which the natural features of the country pointed out as far

as it could be done consistently with the convenience and comfort of the inhabitants which it has been his wish as much as possible to consult.

"You will perceive by His Excellency's proclamation that he has therein expressed his intention of appointing a Deputy Landdrost in your District, the extent of which and the difficulty of access to Tulbagh itself from many parts rendering a measure of this nature highly expedient for the greater regularity of government of the Drostdy and I have now the honour to acquaint you that His Excellency has been pleased to fix upon Mr D van Ryneveld to fill this situation.

"His Excellency has further thought proper to direct that the Deputy Landdrost shall reside at Jan Dissels Valleij, the Opstal of which place has been purchased from Mr J van Reenen for the sum of six thousand Rix Dollars."

By 20 November 1808 Van Ryneveld had taken up residence at Jan Dissels Valleij and wrote to his immediate superior, Landdrost Van de Graaff at Tulbagh: "The intention I know was, that a sort of magistracy on a small scale should be established here for your assistance and for the accommodation of such farmers as reside in and about these districts". He then goes on to draw attention to the buildings at Jan Dissels Valleij, "... the buildings at the Jan Dissels Valleij you had an opportunity of examining on your visit here in the month of March last and are therefore known to you. I shall however take the liberty of recalling them to

your recollection.

"They consist in a dwelling house" (now No 3, Park Street) "containing a hall of 24 feet long and 15 broad; two parlours of 20 ft long and 15 broad each; one milk room of 20 ft long and 15 broad and a small pantry and a kitchen, all of which are in a tolerably good condition but which lack a ceiling; to add this would require 18 beams and a certain number of planks. There is then another house" (No 5, Park Street) "containing 3 apartments one of which is 30 feet long and 15 broad, which might serve provisionally for the messengers by raising a wall and putting in two windows and repairing a little. Two other small apartments, one without a door and both without door frames, which might be appropriated for the slaves. There is also a kraal with a shed in it for cattle, together with two apartments for slaves, but which are in a very defective state.

"A ceilinged storehouse of 40 ft long and 15 ft broad.

"A stable of 57 ft long and 15 ft broad, with a room adjoining for the coachman, of 15 ft long and 15 broad, both in a bad condition.

"These are all the buildings on the farm. In this situation it cannot be considered a respectable residence for a Deputy Landdrost and the buildings run a risk, even of falling down in winter. I therefore request you may be pleased to make the necessary representations to government in order that they may be brought into a proper state of repair."

He continued this first letter to his superiors by

pointing out that, having established a magistracy, some place of security was required for any "deserters, vagrants and criminals taken up within this jurisdiction". He also noted, "the convenience of the situation, the abundance of water and the fertility of the soil have really inspired me with the hope that this place may eventually rise to some importance".

He furthermore paid attention to the religious needs of his new magistracy and made a plea for "the clergyman of Tulbagh or some other minister" to perform divine service "even if it were only once a year".

He closed his letter on an interesting note, viewed from this modern age of conservation: "It appears to me that some very improper proceedings are going on with regard to the wood in the Cederbergen. As soon as I possibly can I will repair thither myself and enquire into the state of things".

On 13 June 1809 the governor's secretary, Bird, wrote to acknowledge receipt of Van Ryneveld's complaints regarding the buildings at Jan Dissels Vallei. "It appears to His Excellency from Mr Van Ryneveld's report that it is absolutely necessary to put the buildings in a proper state of repair according to the plan suggested as speedily as possible; and as the work will be performed under the immediate inspection of Mr Van Ryneveld, timber having to be had on the spot, His Excellency trusts the expense cannot be material."

Despite this letter no immediate action was forthcoming and at the end of 1809 Daniel Johannes van Ryneveld was

replaced by Jan Hendrik Fischer who in turn was succeeded by Olaf Martin Bergh in 1812.

On 3 January 1814 H van de Graaff wrote from Tulbagh: "On my last tour of inspection towards St Helena Bay I visited the residence of the Deputy Landdrost at the Jan Dissels Vallei. I found Mr Bergh's House in a very bad state as well as other Government Buildings; I therefore request that Your Excellency may be pleased to authorise such moderate repairs as may be deemed absolutely necessary".

In reply Governor Cradock wrote: "... Mr Bergh, under the control of the Landdrost will be desired to lay before Government the necessary estimate for repairs of the public Buildings, and the subject will be taken into favourable consideration". He then added: "As the present name of the place is of very vague designation and as I wish to pay a compliment to the family of the lieutenant Governor, the Honourable General Meade, I am to desire that the village and Residence of the Deputy Landdrost shall in future be styled Clanwilliam and direction will be given accordingly in the Gazette".

On 4 April 1814 the Landdrost and Heemraden of Tulbagh reported on the findings of a committee which had been formed to inspect the Clanwilliam buildings. "After proper examination it has appeared to the Landdrost and Heemraden in committee that the houses of the Deputy Landdrost while repairing should be improved with the addition of a room, dispens, gallery,

garret and also a front on which to place His Majesty's arms, all the other, almost entirely decayed houses, to be properly repaired and that a prison consisting of three rooms, viz one for the police officers, another for the caffers and a third for the prisoners, should be built." Bergh had in the meantime drawn up a list of "the timbers and other materials necessary and also of the probable expense" and this list accompanied the letter of the Landdrost and Heemraden. "For the Dwelling House to which a gallery and kitchen should be added as the present kitchen may be converted into a room and dispense: 360 feet of plank for ceiling
500 feet of plank for two front rooms
500 feet of plank for two back rooms
300 feet of plank for gallery
150 feet of plank for dispense
300 feet of plank for flooring and joints
280 feet of plank for windows
72 feet of plank for 3 doors
20 beams 17 ft long by from 5 to 7 inches thick.
Timbers for the window frames."

A number of smaller items were added, including "Kajate wood for the windows"; "20 lbs of putty"; "oil, glue and paint"; "cordages"; "12 pairs of hinges".

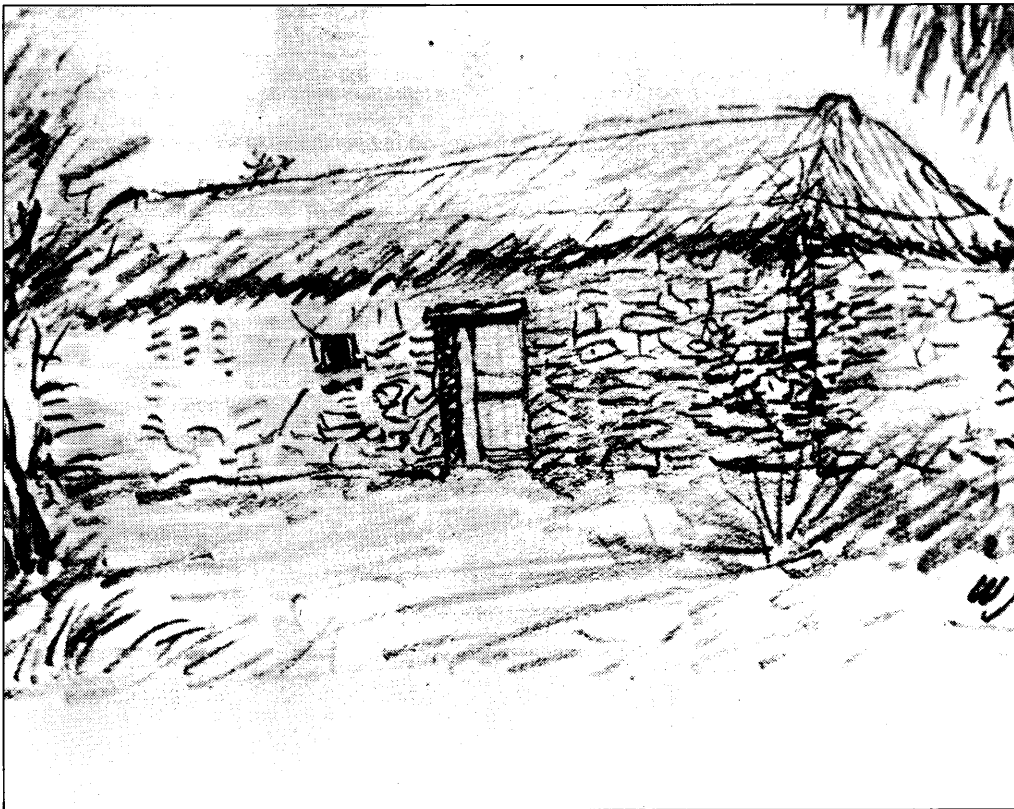
"For the stables, Coachman's Room together 73 foot long by 15 wide; 11 beams 17 ft long by from 5 to 7 inches thick."

"For the Building on the right hand side of the dwelling house, the beams

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'n Blywende herinnering

Die geskiedenis van die Pioniershuis in Pretoria speel af teen die agtergrond van die pioniersjare in Transvaal. Verhale van die Botha's, Vermeulens en Mundts van Hartebeestpoort is ewe nou verweef met die vroeë geskiedenis van die Pretoriase omgewing



*Die kliphuis van Veldkornet AP van der Walt.
Illustrasie: WJ Leyds.
Foto: Stadsraad van Pretoria*

Blanke boere het reeds in die veertigerjare van die negentiende eeu in die omgewing van die huidige Pretoria gewoon. Die dorp self is eers in 1855 gestig.

Volgens die herinneringe van Maria Minnaar (gebore Bronkhorst) het haar vader, Gerhardus Stephanus Bronkhorst, in 1842 die plaas Elandspoort aangelê waarop die dorp

Pretoria later uitgelê is. Haar vader en sy broer, Lukas Bronkhorst, het die gebied gekies omdat dit waterryk was met volop geleentheid vir saai-boerdery. Sy het die omgewing as "bontveld" beskryf – 'n soort parkveld met hoë bome, kreupelbos en kaal kolle tussenin, terwyl die "wagenbietjie en die wit buffelpeerbloesems in die somer die lug oorlaai het met heerlike geure". Afgesien van die Bronkhorsts, Minnaars en Veldkornet Andries van der Walt in die omgewing van die "Aaprivier" was ander vroeë inwoners Andries Beetge op Garstfontein en Piet Smit in Daspoort.

'n Aantal gesinne uit hierdie omgewing het in 1845 saam met Andries Hendrik Potgieter na Ohrigstad verhuis. Weens die ongesonde klimaat het 'n groot aantal Trekkers egter aan malaria beswyk en die dorp moes ontruim word. Teen die middel van 1848 was lede van die Bronkhorst-, Minnaar-, Rademeyer-, Janssens- en Beetge-families weer terug in die Magaliesbergse omgewing, asook verwante families soos die De Langes, Erasmusse, Botha's, De Beers, Prinsloo's en andere. Nuwe intekkers vanuit Natal het ondertussen saam met Kommandant-generaal Andries Pretorius in die Magaliesbergse omgewing aangekom, terwyl daar ná die slag by Boomplaas in Augustus 1848

ook 'n aantal gesinne uit Transoranje na die gebied verhuis het. Onder hulle was die Fouries, Smits, Minnaars, Vermeulens, Van Rensburgs, Prinsloo's en Pretoriusse.

Dat die Magaliesbergse omgewing in daardie jare nog gewemel het van wild, blyk uit plaasname soos Hartebeestpoort – waarop die Pioniershuis opgerig is – en plase in die omgewing soos Koedoespoort, Elandspoort, Tygerpoort en Leeufontein.

Die plaas Hartebeestpoort was geleë waar die huidige Silverton later aangelê is. Die twee reekse van die Magaliesberg wat die Mootvallei vorm, word in hierdie omgewing aansienlik laer en spreid wyd uitmekaar. Die plaas is genoem na die poort waardeur die Rademeyersrivier (tans Moreletaspruit) vloei. Die gedeelte van die plaas Hartebeestpoort waarop die Pioniershuis geleë is, is noord van die poort geleë. Verder noord langs die spruit is daar 'n breë oorstromingsvlakke wat uitnemend geskik is vir akkerbou.

Wanneer die eerste Blanke boer hom op Hartebeestpoort gevestig het, is nie heeltemal duidelik nie, maar sover vasgestel kon word, was David Adolph Botha die eerste eienaar van die plaas.

Hartebeestpoort

Soos die meeste Trekkers is David Botha in Oos-Kaapland gebore. Hy was

die vyfde kind van Johannes Petrus Botha en sy eerste vrou, Maria Petronella Landman. In die geslagsregister word hulle vermeld as burgers van die distrik Swellendam.

Volgens die Swellendamse doopregister is David Botha op 26 Mei 1806 gebore en op 1 Junie 1806 te Swellendam gedoop. Na die dood van David se moeder is sy vader met Helena Dorethea Scheepers, die weduwee van Johannes Jacobus Carelse, getroud. Ten tye van hierdie huwelik het Johannes Petrus Botha op Grootrivier in die distrik Graaff-Reinet geboer. David Botha is op 9 Oktober 1825 met Maria Elizabeth Carelse, die dogter van sy stiefmoeder, getroud.

David Botha was tydens die aanvangsjare van die Trek 'n getroude man van ongeveer dertig jaar oud. Getuienis oor waar hy voor die Trek gewoon het, ontbreek. Sy vier oudste kinders is egter nog in die Kaapkolonie gebore. Volgens die notules van die Natalse Volksraad is 'n sekere David Botha deur die landdros en heemrade van Weenen in 1841 as veldkornet van die "Boven Togela" aangestel. Waarskynlik was dit David Adolph Botha, want sy ouer broer, Willem Adriaan, was in daardie jaar volksraadslid in Natal. In Augustus 1841 was David Botha nog veldkornet, want op 3 Au-

gustus is 'n rapport van hom aan die volksraad voorgelê waarin berig is dat vee van Willem Botha gesteel is en dat die vee spore die Drakensberg ingelei het.

Volgens oorlewering in die Botha-familie het die Bothas uit die Vrystaat na die Magaliesberg getrek. 'n Ander vertakking van die familie beweer dat David Botha egter ook saam met Potgieter na Ohrigstad verhuis en in 1848 na die Magaliesbergse omgewing teruggekeer het.

Die vermoede dat David Botha en sy gesin in 1848 reeds op Hartebeestpoort gewoon het, word versterk deur die feit dat sy oudste dogter, Helena Dorothea, op 1 Mei 1848 in die huwelik bevestig is. Die

"Wagenbietjie en die wit bufflepeerbloesems"

voltrekking van die huwelik sou waarskynlik in Potchefstroom moes geskied het, aangesien daar in 1848 in daardie dorp reeds 'n landdros was en die dorp van tyd tot tyd deur predikante uit die Kaapkolonie besoek is. Potchefstroom was in daardie jare nog die enigste gemeente in Transvaal.

Vroeë jare

David Botha het die plek vir sy opstal met 'n ge-

oefende oog uitgesoek – hoër as die oorstromingsvlakke van die spruit. Hier-vandaan sou hy ook 'n uitsig oor 'n groot deel van sy plaas en oor sy vee gehad het.

'n Tydelike hartbeeshuis van pale, dekgoed en klei is waarskynlik eers opgerig totdat 'n meer permanente huis gebou kon word. Die volgende dringende behoefte sou 'n veekraal gewees het, want die vee wat bedags deur veewagters opgepas is, moes snags teen roofdiere beskerm word. Krale van doringboomtakke was een oplossing. Die takke is na binne en die stamme na buite opmekaar gepak en 'n hek is van takke gemaak. Mettertyd is daar dan 'n klipkraal gepak. David Botha sou waarskynlik klip uit die hange van die nabygeleë bergreeks kon gaan haal het vir die pak van die kraalmure en vir die fundamente van sy huis. 'n Stal vir die perde was ook 'n noodsaaklikheid. Volgens Maria Minnaar is die perde snags op stal gehou weens die perdesiekte waaraan hulle in die somer "gekrepeer" het.

Ná die oprigting van 'n tydelike huisie en veekrale, moes 'n stukkie grond vir koring en mielies, groente en vrugtebome bewerk word. Met die primitiewe landbougereedskap moes dit 'n groot werk gewees het. Omdat daar nog geen mark of winkels was nie,

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Vervolg vanaf p 9

het elke opstal sy groentetuin gehad. Groente is diversdeur die jaar geplant, behalwe in Junie en Julie. Soos die gewoonte was, sou Maria Botha verantwoordelik gewees het vir die groentetuin. Sy sou wortels, patats, aartappels, ertjies, boontjies en kool kon laat plant. Tussen die mielies is waatlemoene, pampoene en soetriet geplant. 'n Stukkie koringland vir die gesin se brood, en hawer as voer vir die perde was ook noodsaaklik. Dit is bekend dat die Trekkers klein vrugteboompies of steggies, groentesaad, boompitte en moere op trek saamgebring het. Die omgewing van Pretoria het mettertyd bekend geword vir sy groot vrugteboorde en heerlike vrugte. Die vrugte was 'n belangrike voedselbron en die droging daarvan was weer eens die werk van die boerevrou.

Snags het kleinwild op die tuine toegesak. Vir beskerming is klipmure opgerig of slote waarvan die grond na binne uitgegooi is, rondom gegrawe. Om die tuine en landerye nat te lei het David Botha 'n voorhoër op uit die rivier gegrawe. Dit het aan die oostekant verby die werf geloop sodat die tuin natgelei kon word, en dan af na die noorde om die lande te kon besproei. Die watervoor was reeds daar toe hy in 1853 die plaas aan Guillaume Vermeulen verkoop het en bestaan vandag nog gedeeltelik.

Die huis word gebou

Hoewel David Botha en sy gesin waarskynlik slegs 'n paar jaar lank op Hartebeestpoort gewoon het, kan aanvaar word dat hy die huis (wat nog daar staan) gebou, of gedeel-

telik gebou het. Die huisie was oorspronklik klein en langwerpig met slegs twee of drie vertrekkies, 'n buite-oond en buitekombuis. Die huidige kombuis en buitekamer is waarskynlik later aangebou. Tydens die restourasie in 1986 is gevind dat daar vroeër 'n buitedeur in die muur van die oostelike slaapkamer was – tans 'n muurkas. Dit was waarskynlik die voordeur van die huisie wat deur Botha gebou is.

Die huis is – soos dikwels in die pioniersjare die geval was – van gebreide klei uit die omgewing gebou, met 'n grasdak en kleivloer. Hout vir die balke, latte en kappe sou Botha in die omgewing kon vind aangesien bome volop langs die spruite gegroei het. Popu-

“gelegen aan de bovenzijde van de poort . . .

liere en riete sou egtereers aangeplant moes word. Die bas is gewoonlik van die stamme wat as pale gebruik is, afgeslaan en daar was geen plafonnie. Die mure sou met kalk afgewit of moontlik met “kleurgrond” bestryk gewees het. Die deure het uit bo- en onderdeure bestaan maar die binnevertrekke het slegs gordyne in plaas van binnedeure gehad. Dit is onwaarskynlik, hoewel nie onmoontlik nie, dat Botha glas vir die vensters in die hande sou kon kry. Glas was eers in die sestigerjare makliker bekombaar. Die eerste venstertjies het vermoedelik houtrame gehad wat met linne of katoen bespan is, en houtluike.

Of David Botha so ver

gekom het om 'n waenhuis te bou in die kort tydjie wat hulle op die plaas gewoon het, is onseker. Argeologiese opgrawings aan die oostekant van die Pioniershuis het die fundamente van 'n waenhuis blootgelê, maar aangesien reste van bakstene gevind is, is dit meer waarskynlik dat die waenhuis later deur die Vermeulens opgerig is.

