

Pretoriana



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FROM THE EDITOR - VAN DIE REDAKSIE

In this issue of *Pretoriana* we are privileged to publish a very interesting article on the Bourke Hospital 1899-1900, by Bridget Theron. Mrs Theron is at present making a study of the social life in Pretoria during the nineteenth century.

Die artikel oor dr Theo Wassenaar in ons voorlaaste uitgawe het terloops ook na sy suster, Johanna Wassenaar, bekende skilder en beeldhoudster, verwys. Dit het daartoe aanleiding gegee dat die artikel van mev A.S.M. du Plooy, *Johanna du Toit (gebore Wassenaar)*, aan ons aangebied is. Dit vorm die inleidende gedeelte van 'n verhandeling wat mev Du Plooy by die Universiteit van Pretoria ingedien het. Pretoria is 'n stad wat in die verlede en vandag nog 'n aansienlike aantal kunstenaars huisves en hopelik sal hierdie bydrae aanleiding gee tot bydraes oor meer van hulle.

We are thankful to Mr T.E. Andrews for giving us permission to publish the contents of his booklet, *Pretoria Sketches*, in serial form in *Pretoriana*. We hope to continue with it in future issues. With the old Pretoria Cemetery as background he gives short sketches of the pioneers buried there.

Hoewel vir baie bekend, het ons dit goed gedink om 'n reeks oor die ge-proklameerde nasionale gedenkwaardighede in Pretoria voortaan in *Pretoriana* op te neem. Dit is oorgeneem van 'n reeks inligtingsvelle saamgestel deur die Transvaalse Streekkantoor van die RNG. Ons hartlike dank vir toestemming om dit hier af te druk. Die stuk word opgeluister deur tekeninge van Hannes Meiring oorgeneem uit sy boek *Pretoria 125*. Ons hartlike dank ook aan mnr Meiring vir sy toestemming.

In sy soektog na die herkoms van die Booyen - Voortrekkergrafte het prof H.C. Petrick met die bekende mev. Maria Elizabeth Prinsloo in aanraking gekom. Hy het haar herinneringe opgeteken wat heelwat interessante besonderhede aan die lig gebring het insake haar familie en die vroegste inwoners van Pretoria. Hierdie herinneringe word hier in 'n interessante artikel deur prof Petrick saamgevat.

Ten slotte verskyn daar 'n bydrae van kol. dr. Jan Ploeger oor die inmaak-fabriek op Eerste Fabrieken. Dit werp lig op een van die nywerhede wat tydens die Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek in werking was.

Weens onvermydelike omstandighede verskyn hierdie uitgawe laat. Ons verskoning daarvoor.

THE BOURKE HOSPITAL 1899-1900

..... *this old house where we have lived such quiet peaceful lives for so many years. Each room in this house is full of memories and we feel as if no other house can be as much to us as this one*¹

Pretoria in early 1899 was an attractive, bustling town, the capital of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, now flourishing after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. The records tell us that it was a happy, friendly town, with an active social and cultural life. It was also a thriving commercial centre and boasted several well-staffed state schools. The Staatsmodelschool in Van der Walt Street was one such school. Set in the grounds of this school, north of the building, on the corner of Schoeman and Van der Walt streets stood an attractive building with two bay windows. It had been built in 1878 but for some time before the outbreak of the Anglo Boer War it had been used as a boarding establishment for pupils attending the Staatsmodelschool. It was known as the Eerste Staatstehuis.

Mr. R.D. Collins was supervisor of this hostel, and lived here with his wife and two daughters. One of these daughters, who signs herself simply 'B.C.' has left a remarkable letter, written in the form of a diary, which describes vividly her experiences during the 2nd Anglo Boer War. She tells of all the hardships, anguish, fears and disappointments of these troubled days in Pretoria. Using her letter and other archival material, it is possible to trace the fascinating story of the Bourke Hospital.

After months of tension and political wrangling between the governments of the tiny Z.A.R. and Victoria's mighty England, the people of Pretoria felt that war was imminent. In *De Volksstem* of 16th August 1899 an appeal was published for volunteers to join the Pretoria Branch of the Red Cross Society, so that preparations for care of the wounded could be made well in advance. The response was immediate and overwhelming. Pretoria residents of all nationalities offered their services. Many started attending courses in bandaging and First Aid.² Some offered their homes as hospitals,³ others promised free food, milk, vegetables and financial support. John Clark, the local undertaker, even offered to bury the dead free of charge.⁴ Two of the volunteers were leading Pretoria citizens, well known in commercial and social circles - T.W. Beckett and George Bourke. Beckett went on to finance and organise a section of the Red Cross known as the Beckett Section, which set up a hospital at the Front. George Bourke established both a Field Section and a hospital in Pretoria - the so-called Bourke Hospital.

George Bourke, although English speaking, was a loyal Transvaler and a burgher with full voting rights. He had arrived in Pretoria in 1879, and now twenty years later, at the age of 31 years, was a prominent Pretoria businessman.⁵ With his brother, E.F. (Eddie) Bourke, he managed the firm Bourke and Co., General Merchants, one of the largest stores in Pretoria. Although we know that by 1903 George Bourke lived in a fashionable home called 'Kenturk' in Celliers Street, in 1899 he still lived with his brother Eddie. The Longlands Dictionary of Pretoria for 1899 gives the address of

both Eddie and George Bourke as Mare Street East.⁶ Their home was just off the North Eastern corner of Market Street (now Paul Kruger Street).

According to Miss Collins's diary, George Bourke was 'a small energetic little man who has a great deal to say for himself and everybody else. He has not had much education but is always ready to give his opinion on any subject.'⁷ He was apparently a well liked citizen, often mentioned in the social columns of the local press. Even H.J. Batts, the Baptist minister in Pretoria at the time, 'who had little of a complimentary nature to say of anyone who had Boer sympathies, says, 'George Bourke's humanitarian work all through the war is most commendable....'⁸

On 3rd October 1899 all state schools in the Z.A.R. were officially closed because of the threat of war.⁹ The school children in the Transvaal were still on holiday - it was their September/October break.¹⁰ They were told not to return to school, and many of them, being over sixteen years of age were required to join the commandos to fight for the independence of their republic. The Eerste Staatshuis was comparatively empty at the time, only 'about twenty' of the usual 76 boys now had to leave. The house was soon to be the scene of intense activity of another kind.

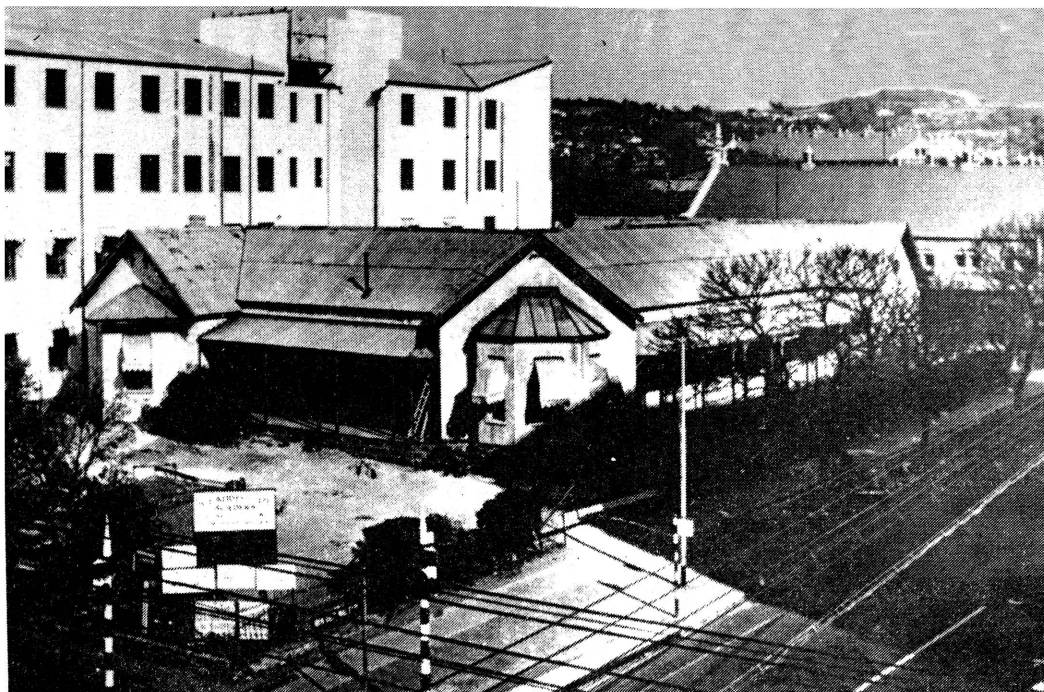
War was declared on the 11th October 1899. Now the Red Cross moved into full gear. The Head Committee of the Transvaal Red Cross held a meeting on 14th October 1899 and their minutes record that 'de Regeering de Staatshuizen en ander staatsgebouwen aan het Hoofd Bestuur heeft afgestaan om als hospitalen te worden in gebruik genomen.'¹²

A few days later, on 20th October 1899, the Head Committee instructed R.D. Collins to have all the rooms in the Eerste Staatshuis cleaned, and beds and furniture arranged accordingly. He was also asked to employ all the necessary coloured staff so that the hostel could be taken over by the Red Cross 'voor hospitaal doeleinden'.¹³

On 24th October, Dr. N. Mansvelt, the Superintendent of Education, under whom Collins had been employed, wrote to the Red Cross recommending that R.D. Collins, his wife and two daughters should be allowed to remain in residence and organise the running of the hospital.¹⁴ Collins's duties were to include hiring of coloured staff, ordering of provisions from the Commissariat and arranging for the washing of the linen - all to be paid for by the Head Committee of the Red Cross.¹⁵ As was the case with all Red Cross hospitals, the Bourke Hospital was to accept both Boer and British soldiers.

The new arrangements are explained by 'B.C.' The Collins family lived in their own quarters in a separate part of the house. 'Everything has been turned upside down. Our house has been turned into a Red Cross Hospital. We have the front part and the garden to ourselves. The linen room has been changed into a kitchen for us they gave us a tiny stove and I do not find it very hard work If it were not for the war we would be quite happy....'¹⁶

George Bourke, meanwhile, had not been idle. He made inquiries and established that the various commodities needed were best purchased from T.W. Beckett and Co. R.D. Collins writes, 'De Heer Bourke heeft dus, met uitzondering van 50 katoen dekens, al het goed by Beckett and Co. gekocht.'¹⁷



The Bourke Hospital

Gradually the hospital began to take shape.

The records tell us that John Jack, another well-known Pretoria shop-keeper also helped George Bourke establish his hospital. John Jack was listed as one of the early members of the Bourke Section of the Red Cross. Both his and Mrs. Jack's names appear on the list of members of the Section dated 16th October 1899.¹⁸ John Jack supplied eight mules, four of which were to be used 'to convey sick and wounded from the station here to the local hospital.' He offered to feed the animals at his own cost and use them 'to carry on (his) business as usual' when they were not required for Red Cross purposes.¹⁹

Bourke and Collins together organised the staffing of the Bourke Hospital. On 12th November 1899 Collins was able to present a list of staff members to the Head Committee.²⁰ Dr. P.H. Haylett was the doctor in charge while the nursing staff was headed by the matron, Miss. Frances A. Lowrie, who, according to 'B.C.' was a 'tall, strong, red-faced woman'.²¹ Mrs. George Bourke and Mrs. Thomas Theron plus eight young unmarried nurses volunteered their services to assist her. Two of the nurses were Miss. B.M. Burgers and her sister Miss. F. Burgers - possibly daughters of ex-President Burgers.²² Mrs. A. Bailey was to be in charge of the kitchen with the assistance of Miss. Trotter.

On 15th November 1899 Collins wrote to the Head Committee saying 'Wij zijn gereed om te eenige tijd patiënten te ontvangen.'²³ He then drew up a detailed list of rules and regulations, including the hours and duties of the staff, meal times, conduct of patients and visiting times.²⁴ The Bourke Hospital was ready to open its doors.

In addition to the Bourke Hospital, several other Pretoria hospitals were ready to receive patients. The newly completed Staatsmeisjesschool had also been fully equipped by the Red Cross as a hospital of 57 beds.²⁵ (Later as many as 80 patients were housed there).²⁶ The facilities there were more impressive than those in the Bourke Hospital and later, most surgical cases were to be referred there. Even the newly discovered X-Ray techniques - 'Röntgenstralen' - were applied there, a fact which was reported with great pride in *De Volksstem* of 16th November 1899. The Volkshospitaal, opened in 1888, continued to meet the needs of the local residents, and although not a Red Cross Hospital, admitted some soldiers as well if there were sufficient beds. No British soldiers were accepted there²⁷ - they were taken to the two Red Cross Hospitals, or treated in the small hospitals set up at the P.O.W. camp at the Race course²⁸ and later at Waterval P.O.W. camp outside Pretoria.²⁹ Finally, the Tweede Staatstehuis on the corner of Boom and Market Street was fitted out as a Red Cross convalescent home, where patients who had been discharged from the hospitals could recuperate for a few days.³⁰

Soldiers from the Front, who could not be treated in the Field Hospitals were transported to Pretoria in Hospital Trains. At the Pretoria station they were met by the members of the Transport Section, set up by H.C. Glaeser,

who had undertaken to transport patients to the various hospitals.³¹ According to Glaeser's reports, the first patients were transported to the hospitals on 20th October.

In a report written to the Head Committee of the Red Cross on 21st December 1899, Collins reviews the early activities of the Bourke Hospital. He writes '.... sedert 15 November 1899 in dit Hospitaal 23 patienten verpleegd zijn geworden'. Of these 19 were Z.A.R. burghers and 3 were sick British officers from the nearby Staatsmodelschool.³² To date, 6 of his patients had been discharged, so that the number of patients on 21st December was 17. Apart from those who had been wounded in battle, patients suffering from sicknesses such as malaria, dysentery and eye and ear infections were also admitted. Burghers and British had been nursed in separate rooms according to instructions.³³

Collins was satisfied with the work of his staff. 'De verpleegsters werken met veel gewilligheid de reinigings toestand en die water afleiding wordt behoorlijk zorggedragen.' Pretoria's residents were already showing their characteristic kindness. 'Door de vriendelijkheid van het publiek ontvangen wij gedurig giften van vruchten en bloemen tot veel genot der patienten.'³⁴

George Bourke maintained close contact with the hospital, despite several trips to the Front where he played an active role in the Bourke Field Section. A telegram dated 25th October 1899 from Glencoe in reply to a request that he return, reads 'Is my presence absolutely necessary in Pretoria? We are short handed and expect heavy fighting and require all our men.....'³⁵ Several weeks later, Bourke did in fact return. He was later to write that as regards the Bourke Hospital he had personal knowledge 'van alles wat hier gebeurd is, daar ik iederen dag het hospitaal bezoek en ook dikwijls des nachts er blijf aan dienst te doen waar zulks nodig is.'³⁶

It would seem that the Bourke Hospital was efficiently run and that the patients were well satisfied with the treatment they received. At least one inmate, F.E. Kolbe, who was admitted on 3rd February 1900 with a wound in the neck received during the battle of Spioenkop, reports that he was well treated.³⁷

Provisions were delivered to the hospital daily, and R.D. Collins had only to request other necessary items. All the hospital laundry was sent out to the Transvaal Steam Laundry in Church Street East next to what is now Lion Bridge. Mr. F.C. Nelson, the proprietor, carried out the work for a fee which he maintained was 'the lowest ever tendered in Africa for this class of work' - 2/- per dozen articles.³⁸ Medicines were provided from Raworth's Chemist shop on the corner of Church and Queen Streets. The Red Cross took over this business in November 1899 to facilitate the supply of medicines to their various hospitals.

