

## ALL SAINT'S HOME.

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**A**S early as 1868 a party of eight ladies, one of the very first missionary communities of ladies in the Anglican Communion, came out to the Cape Colony with the late Bishop Gray to carry on refuge and other Church work. After spending a few months in small temporary quarters in Plein Street, the Sisters moved, in 1869, into their permanent Home in Kerom Street, where for nearly 25 years, the self-sacrificing labours then commenced were zealously carried on under conditions full of difficulties from the first. The provisions of a home for destitute children was soon forced upon the Sisters in the course of their district visiting, and the important work of caring for the waifs and strays of Cape Society was commenced in 1870. The children included (and still include) boys and girls of almost every nationality, chiefly taken from the gutters and the slums, from homes of sin and misery, and even from prison. In 1876 the All Saints' Community sent out six of their number to take up S. George's Home as a branch work, and it is as a branch of the London Sisterhood that the local mission has since developed. Five or six years ago the urgent necessity of increased and improved accommodation for the inmates of the homes began to be seriously considered, and in 1891 the important first step was taken of securing the site of the Kloof Road Property.

The new Home is situated high up on the Kloof Road, conveniently remote from the noise and bustle of the city. At the same time the distance from the town is greatly lessened by the omnibuses, which run from Kloof Street every half hour. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful or healthy spot, or one better adapted, in most essential respects, for its purpose. Almost entirely encircled by pine woods, on one side it commands a magnificent view of the Bay; behind it are the rugged slopes of Table Mountain and the Lion's Head, its neck covered with the unique satin-leafed silver tree. With its beautiful surroundings, the well-built new Home presents a marked contrast to the old, with its suggestions of squalor and decay, its daily discomforts and perils. In the report recently published, the principles on which the work is carried out are thus formulated: "The end sought after is to gain a moral influence over those brought under the Sisters' care, by instilling such fixed principles as shall become practical motive powers in their lives. The Sisters' recognize that this can only be obtained by the development and cultivation of the natural and moral faculties through a well ordered discipline." Under certain conditions a home is afforded and education is provided for those who would otherwise have none. The conditions under which each child is received is that it must be destitute. Children are only kept as long as they can be considered destitute. If at any time their parents or parent can support them they can sent be back. Each case is separately investi-

