

# PRETORIANA

No 71 APR-DES 1973 NO 71 APR-DEC 1973



**Tydskrif van die  
Genootskap Oud-Pretoria**

**Magazine of the  
Old Pretoria Society**

**25c**

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**INHOUD**

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# PIONEER CORRESPONDENCE TUITION.

By A.S. Malherbe

Tuition by correspondence has come to stay ever since the time that St. Paul wrote his letters of instruction, the Epistles, to the various churches. For the last two thousand years these "correspondence courses" influenced the whole world. Only in 1856, however, was an attempt made at an organised form of the modern system of teaching by way of the written instead of the spoken word. It was the school for teaching foreign languages by correspondence founded by the Frenchman Charles Toussaint and the German Gustave Langenscheidt.

In the United States of America where correspondence schools soon became numerous, the Society to Encourage Studies at Home was formed in 1873 and a correspondence University was started in 1875 to "supplement the work of other educational institutions, by instructing persons, who, from any cause, were unable to attend them".

The doyen of education by correspondence in South Africa was Dr. Paul Zorn, – Hons. B.A. (Cape, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., B.Econ. (S. Africa), D. Phil. (Hamburg), F.I.S.A., F.L.A.C. – who founded the University Correspondence Courses in 1924 in Pretoria.

The first offices of the University Correspondence Courses, (U.C.C.) were in Hoffman Buildings, the site of the recently demolished Plaza Buildings. The staff numbered ten and a hand roneo machine produced the shoulder high stacks of lectures bound with a small handclipping machine.

Dr. Zorn was able to move his Institution into a floor of Trysa Buildings in 1929.

In 1930 Dr. Zorn died. However, his optimism, reassuring confidence and complete conviction of ultimate success lived on.

Mr. J.D. Krige Succeeded as principal. He was introduced to the students in these (written!) words: "Dr. Krige is a South African who completely understands the peculiar conditions and requirements of his country. In the second place, in addition to a distinguished academic career in South Africa he has had an equally distinguished academic career in Europe as Rhodes Scholar at Oxford. In the third place, he has had wide experience of men and affairs as a member of the staff of the League of Nations at Geneva and he has had extensive practical experience of teaching, as a lecturer and examiner at the Witwatersrand University. But above all, he has already demonstrated his fitness for the principalship by effecting extensive improvements both in the

organisation and in the teaching provided by the U.C.C. In particular, the whole of the vast number of lectures issued by the U.C.C. has been completely overhauled and revised and the latest additions to knowledge and the newest methods of presentation have been incorporated. The use of text-books has been cut down to the minimum consistent with sound education”.

When Mr. Krige decided to return to the Bar, his place as principal was taken by Mr. S.J. Hofmeyr, a nephew of “Onze Jan”, in December 1934. His introduction to the student body reads: “Mr. Hofmeyr was born in Cape Town and educated at “Sacs”. He took his degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Law at the Cape Town University, where he was President of the Student’s Representative Council and of the Law Society and Captain of the Football and Water Polo Clubs. On attaining the LL.B. degree he was awarded the Rhodes Oxford Scholarship for the Cape Province and elected to study at University College. Mr. Hofmeyr was President of the Raleigh Club, which is perhaps the leading Empire political club in the great university, and took his Blue for Rugby and Water Polo. He is a Bachelor of Arts of Oxford in the Honours School of Jurisprudence, and may be not unreasonably described as one of the most promising amongst our scholarly younger men. On returning to South Africa, Mr. Hofmeyr joined the staff of *Die BURGER*, and coming to Transvaal threw in his lot with *DIE VADERLAND*, thereby gaining a deal of all round journalistic experience. He was called to the Bar at Pretoria and practised for some while, and was successfully building up a practice when Mr. Pirow, then Minister for Justice, invited him to become his secretary, a post which he accepted and retained until, on the reconstitution of the Cabinet, Mr. Hofmeyr was appointed Professional Assistant to the Government Attorney of Pretoria, which post he has just vacated to undertake the direction and control of the University Correspondence Courses. Mr. Hofmeyr is a traveller, and, during one of the long vacations while he was at Oxford, held an educational appointment in the United States of America, which gave him a valuable insight into the pedagogic methods of that country. He was also a member of the secretariat of the South African delegation to the World’s Economic Conference in London in 1933. You will see, therefore, that we have now at the head of the Institution a Principal who combines the energy of youth with ripe experience, and I feel sure that under his control the Institution will continue to progress as it has done in the past. That Mr. Hofmeyr is bilingual goes, of course, without saying. He is amongst those who have helped to build up the nascent language of Afrikaans”.

The extremely rapid growth of the Institution called for essential and

extensive re-organisation, and the most modern machinery became a must, if the ever-increasing demands from students were to be met efficiently and fully. Additional capital was necessary and in 1936 the U.C.C. was taken over by a private company. At this stage Dr. S.P.E. Boshoff came in as co-principal in control of the academic side while Mr. Hofmeyr was the administrative head. Other directors were Messrs. Roger Dyason, R. V. Cullinan and Miss S. de Wet.

By 1938 it was reported: "Today we have a concern which numbers an administrative staff of fifty six, exclusive of its lecturers, who number one hundred and fourteen. It occupies twenty-four spacious offices in Trysa Buildings. It has three large lecture libraries and a veritable battery of electric roneo machines. Its post is handled by postal stamping machines, under the supervision of the Post Office, and its mails are wheeled off to post in large canvas postal bags. The Institute possesses its own telephone exchange, and Addressographs, adding machines, dictaphones and every imaginable type of up-to-date machinery have been installed to replace the old, hard, hand labour."

In April (4th) 1944 the U.C.C. and Helpmekaar Correspondence College, T.O., Johannesburg, amalgamated, becoming the Trans-african Correspondence Colleges (Pty.) Ltd. The Johannesburg Office conducted the Professional and Technical courses, while the Pretoria Office conducted all Academic and Law courses.

Shortly afterwards (on the 5th of June, 1944) Mr. Hofmeyr died suddenly. In October 1947 when the former U.C.C. shareholders were bought out, it was decided to close the offices in Trysa Buildings. Dr. Boshoff retired and to all intents and purposes the U.C.C. disappeared from the scene after almost a quarter of a century of ever faithful services, under its badge KNOWLEDGE ENLIGHTENETH.

The famous Institution was no longer on the scene, but a body of eminent men and women was left well equipped for responsible and lucrative positions in every walk of life.

It cannot be amiss to mention some of the U.C.C. successes: The successes obtained by the U.C.C. singly are compared with the *combined* successes of all the other South African correspondence institutions – in 1942 the U.C.C. obtained 77% of the total LL.B. successes; 86% of the total B.A. (Soc.Sc.) finals; 88% of the total final B.Com. passes; 100% of the total final B.Econ. (Indust. Adm.) successes; 75% of the total final B.Econ. (Pub.Adm.) successes; more than 50% of the total final B.A. successes; the only M.A. (Hollands); the only double distinction for B.A.; the only distinctions in Public Administration and Economics for B.Econ. In 1941 U.C.C. students obtained 100% of the total passes in M.Ed., M.A. (Hollands), M.A.

(English) and M.Com.; 75% of the total final B.Sc. successes; 60% in B.Com. and more than 50% in B.A.

Individual successes were also impressive:

First External Rhodes Scholar in the World (1936): R. Erasmus.

First Place in the World, Ch.Inst. of Secs. (1940): D.C. Alberts.

First Place in the World, Inst. of Bookkeepers (Eng. 1934): C. Jankelson.

First Place, Chartered Inst. of Secs. Inter. (1940) D.C. Alberts.

First External Higher Bantu Diploma in S.A. (1936): J.E. van Zyl.

First Place, Rhodesian Civil Service Lower Law (1939): M.N.C. St. Quintin.

First Place and Sole First Class in S.A. Law Cert. II (1932): R. Segal.

First Native M.A. in South Africa (1932): D.R.S. Mtimkulu.

First Place and Sole B.Econ in Indus.Ad. (1937): G. de C. Malherbe.

First Place and Sole Distinction in Hollands (B.A. 1937): B.J. Jordaan.

First Place and Sole Distinction in Geography (B.A. 1937): M.H. Tatham.

First Place in South Africa Chart. Inst. of Secs. awarded Institute's Overseas Prize: M.G. Bane (1936).

Only External M.A. English, 1st. Class (1938): Miss A.A.M. MacDonald.

Only External M.A. Hollands (1938): J.H. Naude.

Only External M.Econ (Econ.) 1st Class (1938): R. Barnett.

Only LL.B. Ext. First Class (1932): C. Classens, J. Young, S. Levin.

Only External M.A. in African Studies (1936): Miss Roberts.

Today it is no longer necessary to list the advantages of tuition by correspondence. However, there are groups of persons who are especially indebted to this mode of instruction – and the U.C.C.

There are, for instance, the physically handicapped. Outstanding examples are the cases of these three blind students: Mr. J.S. Tennant, Mr. P.J.W. Schutte and Mr. (later Dr.) W. Cohen, who nevertheless succeeded in obtaining the B.A. degree in a minimum period of study and without failing in a single subject. "Mr. Tennant now holds a teaching post, while Mr. Schutte (also an organist) has since passed the Final LL.B. examination. He was awarded the Ellams Cup, together with a free U.C.C. Scholarship, for being the most outstanding U.C.C. student for the year. Mr. Cohen, when he passed the Final B.A. examinations, was awarded a U.C.C. gold medal and enrolled for the M.A. course in English, which he completed in June 1943 with distinction". The School for Blind and Deaf, Worcester, initially obtained U.C.C. lectures for transcription into Braille for its pupils. Also, a bedridden girl comes to memory: she obtained the Std. 6, 7 and Junior Certificates in two years.

When the present scheme of rehabilitation of prisoners was still in its infancy – if yet born – many a man on his release left the Central Prison with an educational certificate obtained with the help of U.C.C. lectures. Internees as well as ex-soldiers of World War II availed themselves of these tuitional facilities.

At a time when non-whites had less schooling opportunities, the U.C.C. was at their service and by their hundreds they completed courses, obtaining the coveted certificates. Many a present day teacher trained by correspondence. There is also the outstanding case of Mr. (later Dr.) B.W. Vilakazi, who obtained the B.A. degree with distinction in Zulu and was appointed on the staff of the University of the Witwatersrand, which published his book of Zulu Poetry, *INKONDLO ka-ZULU* – this was 1935!

In the years of the Depression the U.C.C. and its methods were a real god-send for many a boy and girl who found it financially impossible to remain at school, for a man and a woman who had to learn while they earned. Great numbers of these people are today known as men and women who have made themselves and their mark. Beyond our own borders a helping hand was stretched out to students in the two Rhodesias, S.W. Africa, Kenya, Angola, Tanganyika, Nigeria, Mozambique, Madagascar, Europe, Asia and even the United States of America.

A friend in need is a friend indeed – this is just what the University Correspondence Courses, through its integrity, was, bringing the KNOWLEDGE THAT ENLIGHTENETH!

# THE CHURCH SQUARE OF PRETORIA.

By August Karlson,

M. INST. C. E.

Pretoria, 28th March, 1910.

The Town Clerk,  
Pretoria.

Sir,

1. With the permission of the Honorable Minister of Lands, but in my private capacity of Engineer as well as of ratepayer of Pretoria and at the request of a number of technical men and other citizens of this town, I have the honour to submit to His Worship the Mayor and the Members of the Town Council the joined plan for the final arrangement of the Church Square of Pretoria.

2. Not being personally known to a certain number of the Members of the Town Council it may be necessary to point out that I have made in the New and Old World, in most of the greatest cities, situated in tropical, temperated and cold climates, a thorough study of Traffic, Squares, Tramways and Town planning in general from the point of view of Art as well as Engineering and that I am, therefore, entirely competent to make on this subject proposals not as an *amateur* but as a man, who is entirely acquainted with the subject.

I am also glad that my opinion of the necessity of seeing in to the future in Town planning as well as other subjects is supported by His Excellency the Governor Lord Selborne and I believe that the greatest fault of the Municipalities of South Africa has been that they have neglected this most essential rule.

### 3. TOWN COUNCIL'S SCHEME CALLED NO.1.

I have never been in favour of a thoroughfare through the centre of the Square for the following reasons:-

(a). The centre of the Church Square of Pretoria must be reserved for a National Monument, not only of the Transvaal but of the Union of South Africa.

Not being myself born in South Africa or in a British country I think I have the right to say that the citizens of Pretoria *have the duty* to conserve their most conspicuous place for this purpose after that the National Congress has agreed to place the Capital in Pretoria.