Many items were delivered to the hospital free of charge by kindly residents. In *De Volksstem* of 15th November and 17th November 1899 there

are articles of thanks for flowers, fruit, Eau de Cologne and flower vases. Continental Stores are thanked for pipes, tobacco and canned fruit, while Van der Gen contributed sweets. The Transvaal Leather Company sent a donation of 250 pairs of slippers to the Red Cross, some of which were sent to the Bourke Hospital.⁴⁰ Messrs. Goldswain and Sons sent a daily delivery of fresh vegetables, and were assured by the Secretary of the Head Committee that 'the vegetables you have already delivered go a long way in feeding and strengthening the patients.'⁴¹ One of the most original offers came from Eduard Fuchs, a local barber who offered free haircuts and shaves for all hospital patients.⁴²

For those patients who were on the road to recovery, Mrs. F.W. Reitz, wife of the State Secretary, provided daily outings to her home, where afternoon tea was served in the garden. Transport to and from the hospital was provided in her personal carriage.⁴³ There is no specific record of patients from the Bourke Hospital attending these outings, but they would presumably also have been welcome along with soldiers from the Volks-hospitaal and Staatsmeisjesschool.

As the war dragged on, 'B.C.' describes her life in the Bourke Hospital, and the tension in Pretoria. She writes, 'We are living in very dark days. Our hearts are so often heavy with care if not for ourselves alone but for all those of our friends as well who have had such heavy loss during these last months.'⁴⁴ Luckily the fresh food position in Pretoria was not crucial in the early months of the war. 'We have had a good deal of fruit this season we expect a fine crop of yellow peaches and apples and even grapes a little later. During this week we have been busy gardening as are many others because if this war lasts much longer we will need all we can get out of our gardens.'⁴⁵

Christmas 1899 was a sad day, because so many families were parted from their menfolk. 'We all thought of friends and relatives away in the different lagers and of brighter Christmas days in the past.'⁴⁶

On 17th January 1900 the Government decided to appoint the so-called Medische Commissie which would co-ordinate 'alle zaken betreffende geneeskundige behandeling' in the Transvaal.⁴⁷ The Head Committee of the Red Cross, however, was still in operation and the new arrangements made no practical difference to the running of the Bourke Hospital.

By February 2nd 1900 the number of patients increased to what appears to be the maximum number of 36 (7 of whom were British Officers). From 19th February to 20th March 1900 the number fluctuated between 21 and 31 and by 16th April the total number of patients was down to 16, which included 4 P.O.W.'s.⁴⁸

Early in April 1900, the Bourke Hospital became involved in a dispute with the 'Commissie voor Onnodige en Ongewenschte Personen'. This committee had been set up in response to the Government decision that stric-

ter control should be exercised over the issue of permits entitling British subjects to remain in the Transvaal during the war. At about this time a number of prominent Pretoria residents were suddenly told to leave the country. On 4th April 1900 Mr. H. Smits, Secretary of the new Committee wrote to R.D. Collins ordering that Mrs. A. Bailey, manageress of the kitchen leave the Transvaal within 3 days. The matron of the hospital, Miss. F. Lowrie, was also to prepare to leave soon, but could remain while a replacement was found for her post.⁴⁹ Collins replied immediately, saying that their removal would leave the hospital in a desperate position, because to replace them would be difficult if not impossible. He pleaded that both had given excellent service since the previous November. Presumably his request was granted, at least in the case of Matron Lowrie. The records show that at the end of May 1900 she was still in the Bourke Hospital.⁵⁰

The reason for the black listing of these two members of staff is not given, but a possible explanation is provided by a letter to the same Mr. H. Smits, dated 7th April 1900, signed by George Bourke himself (but written in R.D. Collins's handwriting). In this letter, Bourke defends the staff of his hospital against allegations of favouring British patients at the expense of the burghers. He is quite categorical that no such thing has occurred. He writes, 'Ik acht het mijn plicht en als de stichter van dit werk en als voorzitter van 't Comite te verklaren dat deze beschuldiging onwaar is' He feels that the Matron acted at all times in strict accordance with the best medical practice and cites examples where she stayed at the bedside of a dying patient until the end. It was because of official instructions that P.O.W.'s and burghers were nursed in different rooms but this made absolutely no difference to the treatment they received or the food they were given from the kitchen. Bourke is adamant that gifts of food etc. which were donated for the burghers were never used for the British officers, although he admits (perhaps because he feels this would find favour with the Committee) that gifts of food donated for the British were sometimes given to the burghers as well if there was a surplus. Bourke ends his letter with the suggestion that the Committee should ask some of the ex-patients of the hospital - he is sure that they too will agree that the treatment they received was in no way inferior to that of the British P.O.W.'s.⁵¹ Presumably the Committee was satisfied with Bourke's explanation, because the hospital continued to function on the same lines until after the British occupation of Pretoria.

The residents of Pretoria waited in trepidation as the British advanced towards the border of the Transvaal. 'B.C.' describes the tension. 'Things are getting darker and darker for us ... It is so hard to sit here day after day and wait for them to march in.'⁵² On 16th March 1900 the British Officers were moved from the Staatsmodelschool to their new quarters. 'There was much excitement here this morning ... of course our whole establishment turned

out to see them.'⁵³

By the beginning of May 1900, Pretoria was in a sorry state. The crime rate increased, all sorts of wild rumours were circulating and the residents were fearing the worst. 'B.C.' writes '... We have lived through bitter anxious days, and long with unspeakable longing for peace, but oh! the bitterness of the thought that all the sorrow and the heartbreak have been in vain. How can we who truly love the country bear to see those terrible English march into our lovely Pretoria'⁵⁴

When Kruger and his government left Pretoria for Machadodorp on 29th May, the reaction in the Bourke Hospital was one of absolute disbelief. 'Pretoria woke to find that its government had gone and left us all in the lurch to say the feelings of the people against Oom Paul and the rest are bitter does not in the least express it'⁵⁵

On 4th June cannon fire was heard in Pretoria and the little community in the Bourke Hospital was tense and anxious. 'I can't write. God help us, it is coming so near.'⁵⁶

The next day Roberts entered Pretoria and the locals all lined the streets to see the ragged British army march into Church Square. 'It was a sight we will never forget. There seemed no end to them ...'⁵⁷

The British authorities took over the running of the Transvaal Red Cross a few days later. On 9th June the Secretary wrote to the British Medical Officer, offering to hand over all the medical stores, equipment etc. in their possession. He included the details of the members of the Head Committee and the whereabouts of their head office in Pretorius Street West. The three Red Cross hospitals were now also officially handed over.⁵⁸

On 27th June 1900, General Maxwell, the Military Governor of Pretoria decided that the newly completed Palace of Justice would be used as a central Red Cross hospital. All the stores would be kept in the basement of the hospital.⁵⁹ The decision to have one major Red Cross hospital in Pretoria meant the gradual demise of the Bourke Hospital.

R.D. Collins was asked to vacate his home on 9th July. His daughter says, 'Father has had orders to clear out of the house where we have lived for eleven years. They want the whole for a hospital.' Collins was given another house, rent free, for the duration of the war, but the family was heartbroken. 'Oh, I am so sorry to leave ... our garden looks so lovely with all the flowers. And that dear old house in which we have been so happy ...'⁶⁰

It is not certain exactly when the hospital was closed down, but it was still open on August 15th 1900.⁶¹ Vivien Allen writes that it was kept open for 'two or three months' after the British occupation, before closing down.⁶² 'B.C.' makes no further reference to the hospital once her family ceased to be involved in its management. It would seem that before the end of 1900 the Bourke Hospital had closed its doors.

Bridget Theron

1. Transvaal Archives (T.A.B.) A.873, Diary of Miss. B. Collins, Pretoria 1899-1902, p.42.
2. *De Volksstem*, 23.9.1899.
3. T.A.B. Red Cross (R.K.) 3/6. One such offer was made by E.F. Bourke, brother of George Bourke. His offer was, however, turned down.
4. T.A.B. 8/43, Clarke - Sect. of Head Committee, Pretoria, 25.9.1899.
5. T.A.B. Landdrost Pretoria, Vol. 19, List of Male Residents of Ward 7, 6.3.1900.
6. *Longlands Pretoria Directory* for 1899, State Library reprint, 1979,p.119.
7. T.A.B. A.873, p.2.
8. H.J. Batts, *Pretoria from within during the War 1899-1900*, London, undated, p.199.
9. T.A.B. Onderwys Dept. (O.D.) 284, p.622.
10. T.A.B. A.873, p.4.
11. *Ibid.*, p.2.
12. T.A.B. R.K.1, p.33.
13. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6, J.G. Kreyenbroek - R.D. Collins, Pretoria, 20.10.1899.
14. T.A.B. R.K. 8/7, Mansvelt-Kreyenbroek, Pretoria 24.10.1899.
15. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6.
16. T.A.B. A.873, pp.1-2.
17. T.A.B. Hoofkomite van de Commissariaat (C.) Vol. 19.
R.D. Collins - Sect. Provisie Commissie, Pretoria 18.11.1899.
18. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6.
19. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 Hutchinson-Kreyenbroek, Pretoria 9.11.1899.
20. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6.
21. T.A.B. A.873, p.2.
22. Vivien Allen, in her book *Kruger's Pretoria* p.163, writes that these nurses were daughters of President Burgers, but gives no source of reference. I have not been able to verify this fact.
23. T.A.B. R.K.3/6, R.P. Collins-Kreyenbroek, Pretoria 15.11.1899.
24. T.A.B. R.K.3/6, Memorandum dd. 16.11.1899.
25. *De Volksstem*, 1.2.1900.
26. T.A.B. R.K. 7/40, Kreyenbroek - Principal Medical Officer, Pretoria, 9.6.1900.
27. T.A.B. Landdrost Pretoria, Vol. 139, Inkomende Stukke, 20.11.1899.
28. T.A.B. R.K. 8/45.
29. T.A.B. R.K.151.
30. T.A.B. R.K. 8/45, Kreyenbroek-Hauptfleisch, Pretoria, 23.10.1899.
31. T.A.B. R.K. 5/22.
32. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6, Report R.D. Collins-Kreyenbroek, 21.12.1899. There appears to be a discrepancy in Collins's calculations when he gives a total of 23 patiens made up of 19 burghers and 2 P.O.W.'s.

33. T.A.B. Landdrost Pretoria Vol. 188. Bourke-H.Smits, Pretoria, 7.4.1900.
34. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6
35. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 Telegram, Bourke - Head Committee Red Cross, Glencoe, 25.10.1899.
36. T.A.B. Landdrost Pretoria, Vol. 188, Bourke-Smits, Pretoria, 7.4.1900.
37. T.A.B. A.787/74, p.282.
38. T.A.B. R.K. 9/51, F.O. Nelson - Head Committee Red Cross, Pretoria, 19.2.1900.
39. T.A.B. R.K. 9/51.
40. T.A.B. R.K. 9/51, H.C.C. Sheppard - W.G. Evans, Pretoria, 15.11.1899.
41. T.A.B. R.K. 8/45, H.C.C. Sheppard - Messrs. Goldswain and Sons, Pretoria, 17.11.1899.
42. T.A.B. R.K. 8/44, E. Fuchs - Head Committee, Pretoria, 13.10.1899.
43. *De Volksstem*, Veldtocht Editie, Zaterdag, 25 November 1899.
44. T.A.B. A.873, p.13.
45. *Ibid.*, p.17.
46. *Ibid.*, p.19.
47. U.R. art. 14 dd. 17 January, 1900.
48. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 Report from R.D. Collins, 16.4.1900.
49. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 H. Smits - R.D. Collins, Pretoria, 4.4.1900.
50. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 F. Lowrie - Sect. Head Committee, 30.5.1900.
51. T.A.B. R.K. 3/6 G.M. Bourke - H. Smits, Pretoria, 7.4.1900.
52. T.A.B. A.873, p.39.
53. *Ibid.*, p.40.
54. *Ibid.*, p.48.
55. *Ibid.*, p.53.
56. *Ibid.*, p.54.
57. *Ibid.*, p.57.
58. T.A.B. R.K. 7/40, Kreyenbroek - Principal Medical Officer of the British Forces, Pretoria, 9.6.1900.
59. T.A.B. R.K. 7/40, Maxwell - Sect. Transvaal Red Cross, Pretoria, 27.6.1900.
60. T.A.B. A.873, p.62.
61. T.A.B. R.K. 7/40, Kreyenbroek - Chief of Staff, Pretoria, 15.8.1900.
62. Vivien Allen, *Kruger's Pretoria*, p.166.

JOHANNA CORNELIA DU TOIT (GEBORE WASSENAAR)

Johanna Wassenaar is op 25 Maart, 1896 op haar ouers se plaas Groot Rietpan, in die distrik Middelburg, Transvaal gebore. Sy was die derde kind van vyf en die oudste dogter van Andreas Dalein Wassenaar en Cornelia Magdalena du Toit.

In die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, weens die konsentrasiekampbeleid van die Britse Magte, is baie vroue en kinders van die Middelburgse omgewing in konsentrasiekampe in Balmoral, Volksrust, Irene en ander dorpe geplaas. Aangesien Johanna Wassenaar familie in Middelburg gehad het, het sy en haar moeder daar gaan woon.¹ Na die vredesluiting 1902 het die Wassenaars na 'n afgebrande plaas en opstal teruggekeer. Daar was geen vee nie, en hulle moes die huis en plaas weer opbou. Die Regering het eers donkies en later muile aan die boere gegee om hulle weer op die been te help.

Johanna Wassenaar was vanaf 1906 tot 1911 in 'n eenmanskooltjie op die plaas Woestalleen tussen Middelburg en Hendrina. Hier het sy tot standerd ses saam met haar broers skoolgegaan.²

Na standerd ses is sy na die Hoërskool in Middelburg, maar het egter nie haar skoolloopbaan voltooi nie.³ Na standerd nege het sy in Pretoria by die Departement Statistiek as administratiewe klerk vir omtrent twee jaar gewerk. In Pretoria het sy kontak gehad met haar tante, Mevrou Annie Trouw, wat die eienares was van die Cordosa Hotel, op die hoek van Bosman en Skinnerstraat. Mevrou Trouw het geskilder en dit was Johanna se eerste formele kennismaking met skilderkuns.⁴

In 1910 is haar oudste broer Theo, toe sewentien jaar oud, oorsee om medies te studeer. In 1918 bekwaam hy hom as mediese dokter en gee vir Johanna Wassenaar die geld om ook oorsee te studeer. Presies watter jaar sy oorsee gegaan het, is onbekend. Sy het eers in Holland aangedoen want daar bestaan foto's van Vondelpark, na 'n verwoestende storm, wat deur haar geneem is op 6 November 1921.⁵

In 1922 sit Johanna Wassenaar haar studies voort in Wene, Oostenryk.⁶ Dit is onbekend onder wie se leiding sy gestudeer het. In 1923 gaan studeer sy egter in München en noem 'n Herr Fränkel by wie sy skilderklas geloop het. In 1923 stuur sy aan haar broer Theo 'n ongedateerde poskaart wat as volg lees:

*Theresienstraat 14 III
München*

Liefste Theo, Ek voel nie nou lus om vakansie te hou nie, want ons werk weer tot sewe saans, en ek het al met verf begin. Bedags is ek vreeslik geestig, en lê snags ook oor die werk en dink. Ek werk hard met die doel om in November die Akademie keuring mee te maak. Sal teen end September 'n week vakansie neem, en my goed kom haal, want ek wil al die gallerye (sic) nog deurloop. Dis ideaal om in München te werk.....'