Ná die jare op die trekpad het daar onder baie gesinne groot armoede geheers. Al meubels wat daar was, was dié wat met die ossewa vervoer kon word en het bestaan uit houtkattels met verebeddens, wakiste om klere en kosbare besittings in te bêre, 'n trektafel en veldstoeltjies en moontlik 'n riempiestoel of twee. In die boedels van David Botha en sy vrou baie jare later op Kleinfontein, word daar onder meer melding gemaak van twee kiste, “twee halvesleete tavels”; veldstoele en 'n “kleine veld tavel”; twee “beddens kompleet met 2 houten katels”. Gebruikvoorwerpe was onder meer 'n seepot, twee ketels, drie potte, die onmisbare koffieketel en “comvoor”, 'n koffiemeul, 'n rooster, strykyster, 'n meelsif en twee blakers, “tegoed”, “een lot breekgoed” en eetgereedskap, 'n watervat, “2 kleine melk vaten”, 'n vysel en 'n “karenvat”. Verder was daar 'n geldkissie, “1 lot boeken”, en die alomteenwoordige “apoteek”, of kissie met medisyne. Omdat daar waarskynlik nog geen kombuis was nie, sou die kookgereedskap in die buitekombuis en die gebruikvoorwerpe in die voorhuis 'n plek gevind het.

Die gebruikvoorwerpe

werp lig op die bedrywig-hede wat daar op Hartebeestpoort plaasgevind het, soos seepkokery en die maak van botter met die karring. Maria Minnaar het in later jare onthou dat haar man vir haar 'n baie doelmatige “karn” van boekenhout gemaak het, sodat sy al die botter wat hulle nodig gehad het, kon maak. David Botha sou ook vir 'n looikuip moes gesorg het sodat velle gelooi kon word vir skoene, oorleer en swepe. Afgesien van die huishouding moes Maria Botha ook sorg vir die tuin en vir die pluimveeboerdery. Hoenders en ganse het selde op die plase ontbreek – laasgenoemde om gepluk te word vir die verebeddens waarvoor die pioniers so lief was. 'n Eendedam is dus op die meeste plaaswerwe aangeleg. Volgens tydenote het die hoenders vry op die werf en selfs in die huis rondgeloop.

Hartebeestpoort word “aangeteken”

Soos die gebruik in die jare kort ná die Trek was, het David Botha aansoek gedoen om die plaas Hartebeestpoort, “gelegen aan de bovenzijde van de poort, aan den . . . waterloop waar het water door de poort uitkomt” op sy naam aangeteken te kry. Sy aansoek is op 10 Desember 1850 toegestaan en aangeteken. Hoewel hy etlike jare lank op Hartebeestpoort gewoon het, was die plaas egter nog nooit amptelik geïnspekteer nie. Dit het eers in 1853 gebeur. Botha het 'n “uittreksel”, dit wil sê, 'n afskrif van sy “aanteekening” aan sy veldkornet oorhandig, wat die plaas moes inspekteer. Die dag van die inspeksie was 'n groot gebeurtenis in die

wyk. Die veldkornet en sy inspekteurs het die rondomwonende boere op die bestemde plek ontmoet en volgens die uittreksel die omskrewe "middelpunt" as beginpunt geneem. Die veldkornet moes naasteby 'n vierkant opmeet van "een uur gaansch overkruis" oor die middelpunt. Op 1 Maart 1853 is Hartebeestpoort dus deur die veldkornet, A P van der Walt, en twee burgers te perd afgery in vier rigtings – na die noorde 20 minute; na die ooste 22 minute; na die suide 25 minute, en na die weste 15 minute. Die plaas was "naar gissing" 1 800 morges groot.

"een uur gaansch overkruis ..."

Hartebeestpoort se nommer was 308, maar dit is later verander na 328. Die eienaar het later sy transport of akte van eiendomsreg by die landdroskantoor gaan haal.

Dit is interessant dat die eienaar van die plaas Hartebeestpoort no 328, in die Plaasboeke van die Aktekantoor as David Alwyn Botha aangegee word. Aanvanklik was dit 'n raaisel, want in geen geslagregister of kerklike dokument uit daardie jare kon die naam van ene David Alwyn Botha opgespoor word nie. Die oplossing van die raaisel is uiteindelik in die argief van die Aktekantoor in die ou Plaasboeke gevind. Dit wil voorkom of die naam van die eienaar van Hartebeestpoort ná die inspeksie op 1 Maart 1853 en die oordrag van die plaas aan die Vermeulens op 25 Junie so onduidelik neergeskryf is dat dit meer na "Aalwyn" as na Adolph

gelyk het. Toe gegewens uit die ou boek in later jare in 'n nuwe boek oorgeskryf is, het die klerk David Botha se naam as David Alwyn oorgeskryf.

Toe David Botha besluit om Hartebeestpoort te verkoop, moes daar 'n oordrag van eiendomsreg uitgemaak word. So 'n transportakte moes deur die verkoper gelewer word en hy moes die koste dra. Die uitmaak van die transport en die afgee van die grondbriewe was die taak van die landdros van die distrik. Aangesien Andries du Toit eers in 1857 die eerste landdros van Pretoria geword het, is dit te verstane waarom die oordrag van die plaas eers op 23 Junie 1858 geskied het.

Dit kom voor of David Botha en sy gesin slegs 'n paar jaar lank op Hartebeestpoort gewoon het voor hulle na die plaas Kleinfontein, verder ooswaarts, verhuis het. David Botha het in die onrustige jare wat die Burgeroorlog van 1861 tot 1864 voorafgegaan het 'n prominente rol as voorsitter van die volksraad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek gespeel. Hy is op 29 Maart 1879 oorlede. Sy begrafnislys het bewaar gebly en word in die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum bewaar.

Nuwe eienaars

Guillaume Christoffel Vermeulen en sy skoonseun, Frederik Matthys de Beer, het die plaas Hartebeestpoort op 26 April 1853 van David Botha gekoop en terselfdertyd die grond verdeel. Die gedeelte noord van die Rademeyersrivier waar die rivier wes draai, is aan De Beer toegeken. Die suidelike driekwart – die gedeelte waarop die Pioniers-

huis staan – het aan Guillaume Vermeulen behoort, asook 'n gedeelte van die landerye. Daar is 'n ooreenkoms oor die waterregte aangegaan; albei moes die watervoor in stand hou en sorg dat hulle vee sover moontlik van die voor af weggehou word.

Die feit dat die transport op die plaas eers in 1858 toegeken is, bevestig die vermoede dat baie boere jare lank op hulle plase gewoon het voor dit getranspoteer is. Die transport van die plaas Hartebeestpoort is op 23 Junie 1858 aan David Botha toegeken en op dieselfde dag aan Guillaume Vermeulen, terwyl die transport op Frederik de Beer se gedeelte eers op 20 Mei 1859 uitgereik is. Minder as 'n jaar later, op 28 Oktober 1859, is Guillaume Vermeulen se gedeelte op die naam van sy seun, Hendrik Johannes Vermeulen, getranspoteer.

Die Vermeulens het uit die noordoostelike grensdistrikte van die Kaapkolonie gekom. Guillaume Vermeulen en sy vrou, Johanna Philippina Wolfaardt, het drie seuns gehad – Jan Gabriël (later kommandant), Hendrik Johannes (gedoop 28 Augustus 1819 te Graaff-Reinet) en Jacobus Gerhardus (Kootjie, gebore 1822). Uit die doopregisters blyk dat die Vermeulens geleidelik noordwaarts oor die Oranjerivier getrek het. Na die slag by Boomplaats waar Jan Vermeulen kommandant was en Kootjie gewond is, het die Vermeulens en verskeie ander families hulle in die omgewing van die Magaliesberg gevestig. Guillaume Vermeulen en sy twee seuns, Hendrik en Kootjie, het in die omgewing van die latere Pre-

toria gaan woon. Albei het hulle huise in die omgewing van die huidige Kerkplein opgerig.

Toe Guillaume Vermeulen hom op Hartebeestpoort gevestig het, was hy reeds 65 jaar oud. Hy het waarskynlik nadat sy seun, Hendrik Vermeulen, die plaas oorgeëem het op die plaas bly woon, want op 'n kaart van 1878 van die plaas word twee opstalle en 'n waenhuis aangetoon. Hy is ook in die plaaskerkhof begrawe.

Hendrik Vermeulen was 'n bekende inwoner van die omgewing nog voor die dorp Pretoria gestig is. Hy was met Johanna Sophia van Niekerk getroud en hulle het drie seuns en drie dogters gehad. Die tweede seun, Jan Albert, was met 'n kleindogter van David Botha getroud. Na sy vrou in 1872 oorlede is, het Hendrik Vermeulen die plaas Hartebeestpoort in 1873 aan sy seun, Jan Albert, en sy twee skoonseuns, WA Fourie en G S Pretorius, verkoop. Hy is in 1873 weer getroud en het tot met sy dood in 1895 in die distrik Potchefstroom gewoon.

Ander stempel

Die Vermeulens het bykans twintig jaar lank op die plaas gewoon en het hulle stempel op die huis, werf en boerdery gelaat. Die huis is waarskynlik vergroot ná Hendrik en sy gesin daar ingetrek het.

Die eerste vestigingsjare was nou verby en die meeste boere was in staat om geriefliker huise te bou. Aangesien hy 'n goeie kennis van mesielwerk gehad het – hy het gehelp met die oprigting van die eerste kerk op Kerkplein – het Hendrik die *Vervolg op p 12*

Vervolg vanaf p 11
aanbouery waarskynlik self behartig. 'n Kombuis is egter aangebou sodat die huis die kenmerkende T-plan van die Kaapse plaaswoning aangeneem het. Die stewige klipwerk van die es staan vandag nog. Wanneer die buitekamer presies aangebou is, is moeilik om vas te stel aangesien die oorspronklike boumateriaal met die verloop van jare verdwyn het.

Toe Hendrik Vermeulen op die plaas gaan woon het, was die jongste seun, Hennie-Boet, maar ongeveer sewe jaar oud. Dit is dus waarskynlik dat daar vir die seuns 'n buitekamer aangebou moes word. Op 'n foto uit die jaar 1900 is die deur van die buitekamer aan die noordekant van die huis sigbaar. Tydens die restaurasie in 1987 is die deur weer hier geplaas.

Om 'n bestaan op sy gedeelte van Hartebeestpoort (wat nie 'n groot plaas was nie), te kon maak, moes Hendrik Vermeulen hom, afgesien van die veeboerdery, tot die akkerbou gewend het. Die landerye, boorde en tuine is waarskynlik uitgebrei om in die behoeftes van die gesin te voorsien. Daar was ook sedert 1858 'n gereelde mark op Kerkplein wat vir die Vermeulens maklik bereikbaar was. Pretoria het nou ook al sy eie meul gehad wat deur Stephanus Meintjies bedryf en by die huidige Leeubrug geleë was. Tot in die jare sestig moes daar egter sonder die hulp van landboumasjinerie klaargekom word. Omdat draadomheining eers in die loop van die sewentigerjare beskikbaar was, was die lande dikwels met klipmure omhein. Op die foto van Andries du Toit se plaas, Koedoespoort, wat

aan Hartebeestpoort gegrens het, kan die klipmure duidelik gesien word.

Dit is interessant dat daar in die pioniersjare geglo is dat wilgerbome die oorsaak van malaria was. Daar is selfs 'n tydlank 'n verbod op die plant van wilgerbome langs watervore geplaas. Nogtans het die boere graag wilgers op damwalle en langs die vore geplant.

“breed genoeg vir 'n ossewa ...”

Bloekombome het teen die sestigerjare op die toneel verskyn. Dit is as 'n wonderboom beskou en daar is vas geglo dat die bome die voorkoms van malaria kon teenwerk, “ongeveer soos een bliksemafleider bij een onweder”, volgens Lion-Cachet. 'n Aftreksel van die blare is selfs teen malaria gedrink. Toe Tromp as private sekretaris van President Burgers in die sewentigerjare 'n tydlank in Pretoria gewoon het, het hy bloekoms, wilgers en populiere gevind. Hy het ook opgemerk dat daar dikwels om die huise 'n paar hoog-groeiende bome geplant was. Op Hartebeestpoort se werf was vroeër 'n groot wildemoerbeiboom aan die suidwestekant wat vir skaduwee teen die warm namiddagson gesorg het.

Pretoria word 'n dorp

In die ongeveer twintig jaar wat die Vermeulens op Hartebeestpoort gewoon het, het hulle die geleidelike groei van die dorp Pretoria belewe. Hulle was ook nou betrokke by sommige van die ver naamste gebeurtenisse. Die naam van Hendrik Ver-

meulen kom voor op die verslag van 'n vergadering wat op 29 Julie 1857 onder voorsitterskap van die landdros, Andries du Toit, gehou is om dorpregulasies vir die dorp Pretoria Philadelphia op te stel. Dit moes vir hulle ook 'n gedenkwaardige dag gewees het toe die Vierkleur op 23 Februarie 1858 vir die eerste keer op Kerkplein gehys is en die eerste kerkgebou waaraan Hendrik Vermeulen help bou het, ingewy is.

Toe die Vermeulens na Hartebeestpoort getrek het, was Kerkplein nog “grasbegroeid met paaie kruis en dwars daaroor – breed genoeg vir 'n ossewa”. Die kinders het op die plein kleilat gespeel en met die slingervel na kiewietjies gemik. Hierin het geleidelik 'n verandering gekom. Die eerste goewermentsgebou is in 1867 voltooi en die *Staats Courant* is reeds in Augustus 1863 in Pretoria gedruk. Etlke winkels het goeie sake gedoen en klerasie, boumateriaal, gebruikvoorwerpe, porselein, kruideniersware en musiekinstrumente kon gekoop word. Daar is ook jare lank gereeld vendusie op Kerkplein gehou waar allerlei negosieware te koop was.

In die sestigerjare is poskarre nog gebruik. Die poskoets het eers in 1873 op die toneel verskyn, met aflosstasies waar perde omgeruil kon word. Ná 'n paar jaar was daar reeds 'n hele aantal poskoetsroetes. Aangesien Hendrik Vermeulen Hartebeestpoort in 1873 verkoop het, is dit onwaarskynlik dat hy reeds stalle vir perde vir die poskoets sou gebou het. Die stalle wat tans op die plaaswerf voorkom, is waarskynlik later deur

Hans Mundt opgerig.

Mundt koop Hartebeestpoort

Hoewel Hendrik Vermeulen die plaas in 1873 aan sy seun en twee skoonseuns verkoop het, het hulle reeds die volgende jaar besluit om Hartebeestpoort aan Hans Mundt te verkoop. Daar het nou 'n nuwe tydperk in die geskiedenis van die plaas aangebreek. Die pioniersjare was vir goed verby.

Hans Mundt (1832–1922) wat naby Hamburg in Duitsland gebore is, het hom in 1852 in Suid-Afrika gevestig. Terwyl hy naby Fauresmith in die Vrystaat geboer het, is hy met die weduwee Hermina Dorothea Ennis getroud. In 1874 het die gesin na Hartebeestpoort verhuis. Daar was twee seuns, 'n dogter, 'n stiefdogter en waarskynlik twee stiefseuns. 'n Paar maande na hulle aankoms is nog 'n dogter gebore.

Mundt het waarskynlik die plaas gekoop weens die uitstekende moontlikhede vir akkerbou, en die nabyheid van die mark in Pretoria. In 1879 het hy die poskontrak vir vervoer tussen Pretoria en Lydenburg gekry. Ds Ennis, Mundt se stiefseun, het in latere jare vertel dat hy as jongman soms self die poskoets gedryf het. Ook Mundt se seun, Heinrich, het hom herinner dat die geluid van die posbeuel 'n paar kilometer buite Silverton, die teken was om die vars perde gereed te kry vir die poskoets vanaf Lydenburg op sy laaste skof na Pretoria.

Hans Mundt het tot met sy dood op 2 Januarie 1922 op die plaas gewoon. Die spruit, Rademeyersrivier, het in sy tyd as Mundtspruit bekend

gestaan en die drif by die werf as Mund-se-drif of Mond-se-loop.

Mundt was 'n vooruitstrewende boer en het die tuin, boorde en lande intensief bewerk om sy produkte in Pretoria te bemark. Toe HP N Muller, konsul-generaal van die Oranje-Vrystaat, in 1883 op reis na Pretoria was, het die geselskap, nadat hulle die Pienaarsrivier oorgesteek het, by die "welgestelde boer Mont" stilgebou. Hy skryf: "Groote boomgaarden goed van vruchten voorzien, stonden er omheen geplant. Treurwilgen en andere boomen beschaduwde de paden, en allerlei gewassen beloofden

... een goede oogst. In een klein gebouwtje stookte hy brandewyn van perziken. Voor alles vond hy in Pretoria een goede markt." Die oudste wilgerbome, wat vandag nog bestaan, is glo deur een van Mundt se Duitse tuiniers geplant.

Hartebeestpoort se werf het in Mundt se tyd 'n gedaanteverwisseling ondergaan. Hokke is gebou vir die varke, kalke, eende en hoenders. Volgens 'n dogter van Hans Mundt was daar op die werf 'n woonhuis, stalle, voerkamer, 'n kraal vir perde vir die poskoets, 'n ry slaapkamers vir moeë koetsreisigers, padlopers en fortuinsoekers onderweg na die Oos-Transvaalse goudvelde, sowel as vir die seunskinders. Heel wes was die "proviandkamer" waarin gedroogde vrugte, heuning, eiers, beskuit, groente, biltong en selfs gansvere geberg is om verkoop te word. Die reste van 'n kalwerhok en hoenderhokke het in 1975 nog bestaan.

Die huidige klipbuitegeboue op die plaas is waarskynlik na 1880 opgerig,

want dit kom nie voor op 'n kaart van die plaas wat in 1878 vir Mundt geteken is tydens die oordrag van die plaas op 14 Julie 1878 nie. Op hierdie kaart wat tydens die Britse annekasie geteken is, kom daar drie geboue op 'n ry voor. Die Pioniershuis is waarskynlik die mees westelike gebou met 'n ander opstal net oos daarvan. Argeologiese opgrawings het die oorblyfsels van 'n waenhuis aan die oostekant blootgelê. Die middelste huis is waarskynlik in die begin van die twintigste eeu deur Mundt se seun verander en vergroot tot 'n

brandewyn van perziken ..."

later gesloop is toe die Pioniershuis die eerste keer gerestoureer is. Op die kaart is die veekraal suidoos van die geboue sigbaar. Die vrugteboorde en uitgestrekte lande weerskante van die spruit word ook aangedui.

Pioniershuis word museum

Omdat die werf van Hartebeestpoort so 'n algehele gedaanteverwisseling ná die koms van Hans Mundt ondergaan het, het die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum besluit om die restourasie van die opstal en werf toe te spits op die tyd net voor Mundt die plaas gekoop het, dit wil sê vroeg in die sewentigerjare van die vorige eeu. Die pionierstydperk was reeds verby en ingevoerde gereedskap en boumateriaal was in Mundt se tyd vrylik in die handel verkrygbaar.

Wanneer die lang geskiedenis van Hartebeest-

poort en sy mense in oënskou geneem word, is dit niks minder as 'n wonderwerk dat die huisie deur al die jare behoue gebly het nie. Dit moet veral aan die versienheid van twee vroue toegeskryf word. Johanna Louisa Mundt (gebore Kleinhaus), die vrou van Mundt se seun, Ernst Wilhelm, het toegesien dat die huisie nie in totale verwaarlosing verval het, of gesloop is ná die oprigting van die nuwe woonhuis nie. Haar gehegtheid aan die ou huisie het haar laat besluit om die huis, met 'n gedeelte van die plaas rondom, in 1961 aan die stadsraad van Silverton te skenk. Kotie Roodt-Coetzee, eertydse direkteur van die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum, het die geleentheid om die Pioniershuis vir die nageslag te bewaar, met albei hande aangegryp. Met volgehoue deursettingsvermoë en ywer het sy meegewerk daartoe dat die Pioniersopelugmuseum op 5 November 1975 deur die destydse Staatspresident geopen kon word.

Die Pioniershuis en werf wat sedert 1987 opnuut deur die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese en Opelugmuseum gerestoureer word, dien as 'n monument vir die ondernemingsgees en deursettingsvermoë van die pioniers wat hulle na die Groot Trek in die omgewing van Pretoria gevestig het.

