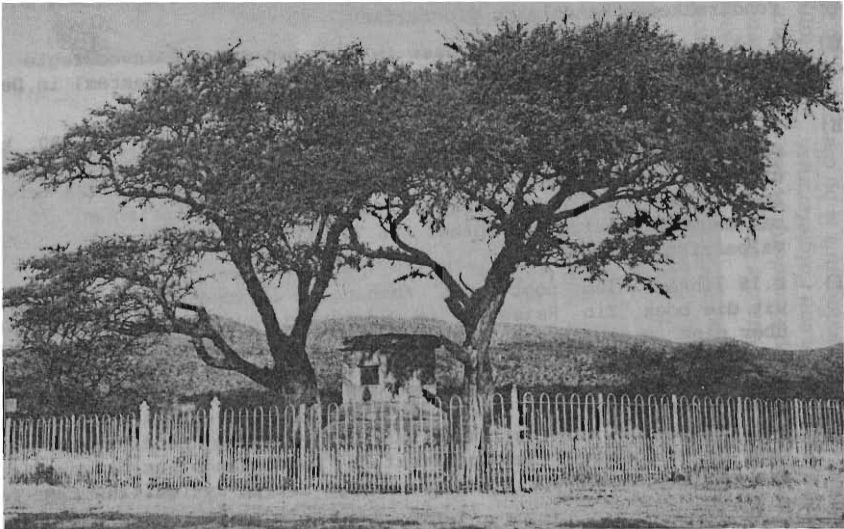


Die dokument het 'n merkwaardige styl en is vir ons helaas nie heeltemal begryplik nie omdat ons verskeie daarin genoemde riviere en berge nie op die landkaart kan vind nie. - Mahura is volgens die kaart van Dr. Fritsch die huidige stamhoof van die Batlapi.

A.P. (A. Petermann)

Byvoegsel deur die redakteur C. de Jong

C.J.F. Muller, ed., "500 years, A history of South Africa", *Academica*, Pretoria - Cape Town 1960, p.226, berig: "(State president M.W.) Pretorius was under the impression that the southern part of Delagoa Bay, including the mouth of the Maputo, did not belong to the Portuguese. Thus with the permission of the Volksraad in 1868 he proclaimed that the borders of the Transvaal now extended westward up to Lake Ngami and eastward along the Maputo up to the sea. Pretorius wished to expand the Transvaal westward to encompass the northern area where Karel Mauch, a short while previously, had discovered gold. Portugal, and particularly England, who wanted at all costs to prevent the Republic from obtaining an independent seaport, protested so sharply at the territorial proclamation, uttering threats and taking certain steps, that the proclamation was never implemented and finally was entirely forgotten."

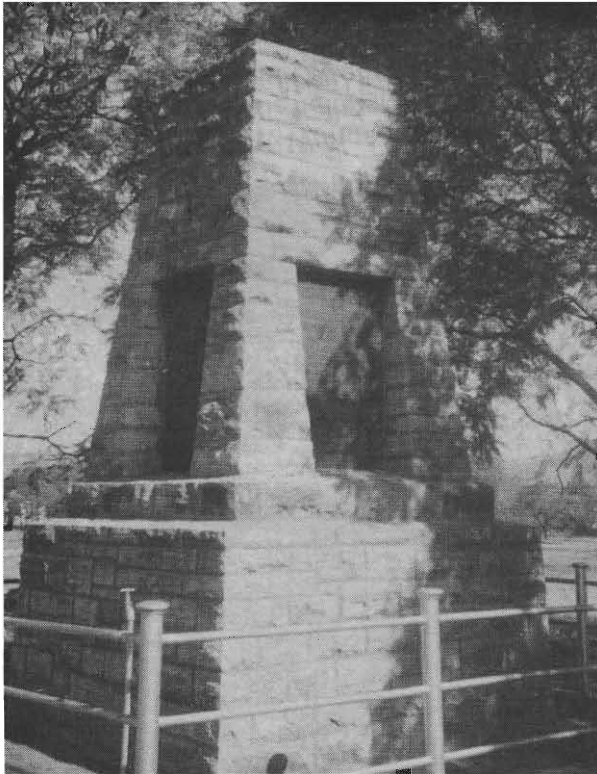


Die gedenkteken vir die in 1854 om die lewe gekragte Transvaalse boere aan die Moorddrift by Potgietersrust.

Foto: "The Star"

Voetnote in die oorspronklike Duitse teks (vervolg van voetnoot A)

- B) P.5 regse kolom - 'n Blikdoos met 24 klein bottels, flessies en pille kos hier met gebruiksaanwysing 15 Thaler Pr(uisies) C(ourant).
- C) P.7 linkse kolom - Die manlike volstruis het ongeveer $\frac{1}{4}$ pond wit vere, 3 pond lang en kort swart vere en $\frac{1}{4}$ pond stertvere wat volgens die huidige pryse 'n waarde van ongeveer £10 (75 Thaler) verteenwoordig. Die vroulike voël het slegs grys vere wat ongeveer 10 tot 12 Thaler werd is.
- D) P.13 linkse kolom noot 1 - In die seisoen 1864 het die Potchefstroomse kooplui alleen al vier meer as £12 000 volstruisvere na die Kaapkolonie en Natal uitgevoer. Groot hoeveelhede word jaarliks deur handelaars uitgevoer waarvan die waarde weens die bogenoemde redes nie bepaal kan word nie.
- E) P.13 linkse kolom noot 2 - Die woluitvoer het in die aangegewe tydperk van Potchefstroom alleen ongeveer 1200 bale beloop. Groot hoeveelhede gaan egter uit die suidelike streke van die Republiek na die Vrystaat en Natal, waarvan die waarde nie bereken kan word nie.
- F) P.13 linkse kolom noot 3 - Aan die ivooruitvoer dra Potchefstroom 120 sentenaar by, Rustenburg 50, Pretoria 100 en Zoutpansberg en rondtrekkende handelaars die restant.
- G) P.13 regse kolom noot 1 - Daar is bereken dat die invoerregte in Natal wat op transitogoedere (goedere vir Transvaal bestem) in Durban gehef word, £30 000 per jaar bedra.
- H) P.14 linkse kolom noot 1 - Natal verbruik jaarliks vir £30 000 koring waarvan 'n groot deel (naamlik meel en grondstowwe vir brood) uit ander lande ingevoer word. Die Kaapkolonie het amptelike tabelle volgens welke in die jongste 7 maande 3623 sak koring en 70 713 sak meel ter waarde van totaal £86 747 (?) grotendeels uit Valparaiso ingevoer is.
- I) P.15 linkse kolom noot 1 van Aanghangsel (Byvoegsel) - Uittreksel uit die boek "Ein Reisejahr in Süd-Afrika, Ausführliches Tagebuch über eine in den Jahren 1866 und 1867 ausgeführte Inspektionsreise durch die Missions-Stationen der Berliner Missions-Gesellschaft von Dr. Wangemann, Missions-Director" ('n Reisjaar in Suid-Afrika uitvoerige dagboek oor 'n in die jare 1866 en 1867 gemaakte inspeksie-reis langs die sendingstasies van die Berlynse Sendinggenootskap deur Dr. Wangemann, sendingdirekteur) wat onlangs as uitgawe van die sendinggenootskap in Berlyn verskyn het en ryk geïllustreer is.



Gedenkteken vir die Boereslagoffers van die oorval deur swartes van die stamhoof Makapan by Moorddrift in September 1854, opgerig in die dorpspark van Potgietersrust. 'n Soortgelyke monument vir hul nagedagtenis is by die Moorddrift geplaas.

Foto: C. de Jong, 1964



Bronsplaat met voorstelling van Paul Kruger, die latere Staatspresident, wat die gesneuwelde kommandant-generaal Piet Potgieter wegdra van die Makanpansgrot waar die Transvaalse Boere in Oktober 1854 volk van die stamhoof Makapan beleër het. Die bronspaat is bevestig op die voetstuk van President Kruger se standbeeld op Kerkplein in Pretoria.