Uit die enkele poskaarte in my besit lei mens af dat Johanna Wassenaar in München aktief besig was met kunsaktiwiteit⁷ en dat sy ook heelwat rondgereis het.⁸

Op 29 Maart tree Johanna Wassenaar oorsee in die huwelik met Dokter Francois Stephanus du Toit, wat eers in Heidelberg en toe ook in München medies gestudeer het. Vanaf 1920 tot 1928 woon die egpaar in Wene, hy om te spesialiseer en sy om haar in haar kunsstudie te verdiep.

In 1929 keer die egpaar terug na Suid-Afrika. Johanna Wassenaar se man praktiseer op Kuruman. Op die sewende Oktober 1929 is hulle enigste kind en dogter, Cornelia Marguerite, gebore. In 1933, met die Depressie, het haar man, Dokter du Toit na Winburg in die Vrystaat verhuis.⁹ In 1939 verhuis die gesin na Voortrekkerhoogte waar die Weermag 'n huis vir hulle beskikbaar gestel het. Hier het Johanna Wassenaar vir haar 'n ruim ateljee ingerig en benewens ander aktiwiteite haar aandag aan haar kuns gegee.

Vanaf Voortrekkerhoogte is haar man verplaas as bevelvoerder van die Militêre Hospitaal te Wynberg, Kaap. In Julie 1939 sluit hy hom by die mynteringsburo in Johannesburg aan en koop 'n nuutgeboude huis in die destydse pasgestigte woonbuurt Greenside. Hier rig Johanna Wassenaar 'n kamer in as ateljee. Sy begin in 1940 by die Witwatersrandse Tegnieese Kollege kuns-klasse neem. Onder leiding van Phyllis Gardner het sy portrette gedoen en onder die bejaarde Elizabeth Benson¹⁰ het sy modelleerwerk begin doen. Aanvanklik het Elizabeth Benson die studente reliëfpanele laat maak en ook laat kopieer van bestaande voorbeelde. Daarna het sy haar studente losstaande beelde laat maak en modelleerwerk sowel as kapwerk.¹¹

Hier het Johanna Wassenaar ook die gietproses geleer wat haar later in haar lewe handig te pas gekom het. Johanna Wassenaar het ook pottebakkerij geneem, 'n kursies in juwelierswerk, fotografie en selfs boekbindery. In Johannesburg was sy 'n aktiewe lid van die Transvaal Society of Artists.¹²

In 1947 is hulle dogter na die Universiteit van Pretoria. Johanna Wassenaar en haar man het bymekaar verby geleeft en in 1951 is hulle geskei. Intussen het Johanna Wassenaar toenemend doof en eensaam geword, so erg dat dit haar gemoed begin aantast het. Uiteindelik het sy aan 'n vervolgingswaansin begin ly en so depressief geraak dat daar vir haar veiligheid gevrees is. Sy is onder psigiatriese behandeling geplaas, het ook skokbehandeling gekry en stadigaan begin verbeter. Vir die res van haar lewe het sy haar toevlug tot kuns geneem en was dikwels geneig om depressief en wantrouend teenoor haar medemens te staan. Sy het na Pretoria verhuis en 'n woonstel in Walkerstraat, Sunnyside, betrek. Hier moes sy hard begin werk aan haar kuns aangesien dit haar enigste bron van inkomste was. Die woonstel was klein en beknop en onbevredigend as ateljee. Sy wou meer leerlinge inneem en sou daarvoor meer ruimte nodig hê. Sy verhuis na 'n huis in Beatrixstraat en rig terselfdertyd vir haar 'n ruim vertrek op die eerste vloer van 'n gebou in Kerkstraat, regoor die Ou Mark, as ateljee in. Daar het sy aan talle leerlinge portretkuns gedoseer.

Johanna Wassenaar was baie teleurgesteld toe die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika haar wou aanstel as eksaminatrise, maar nie kon nie. Die rede was dat sy ten spyte van haar goeie opleiding nie gematrikuleer was nie en geen graad aan 'n universiteit behaal het nie. Intussen het daar sprake gekom dat

die huis in Beatrixstraat verkoop sou word en sy het uitgekyk vir 'n huis van haar eie. Deur bemiddeling van haar broer Dokter Theo Wassenaar, het sy 'n huis gekoop: De Veerlaan 5, Pretoria-Sentraal. Die huis het agter ruim buitevertrekkie gehad wat sy in 'n praktiese ateljee omskep het.

Johanna Wassenaar het met haar verdienstes uit kuns etlike oorsese reise onderneem. Op 10 Januarie 1957 vertrek sy na Engeland. Haar doel was om verder te studeer en haarself af te rond as portretkunstenaar. In Engeland het sy navraag gedoen omtrent lesse maar sy was nie beïndruk nie. Sy vertrek na die Vasteland van Europa, doen navraag omtrent portret by München maar was nog nie tevrede nie.¹³ Sy besluit om na Wene te gaan. Op 15 Januarie 1958 skryf sy by die 'Akademie der Bildenden Künste' in by die 'Meisterschule Für Malerei' onder Professor Josef Dobrowsky. 'n Hoogtepunt in haar loopbaan breek aan. Haar beste pastel en portretstudies dateer uit hierdie tydperk. Sy was baie produktief en hart en siel in haar werk.¹⁴ Volgens 'n getuiskrif van Professor Josef Dobrowsky aan Johanna Wassenaar, die volgende: *'Frau Cornelia du Toit, geb. om 25. März 1886 in Middelburg, Südafrika, war durch 2 Semester (Sommersemester 1957 und Wintersemester 1957/58) als Gasthörerin meiner Meisterschule für Malerei in skribiert und hat trotz ihres bereits vorgeschrittenen Alters ihre schon ansehnlichen kunstkenntnisse in der figürlichen Malerei, durch ihren Fleiss und ihre Aufgeschlossenheit weiters bedeutend bereichern können.'*

Op 20 Junie 1957 vertrek sy op 'n reis deur Italië en in Januarie 1958 vaar sy op 'n boot deur die Suezkanaal en besoek Egipte met die terugkeer. 'n Tweede laaste reis na die buiteland was op 22 Desember 1963 na Suid-Amerika. Op hierdie rit het sy verskeie portrette geskilder van medepassasiers en ook een van die Kaptein van die boot. Haar laaste reis was 'n georganiseerde toer in 1964 na Europa.

Na haar terugkeer weer na Suid-Afrika het Johanna Wassenaar tussendeur rustig haar skeppingswerk in De Veerlaan 5 voortgesit. Sy het minder leerlinge begin neem namate sy meer opdragte ontvang het. In die laaste jare van haar lewe het haar gesondheid agteruit begin gaan, maar tenspyte van 'n swak hart het sy hardnekkig voortgewerk. Die besef dat die tyd min geraak het, het haar byna tot koorsagtige haas gedryf.

Op 11 April 1972 is Johanna Wassenaar op die ouderdom van 76 jaar oorlede.

A.S.M. du Plooy

1. Die familie by wie die Wassenaars gaan bly het, was meneer Jan du Toit, 'n broer van Johanna Wassenaar se moeder.
2. Haar kinderjare was oor die algemeen gelukkig, met enkele uitsonderings. Blykbaar het die dood van 'n sustertjie wat na haar gekom het en op tweejarige ouderdom gesterf het, haar diep getref. Sy het ook haar eie lewe amper verloor toe sy as kind hoenderieiers gaan uithaal het en in die proses deur 'n rinkhals in die holte van haar regterhand gepik is. Vir die res van haar lewe was haar regterhand so effens bak geewe. (Persoonlike onderhoud met kunstenaar se suster Mev. T. Heil, 18 Augustus 1978).

3. Die rede waarom sy nie haar matriek gemaak het nie is onbekend en haar suster Mevrouw Trui Heil, meen dat sy moes terug plaastoe om haar moeder met die huishouding te help.
4. As kind was sy nie bewus daarvan dat sy kunssinnig aangelê was nie, maar sy was lief vir mooi dinge en visueel ingestel. Volgens Johanna Wassenaar se dogter, Mevrouw Gretchen Viljoen, die volgende: *'Sy het my eenkeer vertel van 'n pragtige nuwe kappie wat sy gekry het en wat sy net mag gedra het vir kerk. Dit was egter vir haar so mooi dat sy dit een Sondag aangehou het en gaan bootry het op die pan. Sy het in die water beland met kappie en al en 'n goeie pakslae gekry. Ek onthou dat sy bygevoeg het dat haar motief om die kappie te dra - omdat dit vir haar so mooi was; nie begryp is nie.'*
5. Haar adres in Amsterdam was: 3 de Helmusstraat 30, Amsterdam Holland.
6. Johanna Wassenaar se adres in Wene was: Wien XVIII, Währingerstrasse 94, Österreich.
7. Nog 'n poskaart in 1924 gerig aan haar broer, dokter Theo Wassenaar lui: *'Ek was Sondag by Stambergers en. Het geskilder met Herr Fränkel - maak môre die twee stukkie klaar op sy atelier.'*
8. Johanna Wassenaar het 'n reis deur Italië onderneem en onder andere Rome, Florence, Pisa en Milaan besoek. Sy het foto's geneem van Innsbruck, Salzburg en Leipzig. Daar bestaan 'n sakboekie van Johanna Wassenaar waarin die handtekeninge voorkom van die 'Afrikaners in Leipzig 1924' H. Heese, J.D. Winter, P.A. Conradie, Dora Heese, Hannie Heyns, B.A. de Wet, F.P. Stander, A.D. Hitchcock, J.J. van Niekerk, Berthe Maree, B.W. Marloth, A. Smuts, J.A. Wiuel asook Daniël Heese.
9. Hier het Johanna Wassenaar haar beywer vir gemeenskapsaangeleentheid. Sy het onder andere 'n span Voortrekkers gehad.
10. Ook bekend as Elizabeth Macadam.
11. Daar bestaan vandag nog 'n stel boekente wat Johanna Wassenaar uit seepsteen gekap het. Dit dateer uit hierdie tyd en is in besit van haar dogter Mev. G. Viljoen.
12. Sy het kontak gemaak met mede-kunstenaars onder andere Zakkie Eloff en Esias Bosch.
13. Sy meld uit haar dagboek dat die operahuis in München in herbou was en dat daar dus nie genoeg musiekuitvoerings vir haar behoefte was nie.
14. Uit haar dagboek die volgende: *'Die semester het vol werk verloop, so tussenin het ek moeite gedoen om na baie konserte en operas te gaan.'*

CHURCH STREET CEMETERY

Every town has its God's Acre in which rests the remains of loved ones. Pretoria's Old Cemetery as it is referred to, bears the remains, not only of our own local pioneers, but of persons from all over the Transvaal, and the rest of South Africa and from overseas. Persons from humble homes and palaces who left a mark in the history and rich heritage of our city and country.

One of the first burial grounds in Pretoria was a private block situated at Du Preez Hoek, the south-eastern corner of the ground used by the Berea Park archery club bordered to the south by the remains of the old N.Z.A.S.M. Bridge, which when built in 1893, caused the remains of some buried there, to be re-interred in what was named the Du Preez enclosure in the north-western corner of Church Street Cemetery.

Another small cemetery was situated on ground near the Teacher's Training College.

No burial register appears to have been kept for Du Preez Hoek. It is thought that persons such as Dr. G.H. Rissik, founder of the Transvaal family who died shortly after the Siege of Pretoria was laid to rest there without a tombstone, and could possibly be one of the un-named graves in this section.

The Pretoria Cemetery was established in 1867 and had three divisions, the English Episcopalian and Wesleyan, the Dutch Reformed and Hervormde and the Roman Catholic in a third. An open area behind towards Von Wielligh Street was for Coloureds and still further west a section for victims of the law which does not appear to have been used. The Jewish section was only started in the late 1880's.

The cemetery like the others of our city with its park-like atmosphere is always a pleasure to visit, far from the cry of a writer in 1881 who said, *'a desolate, dirty-looking locality, surrounded by brick-kilns, and endangered during the wet season by water courses.'* During the investment of 1880/81 it was found necessary to enlarge the military portion and was surrounded by a substantial stone wall, which was left in good order when the troops withdrew.

Plots allotted for burial were controlled by the Churches, who, in turn were responsible to the Cemetery Committee under the Chairmanship of Ds. Begemann.

ANDERSON . H.M.

Harry Mitchell, son of W.A.B. Anderson, who with Walker, surveyed many areas of Pretoria.

ANDERSON Street in the Suburb of Brooklyn, was named, some say, after W.A.B., however, the name honours the son, Harry, who surveyed Brooklyn township on behalf of James Brooks, the original township had 722 erven and was established on the farm Uitval in 1902.

ATTERBURY

This pioneer family had connections with Pretoria and Durban. Mr. Isom Fuller Atterbury appears to be the original settler of that name in Pretoria.

His son, Manfred Lancaster, established the suburb of Menlo Park in the 1930's, which only became popular in 1961 when erven were first sold there.

Menlo Park (the first name suggested for the township was Cherokee) recalls a place name in America that became well-known for the inventions of Thomas Edison.

The Atterbury family emigrated from there in the 1880's and, being friends of Edison named a street in the suburb after him. Atterbury Road commemorates the family name.

Isom, was a dentist but did not set up a practise in the Transvaal, instead he joined forces with another famous South African-American, Mr. I.W. Schlesinger.

Manfred, appears to have settled in Durban where we find a street named after him in Durban North, on property owned by the family, in 1903.

BAL. J.H.E.

Johannes Hendrik Eliza Bal, born Rotterdam, Holland, 1850. An accountant with the Dutch Trading Company, he spent some years at their Depot at Delagoa Bay.

Johannes then opened a trading store in Lydenburg in 1879 but closed down on the outbreak of the First Anglo-Boer War; he arrived in Pretoria in 1881 starting up a business in 1886 as financial agent and translator of High Court; Bal became a large property owner.

In 1891 he married Annie Ingelsby von Reede van Oudtshoorn who died in 1892; his second wife (1894) was Henriëtta van Lieer.

Bal was co-founder of the Netherlands Bank in S.A., and Alternate (Honorary) Portuguese Consulate-General to Viscount de Matalha. He was a member of the Pretoria Celtic Lodge and a founder member of the German Club.

BECKETT. T.W.

Thomas William Beckett, born at the ancestral home at Merton Abbey, Kent, England, in 1851. The family first emigrated to Australia and in 1864 came to South Africa and settled in Port Elizabeth.