(b). In this semi-tropical country a garden on such a place as Church Square is absolutely indispensable to give some freshness to the air and



for this purpose a large Fountain with an abundant or even extravagant water supply is also required.

A place cut up in four small gardens of very irregular shape and of insufficient dimension is entirely inadmissible.

(c) Although it is entirely wrong to compare the Church Square, which is a business Square and a traffic centrum, with either Place de la Concorde or Trafalgar Square, which are nothing of the kind, a thoroughfare in the centre for a tramway takes away entirely too much space of the Square, if, as required, the Street traffic in the same time must be led along the four sides of the rectangle in Streets of a width equal to that of the ordinary Streets of Pretoria.

Street traffic and tramway traffic on the same track in a Square is of course entirely inadmissible. To be able to satisfy, both the tram and the Street traffic it would have been necessary to reduce the four corner gardens to diminutive lense formed pieces without fencing or balustrade. This suggestion would, when carried out, have met unanimous disapproval from Architects, Engineers, as well as from the general public, and I am quite certain that the Town Councillors who are still supporting this scheme would then have seen their very great mistake.

The Town Council's original plan, as it is published, does only consider the tramway traffic and considers evidently any other traffic as not at all existing. It is, therefore, that the public has been misled by a beautiful but entirely erroneous perspective. In my and my friends' opinion the Town Council did therefore right to abandon this unsatisfactory scheme. It is not at all a matter of weakness to abandon a resolution previously taken, when by force of circumstances this resolution is recognised faulty. It is in any case much better to do so openly and to every body's knowledge than simply to alter matters which are found erroneous without any resolution at all.

#### **4. ORIGINAL SCHEME PROPOSED BY MESSRS DE ZWAAN AND ENGELENBURG CALLED NO.2.**

From the experience which I possess and with all due respect to the architectural profession in general, I am strongly of opinion that a large open Square *is the very last place suitable for a Museum of Arts.* Small natural green grass is as beauty far superior to any dusty sculptural man or animal standing isolated in or on a stone heap.

The historical way of placing Statues of remarkable men in the centre of large Squares has been universally abandoned. For such Statues, small gardens, Intersections of diagonal Streets, small Squares in front of public buildings are selected and where such Statues *are* kept in the centre of large Squares, this is simply a matter of sentiment with which

the Art has absolutely nothing whatever to do. It has been thought that the naked pavement, the obelisk and the Statues of Provinces of the Place de la Concorde are making the beauty of this place. This is entirely wrong. One of the Statues, of course of perfect sculpture, represents the provinces lost – by France in 1870 and they are therefore kept sacred.

The beauty of the Square is produced by the two magnificent Fountains, playing with an abundant water supply of 37,000 gallons *each* hour, by the incomparable perspectives East to the Jardin des Tuileries North to Rue Royale and the Madeleine, South to the Seine and the Chambre des Deputes and above all West to the Champs Elysées and the Arc de Triomphe. Such a perspective does not exist anywhere else in the World and never will such a perspective again be produced. If the Place de la Concorde were a garden in continuation of the Champs Elysées without trees, this could only improve the position. The abandon of a garden in a tropical country for the imitation of The Place de la Concorde or of the Trafalgar Square is therefore, in using a mild expression, *not at all justified*.

If we put hundreds of monuments of the finest description on the Church Square we will never make of it even the slightest trace of imitation of The Place de la Concorde because an imitation of this is simply impossible.

Abundance of sculptural works of art, placed in such a conspicuous manner as for example in the Siegesallée of the Thiergarten in Berlin, could only awake the admiration of a German enthusiastic patriot.

The entirely unjustified excavation of the Church Square to a depth of 8 or 9 feet at the upper end is a most objectionable proposal.

I agree entirely with Mr. Loveday that this would be to create artificially a “Stewing pot” in this semi-tropical climate.

It is, in this busy world, entirely impossible to ask the Street traffic to turn around along the four sides of a rectangle, exclusively for the purpose of creating artificially a monument of architecture, which has no other justification and no other purpose than pure Art.

To demand the same sacrifice of a heavy loaded tramcar in the proposed steep gradients is still worse. It is also quite impossible to turn the double storied tramcars in the sharp curves, required just on these highly trafficated points, and the establishment of double crossings at such a crowded place as between Grand Hotel and the Government Building in the relatively steep gradient is an almost mad undertaking.

It is therefore quite natural that this scheme could not after a little technical examination receive the support as it may have deserved from a purely artistical point of view.

### 5. THE COMBINATION SCHEMES CALLED NO.3.

This scheme, which seems to have met the approval of a certain number of the Members of the Town Council, so far that the rails for this scheme have been ordered, consists mainly of altering the plan of Messrs de Zwaan and Engelenburg so that instead of the two sides of the rectangle, the diagonal is followed by the tramway as well as by the Street traffic.

This is in my opinion much worse than the original plan. There will be no place left for a garden. The central monument is entirely cramped in and can only be of small size. There is no place for a central tramway station and the tram line of the Market Street North can not even start from Church Square at all. I am not a partisan of the tramways in the trafficated Streets, but, with the future Suburban lines, which sooner or later have to come, Church Square must most decidedly be the centre from which the different lines may radiate and where changes from one line to another can take place without walking any distance.

It is quite evident that a diagonal disposition of the upper side of the Square, with the two diagonals parting in trumpet, or as a half moon already entirely spoils the Square for any purposes such as reviews, Tattoes or other ceremonies and that the persons, who for this reason supported Messrs De Zwaan and Engelenburg's scheme will be *entirely deceived*. I believe that the majority supported it for just this purpose.

The unacceptable double point and crossing at the Grand Hotel remains as in the original scheme. The Members of the Town Council need only to make an excursion to Johannesburg and there examine for some length of time the double points and crossing at the Carlton Hotel, where however the Street traffic is small and they would soon be convinced that such a disposition is entirely impracticable between the Grand Hotel and the Government Building in Pretoria.

This single double crossing is not even satisfying the present requirements. In the future such double crossings must be established in each of the four Street openings, where the traffic of the whole of Pretoria will concentrate. These bifurcations at the Street openings will have to be abandoned with a complete alteration of Church Square at the rate-payers' expense and the sums involved are by no means small.

I have not mentioned the appearance. This combination scheme is still supposed to be artistical or at least satisfactory from the point of view of artistical exigencies. But these double points and crossings require a number of lumps hanging in the air just as at the Carlton Hotel. It is of no use creating Art on the ground while these most unartistical objects hang 20 or 25 feet above.

## 6. ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A TRAFFIC CENTRUM IN A MODERN TOWN AND ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS OF A TRAMWAY OR URBAN RAILWAY END-STATION.

Having now pointed out the defects of each of the three schemes submitted to the Town Council, which defects make either of these schemes equally inadmissible it is necessary to describe the essential conditions to which a Square and traffic centrum must satisfy.

### (a) **Pedestrian traffic.**

Large refuges must be established where a diagonal or circular thoroughfare meet the side Streets of the buildings. Without these refuges accidents will daily occur. The sidewalks must be exceptionally broad. Steps and steep inclines must on no condition remain in a sidewalk. The pavement must be of an uniform nature and not left to each house owners discretion.

### (b) **Street traffic.**

The Street traffic must turn as a clockwork in one and exclusive direction. Carriages coming in from the adjacent Streets take their place and direction in the file of vehicles and, when the traffic is in any way congested, motorcars may not even try to pass the other carriages. If one carriage would try to pass in the opposite direction the whole traffic is instantly disturbed and grave accidents would follow. Any Member of the Town Council may try to move out from Church or Pretorius Streets on a bicycle during business hours, he will see how difficult this problem already is. When the new Electric tramcars will come rushing around the corner of Grand Hotel it would be combined with risk of death to pass to both sides of the Square in both directions. It is the neglect of this essential rule, which is the principal cause that the authors of each of the three plans proposed has so entirely failed. It is also this rule which makes the thoroughfare through the centre of a traffic square as proposed by some of the Councillors so entirely impossible. In Europe or America circulation squares will have to be opened just for the purpose of diverting the traffic. The uninterrupted perspective of long narrow Streets is not at all attracting and Champs Elysées without the Arc de Triomphe would lose all its charm. I may remind one of these Councillors that of one of those large Streets of which a fine perspective as Avenue could have been made they made a "Racecourse".

If the Square is established as an Oval the turning round the Church Square from Grand Hotel to Tudor buildings would increase the length with only 700 feet, which at 6 miles an hour, represents a loss of time of  
1m. 20s.

He would lose much more time if he tried to go the direct road. The

public gets very easily used to this rule, *but to get the public to understand the advantage it is necessary that this extra distance is not longer than required* and that the diversion is made on a nearly horizontal plane. An Artificial increase of the gradient is therefore inadmissible. If the grade is steep and the rectangle followed the circulation Square is impossible. The circle is therefore the only suitable geometrical figure for this purpose.

(b) **Tramway traffic.**

The tramway or urban street railway traffic must necessarily in the end consider the central square of the town as head of the line. It may not be so now but it will unavoidably be so in the future when suburban lines are joined to the system and the stations of the different lines must be so near one to another that the public can transfer with the least inconvenience. The principal Endstations of the tramlines require necessarily the establishment of a buckle or so called racket. On the underground lines of Paris, London, etc., this racket is even specially made in expensive tunnels. The Wattman remains by this arrangement in his place and the public can leave or enter the car without any of the trouble always caused by the change of place of the Wattman. Time is of course also saved. At all Street tramway Endstations in Europe this rule is now also, where possible, followed.

The great advantage of this racket is that double points and crossings are not at all required and that the simple connection from one track to another can take place on a portion of the Street which is entirely reserved for this tramline. The expense for the additional length of track will be entirely covered by the saving in repairs and saving in indemnities for accidents caused by the double crossings. The additional length in going from Grand Hotel to Tudor Buildings is 600 feet and, at 9 miles an hour, the time lost is

*48 seconds*

The wattman could not change place in that time.

Some persons may fear the continuous noise caused by the trams going in the curves. The curves around the Oval are of 160 and 220 feet radius. In these last curves a railway train could, if absolutely necessary, turn. The ordinary radius of a tramcurve around a Square Street corner is only 80 feet or maximum 100 feet. Therefore even the doublestoried heavy cars, intended to be employed, will be able to proceed at a relatively great speed.

(d) **Pavement.**

With the disposition of the corner refuges and the tramway line passing on a track separated from the Street by other refuges very little camber can be given to the pavement. The pavement must therefore

consist of either asphalt or wood on concrete foundation. The asphalt would in this country be the most suitable.

(e) **Lighting of the Square.**

The lighting of the Square must be not only liberal but extravagant. The tramway trolley wire poles can serve also as light poles. The number of poles can therefore be great without any inconvenience but the massive overhanging trolley net must be avoided.

(f) **Tramway Station**

The Tramway Station must be established outside of the Street Traffic. It must contain comfortable waiting rooms and underground lavatories for ladies and gentlemen. A small Town Office or Information Bureau is also at a central Endstation indispensable.

I am not of opinion that a Continental Cafe or Refreshment room would be suitable in Pretoria.

In this climate with the heavy rains the tramcars ought to be able to pass under a covered shed if such can be established without great inconvenience.

These are now the practical requirements for a modern Square.

(g) The Artistical portion must consist in a well laid out and well maintained garden, with flower-beds of high colour sparingly used. No trees or bush must be planted. The paths must be laid out in mosaic as in the Spanish and Italian countries. The garden may be enclosed with a monumental balustrade. Very seldom there is room for more than one very large monument, which must *first* of all be a fountain with an abundant water supply. Ordinary Statues or other works of Art can be placed in the side gardens if they are of small size but *never in the centre*.

If we now accept these initial rules there is not a great difficulty to lay out a proper Square which will give satisfaction to every inhabitant of this town except to those who dream still of the open Square where they can *once a year* or less witness a review or a tattoo.

## 7 PROPOSED SCHEME NO.4.

The jointed sketch plan gives the general dispositions proposed. It must not be supposed that this plan is forwarded as any new invention. It was made eight years ago and every similar Square in Europe or the United States would be arranged in exactly the same way.

If we take the different requirements in the same order as in the previous section we have:

(a) **Pedestrian traffic.**

Four large triangular refuges of 50 feet by 50 feet are placed outside of the road in each of the four angles of the Square. The sidewalks East

and West are increased to a width of 15 feet, on the North side to 20 feet and on the South side to 30 feet. The curves of the kirkstone at the angles are laid out with a radius of at least 30 feet. This width is at Government buildings 4 feet more than at present. This last broad sidewalk makes an even fall from Pretorius Street to the Northern border of this sidewalk possible and enables us to place the upper side of the Square in the same level as the road at Netherlands Bank or 1,322 meters above sea level.