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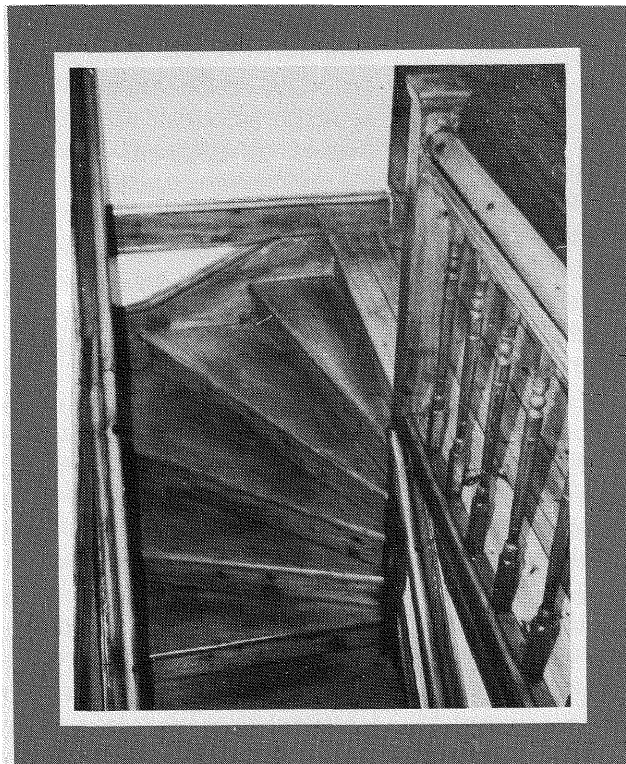
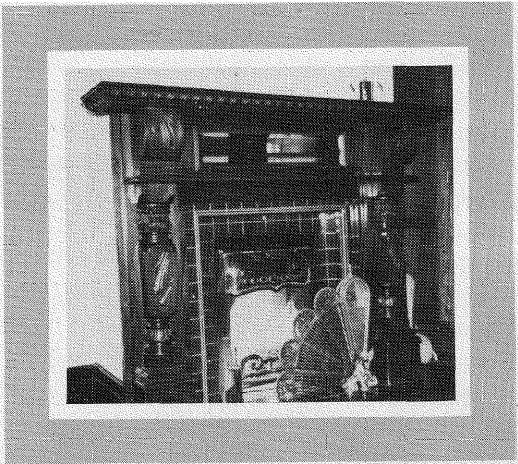
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Sterfker.nis.

FOR WANT OF STAIRS

Having clambered up the ladder, and after being suitably impressed by the layout and finish of the bedrooms, he turned on Penrose and demanded to know where the staircase was. In assumed blank amazement, Penrose asked, "What stairs?"

The carved oak Victorian fireplace in the lounge. Below: A very narrow, steep, awkward little timber stairway was constructed. Photos: Mark Harris



Mark Harris

One wonders what buildings were demolished on this old Voortrekker erf when Mr J P Mazureik in c1905–1906 commissioned the Klerksdorp Town Engineer/Architect Mr H Hancock to design a new residence.

Mazureik was in the wine trade when he left the Boland, where he probably resided in Paarl, to make his fortune in Kimberley.

From Kimberley, he moved to Klerksdorp and he did well as an entrepreneur, speculator and very active business man. At one stage he had the mail-cart

*The turret at the north-west corner.
Photo: Mark Harris*



or mail-coach contract and lived near New Machavie.

Mazureik decided to retain some of the, still existing, outbuildings on the site. Those were:

- The present corrugated iron-roofed store rooms which were previously used as a carriage house and stables. Originally this structure was built with heavy clay walls, finished with plaster and a round-washed (cobble-) stone floor. Originally, it possibly had a flat sodded earthen roof. This roof had been replaced with a thatched roof on pegged round-pole trusses, forming a low loft with a clay floor on a reed ceiling (brandsolder) over the rooms below.
- The old arch-vaulted brick baking-oven, which is still in a useable condition. It is known to have been used until c1965–1970 by the family De Kock to roast the Christmas sucking-pig.
- The bucket-system series of latrines which also probably predates the main house. Seating for two in one compartment possibly had a larger hole for adults and a smaller hole for children on the same bench. The single seat in the second compartment would indicate that either the lady of the house demanded her privacy, or that the servants were provided with separate toilet facilities – rather than to use the banks of the Schoonspruit.

The plastered brick wall defining the side boundaries and back yard was possibly built at the same time as the old wall surrounding part of the old Convent grounds – probably before the Anglo-Boer war.

- The existing brick and clinker-ash evaporation cooler-room with water-pressure tank which may have been erected at the same time as the luxuriously ornate Victorian

Continued on p 16

Continued from p 15

style villa. It may alternatively have been erected at the same time as one of the many later internal alterations.

Hancock designed the new Villa, finished the plans and specifications and obtained Mazureik's approval. The master builder, Mr William Penrose offered a tender price which was accepted after negotiation.

Penrose and his brother, both carpenters, had emigrated from Melbourne, Australia and set up business in Krugersdorp as undertakers and coffin-makers towards the end of the 19th century. They returned to Australia, returned to Krugersdorp and then split up. William moved west to Klerksdorp and set up as a building contractor. He had been awarded, and successfully completed, a number of State contracts in the district of Klerksdorp.

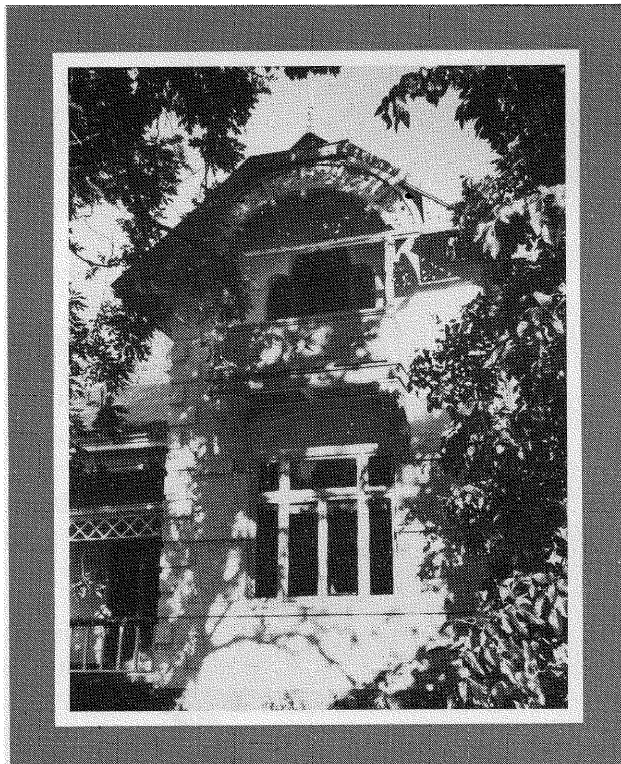
Thinking that he had concluded all the arrangements, Mazureik announced that he and his wife were leaving on "the Grand Tour" of Europe and that they would be away for at least seven months.

Penrose, wisely and from experience, insisted that Mazureik appoint an agent to make progress payments for the new Villa. For obvious reasons, Hancock withdrew from the building scene. It was then agreed between Mazureik and Penrose that the respected young attorney, Mr ME Rood, would act as agent and would make progress payments for the new building, which was to be "erected in strict accordance with the plans and specifications".

The Mazureiks could now leave for the European Grand Tour, which would suitably reflect their newly achieved status in life and which

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Projecting balcony with gable. Photo: Mark Harris



*Dodo (dò:do). 1628 Raphus (Didus Cuccullatus) Didus ineptus,
van die orde Columbidae, voorheen inheems aan Mauritius.*



ONS IS NIE DOODGERUS NIE.

Die dooie dodo het al spreekwoordelik geword. Hulle was so doodgerus dat hulle heeltemal deur die mens uitgeroei is. 'n Unieke wese het vir ewig van die aardbol verdwyn. Sou dit weer kon gebeur? Nie as Total dit kan keer nie. Vandag weet ons dat ons aan die wêreld moet teruggee wat ons uit die aarde haal. Total is dus toegewy aan omgewingsbewaring – en bewaring van alle wesens wat daarin leef. Ons is nie doodgerus oor oorlewing nie. Daarom het ons tyd en geld belê in sulke verdienstelike sake soos die beskerming van die witrenoster. Die bewaring van die swartrenoster. Die Lichtenstein hartbees wat weer na Suid-Afrika terug gebring is. Dit is ook waarom ons gehelp het met die ontwikkeling van natuurreserve en waarom ons bewaringsorganisasies steun. Ons voel dat as ons kan keer dat daar weer so iets gebeur soos met die dodo, dan begin ons ons strepe verdien.



ONS VERDIEN ONS STREPE

Continued from p 16
would possibly give them the opportunity to order suitable furniture and furnishings for the new Villa.

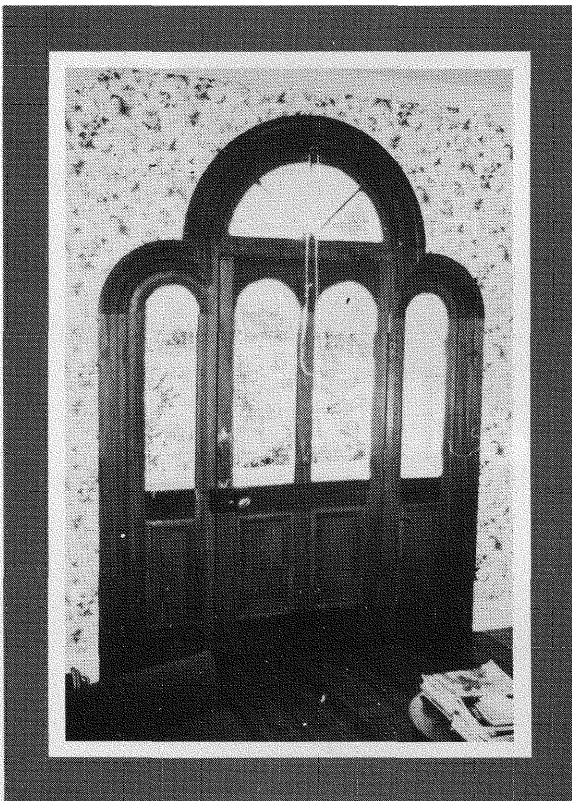
While the building was under construction, little Miss Miems van Wyk daily walked past the home on her way to school at the Convent. She often thought what a grand house it was and envied the grand people who would live there. She never imagined that as the second wife of widower C J de Kock, she would rule the domestic domain.

In due course, the Mazureiks returned from their overseas tour and could hardly wait to see how construction had progressed on the new house.

His excitement could barely be contained when Penrose announced that he had completed his building task, and offered to show him around. With great aplomb, and obvious pleasure, Penrose took Mazureik through the ground floor of the residence, pointing out all the wonderful features and finishes.

He had acquitted himself well of his task. He was proud of the standard and quality of his craftsmen's work. On the completion of the tour, Mazureik was impressed, and asked to be shown the first-floor bedrooms. He was somewhat taken aback when Penrose conducted him out of the front door, under the deliciously shaded stoep, round to the back of the house where a ladder was propped against the wall, leading to a first-floor window or balcony. Having clambered up the ladder, and after being suitably impressed by the layout and finish of the bedrooms, he turned on Penrose and demanded to know where the staircase was. In assumed blank amazement, Penrose asked "What stairs?"

After heated words, not so veiled threats, gesticulations, and unpleasantness, it came to



The semi-circular arch-headed door. Below: The original etched glass-glazed screen in the entrance hall. Photos: Mark Harris



light that Penrose had built the house "in strict accordance with the plans and specifications" – and that there were no stairs planned, or indicated in Hancock's design!

Mazureik demanded that stairs be built immediately! Penrose offered to build a stairway, and quoted a price for additional work!

Deadlock. Mazureik almost choked with anger at being expected to pay anything more.

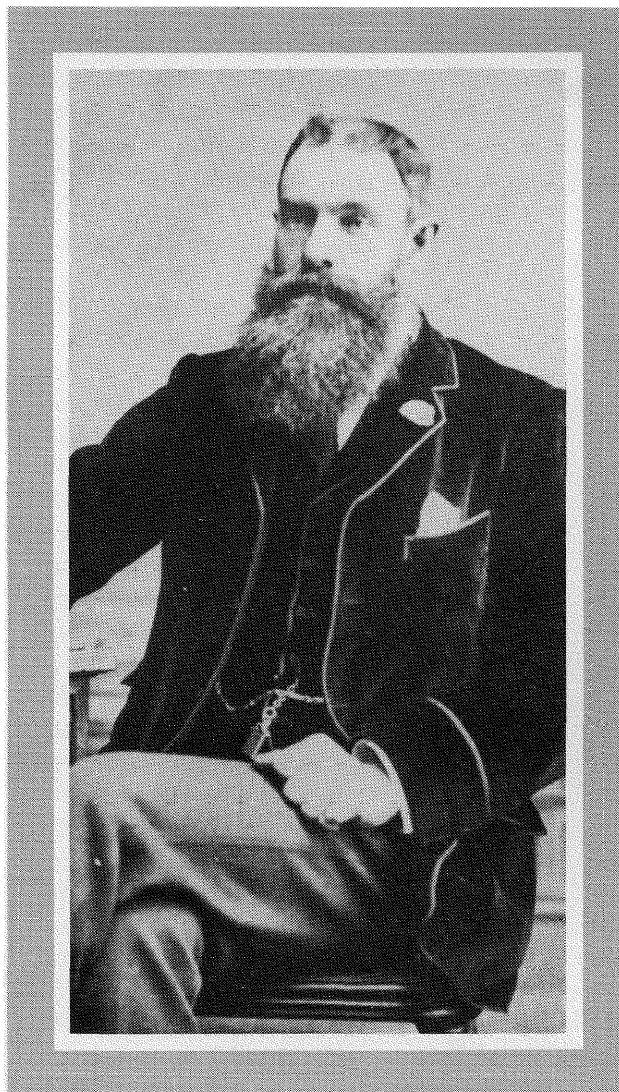
Then ME Rood was called in and had to pour oil on very troubled waters to reach some sort of compromise to finalise the contract. This he was able to do. A spot was identified in the house, and a very narrow, steep, awkward little timber stairway was constructed linking the ground and first floors.

In c1943 CJ de Kock bought the house for £4000 from the Mazureik estate. The property passed to Mrs M de Kock, nee Van Wyk, on the death of her husband. She lived in Fountain Villa for many years and then sold the property to Mr and Mrs E Rolstone.

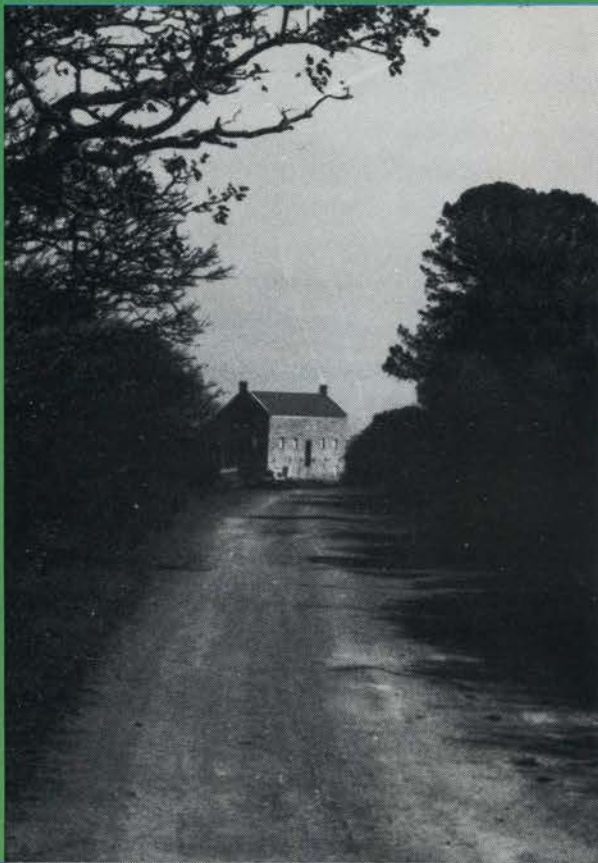
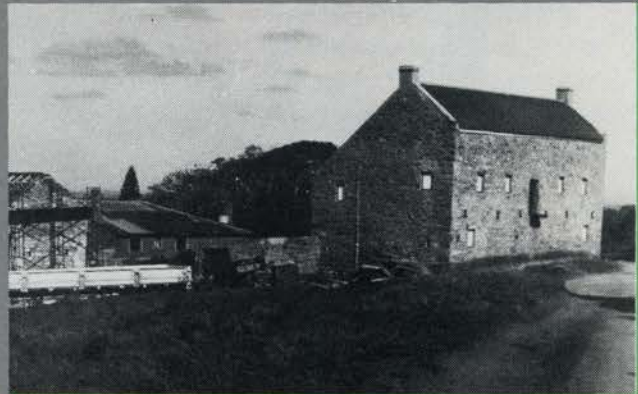
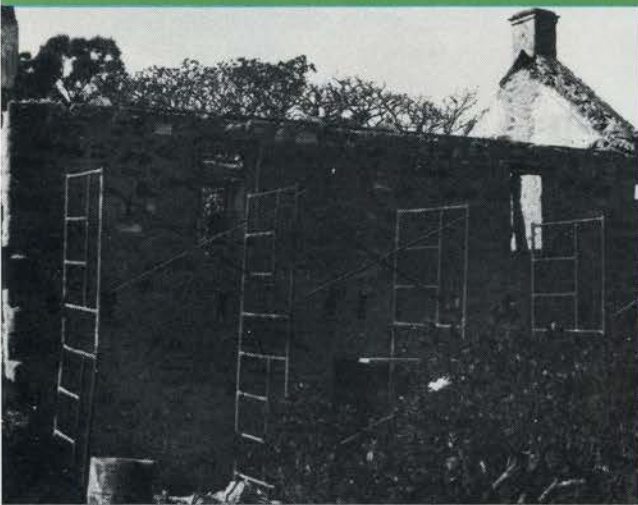
This magnificent example of an ornate Victorian residence with verandahs and turrets, projecting gables and balconies, set in a tree-rich garden with holly-hocks and cast-iron railings is now filled with the sounds and activities of active renovation, happy children and overdue material maintenance. The Rolstones are trying to adapt their life-style to the limitations imposed by the slightly modernised amenities of the early 20th century.

The Rolstones must be congratulated on their efforts and achievements to date. With complete, skillful and conscientious renovations, the National Monuments Commission could be requested to declare this property a national monument.

Mr J P Mazureik



PROMINENT SURVIVOR OF CONFLICT



This essay is an attempt to piece together the extant fragments of the history of the most prominent survivor among the fortified farms of the long conflict between Black and White on the Eastern Cape frontier in the nineteenth century

Dr H C Hummel, Department of History, Rhodes University

When the 1820 Settlers were allocated their allotments in the newly proclaimed magisterial district of Albany in the Eastern Cape the insecurities of frontier life were very much in evidence.

Some "had the good fortune to find [there] the ruins of old boer farmhouses . . . dating sometimes as far back as 1790, but in nearly all cases now only blackened burnt-out shells serving as grim reminders of the insecurity of frontier life". Such insecurity in the area also known as the Zuurveld, dated back to at

Clockwise: The "small" house in the process of restoration. The barracks restored. Approach road to the barracks.

least the time of the Second Frontier War of 1793.

The origins of Lombard's Post probably go back even earlier than 1790.

In a countryside long roamed by Khoisan people, especially the Hoengegqua, followed by Xhosa, the first White visitors to the locality where Lombard's Post was later to be established were probably the seventy-one members of an expedition led by the Dutch ensign, August Frederick Beutler. This expedition, described "as a corner-stone of the foundations of the Eastern Cape, for it was the first serious attempt by the government to ascertain the potentialities of this region", was instructed by Governor Tulbagh to investigate the development prospects of the Eastern Cape coastal area. On 24/25 May 1752 the expedition travelled in the vicinity of the Kasuka – Kriega, the two rivers between which Lombard's Post was established.

The report issued by the leaders on their return helped to stimulate – or so it was claimed – the settlement by White farmers in what was then known as the Oliphants Hoek-Zuurveld area.

