

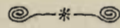
PLAN OF CAPE TOWN TO THE RIGHT OF LONG STREET, FACING TABLE MOUNTAIN.

# T. MASKEW MILLER

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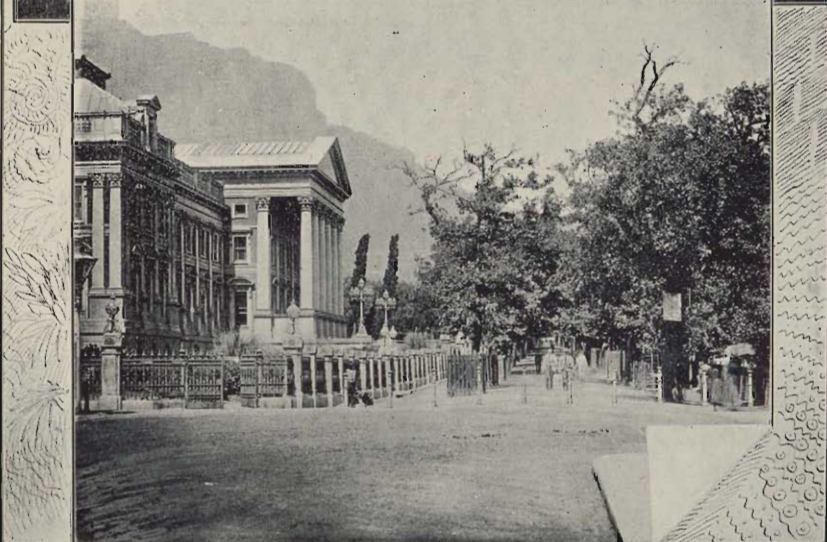
*Visitors to the Metropolis should not fail to visit T.M.M.'s magnificent New Premises.*

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CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

VIEW OF LONG STREET.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

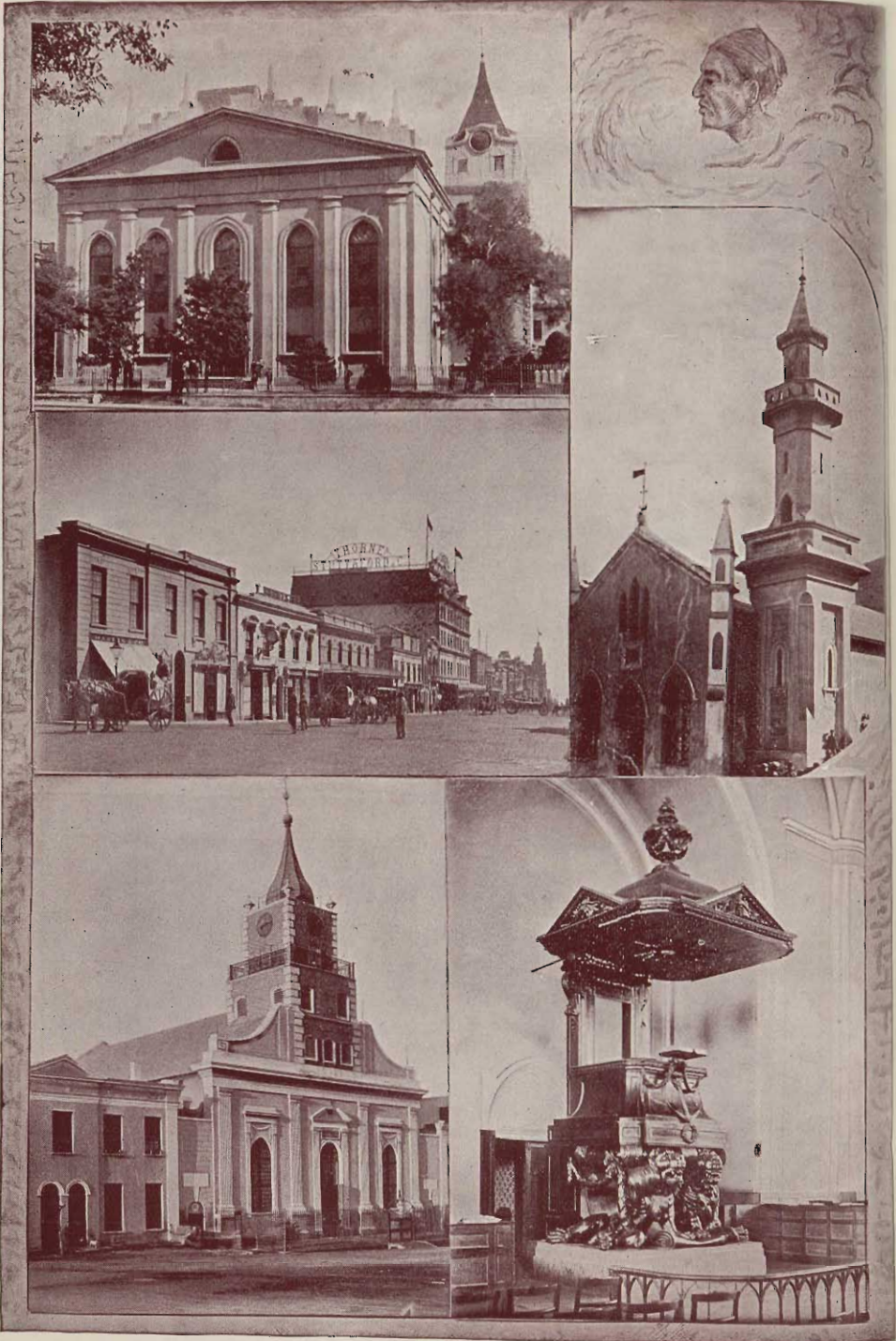


THE DRILL HALL.