Foto: C. de Jong 1963



Tekening van Dr. H.T. Wangemann van die Berlynse sendinggenootskap van die nedersetting by Makapanspoort. Op die helling van die koppie links is die ingang van Makapansgrot, verberg deur die begroeiing. Daar het in Oktober 1854 'n Transvaalse kommando onder Piet Potgieter volk van die stamhoof Makapan beleër.

Tekening uit H.T. Wangemann, "Ein Reisejahr in Süd-Afrika 1866-67"

A DESCRIPTION OF TRANSVAAL BY FRED. JEPPE

After the appearance of his brochure in Germany in 1868 Friedrich Jeppe published another description of Transvaal in the "Transvaal Book Almanac and Directory for 1877", printed by the private firm P. Davies & Sons at Pietermaritzburg. This edition was reprinted in facsimile by the State Library at Pretoria in 1976. Jeppe composed the Almanac shortly before the British annexation of Transvaal in April 1877. He adds some recent events to his description of the Transvaal Republic, which appeared in 1868, such as the discoveries of gold in the vicinity of Potgietersrus and Lydenburg (p.32 in the Almanac), the war against the baPedi chief Sekukuni, called "the Sekukuni rebellion" (p.36), the ambitious Government education program (p.38-39) and the intended railway loan to be arranged by State President Burgers in Europe (p.42).

He writes openheartedly about the financial troubles of the tottering Republic: "The financial state of the country cannot be said to be in a very flourishing state just at present, owing to a large amount of paper money issued in former times, the expenses of the present Kafir war, and the railway loan concluded in Holland" (p.42). He adds a summary of the Government debts which were considerable with a view to the meagre revenue of the Treasury. The unsuccessful war against the doughty Sekukuni and the financial troubles were obvious reasons for the British Government to annex Transvaal.

Jeppe's description of Transvaal in the Almanac for 1877 is a useful supplement to the translation of his first survey of that country in German into Afrikaans. Therefore this description on pages 29-47 in the Almanac follows hereafter printed in facsimile.

C. de Jong

Myhoff & Weynes

Pietermaritzburg

TRANSVAAL

BOOK ALMANAC

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR

1877.

BY FRED. JEPPE.



PRICE TWO SHILLINGS.

PRINTED BY

P. DAVIS & SONS, LONGMARKET STREET, PIETERMARITZBURG.

AGENTS.

Natal—Messrs. P. DAVIS & SONS, Pietermaritzburg and Durban. *S. A. Republic*—C. J. JUTA, Pretoria; J. P. BORRIUS, Potchefstroom. *Orange Free State*—F. SCHERM BRUCKER, Bloemfontein. *Cape Colony*—J. C. JUTA, Capetown; IMPEY, VICKERS & CO, Port Elizabeth. *England*—J. J. PRATT, 79, Queen Street, Chancery Lane, London.

1877.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Transvaal or South African Republic is situated between the 22° and 28° of latitude, and 25° and 32° of longitude, *i.e.*, between the Orange Free State and the Limpopo, and between the Lobombo Mountains and the Kalihari Desert.

BOUNDARIES.—On the North-West and North the Notuani and the Crocodile or Limpopo, River, divide the Republic from the territories inhabited by the different native tribes, under the chiefs Sechomo, Secheli, Matchen, Lobengula, etc., and part of the Portuguese possessions; from the East the Lobombo forms the boundary between the Republic and the Portuguese territories on the East Coast, as far down as latitude 26°30'; thence a line along the Lobombo to the Pongola, and from this river to Zungin's Nek, and thence to Rourke's Drift on the Buffalo River, divides the Transvaal from the Amatonga and Zulu Tribes. The last-mentioned river also partly forms the Southern boundary between the Republic and Natal, as far as the Verzamelberg, in the District of Wakkerstroom; the rest of the Southern boundary runs along the Vaal River, from the sources of Jan's Vley on the Drakensberg to a point opposite Platberg; thence across to the Harts River, and up along this river in a Northern direction to the starting-point on the Notuani River. By this last-mentioned line the Republic is separated partly from Griqualand West and partly from the Koranna, Baralongs, and Batlapin Tribes.

AREA.—According to a rough calculation, the territory comprises an area of about 115,000 English square miles, but the actual extent will very likely be found much greater.

DIVISIONS.—The country is at present divided into twelve Districts, viz.:

Districts.	Chief Towns.	Villages.
Pretoria	Pretoria (Seat of Government.)	Klerksdorp.
Potchefstroom.	Potchefstroom (Capital).	Ventersdorp.
Rustenburg.	Rustenburg.	None.
Waterberg.	Nylstroom.	None.
Zoutpansberg.	Marabas Stad.	Nontbosch and Eersteling.
Lydenburg.	Lydenburg.	Pilgrim's Rest and other Camps.
Middelburg.	Middelburg.	None.
Heidelberg.	Heidelberg.	None.
Wakkerstroom.	M. W. Stroom.	Amersfoort.
Utrecht.	Utrecht.	Lumburg.
Bloemhof.	Christiana.	Bloemhof.
Marico.	Zeerust.	Jacobsdal and Lichtenburg.

RIVERS.—The two principal rivers which embrace the territory of the Republic South and North, are the Vaal and the Limpopo. The former rises in the high plateau South of New Scotland. This plateau, called Hooge Veldt, extends through the whole breadth of the Republic, and forms the watershed between the rivers flowing South to the Vaal and North to the Limpopo. The following rivers and spruits drain the Southern districts of the Republic, empty-

ing themselves into the Vaal River :—The Klip River with its tributaries, Jan's Vley, Sand Spruit and Kaffer Spruit ; the Likiwa, Kapoeh or Krom River with several small tributary streams ; Bushman's Spruit, Waterval's River, Kalk Spruit, Klip River, Reit, Eland, and Ensels Spruits ; Mooi River with Loop-Spruit ; Bahen, Matshavi and Koekenoer Spruits ; Schoenspruit with Taaibosch Spruit ; Yzer Matjisgoed, Klip, Leeuw and Wolf, Maqnasi, Bamboes Spruit and Harts River. After receiving all the Free State rivers on its southern banks, the Vaal River joins the Orange River a little to the north of Hope-town and combined in one large river called the Orange or Ki Gariep empties itself in Alexander Bay on the Western shore of South Africa, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, in the course of which these two rivers drain a basin of 325,000 square miles. The Limpopo also takes its rise on the high table land, flows Northward through the Magalie's Berg and running first North West then North, East and South, receives the following rivers on its left bank : Magalus River, Hex and Eland Rivers, Frauck Spruit, Marico, Notnani, Serorume or Surimane, Mahalapsi, Lotsani, Seruli, Shasha, Buygo and Neranetzi Rivers, while the following streams join the Limpopo on its right banks ; Jokeskey, Hennops, Sand, Aapjes, Pienaars and Plat, Vliegpoort, Sand, Matlabas, Pongola or Sand, Palala Rivers, Nylstroom or Magalagneen, Hout, Jave, Limombo or Pafusi, and finally the Olifants River with its numerous tributaries. This River embogues on the Eastern Coast of South Africa, in latitude 25° 2'S. and longitude 33° 45'E. On the Eastern boundary of the Republic the Sabie or Sabia, Crocodile or Ingwenzi, and the Komati or Unkomati Rivers rise in the Drakensberg, East and South of Lydenburg, run through the Lobombo Range, and unite beyond this range into one river called the Manica, Umecmogasi or King George's River, which empties itself in the Northern part of Delagoa Bay, opposite Sheffin Island. The Umbalasi or Umvolut rises on the N. Eastern confines of New Scotland, at an altitude of 4,300 feet above the level of the sea, receives the white Umbolasi from the South, passes through the Lobombo, receives two small streams from the North, the Matalha and Matollo, and empties itself in the inner bay or estuary named Dundas or English River, or Rio de Esperito Santo. This river is of particular interest as the contemplated railway between Delagoa Bay and the Drakensberg skirts it for a long distance. The Tembe or Katesubi rises on the eastern slopes of the Lobombo in two branches, and also flows into the inner bay of Lorenzo Marques close to the confluence of the Umbolosi. The Maputa or Usutu also takes its rise on the New Scotland settlement, at an altitude of 5,310 feet and receives a number of small streams in its course to the sea, entering the lower part of Delagoa Bay as a large River 1,700 feet broad and 60 feet deep. The tributaries of the Maputa are the Unkompies, Unkonto or Assugai, after passing through the Lobombo, and the Pongola. In the South Eastern corner of the Republic the Buffalo River, a tributary of the Tugela, receives the Slang, Sand and the Blood Rivers on its left bank. There are numerous pans all over the country, but only one that may be called a lake on account of its size and extent. This is Lake Chrissie in the New Scotland settlement, a sheet of water about 36 miles in circumference, and considerable depth in some places. There are a number of valuable salt-pans and many warm springs and baths, of which the so-called Warmbad near Nylstroom deserves special mention on accounts of its great success in the cure of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula, etc.

