

Pretoriana



TYDSKRIF VAN DIE GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA
VERSKYN IN APRIL, AUGUSTUS EN DESEMBER

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C. J. BEANES

The Old Pretoria Society records with regret the death of Mr. Charles John Beanes at the age of 95.

Mr. Beanes was a member of the Society from its earliest years and delighted everyone with his vivid articles on the Old Pretoria which he remembered and loved so much right up to the time of his passing.

Many an interesting hour or morning was spent with "Grandpa" talking about the why, where, wherefore and how of his Old Pretoria, or looking through his snapshots of our old dorp which were probably taken with an old "Brownie". There was no sequence or system with his collection, but even when his eyesight failed, a description of the photo in hand brought a quick response to the site, date and history behind it.

On a trip through Pretoria usually on a Sunday when the town is quiet, he would lead you along the pavements pointing out things not noticed by the present generation. Standing on the corner of Church and Prinsloo Streets he would point to Mark's Building (not Gundelfinger Building) and the Indian shops on the south-eastern side of Prinsloo Street and remind us that, at one time when collective shops were erected, it was law that double-walls be built between the shops to roof level as a fire precaution; remember how this type of wall prevented the whole of Mark's Building being destroyed a few years ago.

On another trip around Church Square he took me up to the foundation stone of the Raadsaal laid by President Kruger but, Grandpa Beanes had something else to show. It was a gadget (I do not recall the actual name) set into the wall near the foundation stone on the Paul Kruger Street side by the Trig Survey Department which had something to do with the height from sea-level at this point.

Mr. Beanes came to Pretoria as a young man with the British Military Post Office Corps in March, 1901, and in later years was responsible for certain streets in Sunnyside, Arcadia and Muckelneuk assuming one name instead of in some cases three.



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

Photo: The Pretoria News

His articles on “yesteryear” were always eagerly awaited by the editor of *Pretoriana* and always accepted by the *Pretoria News* and other magazines. Some of his articles in *Pretoriana* were “The Street Names of Pretoria,” “Pretoria Fifty Years Ago,” “The Origin of Street Names,” “Fountain Lodge,” “Winston Churchill,” and “The State Model School,” his last contribution was by way of a tape recording in 1970 which was transcribed and also printed in *Pretoriana*.

Farewell good citizen, Pretoria will remember you.

T. E. ANDREWS.

TWEE STRAATNAME IN QUEENSWOOD-UITBREIDINGS I & 3

By die onderverdeling van erf 1365, Queenswood-uitbreiding no. 1, het die twee nuwe strate wat gebou moes word, die volgende name gekry:

1. Die straat wat oos/wes langs die kant van die helling loop:
Keyserrylaan
2. Die straat wat bogenoemde straat met Edgehillsteeg verbind:
Elnitstraat.

Keyserrylaan heet na mnr. Gideon Andrew Keyser, die dorpseienaar wat die straat op eie koste teen R12 000 laat bou het. Mnr. Keyser wat in 1939 van George, K.P. af na Pretoria gekom het, het uitgebreide sakebelange alhier en is tans woonagtig te Edgehillsteeg 1219, Queenswood — hier het hy ’n paar jaar gelede sy woning laat bou naby ’n moepelboom waaronder daar, volgens ’n skildery wat mnr. Keyser in sy besit het, ’n ou geboutjie gestaan het.

Omtrent die mededeling dat hierdie geboutjie in die jare 1890 deur Eerw. Weavind as ’n kerk vir Bantoes gebruik is, het ek aan mnr. M. T. Kneen van die firma Weavind & Weavind geskryf en van hom op 5 April 1972 die volgende antwoord ontvang:

“I return herewith the photograph of Mr. Weavind’s cottage which you left with me . . . I am afraid that the information which you received is not correct. Mr. Weavind, junior, apparently purchased the cottage after the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg in the 1930’s and there is therefore no history attached to the structure.”

G. J. VAN ECK.

SIX MILE SPRUIT

This watercourse, the boundary between Pretoria and Verwoerdburg, can be likened to Joseph's Biblical coat of many colours, only instead having had many names.