THE AVENUE.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

MALAY MOSQUE.



VIEW OF ADDERLEY STREET, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

PULPIT IN DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

# The Cape Town Guide.

## ALFRED DOCKS AND BREAKWATER.



EVER since Cape Town became a settlement for Europeans, the necessity for protecting the anchorages of Table Bay from the severe north-westerly gales to which it was exposed, was fully recognised, and as far back as 1748 an attempt in this direction was made by the construction of a small breakwater near Mouille Point. It was not until a century later, however, that any definite scheme was decided upon for the construction of suitable Harbour Works.

The late Sir John Coode in 1860 submitted plans for a breakwater, forming an outer basin with inner dock accommodation, these were accepted by the Government. The first truck was tipped by Prince Alfred in August 17, 1860, who also performed the opening ceremony in 1870, when the accommodation for the port consisted of the Alfred Basin, covering an area of eight and a half acres, and a breakwater of some 1,870 feet.

The anchorage of Table Bay is now sheltered by a breakwater 3,640 feet long, and the increasing trade of the port has rendered the extension of the Docks an absolute necessity, the works now in progress when completed will give an accommodation of sixty-four acres, and will have a minimum depth of 27 feet at low water. These are now being carried out by the Resident Engineer Mr. Thwaites, under the direction of Table Bay Harbour Board.

The South pier which will be about 1,700 feet in length, runs parallel with the breakwater, and is intended to protect the basin from the south-east winds and to be used for berthing the large Mail Steamers that visit the port.

Rapid progress has been made by the construction of various quays and jetties. The "Robinson Graving Dock" built of Paarl granite, was completed in 1882, when the Union Co. R.M.S. *Athenian* then the largest vessel in the Colonial Mail Services was taken in. The dimensions are: length at coping level 529 feet; length on keel blocks 500 feet; width at coping 90 feet; width of entrance at top 68 feet; ditto at bottom 60 feet.

It can accommodate the largest class of steamers and war vessels, such as H.M.S. *St. George*, the White Star liners, *Coptic*, *Ionic*, and

its utility has been proved several times by the facility with which repairs have been effected within a short space of time, to disabled vessels who have been able to make this port.

The docks are provided with steam shear-legs, capable of lifting up to 50 tons, these have been used in connection with the heavy ordnance provided for the defence of the Cape Peninsular, and the electric light has been used since 1882.

An iron jetty has also been built, named after the Governor, "The Loch Jetty." It is used for berthing the Castle and Union Liners, such as the *Dunottar Castle*, the *Scot*, the *Norman*, &c., and other deep draught steamers.

The Harbour Works are in direct railway communication with the whole of South Africa, and it is now possible for a truck-load of goods to travel from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay. The whole of the Docks are illuminated at night by electricity, and a well-organised Fire Brigade is maintained. Since the commencement of the Works in 1860, the earth and rock excavated has amounted to 3,842,500 cubic yards.

Large excavations are in progress, in the rear of the Alfred Basins, the stone quarried out being used for the breakwaters, and it is possible that at some future date these will be converted into Docks. The average daily number of free men employed, exclusive of officers, is over 1,000, and there are also some 500 or 600 convicts.

**LANDING PASSENGERS'  
BAGGAGE.**

The Examining Office for passengers' baggage is situated near the Dock Gates (within walking distance).