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MOUNTAINS.—Three mountain ranges extend through the country from West to East besides the elevated plateau already mentioned, as forming the watershed between the Southern and Northern river systems. The first is the Magalies Berg, between Rustenburg and Pretoria, the second range consists of the Dwars Berg, Witfontein Berg, Marikel Mountains, Hangklip or Waterberg, Makapan's Range, Zebedelies or Strydpoort Range, and Maschimala Berg, while the third range is formed by the Blauwberg and Zoutpansberg, which latter extend to the Limpopo in three distinct mountain ranges. There are several other detached hill ranges in other parts of the country, such as the Maquasi Berg, Gatsrand, Zuikerboschrand, Piland's Berg, and some small ranges in the district of Marico. A continuation of the Drakensberg extends from the Natal boundary to the Oliphants River, North of Lydenburg, in detached ranges, called the Vergamelberg, Randberg, Slangapie's Berg, Komati Berg, and some very high ranges between Lydenburg and the Goldfields, attaining a height of 6 to 7,000 feet in some high peaks. The principal altitudes of the Drakensberg range, are: Manch Berg, 7,177; Klipstapel, 6,020; Lake Chrissie, 5,755; Spitzkop, 5,637; Hoelnek, 5,600 feet, while Pretoria is 4,150, and Potchefstroom, 3,900.

VEGETATION.—The surface soil of the Republic is covered with a sward of particularly good quality, affording rich and ample pasture for horses, sheep, and cattle. In the Southern districts, and along the highveldt, the habit exists of burning off the grass during the dry winter season, in order to improve the pasturage. Whether this object is attained or not, is still an open question, but so much is certain, that the habit is most injurious to the growth of trees and shrubs. This may be one of the reasons that these are very scarce in the Southern parts of the country, and that nothing but small patches of bush, consisting of the different accacia species, the common Mimosa (thorn trees of South Africa), are met with in travelling through these parts. But more to the North, in fact from the 26° of latitude northward, vegetation becomes more luxuriant, the grass grows more rank, and in the so-called bush veldt it remains green throughout the whole year, while trees and shrubs grow thicker and higher. There are some fine extensive forests or bushes within the limits of the Republic, where large quantities of timber are sawn and disposed of for building and wagon-making purposes. The most important of these are the Pongola Bush in the District of Utrecht, and the Houtbosch in the District of Zoutpansberg. The principal trees growing in these bushes are two or three different species of yellow-wood (*podocarpus*), the boschenhout, or Cape beech (*myrsine*), several species of stinkwood (*oreodaphn*), four or five species of the wild pear (*olinia*), the ironwood (*olea*), and even the ebony and mahogany are found in the District of Zoutpansberg, of considerable height and dimensions. The yellow-wood often grows to an enormous size. We are told of one specimen lately cut in the Pongola Bush giving 13 loads of timber, or 104,000 sup feet.

AGRICULTURE.—The Transvaal may in truth be called the "corn-chamber" of South-Eastern Africa, for no other colony or state in this part of the world produces wheat of such superior quality, or offers so many and varied advantages to farming pursuits. In the Southern districts, such as Bloemhof, Potchefstroom, part of Pretoria, Heidelberg, New Scotland, Middelburg, Wakkerstroom and Utrecht, attention is principally paid to stock-farming and the breeding of cattle and horses, the growth of all cereals, of which two crops are obtained in the year, and the culture of tobacco, vines, fruits and vegetables; while the

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other districts in the centro and North of the Republic, such as Marico, Rustenburg, a great portion of Pretoria, Lydenburg, Waterberg, and Zoutpansberg, are eminently suited to the growth of cereals and the cultivation of semi-tropical products such as coffee, sugar cane, cotton, etc. Cattle-breeding also answers well in some parts of these districts, but they are not suitable for horses and small stock, except goats.

MINERALS.—The Transvaal is very rich in minerals, such as gold, copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal. Mauch discovered the first gold at the Tatin in July, 1867, and a year later he found auriferous quartz within the limits of the Republic, in a range of hills, afterwards named Murchinson's Ranges, north of the Olifants River. In August, 1871, Button discovered the Marabastad gold, and in February, 1873, the first alluvial gold was found in the District of Lydenburg, where the Gold Fields are now established. Since then auriferous quartz reefs have been discovered in other parts of the country, viz., in the District of Waterberg, on the farm Buffelspoort; at Blauwbank (Witwatersrand); on the Crocodile and Komati Rivers; at Schoenspruit; in the Dwarfsbergen, District Marico; and on the Town Lands of Pretoria in alluvial deposits.

ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS have been carried on with more or less success at Pilgrim's Rest and the surrounding camps such as MacMac, Spitzkop, Waterfall, Blyde River and other "rushes." The largest nugget of pure gold was found in July, 1875, and weighed 17lbs. 11ozs.; but the digging population, has considerably decreased since the commencement of the present Kafir war, and because of want of labour and difficulty of obtaining water for washing purposes on the high terraces where lately the most gold is found. The gold is very patchy, and is spread over a large tract of country, and is found as well in the beds of the rivers as on the tops of the highest mountains. One of the richest reefs, the so-called "Company's Reef," where large quantities of gold have been un-earthed, is situated on the very summit of the mountain to the east of Pilgrim's Rest. Concerning the Marabastad mining operations, carried on at Eersteling by an English Company, nothing is known but the fact that a large amount of capital has been invested in the undertaking, and that the reef is supposed to yield from 4 to 4½ ozs. per ton. The Government has to receive 2s. 6d. per oz. from the nett proceeds; but no official returns have been published, to our knowledge, by which the quantity of gold obtained may be ascertained. Regarding the Blauwbank Reef on Witwater's road, belonging to the "Nil Desperandum Company" in Pretoria, nothing can be said until machinery has arrived and the work fairly commenced. The reef is said to be promising. The Government has granted a concession to a Company to be formed for working the auriferous reef discovered on the farm "Buffelspoort" in the District of Waterberg.

COPPER has been found in different districts of the country, mostly in old workings, excavated to a depth of from 20 to 40 feet by natives. A variety of copper ornaments are made and worn by the Kafirs inhabiting the northern districts of the Transvaal, who extract the metal from the mineral and smelt it into ingots and bars of almost pure ore. No mining operations by white labour have commenced as yet.

LEAD is found in abundance all over the country, and some of the galena is very argentiferous. In the District of Marico lead mines have been worked for some time with great success, and a ready sale is found for the metal in the country. The ore is found in a dark-brown earthy matter, soft and easy

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to get, and lays in pockets or nodules of from 1 lb. to more than a ton in weight. The extent of the veins or seams has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be very large. An assay, lately procured from England, gives 84 per cent. galena of the rough ore, with 18 ozs. of silver per ton.

COBALT was discovered by Mauch in 1871 in the District of Middelburg, on the Salons River, a small tributary of the Olifants River, where mining operations have been carried on for some time by an English Company. We have not been able to ascertain whether the undertaking is a profitable one or not; the transport expenses for the rough ore from the mine to Durban—the seaport—freight to England, and other expenses cannot leave much profit, particularly as the demand for the mineral is very limited.

IRON is found in all its varieties in almost every district of the country, and is forged by the natives into weapons and ornaments of excellent quality, particularly in the Lydenburg and Zoutpansberg districts, where enormous quantities of iron are found. The Yzerberg near Eersteling and its namesake in the district of Zoutpansberg, consist of almost pure masses of iron ore. Tons of iron, a friend informs us, were carried out of a Kafir kraal near Matzibandela's which was ransacked by the Knobosoes.

