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INHOUD

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THEY TOO WERE EXECUTED BY FIRING SQUAD IN PRETORIA

Tom Andrews

The execution of **Jopie Fourie** during the 1914 Rebellion is still recalled by the older generation and his martyrdom to a cause has been recorded in many books devoted to this period. But Fourie was not the first or only one to die before a firing squad in the history of Pretoria.

The name **Cordua** crops up in many publications recalling the days after the occupation of the Capital during the Anglo-Boer War.

Let us look at the references found. In **Music of the Guns** (H.J. May: Hutchinson of S.A. 1970) we find - A little while ago there was said to be a plot to capture Lord Roberts but the very idea was laughed at. Yet all those who laughed were wrong for there was indeed a deliberate conspiracy to set fire to public buildings and all the hospitals on a certain night, the Boers to be informed beforehand of the day and hour.

During the confusion and the excitement that would exist, an attack on the town was to be made and those in the conspiracy would have had a chance of shooting Lord Roberts and some of his staff. This seems quite unbelievable, but amongst foreign elements here there might have been a single fanatic or some drunken depraved mercenary who would have been low enough to set fire to a hospital. Anyhow a court martial has now sat and has found guilty a German, **Hans Cordua**, on whom documents about the conspiracy were found and who confessed, and sentence of death pronounced. He was shot last Friday the 24th. He had surrendered and later taken the oath of neutrality and richly deserved hanging - shooting was too good a death for a man who left a letter admitting his guilt and who had the idea of burning hospitals. It inclines one to think that he must have had a diseased brain but that thought must be put aside when we find several others who were co-conspirators in the diabolical plot. As a result of the discovery of the plot and another plot in Johannesburg, a large number of Hollanders, who had grown fat and greedy in the service of the Boers, were deported.

After having traced this man's grave in the Old Cemetery in Church Street West, and delving into the records the following information came

to hand, and, whilst being out of context, is here quoted as found in various recordings.

A. Conan Doyle's book **The War In South Africa** 1902: (page 129) The number of executions of Boers, as distinguished from the execution of Cape Rebels has been remarkably few in a war which has lasted twenty-six months. So far as I have been able to follow them, they have been limited to the execution of Cordua for broken parole and conspiracy upon August 24, 1900 at Pretoria, the shooting of one or two horse-poisoners in Natal and the shooting of three men after the action of October 27, 1900, near Frederickstad.

Since the beginning of 1901 **four** men have been shot in the Transvaal, three in Pretoria as spies and breakers of parole, one in Johannesburg as an aggravated case of breaking neutrality by inciting Boers to resist.

On page 489 is recorded:- "Two Boer plots have been discovered during the first half of August, the one in Pretoria and the other in Johannesburg, each having for its object a rising against the British in the town. Of these the former, which was the more serious, involving as it did the kidnapping of Lord Roberts, was broken up by the arrest of the deviser, Hans Cordua, a German Lieutenant in the Transvaal Artillery. On its merits it is unlikely that the crime would have been met by the extreme penalty, especially as it was a question whether the **Agent Provocateur** had not played a part. But the repeated breaches of parole, by which our prisoners of one day were in the field against us on the next, called imperatively for an example, and it was probable rather for his broken faith than for his hair-brained scheme that **Cordua** died. At the same time it is impossible not to feel sorrow for this idealist of twenty-three who died for a cause which was not his own. He was shot in the garden of Pretoria Gaol upon August 24th. (1900)

The Times History of the War (Vol IV, pages 392/3) makes brief mention of the episode - To make matters worse, both Pretoria and Johannesburg were full of Boer sympathizers, some of whom, besides giving information to the commandos, were plotting actively against the British administration. Already Cordua, a German officer on parol, was preparing a scheme for

kidnapping Lord Roberts and other officers, and at Johannesburg a plot was afoot to celebrate the taking of the Bastille on the 14th July by overpowering the officers of the garrison at a race-meeting for that day, and then handing over the town to the commando waiting near the Crocodile River.
..... Cordua's plot at Pretoria was not noticed till a month later, when he was arrested and shot after a trial before a courtmartial.

In Pretoria from Within By H.J. Batts (p.p. 200-206)

We had rather a rude awakening early in August, when a rumour was afoot that certain well-known men had been arrested in connection with a conspiracy to seize the Field-Marshal and the British officers resident in the town. It was difficult to get at any definite news beyond the fact that one Hans Cordua, who had been an officer in the Boer Artillery, had been tracked by a detective, and was the principal actor in the plan that was, if successful, to use his own vaunting expression, 'to stagger Europe'.

The men arrested, in addition to Cordua, were Melt Marais, the Veld Cornet of Pretoria, Major Erasmus, of the Transvaal Artillery, Lieutenant Du Toit, of the Police, George Du Plessis, a late Government official, and one or two others. All these persons, however, proved witnesses really in the prosecution of Cordua at the trial. Little more could be traced to them than the fact of knowledge of Cordua's schemes as far as the public were informed. What part they really had in it did not transpire, but everybody who knew Melt Marais was satisfied that he had no part whatever in the conspiracy beyond allowing Cordua to disclose his scheme to him. All who could say a good word for Melt were only too glad to do so. He was kind to everybody, and his natural dislike to offend anyone explains the reason why he permitted Cordua, when he approached him, to speak about the matter at all. Melt Marais, if he fought, would fight fairly; he was simply incapable of doing a low or mean thing. All concerned in the case, however, were sent away from Pretoria after the trial as prisoners, but Melt after a short detention was permitted to live with his family in the Colony.

The trial of Cordua, which began on the 16th of August, created great excitement. It was conducted in the second Raadzaal by what is known as a Military Court, of which Major-General Nicholson was President. Cordua impressed me as being very much of a visionary; a young man who would court popularity in almost any cause. The influences about him were undoubtedly bad, and the idea of making 'Europe stagger' at his great attempt

had no doubt thoroughly possessed him. He remained cool and self-possessed all through the trial, and every consideration was shown him. His counsel Mr. Jas. Berrange, very ably pleaded for his client, and greater latitude was allowed him than is usual in a military court.

There was a great deal of discussion as to what would be the finding of the Court. Many people treated it lightly, and said nothing would come of it, but on the fourth day, when the Court met to announce the verdict it would seem that a very grave view of the whole case had been entertained. It was not the custom of a military court to pronounce sentence on a prisoner. It merely announces the verdict. When Cordua was told to stand to hear the Court's finding he did so in a manner quite in keeping with his demeanour all through the trial. Silence was called in the Court, and Colonel Godfray, the Advocate-General, proceeded in clear tones to declare the verdict, which, after review of the sentence, was as follows: For being found wearing the uniform of a British soldier in time of war in the enemy's country - death; for breaking his oath of parole - death; for conspiring with others to seize the persons of certain British officers - death.

Cordua was then removed; he manifested no emotion whatever, nor betrayed the slightest concern, but walked firmly out of the hall in charge of his guard, and the public saw him no more. The verdict of the Court had to be announced to the Field-Marshal, and with him alone rested the power of confirming or altering it.

A few days afterwards I saw Captain Barchard, who had been a Court Usher, at the entrance of the Club, looking somewhat pale and worried. When I asked how he was, he replied, "Not very bright. I've had a nasty job this morning - had to shoot Cordua."

"Oh!" said I, "that is the end, is it?" "Yes," he replied, "and he bore it bravely. He admitted the justice of the sentence, and walked across the prison yard to the place of execution, and faced it like a man. Of course death was instantaneous, but one doesn't feel very well after it."

With The Flag To Pretoria (part 34: pages 86-89)

While the 'undesirables' of Johannesburg were plotting, those of Pretoria were not idle. Here, too, a conspiracy of long standing came to a head on August 7, when fifteen of the most important criminals were arrested. The plotters were headed by a lieutenant of the Staats Artillery

of German nationality, Hans Cordua by name. He had taken the oath of neutrality the better to hide his schemes. The intention of the conspirators were to set fire to two large houses in the west of town. This, it was thought, would cause confusion and lead to the assembling of the troops at the scene of the conflagration for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. In the meanwhile, the residences of all the leading British officers and officials in the capital were to be watched by armed men, and at the height of the uproar the assassins were to enter and make away with the occupants. Not only this, but Lord Roberts' house was to be beset and the British commander-in-chief kidnapped and carried off on horseback to the nearest commando. As at Johannesburg, the Boers outside the town were informed of everything and had men at hand. Inside Pretoria hints were given to hundreds of sympathisers, who also were to be on the alert. The whole scheme was cleverly prepared, and, had not the newly-organised police got wind of it, the consequences might have been most serious. The kidnapping or murder of so many distinguished officers of the Headquarters Staff may have completely paralysed the army, if only for some days, and this at a very critical moment. Here again the plotters, all of whom had broken the oath of neutrality, did not shrink from meditating murder, and some, at least, of the Boer generals in the field abetted their atrocious design.

An informer named Gano disclosed the plot to the police and prevented a great catastrophe. On August 16 Cordua was brought to trial before a court-martial, presided over by General Maxwell, Military Governor of Pretoria, and was charged with breach of parole and attempting to abduct British officers. He pleaded guilty, but afterwards was induced to withdraw his plea. He was young-looking, cool, and spoke English well, though with a slight foreign accent. It was proved that as far back as July 4, Cordua approached certain burghers with the proposal to carry off Lord Roberts and hand him over to Botha. He had further produced cipher letters which either were, or purported to be, from Botha himself, promising co-operation. Among the inducements held out by Cordua was this- and it is an important point as showing the result of clemency- that at the worst, if the plot were detected, there was nothing more to be feared than transportation to Ceylon. He proposed to collect 250 men, all of whom had passes and would therefore not be liable to be arrested in the streets, and to seize 7,000 rifles which, he had learnt, were stored in the Police Barracks. It was proved that he had held communication with the enemy outside the British lines, and a considerable amount of damaging matter was found on him, including a rough draft of the plot, a map of Pretoria, on which were marked the houses occupied by British Officers, and a detailed plan of Lord Roberts' residence.

There could be not the faintest doubt as to his guilt, and on August 21 he was convicted after a five-days' trial in which the utmost fairness was shown him. The sentence was death; on its confirmation by Lord Roberts, Cordua was shot on the morning of August 24th. He behaved to the last with courage and firmness, walked calmly to the chair in front of the firing party, and, having requested that he might not be bound, only his eyes were covered. The order "Fire!" was given, and in an instant he expiated his misdeeds. He left behind him a letter acknowledging that his sentence was just. The other individuals implicated in the plot were expelled the country.

In an effort to trace more information on the Cordua episode the following was found in Conan Doyle's **The War In South Africa** Page 130 has a table of executions and under the Headings, Number, Place, Date, Reason we find that 2 in Pretoria were executed on June 11, 1901 for breaking the oath of neutrality. One was executed on August 22 of the same year for being a Boer Spy.

The last mentioned I have not as yet been able to trace, but what of the other two.?

From an unknown paper report (possibly a Bloemfontein publication) under the heading **The fate of the oath breakers** : How they were captured we read: Pretoria, June 11th (Reuter) - On Sunday night six Boers, all of who had taken the oath of neutrality in the early part of the war, attempted to make their escape from Pretoria to rejoin the commandoes. They got as far as the surrounding fence near Pietersburg Railway Station, when they were challenged by a police patrol. The men refused to stop, one of them firing and wounding a sentry.

Three of the runaways were captured, viz., P.R. Krause, N.F. Venter, and F.D. Delpoort, who were tried by court martial yesterday, and all

sentenced to be shot. On account of Delport's youth, the sentence on him was commuted to detention as a prisoner of war. The sentence on the others was carried out early this morning.

The *Cape Argus* (Wednesday, 12-6-1091) reports under the heading, **BROKEN OATHS, EXECUTION YESTERDAY, BOER OBLIGATION.** - Pretoria June 11. On Sunday night six Boers all of whom had taken the oath of neutrality during the early part of the war, attempted to make their escape from Pretoria to join the commandoes and got as far as the surrounding fence near the Pietersburg railway station, when they were challenged by a police patrol. The men refused to stop, one of them firing and wounding a sentry. Three of the runaways were captured, viz. PR. Krause, N.F. Venter and F.D. Delport. They were tried by court-martial yesterday and all sentenced to be shot. On account of Delport's youth, the sentence on him was remitted to that of a prisoner of war. The sentence on the other two was carried out at eight O'clock this morning. The summary action taken in this case should have a salutary effect in preventing a further attempt of this nature, and making the surrendered Boers realise that the obligations they have undertaken are not to be trifled with. The two men who were shot were both armed.

From another report located by John Bodel and the staff of the Transvaal Archives is that of the Johannesburg Gazette dated 13-6-1901 which reports under the heading **Government Notice** - The following extract from army orders, South Africa, dated 11th June, 1901, is published for information:-

MARTIAL LAW.

The following extracts from the proceeding of a Military Court held at Pretoria on the 10th June, 1901, for the trial of:- N.T. VENTER, P.R. KRAUSE and J.F. DELPORT are published for information. **CHARGES:** 1. Attempted Assassination. 2. Breach of the Oath of Neutrality. 3. Being in unlawful possession of arms. **FINDING:.** The Court find the prisoner Krause guilty of all charges, and the prisoners Venter and Deport guilty of the second and third charges and not guilty of the first charge.

SENTENCE. The Court sentence the prisoners to suffer death by being shot.

The sentence in the case of the prisoners Krause and Venter has been confirmed and duly carried out. The sentence in the case of the prisoner Delport has been remitted.

The grave of Cordua is still to be seen in the eastern section of the old Church Street Cemetery with its head stone (the metal railings removed by the municipality during the first half of 1974) bearing the legend: Hans Cardua, Born 25 September 1876 died 24 August 1900, but no trace in cemetery records can be found of Krause and Venter. Can any of our readers perhaps throw more light on this?