**ARTICLES  
LIABLE FOR DUTY.**

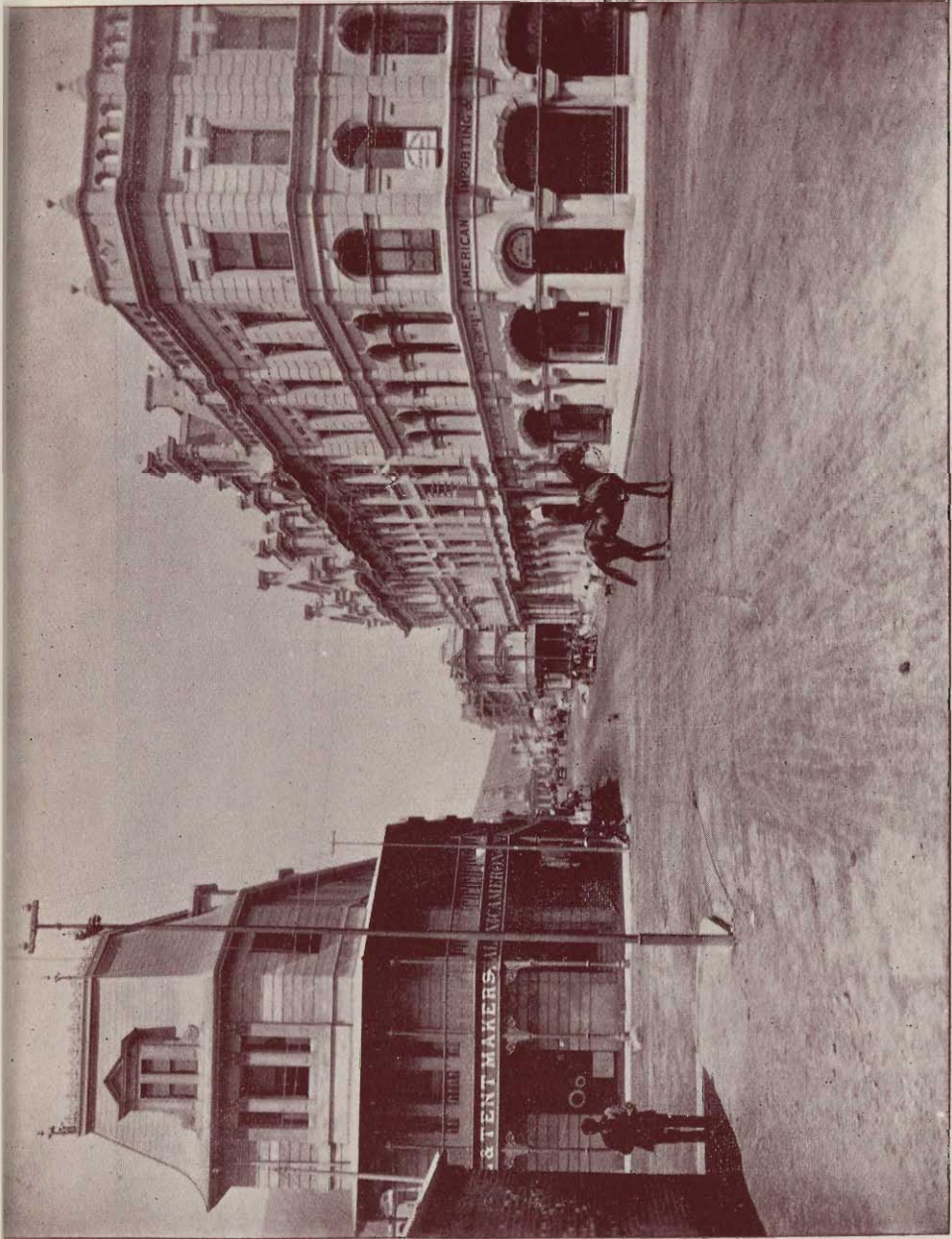
The following regulations should be read by new arrivals:—"Passengers arriving at any of the ports in the Colony are hereby warned that upon any articles other than strictly personal effects Custom duties are levied. They are therefore required to declare unreservedly to the Examining Officer what they have in their possession particular mention to be made of such articles as the following, viz:—Fire Arms, Jewellery, Presents or Parcels for friends. They are further warned that all the effects in any one package are liable to confiscation if, after examination, goods liable to duty are found therein which have not been declared.

"Articles of merchandise intended for sale cannot be passed as baggage, but should be specially reported as cargo, and cleared by Bill of Entry.

"The possession of Plants, Roots, Tubers, Grapes, <sup>pes,</sup> or vegetable matter in passenger's baggage, is to be specially declared to the Examining Officer under penalty of £500 in terms of the Phylloxera Proclamation.

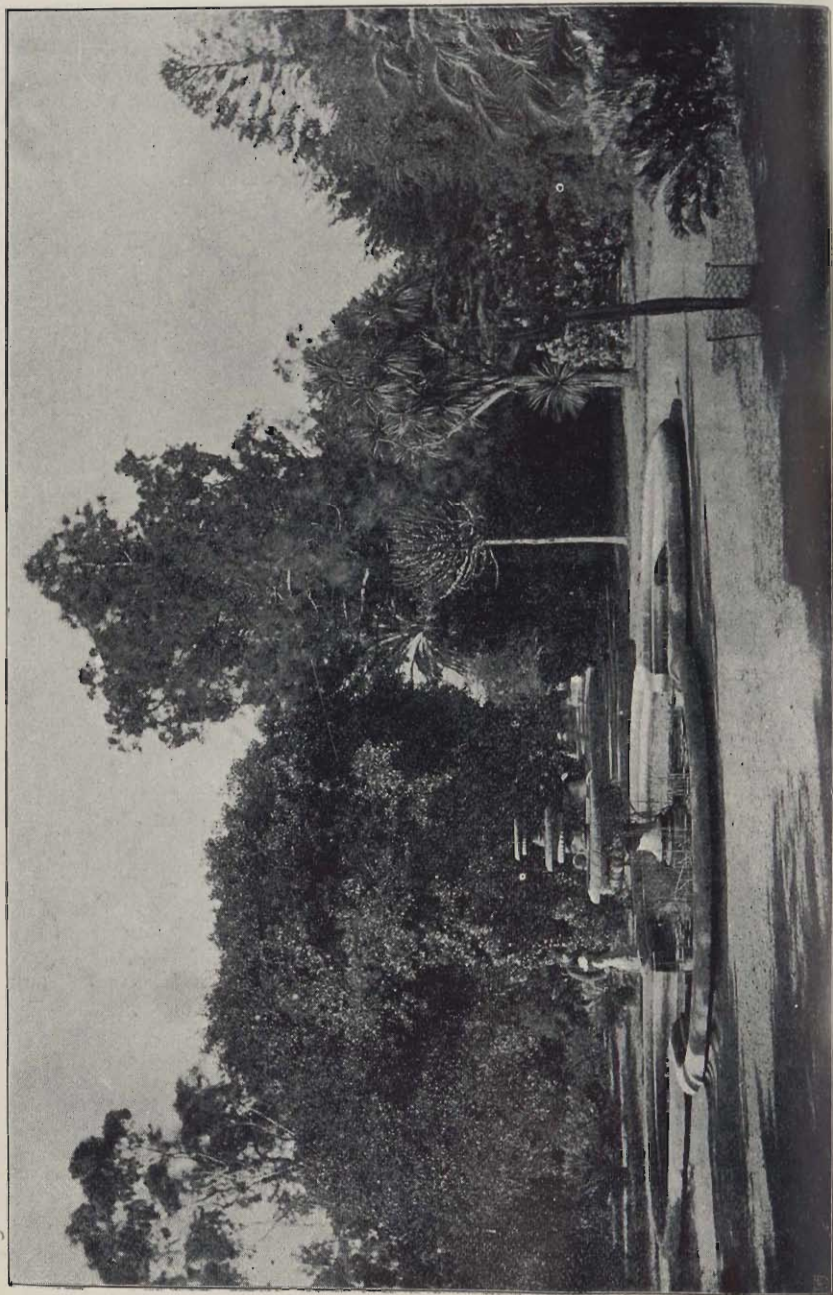
Customs House,  
Cape Town.