The farm Tweefontein, forerunner of Lombard's Post, was part of this stimulated settlement and what determined its choice of location, as indicated by its name, was the source of its lifeblood – two springs both yielding water which to this day is sweet and good. The Register of Land Records in the Cape Archives contains three separate entries of three title-

holders of a farm by the name of Tweefontein – variously spelt – situated in the Bushmans-Kariega-Kowie Rivers area. Arguably, but not conclusively established, these entries refer to one and the same place. The first entry, dated 20 September 1784 allocates "De Twee Fontyne . . . gelegen over de Carega" to Pieter Lombaart (spelt 'Lombart' at the bottom of the same document). The second, dated 26 January 1785, shows the owner as Lucas Meyer. The latter presumably the same Dutch farmer on whose earlier occupied (but probably quickly abandoned) loan-place, De Rietfonteyn, 60 km up country, a thirty-four year old Colonel John Graham, newly appointed commissioner for the eastern districts, established the new military headquarters of the eastern frontier region. This was to be known as Graham's Town.

How quickly Meyer might have abandoned De Rietfonteyn and any other place is suggested by juxtaposing the various dates. He was granted De Rietfonteyn on 28 October 1784, a mere 3 months before he, presumably, acquired the place recorded in the title-deeds as "De Twee Fontijnen . . . gelegen boven an de touwhie" which position, it has been suggested, might be interpreted to mean "above the Kowie". This, if it were correct, puts the locality into its proper geographical location. The third entry, listed as "Twee Fonteynen . . . gelegen over de Bojemans [Bushmans] Rivier" dated 6 September 1785, shows the owner as

Matthys Strydom d'Oude.

There appears to be no further reference to the place until 1790, when Commandant Pieter Lombard as either the consistent owner of the farm since 1784 or as repossessor of the place which he perhaps had earlier surrendered to one or two other farmers in the area, is shown as being on Tweefontein, a loan place. Presumably, Lombard headed the burgher forces and military operations in the area at the time of the Second and Third Frontier Wars of 1793 and 1799 to 1801 respectively (in the course of which he also lost some cattle). Those Wars, being largely though not exclusively, conflicts between the Xhosa themselves, left the region as unsettled as before.

This, despite the efforts of the more important Xhosa chiefs in the Zuurveld to foster stability and the peaceful pursuits of labour exchange and trade with the White colonists. Many of the minor chiefs, however, remained unresponsive to these overtures. Unrest and cattle-poaching once again became endemic when "the partial accommodation between colonists and Xhosa started to collapse" in 1809. In consequence, most White farms were abandoned, though Lombard, according to some accounts, may have held out until he was finally driven away by the onset of the Fourth Frontier War in November 1811.

What may have been pertains to so much which relates to Lombard. He was presumably a descendant of the

ancestor of the family in South Africa, Pierre Lombard from Pontaix in Dauphiné, France, who arrived at the Cape as a Huguenot via Amsterdam in 1688 and settled on a farm near the Berg River in 1691. He may also have been the Pieter Lombard baptised on 28 October 1764, a Stellenbosch burgher, son-in-law of Heemrad Jan Andries Holthausen, co-leader of the expedition of 1782 to 1783, and leader of another expedition in 1790 to 1791 which went in search of the survivors from the famous *Grosvenor* which was wrecked on the Mpondo coast on 4 August 1782. The date of his marriage was 22 August 1784 and might that latter event, one wonders, have prompted his acquisition of a loan-place at Tweefontein? On the other hand, this particular Pieter Lombard was apparently living in the Kommadagga district between the Fish and Bushmans in 1790. The questions this raises is whether the Lombards were one and the same person, and if so, whether his Kommadagga property was his other abode or whether and by what circumstances he acquired (or repossessed) Tweefontein and whether he did so before or after going on the second expedition that searched for missing *Grosvenor* personnel.

The other intriguing snippet of information gleaned from a contemporary source – a missionary's travel journal – is of a Lombard's Post located near the Gouritz River in the Southern Cape at the end of the second

Continued on p 22

Continued from p 21
decade of the eighteenth century.

This circumstantial evidence supports the notion that in the course of the eighteenth century the Lombards, like other early settler families, moved out of the White 'heartland' of the south-western Cape. Any one or two or more of their members could have become established along as scattered a line of eastern migration as the Gouritz, upper Bushmans and upper Kowie territories.

Whatever the role and definite identity of Lombard on an unsettled eastern frontier, it was in order to bring about a more permanent security in these regions that Sir John Cradock, a soldier who became governor of the Cape in September 1811, decided to establish a fixed and regulated frontier between Black and White at the Fish River. Part of the same initiative was to take practical steps to ensure law and order in the colonial areas adjacent to that River. To implement the latter at the end of the Fourth Frontier War in February 1812 he founded the garrison town of Graham's Town on 14 August, and the following year the military settlement of Cradock, their purpose being to serve as centres and headquarters of a much more coordinated defence strategy which aimed at closer settlement that "would make for greater security, more social contact and improved colonial revenues".

Towards the same ends Cradock sought to phase out the granting of loan-

place farms "and substitute smaller farms in quit-rent tenure". Moreover, there "were to be fortified points – in many cases, farms – where a small military fort would provide protection, and facilitate mobilisation if necessary". Thus it was Sir John Cradock who was the inspiration behind the homestead of a deserted loan-place, Tweefontein, becoming on 2/3 March 1812 a military post garrisoned by a full company of the Cape Regiment, numbering 50 troops. In this way 1812 marked the official beginnings of Lombard's Place as a specifically designated military outpost.

Predictably, but also to emphasise its origins "out of Grahamstown" it was Cradock's commissioner on the frontier and leader of the garrison at their new headquarters, Colonel John Graham, who saw to the arrangements whereby a foundation officer of the Cape Regiment and now its local commander, the universally respected and exceptionally energetic Captain (and after 21 October 1812 Major, then Colonel) George Sackville Evans Fraser, was installed as the outpost's first commander. Of the site, as Graham founded it, he left a very full description, quoted by Sir George Cory:

"... Kasouga. The source of the river of that name, formerly a Loan Place of Commandant Piet Lombard, now occupied by one company of the Cape Regiment. From the spring which is close to the post flows a copious stream of good water and by constructing a dam a little

between the spring in the narrow ravine through which the stream runs, a portion of land may be irrigated sufficient to afford small gardens for from ten to twenty families. This spot is situated in a very fertile tract of country, which affords excellent pasturage for cattle, and with the exception of the ravines which occasionally intersect it, all very fine corn land. There is plenty of good timber in the vicinity of Kasouga, the roads leading to which place are good, or can easily be made so. It is reckoned to be nearby, by waggon road – From Uitenhage – 90 miles Head-quarters – 30 miles Great Fish River – 40 miles The Sea – 10 miles."

Considering how very much Lombard's Post was Cradock's creation, it was only to be expected that it featured on the latter's itinerary when he visited the frontier in November 1813.

Another visitor earlier that year was Rev John Campbell, a director of the London Missionary Society, who on an inspection tour of mission stations at the Cape chose the site of Lombard's Post's volatile neighbour, Theopolis Mission. Campbell was entertained by two senior officers of the garrison. They were lieutenants Gare and Laycock, the latter one of the rather more rare cases of an officer having a wife living with him on an outstation. So surprised was Campbell by her presence at the post that he described the lady as "the first wife I had seen in Albany".

All the following year, and the two years thereafter also, there was

much activity in and out of Lombard's Post in connection with attempts to arrest cattle-raiding of frontier farms. So hectic did these operations become that they required the presence of Fraser who, in the meantime, had become commandant of the frontier, further afield. For some time, Captain Andrew Bogle, also of the Cape Regiment, took command of the Post. During his tenureship a patrol was sent from Lombard's Post into the Kowie valley and in the following skirmish two Xhosa were killed. The Post itself, suffered considerable damage in the course of heavy rainstorms in October 1814. This necessitated urgent repairs. Hence a request by Bogle for a wagon to facilitate this task.

In the meantime, and hardly by coincidence, Fraser (a month after Cradock's visit) had applied for tenure of the 2 275 morgen farm. Not until three years later, though, was the farm surveyed by the district surveyor, James Swan. A year later the property was finally transferred to Fraser's keep. Seven days later – on 19 March 1817 – it was visited by the new governor, Lord Charles Somerset.

One of the probable reasons for the long delay before Fraser's request for ownership of the property was acted upon, was the shift in emphasis of Cradock's closer settlement policy under his civilian successor. This was a move from settlement by military personnel to the

establishment of a concentrated civilian population, namely by those who three years later landed at Algoa Bay as the 1820 Settlers from post-war Britain.

Even after the farm was granted to officer Fraser, presumably on quit-rent tenure conditions, the garrison remained and, no doubt, had grown in importance in keeping with its commander's accruing responsibilities, commandant of the frontier in succession to Colonel Scott and deputy landdrost of Uitenhage and the Zuurveld (later Albany). How his responsibilities had grown is indicated by the fact that he was the officer-in-charge of the 100-strong Cape Regiment contingent which hunted down the Slagter's Nek rebels in November 1815. On his way to trapping the leader, Johannes Bezuidenhout and his companions in a kloof near Madoersdrift (on the present-day farm, Spring Valley), Fraser fell off his horse, broke his arm and had to surrender the command of the operation to Lieutenant Matthew McInnes.

These strenuous and distant calls of field duty would have left Fraser little time to enjoy his farm in the last six years of his life. When the Cape Town merchant and traveller, George Thompson, visited him in April 1823 he found him in poor health: "Unhappily his health, which has long been in a declining state, has obliged him to retire from active service, and leave the defence of the frontier in other hands". Before Thompson proceeded to Theopolis, he dined with Fraser and his brother, a

surgeon – fortunate under the circumstances – then living with him at the Post.

In the middle of October, Fraser's neighbour and friend, the 1820 Settler Thomas Philipps, resident of Bathurst and after 1825 of Glendower (a portion of Barville Park after the death of its owner, General Campbell in 1827) sounded the alarm: "I am concerned to say that Col Fraser (who lately had his Colyncy *presented* to him from England) is so extremely ill in a decline that no hopes are entertained of his recovery, and he has been obliged to give up the command of his Regiment". Colonel Fraser died at Grahamstown on 19 October 1823 and was succeeded by Major Henry Somerset as commandant of the frontier.

Slightly at variance with Thompson's recollection is a reference by Philipps earlier that year. This was an entry for February 1823 according to which Fraser still owned, but even then already was no longer living on the farm. Philipps, unfortunately, gives no hint of who the new occupant was. All he reveals is the fact that the new occupier inherited his predecessor's problems. "The present occupier of Major Fraser's farm near Theopolis lost 57 head [of cattle] yesterday, hourly accounts of the depredations on the Boers are brought into Grahams Town since the Fish River subsided."

Hereafter almost nothing is heard of Lombard's Post until the next crisis to grip the eastern frontier in the 1830s. It appears to

feature in no more travelogues, settlers' or missionaries' diaries, except for passing references in the Theopolis journal of Rev George Barker, superintendent from 1821–1839. The most important mention was the fact that a Mr McDonald of Lombard's Post was a member of a committee appointed by Somerset's successor, Sir Lowry Cole, to rule finally on the long disputed boundary between two of her neighbours, Theopolis and Barville Park, (the other fortified farm complex in the Lower Albany region).

From 1820 onwards, and until the sudden invasion from across the Fish River by 20 000 Xhosa in December 1834 at the start of the Sixth Frontier War, the limelight focused on the 4 000 to 5 000 new British and civilian settlers in the Zuurveld. Therein partly lies the reason why Lombard's Post sank into oblivion during this period. It was the trials and tribulations of the Settlers and their adjustment to their new environment which shifted the limelight from soldiers to artisans and traders. From military to civilian occupations, and from 'remote', scattered and only a few stockaded farms to the new, relatively densely congregated urban-dwellers in the Eastern Cape towns, such as Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth. It was the latter's persistent clamour for improvements which monopolised the attention of the authorities.

Nothing is more revealing of the extent to which the older farmers were pushed aside to accommodate the new settlers than a letter by

Thomas Philipps written to his sister from his home at Lampeter in Bathurst, dated 25 April 1821. "My hospitable friend Claes Nieman, altho' he obtained the Governor's fiat in *writing* for the permanent possession of his place, thro' the interest of Capt Someset who showed it to me, was turned out at a moment's notice, for literally a party of Settlers arrived at his door before he was even informed that his fate was fixed."

What strands of evidence survive of this 'lost' period of the life of Lombard's Post, nevertheless, suggest that, unlike perhaps during some of the earlier equally sketchy years of its earliest existence, the place during these latter years was not abandoned. The clue that it was perhaps sometimes neglected, but never completely uncultivated nor unoccupied, is provided by the scattered evidence dating from 1813 that there was a citrus orchard on the farm. Thus the first such entry, dated 16 March 1813 when "Rev John Campbell, James Read, Father Ullbricht and Mr Smith arrived from Assegai Bush Fort. They dined and were presented with oranges from the orchard before leaving for Lt Sutherland's Post". The next such reference relates to the Methodist local preacher, farmer and later ordained minister, John Ayliff, who was making the long journey from Grahamstown to the Kowie in July 1820. In order to relieve his thirst, he picked some oranges off the trees at Lombard's Post and, being a man of unbending rectitude, was

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TOWER OF DREMEMBRANCE

Tennyson Smith Bodill

South Africa boasts an impressive number of great buildings from most periods of the country's history. It also has many lesser-known, but rewarding, examples of regional and vernacular architecture.

Situated in Port Elizabeth the Campanile, which is an adaptation of Florentine architecture, is a worthy contribution to our nation's architectural heritage.

Observing the structure in its original concept and siting, one is struck by its dramatic form – dominating the entrance to the city when approached from the sea.

When newly completed, the concept related well to the city which has a mixture of various forms of civic and commercial architecture, interspersed with warehouses.

The first proposal for a memorial tower to commemorate the landing of the British Settlers of 1820, was made in 1904 by the Reverend Alfred E Hall, minister of the Queen Street Baptist Church. At the time it was proposed to rebuild the Church, and the minister had the idea of incorporating a



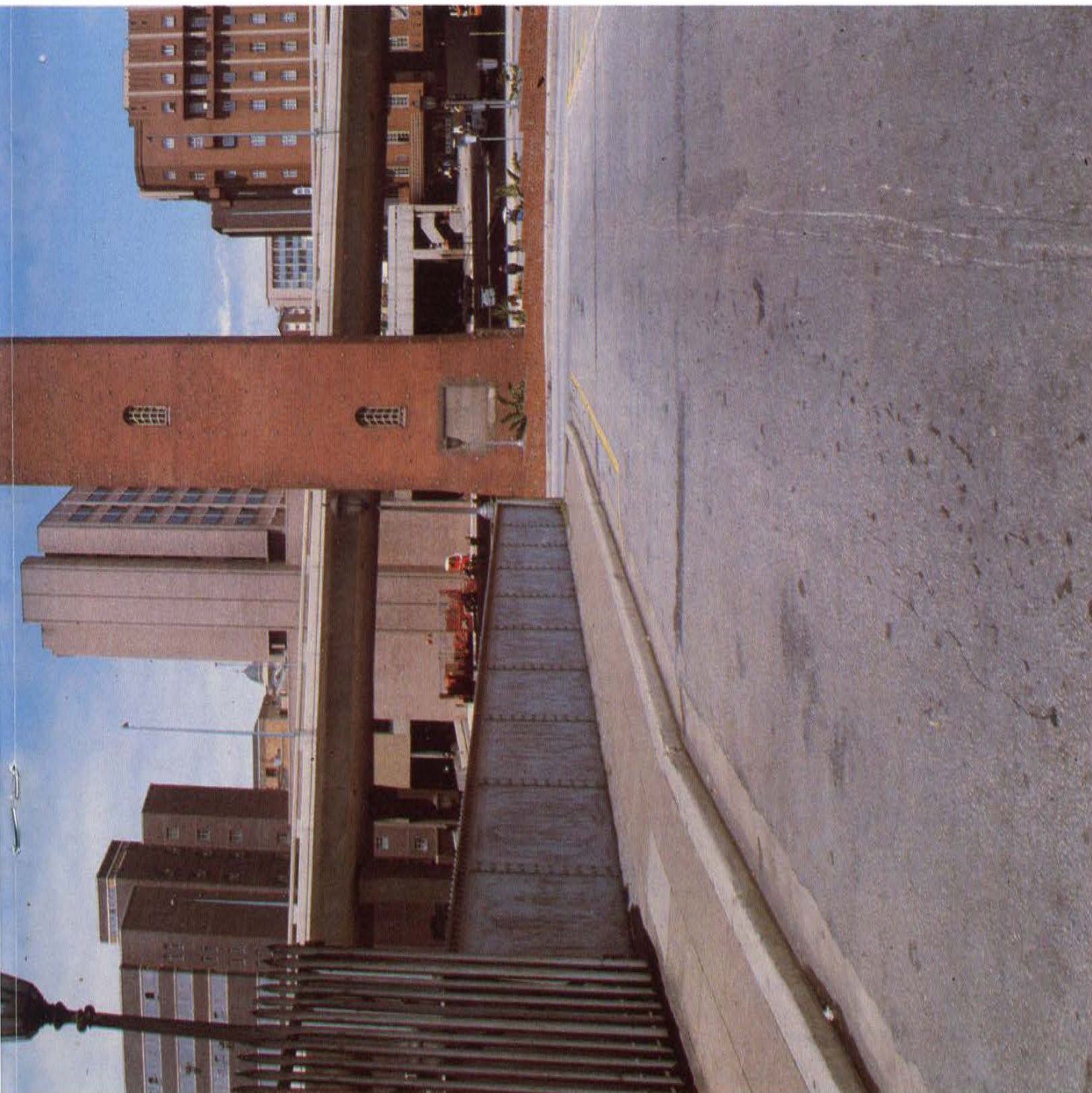
the minister had the idea of incorporating a lofty tower which would serve as a memorial to the Settlers.

At first the scheme was met with enthusiasm. The mayor of Port Elizabeth, Councillor J C Kemsley, became the vice-chairman of a committee, and Lord Milner and Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, the then governor of the Cape Colony, became patrons. However, strong objections were raised to the memorial being associated with one particular church and also to the fact that the site was nowhere near the original landing-site. After three years of controversy the scheme was abandoned in 1906.

The scheme was revived at the time of the Centenary Celebrations of the landing in 1920. In that year the Midlands Area Committee of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association raised the question of erecting a suitable memorial on the actual site of the landing of the Settlers in 1820, or as near to it as computation and real estate allowed. A committee for this purpose was appointed, consisting of Norman E Harris (councillor), Alexander Fettes (mayor of Port Elizabeth), Frank Pickford Marriott (head of the Art School), Aeneas R Pennacchini (memorial sculptor) and William John McWilliams (architect). Within a month the committee had decided on the type of memorial tower required, and also on the site – the landing place of the Settlers at the foot of Jetty Street.

The foundation stone of the Campanile was laid with great ceremony by H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught, governor of the Union of South Africa, on 9 April 1921. A naval detachment of Admiral Goodenough's flagship HMS *Dublin* formed a square around the site, and a mounted detachment of the South African Police provided an escort for the entourage. The guard of honour to

Continued on p 2



The Campanile which was recently declared a national monument. Photo: Tennyson Smith Bodill

Continued from p 25

welcome the Prince was provided by the newly-constituted Prince Alfred's Guard Regiment.

A competition for a design for the tower, which was open to the whole of South Africa, was organised, but all the entries – especially the accepted design submitted by F G McIntosh – were found to be too costly. The well-known Port Elizabeth architect, W J McWilliams, with the consent of McIntosh, then offered his services in an honorary capacity to design a simpler edifice.

William John McWilliams, RIBA (1873–1950), was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to South Africa with his parents as a child. He attended school at the Grey Institute at Port Elizabeth and in 1890 was articled to a local government land surveyor, engineer and architect, George William Smith, AMICE. During his apprenticeship he studied land surveying under Arthur M Matthews at St Andrew's College, Grahamstown.

