

Pretoriana



**TYDSKRIF VAN DIE PRETORIASE HISTORIESE VERENIGING:
GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA**

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VERSOEK AAN DIE LEDE EN LESERS

Die uitgawes van "Pretoriana", sowel oues as resentes, het toenemende waarde vir historici en belangstellendes van ander rigtings. Daarom sal die bestuur graag uitgawes van "Pretoriana" van U ontvang en U dankbaar wees. Sommige van ons lede moet na 'n kleinere woning verhuis en moet dan van baie boeke en tydskrifuitgawes ontslae raak. Eulle kan dan gerieflik hul oortollige "Pretoriana's" aan die bestuur oordra en wag daarvoor ons bestuurslid Mnr.Anton Jansen skakel, by sy huis op (012)998-9406 of in sy kantoor op (012) 804-1023. Hy sal dan reël dat hy of iemand namens hom die aangebode "Pretoriana's" by U sal afhaal.

Die redakteur

Die inhoudsopgawe van die onderhawige nommer staan op die agterkant van die omslag.
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Foto: Mnr. Dotman Pretorius, Augustus 1987

J. PLOEGER, "VEERTIG JAAR GENOOTSAP OUD-PRETORIA (6) - DIE TYDPERK 1984-1985"¹⁾

42. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 7.5.1984, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Uit die ingekome korrespondensie blyk o.m. dat Raadslede S. Venter en P. Kruger die Stadsraad in die GOP verteenwoordig. Op voorstel van mnr. A. Jansen is eenparig besluit om die Genootskap se eresertifikaat aan mnre. T.E. Andrews en Willem J. Punt toe te ken. Ses nuwe lede is voorgestel en aanvaar.

Mev. M. Andrews rapporteer dat die toer na Kimberley 'n wins van R500,00 opgelewer het. Die volgende toer sal na begraafplase in Johannesburg onderneem word (26.5.1984). Op 18.8.1984 sal onder leiding van die Johannesburgse Historiese Vereniging 'n toer na die Goudstad onderneem word.

Prof. Dr. F.J. du Toit Spies se bedanking as redakteur van "Pretoriana" weens gesondheidsredes is met spyt aanvaar en sy opvolger prof. Dr. C. de Jong is as nuwe redakteur verwelkom. Hy sal ondersoek of die blad goedkoper uitgegee kan word en "Pretoriana" nr. 86 sal omstreeks Oktober 1984 onder sy leiding verskyn.

Dr. Petrick vermeld dat die Booyens-begraafplaas skoongemaak en die gedenksteen gereed is. Alles sal ten spoedigste deur A. Jansen opgerig word.

1) Die voorgaande aflevering is gepubliseer in "Pretoriana" no.100, April 1992.

Die Stadsraad deel mee dat spreiligte op die Ou Begraafplaas (Kerkstraat) aangebring word om vandalisme teen te gaan. Mnr. Willem J. Punt deel mee dat Krygkor die terrein by die Erasmus-landhuis van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie oorneem en die landhuis wil bewaar en benut. Die voorsitter sal 'n onderhoud met mnr. Bell reël om die GOP se siening te verduidelik. Dieselfde bestuurslid rapporteer i.v.m. historiese wandelpaai dat beplan word om met die Kamer van Koophandel as saamroeper 'n verteenwoordigende vergadering te belê om gestalte aan die plan te gee. Verder vermeld hy dat die Pretoriase Argitektuurvereniging 'n lys van historiese geboue sal opstel. Hy en mnr. Melt van Niekerk sal die GOP by dié vereniging verteenwoordig.

43. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 4.6.1984 gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Diverse inkomende korrespondensie, o.m. van die Stadsraad, is ter tafel gelê. Onder die uitgaande korrespondensie is 'n brief waarin 'n museum in die Erasmus-landhuis aan Krygkor voorgestel word. Die Stadsraad en die Departement Nasionale Opvoeding is in 'n ander skrywe om 'n moontlike subsidieverhoging gevra.

Die toer na Johannesburg het goed verloop en mev. Andrews het die volgende toer na Krugersdorp (23.6.1984) aangekondig. Dr. Coetsee sal as verteenwoordiger by die Simon van der Stel Stigting o.m. oorvleueling van take bespreek. Prof. Dr. C. de Jong deel mee dat "Pretoriana" voorlopig by die Victoria-drukkery gedruk word. Hy het gebrek aan artikels en stel voor dat wyle mnr. J.J. Kirkness in 'n bydrae gedenk word.

Mev. M. Andrews tree tydelik as tesourier op. AVBOB kan die steen op of na 9.6.1984 op die Booyens-grafte oprig en mnr. Anton Jansen het die heining voltooi. Mnr. Willem J. Punt vermeld dat hy verneem het dat die voormalige tremloods gesloop word. Hy stel voor dat Raadslid S. de K. Venter versoek word om 'n onderhoud met die GOP te reël.

44. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 2.7.1984, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Die voorsitter, Dr. N.A. Coetsee, sal 'n artikel oor wyle mnr. J.J. Kirkness vir die "Suid-Afrikaanse Biografiese Woordboek" en "Pretoriana" skryf. Hy sal ook 'n onderhoud met Krygkor aanvra. Vier nuwe lede word voorgestel en aanvaar. Veertig lede het aan die toer na Krugersdorp deelgeneem, aldus mev. M. Andrews. Mnr. Andrews sal lede op 'n staptoer deur die Ou Begraafplaas, Kerkstraat-Wes, begelei. Mev. Andrews het vermeld dat daar R2 300,00 in die lopende rekening is. Die voorsitter bedank prof. Dr. H. Petrick vir al sy werk i.v.m. die Booyens-grafte. Eeretoekennings sal aan die vroeëre Posmeester-generaal Rive en Administrateur Cruywagen uitgereik word.

45. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 6.8.1984 gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Onder die ingekome korrespondensie was 'n brief i.v.m. die J.J. Kirkness-gedenkplate met die versoek aan Dr. C. Bakkes van die RGN om die bewoording na te gaan. Twee nuwe lede is voorge-

stel en aanvaar. Aan die staptoer deur die Ou Begraafplaas het 14 persone deelgeneem. Mnr. T.E. Andrews het voorgestel om 'n klein komitee i.v.m. die NZASM-herdenking (1987) saam te stel. In verband met "Pretoriana" het redakteur prof. Dr. C. de Jong verklaar dat kopie geleidelik ontvang word. Fondse is vir die volgende uitgawe beskikbaar. Mev. Andrews vermeld dat daar R2 366,00 in die spaar- en R1 400,00 in die lopende rekening aanwesig is. Rommel is in die Booyens-begraafplaas opgeruim. Mnr. Bothma het die grafstene en die gedenksteen i.v.m. oprigting op die terrein afgelaai. Mnr. Willem J. Punt vestig die aandag daarop dat die Sammy Marks-landhuis op Zwartkopjes kragtens die boedel aan NASKO toegewys is.

46. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 3.9.1984 gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews, Douglasstraat 41, Colbyn

Mnr. Willem J. Punt tree as voorsitter op. 'n Hulptoekenning is volgens die inkomende korrespondensie van die Stadsraad ontvang. Die Departement Nasionale Opvoeding is om steun vir die boekjaar 1985/1986 gevra (20.8.1984). Vyf nuwe lede is voorgestel en aanvaar.

Volgens mev. Andrews was die toer na Johannesburg, waar o.m. 'n myn besoek is, 'n sukses. Die bustoer na Suikerbosrand vind op 29.9.1984 plaas. Tewens verklaar mev. Andrews dat daar R5 366,00 in die spaar- en R641,00 in die lopende rekening is. Vir grafteversorging is R480,00 betaal.

Die Booyens-gedenksteen is opgerig. Verdere skoonmaak van die terrein is beplan en prof. Dr. Petrick word lof toegeswaai vir sy werk. Mnr. Melt van Niekerk vestig die aandag daarop dat die Fort Wonderboom onder die natuurgebied van die Magaliesberg sal val. Mnr. Willem J. Punt deel o.m. mee dat met die herstel van die Kynoch-gebou begin word.

47. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 1.10.1984 gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Daar is o.m. inkomende korrespondensie i.v.m. die Booyens-grafte. Vyf nuwe lede word voorgestel en aanvaar. Die volgende toer vind, aldus mev. M. Andrews, na die Sammy Marks-landhuis plaas. Die Novembertoer is na die opelugmuseum, Broederstroom.

Prof. Dr. C. de Jong stel voor dat die prys van "Pretoriana" na R3,00 verhoog word. Die bestuur keur dit goed. "Pretoriana" se inhoud vorder na wense. Die GOP se spaarrekening staan op R5 366,00, die lopende rekening op R911,00.

Dit word besluit om gedenkplate op die grafte van wyle Dr. W.H.J. Punt-, DVD, en Dr. Hermann M. Rex (Rustenburg) op te rig. Daarna word die program i.v.m. die onthulling van die Booyens-grafte bespreek. Die voorsitter, Dr. N.A. Coetzee, deel mee dat hy Staatspresident S.J.P. Kruger se Bybel in Pretoria opgespoor het. Mnr. Willem J. Punt rapporteer dat die Burgerlike Trust aan die Lewis en Marksgebou werk en stel voor dat die Kynoch-gebou as 'n teatermuseum of vir tuisnywerheid ingerig word. Hy deel ook mee dat die ou Koningin Wilhelminaboom (Burgerspark) kwyn en besig is om te sterf. Mnr. T.E. Andrews is gevra om toe te sien dat 'n nuwe boom geplant word.

48. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 5.11.1984, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Die ingekome en uitgaande korrespondensie is afgehandel en daarna is vier nuwe lede voorgestel en aanvaar. Twee busse vol belangstellendes het "Zwartkopjes Hall" besoek. Die "Nuusbrief" was gepos, aldus mnr. T.E. Andrews en prof. Dr. C. de Jong het die drukproewe van "Pretoriana" nagegaan. Die volgende uitgawe sal uit 600 eksemplare van 68 bladsye beslaan en die drukkoste sal R1 782,00 bedra. Mev. Andrews het aangekondig dat daar 'n bedrag van R5 366,00 in die spaar- en R612,00 in die lopende rekening was. Prof. Dr. H. Petrick het gekla dat die perseel van die Booyens-grafte oorgroei is met onkruid. Hy het belowe om briewe uit te stuur met uitnodigings aan belangstellendes om die onthulling van die gedenksteen en die kopstukke by te woon. Die voorsitter sal die Stadsraad i.v.m. die kranslegging nader. Die GOP sal ook 'n krans verskaf.

Mnr. Willem J. Punt het meegedeel dat die Stigting Simon van der Stel die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie laat weet het dat die Capitol-teater gesloop kan word. Ander wil die gebou behou en die Wurlitzer-orel terugbring. Besluit is dat mnr. Repton die mededingende skooltuine sal beoordeel.

Daar word deur mnr. Willem J. Punt voorgestel dat die GOP keramiekplate gebruik om plekke aan te dui. Die voorsitter het verklaar dat mettertyd 'n nuwe plaat by "Kaya Rosa" (UP) aangebring sal word. Mnr. Punt deel ten slotte mee dat die oordrag van die gerestoureerde Leeubrug (Arcadiabrug) op 3.12.1984 sal plaasvind.

49. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 4.2.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Onder die ingekome briewe was 'n voorstel om prof. Dr. F.J. du Toit Spies as erelid te benoem (16.1.1985), briewe van die Stadsraad i.v.m. hulptoekening, die voormalige tremloods en Fort Wonderboom. Onder die uitgaande korrespondensie was 'n skrywe van die bestuur oor vandalisme in die Ou Begraafplaas (Kerkstraat), die skoonmaak van die Booyens-grafte (8.2.1985), die ontvangs van argiefmateriaal (12.2.1985) en 'n mededeling oor die wenners van die skooltuine-wedstryd (11.2.1985). Daar is 37 nuwe lede voorgestel en aanvaar. Mev. M. Andrews het die braai (van November 1984) as gesellig beskryf en 'n toer na die waterorrel, na die suide (26.2.1985) en die Paasnaweek aangekondig. Die kaartjiesverkoop vorder goed.