H. LE SUEUR,  
Surveyor of Customs."



*Photo by S. L. Barnard.*

**LOWER ST. GEORGE'S STREET.**



*Photo F. H. Albee.*

THE MUNICIPAL GARDENS.



- AGENT FOR A FOREIGN FIRM.** Those who intend transacting business by taking orders for firms whose *locale* is outside Cape Colony, and who bring samples are required by law to take out a license. The office of the Chief Inspector of Licenses is in Grave Street. The License is from 1st January to December 31st, £25. From 1st July to 31st December, £12 10s.
- IMPORTATION OF DOGS.** To prevent the introduction of Hydrophobia into Cape Colony, all dogs brought from Europe have to undergo a quarantine for two months.
- CAB FARES.** By Time 2/6 for the first hour, and 2/- for every additional hour, without reference to the number of persons conveyed. Engagement by time must be stated when hiring. The Fare from the Dock Gates to the Railway Station is 1/- for a hansom cab conveying two persons.
- CLEARING AGENTS.** On the arrival of steamers from Europe clearing Agents can be engaged to clear passengers baggage through Customs and convey them for a fixed Tariff to any Hotel or Boarding House in Town or Country. A list of authorised Baggage Agents is posted up at the examining office.
- DOCK POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.** Situated near the Examining Office at the Dock Gates, open from 8 a.m to 5 p.m. Saturdays 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. No Sunday attendance.
- OMNIBUS.** An omnibus runs to and fro from the Docks every ten minutes to the Standard Bank. Fare 3d.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

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HALLS FOR CONCERTS, PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS,  
LECTURES, &c.

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**A**LTHOUGH there is a resident population in Cape Town and suburbs of upwards of 90,000, yet there are frequently periods of several days at a time, when there is an absolute dearth of amusement.

It may be objected that the larger number of the inhabitants are coloured, and not sufficiently educated to encourage the production of first-class entertainments: but when we consider in addition to the above, the fluctuating population of visitors passing through the

metropolis on their way to Europe, or up-country; it may fairly be surmised that a liberal patronage would be awarded to the latest Operatic and Dramatic productions.