George Stewart, an authority on American place-names, writes in his book *Names On The Land (America)* which will be freely quoted in this article, says, "Men came at last, tribe followed tribe, speaking different languages and thinking different thoughts. According to their ways of speech and thought, they gave names, and in their generations laid their bones by the streams and hills they had named. But when tribes and languages had vanished, some of those old names reshaped, still held in the speech of those that followed. Thus they took as a heritage many names of the past, adding more names, with every generation the heritage richer than before."

One can imagine the Voortrekker wagons rumbling northwards across the Transvaal plains leaving behind feature names that exist even to our present day and, we hope will endure for all time.

By what was this rivulet known to those pioneers, what name did it first go by to the first settlers along its flow?

Research brought to light the following information which when woven into print makes interesting reading.

This stream had the names Erasmus, Rasmus, Hennops, Rhenoster, Sterkspruit, Six Mile Spruit and Kaffirspruit, each probably well known to the generation that called it so, yet to guess which came first or last will be a hard task to establish. But this we do not intend to do. The watercourse for at least 117 years, since the founding of Pretoria, has been known and recognized as *Six Mile Spruit* (in three languages) along its upper reaches from Zwartkop to its fountain head, and Hennops from the kop to its confluence with the Crocodile River above Hartebeespoort Dam.

Gustav Preller, that great historian, in his book "TALANA" records the history of the Erasmus family and says, "As aanvoerder . . . het Daniel Elardus Erasmus met sy reisgenote teen die helfte van 1841 afgesael aan die stroom wat later as Hennopsrivier bekend geword het. . . . Oorsprong van die naam is aan skrywer onbekend. Oorspronklik was dit Erasmus- of Rasmusrivier. Vanaf Mooiplaas tot aan Rietvlei, vanwaar 'n gedeelte van Pretoria se water gehaal word, heet dit Hennopsrivier en van Rietvlei hoër op, Kafferspruit."

KAFFERSPRUIT: Where did Preller find this reference when writing his "TALANA"? It must have been a well-used name for him to quote that. Is this name still used east of Rietvlei?

In 1841 a Government Commission set out from Potchefstroom to determine and beacon farm boundaries in the Pretoria district. The first

person called on was widow Hennop living on Rhenosterpoort Farm, and in their report they stated „de plaats genaamd Hennops Rivier geleegend aan Witwatersberg.”

Who Widow Hennop was, where she came from, what other family she had, whether she died whilst in possession of the farm (if she left) or where she trekked to, is not known, but her name is still honoured.

The Land Commissioners beacons off her portion along the river and earlier maps show it marked as Hennops Rivier Plaas, not just Hennops Rivier. A good interpretation would be Hennops' River Farm, as we would perhaps say Hennops' Town House or Hennops' Country Estate.

The Commissioners being resident in the thinly populated Transvaal Republic would have been aware of others that settled along its banks, especially of the many Erasmus', and would surely have known that the upper part was referred to as Rasmus and/or Erasmus River. Why then would they give the river another name? Obviously at first only the farm was called Hennops River Farm, denoting its position, and later that section of the river, south-west of Pretoria, became known by that name.

Erasmus maintained his name on the waterfrontage along his property east of Swartkop, and then it became Sterkspruit, probably so called because of the quick drainage of the upper regions after rain, as this must have caused great inconvenience whilst it was still only a drift as a photograph in the "PRETORIA NEWS" showed when the river in spate washed away the first bridge before the erection of Wierda's iron bridge which still carries northbound traffic.

STERKSPRUIT was the name used in official documents of the Old Republic. John Bodel, whilst delving into the archive records, came across Volksraad Minute No. UR194 dated 12th January, 1872, saying, „De weg van hier naar Heidelberg . . . de Uity. Raad besluit dat die weg zal gaan van Pretoria de STERKSPRUIT af.”

Mention is also made of the name RHENOSTER River(spruit) which is actually a tributary flowing from the Olifantsfontein side. I remember once seeing an early map showing only the name Rhenoster on a stream as it flows to join a much bigger and longer unnamed watercourse which could only be the SIX MILE SPRUIT.

One can assume that the name SIX MILE SPRUIT has been in existence since Pretoria's founding, as it could not have been six miles from nowhere. It may have been the last "skof" section for wagoners from Potchefstroom, or postal runners/riders or from the early coaching days when the Lydenburg goldfields were discovered — again, who knows?