The sidewalk around the Oval has also a width of 15 feet. Small refuges of a width of 3 feet separate the main roadway from the tramway. Even ladies will therefore easily from the corner refuges pass over to the Oval side without danger and for providing abundant light at these conspicuously dangerous places a monumental candelabrum with four lights is placed on each of these refuges.

**(b) Street traffic.**

The main thoroughfare around the Oval has a width of 54 feet. The roadway of Church Street is at present 58 feet but as formerly explained the traffic on the Square must go in one direction exclusively. As the traffic follows the same direction as the tramway very few carriages will pass the tramway lines at all and the danger of collision is therefore small, although of course strict control is required principally with regard to motor cars.

As the road below the entrance of Market Street South is at the level of 1,322 meters and the entrances of Church Street on both sides is at the level of 1,321 meters, the fall is only 3,40 ft on a length of 340 feet. This is a gradient of 1,100 which in Street traffic is a very mild gradient. On the lower side the roadway ought to be established at the level of 1,320 meters, present level at the National Bank and at Erasmus Buildings, consequently the same fall will be obtained. This necessitates however the raising of the roadway at the Market Street South with nearly 2 feet. The Palace of Justice sidewalk is constructed for this raising of the road but it would still be a little high. The fall towards the Pretoria Club will be a little great but really not difficult for trams or carriages.

The lowering of Market Street from Pretorius Street into an even gradient instead of the present hump renders it necessary to alter the basement of the Government Buildings in a similar way as operated at the Netherlands Bank.

On the Grand Hotel side some difficulty may at present occur but the Grand Hotel will undoubtedly be re-constructed entirely to a large really first class modern Hotel so much required in Pretoria. Therefore no notice need to be taken thereof for the present.

(c) **Tramway traffic.**

The tracks of the circulation circle are so laid out that the lines can branch out in the directions of the four Streets. No double crossings are required. The width reserved for the tramlines is 38 feet which is more than required. This width has been adopted to leave sufficient space between the two opposite poles. There is therefore room for three circulation tracks if in future they would be required. At present one circulation track would be sufficient, except at the Station, to leave place for standing cars. When many suburban lines will be joined to the system *we may see 20 cars on the Square in the same time and this plan is the only scheme by which this could even be realised.*

(d) **Pavement.**

As formerly explained the pavement must be asphalt on concrete foundations.

(c) **Lighting of the Square and trolley wires.**

The trolley wires are suspended on 40 poles, placed around the Oval, 20 on the refuges and 20 on the sidewalk. All will in the same time be lightpoles. The small distance of approximately 65 feet between the poles will therefore not do any real harm as appearance. With this distance the movement of the trolley will, in the 160 feet radius curve, be 2:70 feet, which is quite possible. The trolley wires of the approach curves must of course be suspended on nets but as there are no crossings at these places the so ungracious lumps are almost entirely avoided.

In most towns of importance trolley wires should not be allowed on a central Square and from Vermeulen to Pretorius Street as well as from Kock to St. Andries Street a slot system could perfectly be employed. I should however first try the overhead trolley wires and if they are found really to bad as appearance, simply take them away and use accumulators for the short distance across the Square. There is no doubt that before long new light and efficient accumulators will be commercial.

(f) **Tramway Station.**

On the North East side of the Oval a building would be erected in the same style as the balustrade. It will contain all the required Offices and Waiting Rooms as well as Underground lavatories on the back. The track can here be covered on a length of 65 feet without any inconvenience.

(g) **Oval**

As there is 6,5 feet difference in level from the upper to the lower end of the Oval the upper side of the Oval will be made in a cutting of three feet and the lower side on a bankfilling of a height of also 3 feet. This small height makes the wall around the Oval very little expensive. The



excavation on the upper side will make the central monument appear to its full advantage. The inside dimensions of the Oval is 325 feet by 276 feet. This is not a very large amount but it is sufficient for a garden and for one central monument, which, nothing else can be afforded, must be a fountain of very large size.

To place there a simple statue without fountain would be an *unpardonable error*. The Balustrade would have monumental entrances in the direction of Church Street. In the direction of Market Street the six or seven steps on each side will be sufficient. The fountain will not need to consume 30,000 gallons per hour as those of the Place de la Concorde, but any such ridiculous thing as the present fountain must of course not be attempted. Except for the two vertical jets the water supply does not need to come from the mains of the town water supply. An electrical automatic pump will by the help of underground hydraulical accumulators pump the same water regularly to a sufficient height. Any waste water must by a special canalisation be led to the Zoological Gardens where every drop will be required. A Music stand can discretely be arranged and the sidewalk around the Oval offers a great advantage for a walking concert. Details of Balustrade as well as of the Oval garden are not proposed. The Town Council's own Architect, Mr. V.D. Ben, is on this subject more competent than me and he should during his prochain leave be instructed to collect motives from the Parks of the Hague, Paris, Versailles and Bordeaux, as well as motives of Mosaic for the paths from Florence, Rome, Madrid and Lisbon.

**(h) Central Monument.**

The Central Monument must in my opinion represent as above explained the Union of the four Mother Colonies of South Africa. A high column of 60 to 80 feet, made of polished norite and crowned by an allegorical figure, representing the Peace, would rise from an ensemble of four groups of bronze each representing one of the four Colonies. Fountains of large size are arranged with ability amongst these four groups and two vertical luminous jets are placed, one on each side in the direction of Church Street so that they can well be seen from the higher level. The artists of South Africa would have excellent occasion to show their talents in the design of this monument for which the funds would easily be obtained by shilling subscription in the whole of South Africa.

**8. CONCLUSIONS.**

I do not know how far the Town Council is engaged in the scheme called No. 3. but I do not believe in strictly adhering to any resolution just because this is a resolution. This resolution, taken with the

Chairman's casting vote by two thirds of the Town Councillors present only is not a very unanimous vote. The proposals were made by Architects of which the ability of their profession is fully and emphatically recognised but they can possibly not in Town planning and tramway engineering possess the necessary knowledge, which would have entitled them to engage in this conspicuous way the funds of their fellow ratepayers.

The Town Council has therefore as in the case of first Sewage scheme, now fortunately abandoned, been unvoluntarily misled with the best intentions of course from the promoters side. But I hope by this that I have made it clear even to the Promoters that they are not entirely right and I invite them *to join in this present proposal, which would make of the Church Square of Pretoria the most up to date Square in the World.*

In fact they need to abandon of their ideas very little. Their terrace exists although in a modified form. I have increased the area for artistical purposes very considerably. *I have, to give them satisfaction, so to say combined their proposal of Art with an acceptable technical solution*, so that even a new solemn Town Council's resolution is not required.

I hope that they are not too emphatically partisans of the naked stone and masonry pillars that they will maintain the abandon of the small garden. They would then in this matter not receive the support of the Pretoria public in general.

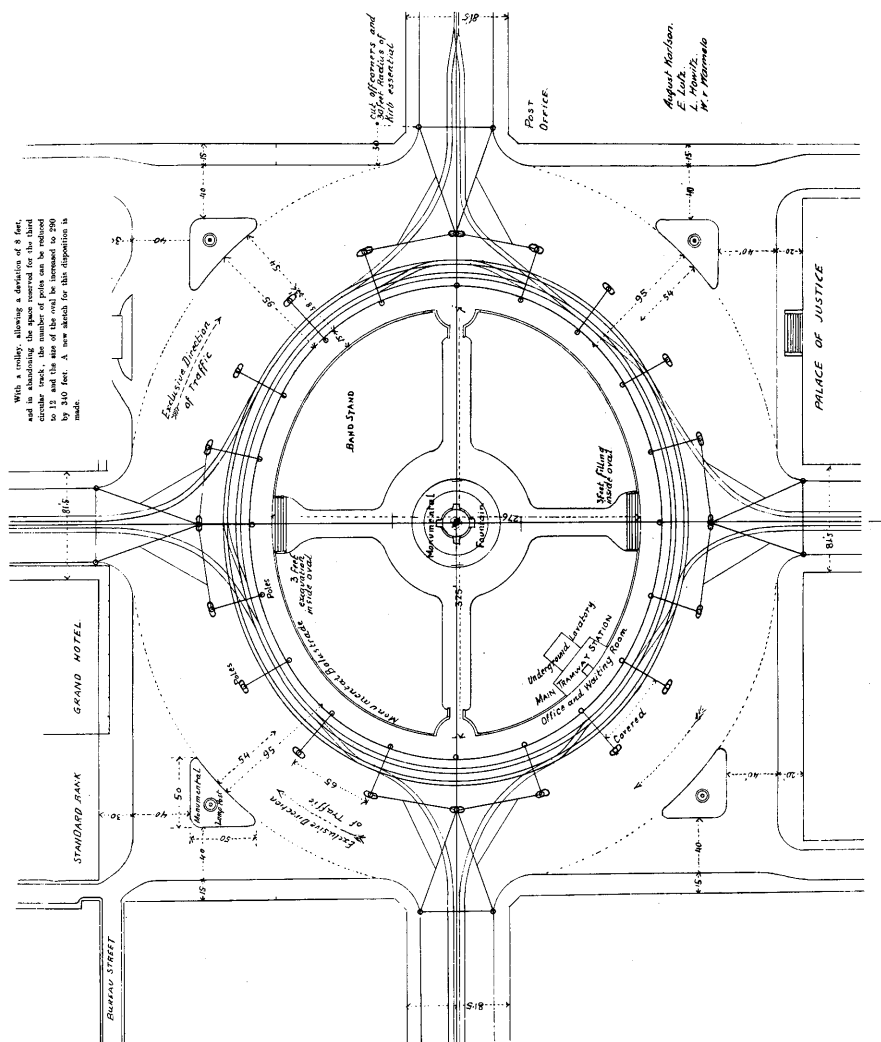
I have the honour to be, Sir,  
**AUGUST KARLSON.**

Your most obedient Servant,

Pretoria, 1st April, 1910,  
The Town Clerk,  
Pretoria.

Sir,

Referring further to my proposal for final arrangement of Church Square, in so altering the plan of Mr. De Zwaan and Mr. Engelenburg that a practical solution with complete circulation for the Street traffic as well as Tramway traffic is possible, I beg, for avoiding misunderstanding, to state again that this sketch was made many years ago when the axial trolley or the arc were in general alone employed. Therefore a diviation of the trolley of 3 feet only was proposed if the contact wires would be aerieon. But in fact the slot system was originally with this plan intended to be employed.



With the introduction of the trolley "Dickinson" the deviation of the trolley can be 10 feet and the number of poles may therefore be considerably reduced. For 12 poles in the polygene the deviation, in the 160 feet radius curves, is 7.2 feet with a distance between the poles of 95 feet. If we thereto consider that two tracks around the oval will for ever be sufficient, a second range of poles and cross wires are not required. The outside line of refuges will remain without lightpoles at a distance of 54 feet approximately. The trolley wire and lightpoles, which of course must be more monumental and much stronger than the ordinary street poles will be placed between the two tracks on other refuges at a distance of approximately 95 feet. With this disposition no poles are placed before the entrances to the oval. The size of the oval is increased to 290 by 340 feet. If absolutely necessary the shape of the oval could be slightly modified to allow the stationed car to be before the office in a straight line, but I do not think this is required. For a 10 feet wheelbase the centre line is in the middle only 0.85 inches out of the curve. Another objection to this oval plan may be the distribution of the switches around the circle. Several methods exist for moving the switches from the car, by electrical and mechanical means. But as an office is provided, the simplest way is to move them from the office. The necessary signals are for this purpose fixed on the nearest pole. A very serious objection to the original plan of the Town Council is that, if the street along the four sides of the rectangle can be accepted as complete circulation street and if the tramway is passing as proposed in the centre, the four small corner gardens to be made level must be at different levels either of 3 or 6 feet, or more if Market Street at Grand Hotel is filled up instead of excavated. The tramway would pass inside this garden at a gradually increasing higher level. This would have the most disastrous effect as appearance. Therefore as the complete circulation for the Street traffic is unavoidable and as this circulation must take place along a circle the plan proposed by me is the only practical solution if the tramway shall be at all on the Square. With the large fountain playing at night and with music inside the oval the side walk on the upper side of the oval, slightly elevated, would offer an exceptional attraction.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
**KARLSON.**

Your obedient Servant, **AUGUST**

(August Carlson's fractured English has been retained in this letter on Church Square's future – Editor).