So much for the gallantry of a lost cause. But the Old Cemetery holds many stories of that period not found in many recordings and the fairness of British Justice.

James Alexander Kay classified by many as anti-Boer sees it fit to record in his Journal (see *Music of the Guns* by H J May, pages 151-153) Towards the end of March a corps of Volunteers was raised in Pretoria under the name of the Bushveld Carbineers. The original mover in the raising of this corps was a canteen keeper who subscribed £500 towards equipment, and as a reward he was transformed from a publican to a captain and paymaster.

Within a week of donning his uniform he applied for liquor licences at all (ten) stations between Pretoria and Pietersburg and was both surprised and indignant when his 'mild' request was refused.

The command of the corps was given to a major who had been dismissed from the Australian Contingent and many of the officers were quite unfit to hold commissions and at the time of their appointments very unpleasant remarks were made on the subject and unfortunately the justice of these remarks is now apparent.

The corps was raised for the express purpose of scouting and raiding cattle of the Boer commandos in the Bushveld north-east of Pretoria- much of it hilly and mountainous and most favourable territory for guerilla warfare.

As soon as the corps was raised they moved north to Pienaars River, about forty miles from Pretoria. After a short stay here they moved east (in the direction of Rhenosterkop). There was no discipline in the corps; the ration of rum was retained by the officers who had frequent orgies.

At present it is impossible to ascertain all the details as the authorities are most anxious that nothing should leak out, but from various sources it is beyond doubt that twenty-three surrendered (Boer) prisoners were most brutally and treacherously murdered, including an old man very ill with fever.

A German missionary named Hesse saw the bodies of some of the murdered men and was informed by kaffirs of the full circumstances of their death. He was on his way to Pietersburg, and fearing that this German would give information to the authorities, members of the corps deliberately murdered him and his native servant.

Amongst the officers responsible for these murders (who are at present under arrest) are Lieutenants Handcock and Morant.

A trooper in the corps, a Boer by the name van Buren, on witnessing the first murders, remonstrated; whereupon Lieutenant Handcock fired three revolver shots at him; the first hit him in the mouth, the second in the body and the third in the head; he then broke his skull with a butt of a rifle. It was the same man (Lieutenant Handcock) who shot the German missionary Hesse and his servant.

A Boer by the name of Smit who had surrendered and who had a valuable farm in the area was shot because one of the officers coveted his farm and openly stated that when the war was over he was going to apply for Smit's farm.

A Sergeant Rodgers was ordered to make an attack on some prisoners but refused. Next day he was ordered off to the left flank to scout. Someone had been told off to watch him and shoot him. He was fired at but got away un wounded.

A reign of terror existed among the men; it was understood that if a man was ordered to the left flank his doom was sealed. This was so well known that men refused to leave camp alone and invariably kept their rifles handy and loaded.

The object of some of the murders was to obtain cattle. According to proclamations which had been issued, Boers who surrendered were allowed to keep their cattle and belongings. But these officers decided that if the owners were shot their cattle could be sent to Rhodesia and sold there. It

is said that thousands of cattle were sent there; the greater part stolen from the Government.

None of the officers concerned were Imperial men (they were recruited locally, mainly Colonials). Their exposure was due to the troopers, who communicated with the authorities, who acted promptly and placed all the officers under arrest.

It is lamentable that commissions should be given to men whose antecedents are not inquired into..... and that we should have included in the corps a number of Boers to fight against their own people, which is wrong both morally and politically.

20 December (In a letter to Mrs Shepstone)..... I discovered all this through the Portuguese Consul who also told me that Lord Kitchener was trying to hush it up, and (after further inquiries) I wrote to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain about it, and I believe he at once cabled out and forced an inquiry and a court martial followed. The result was that Handcock and Morant were found guilty and executed.

POST SCRIPT

The writer with the assistance of the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of Pretoria completed a survey of tombstones in the Church Street cemetery during January 1973 and found a grave in the civil section adjoining those of the honoured dead of the Boer War period with a marble Cross headstone bearing the legend 'To the memory of P. Handcock and Henry M. Morant. 27th Feb. 1902. He that loseth his life shall find it'

One question still remains..... who was the spy referred to by Conan Doyle who was shot on August 22, 1901?

“DE VOLKSTEM HERRYS”

Nou verbind met die geskiedenis van Pretoria is die eertydse koerant “De Volksstem”, later bekend as “Die Volkstem”.. Veral in die dae van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek het hierdie persorgaan, as een van die mondstukke van die toenmalige regering se beleid, ’n belangrike rol gespeel.

Ten tye van die oorlog (1899-1902) het die laaste aflewering, nr. 3106, van die halfweeklikse uitgawe, op 2 Junie 1900 verskyn. Daar het die blad tot 11 Maart 1903 verdwyn.

In **De Volkstem en Wallachs’ Drukkers & Uitgewers Maatskappy Beperk**, (Pretoria, 1960) het die skrywer en mnr. H. Orban op pp. 19 en 20 verklaar dat hoofredakteur dr. F.V. Engelenburg en mnr. I. Wallach na die Britse oorname van Pretoria gelas is om die land te verlaat. Hulle het ongeveer twee jaar in België, Nederland, Frankryk en Portugal vertoef. Dr. Engelenburg het o.m. dr. W.J. Leyds in verskillende opsigte met sy werk bygestaan.

Na die oorlog, onder Kroonkoloniebestuur, het die twee ballinge teruggekeer en kort daarna het “De Volkstem” weer sy verskyning gemaak om kort daarna as een van die persorgane van die “Het Volk”-party te dien.

In die uitgawe van 14 Maart 1903 is, in die kolomme van “De Volksstem” die na-oorlogse herrysing soos volg beskryf:

DE VOLKSSTEM HERLEEFT.

Verleden Woensdag, 11 Maart, teen 9 uur in de voormiddag, stond het personeel van dit blad geschaard rondom de drukpers waarop de metalen gedaante van No.3107 der half-wekelyksche uitgawe der „Volksstem” gereed lag om met behulp van papier en drukinkt te worden vermenigvuldigd.

Ingevolge welwillend afgelegde belofte verscheen Generaal Smuts, advokaat by het Hooggerechtshof alhier, ter drukkerij en werd door den edituur aangezocht om het teeken te geven tot in beweging zetten der machine. In een oogwenk kwam het eerste blad te voorschyn dat aan den heer Smuts werd aangeboden, te gelyk met No. 3106, van 2 Junie 1900, zynde de laatste

half-wekelyksche, „Volksstem” uitgave welke, twee dagen vóór de inneming van Pretoria, in de Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek verschenen is.

By het aanbieden dezer twee couranten zeide de editeur dat, met inachtneming der bestaande wetten zyn blad zou streven naar de behartiging van wat elk goed Afrikaner als het landsbelang beschouwde. Onnoodig uit te wyden over de gevoelens welke de aanwezigen vervulden op dit treffend oogenblik. Het was een groote onderscheiding voor de „Volksstem,” dat een man als generaal Smuts, tyd en lust had willen vinden om getuige te wezen van de weder uitgave van dit blad.

Generaal Smuts antwoordde op hartelyke wyze, dat het hem veel voldoening gaf de „Volksstem” wederom levend te zien. Het verleden dezer courant was nauw verbonden met het verleden van het Transvaalsche volk en van de Afrikaner stam. De „Volksstem” had te voren een belangryke en nuttige rol gespeeld en kon in het vervolg een gewichtige factor blyven voor het land. Met instemming had spreker gehoord, dat de bestaande wetten geëerbiedigd zouden worden; men behoorde met bezadigdheid en voorzichtigheid de nieuwe toestanden te aanvaarden, en met oplettendheid de middelen te kiezen tot bevordering van het welzyn onzer bevolking. Onder zoodanige voorwaarden zou de „Volksstem” blyven een machtige hefboom voor de instandhouding van de beste Afrikaner beginselen en voor het welzyn van het land onzer inwoning. Spreker wenschte tenslotte aan het blad en zyn personeel alle geluk en voorspoed toe.

Jan Ploeger

WHO INVENTED THE BLOCK-HOUSE SYSTEM?— THE TRANSVAAL CRITIC

March 13, 1903.

I publish herewith a correspondence which will be recognised by my readers as of intense, if chiefly historic, interest. It opens up no less a question than the real authorship, or inventorship of the Block-house system which did so much to bring the late war to a finish. As will be seen, Mr. Edward H. Fry, of Pretoria, suggested the system to Lord Roberts in a letter dated November 23rd, 1900, and further elaborated it to block-houses on each side of the railway lines in a further letter to the High Commissioner dated January 7th, 1901. Both letters were immediately acknowledged with „thanks for the suggestions, which were to receive due consideration.”

It is, of course, well known that many ideas of value have been struck upon simultaneously by two people, having no knowledge of each other's efforts. Dacwin and Wallace are familiar cases in point, and the discovery of the electric telegraph is another. It may be, therefore, that the block-house system was hatched out by Lord Kitchener, and his advisers, independently of Mr. Edward Fry. Mr. Fry, however, as is proved by this correspondence, got in his scheme to headquarters so long before any sign of the military idea to the same effect became outwardly visible that an independent conception on the part of headquarters staff becomes exceedingly difficult of proof.

It is therefore regrettable in the extreme that the War Office has not seen its way to some acknowledgement of Mr. Fry's services, or even of his claim that he, independently, evolved a system for which they themselves have claimed such merit.

At all events I publish this correspondence for information

SKINNER STREET, WEST,

PRETORIA, Nov. 23rd, 1900.

SIR - The unhappy state of the country has induced me to submit

the following for your consideration, feeling sure that even if it does not meet with your approval, you will appreciate the motives that had led me to indite it, pardon my presumption in doing so.

I may premise that I am an Englishman, domiciled in the Transvaal since 1874 - performed commando duty in 1876-1877 against Seccoeni; was subsequently in the Transvaal Rangers under captain Ralph and Major (now General) Carrington, and was in Pretoria during the siege. On the retrocession of the Transvaal I registered as a British subject, but on being again commandeered for the Mapoch war, the then British Resident afforded me no protection, and I perforce became a Transvaal Burgher, and, although I have been in Pretoria since the war commenced, I have taken no part in it, and, as the disturbed state of the country is detrimental to all alike, I have ventured to make the following suggestions trusting that they may be of some use in leading to a general pacification.

The difficulty experienced at the present time appears to be that as soon as the troops have marched through any portion of the country, it is at once re-occupied by the Boers and, as they require no commissariat, and are only in small parties, it is difficult to come up with them, and this will probably continue until some scheme is formulated under which protection can be given to those who are willing to submit and settle down.

From the experience gained during my services in the field, and my long residence in the country, I have found that the Boers, will never allow themselves to be surrounded or hemmed in, and this has suggested.-

- i. That if a series of forts or military posts were established, say with a radius of 25 or 50 miles round all the principal towns (the distance to be that found most suitable), the country within that area could be easily pacified. The forts, where possible, not to be further than five miles from each other, so that in case of emergency, one could assist the other. The garrison of each fort to consist of 100 mounted men, colonial by preference, with a reserve force at some spot near the centre to proceed to the assistance of any part that may be necessary. Boers can then be driven outside the forts, and the constant patrolling of the garrison will prevent any bodies of the enemy returning, or, if they should succeed in breaking through, which is doubtful, the reserve force will meet them and they would thus be placed between two fires.
- ii. When the country within the area of the forts is cleared, a further

portion should be enclosed in a similar way and cleared as above, until the enemy submit or is driven into large bodies, when they could be dealt with in the ordinary way. It is unlikely that more than a double line of forts would be necessary as the area is increased, although it may be necessary to construct more than a double line. If so, then those that were at first constructed should be abandoned.

- iii. The country by this means would be gradually and systematically cleared, and it would be probably not long before the whole was pacified, as protection could then be given to those that are willing to submit, whilst, at the same time, they could be kept under strict supervision. Cultivation would be resumed, and the refugees could return. The moral effect also on the Boers, when they see the country occupied, will be very great.
- iv. The construction of the forts need not be of an expensive character, the walls could be made of sand-bags or simple earthworks, with flanking bastions, and a good ditch outside, the area to be only sufficient to afford sleeping accommodation for the men and cattle, and shelter if they should be suddenly attacked. A patrol should start at dawn each day to see that the country is clear.
- v. In fixing the sites of the forts, water is of great importance. Often, however this would be difficult to obtain at the most promising site for the fort. This difficulty, however, could, to a great extent, be overcome by means of wells or waggons fitted with galvanized iron tanks (of a capacity of 100 gallons each) to carry water, and, as the garrison of each fort would be small, the supply should not be difficult.
- iv. The force required to carry out the above suggestions would be moderate. Supposing that an area of country was enclosed by a line of forts extending on all four sides 50 miles-200 miles, and that a fort was erected at every five miles, there would then be forty forts with 100 men each-4000, and, in addition, the reserve force only twenty-five miles distant from any threatened part.
- vii. The area of country so protected would be 2,500 square miles sufficient for a considerable population.

I remain, Sir

Yours truly,

EDWARD H. FRY.

To Lord Roberts,
Commander - in - Chief
of the British Force.
Johannesburg.

(Copy)

S.S. Canada,
At Sea, 19 th December 1900.

Sir, - I am desired by Lord Roberts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd November, and to tender you his thanks for the suggestions contained therein.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) STANLEY,
Private Secretary.

Ed. H. Fry. Esq.

(Copy)

SKINNER SRTEET. WEST,
Pretoria, January 7th, 1901.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, - As the pacification of the country appears to progress very slowly, if at all, and as I am aware that many **Hollanders and Burghers** consider their prospects anything but hopeless, I venture as a resident of nearly twenty-five years standing in the Transvaal, to respectfully submit for consideration the following suggestions.