SIX MILE SPRUIT has dearly earned its honourable place in our history. In "The Transvaal War (1880/81)" by Lady Bellairs (reprint by Struik, 1972) we read: "28/12/1880 . . . had a brisk skirmish near the

SIX MILE SPRUIT, on the Heidelberg Road when about 500 yards from the spruit, the Boers dismounted and fired with effect." On page 120 we read: ". . . the main body crossed the SIX MILE SPRUIT and retreated to the RED HOUSE LAAGER" (Rooihuiskraal) (which in itself is an honoured name. The writer is pleased to note that a proposed township in the Verwoerdburg Municipality is to bear this name). Again, page 187: ". . . the carbineers, under Captain Sanctuary, pushed forward to a hill beyond SIX MILE SPRUIT."

The name came into prominence throughout the siege of Pretoria. An interesting statement of this period is: "Albertus Pretorius' farm, where the SIX MILE SPRUIT runs through the range south of Pretoria, fifteen miles west by south of Pretoria."

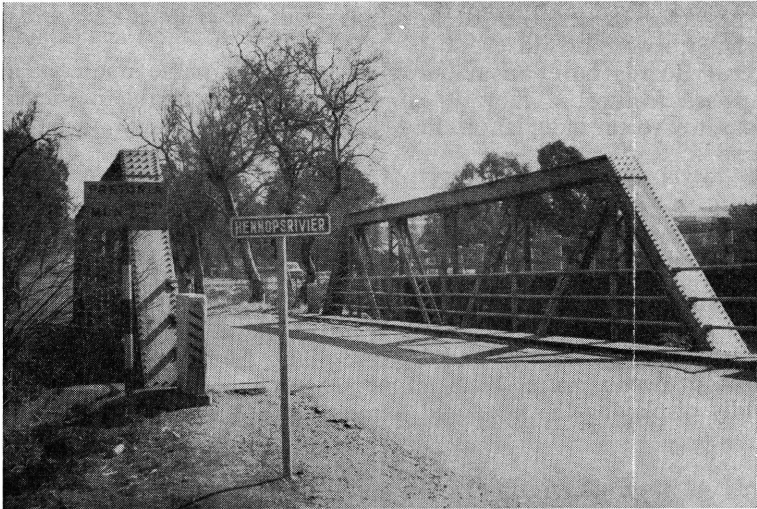
Fifteen miles south of Pretoria means that the farm can be none other than Hennops River Farm. A list of registered farm owners drawn up by the Government in 1902 reveals that Hennopsrivier No. 265 was owned by Wessel van Dyk, Maria Geldenhuis, Gerhardus Oosthuizen and Hercules Albertus Pretorius.

In *The Times History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902* (vol. IV), in which the name SIX MILE SPRUIT is again mentioned, we read (p.p. 156, 157): "Gordon reconnoitered as far as SIX MILE SPRUIT and ascertained that both sides of the spruit, from Zwartkop on the west to Irene station were weakly held by the enemy." "Henry's M.I. riding in advance of the infantry, drove some Boers from the bridge and drift over SIX MILE SPRUIT." On page 158 we read ". . . and their (Boer) envoys were much astonished at having to ride six miles before finding Lord Roberts at SIX MILE SPRUIT."

In Lord Roberts' march to the capital, besides unimportant snipings, the only engagements of the Central Column were at Brandfort, Vet River, Zand River, Germiston and SIX MILE SPRUIT, but in most wars these would hardly have been regarded as more than skirmishes. Some of Ian Hamilton's six encounters at Houtnek, Welkom, Zand River, Lindley, Doornkop and at SIX MILE SPRUIT were more serious affairs.

Further references to this name we find in *De Gedenkboek van den Oorlog in Zuid-Afrika*, page 315: „bij Zesmijspruit, ten zuid van Pretoria . . .”, in *Die Helde Album* page 137: „by Sesmyspruit het genls. De la Rey en H. R. Lemmer taamlik sterk weerstand gebied,” and in *Die Fortifikasie Van Pretoria* by Komdt. Jan Ploeger (1968) page 81: „. . . die hoofmag onder Lord Roberts het oor Leeukop na Sesmyspruit . . .” Is this not sufficient evidence for us to proudly uphold the name? George Stewart says: "Historically, the most interesting feature of our (American) names is that they can so often be definitely linked with actual men and events." How true this statement is of SIX MILE SPRUIT.