# OORSIG VAN DIE GESKIEDENIS VAN DIE GENOOTSKAP OU-PRETORIA OPGESTEL DEUR: MNR. JOHN BODEL

Die “Genootskap Oud Pretoria” is deur die toedoen van dr. Willem Punt in 1948 gestig om kennis van Pretoria se geskiedenis te versprei.

Sedertdien het die Genootskap sy suksesse gehad, maar ook sy terugslae. Soos dit met enige vereniging gaan, het hy sy dae van sonskyn en reën gehad, maar oor die algemeen glo die Genootskap in beskeidenheid dat hy iets van blywende waarde teweeggebring het.

Geskiedenis is sy hoofdoel en hier kan hy wys dat lede van die Genootskap daartoe bygedra het om geskiedkundige geboue te laat bewaar of hulle persele te laat uitken. Melrosehuis is deur toedoen van die Genootskap tot ’n museum omskep, die Bras Perreirahuis word deur die Transvaalse museum vir heroprigting by die Opelugmuseum bewaar en is gedenkplate opgerig by die Stasie, Raadsaal, Paleis van Justisie en Kyalami, terwyl die woonstel waar Jan Cilliers se huis gestaan het, tesame met oorblyfsels van die huis ’n gepaste naam ontvang het.

As deel van sy poging om geskiedenis te bewaar en openbaar te stel, word oud-Pretorianers aangemoedig om hulle herinneringe op band vas te lê met ons bandopnemerdiens, terwyl dokumente oor ons verlede aan die publiek deur middel van die Transvaalse-argief beskikbaar gestel is. Ook word ’n kwartaalblaadjie, “Pretoria” uitgegee om die verlede beter bekend te maak. Ook is die Genootskap verantwoordelik daarvoor dat die geskiedenis van “Overvaal” ter boek gestel en as ’n prestigeband uitgegee is. Daarby werk die Genootskap, beide as ’n vereniging en as individuele lede, met die Pretoriase koerante om ons geskiedenis te laat publiseer en om tenminste oorblyfsels daarvan te behou.

Die Genootskap het natuurlik sy terugslae ondervind. Hy kon nie daarin slaag om die skilderagtige N.Z.A.S.M.-brug te laat behou nie, maar het die Stadsaal oorreed om wat daarvan oorbly as ’n piekniekoord te bewaar. Sy teenkanting vir die wolkekrabbers wat Kerkplein oorheers, was weereens tevergeefs.

Nietemin, het die Genootskap ook ’n aandeel in die stad se kultuurlewe om behoud van die mooie uit die verlede te bepleit. Hy het verteenwoordiging op die Publisiteitsvereniging, museum,

Kerkpleinkommissie en werk met hierdie en ander kultuurliggame saam in belang van oud-Pretoria.

Ook moet daarop gewys word dat 'n oord se geskiedenis dikwels in plekname beliggaam word. So hou die Genootskap 'n wakende oog oor pleknaamveranderings in Pretoria en omgewing, en word hy daaroor genader. Die Genootskap is bv. verantwoordelik vir die Heldeakkerpoort.

Lede word aangemoedig om op hulle eie vir die behoud van die oue te veg.

Pretoria was oorspronklik bekend as 'n aantreklike, vriendelike, gemoedelike stad, en terwyl die vriendelikheid en gemoedelikheid verdwyn namate Pretoria groei, probeer ons om 'n liefde van die skoonheid van die stad aan te wakker en aan te moedig. Deur die skooltuinekompetisie word hierdie taak reeds by die jongeres aangepak.

En ten slotte word die sakewêreld ook betrek – baie firmas is geskiedkundig en het tot Pretoria se geskiedenis ryklik bygedra – 'n aandeel wat verkieslik onthou moet word as ons wil weet hoekom Pretoria is soos hy is. As voorbeelde kan genoem word die firmas Lewis & Marks, J.L. van Schaik wat vir ons letterkundige uitkyk gesorg het, en Kingsley & Marais, wat daartoe bygedra het dat Pretoria se aardrykskunde deur nuwe deurweë verander word.

The “Old Pretoria Society” was founded in 1948 at the instigation of Dr. Willem Punt in order to propagate knowledge of the history of Pretoria.

Since then the Society has had its successes as well as its set-backs. As with any association, it has had its days of sunshine and rain, but on balance the Society is of the opinion that it has contributed something of permanent value.

History is its main purpose, and it can claim that members of the Society have done their share in having historic buildings preserved or their sites marked. At the instigation of the Society Melrose House was transformed into a museum, the Bras Pereira house is being preserved by the Transvaal Museum until it can be re-erected at the Open Air Museum, and memorial plaques were erected at the Station, Raadsaal, Palace of Justice and Kyalami, while the block of flats where Jan Cilliers' house stood received a suitable name together with the incorporation of remnants of his house.

As part of its effort to preserve and make Pretoria's history

accessible, old Pretorians are encouraged to tape their reminiscences on our Tape Recorder Service, while documents of our past are made available to the public through the medium of the Transvaal Archives. At the same time a quarterly journal, "Pretoriana", is published to publicise our history, Similarly the Society is responsible for having the history of "Overvaal" compiled and issued as a prestige volume. In addition the Society co-operates, both as a society and as individual members, with Pretoria newspapers to have our history publicised and to attempt to retain at least some vestiges of it.

Naturally the Society has experienced its setbacks. It was unable to have the picturesque N.Z.A.S.M. bridge preserved, but at least it succeeded in persuading the City Council to transform what remained of it into a picnic spot. Its opposition to the Skyscrapers dominating Church Square was likewise of no avail.

Nonetheless the Society has a share in the city's cultural life in order to plead the preservation of best from the past. It has representatives on the Publicity Association, Museum and Church Square Commissions, and co-operates with these and other cultural bodies in the interests of old Pretoria.

It is of interest to point out that the history of an area is often embodied in its place-names. So the Old Pretoria Society holds a watchful eye on place name changes, in Pretoria and environs, and it is consulted about them (sometimes!) The Society is responsible for example, for Heroes Acre Gate.

Individual members are encouraged to take up the cudgels for the preservation of the past.

Originally Pretoria was known as an attractive, friendly, cosy city, and while the friendliness and cosiness are disappearing as Pretoria grows, we try to foster a love of the beauty of the city. This being inculcated in the young by means of the School Gardens competition.

And finally, the business world is also being involved – we have many historic firms who have enriched Pretoria's history – a share which must be remembered if we are to understand why Pretoria is as it is. As examples we can cite the firms of Lewis and Marks, J.L. van Schaik who have moulded our literary outlook and Kingsley and Marais, who can claim through the sale of their products to have contributed to the need for massive earthworks for throughways that are even now changing Pretoria's geography.

# ASPEKTE VAN DIE KULTUURLEWE IN PRETORIA — 1890 - 1900

Die laaste dekade van die 19e eeu was 'n bloeitydperk in die geskiedenis van die Afrikaner. Pretoria het gedy as die kultuurdraende en kultuurskeppende stad van die Z.A.R. Op feitlik alle gebiede denkbaar het Pretoria kultureel gelêwe en grootse kultuurmanifestasies getuig vandag nog daarvan.

## Die Pers

Om die gemeenskap van Pretoria kultuurbewus te maak, het die pers 'n groot rol gespeel. Die behoefte aan 'n eg-Transvaalse blad is sterk gevoel en op 8 Augustus 1873 het Jan Celliers in Pretoria die eerste uitgawe van "De Volksstem" laat verskyn; 'n blaadje wat begin het met 'n formaat van 22 by 15 duim! Die uitgewer, drukker en hoofredakteur was Jan Celliers.

Ná die Eerste Vryheidsoorlog is hierdie blad twee keer per week uitgegee, wat daarop dui dat die gemeenskap beslis 'n behoefte aan 'n eie koerant moes gehad het. In 1888 het Celliers die hele besigheid aan die Regering verkoop, wat die koerant weer na 'n paar dae van die hand gesit het. Die daaglikse uitgawe van die koerant het begin in Mei 1895 (naas die halfweeklikse uitgawe) en het bestaan tot die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog.

Tydens die oorlog is klein veldnommers gedruk op die oorlogsterrein, o.a. te Elandslaagte, Glencoe en Kroonstad, terwyl daar in Pretoria 'n besondere daaglikse uitgawe verskyn het. Met die inname van Pretoria in 1900 het die publikasies opgehou. In Maart 1903 is opnuut begin met die halfweeklikse verskyning van "De Volksstem."<sup>1)</sup>

Jan Celliers word vandag geroem as die siel van "De Volksstem", 'n blad wat baie gewild en gewigtig was. "Jan Celliers' schepping, de Volksstem, bestaat en groeit nog steeds; de stijl keurig, de woordekus gezond en de inhoud uitstekend."<sup>2)</sup>

Dr. Frans Vredenburg was vanaf 1889 tot 1924 die hoofredakteur van dié Koerant. Hy was 'n Nederlander — in 1863 gebore en in Pretoria oorlede op 21 Augustus 1938. Hy was 'n merkwaardige Pretoriaanse figuur en sy kennis, belesenheid en mooi persoonlikheid het baie vir sy koerant en die lesers daarvan beteken. Onder die leiding van hierdie bekwame man het dié koerant een van die mees vooraanstaande koerante in Suid-Afrika geword.<sup>3)</sup>

Nog 'n belangrike koerant wat baie beteken het vir die bevolking



in hierdie tyd, was "The Press". 'n Beroemde tekenaar wat in 1891 aan hierdie koerant verbonde was, was William Howard Schröder. Hierdie goeie spotprenttekenaar is in 1851 in Kaapstad gebore en op 4 Augustus 1892 in Pretoria oorlede. As tekenaar was hy aan verskeie koerante en tydskrifte verbonde. In "The Press" het heelwat tekeninge van hom verskyn van ou Pretorianers.<sup>4)</sup>

Altesaam was Schröder 18 maande lank werksaam in Pretoria. Teen 1889 begin hy naas tekeninge ook belang stel in olieverf. Hy het gewoon op die boonste verdieping van die Presidenthotel – waar vandag die Nuwe Standardbankgebou is. Hy het ook privaat opdragte ontvang en selfs een om President Kruger te skilder. Hierdie vollengte-skildery wat voor 1900 in die saal van die Eerste Volksraad 'n ereplek gehad het, hang vandag in die eetkamer van die Krugerhuis in Pretoria.<sup>5)</sup>

Die eienaar van "De Pers" se drukkery was Alois Hugo Nel-mapius, (1847 - 1893). Hy was van Joods-Hongaarse afkoms.<sup>6)</sup> Verder was hy ook 'n suksesvolle sakeman hier in Pretoria waar hy op 21 Julie 1893 oorlede is.<sup>7)</sup> "De Pers"-drukkery was gevestig op 'n perseel in Vermeulenstraat langs die ou Staatsdrukkery, in 'n gewone woonhuis. Een van die drukkersleerlinge wat hier gewerk het, was mnr. Wulfse wat baie vroeg in die negentigerjare vanuit Holland na Pretoria gekom het. Hier het hy twee jaar lank gewerk en is toe na die Staatsdrukkery tot en met die Tweede Vryheids-oorlog.<sup>8)</sup>

Die Direkteur van die Staatsdrukkery in Pretoria was P.W.T. Bell. In 1895 het hy 'n dringende behoefte gehad aan lettersetters, boekbinders en drukkers. Dit was onmoontlik vir hom om bekwaame lettersetters te kry in Suid-Afrika, a.g.v. die gebrekkige bekwaamheid en swak kennis van die Hollandse taal. Die advertensies vir hierdie betrekkings is vervolgens in Nederlandse koerante gepubliseer. Op 15 Februarie 1896 is met die volgende sewe lettersetters kontrakte aangegaan vir indiensneming: Boekhout, Bielen, Beetshold (nou Beezhold), Heise, de Graaf, Visée en Van den Berg. Met die uitsondering van Van den Berg sou die res van die groep op 7 Maart 1896 met die "Roslin Castle" vanaf Southampton vertrek het.<sup>9)</sup>

Daar het omtrent 60 blankes in die Staatsdrukkery gewerk – die meeste was Hollanders. Destyds was daar nog nie setmasjiene of elektrisiteit nie – alles moes met die hand geset word.<sup>10)</sup> Een van die drukkersvakmanne in diens van die Z.A.R. was mnr. Beezhold (snr) wat sy pligte getrou verrig het by die Staatsdrukkery; vanaf 1 April 1896 tot met die oorgawe van Pretoria

in 1900. Toe hy in 1896 in diens getree het, was die drukkerij nog gevestig in Kerkstraat-Oos, maar in die loop van 1897 het die personeel verhuis na die nuwe Staatsdrukkerij op die hoek van Koch- (Bosman) en Vermeulenstraat.