Tom worked for the firm of Savage and Hill. In 1871 he tried his luck on the Diamond Fields. He married Annie Harriet Osmond in 1874 and came to Pretoria, a year later he founded the firm of T.W. Beckett.

In the same year he purchased a block of erven from President M.W. Pretorius on which he built Blackwood Villa named after an indigenous tree of his adopted country, Australia. The name lives on in a street name in a portion of Arcadia township established by him. His town property was purchased by the City Council in 1945 and the Council's headquarter building, 'Munitoria' now adorns the site.

Beckett's first business enterprise started in small premises near the corner of Queen and Vermeulen Streets, later moving to the famous Beckett's Corner, now the O.K. Bazaars on the corner of Church and van der Walt streets. Church Street from his shop to his home in Arcadia was referred to as Beckett's Hoogte.

In 1889 Beckett purchased portion of Arcadia Estate against Meintjeskop from Mr. Eddie (E.P.A.) Meintjes and erected a new homestead, his 'country' residence, Merton Keep, named after and to commemorate his ancestry and also established the suburb of Eastwood (a street there reminds us of the suburb's name) which today forms part of Greater Arcadia.

Street names in the suburb are called after his sons.

Merton Keep Estate was taken over by the British Military Authorities when Pretoria was occupied in June 1900 and used as a Hospital. Prince Christian Victor, Queen Victoria's grandson, a member of Lord Roberts' staff, died in the house.

Merton Keep was again used to nurse sick soldiers during the Second World War. The property was purchased by the French Government in 1950, they had the 'keep' demolished, and the entrance modernised.

The Beckett's were active Methodists and supported many Pretoria Welfare Societies. Tom died in 1924, and his wife died 10 years later.

BEGEMANN. Ds A.J.

The Rev. Adriaan Johannes Begemann, born 1831, died Pretoria, November 1925. He was invited to the Transvaal by President M.W. Pretorius. He left his Native land, North Brabant, and was inducted as the first permanent minister of the Ned. Hervormde Kerk in Pretoria.

He served the local flock for 11 years and was then asked to resign because of his liberal theology.

An amusing incident in his life was connected with Freemasonry. It was the duty of the 'State Minister' to open the first sitting of the year of the Volksraad with a prayer. One year he felt he had reason to object, he was reported and censured. When he was invited to open the new Masonic Lodge in 1868, he consented because President M.W. Pretorius was a member, and again, reported and censured.

Pretoria's first permanent Minister took up residence on the 27th January, 1861. His parsonage was a double gable house that stood on the corner of Church Square and Markt (now Paul Kruger) Street, now incorporated into the site of the Palace of Justice.

Begemann was a member of the Cemetery Committee established in 1867, Secretary to the Hoogere School Committee in 1876 and in 1892 was a committee member for the Staats Meisjes School.

With his wife Johanna Hermina Goetz, he later made a living at market-gardening; his two sons fell in battle, Simon at Sand River in May 1900, and Frederik at Dundee.

BLAAUW. H.A.D.

The birth date recorded on this tombstone of soft blueslate must be one of the oldest in the cemetery; it carries the following message in early Transvaal Dutch:

*Hier rust Hendrik Albertus Daniel Blaauw
 Lit van den H. Echbari Volksraad voor het
 destrek van Lydenburg C.Z.A. Republiek en
 is geboren op den 20 sten Maart 1819 hier
 overleeden te Pretoria met de raatzittin
 op de 28ste Ochttober 1881 en den ouden
 van 62 jaar ie 7 maanden in 8 daagen'
 cezoncen hier by het graf Krisstina
 Alida Blaauw, geb. Loek..... Ps. 10s.8.'*

In the Volksraad Minutes under the Chairmanship of C.J. Bodenstein on Zaterdag, 29 October 1881, Article 228 reads: *'De Voorzitter deelt aanden Volksraad het treurig nieuws mede, dat het den Almagtige behaagd heeft, een der geachte mede-leden, den Wel. Ed. heer H.A.D. Blaauw, van den tijd in de eeuwigheid op te roepen. In de laatste dagen had de overledene zijne belangen nog opgeofferd aan die van zijn land en volk.'* The minutes continue by advising all that the funeral would be the following day at 4 p.m. and that F.G. Joubert will address thoses present at the grave side.

Article 264 of the Minutes for the 1st November 1881, the Vice-President gives notice that the cost of the funeral expenses of Mr. Blaauw, will be paid by die Government.

Further information regarding Blaauw's background and history is not known, but like other Pioneers, Blaauw died in Pretoria while serving his country and found his last resting place in the Church Street Cemetery.

BODENSTEIN. C.J.

Cornelius Johannes Bodenstein, born at Beaufort West, C.P., was a son of Johannes Bodenstein who emigrated from Germany, and later joined the Trekkers to Natal where he became Secretary to the Volksraad, later serving as magistrate and harbour master.

The family left Natal for the Transvaal and Bodenstein Snr. died on the trek to the Suikerboschrandt, (Heidelberg).

Cornelis married Magrietha Hattingh, a daughter of Anna Retief. On his arrival in the Transvaal, he settled at Mooiriviersdorp (Potchefstroom) serving as Fieldcornet, then Commandant and later as Magistrate for the district.

Bodenstein was a member of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek Volksraad for fourteen years, from 1870 serving in the capacity as Chairman and Vice-President; he was in command of the Transvaal Contingent against Chiefs Malap and Moshesh in the Orange Free State. He died in 1885, a year after resigning as Volksraad Chairman.

BOER GRAVES. More Correctly Burg(h)er Graves

Records of British Military action in South Africa during the Second Anglo-Boer War reveal that they had some 449 000 men in the field and suffered 97 500 fatal casualties including those who died of disease.

Burg(h)er strength and casualties are not recorded but estimated figures

are that 60 000 were in the field and that 6 000 died. These are the Country's heroes that should lie in God's Acre.

You see before you, a new GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE created by the War Boards Control, completed in 1982 - a token of respect and homage to those who laid down their lives for the country they loved.

The Boer soldiers buried here are not the only Pretoria casualties. Some lie buried on the battlefields where they fell and others were taken back to their farms by comrades or family for burial.

General Piet Joubert died in Pretoria and after a military funeral service, his body was taken to his farm Rustfontein in the Wakkerstroom district for burial. Others are buried in family plots in the cemetery.

BOSMAN. H.S.

Ds. Hermanus Stephanus Bosman born on the farm Nobelsfontein, Victoria West, C.P. in 1848. He was first a clerk in a general business and was encouraged to the ministry by Rev. A. Murray. Bosman was called to the Pretoria Congregation of the Ned. Hervormde Church in 1876 which he served until he retired in 1926. He died in 1933.

He saw the erection of the 'Groote Kerk' and his parsonage in Koch Street from funds received from the Government when Church Square was purchased. Koch Street's name was changed to Bosman Street in January 1942 on the suggestion of Councillor George Brink.

Ds. Bosman founded Prospect Seminary Girls' School (the name of a building in Schoeman Street, off van der Walt Street commemorates its position) in 1877 and encouraged two American teachers to run the establishment (see Clary).

H.S. married Aletta Hendrina, granddaughter of the Rev. D.A. Fourie of Cape Town; she took an active part in the relief work of the inmates of the Irene Concentration Camp.

The first two Jacaranda trees to decorate Pretoria streets were planted by the Mayor, Mr. Kirkness on the corner of Bosman and Boom Streets opposite the residence of Mr. James Clark, the florist who donated the trees.

The horse-drawn bus service operated by A.J. Gough had their stables in Bosman Street where Maritime Building now stands.

BOURKE FAMILY

The first Bourke name that comes to mind in Pretoria is Edward Francis Bourke of Barton Keep (now Church property) in Jacob Mare Street. He was Pretoria's first elected mayor in 1903, his name is commemorated in a street in Sunnyside which was previously called Buiten Street.

Eddie was born in Pietermaritzburg and after investigating the possibilities of a commercial existence in the Transvaal, came and settled permanently in Pretoria in 1877.

His general dealers business stood on the north-western corner of Church and van der Walt Streets, later sold to John Jack and the corner now occupied by Garlicks, which in turn will make way for the new Verwoerd Square some time in the future.

Besides being connected with George Heys' mail contract between Pretoria and Kimberley, he established the Bourke Trust Company specialising in administering funds and estates. The building of the same name which housed his headquarters was sold and demolished to make way for the new Old Mutual Centre.

Eddie's brothers also played a part in Pretoria's history and Transvaal history. Tom was a prospector and his name is remembered by all crossing the bridge to view Bourke's Pot Holes in the Eastern Transvaal. Brother George was in the coal business in Pretoria; his home Kenturk in Sunnyside was named after their ancestral home near Castlereagh, County Mayo, Ireland. This property was used as a hospital during the Second Anglo-Boer War.

The tombstones bear names of the family and their ancestry. John Barton, son of George, died on active service in 1916 at the age of 21. His second name recalls the fortified manor house from where they originated.

Myles Bourke who departed this life a few years ago will be remembered for the part he played in the entertainment of troops during the last war and his theatrical work thereafter.

BOUSFIELD. H.B.

Bishop Twells of Bloemfontein in the Quarterly Bulletin of 1864 writes '*if we are to listen to the cry from the Transvaal "come over and help us"; we need more Priests and funds.*' In 1863 Mr. Albert Brodrick collected funds whilst on holiday in England. During that same year the Bishop again visited his Pretoria flock and recorded, '*In this pretty little town in the far interior staying with the Lys family and held Sunday Services in the Council Chamber kindly lent by the Government.*'

In 1870 the Rev. J. Harris Wills came to Pretoria and conducted services regularly in the Government schoolroom and the Rev. Sharley was appointed first Rector in 1874.

The first St. Albans Church was built in 1872 on the site of what later became the Langham Hotel in Church Street West of the Square which was demolished a few years ago. St. Albans moved to Schoeman Street in 1879.

Bishop Bousfield, first Anglican Bishop of Pretoria, arrived in 1879 and founded two schools. His house stood on the corner of Andries Street, the site now occupied by Wesley Church.

Bousfield left Pretoria on the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War and died in Cape Town in 1902, he is buried at Stellenbosch.

Members of his family are buried in the Church Street Cemetery and a memorial tablet to the Bishop was erected.

BRAY. EDWIN

Sacred to the memory of Edwin Bray second son of the late James Bray, is the message on the white marble cross, far from his land of birth.

A humble message of a great pioneer who opened up the mineral riches of the Transvaal, which in his day, was compared with the fabulous realm of the Arabian kingdom and the riches of King Solomon's Court of Biblical times

Bray, a Yorkshire miner was in his early forties when he trekked the

wilds of the Transvaal in the 1870's examining every step of the way prospecting for hidden wealth.

He discovered lead in the Marico area in 1875 which proved unpayable, disappointedly he turned his back on the site which since then bore the name Bray; he became the first person to mine coal in the Orange Free State.

In 1882 he was fossicking in the hills behind the village of Barberton, where, in 1885 he uncovered a gold vein so rich, that the Commissioner called it The Golden Quarry (Bray's Golden Quarry), because his find was more gold in stone than stone with gold.

With this partner's discovery of the Oriental Reef and another close by which was called the Edwin Bray Reef, the unit became the richest property in the country. The company later fell under the control of the Lewis and Marks Syndicate.

It was Bray's discovery that created the fairy story 'Eureka City' township housing the many hundreds of employees working the find above Fig-tree Creek.

Sheba, the mysterious Queen of Solomon's time, The Great Sheba of the Golden Republic of the previous century both seem to have something in common, something was lost, the Biblical Sheba's source of wealth, and Bray's wealth and health.

Bray died in Pretoria in 1877 and his story ends there. No record of his wife is found, but a photograph exists showing his son in the garden of the house they occupied at Eureka.

BRITISH WAR GRAVES 1900-1902

This military section occupies a large portion of the cemetery. Some 39 785 Officers and Men lost their lives in South Africa up to the end of August 1900. 28 222 men of all ranks were hospitalized under the heading 'disease' mainly enteric fever of which some 5621 died and filled many cemeteries throughout the country.

By the end of the war in 1902 many more thousands were hospitalized and died of the illness. The old Volks Hospital in Potgieter Street being too small to accommodate all the wounded and sick, the military authorities took over buildings and homes turning them into hospitals. The yet uncompleted Palace of Justice was one of such buildings, this 'hospital' was formally opened by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts on 11th July, 1900; wards were furnished by Messrs Lewis and Marks, Tom Beckett, George Heys and Andrew Johnston.

Other places used for hospital purposes were: the Staats Meisjesschool (Hamilton School), Kenturk, home of George Bourke in Celliers Street, Sunnyside, Mr. Tom Beckett's, Merton Keep in Eastwood, Arcadia where Prince Christian died.

'Sons of the Empire' lie buried here in a foreign acre, their graves were tenderly cared for by the Guild of Loyal Women and are now looked after and protected by the National War Graves Board.

As was the military custom of that time, officers were buried apart from other ranks, their graves are found on the perimeter. Also buried apart are two Australians, court martialed and executed for plundering and murder.

BRODRICK

Isabella Louisa and Cyril Ernest, wife and son of Albert Brodrick, a colourful personality who established one of Pretoria's first commercial firms at No. 1 Church Square where Barclays Bank now stands.

Brodrick (a street in Groenkloof was named after him) was born at Hampshire, England in 1830. It appears that he worked his way to Pretoria arriving here in 1859/60.

His wife was a half-sister to Robert Lys and related to the Struben family. His son died in 1864 and his wife in 1873.

Brodrick with the Rous's Froude's and Lys family were instrumental in founding the Anglican Community in Pretoria.

'Albertus Broodryk' as he was called by the locals was a friend respected by his customers and others. When the Civil War of 1861 ended, Brodrick amongst others landed in court on charges of aiding the rebel side under General Schoeman. When asked to plead, he replied 'I don't know, I was divided into two parts, my left supported Schoeman and my right stood firm by the Government'.

'Albertus Broodryk's left side', summed up the Judge, who was President Kruger, 'has pleaded guilty of high treason and is fined 500 rixdollars. Your left leg will be placed in the stocks until your fine is paid'.

'Your right side', went to Kruger, 'I greet you as a firm friend of the State and as you were unable to do active service the court commandeers ten slaughter oxen from you to aid the side you support'.

Brodrick invested in mining ventures and farms, one of which was 'Gedult' on the East Rand which he sold for a few pounds to President Kruger, some years later the scene of a rich gold strike.

Albert told the history of Pretoria and his friends in light vein poetry, which was printed and much sought after as Africana today. He returned to England in 1879 and died in 1908.

BROOKS. JAMES

James Brooks, Government Surveyor, who surveyed the original, but unused route of the Pretoria - Lourenco Marques railway line, which was later re-surveyed by General Machado, after whom Machadodorp was called.

Brooks lived on property he called 'Brookhouse' in Brook Street near the present Berea Park. He later acquired portion of 'Uitval ground' east of Pretoria and had James Fehrsen lay out a township which he called Brooklyn, transferring the names Brook House and Brooks Street to this township. The street bearing his name at Berea Park is now called Reid Street.

Brooks was responsible for laying out a government township on the East Rand known as 'De Springs', he wished to couple his name 'which means a stream' to his labours i.e. Brookdorp or Brooklands, but changed his mind when he realized that Broek in Dutch meant trousers - so he called the place Springs, which it still is.