Die voorsitter maak gewag van die ontvangs van 'n puik uitgawe van die "Nuusbrief" en prof. Dr. C. de Jong kondig aan dat daar genoeg stof vir "Pretoriana" nr. 87 is. Prof. Dr. H. Petrick het in verbinding getree met die dorpsraad van Belfast oor mev. O'Neill se graf in die Ou Begraafplaas. Die dorpsraad beskou die onderhoud nie as hulle verantwoordelikheid nie. Daar is besluit om 'n kwotasie by AVBOB aan te vra.

Dr. N.A. Coetzee en mnr. Willem J. Punt het 'n onderhoud met die Administrateur oor die Erasmus-landhuis gevoer. Krygkor sal met die GOP in aanraking kom i.v.m. die restaurasie en bewaring van die huise en opstalle.

Die skooltuine is beoordeel. Mnr. Willem J. Punt het die vergadering van die Erfeniskomitee (op 17.1.1985) bygewoon. Van oor die hele land het belangstellendes gekom om die opstel van landswye bewaringslyste te bespreek. Daar was 'n goeie samewerking met die Stadsraad en die fotografiese afdeling van NASKO.

Dr. N.A. Coetzee het belowe om die seremonie i.v.m. die ont-hulling van die Kirkness-naamplate te reël. Daar is besluit om, op voorstel van mev. M. Andrews, vier funksies, o.m. die Alge-mene Jaarvergadering en Stigtersdag, te hou. Dié funksies is al-gemeen aanvaar. Mnr. Mervyn Emms het mej. Mary Gun as erelid voorgestel. Sy is reeds lewenslid. Dit kan gelyktydig met die aanbieding van die erelidmaatskap aan prof. Dr. F.J. du Toit Spies plaasvind.

50. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 4.3.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Verklaar is dat die SA Polisie teen vandale in die Ou Be-graafplaas (Kerkstraat) opgetree het, maar dat vandalisme weer plaasvind. Die voorsitter sal die aangeleentheid met die Direk-teur van Parke bespreek. Vyf nuwe lede is voorgestel en aan-vaar. Die "Nuusbrief" het gereed gekom en "Pretoriana" was by die drukker. Prof. Dr. C. de Jong het verklaar dat hy voldoende stof vir "Pretoriana" nr. 88 besit. Aan kas was R3 432,00. Dr. N.A. Coetzee wou die instandhouding van 'n groot aantal ou graf-te met die RGN bespreek. Mnr. Lemmer het gerapporteer dat leer-linge van die Hoërskool Wonderboom die terrein by Fort Wonderboom gaan skoonmaak. Mnr. Willem J. Punt het aangekondig dat die in-ligting i.v.m. die historiese Kerkstraat-wandelpad gereed is om gedruk te word.

51. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 6.5.1985, ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Mev. H. Smit sal as tesourier optree. Die voorsitter (Dr. N.A. Coetzee) maak melding van 'n skenking van R1 000,00 van mnr. J.N. Kirkness vir die September-uitgawe van "Pretoriana", waarin die artikel van wyle mnr. J.J. Kirkness sal verskyn. Hy bied ook aan om die koste van die naamplaat/gedenkplaatfunksie by die Hoof-poskantoor te betaal. Vier nuwe lede, onder wie mev. H. Smit, is voorgestel en aanvaar. Die toer na Warmbad en die uitnodiging aan die GOP om 'n funksie by Diamond Hill (Donkerhoek) by te woon op 8.6.1985 is deur mev. M. Andrews genoem. Sy het voorgestel dat "Swartkopjes Hall" na die funksie besoek word.

Prof. Dr. C. de Jong het daarna aangekondig dat "Pretoriana" nr. 87 ongeveer R2 000,00 sal kos. Dr. Coetzee het te kenne ge-gee dat hy die Stadsraad om 'n vergrote geldelike bydrae sal vra. 'n Volgende uitgawe van "Pretoriana" word vir Oktober/November 1985 beplan. Die eerste prys in die skooltuine-wedstryd is deur die voorsitter, Dr. N.A. Coetzee, aan die Laerskool Rachel de Beer oorhandig. Aangaande die Erfeniskomitee het mnr. Willem J. Punt meegedeel dat boeke i.v.m. optekening van besonderhede aan-gaande geboue en foto's gereed is. Mnr. Melt van Niekerk het reeds foto's geneem. Mnr. Punt het die bestuur ook ingelig dat 'n komitee gestig is om 'n gedenkteken op te rig m.b.t. bydraes wat Nederlanders en oud-Nederlanders tussen 1850 en 1950 ten op-

sigte van Pretoria gelewer het. Die voorsitter is mnr. Boet Kloppers en ontvang bydraes. Die eerste skenking het van mev. M.L. Willmer (gebore Velthuysen) gekom.

52. Notule van die 37ste Algemene Jaarvergadering van 24.4.1985, gehou in die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum, Boomstraat

Tydens die afgelope boekjaar was die bestuur soos volg saamgestel: Dr. N.A. Coetzee (voorsitter), mnr. Willem J. Punt (visevoorsitter), mev. M. Andrews (tesourier), prof. Dr. C. de Jong ("Pretoriana"), mev. M.L. Willmer (sekretaresse), mev. I. Vermaak (hulpsekretaresse), mev. A. Dreyer (argivaris), mnr. T.E. Andrews ("Nuusbrief"), prof. Dr. H.C. Petrick (historiese grafte), mnre. N. Lemmer (forte) en M. Emms (funksies) en mnr. Melt van Niekerk (kultuursake).

Die Stigtersdag van Pretoria is in 1984 na die onthulling van stene op die Booyens-grafte deur die Burgemeester en sy gade geopen. Die voorsitter (Dr. N.A. Coetzee) het dank aan prof. Dr. H.C. Petrick en ander helpers betuig. Hy het ook die hoë peil van "Pretoriana" geroem. Brons gedenkplate wat deur mnr. John Niven Kirkness gefinansier is, sal - ooreenkomstig besluite - aan bouwerke en op terreine aangebring word.

Die onderhoud oor die benutting van die terrein van die Erasmus-landhuis het op 30.11.1984 plaasgevind. Die Doors Erasmus-grafte is opgegrawe en die stoflike oorblyfsels is by die gerestoureerde woning van die genoemde Erasmus herbegrawe.

Die vandalisme in die Ou Begraafplaas is deur die voorsitter in die loop van die reeds voorafgegane en verdere dele van sy jaaroorisig, ten sterkste betreur.