COAL exists in immense beds all along the eastern parts of the Republic from the Natal boundary to Lydenburg, and must be considered the principal wealth of the country. The coal on the Belesberg, between Utrecht and Wakkerstroom, crops out on the face of the mountain in a seam of great thickness and excellent quality. According to a report of Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Gas Works in Cape Town, this coal has yielded no less than 78.20 per cent of carbon and only 7.20 per cent of ash. He considered it equal to the Welsh coal for steam purposes, which is used on the Cape Railway line, yielding 81.0 per cent carbon, and containing 6.40 per cent ash. At the last Agricultural Show in Potchefstroom, in February, 1876, prizes were awarded for the following minerals and ores, which prove the extent of the mineral wealth of the country:—Native gold-bearing quartz, alluvial gold, copper, tin, lead, iron, plumbago, cobalt, coal, earth-colours, etc. Prizes were also offered for native silver-ore and quicksilver, but we do not know if they were awarded.

CLIMATE.—The considerable height of the Republic above the level of the sea, which is about 4,000 feet on an average, renders the climate very salubrious. The winter season, from the 1st of April to the last of September, is dry and cold, particularly during the nights; the days are often as warm as in summer. The rains commence in September, but as a rule, the heavy rains do not set in before January, and often occur also in March. The annexed table, compiled from observations taken by a gentleman at Pretoria, will give an idea of the temperature of that place for the last fourteen months. It shows that during the summer months the general range of the thermometer is from 65° to 73°; during the winter months from 59° to 65°. The sudden changes in the temperature cause influenza, colds and inflammatory affections, particularly among children, in the form of sore eyes, sore throats, croup, bronchitis, and diphtheria, but the rate of mortality is very small nevertheless. In the absence of all published statistics of deaths, we are unable to give more information on this subject. Thunderstorms are very frequent and violent during the summer months; hail falls often very heavily, and destroys vegetation and crops within a few minutes, while during the winter months cutting, sharp cold winds blow from the south-west, and the High Veldt and Drakensberg Mountains are frequently covered with snow for

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some days. A complete set of meteorological instruments, such as rain gauge, syphon, barometer, wind gauge, wet and dry bulb thermometer, etc., have been procured by Mr. Lys from England, and more minute and complete observations will be carried on in future.

Table of Meteorological Observations taken by J. R. Lys, Esq., Pretoria, for the town of Pretoria, S. A. Republic, during the fourteen months from 1st September, 1875, to 31st October, 1876.

Months.	Thermometer.			State of the Weather.					Remarks.
	Monthly Mean.	Max.	Min.	Fine Days.	(cloudy days.	Number of Winds.	Number of Rains.	Number of Thunderstorms.	
Sept., 1875 ...	67.34	85	56	22	7	0	3	5	First rain, Sept. 22-23, [at night. [27th, & cold winds. Hail 26th, sharp frost Westerly gale 5th, noon Frost 16th, hot wnd 29th First rain 9th, 6 p.m.
October	65.60	85	52	21	10	5	10	4	
November ...	69.40	89	59	11	17	7	12	4	
December ...	70.15	85	62	20	9	0	13	2	
January, 1876	72.06	98	63	13	15	0	14	3	
February ...	73.41	89	65	24	4	2	13	1	
March	69.20	87	51	19	9	1	6	3	
April	64.53	82	52	15	15	1	12	0	
May	62.81	81	51	28	2	0	1	1	
June.....	59.19	79	40	25	4	2	1	1	
July	59.46	78	43	28	3	4	0	0	
August ...	65.00	85	48	25	3	7	0	2	
September ...	67.49	87	51	22	8	7	4	8	
October	66.60	85	51	20	11	3	6	2	

NOTE.—The observations from which the Monthly Mean is derived are calculated from five daily observations, taken at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 8 p.m. From the 21st October, 1876, the Rainfall is measured by a proper rain gauge. The total Rainfall from the 21st to 31st October amounted to 2.68 in.

POPULATION.—The white population of the Transvaal has been variously computed at from 25,000 to 30,000, and the coloured population at from 250,000 to 300,000 souls, but the census taken this year, defective and imperfect as it must be considered, shows that the white population has been computed far too low. The following table of "Weerbare Burghers" (defensive citizens) has been kindly placed at our disposal by the Hon. the State Secretary :

District.	Def. Men.	Of these live in Villages.	District.	Def. Men.	Of these live in Villages.
Potchefstroom	1,185	...	Middelburg	489	53
Rustenburg	1,046	...	Lydenburg	446	47
Pretoria	1,040	193	Utrecht	409	44
Heidelberg	832	52	Waterberg	163	--
Marico	580	49	Zoutpansberg	144	--
Wakkerstroom	492	45	Bloemhof	500	--
Total ...	5,175		Total ...	2,151	

or a total of 7,326 men. This sum multiplied by 5 (a low estimate of the

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probable number of members belonging to each family), would give a population of 36,630 souls.

These Returns must be considered very imperfect, as the number of inhabitants of some of the principal villages, as Potchefstroom and Rustenburg, do not appear in the Census, and some of the Fieldcornetcies and Wards are also left out. The population of the Lydenburg Gold Fields must also be added, with about 750 to 1,000 souls. On the whole the total population may fairly be estimated at from 40,000 to 45,000 souls.

EXPORTS.—The staple articles of export from the S. A. Republic are ostrich feathers, wool, ivory, cattle, cereals, skins, leather, tobacco, butter, brandy, dried fruit, oranges, etc. In the absence of all official returns, the value of exports and imports cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

LEGISLATURE.—The legislative power of the State is vested in the Volksraad, the members of which are elected by their constituents for four years. The number of representatives is 42, *i.e.* three members for each district, and four separate members for the four chief towns of the Republic—Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenburg and Lydenburg—and two for the Gold Fields. Of this number the half retire by rotation every two years and the vacancies are filled up by new elections. The Volksraad meets annually in session at Pretoria on the first Monday in May, but extraordinary sessions may be called by the President to consider important and urgent questions that demand immediate attention. The qualification of a member of the Legislative Council, or Volksraad is, that he must have been a qualified voter for three consecutive years, must have reached the age of 30 years, be a member of a Protestant Church, a resident in the country, and in possession of fixed property within its limits. No person of an openly bad character, or those having been sentenced for some criminal offence, or un-rehabilitated insolvents, or persons being to each other in the relationship of father and son, or coloured persons, or bastards, or officials receiving salary, are allowed to take seat in the Volksraad.

EXECUTIVE.—This body, called the “Uitvoerende Raad,” consists of the State President, elected for five years by a general election throughout the State, the State Secretary, elected by the Volksraad for four years, and three unofficial members, chosen for three years by the Volksraad. All these are eligible for re-election. The qualification for a President is, that he must be thirty years of age; he need not be a burgher of the State on the day of his election, but must be a member of a Protestant church, and not bear sentence for any criminal offence.

GOVERNMENT OF DISTRICTS.—The chief officer in each district is the “Landdrost,” who acts as Magistrate and Civil Commissioner with the assistance of a Landdrost Clerk, who is at the same time Public Prosecutor, Postmaster and Distributor of Stamps. Each district is further provided with a baljuw, or sheriff, gaoler, and staff of constables. Offices, gaols, and powder magazines are provided by Government. Each district is divided into several Fieldcornetcies or Wards, superintended by a Fieldcornet, elected by each Ward. This officer has certain judicial and, in time of war, military powers.