As een van meer as dertig lettersetters het hy daar bly werk tot in Junie 1900. Die Engelse besetting van Pretoria het outomaties ook die einde van sy drukkersloopbaan beteken in diens van die Z.A.R. en is hy ontslaan. Gelukkig het hy egter reeds vanaf 1898 'n deelytdse drukkerij behartig onder die naam van "Lebbink en Co." Diè drukkerij was in 'n koetsstal langs sy woning ingerig en saans, met die hulp van sy vrou, het hy sy eie drukkersbesigheid begin.<sup>11)</sup>

Na die Vrede van Vereeniging het hy voltyds voortgegaan met sy eie besigheid tot in 1905. Hy was gevestig in Schubartstraat 88; 'n klein entjie noord van Kerkstraat. In 1948 is hy op die ouderdom van 79 jaar oorlede. Hy en sy vrou is begrawe in die Rebeccastraatse Begraafplaas.<sup>12)</sup>

Na die dood van Nelmapius in 1893, is "The Press" en "De Pers" gekoop deur mnr. J.B. Robinson. Leo Weinthal het voortgegaan as redakteur. Dieselfde firma het 'n derde koerant gepubliseer — die "Weekly Press". Al drie hierdie koerante het gereeld bly verskyn tot met die uitbreek van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog in 1899 toe publikasie 'n tyd lank gestaak is. Dieselfde lot het die "Mercantile Advertiser" getref. Hierdie koerant is blykbaar in 1880 gestig, maar "it has proved impossible to trace any further details in Pretoria."<sup>13)</sup>

In 1897 het Weinthal die "Press"-groep verlaat en die Engelse koerant, die "Pretoria News" gestig, die enigste een van die 19e eeuse koerante wat vandag nog uitgegee word. (Sy eerste uitgawe het op 11 Junie 1898 verskyn, dus vier die "Pretoria News" vanjaar sy 75ste jaar — Red.) Op 30 September 1899 is publikasie sonder rede gestaak — blykbaar a.g.v. die proklamasie van krygswet. In Januarie 1903 het die koerant weer begin verskyn<sup>14)</sup>

Tydens die presidentsverkieping in 1893 het Hoofregter J.G. Kotzé 'n spesiale verkiesingsblad uitgegee, nl. "De Grondwet." Die eerste spotprent is geteken deur die bekende W.H. Schröder. Dit stel die drie kandidate op perde voor, besig om resies te jaag. Kort nadat hierdie spotprent verskyn het, is Schröder oorlede. Die tweede tekening is deur Anton van Wouw gemaak; die bekende beeldhouer wat Schröder later opgevolg het by "The Press."<sup>15)</sup>

Nog 'n uitgewersmaatskappy in Pretoria in hierdie jare was die "Hollands-Afrikaanse Uitgewersmaatskappy". J.H. de Bussy van

Amsterdam het in 1899 die besigheid van J. Dusseau en Co. (gestig 1894), in Kaapstad oorgeneem, die naam verander en ook hier in Pretoria 'n tak geopen onder sy eie naam. Hierdie firma het verskillende Afrikaanse romans, dramas en digbundels uitgegee, maar hom hoofsaaklik toegespits op godsdienstige lektuur en skoolboeke. Voor 1900 het daar een Afrikaanse koerant, een tydskrif en ongeveer 90 boeke verskyn.<sup>16)</sup>

Die pers het 'n groot rol gespeel in die kultivering van die gemeenskap. Daardeur het die mense bewus geword van hulle eie; ook van hulle eie taal – Afrikaans – 'n grootse kultuurmanifestasie. Dit het ook bygedra tot die besef van nasionale bewussyn en die joernalistiek het vinnig ontwikkel onder die leiding van bekwame mense. Dis egter baie interessant om te let op die naïewe skryfwyse en ongekompliseerdheid van die berigte: “The newspaper of the day appear delightfully naive by today's sophisticated standards. A Pondo chief killed and ate a European trader, and the headline recorded it simply “Mr. Smith eaten up.” The body of a man was found in a river: “Nice for water Drinkers” ran the headlines.”<sup>17)</sup>

### **Volksgesondheid**

Ook op hierdie gebied het kosbare kultuurmanifestasies in die laaste dekade van die 19e eeu tot stand gekom wat voorsien het in die behoeftes van die gemeenskap. Medici het natuurlik 'n belangrike rol gespeel en hospitale en ander noodsaaklike inrigtings is gestig.

Die gevreesde siekte, lepra, het kop uitgesteek in hierdie jare en die nood wat daardeur ontstaan het, het gelei tot die oprigting van 'n leprosebarak. Dis op 25 Februarie 1890 voltooi saam met 'n oppasserswoning en toe in gebruik geneem. Hierdie hospitaal was geleë aan die helling van die berg naby Daspoort.<sup>18)</sup>

Dr. Gordon B. Messum was destyds die distriksgeneesheer vir die leprosebarak teen 'n salaris van £100 per jaar. In 1890 is twaalf pasiënte behandel en aan die einde van die jaar was sewe van hulle nog onder behandeling: drie blankes en vier “kleurlingen”.<sup>19)</sup> Laasgenoemde benaming is deurgaans gebruik vir alle nie-blankes, hoewel dit volgens die foto's duidelik is (in die Argief), dat baie van hulle Bantoes was. Beide rasse was in een gebou gehuisves en hierdie toestand het eers ses jaar later verander.

Later het Daspoort se inrigting te vol geword en 'n nuwe een moes gebou word. Op 10 Februarie 1897 is 'n kontrak onderteken met “De Italiaansche Bouw Maatschappij” vir £52,500. Die nuwe inrigting is toe in 1898 in gebruik geneem.<sup>20)</sup>

Op 21 Januarie 1892 het president Paul Kruger die hoeksteen gelê van die eerste volkshospitaal van Pretoria in Potgieterstraat. Vir daardie dae was dit waarskynlik die modernste inrigting in Suid-Afrika. Hier het H.P. Veale in die jare negentig vir die eerste keer van Röntgenstrale gebruik gemaak.<sup>21)</sup>

In Mei 1892 is 'n gestig vir sielsiekes in Pretoria geopen. Die kuratore was J.M.A. Wolmarans, J.H.M. Kock en C.E. Schutte. Die Sekretaris was W.J. Geerling en die voorlopige geneesheer was dr. G.B. Messum.<sup>22)</sup>

Nog 'n vroeë hospitaal in Pretoria was 'n hospitaal wat in 1888 in Potgieterstraat begin is in die gebou wat vandag die Malantehuis van die Spoorweë is. Dit het begin met 'n skrale drie kamers en nege beddens. 'n Paar van die lede wat gedien het in die regeringskommissie i.v.m. die totstandkoming van hierdie hospitaal was dr. G.B. Messum, mnre. T.W. Beckett, Samuel Marks en J.S. Smit.<sup>23)</sup>

Bekende geneeshere in hierdie jare in Pretoria was o.a. drr. Melle, Knobel, Cloete, Manikus, Crow, Esselen, Messum, Davidson en G.W.S. Lingbeek.<sup>24)</sup> Dr. J.W.B. Gunning (1860 - 1913), het in 1884 na Suid-Afrika gekom as 'n mediese dokter. Hy het later die eerste Direkteur van die Staatsmuseum geword. Deur sy bemoeiing is die Dieretuin gestig en 'n museumgebou in Boomstraat opgerig.<sup>25)</sup> Ook op kultuurgebied het hierdie medikus dus 'n belangrike rol gespeel.

In 1893 was Pretoria onderhewig aan 'n groot pokke-epidemie en 'n tydelike "Centraal Kinderpokken Comité" is op 1 Augustus 1893 opgerig. Die Rooikruisvereniging in Pretoria het ook 'n groot rol gespeel tydens die oorlog in 1899 en 1900, onder leiding van die staatsgeoloog, dr. G.A.F. Molengraaff.<sup>26)</sup>

Dit is dus duidelik dat geen steen onaangeroer gelaat is om te voorsien in die fisiese nood van die gemeenskap in hierdie jare nie. Selfs vir dié wat geestelike hulp nodig het, is daar voor gesorg, en bekwame dokters het 'n groot bydrae gelewer in hierdie saak. Die kulturele faktor is dus pertinent hier – die bewuswording van 'n behoefte en die aanwending van alle moontlike middele om daarin te voorsien.

### **Staatsfunksies**

Vanaf 1884 tot 1899 is 'n hele aantal staatsfunksies deur die Regering georganiseer wat gepaard gegaan het met groot deftigheid en luister. Daar was ook groot feestelikhede wat gepaard gegaan het met elk van die vier inswerings van president Paul Kruger as president in 1883, 1888, 1893 en 1898; asook met die

ontvangs van sir Henry Loch in 1893, die opening van die Delagoabaai-spoorlyn in 1895 en die ontvangs van president Steyn in 1898.<sup>27)</sup>

A.W.J. Pretorius is ook in 1891 'n staats-herbegrafnis in die Ou Kerkhof in Pretoria gegee.<sup>28)</sup>

In hierdie laaste dekade van die 19e eeu is baie gedoen vir kultuurbevordering in Pretoria, ten spyte van die moeilike tyd wat beleef is met die oorlogswolke op die horison. Op 6 Februarie 1893 is daar 'n groot Muntkonferensie in Pretoria gehou om die kwessie van wedersydse erkenning van betaalmiddele te bespreek, want die vir Suid-Afrikaanse gebiede se muntstelsels het van mekaar verskil. "Ook sou die moontlikheid en wenslikheid dat ander geweste van die Pretoria-munt (wat op dieselfde dag as die Nasionale Bank geopen is), gebruik sou maak vir die aanmunt van hulle geld, oorweging geniet."<sup>29)</sup>

Hierdie eerste Suid-Afrikaanse Muntkonferensie is gehou onder voorsitterskap van dr. W.J. Leyds. Verder is die Transvaalse regering ook verteenwoordig deur J.S. Marais en dr. Knappe. Hierdie konferensie moes uiteindelik onverrigtersake verdaag, want niemand wou waarlik tegemoetkomend wees nie.

In Julie 1895 het die amptelike opening plaasgevind van die belangrike Delagoabaai-spoorweg – 'n groot en langverwagte gebeurtenis. Daar was dan ook baie hoë gaste uit die buiteland teenwoordig. Die feesreëlings is getref deur dr. W.J. Leyds, die Staatssekretaris.<sup>30)</sup> Die Nederlandse regering se bydrae tot die gebeurtenis was dat hy 'n oorlogskip gestuur het en die Offisiere daarvan het die President persoonlik kom gelukwens. Die dorp was skitterend versier. Op die vier ingange na Kerkplein het 'n mooi erepoorte gepryk en Markstraat-suid was tot by die stasie versier met erepoorte en guirlandes.<sup>31)</sup>

Groot funksies het by geleentheid van hierdie gebeurtenis plaasgevind in die Marksaal. Die groot skilder, Anton van Wouw en die skilder Frans Oerder was vir die versiering van die stad, en in besonder van die marksaal, verantwoordelik, waar 400 gaste sou aansit. Daar het die twee kunstenaars kleurryke draperings aan die plafon aangebring en muurskilderye met taferele uit die landskap tussen Pretoria en Delagoabaai is aangebring.<sup>32)</sup>

Een van die Nederlanders wat ook in diens was van die N.Z.A.S.M. was mnr. Fred Oudschans Dentz. Een van sy grootste ideale was die versterking van die samehörighedsgevoel tussen Nederlanders, Vlaminge en Afrikaners. Hy het in 1896 diens aanvaar en tydens die oorlog was hy 'n korrespondent van die "Oprechte Haarlemsche

Courant.” In 1902 is hy terug na Nederland.<sup>33)</sup> Die N.Z.A.S.M. het beslis ’n groot rol gespeel in ons kultuur en mnr. Dentz is maar een voorbeeld van die wonderlike werkkrag en kultuurbewussyn van die werknemers daarvan.

Nog ’n baie belangrike gebeurtenis in Pretoria kan nagegaan word in die Staatsalmanak van 1896. Daarin word aangegee watter saluutskote oor Pretoria afgevuur moes word in die loop van die jaar.<sup>34)</sup> O.a. sou die volgende geleenthede daardeur aangedui geword het:

27 Febr. Slag van Amajuba – 21 schoten.

24 Mei. Verjaarsdag van H.M. Koningin van Engeland – 21 schoten.

4 Juli. Onafhanklikheid van Noord-Amerika – 21 schoten.

10 Okt. Verjaarsdag van Z.H.Ed. S.J.P. Kruger, president van de S.A. Republiek – 21 schoten.

16 Des. Dingaansdag – 21 schoten en by het sluiten der Zitting van de E.A. Volksraden – 21 schoten.

Hierdie mooi kulturele instelling het egter mettertyd verdwyn.