Under the system at present followed by the military, the several districts have to be repeatedly cleared-as soon as the troops march out the Boers return-there is no finality; and this will continue until a method is adopted to prevent the Boers re-occupying any district that has once been cleared.

I would therefore, suggest that the Boer method of fighting Kaffirs be followed, but on a larger scale, viz:-

That on any portion of the country being cleared, a cordon of forts or military posts be formed on the outskirts, to prevent the enemy returning, and I would further suggest that if a cordon of such forts be constructed round the towns, the mines, and on each side of the railways, at such distance therefrom (viz., the towns, mines, and railways) as is found practicable, say from ten to twenty miles, according to circumstances, the area inside this cordon could then be permanently cleared and settled with reliable men,

the ground could be cultivated, the mines to a large extent resume work, the refugees return, and the railways would be practically free from damage, as any Boer force would be met at some distance from the lines. In short, a systematic method of surely even if slowly, clearing the country would be initiated, and it is doubtful if the cost will be greater than it is at present. To support the forts a force should be in reserve at some central spot to proceed at once to any threatened point.

The construction of the forts should cause no difficulty - I have seen one built with about, 1.000 men in three days - and should be situated within such distance of each other that communication could be kept up day and night with the adjacent fort on each side. They should only be of sufficient size to afford protection to a garrison of about 100 men, at least half of which should be mounted if possible. For Boer purposes 150 feet square would be about large enough; the walls would be of the earth thrown out of the ditch, and such other material that lay around; the ditch should be deep enough to shelter the garrison in case artillery was brought into use.

Should the Boers attempt to break through the cordon, and this is doubtful, they would be met by the reserve force, whilst the mounted men from the forts would take them in the rear, and as the country immediately outside the forts would be constantly partolled, notice will be had of any threatened attack.

The Square area enclosed by the forts would be extensive, and when the Boers see this area quietly settled, and the ordinary occupations of life quietly proceeding, the moral effect will be very great, and many will probably surrender and settle down.

Each regiment could construct its own forts, and on this basis, 1000 men constructing ten forts at, say five miles apart, should complete them in about one month or six weeks, the line so protected by 10 forts would extend fifty miles.

If this scheme appears too large, a trial could be made round one of the towns to see how it worked.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD H. FRY.

(Copy)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
CAPE TOWN,
15th January, 1901.

Sir, - I am directed by His Excellency, the High Commissioner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and to thank you for the suggestions contained therein, which will receive due consideration.

I am Sir,

(Signed apparently) Your obedient servant,
O. WALDRON,
Private Secretary.

E.H. FRY, Esq.,
Skinner St. ,West,
Pretoria.

(Copy)

SKINNER STREET WEST,

Pretoria, Nov. 8th ,1901.

Sir, - I enclose, herewith, for your information and perusal, copies, of two letters I addressed to Lord Roberts at Johannesburg, on November 23rd, 1900, and His Excellency, the High Commissioner, on January 7th, 1901.

I would premise that pursuing the Boers in this enormous country is only, at vast expense, playing their game of wearing out the troops, which should be met by successively clearing sections of the country, which should then be protected by fortified posts, when eventually the enemy will be driven into a corner.

To this end I suggested that a number of small forts, or military posts, situated five miles apart, with garrisons of 100 men each, half of which should be mounted, should be constructed on the borders of each district or section of country as it was successively cleared of the enemy, and that a reserve force should be stationed at some central spot within the area to provide for emergencies - a commencement to be made around the chief towns. These forts would prevent the return of the Boers to the cleared

districts, and also afford protection to surrendered Burghers from their country men, who would otherwise compel them to rejoin the commandoes.

Also that a similar line of forts be constructed on each side of the railways, but at some little distance there from, to secure them absolutely from molestation.

The principle of these suggestions appears to have been adopted in a modified form, viz, by the formation of Concentration Camps for the protection of surrendered Burghers.

The erection of Blockhouses which are miniature forts or military posts.

But I respectfully submit that these do not and cannot confer all the advantages that would be obtained if the original suggestions had been adopted in their entirety, although, probably, a combined system of forts and blockhouses would prove more valuable still.

The Blockhouses having no mounted men attached to their garrisons, cannot patrol the surrounding country, and thus prevent any body of the enemy approaching without their presence being known. Neither does the country appear to be enclosed, as cleared, with defined lines of Blockhouses, there being no part of the country that is entirely free of the enemy, or that is not liable to be overrun, whilst the railways, having only one line of Blockhouses situated close to the railways, there is always a probability of trains being captured and the supplies being interfered with.

It may appear that such a large number of forts would be required to enclose successive districts that these suggestions are impracticable, but as ten forts, situated five miles apart, would extend for fifty miles (and the garrison would only require 1 000 men, viz., 500 infantry and 500 mounted), thirty-six forts would enclose fifty miles square, containing an area of 2500 square miles, sufficient to enclose both Pretoria and Johannesburg and a great portion of the mines in one section, and the garrisons would only total 3 600 men, in addition to the reserve, and, as the adjoining districts were cleared, the garrisons of the forts on the dividing lines could be withdrawn.

I am aware there is great prejudice amongst the military to accept advice from civilians, but it should not be forgotten that all old residents of South Africa are so accustomed to war that they have well-defined ideas,

obtained from practical experience, and not theory how it should be conducted.

As I consider the system of Blockhouses, which has proved of great utility, originated from my letters, and that they have tended to assist the conquest of the country, and to curtail the enormous weekly expenditure, I have applied to His Excellency, the High Commissioner and to Lord Roberts for some acknowledgement to that effect, which I trust that I shall be considered to have merited.

I do not know if this letter will reach you personally, but I am convinced that it contains the solution of the situation, and that the war, as at present conducted, will drag on for years.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

EDWARD H. FRY.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,
Secretary for the Colonies,
Downing St., London.

(Note- Sent through the Administrator of the Transvaal on 9/11/01, and duplicates sent to London direct. -E.H.F.)

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR
SOUTH AFRICA,

JOHANNESBURG,
14th, November, 1901.

Sir,- I am directed by His Excellency, Lord Milner, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8th November, enclosing a letter addressed

to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to your suggestions regarding the means of concluding the war.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HUGH. A. WYNDHAM.

Assist. Private Secretary.

E.H. Fry,
Skinner St., West,
Pretoria.

Pretoria.

P.O. Box No. 113.

December 31st. 1902.

Sir,- On November 8th, 1901, I had the honour to address you, through H.E., the High Commissioner, on the subject of the war. I also forwarded to you direct, per registered post, duplicates of the correspondence submitted.

It appears to me, and to those to whom I have shown the correspondence (copies of which are attached here to), that the suggestions contained therein were practically adopted, and conduced to the successful termination of the war within a few months of their adoption.

I thus claim to have rendered important service to the Empire, but my claim has been treated with contumely. I therefore respectfully request that you will take it into your favourable consideration.

Should the authorities be of opinion that I am not entitled to any

recognition, it is my intention to submit the correspondence (which I am advised is of considerable value) to the verdict of public opinion. In fact, arrangements for publication were completed, but I decided to first await the result of this appeal to you.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

EDWARD H. FRY.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
c/o Lieut-Governor of the Transvaal,
Pretoria.

**'n ONBEENDIGD GEDIGT DEUR "JEPTE"
J.P. TOERIEN. MIDDELBURG - - - - - Z.A.R.**

De Zuid-Afrikaanse-Engelse Oorlog
1899-1902.

1 O Zonne van Zuid-Afrika, die eeuwen reeds
ons veld ons leende
Bescheen, verwarmd' en groeikracht leende
aan boom en plant,
Wat schouwspel is er nu voor uwe oogen
Wat ziet gy thans?

- - - - -

2 In jaren die vervlogen zyn, hebt gy
O, Zonne van Zuid- Afrika,
Het kruid op onzen akker groot gebracht,
de vrucht aan onzen boom gerypt
Nu staat gy weer op gindschen hemelstoep en-
Wat ziet gy thans?

- - - - -

3 Ons veld, door nacht' lyk vorst, in wit gehuld
gedurende de wintermaanden,
Zucht naar uw komst, omdat gy steeds hem bracht den gloed,
waardoor hy leven kon
Thans staat gy weer gereed in 's Hemels-voorportaal maar-
Wat ziet gy thans?

- - - - -

4 De mensch, byna verstorven van de nachtlyk kou,
wacht thans uw komst,
Zyn hart juicht reeds, want in'd vouwen van uw gloed
licht't leven voor zyn bloed
En ziet- daar staat gy klaar aan's hemelstrans maar-
Wat ziet gy thans?

- - - - -

5 Zoo kwaamt gy, Zonne van Zuid- Afrika,
 jaar uit, jaar in en dag na dag
Gereden op de wagen van de morgen stralen
 bracht ons mēe het licht, het leven, des hemelsgegen
En zie, en zie, gy zyt er weer,
 doch nu wat zegen hoort-
 Wat ziet gy thans?

- - - - -

6 Ik hoor het rollen van een donderend geluid,
 ik zie een licht gelyk aan bliksemschicht!
Daar vliegt iets door het lucht, met bliksem snelle yver,
 O God! het barst!
Wee my! het barst net tussen menschen
 'k Zie lyken op de grond.

- - - - -

7. Het veld voorheen bekleed met zacht en groen tapyt
 ligt thans verwoest en opgedolven
De beekjes, helder als kristal die dart' lend zeewaarts rolden
 zyn thans met aklig rood gekleurd geverfd!
 'k Zie bloed, 'k zie stroomen bloeds!

- - - - -

8. De sterke rots die eeuwen reeds, de stormen en orkanen
 heeft doorstaan
Ligt thans verbrokkeld aan den voet des bergs,
Of wel, tot sand vermaald dat schuivend naar beneden komt!
 'k Zie Woestheid en verwoesting.

- - - - -

9. Des landsmans hof die vroeger was 'n tooneel
 van lust en leven,
Is nu een hof der dooden wel gelyk, geen vee meer op
 de weide, de akker ongeploegd

De landman is niet meer, of is er van verdreven
'k Zie doodscheid midden in 't leven.

- - - - -

10. Ja 't is my wel te veel, 'k kan dat niet aanschouwen
'k bestyg myn avend ros en vlucht
Om neer te sien op een toneel van moord en
gruwsame verwoesting
Is my te veel, tè veel, 'k vlucht liever naar
myn slaap vertrek
Om daar, om daar te weenen.

- - - - -

11. Neen Zonne van Zuid- Afrika, wacht even, toef nog slegs
een wyl en hoormy aan
Uw plaats der rust is daar, waar wis de Godheid woont,
ga zeg het Hem, uw Heer, myn Heer,
Wat gy gesien en wat gy waar genomen hebt
Hier word 'n moord gepleegd.

- - - - -

12. Gy hebt gesien de stroomen bloeds, de lyken op den grond,
de pas gedolven graven,
En als gy weer komt, brengt van Hem, dien vrede
'n voorspoed mee,
Waar naar ons hart, ons ziel verlangt
W' zyn moede van dien stryd.

- - - - -

13. Pas was de Zonne achter gindschen bergtop ingekropen
Toen weer de Nacht' lyk wandelaar op heer baan
kwam aangelooopen
En werpt zyn licht besluierd met een nevel op ons aardbol neer
Betoverende alls wat afschuwelyk is, sooseer
Dat niets zichzelf vertoond maar ieder voorwerp
op een ander lykt,
't Ziet er ales zoo begogeld uit, wat klein is lykt na groot

en dat wat leeft lykt dood!
Toen zinkt myn hart myn kracht werd min
Myn moed bezwykt.

- - - - -

14. Waarom scheurt gy den nevel niet O, Nacht-Vorstin
En werpt ons toe het licht gelyk de Koningin,
Die straks door't luchtruim is voorby gereden
Of zyt gy slechts haar miniatuur of schaduw
En dus bedeesd of voor het "wezen" schu?

- - - - -

15. Ik ben haar schal' niet noch haar miniatuur
Ik loop myn eigen weg, bezit myn eigen vuur,
Ik werp myn eigen licht en schyn op eigen tyd
Niet anders dan des nachts als gy ter ruste zyt.

- - - - -

16. En zag ek niet een gewonde op den grond,
Die kermend om een dronkje water smeekt,
Terwyl het bloed by oor, by oog, by mond,
uitstroomt gelyk een waterbeek,
Geen dronkje water werd hem toegestoken
Geen afscheidswoord werd zelfs met hem gesproken
Hy streft op 't slagveld voor zyn Vaderland
Ja, erger nog in 's Vyandshand.

- - - - -

17. En zal ik nog gewagen ook
Van plaats- Verwoesting, huizen leeg,
Ver Vlammen vuur van wolken rook
Die als een klacht ten hemel steeg?

- - - - -

18. Of van het lyden uitgestaan,
Door kind, door maagd, door vrouw?

Vaak stond ik aan myn hemelbaan
En zag van daar die rouw.

- - - - -

19. De klacht van Rama werd gehoord,
De "Moe" beweent haar kind,
Zy weigert troost en weent steeds voort,
Tot haar de dood ontbindt.

- - - - -

20. Al schyn ik slechts gelyk een fakkel in de lucht
Dan zie, dan hoor ik toch de traan, de zucht,
Die naar benden rolt, den grond door zuigt
En in de hoogte stygt, voor God getuigt.

- - - - -

PRETORIA IN THE 1860'S FROM CHURCH RECORDS

Tom Andrews.

A pamphlet of 12 sheets measuring 120mm x 178mm (4-3/4" x 7") entitled a letter from the Bishop (Bloemfontein), 1864 was recently sold at a Pretoria auction for R70.00.