The 's' in his surname was omitted when he named Brooklyn, Brook House and Brook Street. The latter was rectified by the municipality a few years ago.

Brooks was born at Invergarden on the banks of the Cromary Firth, Scotland. He died at his residence in November, 1901 at the age of 60. His step-daughter, Katie Mackenzie neé Struben lies buried with him.
(to be continued)

T.E. Andrews

SOMMIGE NASIONALE GEDENKWAARDIGHEDHE IN EN OM PRETORIA

Nasionale gedenkwaardighede word deur die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding op aanbeveling van die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede (RNG) as sodanig verklaar. Nasionale gedenkwaardighede word deur die wet (Wet 28 van 1969) beskerm en dit is 'n oortreding om hulle sonder die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede se skriftelike toestemming te verander, te verwyder of te beskuldig.

Hierdie inligtingsvelle is saamgestel vir die gerief van die baie lede van die publiek wat in ons erfenis, en daarom ook ons nasionale gedenkwaardighede, belangstel. 'n Kort opsomming van elke gedenkwaardigheid se geskiedenis en/of belang word weergegee, asook 'n foto vir maklike identifikasie en 'n klein kaartjie waarop die juiste ligging van die betrokke gedenkwaardigheid met 'n pyl aangedui word. Die bedoeling is nie dat hierdie liggingskaarte op hulle eie gebruik word nie, en daar word aanbeveel dat hulle in samehang met standaardpadkaarte en -straatplanne gelees word. Daar moet ook in gedagte gehou word dat al die kaarte nie volgens dieselfde skaal geteken is nie.

Eienaars van nasionale gedenkwaardighede is onder geen verpligting om besoekers op hulle eiendomme toe te laat nie en waar van toepassing word besoekure, voorwaardes ten opsigte van toegang of waar toegang verbode is in 'n spesiale raam op die betrokke vel aangedui.

Dit is ook 'n funksie van die Raad vir Nasionale Gedenkwaardighede om plekke van belang met bronsplate te merk waar dit onmoontlik of onprakties is om verklaring as nasionale gedenkwaardigheid te oorweeg. Sulke plekke is ook in hierdie velle opgeneem en waar slegs 'n bronsplaat aangebring is, word dit in die teks aangedui.

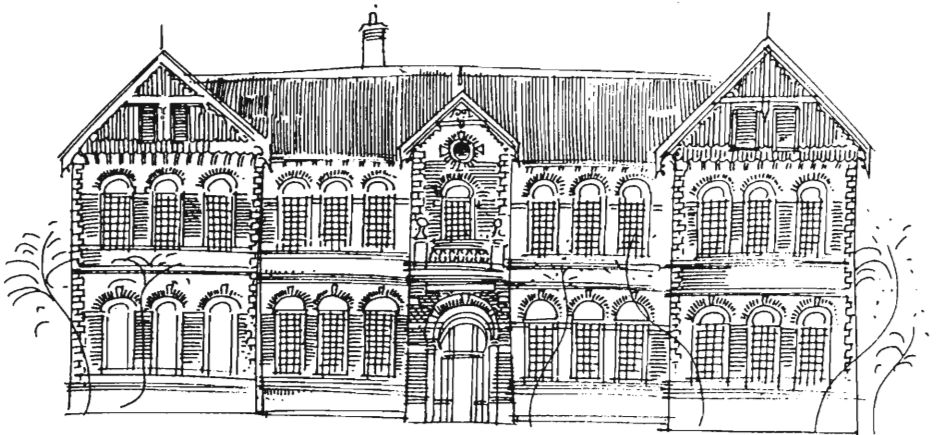
SMUTSHUIS, IRENE, DIST. PRETORIA

Vir net meer as die helfte van sy lewe was hierdie huis op die plaas Doornkloof net buite Irene die tuiste van genl. J.C. Smuts, 'n omstrede figuur in die Suid-Afrikaanse politiek, maar ongetwyfeld een van Suid-Afrika se grootste seuns.

Die feit dat Jan Christiaan Smuts nie minder nie as 27 ere-grade van akademiese inrigtings oor die hele wêreld ontvang het, is 'n goeie aanduiding van die respek waarmee sy intellek wêreldwyd bejeën is. Benewens politikus was hy soldaat, filosoof, regsgeleerde en botanis by uitnemendheid, en met sy wye bekwaamhede was dit onvermydelik dat hy 'n leidende rol, nie alleen in Suid-Afrika nie, maar ook in die wêreld sou speel. Hy was een van die groot internasionale staatsmanne van die 20ste eeu, en een van die grootstes wat Suid-



Die Smuts-woonhuis, Doornkloof (Hannes Meiring)



Hamilton Primary School (Hannes Meiring)

Afrika nog opgelewer het.

In 1908 het genl. Smuts 1 619 ha van Doornkloof teen £6 000 van D.E. Erasmus gekoop. Terselfdertyd is die Britse militêre kamp te Middelburg, Tvl., ontruim en Smuts het een van die offisersmenasies, 'n hout-en-ystergebou met 'n smal stoep rondom, teen £300 van die *Defence Department* gekoop. Hierdie huis is teen meer as £1 000 op Doornkloof heropgerig en op 24 November 1909 het die gesin Smuts dit betrek. Die bedoeling was om later 'n nuwe huis te bou, maar die gesin het so aan die sinkhuis geheg geraak dat dit nooit gedoen is nie. Oor die jare het Smuts verskeie vertrekke aangebou sodat die *Groothuis*, soos dit weldra bekend gestaan het, uiteindelik 11 slaapkamers gehad het. Ten spyte van die huis se grootte, is dit onprentensies en eenvoudige en illustreer dit duidelik Smuts se eenvoudige smaak en onverskilligheid teenoor weelde; die huis is byvoorbeeld eers in 1923 ge-elektrifiseer. Botanie was Smuts se gunsteling-stokperdjie en op Doornkloof het hy elke geleentheid benut om grassoorte te bestudeer. Daar is nie formeel tuinmaak nie en die veld is toegelaat om tot teenaan die voordeur te strek.

Gedurende Smuts se leeftyd is die huis deur baie vooraanstaande persone besoek, onder wie Lord Methuen en sy dogter Seymore wat Nuwejaar 1910 daar deurgebring het; ook die Britse koningsgesin het gedurende Februarie 1947 'n informele besoek aan Doornkloof gebring.

Ná Smuts se dood in die *Groothuis* in 1950 is die plaas deur sy skoondogter, mev. C.H. Smuts, geërf. In 1960 het mnr. Guy Brathwaite die huis en 20 ha omliggende grond van mev. Smuts gekoop met die doel om dit as 'n monument vir genl. Smuts te bewaar. Hy het 'n vergadering van organisasies van oud-soldate belê en so is die *General Smuts War Veterans' Foundation* gestig. Hierdie stigting het die eienaarskap van Doornkloof oorgeneem, die *Groothuis* gerestoureer en dit as 'n Smutsmuseum ingerig. Die huis is in 1969 tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid verklaar en vandag kan die besoeker hier 'n intieme kykie in die persoon van Jan Smuts kry wat op geen ander wyse moontlik is nie.

HAMILTON PRIMARY SCHOOL, VISAGIESTRAAT, PRETORIA

Vroeë pogings om 'n staatsondersteunde meisieskool in Pretoria te stig dateer terug na 1878, maar vir die volgende 15 jaar sou die enigste Pretoriase meisieskole twee private skole wees, nl. die *Loreto Convent School* en *St. Etheldreda's*. In 1893 het die regering van die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek eger twee erwe op die hoek van Visagie- en Prinsloostraat van Percy Bouet gekoop en in 1896 is 'n verdere twee erwe ten weste daarvan van Barend van Erkom gekoop. Op hierdie grond is die *Staatsmeisjesschool*, wat vandag die *Hamilton Primary School* huisves, opgerig.

Die gebou is in Julie 1899 voltooi. Dit is ontwerp deur die ZAR se Dept. van Publieke Werke en is deur die firma Daanen & Dorlas gebou. Die baksteengebou met geblokte hoeke is tiperend van die groter staatsgeboue wat uit die dae van die ZAR dateer: die simmetriese fasade bestaan uit vyf vertikale indelings met 'n beklemtoonde middelmodule. Hierdie fasadebehandeling is ook by geboue soos die Rissikstraatposkantoor in Johannesburg en die Ou Raadsaal en Paleis van Justisie in Pretoria te sien.

Die gebou was slegs 'n paar maande in gebruik toe die Anglo-Boereoorlog in Oktober 1899 uitbreek en alle skole in die ZAR gesluit is. Die oorblywende personeel van die *Staatsmeisjesschool* het hulle dienste as verpleegsters aangebied en vir 'n paar maande, tot met die Britse besetting van Pretoria in 1900, is die gebou as hospitaal vir getowde Boere gebruik.

Nog vóór die einde van die oorlog, toe lord Milner sy beleid van verengelsing begin toepas het, is mej. Edith Aitken aangestel om die *Pretoria High School for Girls* te stig. Die nuwe skool het op 10 Oktober 1902 in die voormalige *Staatsmeisjesschool* geopen en is tot 1915 in die gebou gehuisves.

Vanaf 1915 het die gebou twee skole gehuisves, nl. die *Commercial High School* op die eerstevloer en die *Commercial Primary School* op die grondvloer. Laasgenoemde se naam is in 1926 na die *Hamilton School* verander, met mnr. W.H. Atteridge as hoof. Die skool is genoem na 'n Pretoriase sakenman, Robert Hamilton, wat 'n weldoener en buurman van die skool was.

In 1929 het die *Commercial High School* uit die gebou getrek en later ontwikkel tot die huidige Pretoriase Technikon.

'n Verdere verandering het in 1931 gekom toe die *Hamilton School* in twee skole verdeel is, nl. die *Hamilton Senior School* (standerds 2-6) en die *Hamilton Junior School*. Beide skole is weereens in dieselfde gebou gehuisves, maar in 1946 het hulle saamgesmelt om die huidige *Hamilton Primary School* te vorm.

Hierdie waardige ou gebou, wat so 'n belangrike rol in die ontwikkeling van die onderwys in Pretoria gespeel het, het tot 'n groot mate ongesonde bewaar gebly en is in 1977 tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid verklaar.

Die gebou is goed vanaf die straat sigbaar, maar diegene wat dit van naderby wil besigtig, moet die prinsipaal gedurende skooltermyne tussen 08h00 en 13h00 (Maandae tot Vrydae) skakel (tel. (012) 26-6675) ten einde 'n afspraak te reël.

LANDINGSPLEK VAN DIE 'VOORTREKKER', PROEFPLAAS, UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA

Op die oggend van 4 Februarie 1920 het die 29-jarige lt.-kol. Pierre van Ryneveld en die 27-jarige vlug-lt. Quintin Brand, beide Suid-Afrikaners verbonde aan die Koninklike Lugmag en veteraan-vlieëners van die Eerste Wêreldoorlog, tesame met twee werktuigkundiges in 'n Vickers-Vimy-bomwerper, die *Silver Queen*, van die Brooklandsvliegveld in Londen opgestyg. Die vlug is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse regering geborg en die doel was om die eerste mense te word om van Londen na Kaapstad te vlieg. Drie ander vliegtuie het op daardie tydstip reeds op dieselfde roete vertrek of gereed gestaan om te vertrek en openbare belangstelling in die wedvlug was besonder hoog.

Op 6 Februarie het die *Silver Queen* Giòja del Colle naby Taranto in Italië bereik en op dieselfde aand het hy weer opgestyg om die eerste ononderbroke vlug vanaf Italië oor die Middellandse See na Afrika te onderneem. Gekwel deur storms, uitputting, die weiering van instrumentpaneelligte en 'n kwynende brandstofvoorraad, het dit die bemanning elf uur geneem om die Middellandse See oor te steek. '*Few finer incidents than this have been known in the records of aviation*' het die *Daily Telegraph* oor hierdie his-

toriese vlug geskryf. Op 9 Februarie land hulle in Kairo, terwyl een van die mededingers reeds Kartoem bereik het. Op pad na Kartoem moes die *Silver Queen* 'n noodlanding by Kurusku doen waartydens die vliegtuig onherstelbaar beskadig is. Die bemanning het na Kairo teruggekeer waar die Koninklike Lugmag 'n ander Vickers-Vimy tot hulle beskikking gestel het. Die *Silver Queen* se spesiale motore en brandstoftenks is aan die *Silver Queen II* gemonteer en op 22 Februarie kon Van Ryneveld en Brand die vlug voortsit om die volgende dag Kartoem te bereik.

Op 26 en 27 Februarie het al drie die *Silver Queen II* se mededingers onderskeidelik neergestort en hierdie vlugte kon nie voortgesit word nie. Op 27 Februarie moes ook die *Silver Queen II* 'n noodlanding by Shirati maak, maar op 5 Maart het hy Bulawayo bereik. Met die einde reeds in sig, kon die *Silver Queen II* op 6 Maart tydens die opstygning nie genoeg hoogte kry nie en die vliegtuig het neergestort. 'n D.H.9-tweesitplekvegvliegtuig, genaamd die *Voortrekker*, is inderhaas in Suid-Afrika gemonster en na Bulawayo gestuur sodat Van Ryneveld en Brand die vlug kon voortsit. Ná twee landings in Betsjoeanaland het die *Voortrekker* op 17 Maart 1920 om 16h38 op die Koedoespoortvliegveld naby Pretoria geland - 42 dae nadat hulle Londen verlaat het. Die volgende dag is die epiese vlug voortgesit en op 20 Maart het hulle Kaapstad bereik. In Suid-Afrika is die vlug met groot belangstelling gevolg en Van Ryneveld en Brand is soos helde ontvang. Elkeen het 'n prys van £2 500 van die regering ontvang en later in 1920 is beide tot ridders geslaan vir hulle bydrae tot die lugvaart.

Een hektaar van die ou Koedoespoortvliegveld, waar die *Voortrekker* tydens die vlug vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrika geland het, is in 1980 tot gedenkwaardigheid verklaar. Die baken is deur die SA Lugmag opgerig en bevat die as van Van Ryneveld.

Skriftelike toestemming om die terrein te besoek moet vooraf by die Dekaan van die Fakulteit Landbouwetenskappe (tel 012-436051 x 478) verkry word. Toegang slegs via Suidstraat en die proefplaasdienspad. Parkering slegs toegelaat in of langs die proefplaasdienspad.

'MEA VOTA', SUNNYSIDE, PRETORIA

Ná die ontdekking van goud aan die Witwatersrand in 1886 het die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek se goue dekade in 1890 aangebreek. Die staatskoffers is gevul en die nuutgevonde voorspoed het ook in die regeringsetel, Pretoria, gestalte gevind. Ook die woningbou het 'n dramatiese verandering ondergaan, algaande opgeleide argitekte, ingenieurs en vakmanne die land binnegekom het. Die tradisionele aangepaste Kaaps-Hollandse huise het begin plek maak vir sierlike wonings en Maréstraat (nou Jacob Maréstraat) aan die suidekant van Burgerspark het weldra in 'n rykmansbuurt ontwikkel. Hier is verskeie deftige wonings vir Pretoria se vooraanstaande inwoners opgerig, soos *Zasmhuis*, *Palm Villa*, *Park Zicht*, *Melrose House* en *Barton Keep*. Van al hierdie huise het slegs laasgenoemde twee bewaar gebly, asook *Mea Vota* in Rissikstraat.