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COMMANDO.—With the exception of one Battery of Artillery, commanded by a captain and two lieutenants, with about 30 men, the Republic has no armed force which may be called a regular army. The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, has the right to declare war and call up a Commando, in which the burghers are placed under the Fieldcornets and Commandants. The latter are chosen by the Fieldcornets for each district; a Commandant-General is chosen by the whole laager—but the President has chief command over the whole army. All inhabitants of the State between 16 and 60 years of age having no exemption, provided by law, are liable to military service. Young men under 18 and men above 50 years are only called out under circumstances of great emergency. Members of Volksraad, officials, clergymen, and schoolteachers are exempt from personal service, but can be called out when Martial Law is proclaimed. An amount not exceeding £15, has to be contributed towards the expenses of the war, by those not doing personal service. All legal proceedings in civil cases against persons on the commando are suspended; no summonses can be made out and as soon as Martial Law is proclaimed no legal executions can be instituted or prosecuted; the Pounds are closed and Transfer Dues payments are suspended until after thirty days from the recall of the proclamation of Martial Law. In accordance with the treaties lately entered into with Portugal, Holland, and Belgium, subjects of these States, residing in the Republic are exempt from military service until they become Burghers of the Republic. Owners of land, residing beyond the limits of the Republic, are liable in case of war, in addition to the ordinary War Tax, to place a fit and proper person “at the disposal of the Government,” or otherwise to pay £15 into the Treasury towards covering the expenses of the war. The first levy is from 18 to 34 years, the second 34 to 50, the third when Martial Law is proclaimed as stated. Those commandeered must provide themselves with clothing, a gun and ammunition, and they must also provide the wagons and oxen necessary for their use. Of the booty taken, after certain deductions, one-quarter goes to the Government and the remaining three-quarters are equally divided among the men.

VOLUNTEERS have lately been called out for the occupation of the Forts and suppression of the Sekukuni rebellion. Each man is to receive a monthly pay of £5, the necessary provisions, ammunition, and gun, all booty taken from the Natives, and a farm of 2,000 acres, lying East and North East of the Lolo Mountains, which must be occupied (either personally or by substitute) for a term of five years after the close of the war. Those members of the Volunteer Corps who are not burghers of the State will obtain their burgher rights along with the transfer of their farms.

BURGER RIGHT AND FRANCHISE OF THE WHITE POPULATION.—Persons born in the State who have reached the age of 21, or who have resided in the State for one year and are in possession of fixed property have the burgher right, which can also be purchased on payment of £7 10s. on arrival in the country. The qualifications of a burgher and elector and the forfeiture of these qualifications are stipulated by Law No. 1, 1876, dated June 12, 1876. Those arriving in the Republic after June 12, 1876, are obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the people and Government of the State, obedience to its laws, and faithfulness to its independence. The diggers on the Gold Fields are exempt from taking the oath of allegiance, but have no right of vote unless they have previously obtained the burgher right.

JUDICIAL.

The administration of law is regulated by the so-called Grondwet or Fundamental Law proclaimed in 1858, sundry Ordinances and Regulations passed from time to time by the Legislature, such as the Civil and Criminal Proceedings, and, further, according to Roman Dutch Law. The law courts of the Republic are at present viz:—

1. **LANDDROST COURT.**—This Court has police, criminal, and civil jurisdiction, regulated by law, the latter in all cases up to £37 10s. From this court of Landdrost or Resident Magistrate, there is an appeal to the

2. **LANDDROST AND HEEMRADEN COURT**, consisting of the Landdrost and six Heemraden, or concillors, elected by the public. This Court has also criminal and civil jurisdiction up to £75, according to certain stipulations, and holds session on the first Wednesday of every month. Appeals from this and the former Court may be brought before the

3. **SUPREME COURT, OR HOOGE GERECHTSHOF**, consisting of three Landdrosts from three different districts, and a jury of twelve, selected from the burghers of the State. This Court is appointed by the State President and Executive Council whenever there is a certain number of civil or criminal cases on the roll. There is no appeal against the judgment of this Court, but, nevertheless, cases are sometimes brought under the consideration of the Volksraad. The execution of a sentence of death passed by the Supreme Court, must be finally confirmed by the unanimous vote of the State President and members of the Executive Council. The establishment of a Supreme Court, consisting of three Judges learned in the law, one being the Chief Justice, by which the present court of combined Landdrosts is to be abolished, is contemplated. Such a Court has lately been established in the Orange Free State.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.—The Attorney-General or Staats Procureur conducts the prosecution for the State in person or by substitute, and is represented in the Districts by the Public Prosecutors. During the sitting of the Volksraad the State Attorney has a seat in the Legislature and the right of taking part in the discussions, but no vote, the same as the members of the Executive Council. A Griffier or Registrar of the Supreme Court attends the sittings of the Court in the different districts, and keeps the registry and papers belonging to the cases brought before the Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (NEDERDUITSCH HERVORMDE KERK) is the State Church and the only one supported by a State grant of £225 yearly. But this grant guaranteed under the Grondwet is now only given to three out of all the congregations because the Voluntary Principle has been adopted by the Volksraad, which abolishes state support to congregations of all denominations. According to the constitution of this Church its dogma is expressed in the following formula. "The Dutch Reformed Church in the S. A. Republic is based on the doctrine of the Bible as God's Holy Word; the Heidelberg

TRANSVAAL ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.

Catechism; the 37 Articles of the Netherland Confession of Faith (Creed) and the five Dordrecht Rules of Doctrine established at Dordrecht in 1618 and 1619." The Church is ruled by a general Church Meeting (Algemeene Kerk vergadering) consisting of the clergy, the half of the serving Churchwardens (Dienst doende Ouderlingen) and two Deacons (Diakenen) from each congregation. This body meets from time to time when found expedient, and at least once in every five years, but a "Commission" consisting of the Chairman (Præses) and Secretary (Scriba) of the General Church meeting, and three Churchwardens chosen by the latter meeting holds yearly sittings and is charged in looking after the proper performance and observance of all the Church laws and regulations, to receive the reports from the different congregations, and to do all other things necessary. This Church does not belong to the Synod of the Cape Dutch Reformed Church, although the name of one of the clergymen belonging to the State Church appears in the list of the clergy belonging to the Cape Church. There are congregations belonging to two other Dutch denominations represented in the Republic, such as the "Ned Geref. Kerk," and the "Gereformeerde Kerk," which are known under the common appellation of orthodox Churches; the latter is called the Dopper Church. The former belongs to and is ruled by the laws and regulations of the Cape Dutch Reformed Church, and both are represented in Utrecht, Lydenburg, Potchefstroom, Middleburg, Pretoria, Rustenburg and Wakkerstroom.

ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Congregations of this church are ministered to in Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rustenburg, Lydenburg and Marico. They belong to the diocese of the Bishop of Bloemfontein; but the appointment of a Bishop for the Republic is contemplated.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.—This denomination is also represented in the country by congregations in Potchefstroom, Pretoria, and the Gold Fields, and belongs to the circuit of the Orange Free State. There are no congregations formed as yet belonging to the "Roman Catholic" and "Evangelical Lutheran Church"—but all denominations are tolerated by law, and freedom of religion is granted to every burgher of the State, as long as it is consistent with the "morality, good order, and security of the State." Besides the clergymen belonging to the different churches, a number of missionaries are appointed marriage officers.

EDUCATIONAL.

Particular attention has been paid by the Executive and Legislative Councils to the educational department of the Republic, and it has lately received that consideration which a subject of so great importance deserves. The old laws and regulations of 1859 and 1866, have been entirely re-modelled, enlarged, and rendered more efficient by a new law passed by the Volksraad, on the 23rd October, 1874, and a sum of nearly £5,000 has been placed on the Estimates for the fiscal year 1876-77, for the use of this department.* This law has been inaugurated on the 1st of May, 1876, under the management of a highly proficient Superintendent-General of Education, and a staff

* In the colony of Natal the Government aid to schools amounted to £3,609 18s. 5d. in 1875.

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of superior men obtained from Holland. "The fundamental principle of the new educational system may be embraced in the one word, 'State School,'" the Superintendent-General observed in his excellent address at the opening of the Pretoria District School. "This," he said, "was the main principle contained in Art. 24 of the Constitution, and was the leading feature of the old regulations and laws promulgated by the highest legislative and government authorities. The reason that until now this principle could not be carried out with logical consequence was found in the following circumstances:—First, the limited means at the disposal of the State; secondly, in the thinly scattered population living far apart, and thirdly, in the connection between Church and State, in so far, that according to Art. 24 of the Grondwet, the State was obliged to provide for the Church, as well as for school teachers. These peculiar and particular drawbacks were not altogether removed, but were set aside to an extent by the new law. Our Government and legislature had come to the right conclusion, that the time had come for a thorough re-organisation of the educational system, based on the chief principle—public instruction at the expense of the State."