This 'pamphlet' (No:2) is portion of the original of what became known as THE QUARTERLY PAPER, a publication of the Orange Free State and Basuto Mission (Anglican Society) written to 'Associates and Friends of the mission'. The first section dated 27th July, 1863 entitled 'Sermon for the Dedication Festival of St. John' was written at sea, July 27th, 1863 by Bishop Twells and, printed separately, forms part of 'Occasional Paper' No. 1 containing The Bishop's Journal (England to South Africa) July to October 1863, printed in 1864.

Of interest to us is the mention of Pretoria in subsequent issues of the quarterly paper. Under the title Narrative of a pastoral visit to the Transvaal (May - July 1868) in No. 5 dated January 1869 we read. We halted on Ascension Day until evening, and next day, about noon, came in sight of Pretoria, the seat of Government. The town lies at the foot of the Maholas Berg range, looking singularly bright and clean; the houses are all of one storey, as is usual in this country, with stoeps—and elevated step running along the front of the house—and verandas and thatched roofs, very pretty and rural in effect. We enjoyed the view very much on entering the town; below lay the white houses relieved by the dark foliage of orange trees and acacias, a bright little rivulet sparkled down the slope, and beyond lay the gentle rise of the Maholas Berg—we might have been at home but for the scorching sun, and a sky of deeper and clearer blue than is ever seen in Northern latitudes. Here we may remark that most Dutch towns are built on one plan, more or less modified; the *nucleus* is the Dutch place of worship, built in the middle of a large square, from which radiate four streets, others, if required, cross at right angles; the chief stores are in the square and main streets, and a large part of the town outside these consists of Boer-houses which will be described elsewhere.

In issue No. 7 dated July, 1869 the trip is continued:-

At Pretoria we were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lys, and heartily welcomed by the Church. We have here no building of our own for worship or other purposes, but the acting churchwarden, Mr. Froude, procured the use of the Council Chamber, which was kindly lent

by the Government for our Sunday services during my stay. A very great change has come over the spirit of the Transvaal Government in its aspect towards the Church of England during the last few years. Not very long ago it was unlawful to hold any open religious service, except that of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the few English residents in the towns were restrained from meeting together for even such united prayer and mutual edification as was possible in the absence of a clergyman. Now, the proscribed service is held in the very room in which the "Raad" or Parliament meet for deliberation. I was much struck by the good moral tone and religious feeling of the English community in Pretoria, long separated from church ordinances, they have preserved to a remarkable degree their old religious habits and impressions, and showed a hearty appreciation of their few privileges, which much moved me.

We kept Whitsuntide at Pretoria, seeing, during that time, a good deal of the surrounding country, which differs little from other parts of the Transvaal already described. The town itself is pretty, not unlike an English village; the houses all thatched, with a verandah in front, and in many cases surrounded by rose hedges and screened on one side by a little orange grove, the dark foliage of which is inexpressibly grateful to the eye during the full glare of a tropical sun. The Megaliesberg Range shows to the North about an hour's drive distant, and on the other side stretches a pleasant undulating tract.

Here we made acquaintance with Herr Mauch, the German explorer, one of the first discoverers of the gold fields. This gentleman was on his way to the interior, chiefly with the object of geological research, and set off on foot the day before we left, bound for Moselekatse's country, having sent on his wagons, &c., in advance. Moselekatse is the paramount chief of the whole district within which the gold fields are situated. His early history is interwoven with the stirring events which marked the first years of colonization and the struggles of the old settlers to secure a footing in South Africa, and old men still relate wild tales of the prowess and policy of the old chief. Since we began this account, a rumour, most probably true, has reached us of his death. In his day he always showed a friendly feeling towards the English; but, like all Kafir chiefs, bore a bitter animosity towards the Boers.

After a very happy fortnight we prepared to leave, and after celebrating the Holy Eucharist bade farewell to our kind friends. Mr. Lys drove us in his cart to overtake the wagon which had been sent on, and when the evening began to set in we found ourselves once more in the wilderness, travelling along the foot of the Magaliesberg Mountains.

At noon, next day, we reached "Oliphant's Neck," the pass by which we proposed to cross this range. We outspanned on a splendid wooded

slope, and, having rested for a couple of hours, got under weigh again, and proceeded slowly up a rugged and somewhat steep incline. By and bye we reached the top of the pass, and a scene burst upon our view which I shall never forget. The range of hills which we were crossing divides the region through which it stretches into two distinct climatic districts.

On page 16 of the January, 1869 issue we find:-

PRETORIA.

Readers of this paper are aware that adjoining the Orange Free State territory is another independent State called the Transvaal Republic, the chief town of which is Pretoria. Many English settlers reside here, and the number will probably increase, as the place is on the main road to the newly-discovered gold fields. There is as yet no English Church or clergyman in the place. the nearest Mission Station being 120 miles distant. An attempt is now being made to raise a sum sufficient to build a plain Church and house and to obtain a resident clergyman. It is hoped that friends in England will contribute some assistance. The Bishop O.F.S., though himself unable to do anything for Pretoria, gives his hearty sanction and good wishes to the scheme. Further information will be given and subscriptions thankfully received by Mr. Brodrick, a resident in Pretoria, at present in England, who returns to Africa in January. Letters may be addressed to him, care of Rev, Herbert Gardner, Soho Hill, Handsworth, Birmingham.

In 1874 we find a letter from the Rev. Sadler of Zeerust dated 19th December, 1873 which tells us of 'inflation' in those far-gone days of the Transvaal.

"I received due notice of the day to be set apart for Intercession, in behalf of Missions, together with Form of Service and your Lordship's address.

"We could not carry it out on the 1st Sunday in Advent, but we did so last Sunday, the 2nd Sunday in Advent. The offertories were, I regret to say, very poor—considering the notice I had given and the pains I took to get the service properly carried out. It was Nachتماال at Jacobsdal, the Sunday before it was Nachتماال in Zeerust. Many of our congregation were at Jacobs-dal in consequence of the Nachتماال.

"Our offertories were £1 14s. in the morning and 15s. 3d. in the evenine. We shall be glad, through your Lordship, to transmit the amount to thg S.P.G. As I am told that T.V. notes are not to be passed in the O.F.S., I think the best way will be for your Lordship to deduct, from my quarter's

salary, due the 30th January, 1874, this amount. I therefore enclose a formal receipt to Mr. White for £2 10s. on account of this quarter's salary, and we shall be grateful to your Lordship if you will kindly remit the £2 13s. to the S.P.G. on our behalf, as the Zeerust offertories on the day of Intercession. in behalf of Missions.

Page 17 of the same issue has reference to Magaliesberg

Here I first came in contact with the 'Maghaties' as the people are called who live in the neighbourhood of the 'Maghaliesberg Mountains,' just to the north of Pretoria. At the time we were at Wolvekloof there were about 20 white men, English speaking, employed in rebuilding the bridge. We stopped there two days and one night.

On page No. 2 of Quarterly No: 6 of April 1869 we read:-

The church in course of erection at Potscherfstrom, in the Transvaal Republic, is now roofed; but it is at a standstill for the present, from want of funds. At Pretoria, in the same country, it is expected a church will be commenced on the return of Mr. Brodrick from England.

In No: 11, July 1870 we find:-

Pretoria, Transvaal. "A sum of £300 has been collected by the lay members of our church in this pretty little town in the far interior, towards building a church. The Rev. J. Harris Wills is now resident there, and holds services regularly in the government school-room".

TROLLEYBUSES OF PRETORIA

by
G.P. STRACHAN

The Pretoria system is one of the two remaining trolleybus systems in South Africa, the other being 36 miles away at Johannesburg. The visitor to Pretoria will find trolleybuses looking much the same as those on any British system, but with three notable differences. The absence of registration numbers results from the fact that a trolleybus is regarded as a type of tram rather than a bus, although they are known as Trolleybuses (trembusse in Afrikaans) and not as trackless trams as in Cape Town. It is not necessary to have a licence either to own or drive a trolleybus.

Another notable feature was that no fewer than 30 out of the 45 vehicles carried advertisements on almost every inch of available space, and only one product was advertised on each vehicle. A wide variety of organisations were advertised, from car dealers, through handkerchiefs, estate agents and the zoo to whisky and soft drinks. The adverts helped to brighten up the rather dull livery, particularly the ten colour Dulux Paint advert on 149 and 194. Thirdly, trolley retrievers are fitted being unique in South Africa to this system, but the customary bamboo pole is still carried for use in the event of a rope snapping.

Should the visitor travel on a trolleybus (or at least a rear entrance one) he will discover another unusual feature - the conductor gives the starting signal by blowing a whistle. Bells are provided for stopping purposes however.

As in most other towns the trolleybuses were introduced as tramway replacements. Trolleybus overhead being strung above the existing tramway overhead. Tramway operations ceased on the 19th August, 1939. The trolleybus overhead was then lowered to the operating level.

The initial routes were tramway replacements to Sunnyside, Hatfield, West End and the Station. Brooklyn was a new route. A fleet of 34 Leylands with Metro-Cammell bodies and G.E.C. equipment were purchased, Nos. 101-124 being 38 seat single deckers and 150-159, 54 seat double deckers, both types intermingling on the various routes.

The first trolleybus to run in Pretoria was from Belgrave Square to the

terminus at Brooklyn and it was a single decker. It was towed out from the old tram sheds. The Brooklyn run was used for and running in. training purposes

No further trolleybuses were acquired until 1949-50, when 40 double deckers, were obtained to enable the system to be extended into many new developments, West Park (then called Iscor Township) Danville, Parktown, Wonderboom South, Rietfontein and Brooklyn. The new vehicles also replaced most of the original single deckers although four remained in existence until 1959 although not in use. One of the single deckers is at present lying in the veld near Bloemhof.

The new vehicles were 160-171 which had Sunbeam Fv chassis, B.R.H. equipment and 60 seat bodies by B.M.S. (British Mining Supplies) of Johannesburg; 172-189 on Daimler CTM4 chassis with MetroVick equipment and 56 seat B.M.S. bodies- 190 a B.U.T.9611T/ Met-Vick with 60 seat Metro-Cammell body, fitted with full drop windows, and 191-199 identical, except that the bodies were by M.C.W.'s subsidiary, Bus Bodies of Port Elizabeth. These last mentioned are considered to be Leylands by their operator even though they have A.E.C. type chassis (9611 To 37-46). The B.M.S. body plates carry the name 'Park Royal' but in fact the design closely resembles that of Brush.

The pre-war double deckers were withdrawn in 1960, some being sold for use on farms, while one became a "house" on the outskirts of Johannesburg - it is now painted yellow but retains its destination blind to indicate its previous home. The replacing vehicles were 140-149, Sunbeam S7As, with 82 seat Brockhouse (formerly B.M.S.) front entrance bodies with B.T.H. equipment, the city's first three axle vehicles, and most probably the last trolleybuses to enter service in South Africa. The high seating capacity is obtained by using 3 and 2 seating on the upper deck, unique on double deckers but normal practice on South African single deckers, except strangely in Pretoria. Another unusual feature of these vehicles is that the driver's cab is not partitioned off, which would make them suitable for one-man operation were this desired. They also have electrically operated folding doors, just aft of the front wheels, but on most buses these are now held permanently open.

Not long after this, the first steps towards abandonment were taken. In 1963, all trolleybus operations ceased in the evenings, Saturday afternoons (early closing day) and Sundays. Saturday morning services were largely

given over to motorbuses as well. This was not so much an antitrolleybus move as an anti-double decker move however, as the replacing vehicles were one-man single deckers, mainly Leyland Olympics. These seat 50 and take 22 standing which gives them a capacity one greater than the Daimlers but comes nowhere near the 100 of the three axle Sunbeams.

The second stage in the decline of the system occurred in June 1965, when Van der Walt Street became a one way street. Rather than erect wiring in Prinsloo Street for inward journeys, the service to Wonderboom South was virtually given over to motor buses, although two outward journeys are still trolleybus worked. This made some vehicles redundant and 182 was withdrawn and sold. Later 149, 169, 173, 179 and 181 were placed in store, the first returned to service in January 1968 but the others were withdrawn on 15th February 1968 and taken away for scrapping early in March.

The first real abandonment took place on 24th February 1968 when, with no public announcement at all, the last trolleybus ran to Parktown. The abandonment was due to a road widening scheme involving the removal of part of a mountain side at a point where the road crosses the low range called Daspoort Rand, by means of a cutting. The service had in fact been suspended for short periods in the preceding two months. This made another five vehicles surplus, so 189, 192, 197, 198 and 199 were taken out of service.

In February 1971 the route to Colbyn was cut. Overhead was tied back at the corner of Pretorius and Glyn Streets to enable road works to be carried out.

With the conversion of the Parktown and Colbyn routes, there are eight trolleybus routes left as well as several short workings, but some of the intermediate turning circles are now disused - Leyds Street, Devenish Street, Booysen Street, Gezina Plein (also Maders Corner prior to conversion); the others are used only at rush hours. The normal off-peak frequencies are 10 mins to Station, 20 minutes to Brooklyn, Sunnyside and Rietfontein, and 30 minutes to Danville. West Park, Hatfield and Colbyn, with occasional Sunnyside journeys extended to Roper Street. There are also a number of through or circular workings between the Hatfield, Brooklyn and Sunnyside routes. One bus every two hours on the Brooklyn route continues beyond the trolleybus terminus, and of course, consequently is

motorbus worked. Scattered trips on other routes, particularly to Station are also worked by diesels. There are no one trolleybus journeys to Wonderboom South nowadays.