In 1887 het Maréstraat by Rissikstraat in die nuutopgemete Sunnyside aangesluit en ook in hierdie omgewing is 'n aantal deftige wonings opgerig.

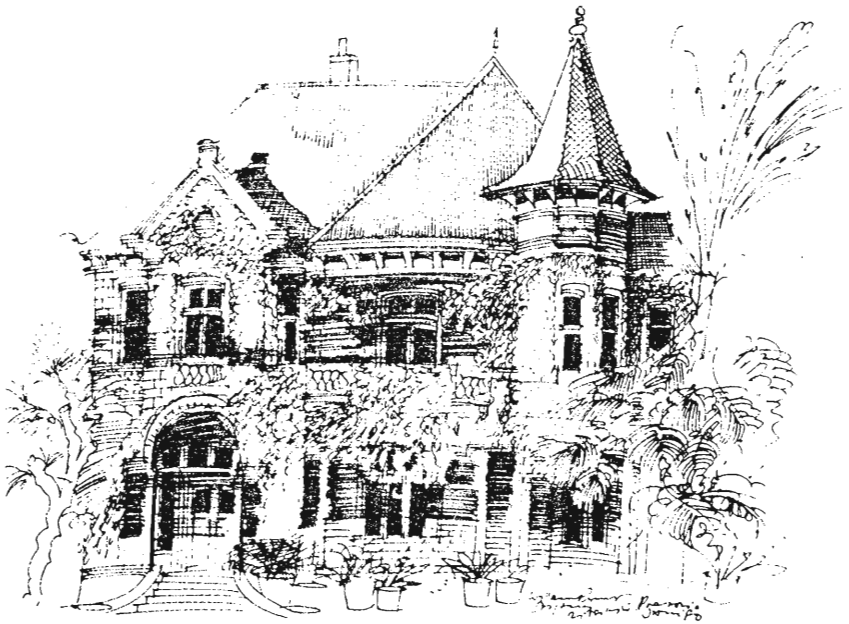
In 1898 het Antonie Westenberg en Cornelis van der Made 'n gedeelte van Erf 8 in Sunnyside van Marinus Franken gekoop en kort daarna is *Mea Vota* op hierdie erf opgerig. Dit is nie bekend wie die argitek was nie, maar aangesien Van der Made en Westenberg beide ingenieurs in diens van die Nederlandsch Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorwegmaatschappij (NZASM) was, is dit moontlik dat een van hulle self die huis ontwerp het.

Westenberg en die Van der Made-gesin het die huis waarskynlik in 1899 betrek, maar hulle bewoning daarvan was van korte duur. In Junie 1900 is Pretoria deur die Britse magte beset en kort daarná is met die deportasie van Nederlandse burgers begin. Aangesien verskeie huise in die omgewing van die huidige Normaalkollege deur hoë amptenare van die Britse besettingsmagte bewoon is, is dit moontlik dat ook *Mea Vota* ná die eienaars se deportasie vir hierdie doel gebruik is.

Van der Made en Westenberg is beide in 1902 op 44-jarige leeftyd in Nederland oorlede en *Mea Vota* het tot 1916 in besit van hulle erfgename gebly. Daarná het dit verskeie kere van eienaar verwissel (op 'n stadium is dit aan die Pretoriase Onderwyskollege as studentekoshuis verhuur) totdat dit in die besit van mev. K.S. Noel-Barham, 'n bekende figuur in teaterkringe, gekom het. In 1978 het die Vereniging Willem Punt die huis by mev. Noel-Barham gekoop met die uitsluitlike doel om dit te restoureer en te bewaar.

Mea Vota, met sy kenmerkende hoektoring, het sekere eksterne veranderinge ná die veertigerjare ondergaan wat afbreuk aan die gebou se oorspronklike Victoriaanse voorkoms gedoen het. Die hout-en-ysterstoep en -balkon is byvoorbeeld reeds met messelwerk vervang. Die interieur het egter tot 'n groot mate ongeskonde gebly en word gekenmerk deur sierlike kaggels, houtwerk, plafonne, teëls en ligarmature. 'n NZASM-spoorstaaf is op 'n plek in die huis ingebou.

Mea Vota is in 1980 tot nasionale gedenkwaardigheid verklaar.



Mea Vota, Die huis van die Vereniging Willem Punt (Hannes Meiring)

OPMERKINGS INSAKE PRETORIANA Nr. 84

Graag die volgende opmerkings:

- p.9 Dr. W.H.J. Punt was in 1908 'n leerling van die Jan Pieter Heyeskool, Amsterdam (nie *Heyer* nie).
Jan Pieter Heye (Amsterdam, 1.3.1809 - Amsterdam, 24.2.1876) het o.m. bekendheid verwerf as volkssanger, kinderdigter en hoofbestuurder-sekretaris van die 'Maatschappij van Toonkunst'. As medikus (gepromoveer te Leiden) is hy in 1842 benoem as lid van die staatskommissie vir geneeskundige wetgewing en in 1847 as hoofbestuurder van die 'Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Geneeskunde'.
- p.17 In 1948 was my huisadres: Jorissenstraat 582, Sunnyside, Pretoria.
Kol. dr. Jan Ploeger



*Mevrou Maria Elizabeth Prinsloo
(gebore Booysen)*

MARIA ELIZABETH PRINSLOO (GEBORE BOOYSEN) vertel deur Prof. H.C. Petrick

Ietwat meer as 'n jaar gelede het die bestuur van die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria aan my opgedra om die nodige aanvoerwerk te doen om die Booyesen Voortrekkergrafte, geleë tussen twee woonerwe met die nommers 979 en 991 in Van der Hoffstraat, Claremont, Pretoria, te restoureer. In hierdie klein kerkhof lê onder andere Jan Jonathan Booyesen (gebore 2 September 1833 en oorlede 20 Augustus 1880) en sy vrou Christina Maria Dreyer Booyesen gebore Hermann (gebore 13 Mei 1832 en oorlede 11 September 1893) begrawe. Onder aan elk van hulle grafstene staan die woorde 'Een van de voortrekkers van 1836'. 'n Ander rede waarom hierdie twee persone van besondere historiese belang beskou word is die feit dat twee Pretoriase woongebiede naamlik Booyesen en Hermanstad na hulle vernoem is. Die Voortrekkerkerkhof waarin hulle begrawe lê, is tans in 'n baie verwaarloosde toestand.

Toe ek bogemelde opdrag in verband met die restaurasie ontvang het, het die vraag dadelik by my opgekom: Wie is hierdie Booyesen? Ek het deur middel van die pers met nakomelinge van die voortrekkeregpaar Booyesen probeer kontak maak en so het dit gekom dat ek Mevrouw Maria Elizabeth Prinsloo (gebore Booyesen) ontmoet het.

Ek het die besondere voorreg gehad om op 24 Mei 1983 'n onderhoud te kon voer met die 91 jarige Mev. Prinsloo in Bronkhorstspuit. Sy is 'n kleindogter van die voortrekkeregpaar Jan Jonathan en Christina Maria Booyesen. Sy het haar oupa nooit geken nie, want hy is voor haar geboorte op die ouderdom van 47 jaar oorlede. Haar ouma is toe weer getroud met Thomas Dreyer. Na haar dood is sy by haar eerste man begrawe. Mevrouw Prinsloo kan onthou dat sy as klein dogtertjie haar ouma se begrafnis bygewoon het. Sy kan nog onthou dat hulle om die kis geloop het en dat haar eie moeder vir haar gesê het: 'Dit is my ma, sy word vandag begrawe'. Sy kan egter nie onthou dat sy haar ouma ooit gesien het nie.

Volgens Mev. Prinsloo het Jan Jonathan en Christina Maria Booyesen die volgende kinders gehad: Cornelis Hermanus (Kerneels), Jacoba, Jan, James Jones Herman, Zacharias Johannes Arnoldus (Hansie), Catharina, Christina Maria, Johanna (Jeanny), Meintjie (Meintjie of Jacomina) en een kind wat vroeg oorlede is. Hierdie name is nie in volgorde van die oudste tot die jongste gerangskik nie. Die seun Jan Booyesen was later Veldkornet in die Z.A.R., op hom word later weer teruggekom.

Van moederskant stam Mevrouw Prinsloo af van die Prinsloo van Slatersnek. Hierdie Prinsloo was Hendrik Prinsloo met die bynaam 'Kasteel' omdat sy vader Marthinus Prinsloo tydens die Van Jaarsveld-opstand in die kasteel opgesluit is. Hierdie Hendrik Prinsloo (Kasteel) is saam met Cornelis Faber, twee Bothmas en Theunis de Klerk op 9 Maart 1816 op Van Aardtspos opgehang, terwyl Lord Somerset die 60 jarige Willem Prinsloo, wat ook ter dood veroordeel was, begenadig het. Hendrik (Kasteel) Prinsloo en sy vrou was Mevrouw Maria Elizabeth Prinsloo se oorgrootouers. Haar eie moeder was 'n mooi Maria Elizabeth Prinsloo toe sy getroud is met haar vader Jan Booyesen.

Jan en Maria Elizabeth Booyen het op die plaas Wonderboom geboer, hulle woonhuis staan vandag nog daar en word bewoon deur een van hulle kleinkinders. Veldkornet Jan Booyen en sy vrou het ses kinders gehad: Prinsina, Christina Maria, Jan Jonathan, Maria Elizabeth (Mev. Prinsloo), Prins Daniël Jacobus (ook nog in lewe) en Anna Elizabeth.

Mevrou Prinsloo vertel verder dat haar vader as Veldkornet in bevel was oor die wyk Apiesrivier. Een van sy pligte was om toesig te hou oor 'n swart kaptein met die naam Njabél. Die kaptein moes elke paar maande by veldkornet Booyen kom rapporteer. Hy het, vergesél van 'n wag van sowat 20 man te perd die plaas aangedoen. Mev. Prinsloo kan nog onthou dat haar vader op 'n stoel onder 'n wilde vyboom gesit en met die kaptein beraadslaag het, waarna haar moeder die geselskap van voedsel voorsien het.

Veldkornet Booyen het ook ammunisie uitgereik aan die burgers van die wyk, hy het geveg gedurende die driejarige oorlog en is deur die Engelse gevangeneem.

Veldkornet Booyen het aan sy woonhuis 'n kamer gebou wat as skool ingerig is. Die eerste onderwyser was 'n Hollander, meester Van der Wel, wat eintlik 'n skrynerker was, maar goed kon lees en skryf. Van der Wel is daar oorlede en is op die plaas begrawe. 'n Verdere onderwyser wat onthou word is meester Engers wat vroeër op 'n skip gewerk het en besonder kwaai was. Mevrou Prinsloo onthou dat hy later deur 'n skoolkommissie ondervra en ontslaan is. 'n Andere onderwyser wat sy goed onthou was meester Rumpf wat uit Holland gekom het eintlik om geld te verdien met die doel om predikant te word. Rumpf het ook gedurende die driejarige oorlog geveg, maar is gevang en in die Irenekamp aangehou. Na 'n ruk is hy na Holland teruggestuur waar hy as predikant gekwalifiseer en toe na die Transvaal teruggekeer het. Ds Rumpf het 'n beroep na die Gereformeerde Kerk, Standerton aangeneem en die familie Booyen het deur die jare heg met hom bevriend gebly.

Mev. Prinsloo kan ook Theodorus (Doors) Erasmus onthou, hy was 'n buurman van die Booyens. Doors Erasmus het ook 'n skooltjie by sy huis gehad. Die doel met die plaasskooltjies was nie in die eerste plek om aan die kinders geleerdheid te gee nie, maar eerder om hulle te leer lees, skryf en reken sodat hulle belydenis van geloof in die kerk kon aflê. Nadat hierdie doel verwesenlik was, het die skooltjie dan weer ontbind. Mev. Prinsloo onthou dat die skooltjie by Doors Erasmus veral dames as onderwyseresse gehad het. Sy onthou ook nog dat 'n sekere Meneer Visser voor die driejarige oorlog by die skooltjies inspeksie gedoen het. Sy kan Doors Erasmus nog in haar geestesoog laat in die middag, nadat hy sy boerdery-pligte afgehandel het, op sy huisie se klipstoep sien sit.

Gedurende die driejarige oorlog was Mev. Prinsloo nog 'n jong dogtertjie. Die Engelse het die moeder met haar kinders van die plaas verwyder omdat hulle gevrees het dat hulle die veltende burgers van proviand sou voorsien. Hulle is nader na die stad gebring na wat vandag as Mayville bekend is. Daar moes hulle 'n ou huis betrek wat nie meer vensters en deure gehad het nie. Snags het hulle leë ammunisiekieke gebruik om die gate in die mure, waar vroeër die vensters en deure was, vir die nag toe te maak. In dié verblyfplek het hulle 2 weke vertoef, terwyl henspoppers hulle bewaak het. Hulle het in

dié stadium nog oor twee waens en osse beskik, maar die osse is later wegge-
neem en die twee waens staan toe daar.

Die kakies wou toe die gesin verder die stad in vervoer, maar Mevrouw Prinsloo se moeder het geweier om hulle besittings op die kakiewaens te laai uit vrees dat alles gesteel sou word en sy wou ook nie hulle eie waens agterlaat nie. Trekdiere is voorsien om die waens te trek tot op die mark. Vandaar is hulle na 'n huis, die waens is saamgeneem en het langs die huis gestaan. Al hulle kleinvee is weggeneem, maar hulle het 'n aantal ganse behou wat as goeie 'waghonde' gedien het.

Mevrouw Prinsloo vertal dat Pretoria in dié dae nog soos 'n plaas was. Sy onthou dat die stad na die ooste gestrek het tot wat vandag as die Caledoniese sportterrein bekend staan.

Nogeens moes die Booysen moeder met haar gesin verhuis toe sy verneem dat daar witseerkeel in die omgewing is. Hulle het toe gaan woon by ene Krisjan (Christiaan) Joubert wat volksraadslid was en die gesin kosteloos gehuisves het tot na die oorlog.

Dit was vir die skrywer 'n belewenis om 'n genoeglike middag saam met hierdie merkwaardige bejaarde Mevrouw Prinsloo, as lewende skakel met die ou Pretoria te kon deurbring. Hoewel die ouderdom hoog in jare is en die liggaam al verswak is, beskik sy nog oor 'n helder geheue en kan onderhoudend oor die verlede gesels. In terme van die Booysen Voortrekkergrafte, het ek dus die voorreg gehad om met iemand te gesels wat teenwoordig was by een van die begrafnisse.

Prof. H.C. Petrick

UIT DIE GESKIEDENIS VAN 'THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRUIT AND MEAT PRESERVE WORKS', EERSTE FABRIEKEN

INLEIDING

In *Historia*, jg. 2, nr. 1. Junie 1957, het die skrywer, onder die opskrif 'Die Maatskappy 'Eerste Fabrieken in die Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek' aandaag gewy aan die industriële bedrywighede wat sedert 1883, na die opening van 'n drankstokery, te Eerste Fabrieken, naby Pretoria, plaasgevind het.