Elke jaar was 10 Oktober in Transvaal ’n besondere dag, veral vir Pretoria. Nie alleen was dit ’n openbare vakansiedag nie, maar by die President se woning was groot gasvryheid, siende dat dit sy verjaarsdag was. “Veral was dit so in 1896 toe die President op sy verjaarsdag die hoeksteen van die Gereformeerde Kerk oorkant sy huis gelê het en ook die twee marmerlees present gekry het wat nou nog die ingang na die Krugerhuis bewaak.”<sup>35)</sup>

“Selfs toe in 1897 die eerste wolkies van spanning met Engeland al verskyn het, is koningin Victoria se diamant-jubileum nog in Pretoria gevier.”<sup>36)</sup> Tot kort voor die oorlog, in 1898, is daar nog feeste in Pretoria gevier. In Mei 1898 was daar die vierde en laaste inswering van Paul Kruger as president. Op 31 Augustus 1898 het die Hollanders in Pretoria luisterryk die troonbestyging van koningin Wilhelmina in Nederland gevier. Tydens hierdie geleentheid is ’n sierwa met Hollanders, “De Batavieren” gebruik.<sup>37)</sup>

Met President Steyn se staatsbesoek aan Pretoria in 1898, is weer eens fees gevier. Die Vrystaatse Deputasie is feestelik deur ’n juijgende menigte in Pretoria ontvang en verwelkom. Die Deputasie het bestaan uit die president, A. Fischer, J. de Villiers en R.H. Gregorowski. Die hoogtepunt van hulle verblyf in Pretoria was op Donderdag, 22 September toe die hoë besoekers deur president Kruger op ’n Staatsbanket in die “Grand Hotel” onthaal is. By hierdie geleentheid is die gaste o.a. onthaal op “Zeetong met sous à la Oranje Vrijstaat, Vereenigings-pastei en President-Taart!”<sup>38)</sup>

Die Hollanders het ook ’n groot rol gespeel in die kultuur-

lewe van Pretoria in die laaste tien jaar van die 19e eeu. Hulle hydrae op alle kultuurgebiede het bygedra tot die kultuuropbloei in Pretoria in hierdie jare.

### **Die kerklike lewe**

Die Godsvertroue en kerkgebondenheid van die Afrikaners in daardie tye veral, is alombekend. Die kerklike lewe was só belangrik vir hulle dat dit dan ook dikwels die geval was dat 'n dorp gegroei het om 'n kerk as die middelpunt daarvan.

Reeds in 1857 is die eerste grasdakkerkie vir die gemeente Pretoria Philadelphia, wat ds. Van der Hoff in 1854 gestig het, op Kerkplein opgerig. In die sestigerjare is dit vervang deur 'n groter kerkgebou wat later, in 1882, afgebrand het. Die derde kerk is in 1885 op Kerkplein ingewy en het tot 1905 diens gedoen toe dit gesloop is. Dit was kruisvormig met 'n toring aan die oostekant. In 1899 het die destydse regering Kerkplein van die Kerk gekoop en met die £50,000 wat daarvoor betaal is, is die Nederlands Hervormde Kerkgebou in Du Toitstraat opgerig en die Gereformeerde Kerk in Bosmanstraat.<sup>39)</sup>

'n Baie bekende predikant wat 'n groot rol gespeel het in hierdie jare, was ds. H.S. Bosman. Hy is in 1848 op die plaas Sterkfontein in die distrik Victoria-Wes gebore.<sup>40)</sup> Hy het verder oorsee gaan studeer en in 1875 teruggekeer. In 1876 het hy as predikant van die Hervormde Kerk begin optree. Ongeveer die begin van 1888 het die gesin verhuis na 'n nuwe, ruim pastorie op die hoek van Koch- (nou Bosman) en Proesstraat. Groot kerkmanne soos dr. A. Murray, proff. Hofmeyer, Marais, Moorrees en talle ander het hierdie pastorie dikwels kom besoek.

“Sy gemeente het gestrek van Waterberg in die Noorde, Krugersdorp in die Weste en Middelburg in die Ooste.”<sup>41)</sup> 'n Paar keer met sy afwesigheid het president Kruger vir hom dienste waargeneem! Kort na die Vereniging van die twee kerke het ds. Bosman op eie houtjie 'n kerkblad begin: “De Vereeniging”. Hy was self redakteur en uitgewer daarvan. In 1908 is dit verenig met “De Kerkbode” as amptelike orgaan van die vier gefedereerde kerke.

Een van ds. Bosman se hulppredikers vanaf 1896 - 1898 was ds. James Louw. In April 1899 is ds. Bosman afgevaardig om na die Pan-Presbiteriaanse Alliansie te Washington, V.S.A. te gaan. Deur die groot geskenk van £200 van sy kerkraad was hy in staat om sy vrou en twee oudste dogters saam te neem.<sup>42)</sup>

Ds. Bosman is oorlede op Dinsdag, 2 Mei 1933. Dit was 'n groot skok vir sy gemeente en almal wat hom geken het - hy was 'n

geliefde mens en nagenoeg bekend aan almal in en om Pretoria. "The Rev. H.S. Bosman who ministered to his flock of the Dutch Reformed Church for 40 years and more, used to say repeatedly that Pretoria, from the seventies to the nineties, was but one great family."<sup>43</sup>)

Ds. Marius Joseph Goddefroy was leraar van die Nederduits Hervormde Gemeente in Pretoria vanaf 1887 - 1903.<sup>44</sup>) Hy is gebore in Brussel in 1848 en oorlede in Pretoria op 9 Augustus 1920. Voorheen was hy predikant van die N.H. Kerk van Achlum. Sy kerklike en teologiese standpunt het heeltemaal ooreengekom met dié van die Hervormde Kerk in Transvaal. Behalwe sy gekombineerde gemeentes van Pretoria, Middelburg en Standerton, moes hy al die ander gemeentes as konsulent bedien. Tot in 1891 het hy alleen gestaan vir dertien verskillende gemeentes met sewentien kerkplekke.<sup>45</sup>) Hy is 'n goeie voorbeeld van die ywer en werkkrag wat die predikante in hierdie moeilike dae aan die dag gelê het om hulle gemeentelede geestelik te bedien en te vorm.

Nog 'n paar bekende name uit hierdie tyd is dié van ds. H.D. van Broekhuizen. Hy was hulpprediker van die Ned. Geref. of Herv. Kerk vanaf 1898. Vanaf 1917 tot 1925 was hy leraar van die Ned. Herv. Kerk en is oorlede in Augustus 1953.<sup>46</sup>)

P. van den Burg (1856 - 1936) was 'n bekende orrelis en musikus in Pretoria. In 1885 het hy die eerste orrelis van die Hervormde Kerk op Kerkplein geword en later ook van dié in Du Toitstraat.<sup>47</sup>) Verder was ds. P. Postma (1854 - 1919) predikant van die Gereformeerde Gemeente vanaf 1888 - 1903.<sup>48</sup>)

Behalwe die Afrikaanse kerke was daar ook nog kerke wat voorsien het in die behoeftes van ander bevolkingsgroepe, bv. die Joodse Sinagoge waarvan die hoeksteen op 1 Desember 1897 in Paul Krugerstraat gelê is deur mnr. Harry Solomon.<sup>49</sup>) Een van die leraars aldaar was Eerw. S. Sliom; vanaf 1893 tot 1897.<sup>50</sup>)

Die eerste Katolieke biskop van Pretoria was Charles Constant Jolivet, (1826 - 1903). Hy het op 8 Junie 1877 reeds sy bediening aanvaar en 'n aktiewe rol gespeel in die kerklike, sosiale en kulturele lewe van Pretoria.<sup>51</sup>)

Dr. Friedrich Carl Adolph Grünberger was tot en met sy aftrede leraar van die Duits-Lutherse gemeente in Pretoria, nadat hy in 1890 sy werk as sendeling neergelê het.<sup>52</sup>) Hy is in 1918 oorlede.

Dan was daar ook nog die Baptistekerk langs die "Vaudette", 'n bioskoop wat later as Staatsbiblioteek verbou is. In 1899 het Paul Kruger die hoeksteen van hierdie kerk gelê en dit word gesê dat hy self ook een of twee keer daarin gepreek het.<sup>53</sup>)



Eerw. James Grey (1852 - 1938), was die eerste Presbiteriaanse predikant van Pretoria.<sup>54)</sup>

In hierdie jare is kerke gebou, gemeentes gestig en goeie sendingwerk is verrig om te voorsien in die geestelike nood en behoefte van die gemeenskap in Pretoria. Daardeur het groot kultuurmanifestasies vergestalt en ons is groot dank verskuldig aan die leraars en kerkleiers van daardie jare wat so 'n groot rol gespeel het in die kultuuroplewing in die negentigerjare in Pretoria.

Op alle kultuurgebiede was daar dus 'n opbloeï in die laaste dekade van die 19e eeu in Pretoria – 'n opbloeï wat belemmer is deur die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog. Maar die krag wat van die Afrikaner uitgegaan het ná die oorlog, het as basis gehad hierdie tien goue jare van die 19e eeu: 1890 - 1900, want in hierdie tyd van kultuuropbloeï is die Afrikaner se onuitwisbare en unieke karakter gevorm . . .

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**September 1973.**

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## MOODIE'S ROAD TO FORTUNE

The Rondebosch "Fountain" at the junction of Main and Belmont Roads has been a familiar landmark and meeting place for generations of Capetonians. A cast-iron drinking trough, surmounted by an ornamental lantern, it bears a small plaque stating that it was a gift of G. Pigot Moodie of Westbrooke on 26 September, 1891. Another plaque, that of the Historical Monuments Commission, indicates its proclamation in 1964 as a national monument.

It is fitting that George Pigot Moodie's gesture of liberality should carry the seal of preservation, if only as a reminder of the giver who was one of South Africa's most vigorous pioneers of the late nineteenth century. A bare chronology of Moodie's career shows him to have been hunter, trader, land surveyor, cartographer, member of the Transvaal Volksraad, trailblazer, mining director and promoter, parliamentarian and town councillor. In the 1870's and 1880's Moodie was well-known in Pretoria and it was in the republican setting as an intimate of Burgers, Kruger and Joubert, that he gained stature and, in time, considerable wealth.

George Pigot Moodie was one of the many children of Donald Moodie, a Cape civil servant, remembered for his painstaking compilation and translation known as *The Record*, or *A series of official papers relative to the condition and treatment of the native tribes of South Africa*. Donald Moodie was stationed at Grahams-town when his second son was born in 1829. Of George Pigot Moodie's early life, little has yet been disclosed, but he doubtless accompanied the moves of his family to Cape Town and later to George in 1842 and to Pietermaritzburg in 1845. Through his mother's family, the Pigots, George was of 1820 settler descent. Benjamin Moodie, the initiator of the artisans' settlement scheme of 1817, was his uncle. The Moodie brothers, who hailed from the Orkney Islands, had numerous descendants whose migratory habits spread branches of the family far and wide. George Pigot Moodie, true to type, went north as a young man to hunt and trade. His father had learned Dutch in order to translate the records of the Dutch East India Company; apparently George too found language no barrier, for by 1867 he was domiciled in the South African Republic and admitted there as a land surveyor.

In 1870 Moodie assisted General P. Joubert when a new boundary between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State was demarcated. So well-established a Transvaaler had he become, that between 1870 and 1872, he sat in the Volksraad

in Pretoria as the elected representative of Wakkerstroom District.

During the early seventies Moodie explored the route to Lourenco Marques, hoping to open up an effective transport road to the sea. In the years of the presidency of Thomas Burgers, he was thrustful in his attempts to establish an eastern railway link between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay, obtaining a concession from the South African Republic in 1873 and another from the Portuguese in 1874. However, he failed to win sufficient financial backing in Europe and the initiative passed into other hands. Moodie's "Map of the South African Republic on a large scale including the Diamond Fields and the Tati Gold Fields", published in 1875 and one of the first of its kind, pointed to the potential of the Republic in the new era of mineral exploitation.

The Government of the South African Republic appreciated Moodie's services and rewarded him with a grant of thirteen undeveloped farms in De Kaap Valley close to Swaziland. In 1877 he held the imposing positions of Manager of the Lebombo Railway Company and Director for the companies' shareholders, but it was the land grant and not the elusive railway that was to enrich him.