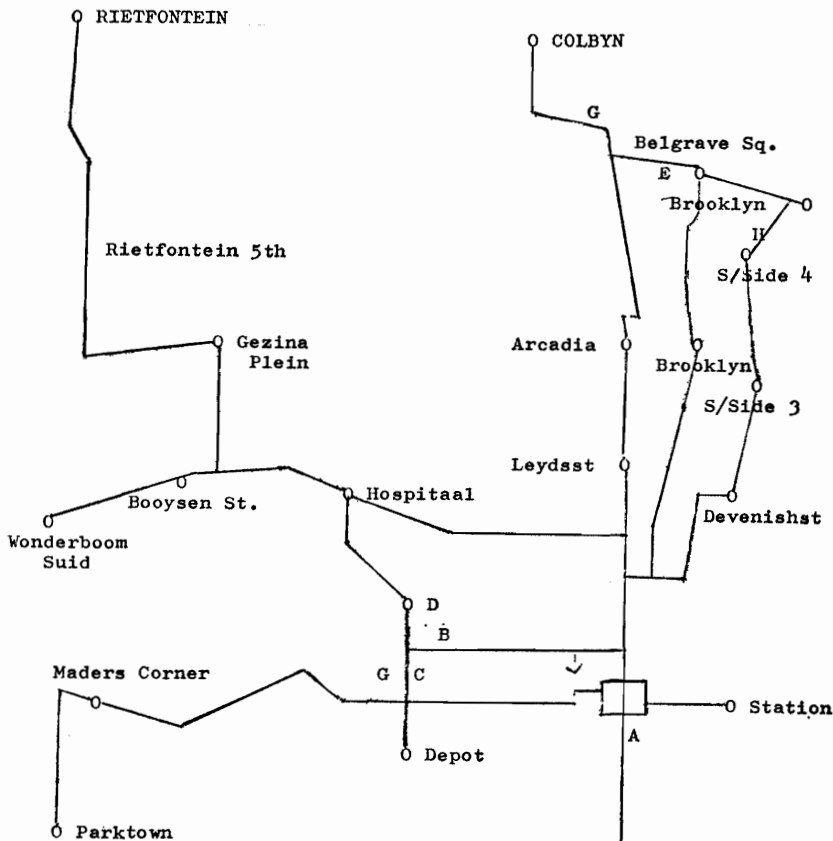
The S7As are allocated to certain duties, the remainder being undertaken by the older vehicles. Drivers are given a free choice as to what vehicles they take, which usually results in all the Daimlers going out first, followed by the B.U.T.s, with the Sunbeams last choice. The latter two types are not much seen outside rush hours. On Saturday mornings, despite increased frequencies on most services, only nine trolleybuses - 8 S7a's and one Daimler were operated, all other workings being managed by Olympics

The Pretoria system is now scheduled to close in October, 1971, having gained a reprieve from a scheduled close as at 30th June. Daimler trolleybuses Nos. 177 and 187 are being restored by the Municipality for preservation.

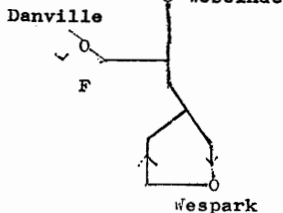
Do you know?

Pretoria was the first city to install a selectromatic point. All Pre-War Traction poles are round whereas post-war poles are hexagonal. Traction poles come in three sizes. Pretoria still has its original overhead wiring. A driver operates his overhead points by drawing power or switching off before points. The post-war extensions were expedited in order to free oil-engined buses for the opening of the Voortrekker Monument. Pretoria Trolleybuses ran at a profit during the war. The Colbyn Route, the first post-war extension was constructed from stores material.

PRETORIA CITY TRANSPORT TROLLEYBUS SYSTEM



- A - Church Sq. Terminus for all routes.
- B - Vanderwalt Street
- C - Depot connection, still used for one a.m. journey
- D - Turning circle for testing vehicles, now disused.
- E - Buses show Hatfield when running via Arcadia. Short workings on Brooklyn show BELGRAVE SQUARE.
- F - Wired for both directions but clockwise disused.
- G - Site of offending Road Works
- H - Connection used only by circular workings



TROLLEYBUSES IN SERVICE

JULY, 1971

<u>SUNBEAM</u>		<u>DAIMLER</u>
<u>S7A</u>	<u>F4</u>	<u>CTM4</u>
143	162	172
144	163	174
145	165	177 →
146	166	178
147	167	187 →
148		
149		

→ : Preserved for museums

TRAMWAY SYSTEMS OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

PRETORIA BY W.D. HOWARTH 31/1/1971

In 1889 Pieter Nicholas Jacobus Smith of Pretoria made application to the "Raadsal" for a concession to construct, operate and maintain a tramway in the streets and suburbs of Pretoria, with extensions to the brickkilns, manufactories and quarries. On 20th January, 1890 the concession was granted to Smit by the Government. Whether or not Smit's interest in applying for the concession was speculative or whether he did in fact intend to build and operate the tramway is not known as on 27th January, 1891 he sold his interests to Carl Hanau, a co-director of the Johannesburg City and Suburban Tramway Company Limited, who purchased the concession on behalf of the Johannesburg Tramway Company. In 1884 on December 10, Carl Hanau ceded the concession to his Johannesburg Company.

On 31st October 1895 the Johannesburg Tramway Company sold their interests in the tramway to the Pretoria Tramway Company Limited, a newly formed company whose directors were Johann Rissik, Edward Rooth, and R. Kelsey Loveday with J.E. Burdekin as Secretary and G.H. Bindon as acting Secretary.

According to the concession the tramway had to commence operating not later than the third year from the date of the passing of the plans of the system or pay a fine of £100 for every month that the opening was delayed. No records exist as to the actual date the building of the tramway commenced but in the Pretoria Tramway Company's Profit and Loss account as at 31st August, 1896 an amount of £1.0.0. was received for the hire of a trolley tram line'.

Commencing at the railway station the route of the tramway proceeded down Market Street (now known as Paul Kruger Street) as far as Church Square where the line turned right into Church Street. Three blocks east the line turned into Du Toit Street and then left into Esselen Street, Sunnyside from Esselen Street another right turn was made into Buiters Street and then left into De Kock Street, with the terminus situated at the corner of De Kock and Beckett Street, opposite Kruger Square. I have been unable to determine where the car barn and stables were situated.

Profit and loss accounts for the periods ending 31st August, 1898 and 1899 record Traffic receipts of £5,836.1.5 and £7,829.11.1 and Royalties on Trolley tram lines' of £7.0.0. and £80.0.0 respectively. On the expenditure side such items as 'General Line Maintenance, Stable expenses, and depreciation of Tram cars and Live Stock (Live stock depreciation through loss

by death) appear,

The concession was granted for a period of thirty years after which the Government would review the concession. The gauge of the tramline was to be 3' 6" so that connections could be made with any other tramway or railway and had to be sufficiently strong to bear the weight of rolling stock loaded with three tons (cape) per axle. The line was to be a single line with the exception of sidings where doubling of the line was permissible, wherever possible the line was to be in the middle of the streets with the rails level with the road surfaces. The speed was not to exceed 8 mph.

Motive power was to be by means of horse or mule but if other means of power was contemplated the consent of the Government was first to be obtained before the conversion from animal power.

Goods as well as passengers could be carried and Government Officials on Service were to be carried free of charge on the understanding that if the tramway is altogether or partly used to carry officials the Government would be obliged to compensate the tramway company for the loss of ordinary fare.

Five percent of the gross revenue of the tramway was to be paid to the Government at the end of every financial year and the government had the right of expropriation at any time after the expiry of ten years from the date of the concession providing the government first gave twelve months notice.

PRETORIA MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS

In 1904 the control of the tramway passed to the Pretoria municipality and plans were passed to electrify the existing routes and to build a few extensions. The horse-cars were supplied by G.F. Milne and were of the cross-bench type. Due to the sharp curves the cars were fitted with one fixed and one free wheel. During 1908 only three horse-cars were in operation. In 1910 electric cars replaced the horse-cars with extended service to Arcadia, West End and to the old General Hospital in Potgieter Street, later a service was inaugurated to the Union Buildings.

The operation of a tramway system provided many problems and

experiments were made from time to time. To begin with the small type of tramcar originally used, which seated 28 passengers, was found uneconomical and two cars were coupled together to increase the load capacity and halve the crew, it should be mentioned that only single-deck cars were employed. These open-sided twin-bogies, as they were commonly referred to, were very shaky and uncomfortable, especially when going around bends, and were not popular with the passengers or crews.

A sedan, or closed cars was next introduced and was a great improvement in that it was fitted with air brakes, improved seating and the driver was protected from the weather. Illuminated cars were used on special occasions, such as the victory parade after the 1914/1918 war and during the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1924.

The last tram ran on 1.7.1939 after which the trams were stored in the open on storage tracks situated against the railway embankment just west of the station, there they gradually decayed in the sub-tropical climate until by the end of the 1939/1945 war nothing more was to be seen of the tramcars of a once half-hearted tramway system.

Prior to the take-over of the tramway system the Municipality was operating a horse-bus service in the central area as early as 1903. Little else is known of this service but it is possible that the service ceased on the acquisition of the tramway.

Where the municipality failed to supply a service the private bus operator served the population, first with horse-buses and then with petrol and finally diesel buses. The first such service was commenced in 1905 by Andrew Murray with a horsedrawn bus service from Skinners Court in the West End to Beatrix Street, Arcadia via Church Street, Church Square and Church Street East. Next in the field was Alf Gaugh with a service in 1907 from Church Square to the corner of Duncan Street and Lynwood road via Church Street East, Beatrix Street, Schoeman Street, College Road and then along Lynwood to the terminus. Gaugh also operated a service to the present site of Government House.

In 1908 a service from Gezina in the Moot Valley was started by a Mr. Jubbe operating from 14th Avenue along Naude Street, 12th Avenue, Jacobs Street and then along Voortrekker Road. (Then known as "di' ou rooi pad"). About the same time Mr. Kaber started a service from 18th Avenue, following 5th Street to Voortrekker Road and Mr. Bezuidenhout of Villieria used the same route as that of Mr. Kaber. These horse bus services terminated in Pretorius Street, opposite the old Market and the fare was 6d. any distance. Other services from Villieria to Pretoria were operated by Messrs. Van der Walt and Van Tonder.

The buses were of the usual wood construction with rear entrances

seating a maximum of twelve passengers, in addition there was sufficient space for two or more passengers next to the driver and a seat at the rear of the bus for that extra passenger.

As was to be expected motor buses followed close on the heels of the horse buses with the first service from "Moot" started by a Mr. Mc Vittie in 1919. The bus was an ex 1918 army Thorneycraft suitably altered. This service was followed in 1920 by Messrs. Wilson and Wheathon using a Bedford bus of almost the same vintage as the Thorneycraft. They in turn were followed by Mr. Marais using the latest Ford type bus in 1921 by a service operated by a Mr. Sharman using ex Army Leylands, these buses were replaced by Dodge buses. All-in-all the average seating capacity of the early motor buses was 14 passengers, though it was usual to pack thirty passengers in the buses during the peak period

Other service were operated from Wonderboom South, Roberts Heights, Hercules, Waterkloof and of course by the Pretoria Municipality to areas that were not served by the tramway.

STATISTICS

LENTH OF CAR BOT UNIT NO

YEAR	TRCK	ROUTE	MILES	UNITS	COSTS	PASS	REPTS	EXPS	CAPITAL
1910	10.0	8.0			2.0d.	8,390	18.2d.	13.8d.	150
1915	15.6	9.7	570,	1,010	1.5d.	-	18.2d.	13.8d.	238
1922	15.7	9.7	615,	1,454	1.2d.	8,390	32.0d.	26.1d.	263
1926	15.7	9.7	547,	1,449	0.8d.	6,922	27.4d.	24.8d.	-
1932	13.5	-	457,	1,344	0.8d.	4,439	23.4d.	22.5d.	272
1935	5.5	8.6	403,	1,252	0.8d.	4,468	24.0d.	22.8d.	273
1939	5.3	4.2	242,	752	0.7d.	2,081	22.9d.	23.9d.	94

Car Miles, Capital, Bot Units and No. Passengers in thousands.

NUMBER OF CARS IN SERVICE PER YEAR

1910 - 19, 1911 - 21, 1913 - 23, 1915 - 25, 1922 - 31, 1926 - 27,
1932 - 21, 1935 - 20. 1936 - 13.

Type of Cars:- Single-deck convertible, 4 wheel and 8 wheel.

Only details of the 8 wheel cars are known:-

Builder:- The United Electric Car Company Limited.
Type:- Preston Patent Semi-convertible car with monitor roof.
Bogies:- Preston Equal Wheel bogies.

	ft.	ins.
Length of body over corner posts	33	8
Length of each platform	4	6
Length of body over platforms	42	8
Length over collision fenders	44	0
Width over pillars	9	1½
Width over roof	9	4½
Clear height at centre of car body	7	10
Height from rail to trolley plank	11	10
Seating capacity	62 passengers	
Inside finish	Oak and Ash	
Transverse seats are of the reversible walk-over type, upholstered in rattan.		

Other rolling Stock:- 2 Sprinklers, 3 Freight and one motor tower.

Track:- B.E.S. section 2 of 95lb weight, Gauge Horse 3 6 Electric 4 8H

Joints:- Standard with sole plates.

Overhead:- Non-fouling centre pole, gauge 2/0

LUDOVIC NADEAU SE ONDERHOUD MET STAATSPRESIDENT

S.J.P. KRUGER

Binne afsienbare tyd sal 75 jaar ons van die uitbreek van die Tweede Anglo-Boereoorlog skei. In die daaropvolgende jaar het die eerste landsburger van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, Staatspresident S.J.P. Kruger, onder ongunstige omstandighede, eers die Transvaalse hoofstad en daarna sy land verlaat om sy pelgrimsreis na en deur Europa te onderneem. Daar het hy en sy helpers herhaalde pogings aangewend om een of meer van die toenmalige grootmoondhede te probeer oorreed om bemiddelend op te tree in die worsteling wat in die verre suide bly voortwoed het.