Aanvanklik was A.H. Nellmapius in beheer van die stokery, maar na sy dood het die konsessie in 1893 in besit van die firma Lewis en Marks gekom.

Behalwe dat daar 'n drankstokery op die plaas Hatherley (Eerste Fabrieken) was, is daar ook konfyt en vleisprodukte vervaardig en bemark.

Vivian Allen het, in *Kruger's Pretoria* (Cape Town, 1971, p. 200) na die heftige stryd in die Volksraad verwys wat aan die verlening van die konsessie met betrekking tot die vervaardiging van konfyt voorafgegaan het. President Kruger het die aansoek uit alle mag ondersteun en die aansoek het geslaag. Ook verklaar dieselfde skryfster dat die kwaliteit van die konfyt wat te Eerste Fabrieken vervaardig is, volgens die publiek, nie met dié van ingevoerde konfyt vergelyk kon word nie. Ook is daar 'n kleiner verskeidenheid konfytsoorte vervaardig as dié wat ingevoer is. Ten spyte van hierdie kritiek het die konfyt van Eerste Fabrieken in 1895 'n goue medalje van die Transvaalse Landbougenootskap ontvang.¹ Met betrekking tot die reeds genoemde kritiek, kon daar verwysings in die firma se briewekopieboek (1896-1900) voor wat later die nodige aandaag sal geniet.

1. Gegewens ontleen aan die briewekopieboek (1896-1900)

Die genoemde briewekopieboek, wat briewe en ander gegewens bevat wat deur sekretaris G.H. Wallace en sy opvolger aan die Londense hoofkantoor van die firma Lewis en Marks, 3 Finch Lane, Londen, gestuur is, bevat 'n groot aantal besonderhede oor die bedrywighede van 'The South African Republic Fruit and Meat Preserve Works'.

(a) Besonderhede aangaande 1896

Uit die proefbalans van die firma, wat op 31.1.1896 opgestel is, kan o.m. afgelei word dat die konfyt- en vleisfabriek se geboue en masjinerie se boekwaarde £ 2.562:2:4 verteenwoordig het. Die eiendomsrekening is met £ 5.135:17:9 gedebiteer, terwyl die firma Lewis en Marks met £ 19.782:5:10 gekrediteer is. Die afnemers van die fabriek se produkte (handelaars) was hoofsaaklik te Pretoria en aan die Witwatersrand gevestig, terwyl 'n aantal winkeliers op die Transvaalse platteland ook voorrade van die firma op hulle rakke gehad het. Die volgende handelaars - winkeliers is o.m., met betrekking tot die aankoop van konfyt, blikvrugte en vleisekstrak genoem:

Pretoria

Bourke en Kie., A. Johnston en Kie., J. Lean, T.W. Bckett en Kie., R.C. Francis en Kie., H. Joosub, K.F. Wolff en Kie., Mahommed en Kie., Berman-broers.

<i>Barberton</i>	<i>F. Stopforth, H.D. Spring en Kie., G.G. Duncan, Winterbroers, P.R. Smith, Murray en Kie.</i>
<i>Johannesburg</i>	<i>J. Braidt, J.A. Ulyate, Beckett en Kie.</i>
<i>Brugspruit</i>	<i>Devitt en Kie.</i>
<i>Hatherley</i>	<i>J.N. Heymann.</i>
<i>Sheba Hill</i>	<i>Cohen en Ernst.</i>
<i>Fever Creek</i>	<i>A. Solomons.</i>

In totaal is, in April 1896, aan hierdie en ander afnemers, gelewer: Konfynt ter waarde van £ 270:13:3; blikvrugte ter waarde van £ 28:10:0, en vleisekstrak ter waarde van £ 13:16:0 (groot totaal £ 312:19:3).

In Mei 1896 het die totale verkope 'n bedrag van ruim £ 1054 verteenwoordig. In Junie 1896 het die verkope tot 'n bedrag van ruim £ 849:0:0 afgeneem. Op 30.6.1896 was die beskikbare voorrade soos volg saamgestel:

Konfynt (1 pondblikke, 6 d. per blik; 12 verskillende soorte) 135.907 blikke.

Marmelade (1 pondblikke, 6 d. per blik; 5 verskillende soorte) 91.325 blikke.

Gemengde konfyntsoorte in kaste (teen £ 1:5:0 per kas) 600.

Konfynt en marmelade (in 2 pondblikke, 1/- per blik) 2.039.

Vrugte (in blikke van 2½ pond, 1/- per blik, 3 soorte, o.m. tamaties) 4.669.

Tamaties (in blikke van 2½ pond, 9 d. per blik) 2.986.

Konfynt en marmelade (in blikke van 5 pond, 4 d. per blik, 6 soorte) 6.066.

Kwepermarmelade (in blikke van 6 pond, 2/6 per blik) 584.

Konserwe (in blikke van 2½ pond, 1/- per blik, twee soorte) 320.

Vleisekstrak (geen gewig aangedui nie, 9 d. of 1/- per blik) 1.023.

Die totale boekwaarde van hierdie voorrade was £ 7.441:19:2.²

In Januarie 1896 was die verkope teleurstellend omdat die regering besluit het om 'n spesiale invoerbelasting van 3 d. per blik konfynt af te skaf.

Natalse en Kaaplandse produsente het van hierdie geleentheid gebruik gemaak om die Transvaalse mark te oorstrom en die verkope van die konfyntfabriek te Eerste Fabrieken ongunstig beïnvloed.³

Aan die begin van Mei 1896 het Wallace 'n besoek aan Johannesburgse handelaars afgelê om te probeer vasstel wat die oorsaak was van die feit dat daar, gedurende die afgelope vier maande, betreklik min van die fabriek se produkte gekoop en van die hand gesit is. Hierdie ondersoek het aan die lig gebring dat 'n deelydse verteenwoordiger, wat teen kommissie gewerk het, sy plig versaak het. Die aanstelling van 'n voltydse verteenwoordiger en die daarstelling van 'n depot in Johannesburg sou, aldus Wallace, verbetering in die bestaande toestand bring. Tewens sou 'n reisiger aangestel word om kleinhandelaars te besoek. Hierdie maatreëls sou weliswaar die verkoop bevorder, maar Wallace het die hoofoorsaak van die bestaande, onbevredigende toestand aan die volgende verskynsel toegeskryf:

'At present wholesale merchants, as a rule, decline to stock our Jams as there is no demand for them.

Several merchants who had placed orders with us in October and November last, and from whom we have received no repeat orders, were called

upon. They stated that they had no sale for the Jams, and when they supplied it to customers it was returned by them with the remark that it was bad. Evidently in the past there have been some bad batches of jam turned out, which has destroyed its reputation. This, however, will be carefully guarded against in the future."⁴

In Mei 1896 het die verkoop van die fabriek se produkte aanmerklik toegeneem en tot ongeveer £ 900 gestyg. Verdere verbetering is belemmer deur die halfjaarlikse voorraadopname, terwyl - as gevolg van die runderpes - die vervoer van en na die platteland feitlik tot stilstand gekom het.⁵

Terwyl die verkoopvooruitsigte, ten spyte van bogenoemde faktore, verbeter het, het die fabriek met 'n ander vraagstuk te kampe gekry. Nuwe masjinerie om marmelade te vervaardig, is ontvang en getoets, maar die resultaat was teleurstellend omdat die Sevilla-lemoen, wat die beste marmelade opgelewer het, nie in Transvaal bekombaar was nie.⁶

Ten spyte van hierdie teenslag het die verkope in Julie 1896 alle verwagtings oortref.⁷

Die eerste ses maande van 1896 het met 'n nadelige balans van ruim £ 942 afgesluit. Wallace het die volgende oorsake van dié toestand genoem. Allereers die feit dat die voorrade op 31.12.1895 teen 5% onder die verkoopprijs, pleks van teen kosprys bereken is. Deur dit te doen is 'n ingebeelde wins geskep. Ander faktore wat 'n ongunstige uitwerking op die nadelige balans uitgeoefen het, was die toename in lone en salarisse, die reeds genoemde afskaffing van die invoerheffing op konfyt, die nadelige uitwerking van die runderpes en ondoeltreffende beheer oor die bedryf tot Februarie 1896. Danksy die aanstelling van mnr. Joseph Guttman as algemene bestuurder het toestande aanmerklik verbeter. In sy toeligtig het Wallace geen wins vir die tweede helfte van 1896 in die vooruitsig gestel nie. Vir 1897 het hy, o.m. indien meer plaaslike vrugte beskikbaar sou kom, 'n verbetering in die finansiële toestand van die bedryf voorspel.⁸ In Julie 1896 is produkte ter waarde van ruim £ 1.400:0:0 verkoop.⁹ 'n Redelik tevrede Wallace het die afname in die verkoop van die fabriek se produkte in November 1896 toegeskryf aan die feit dat sekere geliefde konfytsoorte, soos pruime-, vye- en Kaapse appelliefiekonfyt, sowel as ongunstige besigheidstoestande in Johannesburg vir die genoemde daling verantwoordelik was. Weliswaar sou die bestaande voorrade aan die einde van die jaar verkoop wees en is daar met die vervaardiging van 'n nuwe voorraad begin, maar plaaslik was daar geen vrugte bekombaar nie. Transport was, as gevolg van die runderpes, skaars en bygevolg was boere verhinder om hul vrugte by die fabriek af te lewer. Voorrade moes dus uit ander dele van Suid-Afrika verkry word en, ook al omdat die pryse daar hoër was, sou die produksiekoste van konfyt styg.¹⁰

Tydens Wallace se verlof, wat gedeeltelik benut is om die bevoorrading van vrugte uit Kaapland te probeer bewerkstellig, het die algemene bestuurder o.m. aan die hoofkantoor te Londen meegedeel dat 'n sekere mnr. Levy, wat onder toesig van die firma De Jongh en Jamieson sou werk, as verteenwoordiger van die fabriek te Johannesburg sou optree.¹¹

Na sy terugkeer te Eerste Fabrieken het Wallace die hoofkantoor daarvan verwittig dat daar begin is met 'n proefneming, t.w. konfyt, in glasbottels, wat van glasdeksels voorsien was. Tussen die glas en die deksel was 'n kurk-

ring gelé in plaas van 'n velletjie perkament. Op dié wyse kon getoets word of, volgens die nuwe metode, die kwaliteit van die konfyt, afgesluit deur die glasdeksel en die ring, nie sou onder doen vir die vroeëre verseëling van die inhoud. Bottels van 1 en 2 pond inhoud, in totaal 144, is ingevoer en gretig deur kopers aanvaar.

*The jam presents a good appearance in the jars. It is our intention to confine the sale of these jars, in the meantime at least, to Hotels only, and their appearance on the Hotel tables will constitute a good advertisement for our productions.'*¹²

Op 21.12.1896 was die beskikbare voorrade soos volg saamgestel:

Konfyt - blikke met 1 pond inhoud, 9 soorte, 6 d. per blik; 65.428 (£ 1.635:14)

Marmelade - blikke van dieselfde inhoud, 4 soorte, 6 d. per blik, 58.298 (£ 1.457:9 0).

Uitgesoekte konfytsoorte in kaste - blikke van dieselfde inhoud, £ 1:5:0 per kas, 255 kaste (£ 318 15).

Konfyt - blikke van 2 pond inhoud, 4 soorte, 1/- per blik, 3.891 (£ 194:11:0).

Marmelade - blikke van 2 pond inhoud, 1/- per blik, 3.427 (£ 171:7:0).

Marmelade - blikke van 6 pond inhoud, 2/6 per blik, 274 (£ 34:5:0).

Konserwe - blikke van 2½ pond inhoud, 1/- per blik, 161 (£ 8:1:0).

Tamaties - blikke van 1 of 2½ pond inhoud, 4 d. of 9d. per blik, 6.970 (£ 142:0:0).

Vrugte in blik - blikke van 2½ pond inhoud, drie soorte, 2.673 (£ 133:13:0).

Konfyt en marmelade - blikke van 5 pond inhoud, drie soorte, 4 d. per pond, 13.874 (£ 231:4:8).

Appels - (in vate), 2/- per pond, 1.416 pond (£ 11:16:0).

Konfyt - in blikke van 6 pond inhoud, 3/- per blik, 881 (£ 132:3:0).

Vleisekstrak - ongeveer 57 dosyn (£ 10:17:0).

Totale waarde van bogenoemde voorrade teen kosprys: £ 4.481:15:8.¹³

In sy toeligtig oor die tweede helfte van 1896 het sekretaris Wallace o.m. daarop gewys dat daar gedurende die wintermaande feitlik geen vrugte bekombaar was nie. Gevolglik is die werksaamhede gedurende die afgelope halfjaar nadelig beïnvloed.¹⁴

Die vrugteisoen het op 1.12.1896 begin en vanaf dié datum het appelpose en pruime, wat in Transvaal onbekombaar was, van Wellington, Kaapland, begin aankom. Dié aanvoer het tot die einde van 1896 voortgeduur en altesame is 48.370 pond appelpose en 3.776 pond pruime ontvang waarvan 68.869 pond appelpose- en 7.620 pruimekonfyt vervaardig is.

Gedurende die genoemde tydperk is produkte ter waarde van £ 7.535:14:11 (eerste halfjaar: £ 2.983:13:2) verkoop, maar in November en Desember 1896 is die verkope nadelig beïnvloed deurdat sekere konfytsoorte uitverkoop was. Om 'n herhaling van dié ongewenste toestand te probeer voorkom, is alles in die werk gestel om voorrade op te bou wat tot einde Maart 1898 vir afnemers beskikbaar sou wees. In Johannesburg het feitlik al die vernaamste handelaars oor konfytsoorte van die fabriek beskik. Ongelukkig moes, weens onbekende redes, die pryse enigszins verhoog word, maar die hoop is uitgespreek dat die afnemers dié verandering sou aanvaar. Indien dit nie die geval sou wees nie, dan kon daar weer op die ou pryse teruggeval word, maar dit sou 'n verlies

van £ 500:0:0 aan ekstra-inkomste meebring.

Finansieel beskou is daar gedurende die tweede halfjaar van 1896 'n verlies van ruim £ 1.432 gely. Dié verlies is toegeskryf aan rente op die bedryfskapitaal en die uitbetaling van £ 1.295:10:10 aan lone en salarisse tydens die feitlik onproduktiewe tydperk van Julie tot November 1896.

Dié enigste middel om die verlies in wins te verander was, volgens Wallace, gemiddelde maandelikse verkope van £ 2.500 (£ 30.000 per jaar). Onder dié omstandighede kon 'n jaarlikse wins van £ 7.500 verwag word.