To carry out this principle, three classes or sections of schools are provided by the new Law, viz.:

I. In each Fieldcornetcy or Ward at least one school is to be established for rudimentary instruction under the name of Ward School, comprising instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, the first principles of the Dutch Language, geography, history, and singing.

II. In the principal towns of each district a school is to be provided for the more advanced classes of the population, and to the subjects taught in the Ward Schools, the following are added: The knowledge of nature, the rudiments of the Modern Languages, principally the English, mathematics, agriculture, gymnastics, if asked by the parents and guardians, sword exercise and drill, drawing, needlework for girls, and lessons in music, theoretically and practically; these schools are called District Schools, and

III. A higher school or gymnasium is to be established in the two principal towns of the Republic, comprising the following: Higher Dutch and English Grammar, the French and German Languages, Latin and Greek, higher arithmetic and geometry, algebra, chemistry, also with reference to agriculture, natural history, physiology of animals, geology and mineralogy, technology, political and physical geography, general history and history of literature, astronomy, logic, music, and drawing.

All these schools receive Governmental aid in the following manner.

To each of the Ward Schools the sum of £25 per annum, if regular instruction is given to 12 children, £50 per annum, if the number of scholars increases to 25, and for every 10 children more £20 additional.

To the District Schools, a sum of £300 per annum, and £100 more in case more than 100 children receive regular instruction. To the Higher Schools a sum of £500 per annum. Every School is placed under the immediate supervision of a commission consisting of six members, chosen by the burghers of every ward for the ward schools, and the burghers of each dorp or town for the district schools. Besides these members, the Field-cornet is *ex officio* Chairman of the Ward School Commission, and the Landdrost of the district *ex officio* Chairman of the District School Commission. The direction of the Higher Schools is in the hands of a commission, consisting of six members chosen by the burghers of the town where they are established, and at the

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seat of Government two members of the Executive Council and the Superintendent-General of Education are added to the Commission.

The school fees range from 4s. 6d. to 8s. for the Ward Schools, from 6s. to 10s. for the District Schools, and from £1 to £1 10s. for the Higher Schools, per month.

The salaries of the Teachers are, viz.:—For the Ward Schools, from £30 to £100; for the District Schools, from £125 to £200; for the Higher Schools, from £250 to £400, of which about one-third is derived from the class fees.

The qualification of a Head Master for a District School consists of having passed the examinations in the branches of ordinary elementary instruction, in the English, French and German languages (besides the Dutch), in the first elements of geography and physical science, and it is further stipulated that he must be a member of a Protestant Church. Preference is given to applicants possessing also a knowledge of agriculture, gymnastics, drawing and music.

The difficulties opposing the operation of the new educational system are various, and arise principally from the mixed character of the population, consisting of Dutch, English, German and other immigrants and descendants of European origin, intermixed with the Afrianders and Boers; the extent of the territory to be provided for, and other local causes. The heterogeneous character of a population belonging to different creeds and denominations has made it necessary to exclude religious instruction from the schools, but the law stipulates that the Bible must be read in every school, and Biblical History is to be taught. As might be expected this leaven of liberalism from Holland has raised a storm of opposition from the orthodox congregations, but it is gradually dying away as the law is energetically and persistently carried out. "No teaching of religion," Mr. van Gorkom remarked in his address "but the practice of religion—i.e., a true religious spirit—in education. Behold! the Christian motto, the holy watchword of our State!"

The strongly defined, prominent Netherland or Dutch character of the new educational system is also objected to by some portions of the community. To these objections the Superintendent-General of Education makes the following reply in his elaborate address previously referred to. This address was delivered and printed in the Dutch language—but the following passage appears in English:—

"Ladies and gentlemen: I say that the supposed partial *Dutch* character of our educational law is for some of our fellow-citizens a cause of complaint. Indeed, I doubt whether it may be considered as a serious objection against the law. The *Dutch* language is in fact our official language. That is no result either of partiality or of any arbitrariness or caprice, but of the historical origin and progress of our republic. Well, our official language will be taught in our schools. But the *English* language will be taught as well as the *Dutch* (one), especially in our district schools. The head, or chief master in those schools will have passed an examination in both languages and will be assisted as far as possible, by one who understands and speaks *English* as his own language. Where is the partiality, where is the cause of complaint? I don't see anything of it. My friends, you know it is impossible in any State of the wide, wide world to satisfy equally every one, but it is very well possible, it is just and necessary to sacrifice some of one's individual views and wishes on the altar of the common interest, that is to say, on the altar of true patriotism. **Either Dutch or English, either English or Dutch, here we are all citizens of**

the *South African Republic*. and as such, we ought to assimilate ourselves as much as possible and to concur on the race-ground of the common welfare. I hope and trust, that none of us will ever forsake his native country, his first love, but I hope and trust too, that none of us will ever transplant any antipathetical national feeling in our second Fatherland. Since I am living amongst you, I have often felt in my heart the unscientific wish that *English* and *Dutch* might be reduced to one single language. Well, ladies and gentlemen, as long as the fulfilment of that wish will be an impossibility, I propose you and myself to make, as well as our children, a thorough study of both languages. I am sure that study will be fruitful in every respect. It will be also the performance of a duty prescribed by our social and national interest, as well as by courteousness and good breeding."

Besides this "State School," there are a number of private Academies, Colleges, and first-class Schools of a denominational character, which receive no grant from the State. Among these we may mention, "The Academy" in Pretoria, an English institution under the management of Mr. Lawrie; a Boarding School established near Rustenburg by the Berlin Mission, under the management of Dr. Schmidt, formerly of the Hermannsburg School near Greytown, Natal, the "Eden School and Musical Academy" established by Mr. Forbes in Potchefstroom, and lately a "Day and Boarding School for Young Girls" has been established in Pretoria under the auspices of Rev. Bosman, the minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pretoria. This establishment is shortly to be placed under the supervision of an American lady engaged for the school. The instruction to the native population is entirely left to the numerous missionaries of different denominations spread all over the country. A list of them and their stations will be found under the heading "Ecclesiastical Department."

FINANCIAL.