Verskeie joernaliste het, dikwels tervergeefs, moeite gedoen om die Staatspresident te ontmoet om tydens 'n onderhoud sy sienswyse oor verskillende aspekte van die stryd te verneem. Een van hulle was Ludovic Naudeau, 'n verteenwoordiger van die bekende Paryse dagblad **Le Journal**.

Hy was een van dié koerantmanne wat die Staatspresident se aankoms te Marseille, te Lyon, Keulen en Den Haag gesien en sy indrukke opgestel en aan sy lesers voorgelê het. Tydens hierdie reis het Naudeau meer as eenmaal aan dr. W.J. Leyds gevra om 'n onderhoud met die Staatspresident te mag voer, maar altyd moes hy weer verneem dat die Transvaalse staats-hoof nog nooit 'n joernalis ontvang het nie.....

Kort daarna het 'n tydgenoot van **Le Journal**, die Paryse dagblad **Figaro**, 'n lang onderhoud met die president gepubliseer. Hierdie voorval het die redaksie van **Le Journal** nie gelukkig laat voel nie. Nie alleen was die twee koerante konkurrente nie, maar terselfdertyd was laasgenoemde dagblad se sirkulasie die tienvoudige van dié van sy mededinger. Dr. Leyds het, as gevolg van onbekende omstandighede, Naudeau se twee briewe nie beantwoord nie en op 13 Desember 1901 het die Franse joernalis nie alleen telegrafies sy vroeëre versoeke herhaal nie, maar ongeveer gelyktydig sy opwagting by die president se Hoof van Diens, C. van V Boeschoten, te Hilversum gemaak.

Hierdie oud-Pretorianer het op 18 Desember 1901 aan dr. Leyds meege-deel dat hy Naudeau nie ken nie en hieraan toegevoeg:

Op het oogenblik kan de President geen journalisten ontvangen, die 't er om te doen zijn. in hun Bladen te annonceeren, dat ze op bezoek zijn geweest.

Op 21 Desember 1901 het Naudeau, op aanrade van Van Boeschoten, weer 'n brief aan dr. Leyds gestuur, o.m. verklaar dat sy blad daeliks deur 350 000 persone gekoop word en weer op 'n onderhoud aangedring. Die deurslag is ten slotte gegee deurdat **Le Journal** besluit het om 'n medalje ten bate van die Boereszaak te laat slaan en te verkoop.

Op 29 Januarie 1902 het dan eindelijk die onderhoud plaasgevind wat, soos in die aantekeninge wat deur Van Boeschoten opgestel is, soos volg verloop het.

DIE NOTULE

Notulen van onderhoud tusschen ZHEd. de Staatspresident der Z.A.R. en den Heer Naudeau van „Le Journal” op 29 January 1902.

1. Na ZHEd de St President eerbiedig gegroet te hebben sprak de Hr N over het plan van „Le Journal” met betrekking tot de medaille.

ZHEd. zeide hij zeer erkentelyk was voor alles wat men kon doen voor de slagtoffers van de concentratiekampen maar dat hy als Hoofd van Staat een dergelyk plan niet in zyn bescherming kon nemen. Hy moest het geheel aan het Blad overlaten zulk een zaak op teuw te zetten.

2. Blyft de algemeene sympathie zich ten gunste van de Boeren betoonen - vroeg de Hr N.

Ja zei ZHEd en nog sterker dan vroeger. Ze neemt eer toe dan dat ze vermindert. Ik heb ook van het Amerikaansche Volk pas weer roerende blyken van sympathie ontvangen. En overigens geven bykans alle natien der wereld blyken van sympathie die zich uitin in belangrike giften voor ons volk.

3. Heeft vroeg de Hr N. ZHEd nog hetzelfde sterke vertrouwen dat hij had van den beginne van den oorlog.

Ja, zei ZHEd, zonder twyfel. Er is geen reden waarop myn vertrouwen in 't minst zou worden gescheit want mijn vertrouwen berust op het geloof in myn God. Ik weet dat wat ook al moege gebeuren de wil Gods altijd zal worden vervuld. Ik weet ook dat er in Engeland zelf tal van zielen zijn die bidden in den zelfden zin als wij. Ik zelf bid voor Engeland; dat God den geest van het

volk verlichte. De vryheid die wy van God zelve hebben en waarom wy bidden zal Hij ons uiteindelyk bewaren.

4. Maar vroeg de Hr. N is het niet te vreezen dat wanneer de oorlog heel lang duurt en zich van tyd tot tyd tegenslagen doen gevoelen dat dan het Volk der beide Republieken den oorlog moede zullen worden en zullen beginnen te wanhopen?

Dat is niet te vreezen zei ZHEd. Het volk der Republieken heeft geloof en vertrouwen in den Heer. Zij weten dat Gods wil zal worden vervuld wat er ook al geschiede. Zelfs als het aan de wereld moege schijnen dat het Boerenvolk geheel verslagen is, zelfs als de ongenstigste gebeurtenissen zich dien ten gevolge zouden voordoen zal het volk der Republieken niet wanhopen.

In het Oude Testament kunnen zy lezen hoe God soms zijn Volk beproefd en bedroefd maar dat Hy het nooit heeft verlaten. Als zelfs de treurigste dingen gebeuren dan zullen de Boeren die beschouwen als tydelik en hun hart zal onoverwinnelyk blyven. Niets kan den mensch neërslaan die in God gelooft.

5. Men heeft in Europa de rol bewonderd van President Steyn, zoo ging de Heer N voort, als de man die de belangen van de Transvaal behartigt als die van den Oranje Vrystaat. Ik heb ZHEd hierover de beste berigten en het verheugt my dat ik de gelegenheid heb te zeggen dat ik vol vertrouwen heb in alles wat myn vriend en bondgenoot doet, met wien ik heb samengewerkt vóór, en sedert het begin van den oorlog.

6. Zwakke zielen zoo zei de Heer N. hebben eenige beteekenis gehecht aan den laster die men heeft doen circuleeren vooral in Engeland.

De waarheid antwoordde ZHEd haalt altyd de leugen in. Wanneer het oogenblik daartoe gekomen is zal alle leugen te niet worden gedaan. Er is niets verborgen voor het Oog Gods.

SLOTBESKOUING

Die onderhoud is in Oranjelust, Utrecht, gevoer en na aanleiding van van Boeschoten se aantekeninge, soos hierbo weergegee, het dr. Leyds voorgestel dat Naudeau hieraan nog moet toevoeg dat die Boererepublieke ter wille van die vryheid, en nie ter wille van die stryd nie, veg en dat, met verwysing na dr. Abraham Kuyper se bemiddelingspogings om vrede te

verkry, bygevoeg moet word:

Wij strijden niet ter wille van strijd maar voor vrijheid vrede zullen dus dankbaar zijn voor elken stap die ons daartoe kan brengen.....

President Kruger het hom met hierdie toevoeging vereenselwig en dr. Leyds het Naudeau van hierdie besluit verwittig. Onder die opskrif **Interview du Président Kruger par 1 'envoyé spécial du „Journal”**. **Importantes déclarations** het die onderhoud, grotendeels gebaseer op die uitsprake van die president, soos aangeteken deur C. van Boeschoten, en met die president se goedkeuring aangevul deur dr. Leyds, in **Le Journal** verskyn. Die berig is gedateer 31 Januarie 1902 (Utrecht). Wat die leser hier, en ons verwys in besonder na die „notulen”, tref is die vertroue van Staatspresident Kruger in die uiteindelijke uitslag van die worsteling. Hierdie vertroue was rotsvas, gebaseer op die ewige waarhede van die Woord.

- Jan Ploeger

Die briefwisseling ens. is te vind in Dr. W.J. Leyds-argief, band 69111, lêer GZ. R6014/01.

REGISTER OF NEW STREET NAMES AND THEIR ORIGINS

(continued from No. 69/70: Aug/Dec 1972)

KORT Street in Wonderboom Agricultural Holdings adopts the name **ROOIWAL** as suggested by the Institute of Names and recalls the name of a farm (and power station) north of Pretoria having association with the Second Anglo Boer War. The first incident occurred on the 3rd August, 1900 when the Pietersburg Railway was tampered with, north of Pretoria, near Roodewal, an engine derailed, and several men of the West Riding Regiment slightly injured. The second incident is recorded in with the Flag to Pretoria as follows;- ... as there were well-founded reports that they (Generals De la Rey and Kemp) purposed going north and joining Commandant Beyers in the Waterberg, steps had to be taken to head them off from a district where their presence would have been even more inconvenient than it was in the Magaliesberg, which at least lay close to Pretoria and to the bulk of the British forces. General Dixon, whose force had now refitted, was accordingly despatched to occupy the passes north of Rustenburg. Meantime, General Fetherstonhaugh cleared the difficult country which lies to the west of the Magaliesberg. On June 9, he came up with a detachment of the enemy at Roodewal and attacked them, capturing from them 17 prisoners, 33 wagons, and a quantity of ammunition. The Boers continued their northward retirement in the direction of Elands River. **KORT** Street in Andrésrus takes on the name of Watermeyer Street, which in reality is a continuation of. Watermeyer street recalls the same person commemorated in the Meyerspark street name, Mr. Ewald Watermeyer, director of the promoting company. **KORT** Street in Silvertown maintains its shortness by adopting the name **DWERG** (dwarf) Street, whilst **KORT** Street in Rietondale takes on the name of **POU** (Peacock) Street.

KRIGE Avenue, Daspoort Ext. 1 is to have the name **Ds. Krige** as recommended by the Ratepayers' Association.

KROM Street in Claremont is to be called **BOUBELL** Street, honouring a former mayor of the Old Hercules Municipality, the new name was suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

KRUGER Street in Christburg takes on the new name of **MULDERS-**

DRIFT as suggested by the Institute of Names and recalls that well known farm and holiday resort west of Pretoria on the Krugersdorp road, which was named after a family living there many years before the discovery of gold. Old timers will remember that the area was also called Edisan's after the hotel that once stood there and had the postal agency for the area. KRUGER Street in Lynnwood Glen becomes KAPOK (snow or cotton plant) suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

LANHAM Street in Bailey's Muckleneuk adopts the surveyor's Christian name as suggested by the writer and will now be called WALTER LANHAM Street. Walter Roderick Lanham was born in 1874 at Highlands near Grahamstown, came to the Transvaal in 1893, married Catherine Alice Fiddes in 1902.

LAWLEY Street in Hatfield was named after Sir. Arthur Lawley, Lt. Governor of the Transvaal 1902-1905. This street will now be known as GROSVENOR Street, re-instating the original name of what later became Springbok Park. Sir Arthur, however, is still commemorated in the nearby WENLOCK Street in Bryntirion which was also called after him. The name Grosvenor was suggested by the writer and the Ratepayers' Association.

LEROUX Street in Danville was called after a springbok rugby player who now loses out to PITZER, another Northern Transvaal player.

LOERIE (Jay bird) Street in Kwaggasrand will now be known by the delightful little antelope's title the KLIPSPRINGER.

LOUIS BOTHA Street at Constantia Park was called after the first Prime Minister of Union; it will now be called Military Road which it is in fact a continuation of, the old military road between Pretoria and Sonderwater.

LOUIS TRICHARD Street in Pretoria North becomes BRITS Street probably because it is the main road through the township to that town. The name was suggested by the Management Committee.

LOVERS WALK in Parktown Estate takes on the name BAAN street, as it is considered to be an extension of a street so called.

LYDIA LANE in Valley Farm Agricultural Holdings is thought to have been called after Lydia (née Cole) wife of Frank Struben, owner of the area today holding the township of Willows and its extensions and Lynnwood with its many branches... Its new name is MAYO Lane as suggested by the Vigilance Association.

MAIN ROAD in Ashley Gardens will in future be called PALALA Road which recalls a river in the Potgietersrus district. Palala is a Bantu word for the Impala antelope. The road of the same name in De

Beers will also accept this name. MAIN Street in Waterkloof will in future be called HANS MERENSKY Road as suggested a few years ago by Prof. J. Willems. Dr. Hans Merensky was a mining engineer and geologist who left his name to the Merensky Reef (platinum) discovered by him on the Maandagshoek farm in the eastern Transvaal (previously known as the Lombard Reef) which extended to Rustenburg. Merensky also discovered the vast diamond field in South West Africa which made him a millionaire. MAIN Street in East Lynne now becomes BAVIAANSPOORT street because the road leads to a farm of that name in close vicinity. This farm took its name from the kloof to the north of the Bantu township of Mamelodi; the farm was owned in earlier times by the famous Samuel (Sammy) Marks and was a popular holiday resort for Pretorians living near Hatherley. It was naturally so called because of the many baboons that frequented the area in the early days.

MARIA Road in Wolmaranspoort now adopts the name HEILA and will commemorate the same person, Mrs. Heila Maria Breed, one of the earlier owners, the new name was suggested by the writer.

..MARIA Road at Claudius changed to FLUITJESRIET Road after what is known as the 'common reed'. The name was recommended by the Institute of Names.

MARIE Avenue in Montana extension 2 will be known as VEDA Road as suggested by the Institute of Names, recalling an old Indian word for 'knowledge'. The Encyclopaedia Britannica 9th Edition says:- '..... the term 'vendanta', end of the Veda, is a synonym of 'up-anished'. Upanishad is said by the Indian scholiasts to denote, in the first place, the knowledge of the impersonal self, the science of the absolute being. In the second place, any treatise imparting that knowledge.