Moodie was in England in 1880 when dissatisfaction in the Transvaal at the British annexation was mounting. When Gladstone's Liberals came to power he wrote to Kruger and Joubert, who were on a mission to the Cape, advising them not to anticipate a reversal of the annexation, but rather a redress of some of their grievances. When war erupted, Moodie joined the general committee of the London Transvaal Committee, a pro-Boer pressure group, founded in 1881. He was a trusted supporter of the Transvaal Triumvirate and communicated with them through C. Borckenhagen, editor of **De Express** in Bloemfontein, who described Moodie as "een vriend van onse saak zoals daar weinig zijn".

After the restoration of 1881 Moodie served the South African Republic as its surveyor-general until 1884 and once more turned to the Delagoa Bay railway scheme. Since 1875 Moodie had been active among the mineral exploiters; he was managing director of the Nil Desperandum Quartz Crushing Company at Blaauwbank (near present-day Carletonville) in 1876, but it was on his land grant in the eastern Transvaal that the lid of the treasure chest was opened. A circular offering a reward for the discovery of payable gold resulted in a rich strike at Pioneer Reef on his land. Moodie resigned his state appointment, floated Moodie's Gold Mining Exploration Company and leased mining rights to other companies. For a time "Moodies" was the focal point of the gold-

rush that led to the founding of Barberton. Other companies, Moodie's Golden Hill Goldmining Co., and Moodie's Kentish Quarry Goldmining Co., also bore his name.

In middle age Moodie had prospered, but he was criticised for his methods. His health was failing and he turned to a more settled life. The Cape was his new home and in 1886 he purchased the old Westbrooke estate in Rondebosch – the later official residence of Governors-General and State Presidents – and spent, it was reported, £30,000 on its restoration and reconstruction. However, he was too active for absolute leisure and from 1889 to 1890 sat in the Cape Legislative Council. He was also elected to the town council of the Rondebosch Municipality of which he was a member at the time of his death.

In 1891 Moodie died in his 63rd year. He never lived to see his fountain on its Rondebosch site for it was only after his death that the Divisional Council formally sanctioned its erection. He must have been one of the Peninsula's most affluent citizens for the inventory of his estate disclosed assets in the Cape, Transvaal, Natal and England worth more than £150 000. He was buried in the graveyard of St Thomas's Church, Rondebosch and in 1902 another notable contemporary, Henry Bousfield, first Anglican bishop of Pretoria, was brought to that same secluded spot to lie in another grave close by.

The eventful life of George Pigot Moodie awaits a biographer. This "most energetic, jovial and generous man" ranks with the Barbers, the Robinsons, the Glynnns and other notable Transvaal pioneers of British colonial origins.

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**A.M. DAVEY.**

# DIE "STAATSMODELSCHOOL" HERRYS

## Inleiding

In die onderskeie jaargange van "Pretoriana" is reeds dikwels oor verskillende aspekte van die geskiedenis van die "Staatsmodel-school" geskryf. Daar is besonderhede oor die bou en inrigting van die bekende neo-renaissance-gebou aan Van der Waltstraat vermeld, gegewens in verband met die verblyf van krygsgevangene Britse offisiere verwerk, die ontsnapping van oorlogskorrespondent Winston Spencer Churchill is behandel, aandag is aan die lotgevalle van die voormalige "Staatsmodelschool" as 'n onderwysinrigting na die Anglo-Boereoorlog gewy, terwyl die aanbring van 'n gedenkplaat aan die voorgewel (20 Mei 1963) nie onopgemerk verbygegaan het.

Dit is slegs 'n deel van die oes met betrekking tot die geskiedenis van 'n gebou wat nie alleen argitektonies van die allergrootste belang vir ons kennis van die geskiedenis van die boukuns in ons land is nie. In dié opsig is dit 'n treffende voorbeeld van die prestasies van die toenmalige hoof van die Departement van Openbare Werke van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek, S. Wierda, en sy personeel en hierdie besondere styl is ook terug te vind in die ou gedeelte van die huidige Hoofkwartier van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag en die aangrensende gebou, tenminste waar dit Pretoria betref.

Allereers moet die gebou aan Van der Waltstraat ewenwel gesien word as 'n simbool van die strewe van die destydse Staatspresident van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek, Staatspresident S.J.P. Kruger, en sy onmiddellike medewerkers om die toentertyd, omstreeks 1890 bestaande onderwys en opvoeding te verbeter. Met behoud van die tradisionele Christelike en nasionale beginsels is daar ernstig na gestrewe om die gehalte van dié onderwys te verbeter. Een van die maatreëls wat in dié verband getref is, was om in die toenmalige landshoofstad, Pretoria, 'n aantal deur die Staat bekostigde model-skole te laat bou en dié Transvaalse jeug deur modelonderwysers en onderwyseresse te laat onderrig. Aan hierdie sogenaamde Staat-skole, waarvan die "Staatsmodelschool", 'n kombinasie van 'n puik laer- en normaalskool, een was, is binne 'n tydsbetek van minder as tien jaar merkwaardige prestasies behaal. As 'n simbool van hierdie prestasies moet, m.i. altans, die "Staatsmodelschool" bo alles gesien word.

## AFSONDERLIKE STUDIE

Dit is dan ook met dankbaarheid dat hier melding gemaak word van mnr. W.N. Prinsloo se M.Ed.-verhandeling *Die Staatsmodelschool en sy betekenis in die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek*", (UNISA, 1972, pp. 283). Nou beskik alle belangstellendes oor 'n



deeglike gefondeerde histories-opvoedkundige publikasie oor die "Staatsmodelschool" tot sy sluiting gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog en die hoop en vertroue word hier uitgespreek dat hierdie studie binne afsienbare tyd, waar dit tans slegs in 'n afgerolde vorm beskikbaar is, in druk sal verskyn. Trouens, ek wil graag verder gaan deur aan die hand te doen dat hierdie studie, saam met verspreide artikels oor die skool se verlede, eendag gebundel word. Eers dan sal die geskiedenis van die skool, in 'n bruikbare vorm, desnoods hier en daar verwerk, ter beskikking wees van alle belangstellendes.

### **MNR. PRINSLOO SE STUDIEVELD**

Nadat mnr. Prinsloo die doel van sy studie uiteengesit het as "om die ontwikkelingsgeskiedenis van die Staatsmodelschool in al sy fasette vanaf sy stigting tot en met 1899 te ontleed en die betekenis daarvan vir genoemde era te probeer bepaal" (p. 1), baken hy sy veld van ondersoek af en bespreek hy sy metode van ondersoek (p.p. 2-5). Vervolgens bied hy 'n oorsig van sy bronne-materiaal aan en kom dan, in hoofstuk 2, tot sy eintlike inleidende hoofstuk (hoofstuk 2), waarin hy onderwystoestande gedurende die tydvakke 1881-1891 in die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek skets. Hy kom dan by die koms van prof. N. Mansvelt (eers later: Dr. (As Supertintendent van Onderwys (Z.A.R.) en die uiters belangrike Onderwyswet (Wet nr. 8, 1892) wat die nuwe superintendent van Onderwys se rigsnoer sou bly tot 1900.

Vervolgens wy hy aandag aan die toentertyd bestaande skole in die dorp Pretoria.

(Hoofstuk III, sekerlik een van die belangrikstes vir geskiedkundiges, handel oor die ontstaan en die verdere geskiedenis van die "Staatsmodelschool" terwyl die titel van hoofstuk 4 *Doel en grondslag* van die onderwys is (in teenstelling hiermee word eers die grondslag en dan die doel behandel). (In die volgende hoofstukke kan die belangstellende die beheerstruktuur van die skool, die personeel, die leerlinge, die inhoud en metode van die onderwys, tug en dissipline (hoofstuk VIII) en die eksamens nagaan. Onder "Allerlei" (hoofstuk X) is besonderhede aangaande die skool se koshuise, die skoolure, vakansies, die biblioteek, die persele en geboue, die finansies en die einde van die "Staatsmodelschool" nagegaan word. Hoofstuk XI, ongetwyfeld een van die belangrikstes, behels die betekenis van die inrigting (Taal, nasionale vorming, godsdienstige- en sedelike invloede, skolasties-akademiese aspekte, die betekenis op kulturele gebied en as 'n opleidingsinrigting van aanstaande onderwysers en verteenwoordigers van ander beroepe.

'n Aantal bylaes lig die teks toe.

### **BETEKENIS VAN HIERDIE STUDIE**

Die betekenis van hierdie studie is, soos uit bostaande besonder-

hede afgelei kan word, beslis veelsydig. Gedeeltelik het die verhandeling 'n geskiedkundige en anderwyds 'n opvoedkundige inslag. In die lig van die belangstellingsrigting van die lesers van "*Pretoriana*" en die doel van ons Genootskap sal ek graag die nadruk op die volgende dele lê.

- a. Die skole in Pretoria aan die vooraand van die ontstaan van die "*Staatsmodelschool*" (p.p. 38-59). In hierdie hoofstruk is veertien skole behandel, met as vernaamste N. Louis se Opleidingskool.
- b. Die ontstaan van die "*Staatsmodelschool*" en algemene oorsig van sy geskiedenis (p.p. 60-85).
- c. Brokstukke in verband met die beheer van die skool, nadat die grondslae en die doel van die onderwys wat gegee is, in groot trekke nagegaan is (verspreide bladsye, p.p. 86-114).
- d. Besonderhede oor die personeel (1893-1899) (p.p. 130-133).
- e. Die leerlinge en kwekelinge (p.p. 136-146).
- f. Die voorgeskrewe vakke (p.64) en die eksamens (pp. 181-192).
- g. Die koshuise (p.p. 195-205), persele en geboue (p.p. 208-217).
- h. Die einde van die "*Staatsmodelschool*" (p. 226).
- i. Aspekte van die betekenis van die "*Staatsmodelschool*" (p.p. 229-249).

## SLOT

Saam met die skrywer kan die leser tot verskeie, beslis positiewe gevolgtrekking kom en onder meer, saam met die skrywer getuig:

"Die oorkoepelende betekenis van die skool lê daarin dat dit uiters deeglik opleiding aan die Hollands-Afrikaanssprekende seuns van die Transvaal verskaf het" (p. 248).

Saam met 'n oud-leerling kan daar, met betrekking tot die pligsopvatting van die personeel gesê word:

"Hulle het in der waarheid van ons ou skool 'n blywende monument gemaak in die opbou van die jeug in ons jong, maar lewenskrachtige Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek. Hulle het gehelp om die fundamente te lê van ons skoolopleiding, ons besef van plig en van toegewydheid aan 'n taak" (p. 248). In die laaste paragraaf van sy verhandeling kom die skrywer tot die volgende gevolgtrekking:

"Aan die nageslag is 'n erfenis nagelaat . . ." (p. 249).

Dit is voorwaar 'n ryk, kosbare erfenis. Soos die "*Staatsmodelschool*" het elke gebou, groot of klein, eenvoudig of ingewikkeld gebou, sy geskiedenis, sy eie verlede. Dit is die kennis van hierdie verlede wat, onder meer, die stryd vir die behoud van hierdie erfenisse tot 'n selfopgelegde plig maak. Ek is mnr. Prinsloo dankbaar vir die taak wat hy met welslae volbring het. Mag al die lede van ons Genootskap in sy vreugde deel.

**JAN PLOEGER**

# KOERANTNUUS IN PRETORIA GEDURENDE DIE ANGLO-BOEREOORLOG

Na die bestting van Johannesburg het die Britse leër op 3 Junie 1900 na Pretoria opgeruk. Twee dae later het lord Roberts die stad triomfantelik binnegery en kort na 2,15 die namiddag is die Britse vlag gehys – ’n vlag wat lady Roberts eiehandig vervaardig het. Twee hoofstede was nou in Britse hande: Bloemfontein en Pretoria. Ook die “uitlanderstad” Johannesburg. Maar die oorlog was nog nie gewonne nie. Slegs die stede was ingeneem – rondom was die oorlog nog aan die gang. In Pretoria was spioenasie aan die orde van die dag en die Boere-inwoners kon nie vertrou word nie.

Na die inname van Pretoria was dit die militêre goewerneur, genl.-maj. J.G. Maxwell, se eerste taak om toe te sien dat orde en wet gehandhaaf word. Krygswet was die middel tot hierdie doel. Dit was ’n tydperk van passe en permitte. ’n Vloedgolf kennisgewings en proklamasies is uitgevaardig om toetstande na die oproerigheid, wat die inname van Pretoria voorafgegaan het, te normaliseer. Lady Briggs stel in haar boek *The Staff Work of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1901* (Londen, 1901) die toestand onder kryswet soos volg: “. . . life was restricted by the regulations imposed by martial law. A special permit was required for everything . . . in short, one felt that one had to go to the military governor to breathe.” Alle openbare byeenkomste, kerkdienste uitgesonderd, is byvoorbeeld verbied.