Verder het hy die volgende besonderhede aangeroei:

Die voortgaande herstel van Fort Wonderboom, die hulp wat die GOP met die instelling van historiese wandelpaaie verleen, die uitslae van die skooltuinwedstryd (wat in 1955 begin het) en die werk van beoordelaar, mnr. R.E. Repton, bustoere, bewaring van geboue, die aanbring van gedenkplate op die grafte van Dr. W.H.J. Punt, DVD, en Dr. Hermann M. Rex, sowel as by die nuwe, heropgeboude "Kaya Rosa", die finansiële toestand, padtekens, straatnaamborde, argiefaanwinste en die toekenning van eretoekenings (aan mnr. Rive en Administrateur Cruywagen), sowel as van meriete-sertifikate (aan mnre. Anton Jansen, mnr. Willem J. Punt, prof. Dr. F.J. du Toit Spies, Dr. N.A. Coetzee en mnr. T.E. Andrews).

Aan die slot van sy verslag het die voorsitter o.m. getuig: "Die Genootskap Oud-Pretoria gaan voort met sy belangrike doelstellings, die bewaring van die historiese erfenis van Pretoria en sy omgewing, en vir sy diens as 'Historiese Vereniging'."

Oorgaande na die algemene gedeelte van die Algemene Jaarvergadering is o.m. verklaar dat die Direkteur van Parke van die Stadsraad uitsluitend verantwoordelik is om die begraafplaas, in hierdie geval ook die Ou Begraafplaas, netjies te hou. Sy plig is nie om gebreke grafstene te laat herstel nie. Die vraag is gestel om 'n fonds in die lewe te roep om gebreke grafstene op 'n Rand-vir-Rand-grondslag te herstel.

Die verkiesing van die GOP-bestuur vir 1985/1986 het soos volg verloop: Dr. N.A. Coetzee (voorsitter), mnr. Willem J. Punt (vise-voorsitter), mev. M.L. Willmer (sekretaresse), mev. I. Vermaak (assistent-sekretaresse), mev. H. Smit (tesourier), prof. Dr. C. de Jong (redakteur "Pretoriana"), mev. M. Andrews (toere), mnr. T.E. Andrews ("Nuusbrief"), prof. Dr. H.C. Petrick (grafte), mnre. N. Lemmer, M. van Niekerk en Willem J. Punt (navorsing, erfenisse), mnr. R. Tomlinson (forte) en mev. F. Fourie (funksies).

Die gasspreker was vervolgens Dr. Ben Cronjé, direkteur, NASKO.

53. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 6.5.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

(L.W. Nie opgespoor nie.)

54. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 3.6.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Onder die ingekome korrespondensie was o.m. die volgende briewe: Van AVBOB i.v.m. die inskripsie op die naamplaat van wyle Dr. W.H.J. Punt, DVD (27.5.1985) en 'n skrywe i.v.m. jeugherberg by of in Fort Wonderboom (7.5.1985). Onder die uitgaande korrespondensie word die aandag op 'n brief i.v.m. die Wurlitzer-orrel (21.3.1985) en die O'Neill-huis, Laingsnek (7.5.1985) genoem. Vyf nuwe lede is voorgestel en aanvaar. Mev. Andrews het die toer na Hartebeestpoortdam en die Preller-huis, die graf van Deborah Retief en 'n ou skooltjie as geslaag beskryf. Die volgende toer (15.6.1985) staan in verband met museums. Finansiëel was die GOP, met R1 066,00 in die spaar- en R778,00 in die lopende rekening, gesond.

Wat die beskadigde grafstene op die Ou Begraafplaas (Kerkstraat) betref, is 'n persoon aangestel om herstelwerk te verrig.

I.v.m. straatname het die Tegnikon, op sy eie gebied (die Philip Nelpark) bestaande name verander. Sommige van die nuwe benamings was, aldus die notule, sonder betekenis. Mnr. T.E. Andrews het op herstel van dié ou name aangedring wat 'n verbintenisse met Pretoria het.

Mnr. Tomlinson het meegedeel dat Fort Wonderboom 'n netjiese voorkoms het. Mev. Suzette Jacobs het die sorg oor skooltuine oorgeneem. Volgens mnr. Willem J. Punt is die Instituut van Argitekture besig om 'n register van elke gebou op te stel. Mnr. T.E. Andrews het, vir dié doel, reeds 'n aantal foto's geneem. Die bestuur het sy dank teenoor hom betuig.

I.v.m. naamplaat is verklaar dat die plaat vir ing. G.A.A. Middelberg in 1987 aangebring word. Mnr. Willem J. Punt het meegedeel dat die Tivoli-bioskoop (Andriesstraat), langs die munisipale biblioteek, die oudste was en daarop aangedring dat 'n plaat op die bestaande gebou aangebring word. Ook is hy van mening dat die NZASM-brug as 'n nasionale gedenkwaardigheid verklaar moet word.

'n Funksie en 'n skyfievertoning vind op 26.6.1985 by NASKO plaas.

55. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 1.7.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. T.E. Andrews

Mnr. Willem J. Punt tree as voorsitter op. Drie nuwe lede word voorgestel en aanvaar. Ook danksy mej. Turkstra se aandeel was die museumtoer, aldus mev. Andrews, besonder goed. 'n Stap-toer in die Ou Begraafplaas word vir 17.8.1985 beplan, terwyl Dr. Norwich op 7.9.1985 'n toer deur Johannesburg sal lei. Prof. Dr. C. de Jong beskik, volgens sy mededeling, oor voldoende kopie vir die uitgawe van September/Okttober van "Pretoriana". Die voorsitter vestig die aandag daarop dat aanbeveel is dat die benaming Atterburyweg na Hans Strijdomweg verander word. Hy vra straatname vir die straatnaambank en meer verteenwoordiging deur die GOP op die Stadsraad se straatnamekomitee. Daar is opgemerk dat die eerste bioskoop in Pretoria die "Vaudette" was. Dié gebou, waarvan die ligging ongelukkig nie aangedui is nie, behoort aan die Departement van Openbare Werke. Reëlings m.b.t. Pretoria se Stigtersdag-byeenkoms is by die Kulturele-kompleks (Broederstroom) getref. Mnr. Willem J. Punt sê dankie vir die skyfievertoning by die NASKO-byeenkoms en bedank mnr. Hannes Meiring vir sy bydrae.