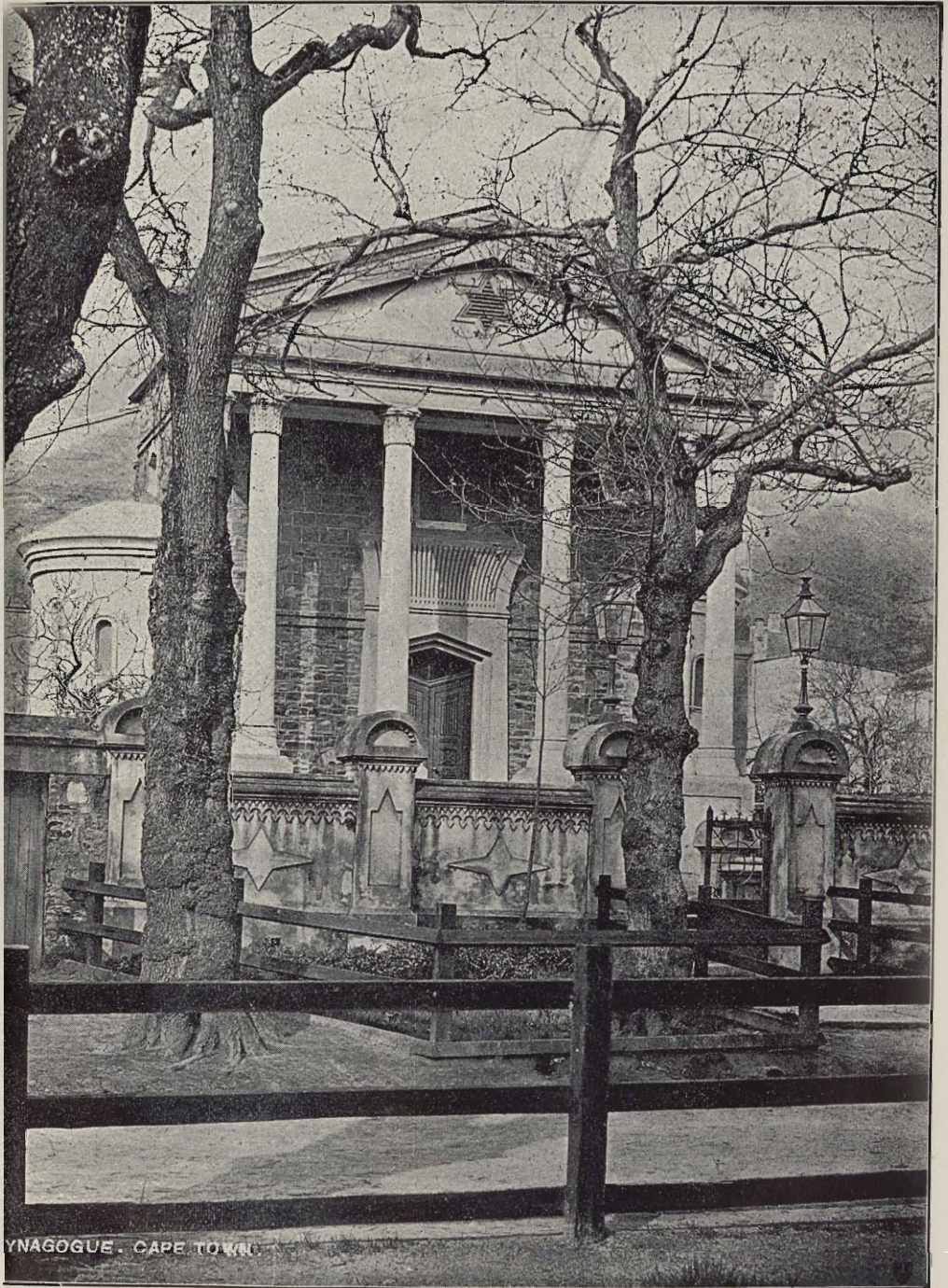
#### THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Grand Parade Buildings (*see Illustration*). Lessee, F. de Jong. Front entrance Grave Street, seating capacity about 1,000. Designed by G. M. Alexander, F.R.I.B.A., built by W. Kitch. The secretary for the Grand Parade Building Co. is E. R. Syfret, St. George's Street.

The Opera House was opened on 31st August, 1893, by the Mayor of Cape Town (J. Woodhead). The first performance being given by the Lyric Opera Company. The piece selected was "Dorothy," when His Excellency the Governor, the General, and most of the members of Parliament were present.

The building has a frontage of 171 feet to Darling Street, and 131 feet to Grave Street, the main entrance to the auditorium is by way of the grand vestibule. This leads to a wide staircase by which the Foyer is gained, and thence through two swing doors to the Dress Circle. The entrance to the stalls is by way of the grand vestibule also, through a fire-proof corridor, wide, open, and well lighted. This part of the building will seat about 250; and is considered the best part from which a view of the stage can be obtained. The main entrance of the Pit faces the Parade, with an exit into the vestibule in Darling Street. The Gallery entrance is also from the Parade, and seats about 100 people. The area of the auditorium is about 65 x 65 feet, with a height from floor to ceiling of about 50 feet, surrounded by a central dome. The building is at present effectually illuminated by gas, but arrangements have been made for the utilisation of the electric light as soon as a proper current can be obtained. The system of isolation, and the distribution of the fire extinguishing appliances internal and external, are fully efficient to cope with the sudden outbreak of any fire throughout the building. The stage is completely isolated from other parts by fireproof curtains and doors, and for the control of fire, ample supply of hydrants is provided, the floors are of solid concrete throughout, the framework of the dress circle is constructed of strong steel girders, beams, and joists. The Proscenium opening is 36 feet wide, depth 50 feet, the height 27 feet, with full height from well to gridiron of nearly 80 feet. The decoration of the auditorium is not yet completed. The major portion of the scenery has been painted by Ryan of London. The acoustic properties of the building are excellent, and with the adoption of one or two minor alterations, the Opera House will meet all requirements for a considerable time.

THE GOOD HOPE HALL and Gardens is situated in Bouquet Street. The Hall is erected on the site of the old House of Assembly. Architect, Geo. Ransome, A.R.I.B.A. Seating capacity about 1,200. It is 110 feet long by 50 feet, and 40 feet high. The style of architecture is Ionic in treatment. There is a good stage at the end of



YNAGOGUE . CAPE TOWN

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.



THE PREMISES OF GEO. FINDLAY & CO.,  
GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS, GRAVE STREET.

the Hall, 50 x 36, with scenery. There are also six dressing rooms for artists, and in rear of the building a banqueting hall.

The Gardens attached to the Hall, have for a long time been a popular resort for Promenade Concerts, part of these occupy the site of the Exhibition Building, which was burnt by fire some years ago. The Hall and the grounds are the property of the Lodge de Goed Hoop, the Masonic Temple being in close proximity.