Dit het ook die militêre goewerneur se ore bereik dat valse gerugte in Pretoria en omstreke versprei word, blykbaar uitsluitlik met die doel om die openbare mening “in de war te brengen en onbevredigend te maken.” Vandaar dat hy bepaal het dat die verspreiding van valse gerugte as ’n oortreding beskou sal word. Op sy beurt het hy ook besluit om amptelike nuusbuletins uit te reik ten einde die huiste inligting aan die publiek oor te dra.

Een van die maatreëls wat juis getref was om orde en wet in Pretoria te bevorder, was die algehele verbod op koerante. Veral sir Alfred Milner en sy gesant in Transvaal, G.V. Fiddes, was om politieke redes gekant teen die verskyning van enige private koerant in Transvaal. In hierdie opsig het hulle lord Roberts se samewerking gekry. Veral in die geval van Johannesburg is dit bekend dat Milner en Fiddes bevrees was dat koreante as ’n agitasiemedium

deur die Britse uitlanders gebruik sou word om druk op die Britse regering uit te oefen.

Hierdie koerantverbod het die inwoners van Pretoria – en Johannesburg – swaar getref. Hulle het nie geweet wat rondom Pretoria of op die gevegsfront aangaan nie. Vandaar die praatjies, die riemtelegramme oor voorgenome en beplande invalle in Pretoria en “oordrewe” berigte oor Boere-oorwinnings.

Die mense in die buitewêreld, vernaamlik oorsee, maar selfs in die Britse Suid-Afrikaanse kolonies, het meer oor die verloop van die oorlog geweet as diegene wat self en onregstreeks daarby betrokke was. Skindernuus uit die Britse menasies in Pretoria is gretig opgeraap en oortel aan almal wat wou luister. Al nuusbron in Pretoria was die *Government Gazette* en in die geval van Johannesburg, *The Johannesburg Gazette*. Beide was staatskoerante, alhoewel laasgenoemde ’n weinige meer persoonlik van aard was.

Selfs die nuusberigte wat korrespondente Transvaal uitgestuur het, is gesensoreer. Ook gewone briewe. Lord Stanley, die hoofsensor, het een van die moeilikste betrekkings bekleed, aldus lady Briggs: “In censoring the war correspondents’ telegrams which they submit to him for transmission, he has to consider how far the information would be useful to the enemy when telegraphed back by Boer sympathisers in the course of a few days, and to what detrimental effect it could be employed against the British forces.”

Of die kennisgewing van die militêre goewerneur oor die valse berigte wat in Pretoria versprei is en wat hy wou regstel deur die uitreiking van amptelike nuusbuletins, iets te doen het met die verskyning van die *Pretoria Friend*, kan nie met sekerheid vasgestel word nie, maar skyn so te wees.

Vanaf 26 Junie 1900 is die *Pretoria Friend* (“The Authorised Medium for Official News”) daaglik teen 3d per eksemplaar op straat verkoop “in the hopes that it may meet the demand for news of the outer world.” Sake rakende die koerant is deur lord Stanley en luit. J. Ward gehanteer en die wins wat die verkope opgelewer het, is aan die militêre goewerneur toevertrou om aan liefdadigheid te bestee. Op 14 Julie 1900 is die koerant egter gestaak, waarskynlik omdat die *Bloemfontein Post*, toe in Pretoria verkoop is. Laasgenoemde koerant het verband met ’n sekere koerantmaatskappy gehad en dit wil voorkom asof die optrede van hierdie maatskappy agter die skerms onregstreeks iets te doen gehad het met die staking van publikasie van die *Pretoria Friend*.

Op 16 Oktober 1900 is 'n bedrag van £186-13-0 van die *Pretoria Friend* se bankrekening na die militêre goewerneur s'n oorgeplaas om aan liefdadigheid bestee te word. Uit hierdie syfers kan 'n mens aflei dat die *Pretoria Friend* in 'n werklike behoefte in Pretoria voorsien het.

Die *Pretoria Friend* was nie suiwer 'n amptelike koerant nie. Stawing hiervan is kennisgewings in verband met openbare aktiwiteite en vermaaklikhede in Pretoria. Ook die koerantberiggewing oor toestande voor, tydens en na die inname van Pretoria, alhoewel dit teen 26 Junie alreeds baie "ou" nuus moes gewees het. Dit moet ook in aanmerking geneem word dat hierdie tipe beriggewing die Britse siening van sake weerspieël het en dat daar geen sprake van onpartydige beriggewing kon wees nie.

Soos reeds gesê, is hierdie koerant destyds teen 3d per eksemplaar verkoop. Daar het slegs 17 uitgawes verskyn en hierdie 17 uitgawes is op 'n Africana-veiling in Oktober 1972 teen 'n bedrag van R415-00 verkoop!

Bo-en-behalwe die *Bloemfontein Post* (wat in die plek van die *Pretoria Friend* gekom het) is ook koloniale koerante, almal natuurlik gesensoreer, in Pretoria verkoop. Maar alle aansoeke om 'n private koerant in Pretoria uit te gee, is summier afgekeur in ooreenstemming met Milner en Roberts se beleid.

Eers op 2 Januarie 1902 – nagenoeg vyf maande voor die vredesluiting – is publikasie van 'n private koerant toegelaat. Dit was *The Star*. Dit was op 'n tydstip wat die nuwe regering van lord Milner reeds gevlot het en die koerant was selfs toegelaat om die regering, binne perke, te kritiseer.

**M.H.B.**

# NOG RUGBYSRINGBOKKE WAT IN STRAATNAME IN DANVILLE-UITBREIDING No. 1, PRETORIA, VERNOEM IS

DUVENHAGE, Floris Petrus is in 1919 in Boksburg gebore. Hy het sy rugby ontwikkel as lid, eers van E.R.P.M. en later van Simmer & Jack. Vervolgens het hy in die oorlogsjare vir Garnisoen gespeel en sy tweede provinsiale trui gekry, naamlik dié van Noord-Transvaal. Van 1937 tot 1941 het hy vir Transvaal en van 1942 tot 1945 vir Noord-Transvaal gespeel. Vervolgens is hy na Kimberley waar hy van 1946 tot 1948 vir Griekwaland-Wes gespeel het.

Hy het in 1949 sy springbokkleure teen die All Blacks hier te lande gedra.

Tans (1973) woon en werk Duvenhage op Tzaneen in Noord-Transvaal.

Bron: *Gedenkuitgawe: 1949-Springbokproefwedstryde.*

LATEGAN, Marthinus Theunis, bygenaamd „Tjol”, is op 29 September 1925, op Stellenbosch gebore waar hy ook skoolonderrig en daarna universitêre opleiding ondergaan het.

In Matieland het hy nie alleen sy intellektuele vermoëns ontwikkel nie, maar ook sy rugby geleer en uitgebou. Heel gou vind hy ’n plek in Van der Stel se senior span, en sedert 1947 het hy vir W.P. senter gespeel.

Hy dra die springboktrui die eerste keer in 1949 teen die besoekende All Blacks; maak die oorsese springboktoer in 1951-51 teen Brittanje mee; en speel weer vir S.A. teen die Wallabietoerspan in 1953 hier te lande.

Hy is rekenmeester van beroep.

Bronne: (1) *Die Brandwag*, Maart 16, 1952

(2) *Die Huisgenoot*, Julie 4, 1952

Du Plessis, P.C. : Springbokke Tuis 5: Tjol Lategan, ens.

VAN DEN BERGH (H), Mauritz, A. is in 1910 in Pretoria gebore waar hy aan die Hoër Seunskool gegaan het. Hy speel in die W.P.-span wat die Wallabies tydens hul toer deur S.A. in 1933, op Saterdag, 1 Julie op Nuweland met 13 - 9 geklop het.

In 1937 neem hy weer eens deel aan die 1ste, 3de, 4de en 5de toetswedstryde in P.J. Nel se Toerspan deur Australië en Nieu-Seeland.

Hy is reeds 'n paar jaar gelede oorlede.

Bron: CRAVEN, D.H. : *springbok-annale (Rugby)* 1889 - 1964.

WAHL, Johannes Joubert („Ballie”), is op 10 Junie 1920 gebore en ontvang skoolonderrig aan die Paarl-gimnasium, studeer aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en werk later as klerk by die K.W.V. in Suider-Paarl.

Tans (1973) is hy Personeelbestuurder aan die K.W.V.<sup>(2)</sup>

Oor „Ballie” skryf dr. Danie Craven<sup>(2)</sup> soos volg:

„... 1938 sluit 'n era in ons geskiedenis af. Toe die Tweede Wêreldoorlog klaar gewoed het, was Oubaas Mark se vlam byna nie meer sigbaar nie. Maar dit het nog 'n paar keer geflikker: hy het vir Ballie Wahl, wat senter wou speel, agter die skrum gejaag en Bubbles Koch, wat vleuel wou speel, in die skrum in. Hierdie twee help ons om al vier toetse in 1949 teen die All Blacks te wen, die eerste keer in ons geskiedenis, dat ons al die toetse op ons eie velde wen.”

Bron: (1) Brief, ged. 27.10.1970 van die Administratiewe Beampte:

Publisiteit, K.W.V., Posbus 528, Suider-Paarl.

(2) CRAVEN, Dr. D. : *Oubaas Mark*, Julie 1959.

**G.J. VAN ECK**

15 Desember 1972.

Graag bring ek onder u aandag 'n bibliografiese werk wat sedert 1945 deur die Johannesburgse Openbare Biblioteek uitgegee word en wat vir u en vir intekenaars op u tydskrif van belang is. Hierdie werk is die jaarlikse *Repertorium van Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrifartikels*, wat u tydskrif insluit. Dit is 'n alfabetiese lys van artikels wat in Suid-Afrikaanse tydskrifte verskyn en is gerangskik volgens die naam van die skrywer en die onderwerp van die artikel. Die *Repertorium* is veral van waarde vir diegene wat op enige gebied navorsingswerk doen en tydskrifartikels van die dag daarvoor benodig.

Die *Repertorium* kan in die Naslaanafdeling van die Johannesburgse Openbare Biblioteek geraadpleeg word, en ook in die meeste van die groter biblioteke in die land. Die lopende dele kan ook by die Johannesburgse Openbare Biblioteek teen R10-00 per jaarlikse deel verkry word.

Aangesien sommige van u intekenaars miskien onbewus is van die bestaan van die *Repertorium*, of dat u tydskrif daarin geïndekseer word, sal ek dit op prys stel as u hulle daarop attent sal maak in toekomstige uitgawes van u tydskrif.

Die uwe, **J.S. COCKCROFT. (Mev.)**

#### TJAART VAN DER WALT

Die Genootskap Oud Pretoria het 'n swaar verlies gely met die oorlye van sy voorsitter, mnr. N.L.P. (Tjaart) van der Walt, wat hier gedurende September 1972 heengegaan het.

Tjaart van der Walt was nie 'n Pretorianer nie — hy was 'n gebore Vrystater en met reg daarop trots — maar hy het jare in die stad gewoon, het dit goed geken en sy geskiedenis op sy vingerpunte geken. Beide as persoon en as lid van die Genootskap Oud Pretoria het hy intens belanggestel in die bewaring van Pretoria se ou geboue, monumente en ander oorblyfsels van ons kleurvolle verlede.

Nadat hy as bestuurslid opgetree het, het mnr. van der Walt die Genootskap vir twee jaar as Voorsitter gedien. Baie keer gedurende sy ampstermyn het sy gesondheid heelwat na wense oorgelaat, en was dit inderdaad 'n bron van kwelling, maar hy het sonder om te kla hard vir die Genootskap en vir die bereiking van sy ideale gestry.

It was during Mr. Van der Walt's term of office that the battle raged for the preservation of the western facade of Church Square and he led the society's representatives who gave evidence on the question before the Church Square Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the whole question.

A man of great personal charm, Mr. van der Walt was, in the course of a varied and distinguished career, a journalist, an attorney and an estate agent.

The society extends its sympathy to his family.

**W.S.R.**



**Genootskap Oud-Pretoria**  
(Gestig: 22 Maart 1948)

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**Ons doel:** Om te waak oor die  
geskiedenis van ons stad en distrik.

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**Old Pretoria Society**  
(Founded: 22 March, 1948)

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**Our aim:** To preserve the past for the  
future of our city and district.

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