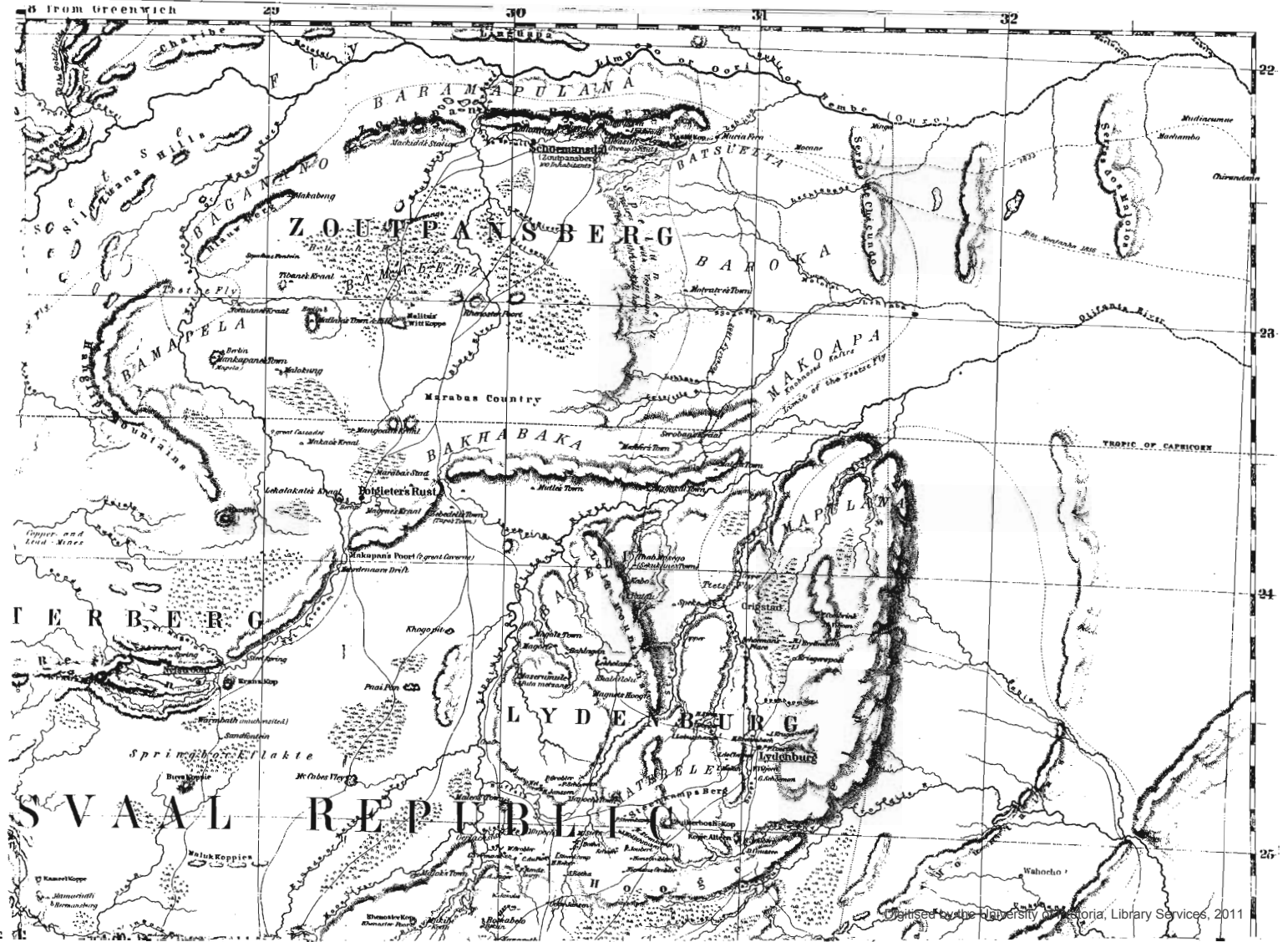
The financial administration of the Republic, its revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, and the exchequer of the State is under the control of the Treasurer-General. He must be present when the Estimates are made up, and in all money transactions of the State he has a seat and an "advising vote" in the Executive Council. All Landdrosts, and other officials charged with money transactions, have to remit the balance in their chests to the Treasurer-General after the expiration of every month, and a duplicate statement, together with the vouchers is forwarded to the Auditor-General, at the same time. The Treasurer has no authority to make payments, unless the accounts presented for payment are properly certified by the Auditor, in accordance with the Estimates, or according to a special resolution of the Executive Council. As soon as the Volksraad is in session, a commission is appointed to go through the accounts of the past financial year, and to see whether payments were made according to the Estimates. It has also to go through the Estimates for the current financial year, prepared by the

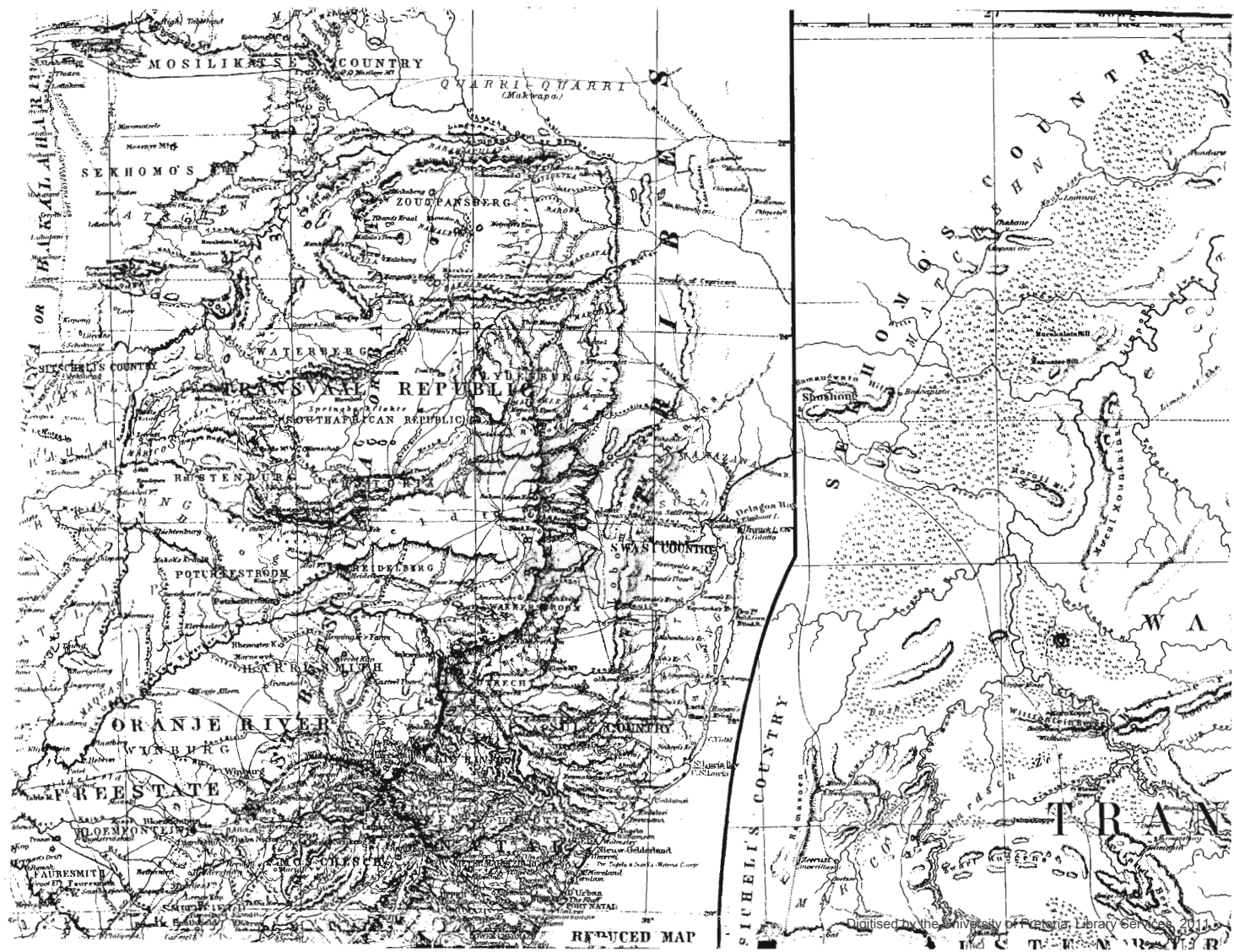
TRANSVAAL ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.

Executive Council and the Auditor-General and laid before them. The financial year, or service year, commences with 1st February, and ends with the 31st January of the following year. Any differences in the accounts are reported by the commission to the Volksraad and the whole of the Estimates are discussed and passed in open session. According to his instructions, the Treasurer is also obliged to render monthly accounts to the Auditor, and every six and twelve months he has to publish statements of revenue and expenditure in the State Gazette.

The financial state of the country cannot be said to be in a very flourishing state just at present, owing to a large amount of paper money issued in former times, the expenses of the present Kafir war, and the railway loan concluded in Holland. Two of these three items will be found represented in the "Memorandum Account of Debts" published below, but in order to explain this statement more fully it will be necessary to state, that a loan of £63,000 was contracted with the Cape Commercial Bank of Capetown for the redemption of the "Government Notes" issued from time to time, but when it was found afterwards that the amount of the loan (which amounted to about £60,000 only after deducting the Discount) did not cover the amount of paper in circulation, another loan of £18,200 had to be contracted with the Bank to carry out the purpose in view. For the £60,000, loan Debentures were issued bearing 6 per cent. interest, and these are to be redeemed at par within the term of twenty years, in four instalments of five years each. The loan commencing with the 1st of January, 1873; the first instalment of £15,750 is thus due on the 1st January, 1878. For the due observance of the engagements entered into with the Bank, a so-called "Sinking Fund Commission" has been appointed by the Volksraad, consisting of three persons, who, together with the Treasurer, have the sole supervision of this loan, independent of the Government or the Treasury Department. This commission receives yearly from the General Revenue of the State the amount of capital due for the repayment of the loan, and puts this money out on interest among the burghers of the State. The repayment of the second loan of £18,200, contracted with the Pretoria Branch of the Cape Commercial Bank, appears to be repayable in 21 months, and it seems that the Sinking Fund Commission has nothing to do with this loan.