He goes on to say, "From the very beginning indeed there had been a



WIERDA BRIDGE

distinction between naming by official act and by folk-process. In general, anything existing by Act of God was named informally. Already fixed, it would eventually attain official status by being mentioned in land-grants, or as the boundary of a colony or country." How aptly this applies to the name SIX MILE SPRUIT.

Maps are a source of valuable information and it is of interest to note how cartographers overcome patent rights by deleting or including other names. The Jeppe map of 1968 has no name for this river. It is also blank on Merensky's map of 1884. Jeppe's map of 1877 shows Hennops only and his map of 1899 reflects both.

In the publication *With the Flag to Pretoria* a military map is reproduced with the name Hennops from Rietvlei to Irene and SIX MILE SPRUIT from west of the drift, and in the text we read: "June 2-4, 1900 . . . next morning he (Gen. Gordon) pushed swiftly forward to SIX MILE SPRUIT also called NYL or Hennops spruit on many English maps." Troye's map of 1892 shows SIX MILE SPRUIT at Irene Estate and from the turn of the century, no map has been produced without the well-known SIX MILE SPRUIT thereon.

"The Land has been named," says Stewart, "and the names are rooted deep and will remain. Let the conquerer come, or let the revolution rage, many of our names have survived both already, and may again.

Though the books should be burned and the people themselves cut off, still from the names, the patent scholar will piece together some record of what we were or did.”

Local Boards have no authority to enforce a name upon an already recognised feature. If they do so, they must expect the outraged local people to voice indignation and use pressure to have their decision reversed.

General Christian de Wet in his “Three Years War” (1902) had this to say: “I reached Zand River, what memories the name of that river brings back to me.” Yes General, what memories we will lose by taking away the name SIX MILE SPRUIT.

We are pleased to record that Verwoerdburg Municipality took down the Hennops River signboards at Wierda Bridge. We wish to appeal to the Pretoria City Council and Verwoerdburg Municipality to join hands in this domestic matter to erect nameboards on our mutual boundary proudly displaying the honoured name of SIX MILE SPRUIT.

T. E. ANDREWS.

UIT „DE VRIJE OPMERKER (1905)

Op 5 April 1905 het by die drukkers Lebbink en Kie., Schubartstraat 88, Pretoria, die eerste uitgawe van die weekblad *De Vrije Opmerker* verskyn. Dit het op Woensdae verskyn en die intekengeld was 5 sjielings per jaar. Die blad het hom toegespits op die bevordering van die Nederlandse belange in Pretoria. Die redakteurs was P. J. Muller, seun van die bekende prof. dr. P. J. Muller, leraar van die Nederduitsch Hervormde Gemeente van Pretoria, en A. L. van Gelder. Laasgenoemde het om egter nog dieselfde jaar uit die redaksie onttrek.

Die inhoud van die blad word hieronder min of meer chronologies opgesom. Dit het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit advertensies en nuusberigte van plaaslike aard, nuusbrokkies van oor Suid-Afrika, wêreldnuus en veral nuus vanuit Nederland. Origens het die verenigingslewe van die toenmalige Nederlandse gemeenskap in Pretoria veral aandag ontvang. Wat politieke nuus betref het die redaksie hom ook hoofsaaklik beperk tot die aangeleenthede waarby die Nederlandse gemeenskap betrokke was. Uit die politieke berigte kan afgelei word dat die redakteur en sy medelandgenote dit moeilik gevind het om, soos hy dit stel, stamverwante te wees van die Afrikaners en in ’n land te woon wat deur Engelse bestuur is. In die toe heersende partypolitieke teenstelling het die koerant

die rigting van genl. Louis Botha en *Het Volk-party* gesteun. In die heersende taalstryd het die blad by Nederlands gehou maar toegegee dat Afrikaans kans op erkenning gehad het; tog is die vrees uitgespreek dat die voorstanders van Afrikaans te veel net gepraat het en te min tot dade oorgegaan het.