THE MUTUAL HALL which is situated in the premises of the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society, Darling Street, on the first floor, is only suitable for small entertainments, and concerts, seating capacity, 300.—Secretary W. Marshall.

THE DRILL HALL is situated in Darling Street, and is only let for special entertainments.

THE ODDFELLOWS HALL, is situated in Plein Street. For terms apply to the custodian. Seating capacity, 500.

THE MASONIC HALL, situated in St. John's Street, is suitable for Bazaars, Public Dinners, &c. Proprietor A. J. Roux.

Y.M.C.A. HALL, in Long Street, is usually selected for Lectures, Conversaciones, &c. Seating capacity about 200. Application should be made to the secretary.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Burg Street, is suitable for Lectures, Concerts, &c. Seating capacity, 700.

Most of the religious bodies in Cape Town have Halls for Concerts, Bazaars, and Entertainments, such as Aloysius Hall in St. John Street, St. Patrick's Hall in Somerset Road, the Cape General Mission Hall in Longmarket Street.

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## THE ART GALLERY.

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### THE SOUTH AFRICAN FINE ARTS ASSOCIATION. FOUNDED 1871.

*President*: His Excellency the Governor.

*Vice-President*: The Hon. Sir Richard Southey, K.C.M.G.

*Committee*: Rev. Dr. Cameron, Mr. Sydney Cowper, Mr. J. A. Fairbairn, Rev. G. H. R. Fisk, Mr. J. S. Morland, Dr. Muir, Mr. H. Piers, Dr. Piers, Dr. W. H. Ross, Mr. F. Y. St. Leger, Mr. G. H. Walton.

*Representatives under Art Gallery Act*: Mr. T. E. Fuller, Mr. F. Y. St. Leger.

*Hon. Treasurer and Secretary*: Mr. J. A. Fairbairn.

*Hon. Members of Committee*: Sir Langham Dale, Mr. A. de Smidt.

*Trustees*: Mr. A. Smidt, Mr. J. A. Fairbairn.

The object of this Association is the promotion of the fine arts in this Colony. It has succeeded in making a collection of pictures to

the value of some £3,000 which, together with landed property valued at £6,000, was transferred to the Government by the Association in 1895 for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a National Art Gallery. It proposes to hold occasional exhibitions of works of art, to provide facilities for the disposal of works of art, to offer prizes for competition, and to hold annual art unions.

The condition of membership is the annual payment of a subscription of ten shillings, or a donation of not less than £10, entitling the member to free admission to all exhibitions, and one share in the annual art union.

An annual subscription of £1 gives the further privilege of admitting two ladies to the exhibition, and two chances in the art union. The annual meeting takes place in May.

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#### THE SOUTH AFRICAN ART GALLERY.

(ESTABLISHED, BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT No. 20, 1895.)

The collection of paintings, drawings, and other works of art, including art literature to the value of about £3,000, and the immovable property in New Street, belonging to the South African Fine Arts Association, were transferred to the Government by voluntary gift of the above Association in 1895. By the South African Gallery Act, No. 20, of 1895, the Government was authorised to arrange for the provision of a suitable place for the custody of the collection. A Board of Trustees was created to consist of five members, three of whom are to be appointed by the Governor, and two by the S. A. Fine Arts Association. The Governor has accordingly appointed the Hon. W. P. Schriener, Q.C., Dr. Muir, and Mr. J. A. Fairbairn, as its nominees. The Association has elected Mr. T. E. Fuller, M.L.A., and Mr. F. Y. St. Leger. At the first meeting of the Board Mr. Schriener was elected chairman, and Mr. J. A. Fairbairn hon. secretary and treasurer.