MARINUS Street in Monrnick Agricultural holdings is to be called TYMAN Road as suggested by the writer. Marinus street was called after Johannes Marinus Rabie, the surveyor and co-founder of the township who died in February, 1963. The new name recalls Tyman the nickname of the late Mr. A.H. Lorentz whose family suggested the name of Tymandah township for what later was called Eldoraigh after his wife Dorothy when it was proclaimed in 1949. Tyman was owner of portion of the farm Zwarkop on which many townships were established.

MARKET Street in Jan Niemand Park is a common name throughout South Africa where such a road passed the local morning market held by the farmers. Our famous Paul Kruger street was also so

called until 1938, when many of our street names underwent a change of identity. Paul Kruger Street (Market Street) Pretoria central was so called because it crossed Church Square which was also 'a market place'. The street in Jan Niemand Park will now be called JanCoetzee street.

- MAROELA** Avenue in Proclamation Hill will now be known as **TAAIBOS** Ave, a shrub of the *Rhus* specie noted for its toughness and commonly called the Karee, a name derived from 'Karoo'. The new name was suggested by the Institute of Names.
- MAY** Street in Andeon agricultural holdings will be called **TIENIE** street after Dr. Tienie Louw, financier and noted cultural leader as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.
- MAY** Road in Kenley agricultural holdings adopts the name **GAMTOOS** Road recalling the name of a Cape river suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. The origin of the word Gamtoos has not been settled; we read of the Gamtausch natie (tribe) and again that the word could mean 'waterspout', then it could recall the name of a ship captain 'Camtoos' wrecked there, and again perhaps another Hot-tentot word meaning 'sly', as a lion. The river seemly asleep, but poised to spring upon his unsuspecting prey. The quiet flowing Gamtoos is given to sudden and devastating floods that descend without warning on the farms bordering the river banks.
- MCLAREN** Street in Waverley is now called **Codonia** because it is a continuation of that street from the south. The origin of both names are unknown, but McLaren Street dates back to the founding of Waverley in 1904.
- MEINTJIES** Road in Valhalla loses its identity to **Tana** Road as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. Whilst no origin of the names are at hand, one cannot overlook the fact that Tana may represent Tana Fjord as found in Norwegian mythology and would fit in with other mythological names of the township.
- MERCURY** Street in Waterkloof street takes on the name of **GEMINI** (the twin constellations) Street as recommended by the Vigilance Association.
- MERWERDE** Street in Silverton which appears to be portion of a surname changed to **SMARAG** (emerald) street recommended by the Vigilance Association.
- MEYER** Street in Claudius will in future be called **AKKERWANIE** Street after the 'cuscus' grass specie with odorous roots. The new name was suggested by the Institute of Names. Cuscus, however, is the

name given to Wilge street in the same township. MEYER Street in Tileba township was given the prefix of Lucas and will now recall General LUCAS MEYER as suggested by the Instituut van Name. General Lucas Johannes Meyer was born in the Orange Free State in 1846; Fought at the Battle of Majuba 1880-1881. Established the 'New Republiek'- (Vryheid) on land given the Boers by Dinizulu and he was it's President; was later chairman of the First Volksraad in the Transvaal Republiek; commanded the Boer forces in Natal and took part in the Battle of Talana (Dundee) and was a signatory to the Peace of Vereeniging.

MICHAU Street in De Beers township will in future be known as LOSKOP as suggested by the Vigilance Association, probably has reference to a feature standing apart (alone) in close vicinity.

MIDDELBURG Road in Waltloo township was named after the one-time Director of the old Z.A.S.M. Railway company. This street will now be called KUIT Street because the street of that name in the same township is to be closed. Albert Kuit, author of various books on our past history was born on April 9, 1876 and practiced law. Was on the Railway Board of the Old Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappe (Z.A.S.M.) Albert Kuit Home in Koedoespoort also recalls this person.

MILNER Street in Waterkloof remains whilst this street name in Mountain View will be called Amajuba Avenue recalling a hill (the place of doves) near Charlestown on the Transvaal-Natal border, scene of a British defeat on 27th February, 1881 by the Boers led by General Piet Joubert. General Colley was wounded and subsequently died. This battle led to the peace treaty signed at O' Neills cottage. Both Milner streets are thought to recall Lord Milner.

MINNIE Street in La Concorda township adjoining Meyers Park was named after Minnie Le Roux, wife of the township owner. The area recalls a farm granted by Governor Simon van der Stel to the French Huguenots Jean and Gabriel Le Roux in 1691.

MOPANI Avenue in Brummeria Ext. 1 and Navors township will now be called Boekenhout street. Mopani is a Bantu word meaning 'butterfly' and so called because the leaves resemble a butterfly with outstretched wings whilst the vernacular name, Boekenhout, as described in 'Sixty-six Transvaal trees, was given to the tree by the Voortrekkers in Natal, presumably because of the similarity to the European Beech (Dutch: Beukehout).

MORELETA Lane at Valley Farm Agricultural Holdings took its name

- from the riverlet running through its boundaries, the origin of this name has not been unearthed; some people believe it to mean 'Dangerous' having reference to crocodiles that frequented the stream in earlier times, whilst others maintain that the name has reference to its flow or colour (red) when in flood. Moreleta Lane will now be called Wisteria Lane as recommended by the Vigilance Association.
- MOUNTAIN** Avenue (Berglaan) at Willowglen will be called Curu Avenue as suggested by the Vigilance Association.
- MOUTON** Street at East Lynne is to change to avoid confusion with Moulton street in Waverley and adopts the name **STORMVOËL** (Stormy petrel) street
- MOUNTAIN** Lane (Berglaan), Claremont was first known as Mount Road and now loses its identity to Gibben street, after a former Councillor of the old Hercules Municipality.
- MULLER** street in the same township now receives a prefix of his Christian name and will be called Frank Muller street. Mr. Muller, it is said surveyed this township in 1905 and named it after Claremont in the Cape from where he came. The new name was suggested by the writer.
- MYBURGH** Street at Erasmia was named after a clerk in the promoters office when established. Here too, the writer suggested that his Christian name be added to maintain the association and it will now be known as Petrus Myburgh street.
- NAVORS** Road in Navors township near C.S.I.R. Laboratories is actually the continuation Kesselaar Avenue, and will now be known by that name.
- NEL** Street Arcadia is an old name and thought to recall Mr. Paul Nel a leading attorney of Old Pretoria. It will be called Zeederberg street recalling the days of that famous coach line that ran between Pretoria and the Eastern Goldfields besides the many other routes throughout South Africa. The old "1 mile" stone post from those days is still to be seen on the pavement in front of the house at No. 950 Church Street east. The new name was suggested by the Institute of Names.
- NINTH** Street (Negendelaan) at Sinoville will now recall yet another river name, it will be known as Blyde Avenue after the river in the Eastern Transvaal named by the Potgieter followers when they received the good news that the Trekkers who ventured a route to the coast were well and not lost or dead as thought from the fever. The new name was suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.
- NOORD** Street at Wolmaranspoort is now called Dewar street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

- NORTH Street** (Noord Straat) at Pretoria North will be called Pagel street after the owner of a onetime famous circus who had his winter-quarters farm in the area which was later taken over by the Gutbrand Motor Company. North street in Jan Niemandt Park adopts the name Uil (owl) street
- NYWERHEIDS Road** in Silverton changes to avoid confusion with its English counterpart Industrial Road at Industrial township. It will now be called Waltloo street as it is considered to be a continuation of that street.
- OX ALLEY** at Lynnwood will be known as Essehout Avenue as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. The Essehout (Cape Ash) is also referred to as the dog plum and belongs to the genus *Ekebergia capensis* Sparrm which was named by Andreas Sparrman, Swedish naturalist and traveller at the Cape in 1772 who was one of the first visitors to undertake a serious study of South African Botany. He named it to honour Captain Ekeberg, of the Royal Swedish East India Company who made it possible for him to visit the Cape. The species name is Latin for 'of the Cape'.
- PARK Avenue**, Silverton takes on the name of Jasmyn (Jasmine) Ave suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. Park Avenue in Pretoria North adopts the name of the famous Emily Hobhouse who interested herself and took up the cause of the women and children in the concentration camps of South Africa during the Second Anglo-Boer War. After the war she started homeindustries for the Boer girls. Eric Rosenthal tells us that she died in 1926, given a state funeral and was buried at the foot of the Women and Children's Memorial in Bloemfontein, the greatest honour the Afrikaner people could bestow. **PARK AVENUE** at Lynnwood Glen changes to pretty **PETTICOAT Avenue**. The new name was suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.
- PATRICIA Avenue** in Murrayfield was first to have been changed to Field Street but Natalie Avenue was finally settled on and suggested by the local Ratepayers' Association. It is possibly a name of the Murray family who established the township. **PATRICIA Road** in Strulands Agricultural holdings which was named after one of the Struben household will now be called Spitskop Road which recalls the name of a farm to the east of Pretoria. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.
- PATRY'S (Partridge) Avenue** in Silverton Extensions 5 & 7 takes on the name of the long legged crane - and will be known as Kraanvoël Avenue. Patry's Street at Kwaggasrand gets the new name of Jangroentjies

- (the Malachite sunbird) street suggested by the Institute of Names.
- PIERNEEF** Street in Constantia Park was called after the Pretoria artist and loses his name to pioneer German Missionary the Rev. F.A. Grünberger, one of the founders of the German school in Pretoria; henceforth it will be Grünberger street.
- PIKKEWYN** (penguin) Street at Kwaggasrand takes the name of Lewerik (sky lark) street as recommended by the Institute of Names.
- PINE** Avenue in Hazelwood and Maroelana maintains its identity with its new name **PINASTER** Avenue which is also a specie of the pine family. Suggested by the Institute of Names. **PINE** Avenue in Waterkloof becomes **RAUTENBACH** Avenue as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. **PINE** street in Arcadia is to be kept.
- PRESIDENT** Street In Sunnyside was called after President Burghers or Kruger but, because the name appears in Silverton this street will in future be called **GERHARD MOERDYK** street after Dr. Gerhard Leendert Pieter Moerdyk, architect of many churches throughout South Africa and the Voortrekker Monument as well as many buildings on the University of Pretoria campus; he designed Libertas the Prime Ministers residence. Moerdyk was born in the Waterberg district in 1890 and died in Nylstroom, age 68 in March, 1958. This name was suggested by the writer for a street in Monument Park and the Institute of Names recommended that it be given to President Street in Sunnyside.
- PRETORIA** Street in Claremont and Booysens will in future be known as **JAN BOOYSENS** Street after the original owner of the farm on which the township was established. The new name was suggested by the writer.
- PROTEA** Street in Waterkloof Ridge becomes **KIRIEKLAPPER** Street after an indigenous tree, a member of the Monkey-orange family and so called because the seeds rattle in the dried fruits. **PROTEA** Avenue in East Lynne becomes **SYFERPAN** Avenue recalling a farm of that name north of Pretoria. Both names were suggested by the Institute of Names.
- RABIE** Street, Valhalla recalls the name of a Director of the promoting company and also gave his name to a street in Meyers Park and Erasmia. This street in Valhalla will be called **BALDUR** Road and, like many other street names there, recalls names from Norse Mythology. In Baldur, the Northmen honoured all that was beautiful, eloquent, wise and good he was the spirit of activity, joy and light; the bright god of day or summer. The new name was recommended by the Vigilance Association. **RABIE** Street in Erasmia will adopt

the promoters christian name and will be known as **MARINUS RABIE** Street, recommended by the writer.

REITZ Street in Erasmia is to be changed to avoid confusion with the older name in Sunnyside which was called after Johny Reitz a surveyor in the Deeds office. The street in Erasmia was named after Dr. Hjalmar Reitz, brother-in-law of the promotor, Mr. van der Merwe and will be called **VAN MELLE** street after the well-known Afrikaans writer. The new name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

RIBBOK Street at Waterkloof Ridge Ext. 2 adopts the prefix Rooi and becomes **ROOIRIBBOK** (Rhebuck) Street.

ROSE Avenue in Montana Agricultural Holdings takes the name **ENKELDORING** Avenue as suggested by the Institute of Names. In Sixty-six Transvaal Trees we read that the Enkeldoorn is the *Acacia robusta* Burch. The specie name means 'robust' and refers to the very thick branches and twigs. The vernacular name is a corruption of Engelse-doorn, which has a derogatory meaning, a thorn tree of inferior quality, the old trees often being riddled with borer. **ROSE** Street in Waterkloof takes over the name **DE ZWAAN** Street suggested by the Ratepayers' Association and recalls Mr. W.J. De Zwaan, a pioneer Pretoria settler and architect who designed many of Pretoria's early buildings and houses.

SECOND Street (Tweedeweg) at Christiaansville adopts the name **JEUGD** (Youth) Road as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

SEVENTEENTH Avenue in Sinoville will in future be known as **MOLOPO** Avenue after a Transvaal river. The Native name is said to mean 'the river'; the name was adopted by one of the chiefs of the Bahurutsi tribe.

SEVENTH Road (Sewendeweg), Montana Agricultural Holdings will now bear the name **BESEMBIESIE** Road after a grass specie known as the Broom-bush. The name was suggested by the Institute of names. **SEVENTH** Street at Jan Niemand Park becomes **KLIPSPRUIT** street after a farm north-east of Pretoria; the name was suggested by the Institute of Names. **SEVENTH** Avenue in Sinoville takes another Transvaal river name and will now be called **LETABA** Avenue. The word indicates that it runs through sandy-country A sandy- River or possibly from a North Sotho word meaning 'it rises in the mountains'.

SHEPHERD Street in East Lynne is changed to **KAALLAAGTE** (bare-flats) street recalling the name of a farm north of Pretoria. It was suggested by the Institute of Names.

SINOVICH Street in Sinoville and Wonderboom agricultural holdings

recalls the name of the family that established the first mentioned township. It will now be called ZAMBEZI Drive as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. The Zambesi is the largest river in Southern Africa and the name signifies 'Great waters'.