Verenigingslewe

Uit die kolomme van *De Vrije Opmerker* blyk dit dat die Nederlandse verenigingslewe, wat voor die oorlog in Pretoria gebloei het, teen 1905 weer vol lewenskrag was. Daar was talle verenigings en beide die redakteur en prof. Muller het dikwels gewaarsku teen die Nederlandse neiging tot individualisme en die neiging om telkens maar weer 'n vereniging te stig, aangesien dit afbreuk gedoen het aan die invloed van verskeie bestaande organisasies. Van die kant van die *Nederlandsche Vereeniging* is ook soms hieroor gekla. In 1905 het hierdie vereniging, wat hoofsaaklik op kulturele terrein beweeg het en die Transvaal Hotel as bymeakaarkomplek gebruik het, planne begin beraam om 'n eie verenigingsgebou te bekom.

Dan was daar die *Hollandsch Mannenkoor*, die *Nederlandsche Voetbal Vereeniging*, die skermvereniging *De Vrije Wapenbroeders*, die rederykersvereniging *Onze Taal* en, as bolwerk op die gebied van onderwys en opvoeding, 'n tweetal skole, t.w. die *Oost-Eind-* en die *West-Eind-skool* wat albei in die teken van die C.N.O. gestaan het.

Uit die eerste jaargang van *De Vrije Opmerker* kry ons die name van die bestuurslede van sommige van hierdie verenigings, almal bekende Nederlandse inwoners van Pretoria in hierdie tyd. As voorsitter en ondervoorsitter van die *Nederlandsche Vereeniging* word aangegee dr. M. S. Lingbeek en dr. H. Reinink onderskeidelik. Die bestuur van *Onze Taal* was soos volg saamgestel: dr. M. S. Lingbeek (voorsitter), P. J. Spruyt (stigter van die Koedoe-apteek, vise-voorsitter), W. J. Geerling (later konsul van die Nederlande, 1e sekretaris), G. M. van Elden (loodgieter, 2e sekretaris), G. A. Stultjes (1e penningmeester), M. P. Barendsen (vroeeër amptenaar van die N.Z.A.S.M., 2e penningmeester). Die kommissie insake opvoerings van hierdie vereniging het bestaan uit P. A. Wolswijk, N. van Malsen en J. Lansdorp, terwyl W. van Oosten as regisseur opgetree het. Dan was daar nog 'n kommissie van kunsliewende lede wat bestaan het uit L. de Waard sr., Anton F. Sievers, en J. H. Stroom.

Die direkteur van die *Hollandsch Mannenkoor* (opgerig 25.4.1895) was J. J. de Visser, die voorsitter H. van Bommel, die penningmeester F. H. Greger, die vise-sekretaris F. C. Kraamwinkel, die vise-penningmeester A. van Schaik en die waarnemende bibliotekaris J. E. A. Planjé. Hierdie geselskap het in die Café Royal geoefen. Die skermvereniging *De Vrije*

Wapenbroeders was in 1905 sonder 'n voorsitter, maar C. L. Wabeke was die vise-voorsitter en W. van Wermeskerken die sekretaris terwyl die ander bestuurslede die volgende was: H. G. Wabeke (2e sekretaris-penningmeester), H. A. de Haas (instrukteur), P. Hoogland (Ie kommissaris), D. R. Schallies 2e kommissaris-vaandelraer). Oefeninge en byeenkomste is in die Oost-Eind-skool, Trevenna, gehou.

Uit die uitgawe van 10.5.1905 verneem die leser van die bestaan van die *Zangvereniging Gemengd Koor Apollo* (opgerig 9.1.1904) wat vir 18.5.1905 'n konsert in die *Empress Theatre* beplan het. Musikus M. de Groot het op 5 Mei na Nederland vertrek. 'n Afrikaanse sangvereniging is deur W. van Oosten in die lewe groep, terwyl daar ook 'n *Dames Gymnastiek en Schermvereniging* opgerig is. Die bestuur daarvan is soos volg saamgestel: mejj. Hardenberg, Van Cittert en Geurtse met P. Hoogland as leier; oefeninge het ook in die Oost-Eind-skool plaasevind. Op 7.6.1905 is die sang- en toneelvereniging *Amicitia* onder leiding van die reeds genoemde Van Oosten gestig. Op 14 Junie word gemeld dat Van Oosten 'n paar voordragaande, met as onderwerp die werke van Justus van Maurik, onder beskerming van konsul Barendrecht in die *Transvaal Hotel* gehou het.