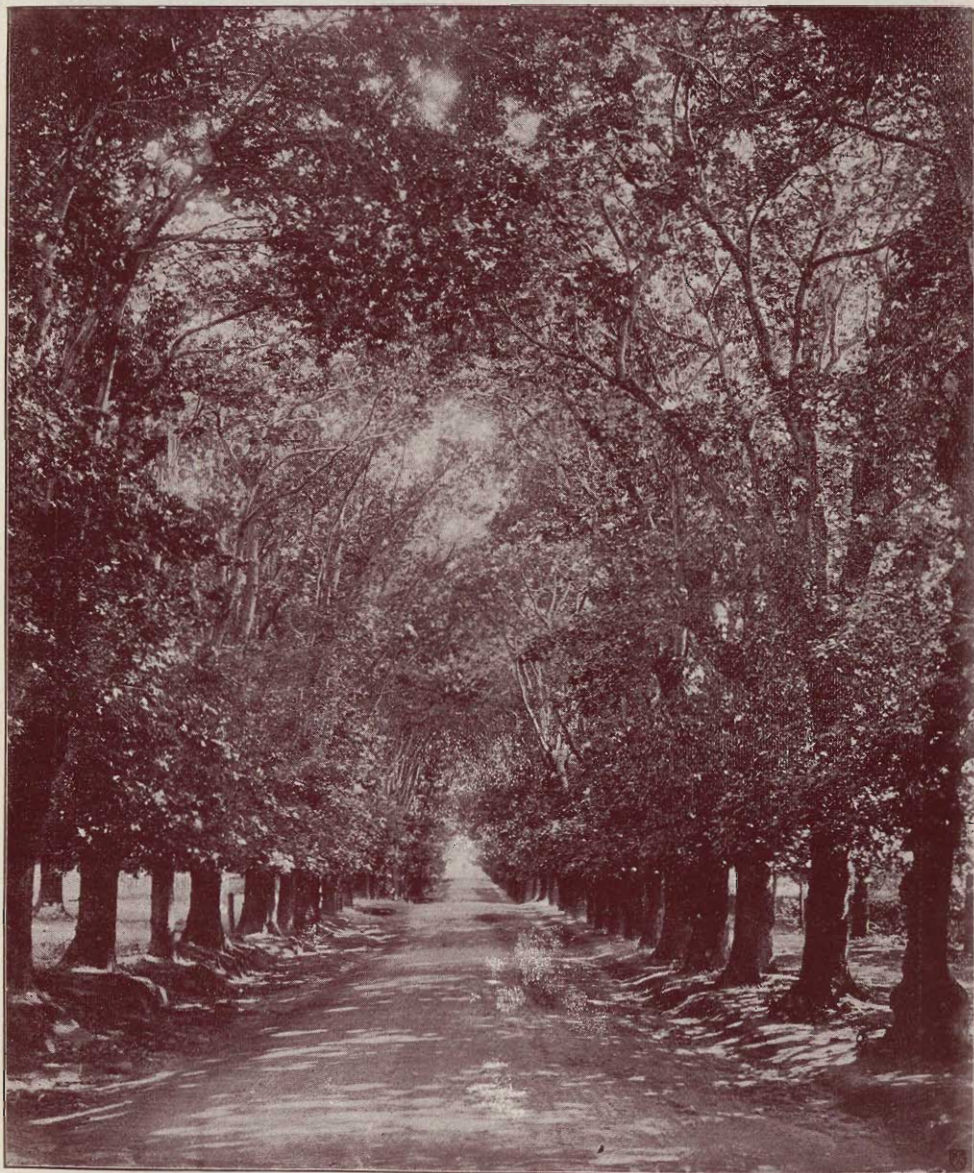
It is proposed by the Government to appropriate the immovable property in New Street, handed over by the Free Art Association, and valued at £6,000, for the use of the Education Department, and when this page was going through the press it had not yet been decided where accommodation is to be provided for the pictures which are at present at the Art Gallery, New Street. The custodian is Mr. A. Salmon.

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#### THE GOVERNMENT AVENUE.

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Situated at the upper end of Adderley Street is the Government Avenue, a legacy from the Dutch East India Company. It is a magnificent thoroughfare of oak trees, some of which are 200 years old. This well-kept walk, three-quarters of a mile long, is prohibited to vehicles; it is a favourite resort, and leads to the fashionable villa