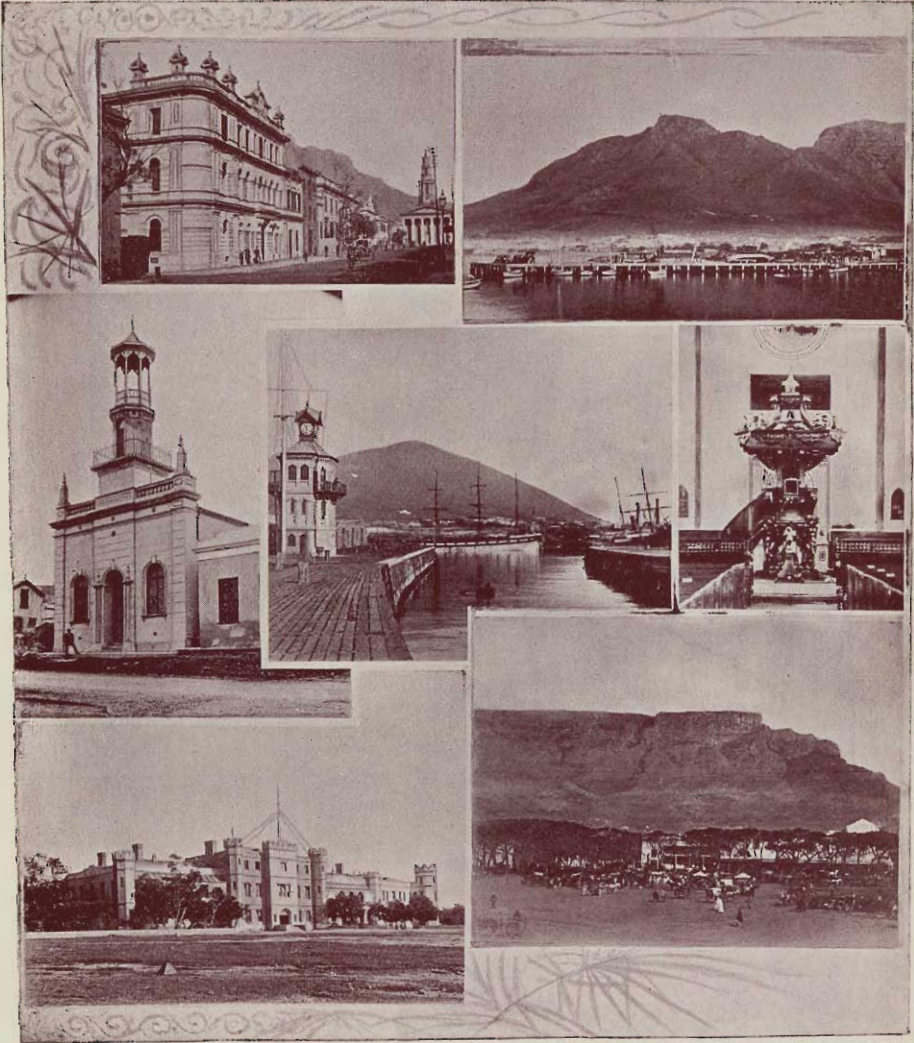
gated, and judged of accordingly. The education departments are supported by Government grants, and subject to Government inspection. They include S. Michael's, with 150 white children, S. Augustine's, with 24 coloured boys, and day scholars S. Hilda's (40). Including the pupil teachers, 12 of whom are being trained at present under a certificated mistress, and the children of middle class, who are being educated at S. Hilda's, and of whom there are thirty boarders, in addition to the twenty-six day scholars already mentioned, there are thus in all 214 pupils in these school departments. All the children are taught to help in some branch of housework as soon as they are old enough, and before they pass into the industrial branch, which includes twenty girls in addition to those already referred to (thus bringing up the grand total of children cared for in connection with the Home to 234) and thirty-two boys (included among the pupils above). It will be seen that a Home of this kind requires large funds to enable it to continue, but is not so well supported as might be expected.

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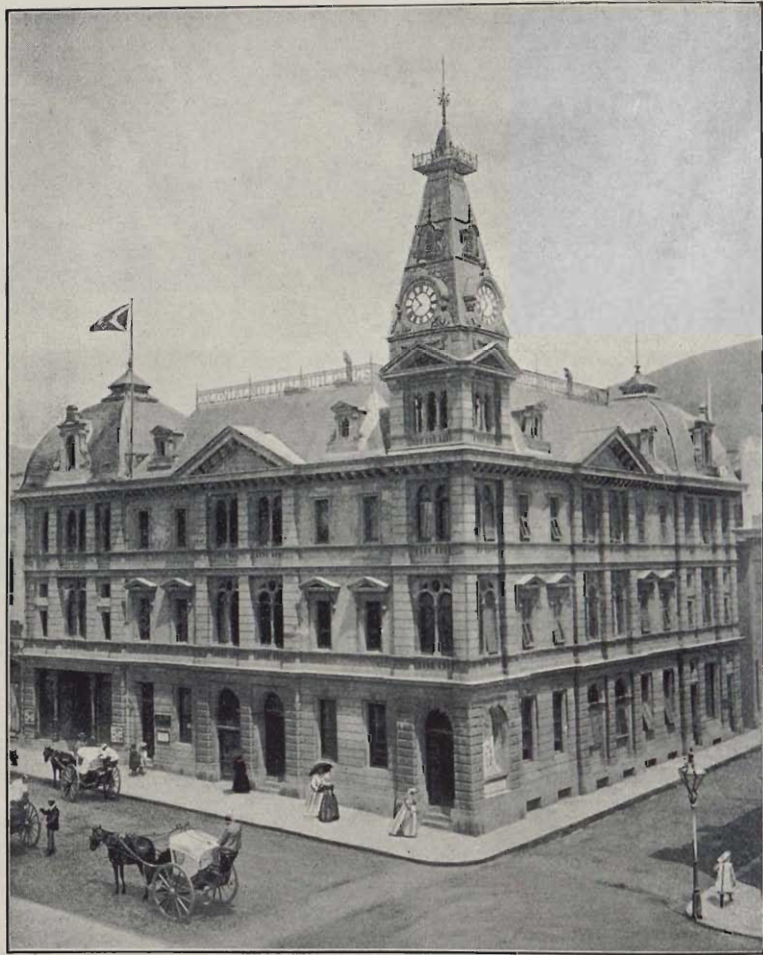
## BAPTIST CHURCH, CAPE TOWN.