In 1895 McWilliams moved to Johannesburg where he joined the firm of Carter and McIntosh of Jeppe Arcade, serving as an architectural assistant until the outbreak of the South African War.

A long and successful partnership was started in 1901 when McWilliams joined up with Victor Thomas Jones, MIA (London), FRIBA (1864–1946), who was a specialist in Art Nouveau architecture. Jones was a former architect and designer of interior decoration to Liberty & Co of Regent Street, London. The engineering and architectural experience of McWilliams and the creative, artistic ability of Jones, formed a harmonious balance in the partnership, and several of their designs were exhibited at the Royal Academy.

The two young architects left Johannesburg soon after the partnership was formed to set up practice in Port Elizabeth. Their first commission there was to design the Victoria Memorial Home for the aged. This commission was followed by other notable projects such as the King Edward Mansions, built in 1903, and today functioning as the Edward Hotel, the Port Elizabeth Club and the Harbour Board Building, both completed in 1904. These buildings are strongly infused with Art Nouveau feeling.

Early in 1913, a competition was held for architects' plans for a new Grey High School building and Boarding House in Mill Park, Port Elizabeth. The designs produced by Jones and McWilliams were chosen as the most suitable.

The Imposing Grey High School and

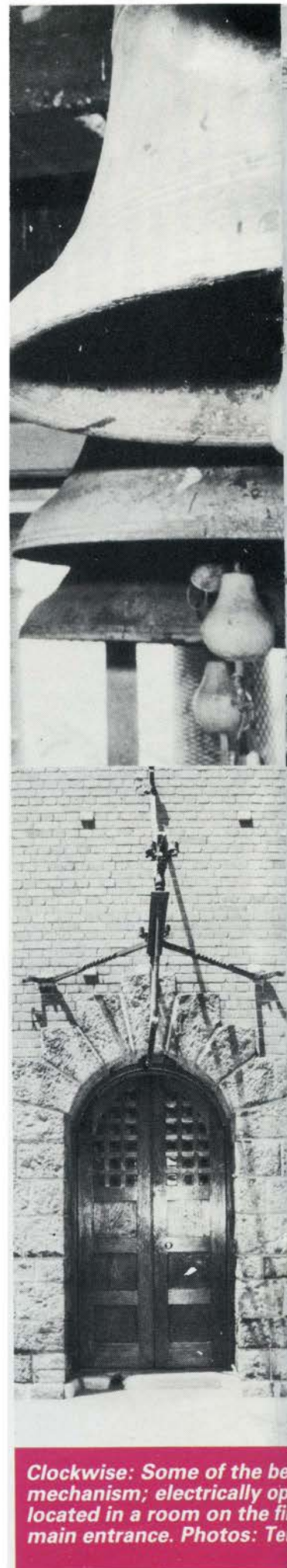
Boarding House, which were completed in 1915, were built in the traditional Cape Dutch idiom and the composition of the buildings are aesthetically pleasing. Both buildings were designed to be in harmony with each other, and are linked by a cloister. The school building is wholly dependent on the prominent voluted concavo gables, dignified central clock tower, shuttered windows, colonaded porticoes and shaped parapets for its beauty.

During his architectural career McWilliams used classical styles with great competence and adopted the shape of an Italian renaissance campanile for the memorial to the British Settlers.

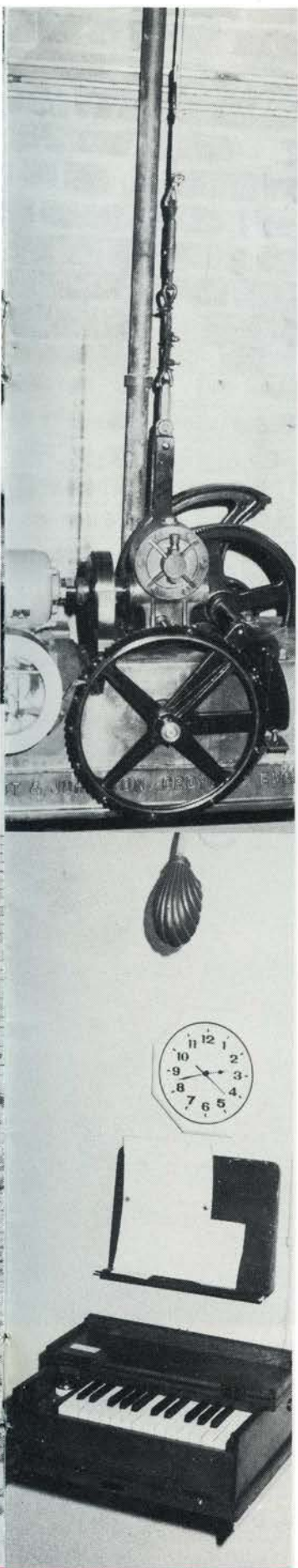
The design for the Campanile was approved on 10 March 1922, and the contract for building the structure was subsequently awarded on 18 March 1922 to a local firm of builders, Harris and Harrower Limited, whose tender was £6 150. Work on the Campanile commenced on 27 March 1922 and took approximately eighteen months to complete.

During construction the foundation-stone, laid by Prince Arthur in April 1921, was relocated to its final position on the west wall of the base. The dressed stone used to construct the base was taken from some of the oldest buildings in the city and the arched main doorway was built of stone quarried at Grahamstown. For the rest, the tower is of brick and reinforced concrete. Special care was taken in carrying out the brickwork; each brick was subjected to a severe test before being used. The structure, both base and belfry, is of local brick faced with smooth, red Grahamstown bricks. The roof tiles were obtained from Grahamstown.

Architecturally, the composition of the Campanile is well-proportioned, lofty and slender, being almost classic in its simplicity. The structure is reminiscent of the famous St Mark's Campanile in Venice, which is 320 feet high. The Campanile in Port Elizabeth is 170 feet high from natural ground level to the tip of the pyramid roof. The area of the structure at the base is 23 feet square, its foundation resting upon sea-worn rock. The windows at various floor levels are fitted with decorative precast concrete grilles and the belfry, with its composite columns and tiled roof, is logically designed and thoroughly pleasing to the observer. There are eight floors within the tower and to reach the observation floor, which is approximately 136 feet above the floor level of the reception area, the visitor has to climb 204



Clockwise: Some of the bell mechanism; electrically operated door located in a room on the first floor above the main entrance. Photos: Teunis



Bells in the belfry; the strike operated keyboard which is on the first floor; a view of the bell mechanism by Guyon Smith Bodill.

steps. The frieze of the reception area is artistically inscribed with brief details of the events connected with the erection of the Campanile.

The Campanile is certainly a unique monument to the British Settlers. At the dedication ceremony on 6 November 1923 the architect, McWilliams, stated that he "endeavoured to embody in the design the simplicity, restraint and dignity which are symbolic of the character of those men and women whose landing at Algoa Bay it commemorated". H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught and Princess Arthur returned to Port Elizabeth on that day to open the tower officially.

The tower had been erected at a final cost of £5 940, but there was as yet no clock and no bells for the proposed carillon, and efforts were set afoot to raise funds for that purpose. Eventually, a clock specially manufactured by Joyce of Whitechurch, England, was installed by a local firm of clock and watchmakers, J Joseph and Sons, and was set going at 12 noon on 28 April 1925.

This clock, which strikes the Westminster chimes, has four large dials and the movement is driven by means of a pendulum and drive-weight which is wound every Friday. The strike mechanism, manufactured by that fine old English firm of clockmakers and bell-founders, Gillett and Johnston Limited of Croydon, Surrey, was installed during 1936 when the bells were hung.

Up to 1925, the tower had been under the control of the Midlands Branch of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, but in 1926 it was handed over into the custody of the Port Elizabeth Municipality to be maintained and preserved for future generations.

The campaign to raise separate funds for the bells continued however, and it was with considerable excitement that the *Port Elizabeth Advertiser* of July 1936 carried a long-awaited announcement concerning the bells. During the intervening years only £850 had been available for the purpose of installing bells. This was the year, however, when all the British Empire was celebrating the Silver Jubilee of King George V and the installation of the desired carillon seemed a fitting expression of gratitude for the sovereign's memorable reign. The citizens of Port Elizabeth rallied to the occasion with the same persevering spirit exhibited by the early Settlers they were honouring.

The steady growth of funds and generous contribution from the City Council, ultimately enabled the municipality

to obtain the bells from Gillett and Johnston Limited. These bells, with a gross weight of over 16 tons, comprise one of the largest carillons in the Republic of South Africa and the firm felt justified in stating that they had exceeded all previous standards and that, they asserted, "... it is the finest carillon of bells ever turned out before for sweetness of tone and volume. There is not another in the world like it in that respect".

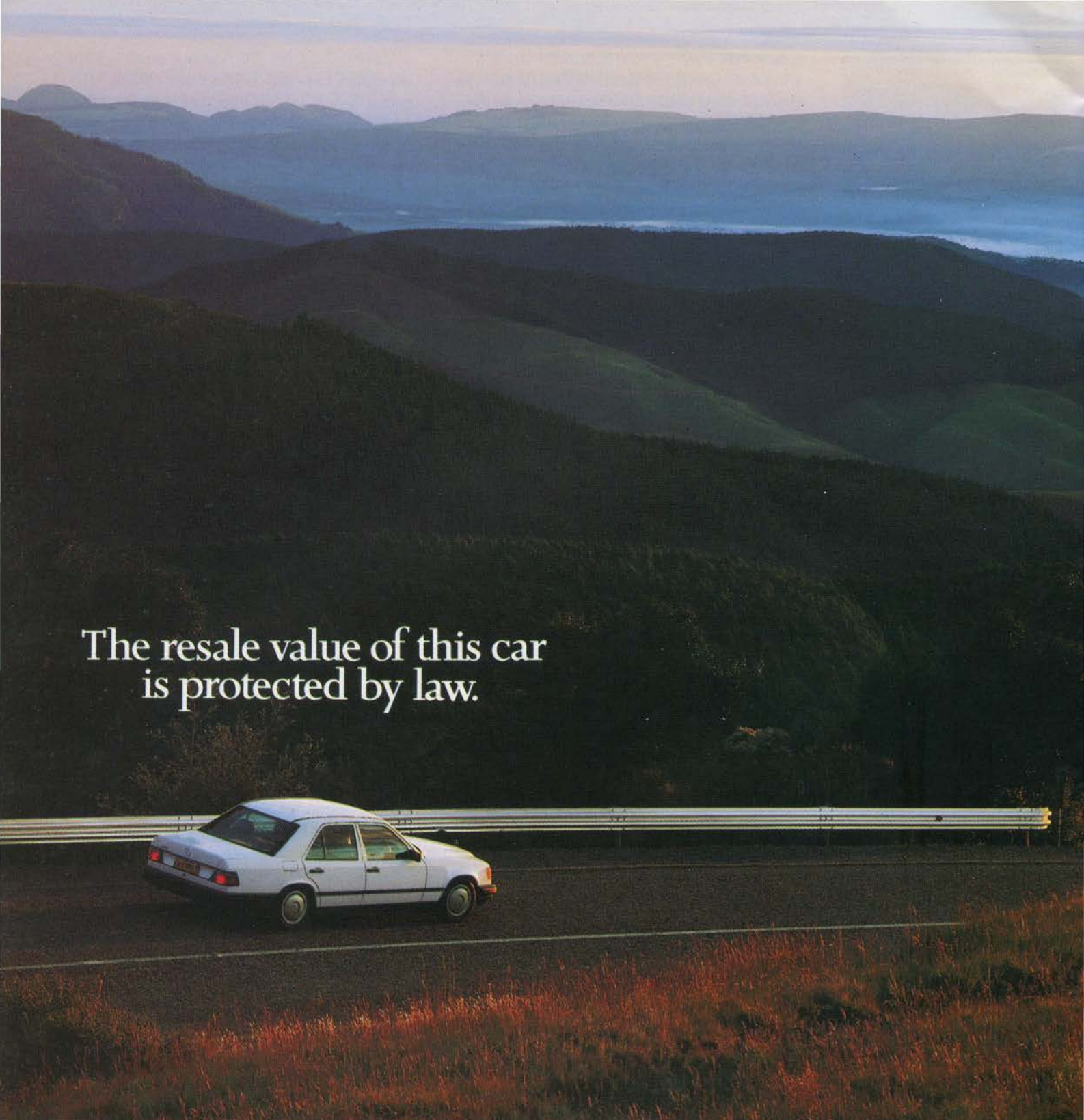
The largest bell in the carillon is approximately 6 feet in diameter and weighs between three and four tons.

The bells were hoisted into position in the belfry during July 1936 and the first recital on the carillon was given on 9 September by Lionel Field, Mus Bac, ARCM. All but six of the bells were contributed by descendants of 1820 Settlers as a tribute to their forebears, or by others who wished to honour their memory.

The following is a list of bells with their embossed inscriptions:

- 1 In memory of IRISH SETTLERS in 1820 and after.
Presented by Bishop Macsherry
- 2 In loving memory of PHYLLIS CRAIG-BAIN who was called to God on 24 August 1935, aged 21 year.
Presented by Mr & Mrs S Craig-Bain
- 3 Gratitude for the 25 years Glorious Reign of KING GEORGE V. From the members of the Royal Society of St George, Women's Branch, Port Elizabeth.
Presented by the Royal Society of St George (Women's Branch)
- 4 To the Memory of CHRISTOPHER ADCOC and his wife ELIZABETH SARAH who voyaged to Port Elizabeth in 1820 on board the SS *Ocean* with the British Settlers.
Presented by the Adcock Family
- 5 JOHN JAMES HAYWARD (28 January 1859). In Liefdevolle Erkentlikheid geskenk deur sy kinders, George, Philip, John, Willie, Jacoba, Anna en Piet.
Presented by the Hayward Family
- 6 In Memory of ROBERT NEWCOMBE. 1782-1862. 1820 Settlers - Parkin Party.
Presented by the Newcombe Family
- 7 To the Memory of the SCOTSMEN who have lived and laboured in this City since 1820. Port Elizabeth Scottish

Continued on p 41



The resale value of this car
is protected by law.

The law in question is as old as time, although as applied to Mercedes-Benz cars it came into force about a century ago.

It is the law of supply and demand.

Perennially, more people want to buy Mercedes-Benz cars than there are Mercedes-Benz cars available. (This despite an average 5% increase annually in worldwide production over the past 10 years.)

The inevitable corollary is that Mercedes-Benz resale

values remain at a high level.

Neither recession nor depression nor other adversities have more than a momentary impact on this state of affairs.

Even during the oil crisis of 1974, TIME magazine reported that, internationally, the only car manufacturer in full production was Mercedes-Benz.

That, of course, is merely a historical footnote. Of more consequence is the current situation. Today as ever, a Mercedes-Benz holds its value

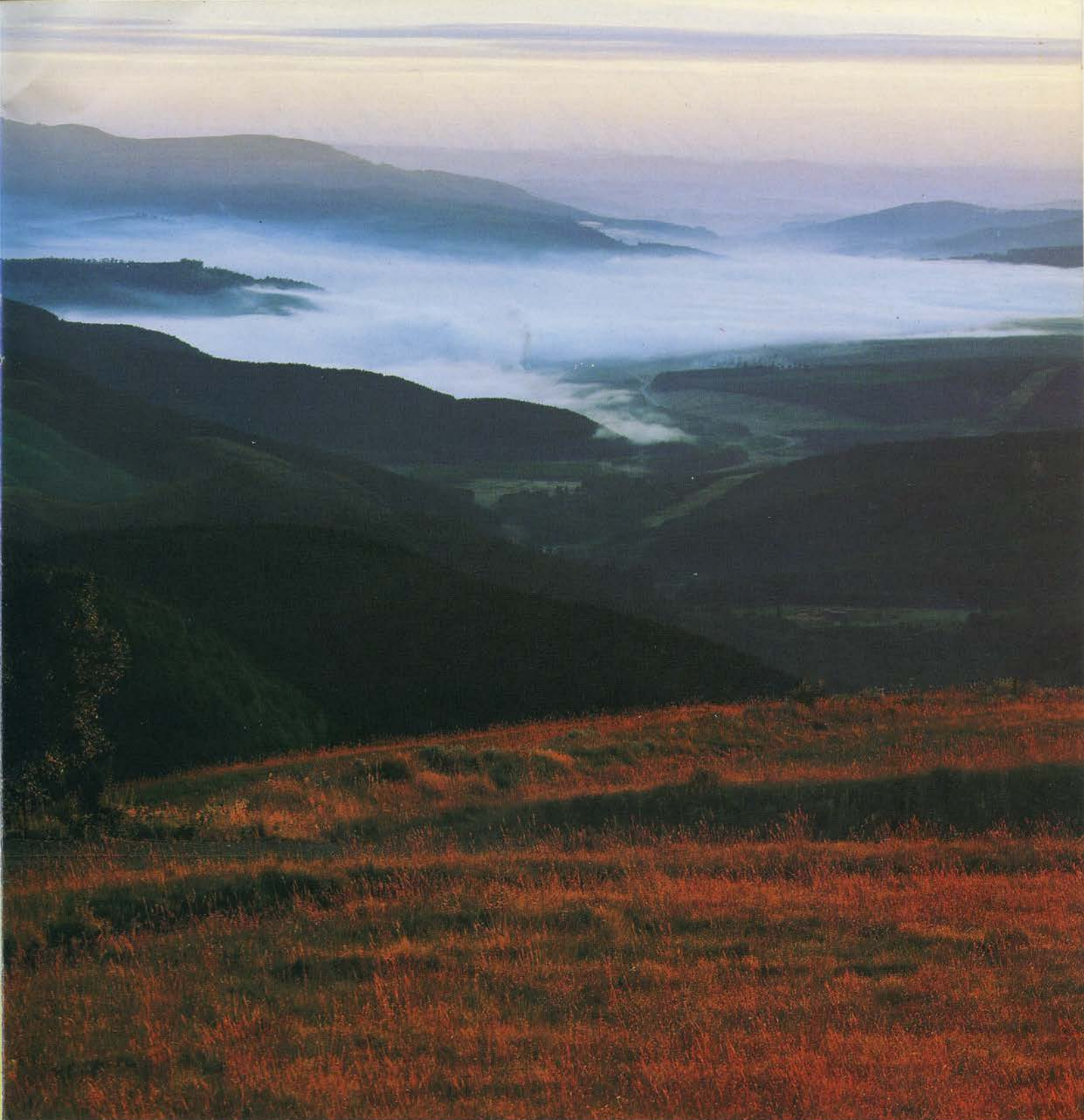
remarkably well.

In one evening newspaper's classifieds* we find Mercedes-Benz models of all shapes and sizes proving the point.

Here is a 1976 Mercedes-Benz 450 SEL being offered at R42 000.

Here is a 280 SE, bought in 1984 for about R43 000, priced at R57 500.

Coming up to date we find a 1986 'new shape' Mercedes-Benz 200 asking an amount that is 130% of its original price.



It is worth noting that if this classified column were to be checked a week later, most of these cars would no longer be appearing. They would have been sold. And probably at the asking price.

The fundamental reason for this uncanny ability to retain value lies in the way the cars are built.

A noted motor journalist once ventured the opinion that if the world's ten best cars were selected on the basis of

engineering integrity, then all ten would be Mercedes-Benz cars.

Since Mercedes-Benz have never once detoured from the straight and narrow road of engineering integrity, the observation is perhaps just as valid today.

A Mercedes-Benz is an honest car. It is technologically advanced, well constructed, and as safe as a car can be.

Such qualities make it a pleasure to own, to travel in

and, ultimately, to sell.

Nor does the pleasure end there.

Interestingly, some 90% of Mercedes-Benz owners who sell their cars reinvest their money in another Mercedes-Benz.

**The Star, April 11, 1988.*



Mercedes-Benz.
Engineered like no other
car in the world.

Laaste herehuis in Westdene

Anton Roodt

se aristokratiese families hierdie woonhuis bewoon. Die gesin het uit Percy en Ella en hul vier kinders Bram, Piet, Ada en Gustav bestaan. Die huis, tuin en die latere tennisbaan wat op die aangrensende erf (190) opgerig is, het 'n wellewende fokuspunt van hierdie omgewing geword.