56. Notule van die bestuursvergadering van 5.8.1985, gehou ten huise van mnr. en mev. Willem J. Punt, Charlesstraat 479

Onder die ingekome korrespondensie is o.m. die jaarlikse toelae van R250,00 van die Departement van Kultuursake en die toelae (R225,00 en R135,00) van die Stadsraad. Die skenking van R1 000,00 van mnr. J.N. Kirkness is ontvang. Verder was daar briewe i.v.m. die straatname in die Philip Nel-park (13.9.1984, 28.6.1985, 24.7.1985) en van die Stadsraad oor die voormalige tremloods.

Vyf nuwe lede is voorgestel en aanvaar. Die toer na Johannesburg is op 7.9.1985 vasgestel, terwyl die spaar- en tjekrekenings onderskeidelik R2 174,00 en R2 614,00 bedra het.

Mnr. Willem J. Punt deel mee dat die benaming Atterburyweg deur Hans Strijdomweg vervang word en stel 'n skriftelike protes voor en dat daarop aangedring word dat vier lede van die GOP op die straatnamekomitee moet dien. Mnr. Kirkness betaal vir die straatnaamborde Kirkness- en Nivenstraat.

Mnr. Punt kondig aan dat die voormalige Capitol-bioskoop gered word en dat die terugkoop van die Wurlitzer-orrel in die hande van die Burgerlike Komitee is. Daar word voorgestel om 'n blou naamplaat by die NZASM-brug aan te bring.

- 1) Die voorgaande aflewering is gepubliseer:

Aflewering 1 in "Pretoriana" no. 94, November 1988
 Aflewering 2 in "Pretoriana" no. 95, April 1989
 Aflewering 3 in "Pretoriana" no. 96, November 1989
 Aflewering 4 in "Pretoriana" no. 98, April 1991
 Aflewering 5 in "Pretoriana" no. 100, April 1991

(word vervolg)

BRITISH BLOCKHOUSES IN THE PRETORIA AREA 1900-1902

by Richard Tomlinson

When I moved to Port Elizabeth with my wife in March 1989, I promised the Old Pretoria Society that I would briefly record the results of my spare-time investigations into the blockhouses of the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) in the Pretoria area over a period of nine years. This is the reason for this article.

I started my study of this subject in 1980 when I came across some stone foundations of walls on Struben Kop in Pretoria's eastern suburbs. When I made some enquiries with "learned" people in the town, I found that very little information was available on British fortifications of this period in South Africa, and I then decided that I would have to undertake my own research. In an investigation of this type, one meets many people who freely give help, advice and information of all sorts and on whom one comes to rely; these people who assisted me are acknowledged at the end of this article. I wish therefore to emphasise that this study is by no means a solo effort and is also not complete, and I hope that others will continue where I have left off.

What is a blockhouse?

A "blockhouse" is a small fort or tower which is designed to "block" a feature of the landscape, such as a mountain pass or "poort", a section of mountain ridge or a railway bridge, to deny the passage of enemy troops. The term is used extensively in contemporary documents of the Second Anglo-Boer War, though these structures are sometimes termed "redoubts" or are incorporated into larger forts. It should also be borne in mind that fortifications built during this period, following the fall of Pretoria to British forces and therefore during the guerilla phase of the War, were designed to withstand small arms fire and not artillery, and were consequently fairly simple structures.

The British blockhouses of the Second Anglo-Boer War period are of two basic constructional types:

I. Corrugated iron and timber type. The earliest form of this type was developed in January 1901¹⁾ in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld and was rectangular in plan; a good example (in fact the sole survivor) is preserved at Barberton.

In February 1901 Major S.R. Rice, Royal Engineers, produced his first octagonal blockhouses,²⁾ consisting of two skins of corrugated iron separated by a wood framework and with the wall cavities filled with shingle or small stones, the whole covered with a square gabled or umbrella-shaped roof.

Before long Major Rice had progressed to his definitive design, comprising two circular concentric skins of corrugated iron, 150 mm apart, separated by wood spacer blocks and with the cavity again filled with shingle, with a roof

similar to the octagonal version.

All corrugated iron blockhouses were provided with a door, protected internally by a screen wall, and with loopholes at intervals fashioned out of flat galvanised sheets. Most were protected around the base by a wall of dry unmortared construction, which is often the only recognisable feature today of the site of a corrugated iron blockhouse.

II. Masonry or stone type. This type of blockhouse comes in single-storeyed or two-storeyed versions based on an initial Royal Engineers design; the interesting fact to emerge from my field work is that blockhouses are found in a variety of regional designs affecting the plan and the roof, showing that a deal of latitude was given to R.E. officers in different parts of the country with regard to design. They are built of random-coursed mortared masonry from stone quarried at the site (the quarry pits frequently being found close by) and flush-pointed with sand and cement mortar; the walls are generally 600-700 mm thick above the offset for the timber floor. Standard features of the masonry blockhouses are the hardened steel loophole plates, window shutters and stable doors.

From the design viewpoint, I have noted two distinct styles in the Pretoria area which I have classified as follows:

- (a) **Magaliesberg-style.** This design is characterised by a variety of plan shapes, by the outer angles of the building being chamfered or angled from the loopholes upwards, by the absence of steel angle galleries at roof level and by crenellated parapet walls rising above a semi-flat roof of corrugated iron or concrete, similar in style to a medieval castle. Found mainly in the Hartbeespoort Dam/Die Moot area and extending as far as Warmbaths.
- (b) **Daspoortrant-style.** These blockhouses are rectangular in plan and of a very regular size (many being 6,1 to 6,25 m wide by 11,0 to 11,3 m long externally) with wall offsets and a central sleeper wall running the long dimension to carry the timber floor. Most examples found are demolished above the level of the floor offset so that other design features are uncertain, but old photographs of what appear to be Daspoortrant style blockhouses indicate a preference for gabled corrugated iron roofs and steel angle galleries. They are found in the areas close to Pretoria.

Two-storeyed blockhouses were generally entered at the upper floor level by way of an external ladder (preferably of iron as wooden ladders tended to be used for firewood) and a similar ladder was used for access internally to the storage ground floor and to the flat roof.