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In 1875 a few Baptists in Cape Town met to consider whether it was desirable to form a Church of their own faith and practice. In 1876 the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, being appealed to sent one of his Students, Mr. W. Hamilton, to begin the work. The services were for a time in the old Temperance Hall, now the Free Dispensary; then for six months in the old theatre in Burg Street. Afterwards the Oddfellows Hall was engaged and occupied by the congregation until the new Church and Schools were ready in Wale Street. Early in 1882 these buildings were opened. The cost, including the site was about £5,000, of which after strenuous efforts one half remained as a debt. In 1885 Rev. W. Hamilton resigned and the Rev. L. Nuttall, then at Graham's Town, accepted the call to the pastorate. Mr. Nuttall's health failing he relinquished the work after eight years' happy and prosperous labour in Cape Town. His congregation and friends marked their appreciation of his services by an illuminated address and a cheque of over £200. During his pastorate the Rev. E. Baker has taken charge of the branch Church at Wynberg, and laboured there very successfully. Two new Mission Stations, one at Napier Street and another at ~~Mow~~ <sup>Mow</sup> were opened, and in Napier Street a new Hall for public worship been erected. Upon the retirement of Mr Nuttall the Rev. E. Baker was chosen pastor at Wale Street, and he is now conducting work with very encouraging success. The congregations are, and the Sunday Schools are well attended. One of the young men of Wale Street Church, Mr. Carey Nuttall, has now completed his course in one of the Colleges in England and is settled at Morecambe Bay. He is



VIEWS OF CAPE TOWN.



COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS.

the son of the former pastor. The history and progress of the Baptists in the metropolis are interesting and encouraging. Pastor, Rev. E. Baker, 4 Sydenham Terrace, Hof Street. Services—Sunday, 10.30 and 6.30; Monday, 7.30; Wednesday, 7.30.

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## SEA BATHING.

**Woodstock** is the only place which can boast of having provided its visitors with the orthodox accommodation for bathers, in the shape of machines, one or two of which are let out to hire on the European system at a nominal charge. It is perhaps due to this fact as well as its nearness to the metropolis, that it is fairly well patronised during the bathing season, although the water is somewhat colder than that of False Bay.

**Muizenberg**, situated on the Downs of False Bay, with its expansive beach, safe at all times for bathing, with a unique geographical situation, with its balmy breezes laden with the life-giving ozone of the South Pacific, and with its surrounding scenery the most beautiful on the coast line, has well-deserved the appellation of the Cape Riviera. In climate Muizenberg approaches the nearest of any South African seaside resort to the Riviera of the Mediterranean, and in the near future promises to almost rival it by the influx of a wealthy population, not only from the great money-making centres of our own continent, but from Europe. The water is not of so low a temperature as at Woodstock. Bathing houses in connection with the various boarding houses, hotels, and private houses, are erected at intervals along the beach. Although there are none open to the general public, two bathing screens have been erected on the beach, one for gentlemen, and ladies, which are very convenient for strangers and others who cannot use the bathing houses.

**Camp's Bay.** There is a pool which visitors can use if they know the exact locality. They are specially warned against bathing in this treacherous Bay, as it is extremely dangerous by reason of a very strong current which carries the strongest swimmer out to sea.