(b) *Besonderhede aangaande 1897*

Sekretaris Wallace het, vermoedelik in Februarie 1897, sy verbintenis met die fabriek verbreek en is, in laasgenoemde maand, deur J.A. Barbour opgevolg. In 'n skrywe van 27.3.1897 het Barbour o.m. verklaar dat, ten spyte van vroeëre voorspellings, die vrugte-aanvoer beter was as aanvanklik verwag is. Die meeste vrugte is uit Kaapland ingevoer, terwyl - as gevolg van die verlenging van die reïnspoor na Potchefstroom - heelwat vrugte uit die gelyknamige distrik ontvang is.¹⁵

Gedurende die eerste drie maande van 1897 is 'n wins van £ 1.315:4:11 deur die fabriek behaal.¹⁶ Die kospryswaarde van die voorrade het, op 'n bedrag van £ 12.249:18:5 bedra.¹⁷

Op 24.4.1897 het die algemene bestuurder van die fabriek, Joseph Guttman, in verband met die finansiële toestand van die fabriek o.m. vermeld dat daar besluit is om die produkte, as 'n besparingsmaatreël, nie langer te adverteer nie. Wat Guttman ontstel het was die feit dat, van die begin af, 5% rente op die bedryfskapitaal aan die hoofkantoor te Londen betaal moes word. In dié verband het hy o.m. geskryf:

*It is ridiculous to expect any concern to pay a dividend at the start and that is what is expected of us. Long before the Factory was erected when the first £ 25 - was paid for expenses tot Mr. (?), to go down to the Paarl to buy the second hand machinery so was the interest charged on it. Before we ever had a chance to turn round we were crippled by this interest.*¹⁸

Guttman het, in dieselfde brief vir 'n rentelose bedryfskapitaal van £ 25.000:0:0 gepleit. Indien daar meer kapitaal benodig sou wees dan kon dit met 5% rente belas word. Aan hierdie gedagte het Guttman die volgende toegevoeg:

*It is just as broad as it is long for you, and the only benefit we would receive is that the Jam Factory is then given a fair and just opportunity to show what it can do on a capital of £25.000 instead of it being hampered as no concern should be.*¹⁹

Intussen het Guttman alles in sy vermoë gedoen om, deur die produksie te verhoog, die koste per eenheid te verlaag. Van 8.12.1896 tot 31.3.1897 is 489.814 pond konfyt vervaardig teenoor 293.853 pond tydens die ooreenstemmende seisoen (1895-1896).

Die volgende stap was om die afset te verhoog. Gedurende die eerste drie maande van 1897 is hierdie beleid met welslae bekroon deur persoonlike besoeke aan Johannesburgse handelaars, terwyl ook 'n hoeveelheid konfyt na Lourenço Marques gestuur is.

In Februarie 1897 was daar ewewel 'n ernstige teenslag. Aan 'n agent te

Welverdiend is telegrafies meegedeel om nie meer vrugte te stuur nie, maar die aflewering van dié opdrag is vertraag en op 'n sekere dag is 50.000 pond perskes ontvang wat, nadat dié hoeveelheid verwerk is, nie vir menslike gebruik aangewend kon word nie.

Guttman het ook daarop aangedring dat die konfytmaker, 'n sekere Hengst, deur 'n bekwame vakman vervang word.

Van Hengst het hy geskryf:

*'He is a little bit favored by Mr. Samuel Marks but a more hypocritical scoundrel I have never met.'*²⁰

'n Bekwame konfytmaker, gewerf in Engeland, moes - teen 'n salaris van £ 300 - £ 350 per jaar - aan die begin van die volgende seisoen met sy werksaamhede begin. Op dié wyse is gehoop om die produksie, sowel as die gehalte van die produkte te verhoog.

Terselfdertyd het Guttman 'n poging aangewend om die regering te oorreed om die invoerregte op bestanddele van die vervaardigde konfyt af te skaf, maar die Staatspresident het hom laat verstaan dat die regering hom nie kon innem met die invoertariewe wat deur die Volksraad vasgestel was nie. Daarna het Guttman begin pleit om die regering te laat besluit om ingevoerde konfyt ekstra te belas. 'n Paar Volksraadslede was ten gunste van so 'n maatreël, terwyl Guttman die Staatspresident laat verstaan het

*'that unless something is done for the Factory it will have to close down and will therefore be the means of throwing out of work a large number of his own people.'*²¹

Dit was nie die eerste keer dat Guttman die belange van die fabriek by die regering en die Staatspresident bepleit het nie. In dieselfde brief vermeld hy dat hy, op die tydstip toe die invoerregte op konfyt opgehef is, hy persoonlik na die President gegaan het. Hy het gesê dat hy die fabriek sou moet sluit. 'n Paar dae later is die invoerheffing op buitelandse konfyt weer ingestel.

Vrystelling van invoerregte op suiker (250.000 pond per jaar) sou 'n besparing van meer as £ 500:0:0 meebring, Guttman se brief eindig soos volg:

'I only trust that the Government may be induced to grant us protection of some kind or another.'

*In conclusion I must say that I think we have fairly passed the unproductive stage and we will now be able to show a fair return on the money you have invested in this concern.'*²²

Ongelukkig is, soos uit volgende briewe van Barbour afgelei kan word, die voorspelling van Guttman nie bewaarheid nie. Op 17.8.1897 het Barbour gerapporteer dat die verkope oor die afgelope drie maande nie aan die verwagtings voldoen het nie.

*'This is accounted for to a great extent to the practically entire stagnation of the trade at Johannesburg and till business in general gets into a more settled condition, I do not anticipate any great improvement in the amount of our sales.'*²³

Of verlaagde konfytpryse die swak verkoop geheel of gedeeltelik kon uitwis, was die vraag. O.i. was dié kans nie groot nie omdat Barbour verskeie klagtes oor die swak gehalte van die geproduseerde konfytsoorte ontvang het. Wat kwaliteit betref, kon dit die produkte van die Kaapkolonie nie ewenaar nie en was die pryse van die ingevoerde produkte slegs 'n bietjie hoër as van die Trans-

vaalse produk. Vir Barbour was die volgende stap duidelik:

*'It is absolutely necessary that a radical change be made in the quality of the Jams to be manufactured in future and this is a question which I would urge for your earnest consideration.'*²⁴

Die meeste vrugte en ander benodighede, waarop invoerregte gehef is, moes nog steeds uit Kaapland ingevoer word. Die plaaslike produk was deurgaans swakker, terwyl die Transvaalse boere meer geld vir hulle produkte wou ontvang as die Kaapse leweransiers.

Nog 'n terugslag was dat die publiek nie gehou het van die helfte van die 21 vervaardigde konfytsoorte nie. Daar moes dus verandering kom. Terselfdertyd het die produksiekoste gestyg. Om dit te verminder het Guttman op die aankoop van sekere masjinerie aangedring om met minder personeel te kon klaarkom.²⁵

As gevolg van bogenoemde oorsake het die verkoop in September 1897 tot 'n bedrag van ruim £ 500:0:0 gedaal.²⁶

Die verkope in September 1897 was 'n laagtepunt. Van Oktober - Desember 1897 is produkte ter waarde van ruim £ 1.305:0:0; £ 1.662:0:0 en £ 1.474 van die hand gesit. In totaal is, in dieselfde jaar, produkte ter waarde van £ 12.991:12:4 van die hand gesit.²⁷ Die finansiële jaar 1897 het met 'n verlies van £ 969:8:7 geëindig.

In sy ontleding van hierdie syfers het sekretaris Barbour o.m. aangevoer dat die gemiddelde maandelikse verkoopsyfers, in vergelyking met dié van 1896, met ruim £ 206 toegeneem het. Tewens het hy, met betrekking tot 1898, verwag dat die verteenwoordiger te Johannesburg die verkoop van die fabriek se produkte verder sou laat toeneem. O.i. was die belangrikste faktor in verband met die verkoop van die fabriek se voortbrengsels in 1897 dat die regering besluit het om al die ingevoerde konfyt met 40/- per 100 pond te belas. Sodra die Transvaalse handelaars van hulle ingevoerde, belaste voorrade ontslae sou wees, kon daar 'n groter afset van die Transvaalse konfyt verwag word. As 'n voorsorg om eie winste te verhoog sou die prys van die konfyt van Eerste Fabrieken met ingang van 1.3.1898 styg.²⁸

(c) *Besonderhede aangaande 1898*

Voorlopig was bogenoemde gedagtes toekomsmusiek. Tot April 1898 het die verkope sterk gedaal.²⁹ Aan die einde van die jaar was die bedryf se wins £ 300:17:11 nadat 'n bedrag van £ 1.702:10 as rente aan die firma Lewis en Marks betaal is. In dié verband het sekretaris Barbour die volgende kommentaar gehad:

*'This, I think, is in the circumstances, a very satisfactory result and appears all the more so when it is borne in mind that the quantity of Jams - manufactured and the sales to customers during the period under discussion, as compared with those during the preceding year 1897, show a falling off.'*³⁰

In totaal is in 1898 434.979 pond konfyt geproduseer. Maandeliks is ewewel gemiddeld goedere ter waarde van £ 151 minder verkoop as in 1897. Dit ten spyte van die reeds vermelde invoerregte. Nog 'n faktor van betekenis, wat die firma se omset nadelig beïnvloed het was die mindere mate van koopkrag en

die feit dat die bevolking van Johannesburg afgeneem en sommige winkeliers hulle deure gesluit het. Ten spyte van hierdie omstandighede moet 'n verskerpte beheer oor uitgawes en die geslaagde invordering van uitstaande skulde o.i. gesien word as belangrike faktore wat 'n bedryfswins, hoe klein ook al, moontlik te maak vir die jaar 1895.

(d) *Besonderhede aangaande 1899*

Tydens die seisoen het die fabriek in totaal 240.325 pond konfynt, hoofsaaklik van appelkose, perskes, appels en kwepers, vervaardig.³¹

Op 29.5.1899 het Barbour die hoofkantoor te Londen se aandag op aanhoudend dalende afname van die kant van handelaars gevestig en dié verskynsel aan

'*the general stagnation*' toegeskryf wat die land in sy wurggreep het.³² In dieselfde maand het die totale afset, versprei oor Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Pretoria en Vereeniging £ 450:6:7 bedra.³³ 'n Maand later het die fabriek se voorraad 'n bedrag van £ 11.463:17:2 verteenwoordig.³⁴ Op 31.12.1899 het dié bedrag tot £ 9.374:4:11 verminder.³⁵

(e) *Besonderhede aangaande 1900*

In 1900 is uitsluitend balansstate en voorrade in die briewekopieboek gepubliseer. Korrespondensie ontbreek. Op 30.6.1900 was nog konfyntsoorte met 'n totale waarde van £ 113:0:0 in voorraad.³⁶ As gevolg van die oorlog is, tussen 1.1.1900 en 30.6.1900 konfynt ter waarde van £ 3.472:4:0 aan die Britse militêre Direkteur van Voorrade verkoop, terwyl die Transvaalse Proviandkommissie se aankope £ 869:4:0 bedra het.³⁷

Op 31.12.1900 was die genoemde Direkteur van Voorrade se skuld nog £ 100.0:0, terwyl die Proviandkommissie se skuld nog dieselfde was. Van diverse skuldenaars moes die firma nog £ 2.122:13:7 ontvang, terwyl daar nog 'n bedrag van £ 51:3:6 aan skuldeisers verskuldig was.³⁸

Met hierdie besonderhede eindig die inhoud van die geraadpleegde briewekopieboek.



In hierdie bydrae is slegs 'n gedeelte van die inhoud van die briewekopieboek in aanmerking geneem. Nadruk is gelê op die finansiële aspek, die produksie en die afset van die produkte en pogings wat, met welslae, aangewend is om owerheidsbeskerming van die bedryf te verkry.

Wat die ontwikkeling van 'n kerngesonde bedryf benadeel het, was o.m. die volgende faktore: Die verpligting om 5% rente op die bedryfskapitaal te betaal voordat wins getoon kon word, die aankoop van majinerie, blik, kassies en ander verpakkingsmateriaal uit die buiteland, die verpligte invoer van 'n groot deel van die benodigde vrugte uit Kaapland, die afhanklikheid van goeie en slegte opbrengste en die feit dat die produksieperiode van die konfynt tot 'n paar maande beperk was.

Die kwaliteit van die produkte was nie altyd onberispelik nie. Dit, sowel as wisselende ekonomiese omstandighede in die Republiek was nie altyd be-

vorderlik vir die afset nie.

Dit is slegs 'n paar faktore wat veroorsaak het dat die bedryf slegs in 'n enkele jaar (1898) 'n skamele wins van £ 300:0:0 kon aantoon.

Jan Ploeger

1. Op veelkleurige etikette wat in 'n ongenoemde jaar deur die firma Wetterwald, Bordeaux, Frankryk, gedruk is, kom afbeeldings van 'n paar medaljes voor.
2. Briewekopieboek, pp. 80-81, List of stock in hand at 30th June 1896.
3. *Ibid.*, p. 7, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 29.2.1896.
4. *Ibid.*, pp.32-33, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 9.5.1896.
5. *Ibid.*, p. 58, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 27.6.1896.
6. *Ibid.*, pp. 59-60, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 4.7.1896.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 60.
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 83-86, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 25.7.1896.
9. *Ibid.*, p. 89, Return of Sales during month of July 1896.
Vir Augustus 1896 was die bedrag £ 1.354:13:7. W. het hierdie bedrag as redelik bevredigend beskou (*ibid.*, p. 106). September 1896: £ 1.188:4:0 (*ibid.*, p.117). Oktober 1896: £ 1.493:7:3 (*ibid.*, p. 133). November 1896: £ 1.066:15:3 (*ibid.*, p. 149).
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 150-151, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 5.12.1896.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 152, Joseph Guttmann - Lewis & Marks, 12.12.1896.
12. *Ibid.*, p. 170, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 2.1.1897.
13. *Ibid.*, pp. 185-186. List of stock in hand at 31st December 1896.
14. *Ibid.*, pp. 187-192, G.H. Wallace - Lewis & Marks, 6.2.1897.
15. *Ibid.*, p. 221, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 27.3.1897. Barbour het, voor sy oorsplasing na Eerste Fabrieken, In die Pretoriase kantoor van die firma gewerk (*ibid.*, p. 224).
16. *Ibid.*, p. 230, Profit and Loss Account 31st March 1897.
17. *Ibid.*, p. 235, Stock of Jams on hand 31st March 1897.
18. *Ibid.*, p. 250, Joseph Guttmann - Isaac Lewis, 24.4.1897.
19. *Ibid.*
20. *Ibid.*, p. 256.
21. *Ibid.*, p. 260.
22. *Ibid.*, p. 261.
23. *Ibid.*, p. 323, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 17.8.1897.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 324.
25. *Ibid.*, p. 329.
26. *Ibid.*, p. 357, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 4.10.1897.
27. *Ibid.*, p. 410, Summary of Sales during Year 1897.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 424, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 23.3.1898.
29. *Ibid.*, p. 427, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 18.4.1898.
30. *Ibid.*, p. 528, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 20.3.1899.
31. *Ibid.*, p. 545, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 14.4.1899.
32. *Ibid.*, p. 569, J.A. Barbour - Lewis & Marks, 29.5.1899.
33. *Ibid.*, p. 574, Summary of Sales during May 1899.
34. *Ibid.*, p. 584, Stock Sheet as at 30th June 1899.
35. *Ibid.*, p. 596, Stock Sheet as at 31st December 1899.
36. *Ibid.*, p. 603, Stock of Jams at 30th June 1900.
37. *Ibid.*, p. 601, List of Debtors at 30th June 1900.
38. *Ibid.*, p. 608, List of Debtors at 31st December 1900; p. 609, List of Creditors at 31st December 1900.



VICTORIA DRUKKERY PRETORIA