All blockhouses were supposed to be surrounded by a sentry trench (formed on rocky ground by building a low outer

wall) and barbed wire entanglement, and to be provided with a corrugated iron water tank for drinking water replenished by rain from the roof or by regular visits of the water cart. Stone-edged paths and stone-revetted mule tracks leading to the blockhouses are frequently visible today and many are still in use by hikers.

In addition to the blockhouses, remains exist of several fortifications of dry stone construction, for example the forts on the ridges on either side of Pienaarspoort to the east of Pretoria, and Fort Cornwall above Irene. These structures were built by infantry regiments and are more irregular in plan, making use of features such as rock outcrops.

When were the blockhouses built?

After Pretoria fell to Lord Roberts' forces on 5 June 1900, the first priority of the Royal Engineers (26th Field Company) was "the remodelling of the four Boer forts, Klapperkop, Schantzkop, West Fort and Wonderboom, which were "of very faulty construction, musketry defence being practically almost impossible and two (West Fort and Wonderboom) being seen into from neighbouring heights."³⁾ A stone parapet with loopholes is still in place on top of the original parapet of the wall towards the town at Fort Wonderboompoort and remains of corrugated iron breastworks are visible on the earth ramparts of the same fort. "At the same time three new works were constructed viz. Johnstone's Redoubt, East Fort and Howitzer Redoubt"³⁾ and No. 4 Section of 9th Field company, R.E. built a redoubt, cable tramway and road at Cable Hill, all being "practically completed in 1900."³⁾ Some defences at Quagga Poort are also mentioned as under construction during 1900, probably the large fort on the hill above Laudium.

The remainder of the blockhouses in the Pretoria area appear to have been built during 1901 or the early part of 1902.

How many were built?

Before this question is answered, we must define what we mean by "the Pretoria area". The municipal area is very restrictive and anything beyond tends to be arbitrary. I have therefore decided to use the "Pretoria District" as defined by Lieut. Col. R.C. Maxwell, R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer (C.R.E.), Pretoria District, in his Report of work done in his district dated 14 May 1902, a couple of weeks before the end of the War. This typewritten document gives a general account of work on defences, camps, stables, hospitals, the cemetery, the Pretoria Cantonment, hutments, bore holes, surface wells and steam pumps installed - in fact, the full range of activities undertaken by the Royal Engineers for the army of occupation.

The report covers the period 1 December 1900 to 1 January 1902, but retrospectively mentions the fortifications

constructed between June and November 1900. Appendix I - the only part of the report to be handwritten - lists a total of 59 stone blockhouses (single- or double-storeyed) and 162 corrugated iron ones on 1 January 1902, in an area extending from Commando Nek and Hekpoort in the west to Silverton in the east and from Nylstroom in the north to Irene in the south.

A second report dated 15 May 1902 by Lieut. Col. Maxwell for the quarter ending 31 March 1902, which I discovered in 1989 in the Royal Engineers Library at Chatham, England, supplements the earlier report but produces some anomalies - Appendix I listing the blockhouses, including those on the earlier list, shows a total of 53 stone blockhouses and 319 corrugated iron. The second report states that 48 corrugated blockhouses were erected during the quarter but the extra 109 can be explained by the fact that the second report and its Appendix I extended the District to include the Northern Railway Line as far as Pietersburg, adding the Eastern Line and augmenting the Southern Line; these extensions produce another 151 corrugated iron blockhouses which added to the 162 of the first Appendix I gives a total of 313 - near enough!

However, the "loss" of 6 stone blockhouses is more difficult to explain away. A summary table of blockhouses erected throughout the various districts in South Africa as at 31 March 1902 (which I also unearthed in the R.E. library)⁴⁾ confirms the totals for "Pretoria and Lines of Communication to the North" (i.e. the railway to Pietersburg) as 58 masonry and 313 corrugated iron. The record keeping is evidently a little suspect at times, particularly in the second Report, but these things happen in wartime.

Where were they built?

The C.R.E.'s report of 14 May 1902 refers to "a plan showing the Pretoria defences" attached to the report, together with "plans of the 4 Boer forts and of East Fort ..." Unfortunately these plans are missing and I have been unsuccessful so far in tracing them. Appendix I accompanying the two reports gives an indication of the location of the blockhouses; some locations such as "Klapper Kop" or "Hornes Nek" pinpoint the site with sufficient accuracy to enable the remains of the structures to be found quite easily, but others like "Pretoria Western Section" or "Eastern Line" require a great deal of legwork. Urban development over the last ninety years has also taken its toll.

I have managed to locate the remains or sites of about 55 blockhouses in the Pretoria District, together with many skanzes, sentry paths and subsidiary structures. In each case I have measured the remains, drawn plans where appropriate, taken photographs and structural notes, as well as examining the surrounding area for quarry and rubbish pits, access tracks and other signs of military occupation.

Another source of information on the location and appearance of blockhouses which have been destroyed, either

immediately after the War or as a result of the widening of railways, is derived from photographs or drawings made during the War or in the following decades. I have copies in my collection of photos, for example, of two stone blockhouses guarding the NZASM railway bridge in Fountains Valley and the railway in Wonderboompoort respectively and of the much-illustrated corrugated iron example in the Daspoort Gap - all vanished but, thanks to these contemporary portraits - not forgotten.

What is to be seen today?

In the following descriptive list, the references to survey trigonometrical points and height marks above sea level can be found on the relevant 1:50000 scale maps issued by the Government Printer. The numbers given to each blockhouse site correspond with those on the accompanying maps.

Corrugated iron blockhouses

1. Voortrekkerhoogte (Die Vesting, Johannes Kock Road): An octagonal Rice pattern complete with square gabled roof, 14 loopholes and timber floor - the only surviving example that I know of in the Transvaal and one of very few in South Africa. Declared a National Monument in 1983 but not open to the public. (Plate I)

2-4. Swawelpoort (Bronberge, southeast of City): Drystone rubble of base on small koppie on north side of dirt road and similar remains of two more on ridge to south.

5. Fort Skanskop: Ring of stones and rubble of drystone base, 450 m east of microwave tower.

6. Wonderboom Nek (beneath a tree 100 m west of Voortrekker Road where it crosses the Nek, east of Fort Wonderboompoort): Remnants of concrete and stonework.