Daar is ook 'n Nederlandse voetbalvereniging in die lewe groep wat in Junie 'n wedstryd teen die *Castle Brewery Club* 7-2 verloor het. Die Nederlandse span het bestaan uit P. Haak, M. Visser, Kuhn, Corver, A. Haak, De Waard, Maas, E. Ribbink, G. Ribbink en Van Genne. By 'n later geleentheid is besluit dat die kleure van die span moet wees: die nasionale kleure van Nederland (rooi, wit en blou) teen 'n wit agtergrond.

Sakelewe

Reeds in die eerste uitgawe van *De Vrije Opmerker* word dit duidelik dat 'n aantal voor-oorlogse Nederlandse sakelui hulle sakeondernemings na die oorlog voortgesit het, terwyl ander wat in die oorlog hulle straatsbetrokkings verloor het, ook hulle geluk in die sakewêreld beproef het. Die voor-oorlogse boekhandel Hóveker en Wormser, met J. A. Wormser as beheerder, het die oorlogsjare oorlewe, terwyl Haak en Seun met 'n fietswinkel in Kerkstraat-Wes begin het. Aan die westekant van Markplein (tans Strijdomplein) was die Hollandsche Apotheek gevestig (Van der Waltstraat 49). In die tweede uitgawe (12.4.1905) kom 'n advertensie van H. de Bruijn, eienaar van die Brabantsch Schoenenmagazijn, Markstraat (tans Paul Krugerstraat) voor. Ander advertensies wat die aandag trek is die volgende: Van der Wal en Reese, bloemiste, Kerkstraat 241; J. Boerstra, bakkerij (opgerig 1892) op die hoek van Schubart- en Schoemanstraat; N. de Wijn, sigarewinkel, hoek van Mark- en Schoemanstraat en die tabaksfabriek van die Moosdijk-broers wat op die tydstip reeds tien jaar bestaan het. Twee losieshuise was K.

Groeneveld se *The Residency*, Markstraat 102, en J. G. Th. ten Oever se *Nieuw Privaat Boarding Huis* (voorheen Martindale Hotel).

In die uitgawe van 7.6.1905 adverteer H. Groeneveld sy geweerwinkel, terwyl H. Heukelman sy dienste as rytuig- en wamaker, tewens rytuig skilder aanbied. Sy saak was naby die Arcadia- (Leeu-) brug, in Kerkstraat-Oos gevestig. Ook word die winkel van A. Savelkoul op die hoek van Mark- en Pretoriusstraat vermeld. Op 14.7.1905 word aangekondig dat 'n nuwe winkel van De Roy en Mollink op die hoek van Pretorius- en Potgieterstraat geopen is. In Celliersstraat was die kantoor van J. de Rapper, 'n huisagent, gevestig. In November het Turkstra 'n bakkerij op die hoek van Bloed- en Markstraat geopen terwyl die Excelsior-bakkerij wat vroeër onder 'n sekere Nijkamp op die bult gevestig was, na Vermeulenstraat 142 verplaas is. In die begin van Desember het Höveker en Wormser hulle boekwinkel op dieselfde plek in Kerkstraat geopen, waar die firma Van Schaik, wat hierdie winkel later oorgeneem het, tans nog gevestig is. Langsaan was die juwelierswinkel van Bernhard en Mayer. Gerrit Bakker, voor die oorlog apteker in diens van die N.Z.A.S.M., het van Pietersburg na die Hoofstad teruggekeer om beheer oor die Hollandsche Apoteek oor te neem wat toe deur die Interoceana Apotheek van Pietersburg aangekoop is. Kapt. P. C. Paff, oud-offisier van die Staatsartillerie, het 'n speelgoedwinkel in Kerkstraat gehad en teen Kersmis die aankoms van 'n besending buitelandse speelgoed aangekondig. P. van den Burg, Troyestraat, het klavier-, orrel- en vioollesse geadvertreer terwyl Louis van Doorn, Maréstraat 79, die aandag op sy beroep as matrasmaker gevestig het.