As to the Railway Loan, supposed to be concluded in Holland, to the amount of £300,000, for which debentures at 88 per cent, bearing interest at 6 per cent; p.a., and a mortgage bond for 1,500,000 morgen of Government lands, have been passed, it appears from the Memo. of the Treasurer, that an amount of only £90,958 6s. 8d. has been actually taken up in Holland, of which an amount of £75,469 2s. 8d. has been paid out and invested in the purchase of railway material. As it appears doubtful from the statements lately published by the Volksraad Commission, that the remainder of the scrip will be taken up at present, the present *actual* liabilities of the State as appearing in the Treasurer's Memo., must be reduced by about £209,000. Here follows the Memo. referred to:—





MOSILIKAT'S COUNTRY

QWARRI QUARRI (Makwapa)

SEKHOMO'S

ZOUFFANSBERG

SCHONTR

HERZOG'S COUNTRY

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

SHOSHONG

WATERBERG

WATERBERG

WATERBERG

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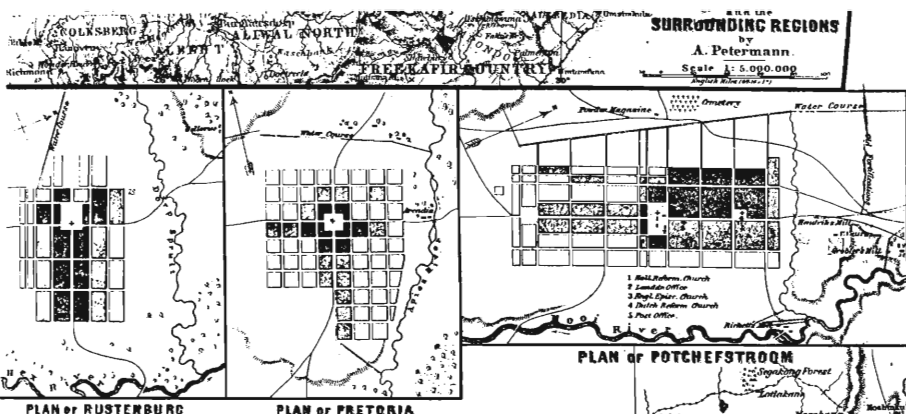
CAPE COUNTRY

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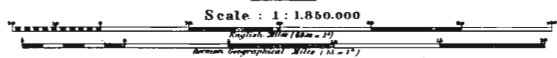
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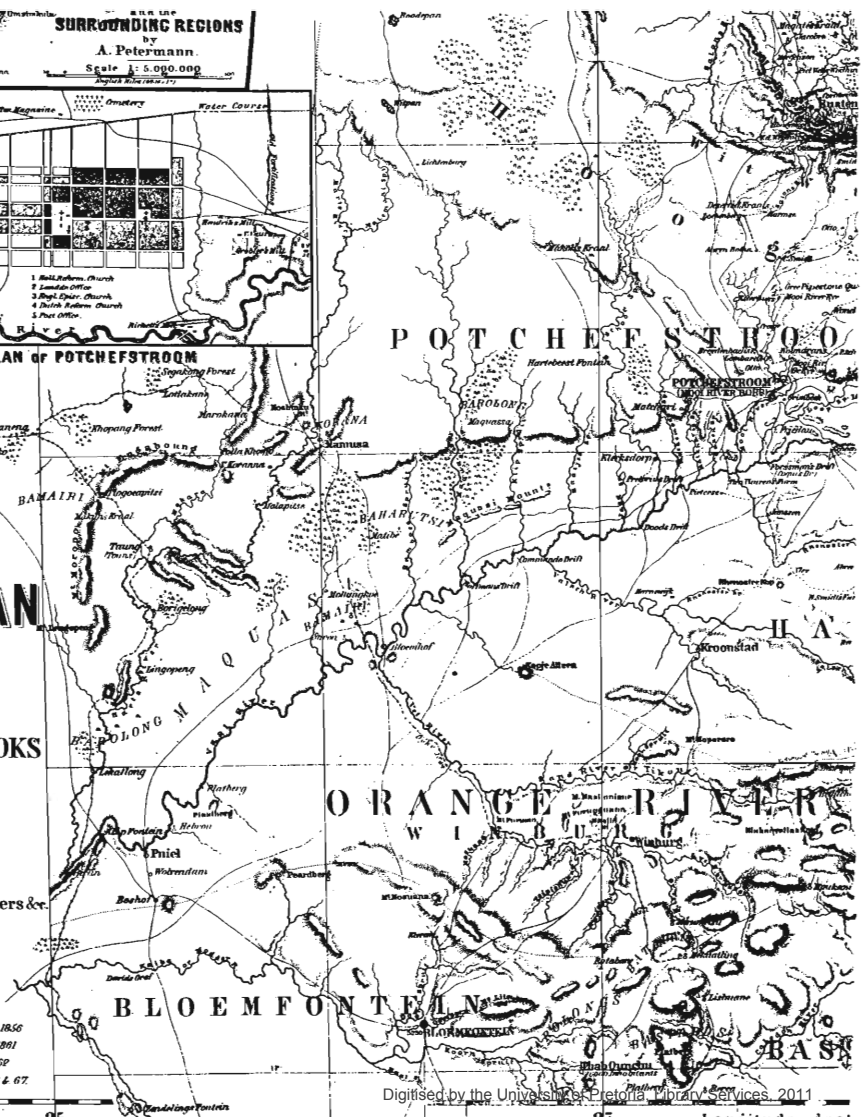
ORIGINAL MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL OR SOUTH-AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

From surveys and observations
by
Sur: Genl. M. FORSSMANN, C. MAUCH, F. HAMMAR, Sur: J. BROOKS
and other official documents,
combined with the results of their own explorations
by
F. JEPPE and A. MERENSKY
Potchefstroom & Botsabelo, 1868.

Reconstructed and augmented with data from various exploring travellers &c.
by
A. Petermann.



- Principal Places of Districts
- Villages
- ✠ Missionary Station
- ✠ Abandoned Stations
- Kafir Kraals
- Farms
- ✠ Forest & Thicket Bush
- Boundary of Tsetsi-Pr
- Dyke 1864
- J. Santerson 1851
- Paxton & Rider 1853
- Rijn Montanha 1855-56
- S. Sanderman 1856
- Hardeland 1861
- Merensky 1862
- Mauch 1866 & 67





ERELIDMAATSKAP VIR DR. N.A. COETZEE

Die bestuur van die Pretoriase Historiese Vereniging alias die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria het eenparig op 14 Mei 1992 besluit om aan die Voorsitter Dr. N.A. Coetzee die erelidmaatskap van die Vereniging toe te ken. Op die bestuursvergadering op 1 Junie 1992 het die bestuur die mededeling van die toekenning aan die Voorsitter oorhandig. Hieronder volg die bewoording van die mededeling.

E R E - L I D M A A T S K A P

Op 'n buitengewone bestuursvergadering van die

GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA

gehou op Donderdagaand 14 Mei 1992 in die BBP-kamer, agste verdieping, MUNITORIA, te PRETORIA, om 20:00 is die volgende besluit geneem, dat

DR. N.A. COETZEE

vanaf hede die veertiende dag van Mei in die jaar eenduisend negehoonderd twee-en-negentig eenparig tot ERE-LID VAN DIE GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA benoem is. Sy besondere manier om die wese van die Genootskap oor te bring aan vriend en vyand is uniek in die geskiedenis van Pretoria.

Sy getroue arbeid, nimmer selfverheffend, altyd dienend, ook as voorsitter van die Genootskap, word deur ons as bestuurslede besonder gewaardeer.

Ons wens U en u vrou, wat u so wonderlik bystaan, die seënbede uit Psalm 134 vers 4, toe:

Laat, Heer, u seën op hul daal,
u guns uit Sion hul bestraal!
U wat beveel en - dit geskied,
wil, Heer, u seën oor hul gebied!

Die Bestuur van die Pretoriase Historiese Vereniging:
Genootskap Oud-Pretoria.

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1951-1992

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