SIXTEENTH Avenue (Sestiendelaan) in Sinoville is now called KNYSNA Avenue after a river of that name in the Cape Province. The origin of the native Knysna has never been settled satisfactorily. Some say that the word means 'a fern leaf' or steep krantzies falling straight into the sea. The property was once owned by George Rex, legendary son of King George III and Hannah Lightfoot.

SIXTH Avenue in the same township becomes SABIE Street named after a river in the Eastern Transvaal. Bulpin records that sabie is a Bantu name and means 'the fearful one' - or the river of fear but others say that the river was known to the Shangaans and Sotho as Lesaba and the name denotes 'sand' - the sand river.

SMAL Avenue in East Lynne will be known as KWÊVOËL Avenue as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. The Kwêvoël is the go-away bird.

SMITH Avenue in the same township takes on the name GRASLAAGTE Avenue recalling the name of a farm North-east of Pretoria, as suggested by the Institute of Names.

SOKOR Avenue in Gezina township will adopt the name WOLHUTERSKOP Avenue after a hill of that name near Hartebeestpoort Dam which in turn was called after one of the first German Missionaries that laboured amongst the natives and was killed there by a rhinoscerous or possibly after a family that owned a store at the foot of the hill in the previous century.

SOUTH Street in Pretoria North changes its nationality by adopting the name SUIDER Street as suggested by Councillor Strauss. SOUTH Street, Kenley agricultural holdings becomes HOOGENHOUT street after Dr. N.M. Hoogenhout the first Principal of the Eendracht School in 1904 and later Director of Education. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

SPRINGBOK Road in Monument Park loses the jumps to the slow tortoise and will be called SKILPAD Road as recommended by the Vigilance Association.

SPRUIT Street in the Goedehoop area was so called because it is in close vicinity to the Swartspruit that originates above Mitchell street and flows through Princes Park. This will now be called OLIVE SCHREINER Street, after the well known author of THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARM and TROOPER HALKETT OF MASHANALAD. She worked

hard for the Afrikaner people during the Second Anglo-Boer War and married Samuel Cronwright, who assumed her name. She died in 1920 and lies buried below what is now called Schreiner's Hill near Cradock. The name was recommended by the Institute of Names.

STAAL Road in Valhalla takes the name **ATLAS** Road suggesting another mythological figure recommended by the Ratepayer' Association.

STATION Street in Hatfield becomes **FESTIVAL** Street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. One assumes that this name has referenceto perhaps the "tenth anniversary" celebrations of the Republic.

STEENBOK Avenue in Lydiana adopts the name of **MISPEL** Street as it is considered to be an extension of the latter. Mispel (medlar) is a tree specie.

STEGMANN Street in Silverton has **KRISTAL** (Crystal) Street as a new name which was suggested by the Ratepayers 'Association. **STEGMANN** Avenue in Danville was named after a rugby springbok and will be replaced by another -**DANNHAUSER** Street.

STRAND Street In Queenswood Ext. 4 is changed to **ALMEDA** street recommended by the Ratepayers' Association. Almeda was coined from the first letters of eight children of families living in the street, they are:- André, Louise, Marthinus and Marlene, Elizabeth and Ernst, Deborah and Andries.

STUART Avenue in Andeon Agricultural Holdings will now be called **RENETA** venue as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

SYSIE Street (the seed-eater) in Kwaggasrand will be replaced by the thrush and becalled **LYSTER** Street as suggested by the Institute of Names.

TAMBOTIE Avenue in Val de Grace and Georgeville will adopt the name **WATERMEYER** street which it is a continuation of. **TAMBOTIE** Avenue in Proclamation Hill will be known as **KRUISBESSIE** Avenue after a tree species (*Grewia occidentalis*) and was suggested by the Institute of Names.

TENTH Avenue in Sinoville takes the name **GOURITZ** street after a river of that name in the Cape Province spelt Gourits derived from 'Gouriquas' the name of a Hottentot tribe, the origin of which is not clear. It is recorded as meaning the 'dirty' river or the 'rapid rustling river'.

THEILER Avenue in Valley Farm agricultural holdings was probably called after Sir. Arnold Theiler, founder of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratories. It will now becalled **PETRICK** Avenue and was recommended by the Vigilance Association

THERON Street in Silverton will take on the name **KOBUS** street as suggested

- by the Ratepayers' Association.
- TIPTOL** Street in Kwaggasrand named after the Bulbul bird will be replaced by another bird, the Cape Red-breast and will be called **JAN FREDE-RICK** Street.
- TWELFTH** Avenue in Sinoville changes its title to **KUNENE** Avenue, suggested by the Ratepayers' Association after a river of that name which is the northern boundary between South West Africa and Portugues territory. Charles Pettman writes that the name means 'great river', but Dr. Vedder who spent a lifetime in the country records that the name is derived from the word "Okunene" meaning 'the wide or right side of the river having reference to Southern Angola.
- THIRD** Street in Silverton falls away in favour of **KRISANT** Street (Chrysanthemum street). The name was recommended by the Ratepayers' Association. **THIRD** street in Jan Niemand Park becomes **SPRING-KAANVOEL** street after the African Pratincole bird specie as was recommended by the Ratepayers' Association. **THIRD** Avenue in Sinoville changes to **PAFURI** Avenue after a river in the Northern Transvaal. The name is a corruption of the name of chief Mphahhule, a hereditary name for Venda chiefs. **THIRD** Private Avenue in Villieria will be called **SEKELBOS** Avenue after a specie of bush and was suggested by the Institute of Names.
- THIRTEENTH** Avenue in Sinoville and Magalieskruin will be called **BRAAM PRETORIUS** Street because it is considered to be the continuation of that street.
- TWEEDE** Avenue at Sinoville takes on the name **PONGOLO** Avenue after the Transvaal's southern boundary and is said to mean 'the barrel'. **TWEEDE PRIVAATLAAN** in Villieria becomes **KERKENBERG**, suggested by the Institutes of Names. This name has associations with the Voortrekkers as they made their way across the mountains near Harrismith. Ds. Smit who accompanied the Trekkers found a space in the mountain large enough to hold a Church service and named the mountain **KERKENBERG**-Church mountain. **TWEEDE** street in the Daspoort Estate takes on the name **OUWEF** street suggested by the Ratepayers Association. Oüwerf means 'Old farmyard - homestead. **TWEEDE** street in Silverton becomes **NAGTEGAAL** (Nightingale) street and **TWEEDE** street in Jan Niemand Park is changed to **SUIKERBEKKIE STR.** after the sun-bird.
- VAN DEN HEEVER** Street in East Lynne becomes **JONKMANSPRUIT** str recommended by the Institute of Names. In Dr. Strydom's thesis is mentioned that this riverlet has three names along its course. It is known as Jonkmanspruit where it flows across the farms Rietfontein and

Syferfontein and was so called because a young man "all dressed up" on his way to visit his best loved had the misfortune of falling into it. VAN DER MERWE street in Erasmia was named after Mr. W.F. Van der Merwe, co-founder of the township and managing director of the promoting company. This street will now be called VROLIKSPRUIT after a stream near Saartjiesnek. It was recommended by the Institute of Names and again in Dr. Strydom's work we find that the stream was so called "pleasant-happy," because of the delightful times spent fishing there.

VAN DER WALT Avenue in East Lynne becomes ROOIHAASKOPPIE (rockrabbit) after a hill of that name near East Lynne. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names. VAN DER WALT street in Jan Niemand Park changes its name to VOETPADSNEK street which according to Dr. Strydom comes from an old pass across the Magaliesberg on the farm Kameeldrift which was also at one time called FOURIESNEK after Joseph Fourie who lived on the northern side.

VAN DYK Road in Montana agricultural holdings is changed to JAN BANTJIES Road after a well-known Voortrekker figure. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

VAN HEERDEN Street in Silverton receives the new name of FAKKEL (Torch) Street which is the emblem of the Voortrekkers. The name was suggested by the Vigilance Association.

VAN RENSBURG Avenue in Andeon agricultural holdings will in future be called FRED MESSENGER Ave as suggested by the Rate payers' Association.

VAN RIEBEECK Street in Christoburg is the first of three of the same name to be changed. This street will in future be called VAN LEENHOF street commemorating Mr. J.G.C. van Leenhof first municipal secretary in the 1860's. The name was recommended by the Institute of Names. VAN RIEBEECK street in Pretoria North will bear the full name of JAN VAN RIEBEECK street and was suggested by Councillor Strauss. VAN RIEBEECK street in Silverton and Ext. 4 will become DYKOR street as suggested by The Rate payers' Association and was so called after a factory o) that name in the vicinity.

VAN STADEN Street in East Lynne becomes BOSLOERIE street after the Narina Trogon bird specie as recommended by the Ratepayers' Association.

VENTER Street, East Lynne is changed to HEMPSPRUIT street (shirt stream) as suggested by the Institute of Names. The stream which flows through the area was so called (says Dr. Strydom) by the

inhabitants because washer women used this part of the Hartebeest-spruit as a laundry and that shirts made up the bulk of the washing. VENTER Street in Wolmer is to be called BAKENKLOOF street after kloof of that name in the Magaliesberg at Remhoogte. The name was recommended by the Institute of Names based on Dr. Strydom's researches. VENTER Street in Wolmaranspoort will in futur be called BOSPOORT Street after a farm south-east of Pretoria; this name was also suggested by the Institute of Names.

VILJOEN Street in Meyers Park was called after Mr. J. A. Viljoen, Assistant Transvaal Provincial Secretary at the time of the establishment of the township. Because it clashed with a street in Riviera said to have been called after a member of the old firm of J.D. Celliers and company. This will now be known as HOËVELD Street as the highveld area begins east of Pretoria and was suggested by the Institute of Names.

VILLA Street in East Lynne adopts the name HEUNINGVOËL street after the Honey-guide bird as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

VON WILLIGH Drive in Meyerspark named after Mr. Wilhelm van Willigh, surveyor and director of the promoting company will now be known as BRANDWAG (guard-picket because of its high position) street. VON WILLIGH Street at Erasmia was named after the same person as in Meyers park. This street will now be called SONNEBLOM (sunflower) street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. VON WILLIGH Road in Valhalla will in future be called PION street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

VOORTREKKER Street in Silvertown must be considered an extension of Von Willigh street as it now also receives the name of BRANDWAG Street.

WAGNER Street in Constantia. The great composer Richard Wagner loses his position to another of the music fraternity and will be called VERDI Street as suggested by the Vigilance Association.

WALTER Street in Arcadia maintains its association with its new name of WALTER BECKETT street, son of Thomas Beckett who established that portion of the suburb. The name was suggested by the writer.

WATERBOK Street in Waterkloof Ridge Ext 2 takes on the name of the civet cat and will be known as MUSKEJAAT Street as recommended by the Institute of Names.

WATT Avenue in East Lynne was dropped in favour of Watt Road in Industrial Sites named after the great Inventor James Watt. The new name in East Lynne will be SANDSPRUIT Avenue after the riverlet of that name flowing though the area and was suggested by the Institute of Names.

- WEST** Avenue and **WEST** Avenue South in Booyens will be known by the name **THEO SLABBERT** street as recommended by the Ratepayers' Association.
- WILGE** Street in Claudius township will be called **CUSCUS** street after a grass specie. It was suggested by the Institute of Names. The name in Lydiana will be kept.
- WILLIAM** Street in Murrayfield was named after one of the promotor's family and will be now known as **JOAN** Avenue also thought to be one of the family.
- WILLOW** Avenue in Willowglen Agricultural holdings will now be called **OUKLIPMUUR** suggested by the Vigilance Association and was so called because of one of the old stone walls built around the grazing fields by the Struben family.
- WONDERBOOM** Street in Annlin will bear the specie name of the famous old Wonderboom, **FICUS** suggested by the Rate payers' Association. Ficus, Latin for Wild fig, Ficus Pretoria.

Tom ANDREWS.

WENNERS VAN DIE SKOOLTUINE KOMPESISIE SEDERT INSTELLING

	Eerste	Tweede	Derde
1955	Danie Malan L. S.	Pretoria Tuine L. S.	Genl. Jac. Pienaar
1956	Pretoria Tuine	Gen. Andries Brink	Dannville L. S.
1957	Pretoria Tuine	Dannville	Pierneef L. S.
1958	Pretoria Tuine	Rachel de Beer en Wonderboomsuid	
1959	Rachel de Beer	Pretoria Tuine	Totiusdal
1960	Geen kompetisie nie — droogte toestande		
1961	Rachel de Beer		
1962	Pretoria Tuine	Rachel de Beer	Danie Malan
1963	Pretoria-Oos	Rachel de Beer	Die Poort
1964	Pretoria-Oos	Die Poort	Die Heuwel
1965	Pretoria Tuine	Die Poort	Die Heuwel
1966	Die Heuwel	Pretoria-Oos	Rachel de Beer
1967	Rachel de Beer	Saamspan	Pretoria-Oos
1968	Rachel de Beer	Die Poort	Saamspan
1969	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer	Voorpos
1970	Rachel de Beer	Die Poort	Waterkloof Primary
1971	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer	Pretoria-Oos
1972	Hamilton Primary	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer
1973	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer	Pretoria-Oos
1974	Rachel de Beer	Die Poort	Hamilton Primary
1975	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer	Pretoria-Oos
1976	Die Poort	Rachel de Beer	Voorpos

Genootskap Oud-Pretoria

(Gestig: 22 Maart 1948)

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

Old Pretoria Society

(Founded: 22 March, 1948)

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

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Onder voorsitter — Dr. N.A. Coetzee — Vice-Chairman
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Assistent-Sekretaris — Mev/Mrs M. Brink — Assistant-Secretary
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