Nuusbrokkies

In die eerste uitgawe is vermeld dat die stoflike oorskot van genl. P. J. Joubert, in lewe kommandant-generaal Z.A.R., op 27.3.1905 van se tydelike graf na die mausoleum op die plaas Rustfontein, Wakkerstroom, oorgebring is.

In die tweede uitgawe is melding gemaak van die aanstaande vertrek van die musikus M. de Groot (vroeër van die Staatsmodelskool); en die onderwyser K. Bonsma, van die „Oost-Eind”, na Steynsburg (Kaapkolonie) waar hy as skoolhoof benoem is. Op 9.4.1905 het die Ned. Hervormde kerkgebou, Du Toitstraat, vir die eerste maal die pasaangelegde elektrisiteitstelsel beproef.

In die uitgawe van 19.4.1905 is o.m. vermeld dat burgemeester A. Johnstone die hoeksteen van die nuwe stadsaal (Pretoriusstraat) gelê het. Fillis se sirkus sou binne afsienbare tyd die hoofstad besoek en op 1 Mei sou die tentoonstelling van die „Pretoria Art Association” begin. Onder die insenders was die bekende skilder Oerder wat kort vantevore

die opdrag ontvang het om 'n olieverfskildery van die afgetrede burge-meester Bourke te vervaardig.

In *De Vrije Opmerker* van 3.5.1905 is berig dat die voetstuk van die Kruger-standbeeld van Kerkplein na die Princespark verplaas gaan word. Die *West-Eind-skool* het op 2.6.1905 'n gesellige aand beplan en F. W. Beezhold, die vroeëre eienaar van die drukkerij Lebbink en Kie., het op 24.4.1905 met sy gesin na Nederland vertrek. 'n Deel van die inhoud van dieselfde uitgawe is aan die feestelike herdenking van die „*Hollandsch Mannenkoor* gewy. Twee nuwe medaljes is aan die vaandel toegevoeg en twee feesaande is gehou.

in die uitgawe van 24 Mei is die aankoms van die nuwe Hoë Kommissaris berig. 'n Parade sou op Kerkplein gehou word.

In die uitgawe van 31 Mei 1905 is bekendgemaak dat provoos- en meesterseksamens van lede van die skermvereniging *De Vrije Wapenbroeders* op 12.6.1905 afgeneem sou word. Die beoordelaars was die volgende: Dr. Lingbeek (voorsitter), kapt. Th. Kroon (vroeër van die korps Staatsartillerie), C. de Roy, Wennekes, Hendriks, J. de Veer, J. A. Valks, P. Hoogland en H. A. de Haas (instrukteur).

Die bekende Jan F. E. Celliers het, onder die opskrif „Hollanders en Afrikaaners” in die uitgawe van 21.6.1905 die samewerking tussen die twee groepe bepleit in 'n brief wat van Pallens sur Montreux afkomstig was.

In die uitgawe van 14.6.1905 is die huwelik van die later bekende onderwysman M. Vaandrager met mej. A. Turkstra aangekondig.

Op die jaarvergadering van die „Vereniging van Onderwijzers en Onderwijzeressen in Zuid-Afrika,” die voortsetting van die V.V.O.O.Z.A. uit die dae van die Republiek, was ongeveer tagtig persone aanwesig. Voorsitter W. Klooster het, in sy openingsrede, die besoekers oor die C.N.O.-skole ingelig. Onder die opskrif „Het Volkskongres” (5.7.1905) is, na aanleiding van die aanstaande *Het Volk*-kongres, die aansluiting van alle Transvalers deur prof. dr. Muller bepleit. In dieselfde uitgawe is die algemene jaarvergadering van die *Nederlandsch Ziekenfonds*, op 7.7.1905, in die vooruitsig gestel.

In die daaropvolgende uitgawe is planne in verband met 'n reunie, te hou deur oud-leerlinge van die vroeëre *Staatsmeisjesschool*, aangekondig. Belangstellendes is versoek om met mej. D. Bosman, p.a. die Pastorie, Koch-(-Bosman)-straat, in verbinding te tree.

Prof. dr. P. J. Muller het op 14.7.1905 'n lesing oor die werke van Charles Dickens in die „Transvaal Hotel” gehou.