At **St. James** there is no beach worth mentioning, a pool intended exclusively for ladies' use, has been formed by clearing the rocks away so as to leave a circular space with a sand bottom, girdled round by protecting rocks. There are many other nooks and crannies available for a dip, but the rough rocky bed beneath the bathers' feet, makes the exercise fatiguing and disagreeable. The same remarks in a measure apply to **Kalk Bay.** Further on at

**Fish Hoek** the beach is once more all that the most exacting bather could desire, and the water delightful. There is, however, absolutely no accommodation except the rocks which intervene between this village and

**Simon's Town**, where there is a fairly good but rather public beach.

## BOATING IN TABLE BAY.

Rowing boats can be obtained at the Central Jetty at the bottom of Adderley Street for about 2/- per hour. Strangers are advised to take a boatman with them, as the sudden squalls of wind, render the Bay dangerous to small craft. There are four Rowing Clubs in Cape Town who hold an annual regatta generally on the Queen's Birthday—the Alfreds, Civil Service, Good Hope, and Good Templars.

## BREWERIES.

There are only two breweries in Cape Town, the largest of which is at Newlands, where the very latest appliances are used in the manufacture of beer. The industry is owned by Ohlsson's Cape Breweries, Limited, a large English Company. E. H. Martienessen is the proprietor of a Brewery at the top of Long Street. The beer manufactured at the Cape is usually called "tickey" beer from the fact that it is sold to the coloured classes at threepence per bottle.

## THE BOTANIC, OR MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

The Botanic, or Municipal Gardens as they have lately been called, are one of the chief attractions of this city, and occupy an area of about fourteen acres. They are beautifully laid out, and have been greatly improved since they have been under the control of the Town Council. There are some eight or nine thousand varieties of trees and plants, collected from all parts of the world, and the conservatory at the upper end of the long walk contains many fine orchids, ferns, and palms. In the centre of the grounds there is an old sun dial, dated 1787, and in close proximity near the entrance is a large eucalyptus, believed to be the first planted in South Africa. The Gardens are open every week day from 7 a.m. to sunset, and on Sunday from 2 p.m. until sunset.

A nursery is attached to the Gardens, and the sale of seeds and seedlings, besides a grant from Government renders the Gardens self-supporting. At the upper end the new Museum is being erected.



BISHOPSCOURT AVENUE.



THE PREMISES OF J. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,  
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, ADDERLEY AND DARLING STREETS.



## THE BARRACKS.

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Accommodation for nearly 1,600 troops can be found within the walls of the Barracks, or the "Caseme" as the Dutch speaking portion of the population term these buildings. In many parts the walls are great solidity, some of them measuring as much as three feet in thickness while the various rooms are of great height and are supplied with ample ventilation. The building originally used as an hospital occupied the present space of ground between Wale Street and Longmarket Street facing what was then known as Heerengracht now termed Adderley Street, and was still standing in the early portion of 1716; but the New Hospital having been partially erected (which is now the Main Barracks) it was resolved by the Directors of the East India Company to sell the old site and building. Accordingly a resolution was passed May, 1784, to that effect, and a sale took place in July 1786, the debris fetching 200 guilders, or sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, of our present coinage; while the ground fetched the sum of 54,583 rix dollars 16 shillings (£4,093 17s. 6d.). It was proposed in the first instance that the present building should be erected on the Parade, but the idea was not entertained, and the present site was selected in its place, building operations commencing in April 1768. The plan of the old hospital was sent to Holland, and the new one put in hand at once. In 1782, the Council of Policy submitted the report of the Commissioners appointed by them with certain plans and shortly after they reported that the plan, though sufficiently large to accommodate the number it was intended for (1450 patients) was insufficient, and that to cope with the demand additional space would be required for some 450 more.