Volgens dr Gustav Fischer was die huis onteenseglik die mees indrukwekkende woonhuis in die hele omgewing. Veral die tuin was 'n lushof en hy onthou die kreuende pergola met sy trosse blouereën wat 'n swaar, soet geur in die Bloemfonteinse somernagte laat draal het, Narcissus in sementfondue wat op die rand van die refleksiepoel van die woonhuis na die skarrelende goudvisse gestaar het, die waternimf in die nis teen die noordetuinmuur, alles omgewe van witstinkhoutbome, rose en kleurvolle blomplante.

Percy Fischer het hom in 'n era van groot politieke onrus en verdeeldheid agter Hertzog geskaar, wat sedert die oorlog groot aanhang geniet het. Toe 'n huldigingsplegtigheid vir Hertzog in 1911 in Ramblers gehou is, het agthonderd gaste die geleentheid bygewoon. Onder dié wat op die verhoog plaasgeneem het, was President en mevrou Steyn, die Ramsbottoms, die Percy Fischers, mev. Brickwell, Levi-seur en ook Gordon Fraser.

Die woonhuis wat die welgestelde winkelier J R Adendorff in 1905 vir homself op erf 189, President Reitzlaan-wes, opgerig het, is nou reeds vir meer as tagtig jaar 'n integrale deel van Westdene.

Adendorff het die argitek H G E de la Cornillière aangestel om die woonhuis te ontwerp. De la Cornillière, 'n adellike Fransman wat voor die Anglo-Boereoorlog by die Vrystaatse DOW werksaam was, het later 'n bekende in argitekkringe in die Vrystaat geword. De la Cornillière het ook die bekende Colonial Mutual-gebou (Waldorfgebou) op die hoek van President Brand- en Maitlandstraat ontwerp. De la Cornillière was die eerste president van die OVS-Instituut vir Argitekthe toe hulle hul eerste vergadering op 20 Junie 1928 gehou het.

Die jonggetroude Fischer-egpaar, Percy en Ella (née Fichardt) het dikwels laatmiddagwandelings vanaf hul woning in Kellnerstraat 38, onderneem. Percy Fischer het sy jong bruid, waar hulle van die helling van Seinheuwel af oor die Western Extension (soos Westdene toe bekendgestaan het) afgekyk het, belowe dat hulle eendag in President Reitzlaan 72, die huis van Adendorff, sou woon. Dit was in die jaar 1907.

In 1910 is die Fischers se wens bewaarheid. Die eiendom is op Ella Cecil Fischer se naam oorgeplaas. Tussen 1910 en 1946 het een van Bloemfontein

“By ‘Harmonie’ our
souls are swayed;
By ‘Harmonie’ the
world was made”
(with apologies to
George Granville)

Percy Fischer het waarskynlik een van die donkerste tydperke van sy lewe in 1915 ervaar toe hy openlik sy simpatie met die Rebelle betoon het. Nadat hy van die Rebelle in die hof verdedig het, het hy sy praktyk verloor en hy is selfs uit die Bloemfonteinklub geskors. Die Percy Fischers het tydelik verhuis na Bergendal, 'n gedeelte van sy vader, Abraham Fischer, se plaas Hillandale. Ella Fischer het blomme op die mark verkoop om die gesin se pot aan die kook te hou. Die huis in Pres Reitzlaan is aan 'n ene mnr Otto verhuur.

In 1924 het Percy "King's Council" geword en in 1929 regter in die Oranje-Vrystaatse afdeling van die Hooggeregshof. In 1939 het hy regter-president geword, 'n posisie wat hy tot in 1948 sou beklee.

Die vader van die huis, Percy Ulrich Fischer, was die tweede oudste seun van Abraham Fischer, gewese eerste minister van die Oranje-Vrystaat en lid van die eerste Unie-kabinet, en sy vrou, Ada Robertson. Nadat hy sy skoolopleiding aan Grey-kollege voltooi het, het hy 'n BA-graad aan die South African College behaal. Hy verwerf sy graad in regte by Cambridge en is in 1900 tot die Middle Temple toegelaat.

In 1904 het Percy Fischer as regsgeleerde begin praktiseer en het reeds vroeg in sy loop-



Die groot noordelike erker.

baan sterk standpunte ingeneem oor dit waaraan hy geglo het.

Percy Fischer is in 1907 in 'n breedvoerig-gepubliseerde dubbelseremonie met Ella Fichardt in die eg verbind. Saam met hulle het Everard Fichard met Hanna Steyn, dogter van Pres MT Steyn getrou. Die troue is later beskryf as die deftigste wat Bloemfontein ooit geken het. Ella Fichardt was geklee in wit "chiffon de soie" oor wit satyn, omboor met "de Paris"-kant met 'n syborduur, 'n diamant-en-robyn-halssnoer, en 'n diamantster in haar hare. Die subtiele elegansie van haar gewaad en toebehore is later

weerspieël in haar woonhuis waar die interieur in delikate pastelsakerings ingeklee is.

Percy Fischer het gedien in die komitees van verskeie skole, die Raad van die latere UOVS, die rade van die plaaslike hospitaal en van die openbare biblioteek. Hy was 'n groot sportliefhebber en het selfs as president van die Vrystaatse Rugbybond gedien.

Ella Fischer is egter die figuur met die mees fassinerende fasette. Die woonhuis in Pres Reitzlaan, asook die aangrensende erf wat in 1923 aangekoop is, was in haar naam. Haar huis, Harmonie – die bronsplaat met dié naam, is nog in 'n kleinsun, Peter, se besit – was haar trots. Sy en Percy was baie lief vir tuinmaak en sy het die woonhuis ingerig met 'n onprentseuse elegansie wat 'n welkome afwisseling was in 'n era van oordadige grille en tierlantyntjies.

Ella het, soos Percy, haar beginsels daadwerklik uitgeleef. Saam met mev Steyn, die Presidentsvrou, het sy in 1928 die Unievlag voor die Hooggeregshof gehys, simbolies op dié plek waar haar skoonvader se woonhuis, Fern Lodge, gestaan het. Ella het as deel van die Vlagkomitee veral vir die oranje-wit-en-blou vlag gestry.

Met die Ossewafees van 1938 het Ella by 'n kranslegging-seremonie vyfduisend mense toegesprek. 'n Kopie van die

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CREATING WEALTH IS PROBABLY
ONE OF THE MOST
RESPONSIBLE THINGS YOU CAN DO.

Because it creates jobs. It makes development possible. It provides housing.

It raises everyone's standard of living.

And it is the single most important thing you can do to ensure the future of our country and its people.

That's why we at the United are totally committed to free enterprise.

To helping large companies and private individuals accumulate wealth through group housing schemes, and innovative savings and investment programmes.

If you'd like to play a part in all this, talk to us.

United

Vervolg vanaf p 31

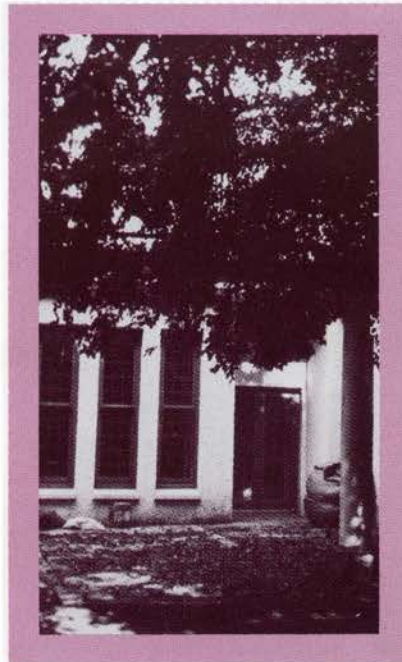
toespraak, op 'n "His Master's Voice"-opname, is in besit van 'n kleinseun, Peter Fischer. Ella was ook 'n ywerige skryfster en 'n gediggie *Die loutering van Petrus* het uit haar pen verskyn.

Ella het die aanvaarde Viktoriaanse norme van die woonhuis as middelpunt van die gesin, tot sy mees idealistiese vorm uitgebou. 'n Kombuis en 'n sonnige sitkamer (die huis is besonder ongunstig georiënteer) is aangebou. Dr Gustav Fischer onthou die menigte onthale en tennispartytjies wat hulle as studente daar geniet het.

Die familie is sonderling, aristokraties en met 'n eie wil. Percy se seuns het onderskeidelik 'n advokaat, 'n argitek en 'n dokter geword.

Die oorspronklike Adendorffhuis was 'n gewone vierslaapkamerhuis met 'n sitkamer, eetkamer, badkamer en piepklein kombuis. Die Fischers het egter die woonhuis laat groei tot die herehuis wat dit vandag is.

Die Fischers het die woonhuis anders as die Adendorffs aangewend. Die "drawing room" is as gastekamer gebruik, en die noordwestelike slaapkamer is as "nursery" ingerig. Die voormalige kombuis is as bykomende slaapkamer ingeruim toe die nuwe kombuis, spens en opwaskamer aangebou is. Die Fischers het in 1916 die nuwe kombuis aan-



'n Blik op die interessante vensters.

gebou en die -sitkamer in 1926.

Die portaal het 'n ingeboude jasrak asook 'n 240-jaar oue staanhorlosie vertoon wat tans in die besit is van mnr Beck de Villiers, voormalige eggenote van Ada Fischer.

In die sitkamer wat deur argitek Wallace aangebou is, was die tapyt 'n donker grys-blougroen en 'n meerkleurige muurpapier in 'n eweneens donker grys-blougroen skakering is gebruik. Die muurpapier het 'n growwe tekstuur gehad en het tot teen die prentelys gestrek. Die plafon is 'n gopersde, dekoratiewe metaalplafon.

Die meubels was in bypassende pienk en blou skakerings gestoffeer. Die muurligte was gedrapeerde sysakdoekskerms. Skilderye van natuurtonele in donker houtrame het die blommerangskikkings en beeldhouwerk gekomplementeer. Die groot aantal potte met vars blomme het Ella se liefde vir tuinmaak geklemtoon.

Die eetkamer het 'n groot eetkamertafel gehad wat met bykomende blaaië vergroot kon word om 10 tot 12 persone te laat aansit. Die eetkamer is in skakerings van bruin ingerig. Die muurpapier tot op prentelishoogte was in tinte van bruin en goud. Die muur bokant die prentelys was roomkleurig. Bo-oor die tafel was 'n verstelbare kandelaber wat bekend is as 'n "silk-shade pendant". Die donker metaalring het 'n pienk sy-lampdoekskerm vasgehou wat met gefestoeneerde krale afgewerk is. Die houtvloer is met Turkse tapyte bedek.

Die hoofslaapkamer met sy groot erker wat oor die straat uitkyk, het 'n besondere eienenskap gehad. 'n Bad is onder die plankvloer ingebou. Toegang tot die bad is deur middel van 'n valluik verkry. Die bed was 'n besondere koperkatel met 'n hoë kopstuk met sy-arms waaraan gordyntjies gehang is.

Die mat op die vloer het 'n geblomde motief in grys en pienk gehad.

Percy het sy eie slaapkamer aangrensend aan die hoofslaap-
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kamer gehad. Hierdie slaapkamer en die vierde slaapkamer het op 'n gaas-toegeboude stoep uitgeloop. Die vierde slaapkamer het 'n houtstrookplafon gehad anders as die ander vertrekke wat metaalplafonne het. Die tweede slaapkamer is in die voormalige sitkamer ingeruim en die derde slaapkamer front oos na die nuwe patio.

Die kombuis is deur 'n dubbeldeur met ruitjies afgesluit. Teen die westemuur was 'n groot swartysterstoof met die warmwatersilinder daarbo. 'n Oostelike vertrek het die spens gehuisves en regs was die opwaskamer met sy geëmaljeerde opwasbakke. Die kombuiskaste was donkerbruin gevef.

Die woonhuis, in sy oorspronklike vorm, toon in benadering die kenmerke van 'n tipiese Engelse woonhuis. In die uitvoering vertoon die woonhuis egter elemente en materiaalgebruik wat 'n na-oorlogse, inheemse Vrystaatse argitektuur versinnebeeld.

Die prototipe vir Adendorff se huis kan na die revolusie van die beplanning van die woonhuis in Engeland teruggevoer word. Muthesius wys daarop dat die invloedryke argitek Norman Shaw grootliks verantwoordelik is vir die ontwikkeling van 'n nuwe woonhuisargitektuur, veral met betrekking



**Regter-president
Percy Fischer.**

tot kleiner woonhuise.

Die karaktereenskappe van hierdie woonhuise was lynreg teenoor die algemene neoklassieke stilistiese tendense. Shaw het hom na die tradisionele boumetodes gewend vir inspirasie in die ontwerp van sy woonhuise. Die vernaamste kenmerke van hierdie woonhuise is die gebruik van onversierde baksteenwerk, teëldakke, natuurlike klip, hoë skoorstene en veral die gebruik van vensters as 'n ontwerpelement. Die gure weersomstandighede in Engeland het Shaw die geleentheid gebied om met erkers en

dakvensters te eksperimenteer. Wat die beplanning betref, het Shaw ook 'n spesifieke bydrae gelewer. Die idee van 'n funksionele beplanning (nuut in die negentiende eeu) het 'n vanselfsprekende aanhang by die kleiner woonhuisbewoners geniet, in Engeland en ook in Suid-Afrika.

Die Engelse innovasie van optimum-oriëntasie het nie dieselfde inslag in Suid-Afrika as Shaw se ander beginsels gevind nie. Trouens, Muthesius wys daarop dat die Duitsers skynbaar eweneens die beginsels van oriëntasie ignoreer: "Usually also, we are bound to the belief that the principal rooms must look on to the street, no matter in which direction it lies . . ."

Die Adendorffhuis is 'n sprekende voorbeeld van ongunstige oriëntasie. Die hoofvertrekke, die hoofslaapkamer (suidwes) en die sitkamer (suidoos en verder verdonker met 'n veranda) is na die straat georiënteer. Hierdie gebrek kan waarskynlik eweveel aan die kliënt se vereistes toegeskryf word. In omstandighede waar kommunikasie swak ontwikkel is, is voortdurende kontak met die straat meer noodsaaklik as oriëntasie, 'n konsep wat veral vandag nog in die Swart woongebiede gevind word.

Die simmetrie van die neoklassisme, wat terloops weinig uiting in die Vrystaatse wo-

ningbou gevind het, het in Engeland plek gemaak vir 'n doelbewuste asimmetriese benadering wat natuurlik met die beginsel van funksionele beplanning verband gehou het.

Wat die Adendorffhuis spesiaal maak, is die terloopse kontinentale invloede wat De la Cornillère aan die woonhuis verleen het. Die Art Nouveau, en Mackintosh in Glasgow, se invloed het nooit werklik 'n inslag in Bloemfontein gevind nie.

Die hoofgewel van die Adendorffhuis vertoon, getrou aan die Engelse "half timber"-herlewing, 'n houtmotief teen die gewel. Die houtbeskotwerk vertoon egter 'n tipiese Art Nouveau-element met 'n motief van 'n boomstam met takke. 'n Onuitgevoerde dakvenster met Vlaamse sierkulle sou die ingang beklemtoon. Met die verbouing van die woonhuis deur Wallace is die verandastutte en balustrade met 'n muur en voorafgegote ioniese kolomme vervang. Die houtbalustrade stutwerk is in die idioom van die meer eenvoudige dekoratiewe na-oorlogse benadering en staan in kontras met die delikate fynsaagwerk van die laat-negentiende eeu wat aan die veranda gevind word.

Die veranda is 'n inherente deel van die Suid-Afrikaanse argitektuurgeskiedenis en het nie alleen 'n funksionele rol gespeel nie, maar het later 'n noodsaaklike estetiese en status-element geword. Die suidoostelike stoep



Ella Fisher.

by die Adendorffhuis is sonder funksie, maar verleen 'n waardigheid aan die woonhuis en is waarskynlik gesien as die buiteleefgebied waarmee 'n kommunikasiekanaal met die straatgebure bewerkstellig is.

In beginsel hang die Adendorffhuis, soos die ander tydgenootlike woonhuise in die Western Extension, die tradisionele Engelse prototipebeginsels aan. Die plaaslike omstandighede het egter 'n eie karakter aan die woonhuis en omgewing verleen. Schoeman beskryf dit só:

"Dit (die woonhuis) het groter

geword, met 'n staandak van sink, en die uitgebreide gedeeltes aan weerskante is van puntgewels en dikwels ook erkervensters voorsien. Hierdie basiese struktuur – wat so groot en so indrukwekkend kan wees soos opdraggewer en argitek dit wou maak – is dan na gelang van die geld, en die smaak, wat beskikbaar was verder versier met houtwerk aan die veranda en bypassende windvere en spitsversierings aan die gewels."

Die woonhuis verteenwoordig ook alles wat die beter woonhuis kon bied. Die veranda, gepleisterde mure met houtbeskotwerk, 'n menigte van skoorstene, 'n eindelose variasie van venstertipes, die sinkdak en geverfde houtwerk, die hoë plafonne, die aanvanklike ontoereikende kombuisie, die latere ruim kombuisbybouing, die klassieke formele tuin en die seldsaamheid van 'n tennisbaan op die steeds onbeboude aangrensende erf. Die gebruik van hoekklippe en die rustieke "random rubble" dolerietplint verraai die invloed van die Vrystaatse plaaswoning.

In sy aanvanklike vorm het die woonhuis uit vier slaapkamers, 'n badkamer, 'n spens, 'n klein kombuisie, 'n reuse-eetkamer (groter as die sitkamer) en 'n sitkamer met 'n vyfkantige erker bestaan. In 1910 het die Fischers 'n

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kombuis, spens en opwaskamer deur argitek Cyril H Dyer laat aanbou en in 1926 het hulle die huis verder laat vergroot deur die argitek H A C Wallace. Hy het 'n reuse oostelike woonkamer laat aanbou. 'n Groot stoep met 'n pergola is aan die noordekant van die woonkamer in die vooruitsig gestel. 'n Slaapstoep aan die westekant en die gepaardgaande vergroting van die hoofslaapkamer is ook beplan en tot uitvoer gebring.

Die woonhuis was volgens dr Gustav Fischer roomkleurig geverf, met die houtwerk donkerbruin en 'n swart dak. Op foto's vertoon die dak egter ligter.

Die tuin het onteenseglik die huis in 'n spesiale kategorie geplaas. Die tuin direk noord van die woonhuis is aanvanklik, voor die aankoop van die aangrensende erf, as tennisbaan benut. Later is die tuin deur die aspirant-argitek, Piet Fischer, ontwerp. In die voortuin was 'n lang visdam met 'n Narcissus-beeld, manjifieke witstinkhoutbome en groot roosbome. Die agtertuin het uitgeloop op 'n groot grasperk met 'n sentrale nis in die agtermuur met die waternimffontein.

Die aksiale blik op die nis is vasgevang tussen twee blinkblaar-populierbome. Die res van die tuinomgewing is voltooi deur blouereën oor die pergola, 'n wingerd-prieël in die noordwestelike hoek van die tuin, 'n swembad en "flowering peach-



Die Narcissus-beeld in die voortuin.

es", benewens al die ander blomdraende plante en struik.

Met die plasing van die tennisbaan het die woonhuis nou die status van 'n herehuis aangeneem en, gekoppel aan die historiese komponent van Regter-president Percy Fischer en sy familie, is die behoud van hierdie woonhuis van kardinale belang vir Bloemfontein.

Die huidige soneringsbepalings van Westdene trag om die karakterverandering van die voorstad te beheer en te koördineer, maar terwyl dit poog om die residensiële en sakekomponent te balanseer, maak die re-

gulasie nie voorsiening vir individuele gevalle nie.

Harmonie staar gewisse vernietiging in die gesig. Die oprigting van karakterlose meenthuise op die terrein skyn 'n bykans voldonge feit te wees.

Die bewaringsmoontlikhede is meer as gunstig en belangstelling bestaan om die gebou as kantore te benut. Die huidige sonering maak só 'n benutting onmoontlik.