*Photo by Jarman.*

NEWLANDS AVENUE IN SUMMER,

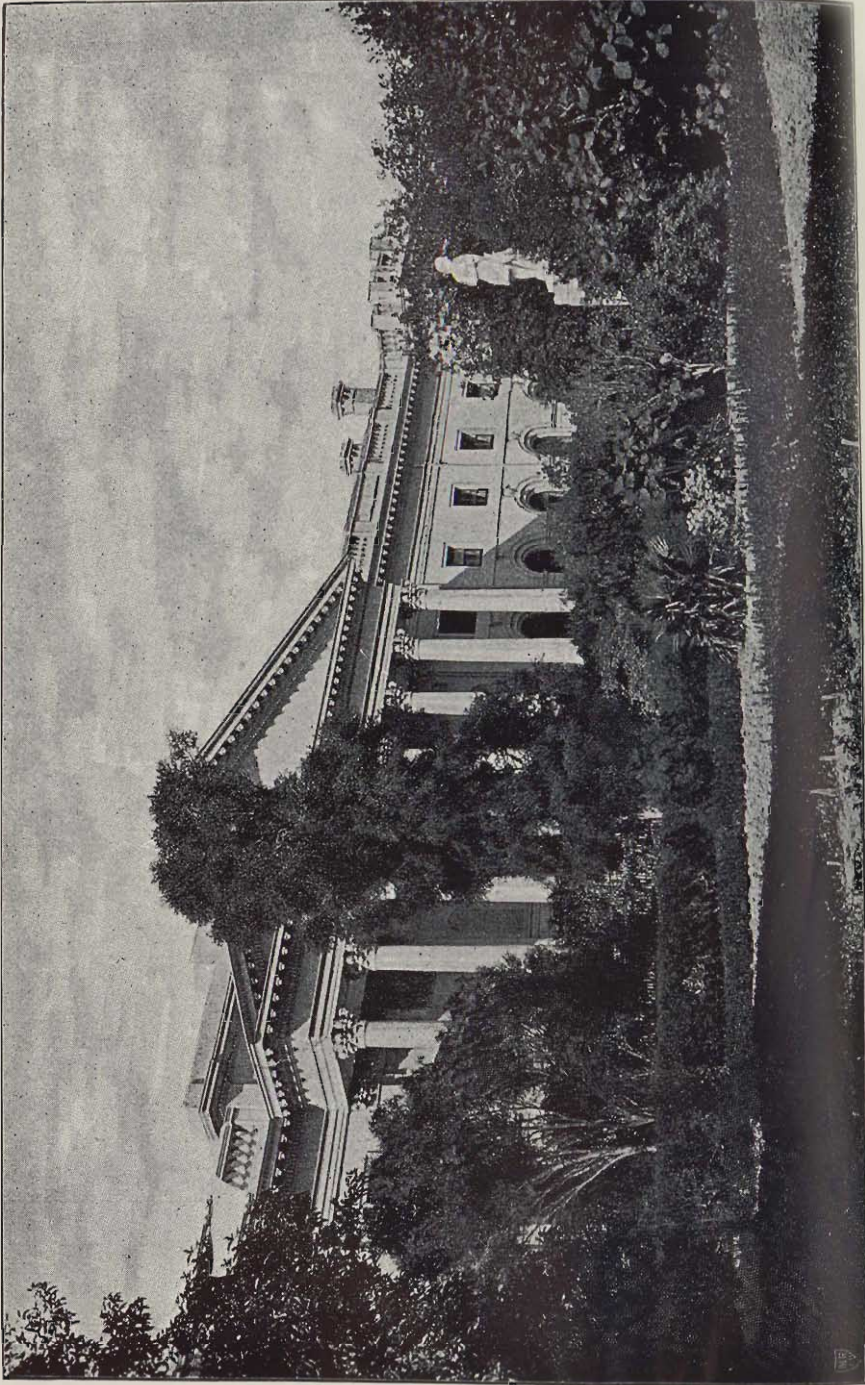


Photo by S. B. Barnard.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.



quarter of the town often designated "The Gardens." In the centre are four grass squares, upon one of which a bandstand has been erected by the Town Council. During the summer months the Military Band in Garrison plays once a week, and seats are placed at intervals under the shade of the trees.

At the lower end of the Avenue on the left hand side are the Houses of Parliament, and immediately opposite is St. George's Grammar School. At a short distance are situated the South African Public Library and Museum, beyond which are the Municipal Gardens.

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## BANKS.

### AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Head (Colonial) Office of this Bank in South Africa, is situated in Adderley Street, the office hours being from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

This institution, which has its headquarters at 43, Threadneedle Street, London, was established in 1891, and has now branches at the principal towns in the Cape Colony, Natal, Rhodesia, and the Transvaal, and its own office in New York, besides having arrangements with bankers and firms of high standing at most towns of importance throughout the world to honor its draft and notes of credit, and to act otherwise generally as its agents and correspondents.

The General Manager for South Africa is Mr. Robert Littlejohn, and the Cape Town Manager, Mr. Allan Wright.

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### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PERMANENT BUILDING, LAND, AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Offices, Greenmarket Square. Open daily from 9 to 4, Saturdays 9; till 1. Deposits are received from Shareholders and others at a rate of interest which can be ascertained from the Secretary.

### THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA.

This Bank was established in 1862, and is by far the largest in the country, having eighty four branches. It enjoys the fullest confidence of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, who transact all their banking business through this institution. Its subscribed Capital is £4,000,000, and paid up Capital and reserve £1,760,000 and its Head Colonial Office is situate in Adderley Street, Cape Town.

The general management is entrusted to Mr. L. L. Michell assisted by a large staff of officers. The Manager for the Cape Town office is

Mr. J. W. Harsant. The Cape Town Building cost nearly £32,000, and was erected in 1883. It is an imposing structure of stucco, surmounted by a marble statute of Britannia, and has a frontage of 132 feet. The offices of the Eastern and South African Cable Co. are situated in the same building facing Darling Street.

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### THE BANK OF AFRICA, LIMITED.

*(See also Advt.)*

This institution was established in 1879, with its head office in London and its chief colonial office at Port Elizabeth.

The Bank began business with branches throughout the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, and a branch at Durban, Natal. On the opening of the Transvaal gold fields, offices were established, first at Barberton, and subsequently at Johannesburg, Pretoria, Vrijheid, and Klerksdorp, and more recently branches have been established at Delagoa Bay, Beira, and in Rhodesia.

In 1892, the chief colonial office was transferred to Cape Town, and early in the following year the Bank took possession of the handsome and spacious building in St. George's Street, of which we give an illustration. At several other points the Bank has its own premises, specially constructed for the requirements of the business; notably at Johannesburg and Kimberley, as also at Port Elizabeth, Bloemfontein, Aliwal North, and elsewhere. The Bank has agents and correspondents in all parts of the world.

The subscribed capital is £1,575,000; paid-up capital £525,000 reserve fund, £297,500. For several years past the shareholders have received a dividend and bonus at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The business of the Bank has been conducted from the commencement under the administration of Mr. James Simpson as General Manager.

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### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SAVINGS BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1831, under Ordinance No. 86; No. 10, 1848;  
and Act of Parliament No. 24, 1894.

Offices, Greenmarket Square.

Reserve Fund, £78,000.

Deposits are received daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to noon, and from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening.

Deposits are received from sixpence upwards, allowing interest for the present at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding £100 from private individuals, and £300 from Friendly and Charitable Institutions, except on accumulation of interest.

The bank is prepared to advance money on first mortgages.

Secretary, S. V. Hofmeyr.



THE BANK OF AFRICA, ST. GEORGE'S STREET.