7, 8. Daspoortrant to west of Daspoort (on crest of ridge due south of Gomsand and Mooka Halts respectively on the Magaliesburg railway line): Two circular drystone bases. The eastern one remains to a maximum height of 1,4 m and has an outhouse or yard attached to its south and southeast sides, also well-defined sentry paths leading to it from the south. The western one still rises to 2 m or more, had a porch covering the entrance and screen walls attached to north and south. Both blockhouses have well-made entrances and, unusually, are pointed in sand and cement externally, producing a hybrid between the drystone and mortared masonry types.

9-13. Hornsnek: Drystone bases of five blockhouses, one on low koppie on left of road at top of nek, one half-way up ridge to west of nek and three off dirt track to east of nek.

14. Silkaatsnek (on top of koppie east of R511 road in nek): Rubble base with probably earlier rectangular stone structure on its south side.

15, 16. Kalkheuvel: Drystone base of octagonal Rice pattern with screen wall protecting entrance, 18 m west of survey trig. point No. 114 at 1498,7 m; many signs of wall foundations, stone edgings to paths and gardens and an abundance of unburied contemporary refuse nearby. 1 km to east is the circular platform of a second blockhouse with screen wall on north side, with a mule track leading down to northeast.

17, 18. Kommandonek West (on ridge to west of foundation of stone blockhouse): Prominent drystone bases of two blockhouses, incorporating natural rock outcrops.

19. Pampoennek (on prominent koppie to west of nek): Drystone base with a finely-preserved stone-revetted mule track zig-zagging up to it for about 500 m from nek.

20 - 23 Nooitgedacht: Remains of three drystone bases on ridge to east of roadway in nek and one to west, all being constructed very professionally, incorporating outcropping rocks and several of the walls rising to 1,5 to 2 m high. (Plate II)

24-26. Breedsnek (to east of road at crest of ridge): Drystone bases of three blockhouses.

Stone Magaliesberg-style blockhouses

27. Hekpoort (Barton's Folly) (on koppie on east side of R563 Krugersdorp road 3,5 km from junction with R560 Boederstroom - Maanhaarrand road): Single-storeyed with concrete flat roof carried on corrugated iron arched shuttering supported on steel I-beams (note contemporary inscription on shuttering by roof trap "Capt^o Grant R.E. Hekpoort .. 10 pieces"), the ground plan being unusually an obtuse arrowhead. Note especially the two additional high-level windows with steel shutters above the loopholes in the end walls, one still with hoop-iron step built into wall below for access; the internal wall offset and sub-floor ventilation holes for the (missing) timber floor; the two rainwater outlets from the flat roof; and the date 9-1901 cut into the wet mortar by one of the wall embrasures in a corner of the flat roof. Declared a National Monument in 1939. (Plate III and Figure 1)

28-30. Kommandonek East: (Three blockhouses: Lower 100 m or so above the R512 road through the Nek; Middle on the shoulder above the quarry; and Upper on top of the ridge overlooking Hartebeespoort Dam.) A most interesting interconnected series of single-storeyed blockhouses, linked by a mule track which is in good condition and continuous between Middle and Upper. Note especially three different floor plans; Lower is square, Middle T-shaped and Upper L-shaped. Lower has been largely demolished so that only three loopholes remain; Middle is still preserved up to parapet level on the east side, note also the stone-revetted platform around the north side; Upper is complete to wall top level

all round except for two short fallen sections and retains its steel door and six loophole plates. (Figure 4)

31. Kommandonek West (high up on shoulder of ridge to west of R512 road through Nek, reached by a very well-preserved revetted mule track): Foundations only of blockhouse, with stone-revetted platform on north and south sides.

32. Broederstroom (0,5 km east of R512 Broederstroom - Skeerpoort road where it crosses the nek at the east end of the Witwatersberg): This rectangular building is not a typical "Magaliesberg" at roof level as the parapet is straight, not crenellated. It is largely complete to wall top level, missing only its timber roof and floor, but the unique features are its fireplace and chimney - the only example I have yet seen in any blockhouse in South Africa. (Plate V)

Stone Daspoortrant-style blockhouses

33. Daspoortrant Central (western of two blockhouses on crest of ridge, at a point just west of 1357 m height mark and 500 m east of railway): Foundations of a rectangular blockhouse with a sleeper wall running the long dimension, but measuring only 7,75 m by 6,15 m externally.

34-38. Daspoortrant West (five blockhouses on crest of ridge numbered westward from Daspoort Gap - No. 34 at height mark 1349 m; No. 35 at point 500 m east of survey trig. point No. 107; No. 36 at point 500 m west of reservoir; No. 37 at point 500 m east of Daspoort Tunnel; No. 38 at survey trig. point No. 111): Foundations of five rectangular blockhouses, all measuring 6,2 by 11,0 m overall, all placed with their long dimension running north-south and all having a central longitudinal sleeper wall. No. 35 has foundations of sentry trench walls about 1,5 m outside its east and west walls. Extensive remains of stone-edged sentry paths were found linking this line of blockhouses. (Figure 2)

39-41. Langeberge: (No. 39 on small koppie 1509 m high immediately north of No. 1 Military Hospital; No. 40 on koppie 1518 m high 3,5 km west of No. 39; No. 41 in Kwagga-poort on west side of cutting of R55 road to Laudium.) Foundations only of three rectangular blockhouses of same size as Nos. 34-38. No. 40 only shows evidence of a sleeper wall, but the other two could produce this feature on excavation. The walls of No. 41 rise externally to heights of up to 2,5 m. No. 39 defended the old Johannesburg road where it crossed the ridge before descending to Pretoria.

Stone blockhouses - other styles

42. Johnston's Redoubt (in the grounds of Libertas, Bryntirion - no public access): 6,2 m square in plan, this variation of the standard Daspoortrant-style blockhouse is the only complete example of a stone blockhouse to survive in Greater Pretoria, missing only its timber floor. Single-storeyed with a ground level entrance, notice especially the fan shape of the two angle galleries, quite different from

the usual rectangular galleries at e.g. Warmbaths; and the two high-level openings in both the north and south walls, probably for ventilation. (Plate VI and Figure 3)

43. Daspoortrant East (on crest of ridge immediately north of Rietondale Experimental Farm): Foundations of a square blockhouse, the same size as Johnston's Redoubt and 2 km northeast of the latter.