Indien die argitektoniese erfenis van Bloemfontein geskaad word deur die gedwonge verlies van hierdie woonhuis sal dié stad veel armer wees.

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Continued from p 23
shocked when he learnt that they were private property.

The slumber of Lombard's Post, if that is what it was, was rudely disturbed, as was the peace along the entire Fish River frontier by the appalling destruction and losses of farm buildings and animals occasioned by the six months' long Sixth Frontier War of December 1834 to May 1835. In the wake of such destruction Lombard's Post came on the market on 30 July 1835. It was sold to Benjamin Keeton, who took transfer of the property in March 1839. The latter who had come to South Africa as a youngster of nineteen, was a member of Calton's Nottinghamshire party of 1820 Settlers. He did well as a horse trader after, in 1829, he married the widow of William Ford – also a Settler, of the farm Radway Green near Manley Flats. Following the government's much publicised advice to farmers after the War's end to fortify their buildings, but also prompted by his own experience of suffering continuing and frequent stock losses, the new owner decided to erect new buildings on the site some hundred yards above the existing dwellings.

Exactly when these building operations commenced, is not established, although it could have been in 1842. This surmise is based on the evidence of some positive economic (and also cash facilitating) indicators as they affected Keeton in 1842. One was

his purchase in March 1842 of another farm, Doorn Kraal, near Woest Hill pass which he renamed Paarde Kraal. Another was his offer in May 1842 of thirty horses for sale at Lombard's Post. The following year he could afford the generosity of donating a portion of Lombard's Post, measuring 2 morgen 300 square roods for the purpose of erecting a school chapel which was christened Southwell after the town of Southwell in Nottinghamshire in whose minster his father William and two uncles had been choir boys from 1761 to 1766.

When completed, the new farm plus defence complex consisted of four double-storeyed buildings, linked together with high stone walls enclosing a square court-cum-mustering yard, and water supply for the twin purpose of affording shelter in emergencies for both animals and people, and garrisoning. But the new complex was also a magnet for pursuits in times other than emergencies. So it is hardly accidental that it was during this phase of its existence that evidence survives of there being more of a community living at Lombard's Post. This included two young couples. The one, shown to be living at the post in March 1849, was James Whittle, a lime-burner, his wife, Susan, and their newly baptised daughter, Harriet. Of special interest is the application made by Whittle on 18 December 1850 for a licence to run an inn at Lombard's Post (and the suggestion that this could have been the hostelry called Travellers'

Rest which is known to have existed in the area in 1853). The other couple was a stepson of Keeton, George, son of Settler William Ford and his wife.

The new complex as a civilian refuge and the extent to which it could accommodate a garrison was put to the test in the Seventh and Eighth Frontier Wars of 1846 to 1847 and, 1850 to 1853 respectively. During the latter war 25 troopers (and their horses) and 30 Mfengu were stationed inside its protective walls. The correspondence between two sisters, daughters of William and Elizabeth Gray of the neighbouring farm of Walsingham, and a few other scattered pieces of surviving evidence, bear testimony to how well the new establishment served its twin purposes. Amidst much news of farms and equipment being fired on in its vicinity during the troubled period 1846 to 1853, Lombard's Post remained practically untouched, and from its mustering yards issued numerous patrols.

The commencement of the military action in the area during the earlier war coincided with the twenty-sixth anniversary of the arrival of the Settlers on 15 April 1820. The celebrations scheduled for that occasion in Bathurst were cancelled. On 20 April the Xhosa crossed the Fish River in large numbers. Martial law was declared two days later when Xhosa were sighted in the vicinity of Lombard's Post. Many cattle were driven off from the area and pasture and forage were burnt. But even most of this early action of the war affected Lombard's

Post less that it did those on the other side of Southwell, especially Woodlands, which had once been the loan-place of Jacobus Botha (known then as Driefontein) until it was passed into Settler hands in June 1820. By September the war had shifted eastwards into the vicinity of the Fish.

The closest to a direct assault on the Post in either war was the attack on its cattle kraal on 26 March 1851. In the course of this attack a Mfengu was killed, and the owner sent to Edward Dell jnr of Barville park, for reinforcements. They joined up with a party of men from the Southwell camp to search for the missing cattle and their captors. Another incident around the same time and probably connected, was the attempted recapture by a younger Whittle of three of his father's horses at Lion Hill on Lombard's Post. He was, however, apprehended by three Xhosa and had to mount one of the horses to escape. Also tense was the period of the Khoi rebellion at Theopolis in 1851. There was a battle on 6 June against the rebel stronghold, a kloof situated on Whittle's lands on Lombard's Post. This was followed the same night by some of the rebels setting fire to every building in Theopolis and so razing the whole place to the ground. The prime importance of Whittle's farm to the rebels is an indication of how closely the crisis touched Lombard's Post. Other than to a laager on Whittle's farm, there is also mention of Benjamin Keeton's eldest son,

Continued on p 38

Continued from p 37
Becker. He died later the same year, being one of a commando who in January 1851 arrested five of the suspected ringleaders of a Khoi conspiracy which had issued threats to kill all Whites, women and children included. In another incident building up to the actual rebellion, it was Dell, once more at Lombard's Post, who when alerted to the presence at Theopolis of three men suspected of the murder of three Khoi, proceeded to arrest them.

After these events it was the farm that came into its own. To symbolise the change, the next Keeton on the farm, J P Keeton, received the Theopolis lands on leasehold on 7 March 1873. The title-deeds did not become his own and, therefore, Theopolis was not formally joined to Lombard's Post until 27 September 1895. An account of the history, commerce, industries and resources of the Cape Colony published sixteen years later describes the farm enterprise as augmented in 1895 as a flourishing concern, whose assets included a very fine orchard of over 10 000 fruit trees (of both the citrus and deciduous variety); arable fields for the planting of fodder oats, mealies and barley; almost 300 ostriches, including 10 breeding pairs; 300 head of cattle (mainly draught animals), and farm horses. The four buildings that survived into the present century comprise the double-storeyed barracks, the largest of the four; the double-storeyed small house, consisting of two rooms upstairs and two

rooms below; the barn, the smallest of the group and best preserved; and finally, the farmhouse, still inhabited by a Keeton, Saunders Keeton, great-grandson of the founder. The latter building is the most changed of all the buildings. In the words of an expert, Dr Dennis Radford, architect for the Simon van der Stel Foundation which in the early 1980s investigated the prospects for restoration: "In its original form [the farmhouse] had a double-storeyed central position, a single room in depth, under a double-pitched, probably slated roof with end chimneys. Two single-storeyed flat-roofed wings formed an H-shape with the centre piece. The left-hand wing is now double-storeyed with the front splayed, while the roof of the centre is raised and the back of the H, filled in with a double-storeyed addition. This all probably dates from c1942. There appear to be no major structural defects but obviously a considerable amount of restoration is necessary ..."

Concern to return the whole complex to its former state dates back to 1949. In 1975 the Cape Town firm of consulting engineers, Liebenberg and Stander, prepared a report on the basic restoration needs of the complex on behalf of the Cape Town architects' firm of Messrs Munnik, Visser, Black and Fish acting apparently on instructions from the National Monuments Council. On 30 May 1980 the complex was declared a national monument. In 1981 the National Monuments Council

agreed to motivate a request to the government "for an *ad hoc* grant of R25 000 per year for three years, commencing with the 1982/83 financial year". Unforeseen delays in implementing that decision caused the initiative for restoration to pass to a local action committee, which was convened by the noted Grahamstown conservationist, Dr Eily Gledhill, Eastern Cape council member of the Simon van der Stel Foundation. The action committee met in Grahamstown on 14 June 1982 under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Kannemeyer. Prodded by this initiative, which included Dr Radford's incisive memorandum which came out very strongly in favour of the initial restoration of the barracks and the double-storeyed house, to be followed subsequently by that of the other buildings, the National Monuments Council assumed full responsibility for the project. It first appointed a Grahamstown consultant architect, Mr John English (March 1983). In February 1984 the Port Elizabeth architects and planners, Stauch Vorster incorporating Vos & Philip, were approached to supervise the restoration. By July 1985 this group was ready with a scheme for the stabilisation of the existing barrack block. This scheme had been prepared in consultation with the Port Elizabeth firm of consulting engineers, B S Bergman and Partners. After tenders were called for, the contract for what was described as the first stage of restoration was

awarded to a Grahamstown building contractor VI Mills.

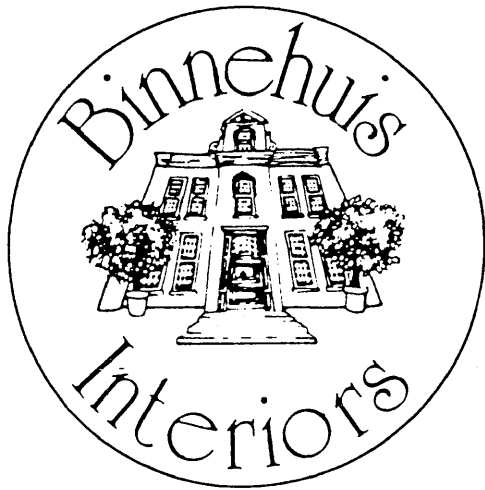
The work was completed by 27 January 1986. Armed with a sum of R99 666 (available by a revised budget for 1986/87), the National Monuments Council asked its architects in May 1986 to call for tenders for stage two of the work, namely the restoration of the barracks. These were called for the following month and the contract was awarded to Mr R McNiel of Sawers Construction, Port Alfred. On 14 July 1987 a roof-wetting party in front of a meticulously restored barracks building was attended by builders, architects, Mr Saunders Keeton, the regional representative and members of the regional committee of the National Monuments Council. Stage three, the restoration of the 'small' house, which was due for completion in 1988, was estimated to cost R60 000.

When ultimately completely restored, the complex will require the highest level of custodianship. What form this guardianship should take, is still to be decided, but whatever the decision, it must ensure the preservation of the atmosphere of farm and refuge.

Or, as Professor Radford summed up its historical significance. "Whilst there are a number of surviving fortified homesteads, none has quite the form and size of Lombard's Post. Also, few have suffered its neglect which paradoxically renders it a very good candidate for restoration".

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tans
die hoofkwartier van

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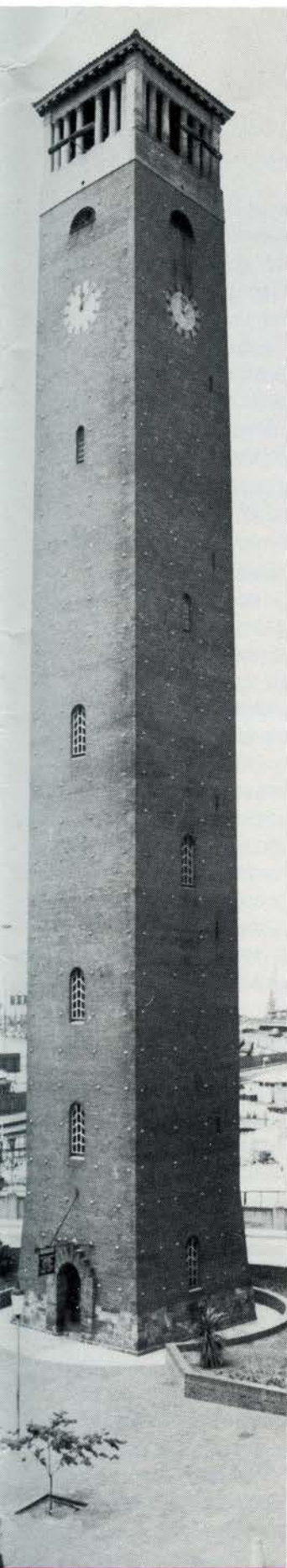
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The Campanile from the Settler's Freeway. Photo: Tennyson Smith Bodill.

Continued from p 27

- Association.
Presented by the Scottish Association
- 8 In Memory of JH HARROWER whose firm built this Campanile. From his widow and son, Cecil.
Presented by Mrs Harrower and Cecil
- 9 To the Memory of Mr SMITH HUDSON who served this City for 15 years as a Municipal Councillor. Donated by his daughter, Mrs JH Harrower.
Presented by Mrs Harrower
- 10 In Loving Memory of LEWIS RICHARDSON, 1873–1934. This bell is given by the Richardson Family.
Presented by the Richardson Family
- 11 In Remembrance of the Merchants of Port Elizabeth. Held in honourable regard over all South Africa.
Presented by D A McLaren
- 12 In Memory of Dr WILLIAM JOHN BURCHELL 1782–1863. Explorer and "Father" of this City.
Presented by Victor T Jones
- 13 "REX" from H H Whitcher.
Presented by H H Whitcher
- 14 To commemorate the landing of our Forebears DAVID and CAREY HOBSON in 1820.
Presented by the Hobson Family
- 15 In loving Memory of C F KAYSER (Member of Parliament)
Presented by "Anonymous"
- 16 JOHN and ISABELLA McWILLIAMS 1831–1913 and 1844–1926
Presented by the McWilliams Family
- 17 Donated by Mr and Mrs JOHN PYOTT and FAMILY of this City. In Grateful Acknowledgement of 54 years' Happiness and Success in South Africa.
Presented by John Pyott and Family
- 18 Presented by the Jewish Citizens of Port Elizabeth as a token of Respect for a Wise and Good King and to Commemorate the Reign of His Late Majesty King George V.
Presented by the Jewish Community
- 19 COLONEL JACOB CUYLER
Presented by the City Council
- 20 FREDERICK KORSTEN
Presented by the City Council
- 21 SIR RUFANE and LADY ELIZABETH DONKIN, who gave her name to this City.
Presented by the women of Port Elizabeth

22 CAPTAIN FRANCIS EVATT
Presented by the Trust Fund

23 FROM THE PEOPLE OF PORT ELIZABETH
Presented by the City Council

Bell Number 3 is surmounted by the ensigns armorial of the St George's Society and bell Number 10 by the ensigns armorial of Sir Lewis Richardson, Baronet. Bell Number 23 is surmounted by the civic arms of the City of Port Elizabeth. Particulars embossed on each of the 23 bells are engraved on a brass plaque affixed to a wall in the reception area of the Campanile.

The carillonneur who presided over the bells for many years was the city's Director of Music, the late Robert Selley, ARCM, RMSM. He gave recitals on special occasions, playing from an electrically operated keyboard located on the first floor. The carillon is normally operated by an intricate but tough mechanism which involves a solid brass cylinder, something like an outside musical box barrel of surprising proportions and studded with metal tabs which come into position as the cylinder rotates, as in a musical box. These cylinders are very difficult and expensive to manufacture, thus the repertoire of tunes is very limited. If required to do so, tune rolls can be used to reset the metal tabs on a special cylinder to produce different tunes.

Although the Campanile is partially overshadowed by the Settler's Freeway, it remains a focal point of the city's built environment. Rarely has a building been as synonymous with a city. The citizens of Port Elizabeth hold the Campanile in affectionate esteem and its preservation, by declaration as a national monument, is highly desirable.

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Africana

van hoë

Gehalte

Butterfield, P H (red), *War and Peace in South Africa 1879–1881. The writings of Philip Anstruther and Edward Essex. Scripta Africana.*

HIERDIE is nog 'n publikasie in die Scripta Africana-reeks oor die Anglo-Boereoorloë waardeur inligting beskikbaar gestel word wat nie andersins so maklik bekombaar sou wees nie. Die betrokke publikasie handel spesifiek oor gebeure in die tydperke 1877–1881 in die Suid-Afrikaanse geskiedenis, 'n periode wat, soos Butterfield tereg noem, beslis verdere ondersoek regverdig. Dit is gebaseer op die briewe van Majoor Philip Anstruther, wat gesneuwel het in die slag by Bronkhorstspuit, en die joernaal van Kaptein Edward Essex.

Anstruther was 'n lid van die 94th Regiment (Connaught Rangers) wat na Natal gekom het as deel van die versterkings wat deur Lord Chelmsford aangevra is ná die Britse nederlaag teen die Zoeloes by Isandhlwana. Die 94th Regiment was die grootste enkele eenheid wat betrokke was by die slag by Ulundi. In sy rapport ná die oorwinning by Ulundi het generaal Newdigate met lof gepraat van Anstruther se optrede as offisier tydens die veldslag. Hierna het die 94th Regiment deelgeneem aan die veldtog teen die Pedi van Sekoekoenie in die noord-oostelike Transvaal. Van daar het die Regiment na Lydenburg gemarsjeer waar dit gestasioneer is as deel van die Britse militêre besettingsmag in die Transvaal. Aan die begin van De-

seMBER 1880 het die 94th Regiment onder aanvoering van Anstruther na Pretoria gemarsjeer om die militêre garnisoen te versterk. Gedurende hierdie aantog is die Regiment op 20 Desember 1880 feitlik uitgewis in 'n hinderlaag deur 'n Boeremag te Bronkhorstspuit.

Dit is onvermydelik dat daar in Anstruther se briewe die meerderheid daarvan aan sy vrou Zaida, maar enkeles ook aan ander familieleden – ook inligting van 'n meer persoonlike aard voorkom. Butterfield is egter heel korrek in sy stelling dat hierdie inligting bydra om fasette van Anstruther se karakter toe te lig en derhalwe het Butterfield dit nie uit die briewe wegge laat nie. Van groter historiese belang is die inligting en kommentaar oor die militêre lewe, opmerkings oor die klimaat, veld en dierelewe, menings oor die plaaslike inwoners en die veldtogte teen Cetshwayo en Sekoekoenie. Ongelukkig verwys Anstruther net vlugtig na die finale slag by Ulundi, alhoewel daar meer detail is oor die veldtog teen Sekoekoenie. Anstruther meld ook die dood van die keiserlike prins, Lodewyk Napoleon. Sy rekonstruksie van die gebeure is verbasend akkuraat. Uit sy briewe blyk ook duidelike begrip vir Luitenant Carey se posisie. Ten spyte van Anstruther se direkte betrokkenheid as regter-advokaat by die krygsverhoor van Carey, verwys hy net terloops daarna in sy briewe.

Dit is veral in die deel oor die garnisoenverpligtinge te Lydenburg dat Anstruther interessante inligting verskaf oor die plaaslike bevolking en hul lewenswyse en die garni-

soenlewe. Anstruther se arrogansie verhoed hom egter om 'n ware begrip te vorm van die Transvaalse burgers se werklike gevoel oor die Britse anneksasie van Transvaal. Sodoende ontstaan daar by Anstruther 'n valse gevoel van vertroue dat die Boere hulle nie tot wapengeweld sou wend nie, wat hom duur te staan kom by Bronkhorstspruit.

Edward Essex het deelgeneem aan die eerste Britse opmars in Zoeloeland in Januarie 1879. Hiertydens het hy die bynaam "Lucky" Essex verwerf aangesien hy een van die ses offisiere was wat die ramp te Isandhlwana oorleef het. Daarna is hy aangestel as adjudant van die Natal Field Force, wat die beleërde Britse garnisoene in Transvaal moes ontset, en in hierdie hoedanigheid het hy die joernaal opgestel. Essex het deelgeneem aan die veldslae te Laingsnek in Ingogo, maar het agtergebly toe Colley Amajubaberg bestyg het. Vanuit Fort Prospect het hy dus nie soseer die veldslag nie, maar wél die terugkeer van die verslane soldate en die ongevalle beskryf. Essex het die joernaal nougeset saamgestel sodat daar nooit weer enige onduidelikheid kan wees oor die sterkte of samestelling van die Britse mag tydens hierdie drie veldslae nie. In sy skrywe kom Essex egter nooit as individu na vore nie. Dit veroorsaak dat sy joernaal nie so treffend as dié van Anstruther is nie, alhoewel dit nie afbreuk doen aan die historiese waarde daarvan nie.

Butterfield slaag goed daarin om met voetnote belangrike inligting te verskaf ter ondersteuning en

verdere toeligting van die teks, wat getuig van deeglike navorsing. Verder verskaf hy 'n nuttige lewenskets van sowel Anstruther as Essex ter inleiding tot elk se skrywe. Butterfield kom ook tot interessante gevolgtrekkings aangaande die gebeure by Bronkhorstspruit en Amajuba en lewer insiggewende kommentaar oor die invloed van die Eerste Anglo-Boereoorlog op houdings en gebeure tydens die Anglo-Boerekonflik twintig jaar later.

Tegnies gesproke is daar enkele probleme met die voetnote. In deel een van Anstruther se briewe ontbreek voetnote 30 en 69 in die teks. In die voetnootverwysingslys vir deel een is die inligting wat verskaf word onder voetnoot 27 glad nie van toepassing nie, terwyl voetnoot 67 heeltemal ontbreek. Verder word die inligting vir voetnote 27, 28, 29, 67 en 68 in werklikheid verskaf onder voetnote 28, 29, 30, 68 en 69. In deel twee van Anstruther se briewe ontbreek voetnoot 20 in die teks, alhoewel dit voorkom in die voetnootverwysingslys. In deel drie van Anstruther se briewe is die chronologiese volgorde van die voetnote in die teks foutief.

Desnieteenstaande lewer hierdie publikasie 'n beslisse bydrae tot die beskikbare bronnemateriaal oor die Eerste Anglo-Boereoorlog. Dit is 'n publikasie van hoë gehalte wat pragtig gebind is in rooi leer en aangesien dit beperk is tot 1 000 kopieë, sal dit ongetwyfeld 'n versamelstuk word. – **MMB Liebenberg, Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing**



Nuwe aanslag met bewaring

HOOFKANTOOR – Met die loodsing van die Plakkaat- en Skyfiewedstryd was dit vir die Stigting Simon van der Stel noodsaaklik dat jongmense bewus gemaak moet word van bewaring, veral van die stiefkind van bewaring – ons argitektoniese erfenis. Moontlik was die begrip “bewaring van geboue” in die verlede op die verkeerde manier aan die jongmens oorgedra. ’n Jong, lewenslustige persoon vereenselwig hom baie moeilik met ’n stywe, lewelose museum.

Derhalwe is besluit om die publiek die geleentheid te bied om ’n uitbeelding te maak van hoe die bewaring van ons ou geboue gesien word. Die werk en doelstellings van die Stigting sou dan ook terselfdertyd uitgebeeld word deur middel van ’n plakkaat of kleurskyfie wat daarna vir reklamedoeleinde gebruik sou word.

Een van die suksesvolste wyses van mediaskakeling is die televisiediens. Die SAUK-TV voorsien in die smaakbehoefte van alle ouderdomsgroepe deur middel van ’n verskeidenheid programme. Die aangewese weg was dus om die organiseerders van TV-programme van die SAUK te oorreed om ’n projek oor bewaring, wat aanvaarbaar is vir die jongmens, in samewerking met die Stigting Simon van der Stel aan te bied. Die keuse het op die program *Grafitti* geval.

Die destydse organiseerder van *Grafitti*, mev. Patience Stevens, was van die begin af baie geïnteres-

seerd in die projek.

Agt programme sou aan die Plakkaat- en Skyfiewedstryd afgestaan word en die kostes vir die vervaardiging van die programme is deur die televisiediens gedra. Bedeliasproduksies is deur *Grafitti* aangestel om die materiaal vir die programme saam te stel. Die Stigting Simon van der Stel, regisseurs van *Grafitti* en mev. Basson het besluit om die reeks te baseer op die bewaring van ou woonhuise in Suid-Afrika. Omdat die reeks gemik was op ’n redelike jong kykgehoor, het die vervaardigingsmaatskappy van die standpunt uitgegaan dat jongmense landwyd geïnteresseer moet word wat wel besig is, of wat reeds hul huise gerestoureer het. Jongmense is dikwels gekant teen enigiets wat oud en museumagtig is, daarom is die reeks met ’n jong en “up tempo”-aanslag aangepak.

Onderwerpe waarop besluit is was:

- Die restourasie van Kaaps-Hollandse huise, Victoriaanse huise, Vrystaat-Republikeinse huise;
- restourasie in Port Elizabeth (Oos-Kaapse omgewing) – die Georgiëse huise van dr. Nick Woolff;
- die restourasie van die 1930-middelklashuise wat in alle stede in die land voorkom.

Om die projek te begin, is ’n inleidingsprogram gemaak oor die Stigting Simon van der Stel, die projekte wat onderneem word en die bewaringsbeginsels wat bepleit word.

Elke program het twee of drie voorbeelde gehad van jongmense wat hul huise gerestoureer het. Elke program is verder afgesluit met ’n restourasiewenk van die Stigting Simon van der Stel. Hierdie wenke was byvoorbeeld hoe om plankvloere te behandel; hoe om vas te stel watter kleure oorspronklik in die huis voorgekom het; die gebruik van muurpapier, en brandskilderwerk op hout. Elke program het ook die kenmerke van ’n spesifieke boustyl uitgewys.

Die programme was só suksesvol dat die SAUK ’n sewende program in die reeks uitgesaai het, wat ’n opsomming was van die ses voorafgaande programme. Lewendige reaksie en navrae het op die programme gevolg.

Mev. Basson het later opgemerk:

“Ek is doodseker dat die restourasiegier wat oral vandag onder jongmense te bespeur is, sy oorsprong het in die reeks wat almal bewus gemaak het dat ou huise meer waarde en atmosfeer het as baie van die nuwe huise en woonstelle wat in hulle plek gebou word.”

Soos met alle projekte het die Plakkaat/Skyfiewedstryd administrasiekostes meegebring. Saambou Nasionale Bouvereniging wat reeds baie jare waardevolle ondersteuning aan die Stigting bied, is genader vir ’n borgskap en het ingestem om nie alleen die administratiewe kostes te dek nie, maar ook om die inskrywingsvorms te laat ontwerp en te druk. Ver-

spreiding van die inskrywingsvorm is deur middel van hul takke landwyd gedoen. Verder het Saambou ook alle vlugkostes van die weners na die prysoorhandigingsfunksie in Pretoria gedra.

Twintig weners is in elke kategorie genomineer. Die eerste vier pryse in albei kategorieë is geborg. Die res van die weners sal een jaar lidmaatskap tot die Stigting ontvang as pryse. Pryse wat gewerf is, was soos volg:

PLAKKAAT-AFDELING

- 1 Luukse, sportiewe Nissan Exa, geskenk deur Nissan SA Bpk;
- 2 Fotografiese toerusting, geskenk deur Fotocats, Pretoria;
- 3 Geskenkbewys, geskenk deur Rautenbachs-uitrusters, Vereniging;
- 4 Geskenkbewys, geskenk deur E Schweickerdts Bpk, Pretoria.

SKYFIE-AFDELING

- 1 PC Turbo-rekenaar/verwerker en drukker, geskenk deur PC Maintenance, Pretoria;
- 2 Antieke meubels, geskenk deur Ougood, Pretoria;
- 3 Geskenkbewys, geskenk deur Woolworths Bpk, Pretoria.

Die borge was deurentyd ondersteunend en entoesiasties oor die hele projek. Onderhandelings tussen die borge en die Stigting was aangenaam en ek het weer eens besef hoeveel begrip en waardering die sakelui het vir bewaring. Die totale finansiële borgskap van die projek was nagenoeg

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Al die wenners

Wenners in die Skyfie-afdeling

- 1 Dr D A Myburgh
- 2 Dr J le Roux
- 3 David Briers
- 4 A Basson
- 5 T Butler
- 6 J McKinnell
- 7 F le Roux
- 8 D Briers
- 9 V Sive
- 10 A J du Toit
- 11 F G Kotze
- 12 B du Toit
- 13 R I Hall
- 14 D A Myburg
- 15 T C Verster
- 16 T Butler
- 17 F le Roux
- 18 F G Kotze
- 19 F le Roux
- 20 A Basson

Wenners in die Plakkaat-afdeling

- 1 Nicola Boxall
- 2 Roy Freyer
- 3 Michael Aylmer
- 4 Marinda Lupo
- 5 Heinrich Muller
- 6 Ronnie Strydom
- 7 J B Tulleken
- 8 S Kors
- 9 M Silbert
- 10 B L Weakley
- 11 C Roux
- 12 D Athienides
- 13 P Waddenberg
- 14 V Zietsman
- 15 A Liebenberg
- 16 A Paggiali
- 17 P D Medco
- 18 R Shaw
- 19 P Swanepoel
- 20 J J Fouche

Toekennings

ALTESAAM vier medaljes word vanjaar deur die Stigting Simon van der Stel toegeken aan persone wat 'n besondere bydrae tot die bewaring van die argitektoniese erfenis gelewer het.

Die medaljes sal in September vanjaar tydens die Algemene Jaarvergadering oorhandig word aan professor F Smuts (postuum), Majoor P Erskine, mnr ATS Bodill en mev S Henderson. Die medalje aan mev Henderson is reeds verlede jaar toegeken, maar sal vanjaar oorhandig word.

Trustfonds begin goed

DIE Nasionale Trustfonds van die Stigting Simon van der Stel het onlangs op 'n hoë noot afgeskop toe 'n motorwedstryd geloods is as deel van 'n landwyefondsinsamelingsveldtog.

Goedkeuring vir die stig van die Trustfonds is tydens die Algemene Jaarvergadering verkry en skenkings tot die fonds is reeds by die vergadering gemaak.

Die motorwedstryd, waarvan die winste na die Trustfonds oorgeplaas sal word, is deur Toyota, Perskor, Total en Woolworths geborg. Toyota het die

motor, 'n Toyota Conquest RS 1600 teen kosprys aan die Stigting verskaf, Perskor het plasings in al hul dagblaaië en tydskrifte geborg en Total het die koeponboekies en uitnodigingskaartjies na die oorhandigingsfunksie geborg. Die kaas- en wyngeselligheid is deur Woolworths geborg.

Plasing van inskrywingsvorme vir die kompetisie is deur Nasionale Pers, *Finansies en Tegniek*, *Die Boer*, *OT Kaner*, *Conserva*, die blad van die Motorindustrie-federasie, asook in

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Kgwadi's onderskei hulself



Mnr en Mev P Kgwadi tydens 'n gradeplegtigheid waar mev Kgwadi die Sekondêre Onderwysdiploma ontvang het. Mnr Kgwadi is vir die afgelope veertien jaar een van die steunpilare van die Hoofkantoor van die Stigting Simon van der Stel. Mnr Kgwadi is op 1 Maart 1989 bevorder tot Junior Klerk weens sy flinke en getroue diens. Die egpaar het drie dogters van onderskeidelik nege, ses en een jaar.

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R45 000.00, dit sluit nie die maak van die opnames van die programme vir die televisie in nie.

Dit was van die uiterste belang dat die hele projek regtens goedgekeur moet word. Die SAUK-TV het die hulp van die hoofregsverteenwoordiger, mnr Leander Gaum, voorgestel. Mnr Gaum het toegesien dat alle regsaspekte nagekom word en dat die Stigting en die SAUK gevrywaar is van moontlike vervolging.

Die projek is op 5 Oktober 1987 geleods en die sluitingsdatum 31 Maart 1988. Die reaksie was goed en wonderlike kunswerke en skyfies is ontvang. 'n Totaal van 157 plakkate en 206 skyfies is ontvang. Deelnemers het ingesluit skoolkinders, studente, die publiek, waaronder ook die professionele kunstenaar, argitekte en fotograawe. Die beoordeling van die inskrywings was 'n baie belangrike taak en kundigheid was noodsaaklik. Die paneel van beoordelaars het ingesluit, argitekte, kunstenaars, reklame-, bemarking- en skakelpersone, onder die leiding van mnr Hannes

Meiring van Pretoria.

Ander lede van die paneel was mev Wilma Jacobz, mnre Norman Bloom, Sarel Liebenberg, Paul Boekkooi en Johan Mare.

Die projek het ten einde geloop met 'n prysoorhandigingsfunksie op 5 Augustus 1988, wat goedgunstiglik geborg is deur Woolworths, Pretoria. Dr W A Cruywagen, Nasionale Voorsitter, het opgetree as gasheer en mnr A R Hough as seremoniemeester. Die TV was weer eens teenwoordig vir die bekendmaking van die weners tydens die program *Graffiti* van 8 Augustus 1988.

Dit lei geen twyfel dat die projek baie geslaag was nie. Die Stigting het deur middel van die kykkassie deurgedring tot die voorkamers van 'n menigte huise waar jonk en oud kon sien wat die bewaring van geboue werklik beteken. Die noodsaaklikheid om die klein skatkis van geboue, wat nog oor is, te bewaar, het ook nou vir die publiek belangrik geword. Baie dankie aan almal wat meegewerk het om van hierdie projek 'n sukses te maak. – *Alfreda Kruger*



Van links mev A Kruger, Direkteur van die Stigting, die pryswenner, mnr N Fourie, dr W A Cruywagen, Nasionale Voorsitter, mev E Girodo, Sekretaresse by Hoofkantoor en mnr A Hough, van die Stigting tydens die oorhandigingsfunksie.

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nuusbriewe van takke van die Stigting gedoen.

Die motorwedstryd het op 30 Maart 1989 gesluit en die trekking is in die teenwoordigheid van die pers, deur dr W A Cruywagen, Nasionale Voorsitter, waargeneem.

Die gelukkige wenner was mnr Neels Fourie van Randfontein. Die motor is

tydens 'n funksie op 26 April 1989 in die Balfourparksentrum, Johannesburg aan mnr Fourie oorhandig. Volgens mnr Fourie is dit sy eerste motor en kan hy sy geluk nog nie glo nie.

Die Stigting wil almal bedank wat gehelp het om van hierdie projek 'n sukses te maak. – *Alfreda Kruger*

Interessante uitstappies vir flinke Suide

KAAPSTADTAK – As die tak met die grootste ledetal reël die Kaapstadse takbestuur maandeliks uitstappies en besoeke aan plase, plekke, huise en geboue van historiese en argitektoniese belang.

Lede is onlangs per veerboot na Robbeneiland en het per bus die eiland besigtig. Ou historiese huise soos Stellenbosch (1780) en Groote Schuur, waarvan Herbert Baker die argitek was, en die pas geopende Natale Labia-museum in Muizenberg is besigtig.

Die algemene jaarvergadering is gehou by Zorgvliet in Oranjezicht,

woonhuis van die skryfster en skilderes Desiree Picton-Seymour.

'n Dagbesoek is gebring aan Wellington se Bovlei-plase en mnr Frans Malan, kurator van die Wellington-museum was die gids. Hy het ons op 'n staptoer deur die historiese kampus van die "Huguenot Seminary and College" geneem en middagete is op Bainskloof geniet. Daar was musiekkonserte in die ou Lutherse Kerk, gevolg deur 'n gesellige ontvangs in die aangrensende Martin Melckhuis. Gwen Fagan het by Boschendal en Salomonsvlei praat-

jies oor die ou Kaapse rose gelewer.

Die geselskap is per bus na Matjiesfontein en Montagu en die ou Kaapse hawegebied is verken onder leiding van Gawie Fagan. In Desember is 'n staptoer na die moskees in die Bo-Kaap onderneem met 'n besoek aan 'n ou Maleier-begraafplaas teen Leeukop. Na afloop hiervan is besoek gebring aan die woning van mnr Achmat Davids, wat as gids opgetree het. Tipiese maleierge-regte wat deur sy vrou gemaak is, is hier geniet. – *H Claassens*

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and spars all rotten, 60 feet long and 15 wide". Eighteen beams were requested "17 feet long from 5 to 7 inches thick" and "120 spars".

"For the prison consisting of three rooms 16 feet long and 15 wide: three door frames, 72 feet plank for the doors, 3 pair of hinges, 17 beams 17 ft long from 3 to 7 inches thick."

Finally "staw for thatching" is budgetted for and Bergh adds "NB the old doors and windows of the dwelling house can be used for the prison".

With perhaps surprising speed Bird replies on 28 April 1814: "In reply to your letter of the 4th instant enclosing an estimate of the expense that will attend the repairs necessary to be done to the buildings at Clanwilliam, I am directed to acquaint you that His Excellency the Governor approves of the expenditure being incurred provided it is defrayed out of District Resources for which purpose His Excellency has no hesitation in authorising the Board of Landdrost and Heemraden to take such steps as may appear most beneficial".

While the exact date of the reparations of the Park Street buildings is uncertain, the correspondence set out above, besides offering a glimpse of the manner in which administration was carried out in the early 19th century, suggests that the Park Street buildings were in existence in 1807 and were already at that time in a poor state of repair. These houses were thus not built in approximately 1820 as has been

suggested, but probably date from the late 18th century.

When the Van Zyl house (known as "Die Erf") was proclaimed a national monument on 10 August 1979, the proclamation merely stated that "this house in the Cape Dutch style housed one of the drostdy officials shortly after the establishment of a sub-drostdy at Clanwilliam in 1808". It was generally assumed and thus pronounced on the plaque attached to the house that it was "built as an official residence during 1810–1820".

Other interesting evidence discovered in the Cape Archives suggested that some of the buildings must have existed at Jan Dissels Valley even before 1776. According to copies of service contracts signed in Cape Town on 5 January 1776 and 20 February 1776 by Coenraad Hendrik Feyt (well known through C Louis Leipoldt's poetry as agriculturist, cattle-dealer and unscrupulous gambler), he first hired "de soldaat Marthinus van Verlaag van Wijk voor 15 Guldens Indische Valuta boven en behalven het onderhoud van spijs, drank en goede huysvesting om hem trouw en naarstig te dienen als schoolmeester". The "huysvesting" was apparently not quite adequate, because in the second contract, barely six weeks later, he hired Magnus Neelse Wittenbergh as "bouwerknecht" (builder).

Olaf Bergh served as deputy landdrost at Clanwilliam until the end of November 1821 and was succeeded by Captain Walter Synnot who had accompanied the group of Irish settlers from Wicklow

in 1820. He held office until 1825. Another Van Ryneveld, Johannes van Ryneveld (also called Jan or John), was appointed deputy landdrost in March 1825 and was to be associated with Clanwilliam up to the time of his death in January 1858. In 1837 Clanwilliam became an independent magistracy and Johannes van Ryneveld was appointed civil commissioner and resident magistrate.

In 1847 the property, comprising the two residences (now No 3 and No 5, Park Street), was ceded to Van Ryneveld by the colonial government. Van Ryneveld died in 1858 and in 1867 PHS van Zyl bought the property from Van Ryneveld's daughters to whom it had been bequeathed. When PHS van Zyl died he left the two houses to his wife who later remarried a widower Von Wielligh (father of G R von Wielligh, an early Afrikaans writer). In 1882, at the age of 6 years, HS van Zyl (son of PHS van Zyl) inherited the property and in 1898 sold a portion of it (now No 3, Park Street) to F J Lubbe. HS van Zyl (who later became a judge president of the Cape Supreme Court) remained the owner of No 5, Park Street until 1938, when it was transferred to his second wife (Dr E M Reitz, daughter of the former Orange Free State president). Upon her death in 1968 the house was left to PHS van Zyl (son of HS van Zyl) and sold in the same year to WPL van Zyl, a grandson of AJ van Zyl who was a half-brother of HS van Zyl.

No 5, Park Street, also known as "Die Erf", has thus been in the

possession of the Van Zyl family since 1867. It is therefore not surprising that it has been referred to as "the Van Zyl House" by some authors.

In 1973 No 5, Park Street was restored. Several flat-roofed additions to the house were removed and in 1979 it was proclaimed a national monument. In view of the present knowledge of the history of the Drostdy and its buildings at Jan Dissels Valley and Clanwilliam, this restoration of "Die Erf" in 1973 could be looked upon as its second restoration.

The buildings at the north end of Park Street, namely "Die Erf"; the next-door house, No 3, Park Street, which was recently rethatched, repaired and repainted; the gaol, also dating from the early 19th century and referred to as The Garrison during the Anglo-Boer War, and the adjacent former Drostdy office, of which only the second one is not a national monument, form a unique complex which reminds one of the nineteenth century origins of Clanwilliam. It also provides a glimpse of what was lost in the fires of 1901 and 1925.

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*Elke Sigaret
'n Meesterstuk*