44. Daspoortrant Central (eastern of two blockhouses on crest of ridge, at survey trig. point No. 139): Rectangular foundation measuring 8,95 by 4,9 m externally.

45. Fort Klapperkop (on top of a small koppie northwest of the Fort and car park, overlooking Johann Rissik Drive): Rectangular foundation measuring 8,2 by 5,2 m overall.

46. Cable Hill Redoubt (on crest of Magaliesberg on north side of suburb of Mountain View, at survey trig. point No. 12 at 1479 m - approach on foot by the original track from the top of Grobler Street): Foundations of one of the 1900 series of fortifications 9,55 by 9,7 m in size externally with the north corner cut off; I exposed most of the circuit walls on the outside by excavation in 1980 but never completed the work. The access track, constructed by the Royal Engineers, with a drainage ditch for rainwater above each length, zig-zags up the south side of the ridge and is in good condition, being used by hikers and for maintenance of the radio masts.

47. Cable Hill blockhouse (about 100 m northeast of Redoubt): Foundations of an L-shaped building, 8,2 by 8,0 m overall, probably the second blockhouse listed for Cable Hill, which I cleared and mapped in 1980. Remains destroyed by 1984, when a second mast in a fenced enclosure was constructed.

48. Warmbaths (on south side of Paul Sauer Street in the industrial area south of the railway, reached by a dirt road and level crossing off the Nylstroom road; open during business hours by applying for key at the adjacent Traffic Department workshop).

Originally two storeys, the timber flat roof was made into a third storey by extending the crenellated parapet upwards in brickwork and adding a pyramidal corrugated iron roof and weather vane with compass points (probably later in the War or just after). The original first floor doorway has been converted to a window by building up the lower part in matching stonework, a new doorway inserted in a loophole on the ground floor and another loophole at this level converted to a window. Note also the two steel angle galleries at diagonally-opposite corners at second floor (old roof) level, probably added when the roof was altered, as a flat-roofed blockhouse does not need angle galleries; wooden ladder staircases at both levels; and the double-pitched timber top floor which is the original roof with the roof covering removed. Declared a National Monument in 1959. (Plate IV)

Larger British forts

In Pretoria District, three larger forts were built from scratch (as distinct from the four Kruger forts which were altered, and the stone or corrugated iron blockhouses). Of these, the "strong redoubt" at Rietfontein⁵⁾ has been obliterated by the new suburb of Ifafa on the east side of Hartbeespoort Dam, apart from a group of war graves in the small military cemetery just off the R27 road.

The other two forts, closer to Pretoria, are constructed on sites originally recommended for Republican forts in 1896⁶⁾ and both sites are now marred by the building of reservoirs within the fort area a few decades ago. The visible remains can be summarised as follows:

49. East Fort (at survey trig. point No. 169 at height of 1456,7 m on Struben Kop in the suburb of Lynnwood - approach via the Old Fort road off Kings Highway): Traces of foundations, mainly of mortared stonework, of a fort covering most of the hill-top; the circular bastion at the east end was an emplacement for a 5-inch gun⁷⁾; on south side was a second stone bastion which had a corrugated iron shield on top; to the north a circular drystone blockhouse with a corrugated iron shield on top (the shield was still on the site in 1980 but has since disappeared) with foundations of a row of rectangular buildings running eastward (possibly barracks or stables); and another rectangular bastion at the northwest corner of the hill. The entrance was on the west side near the top of the Old Fort Road.

50. Quagga Redoubt (at survey trig. point No. 150 at height 1550,0 m on Kwaggakop on the north side of the suburb of Laudium - approach by roadway from 49th Avenue, off Taj Street): The centre of this large hill-top fort was destroyed when the reservoir was built, but the foundations of mortared masonry blockhouse of L-shape are easily identified at the west end and drystone foundations of the northwest and south curtain walls are just discernable. Easier to locate is the approach track which runs up the north side of the ridge from the poort to the east and some foundations of buildings east of the Fort on lower ground, also some outworks to east and west of the main Fort.

What of the future?

Three blockhouses in the Pretoria District are protected to a degree as National Monuments; of the three, Hekpoort is the most remote and vulnerable to vandalism. Johnston's Redoubt is well protected by virtue of its situation and as a result of periodic repairs by the relevant government department. However, in common with all historic buildings in this country, expenditure on research, maintenance and display is minimal, simply because the public interest is not there.

My associates and I have made it our business to carry out research into these fortifications together with the all-important recording of remains before they are totally

obliterated. Excavation of sites can also reveal much information, but this is now strictly controlled by a system of permits from the National Monument Council. It should be mentioned here that any member of the public has the right to request the declaration of a building or site as a National Monument, for which purpose a form has been designed and can be obtained from any office of the N.M.C. But with a figure of 7888 blockhouses erected, of which 441 were of masonry,⁴⁾ spread over a large part of all four provinces, it will be appreciated that much work still has to be done.

However, I am very positive about the future of this aspect of our national heritage. I have noticed a big increase in interest during the last ten years in the history of the Second Anglo-Boer War, not only in South Africa but in Britain, Australia and other member countries of the old Empire who provided men to fight in this War. This interest is evidenced by the many books and magazine articles published in recent years, by the activities of groups such as the South African Military History Society and indeed the Old Pretoria Society itself and by public enthusiasm increasingly for visiting museums. I believe that the present decade will produce great advances in our knowledge of this period of our history in the run-up to the centenary in 1999 of the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War.

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- 2) Ibid., p.279.
- 3) "A history of R.E. Operations in South Africa 1899-1902", pages 257 and 258.
- 4) "Table showing no. of Blockhouses & posts to Date", handwritten document signed and dated 12th May 1902 (Boer War Diaries, Royal Engineers Library, Chatham, England).
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- 6) "The Fortification of Pretoria" by Cmdt. Jan Ploeger (Publication No. 1, Government Printer, Pretoria, 1968), pages 14, 18 and 21.
- 7) "The 1st Battalion Scots Guards in South Africa 1899-1902", edited by Capt. J.H. Cuthbert, Scots Guards (Harrison and Sons, 59 Pall Mall, London, S.W., c. 1905), photo on page 139.

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