Upon this representation, accommodation for a further 600 patients was granted. The wards were of great benefit to the convalescent during the heat of the summer, constantly affording the sufferers a welcome change of air. The back courtyard is quaintly referred to in the archives of the colony, and from that source it is evident that that portion was set aside for bathing and cleansing purposes. It states; "That the back plain would be convenient for the sick, who might there rid themselves of all uncleanness and insects without being seen, and would leave the front square much cleaner for passers by and further general convenience."

Hottentots, and other tribes of bushmen were not allowed in the wards, owing to their offensive and dirty habits, and savage mode of life. In 1790 the Directors expressed great displeasure at the heavy cost of the new building, but in 1791 it was still found necessary to add to the accommodation, and a new wing was ordered to be built in the N.W. angle for surgical purposes, and in October of the same year, a code of rules was drawn up and submitted by Colonel Gordon during the first British occupation. Various other additions were made to the existing premises in 1792.

Its application to military purposes is first recorded in 1791. During the months of September, October, and November, of that year, the Wurtemberg artillery and infantry were stationed within its walls, and a new spot chosen for hospital purposes, and there is no doubt that from this date the present main barracks have been in the occupation of the military.

Extensive additions and alterations have been further authorized by the Imperial Government for the accommodation of H.M. troops now stationed at the Cape.

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### BISHOP'S COURT.

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The residence of the Bishop of Cape Town (who is also designated the Metropolitan), is situated at Newlands, and is approached by one of the most beautiful fir avenues to be found in the suburbs, of which an illustration is given. It is a perfect sylvan retreat, and if permission is asked, no objection is made to visitors pic-nicing under the trees in the vicinity. The nearest Railway Station is Newlands.

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### CAPE POINT.

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(See Illustration.)

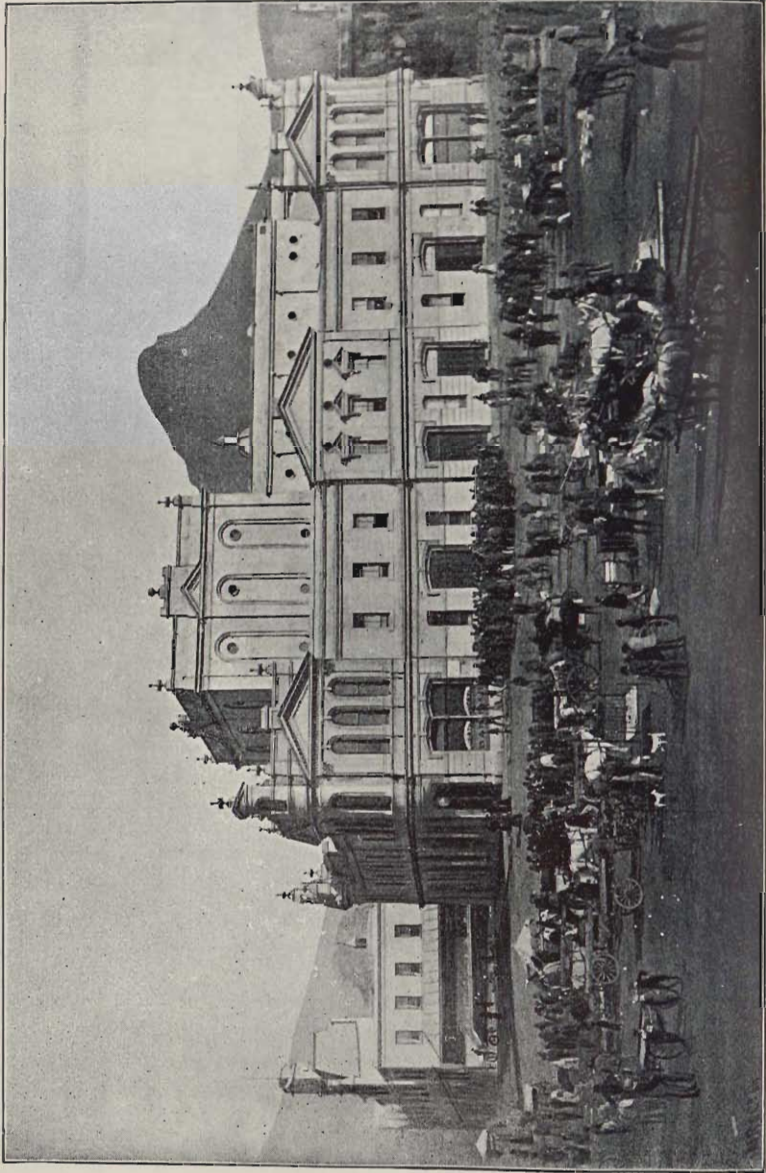
To reach Cape Point, the visitor should start from Simon's Town, by hiring a horse, by private cart, or by a wagon in picnic fashion. A writer to the *Cape Times* contributes the following:

Two wagons, with their teams of twelve oxen, awaited the party detained from the 7.30 p.m. A few minutes were spent stowing the provisions, the rug and pillow, which each was requested to bring, and then, after a few introductions, we began the ascent of Red Hill on foot—a wise commencement, which allowed the individuals of our somewhat large picnic family—thirty-five in all—to become more or less acquainted. “A new person is to me a great event, and hinders me from sleep,” Emerson has said; and surely not the least interesting part of the holiday was to meet for the first time so many strangers, with such infinite possibilities about them, and with whom we were to live “en famille” so many hours.

Arrived at the top of Red Hill we embarked in our wagons, the huge whips cracked and whistled, the oxen strained at the drag ropes, the never-weary, ever-observant Hottentots skilfully directed the leaders of the meek-eyed teams, and so saved many a jar and jolt over huge boulders and stumps of trees in the rocky road, and all went merry as a marriage bell.



THE OFFICE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION,  
FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, &C.,  
SAFE DEPOSIT, CHURCH SQUARE.



THE GRAND PARADE AND OPERA HOUSE.

We had with us a banjo, and once fairly under way the possessor, in spite of many difficulties, skilfully accompanied the solos and choruses, which cheered the way. A young lady—almost “the youngest where many were young”—possessed of a sweet voice and retentive memory, deserves all praise and thanks for the pleasure she so cheerfully and willingly gave to all. Ghost and spirit stories filled the intervals. By-and-bye the moon rose, throwing dark, well-defined shadows on plain and earth. The pleasant, subdued light added to our enjoyment. About eleven p.m., having travelled some seven or eight miles, we halted, outspanned the oxen, and supped. We had shaken well down together by this time, got rid of all shyness and reserve, and the meal was a pleasant one. After three hours tossing and tumbling the rest was also very welcome. The majority then snatched an hour's sleep; the ladies kept to the wagons, the men camped beneath. At one a.m. the oxen were inspanned, a rataplan chorus from within roused the slumberers without, and we resumed our journey. Cape Point was reached at six a.m. The weary oxen were again outspanned, and while breakfast was being prepared, many who had never seen the sun rise were able to view the morning sky from many coigns of vantage.

The steep ascent of the lighthouse was then made, and the marvels of it explained by the keeper. The wind blew very strongly, and though trying to the ladies, was also the cause of much fun and merriment. The eddying gusts round the lighthouse top clearly demonstrated how unsuitable a lady's costume is for such rough usage. The outlook over sea and land was glorious. I shall not attempt to describe the many-coloured, mountainous cliffs, with every depth of shadow on their faces, the foam-flecked sea, the land, barren but beautiful, nor one's sense of freedom and intoxication, the result of the loveliness of the scenes and “God's glorious oxygen,” fresh and pure. I can only advise others to go through the same delicious experiences.

We next descended by a rough and difficult path to the seashore, and were rewarded by obtaining an excellent view of the mighty cliffs which rise, a sheer wall, 810 feet high. We then explored a cave which ran a considerable distance under the cliffs, and though the greater part had to be travelled on one's hands and knees, by the light of matches, one young lady gallantly penetrated to the extreme end.

After these severe labours we returned to camp and lunch, had a short rest till one p.m., when we started on our return journey. Most of the men, and indeed a few ladies, walked during the afternoon. Many beautiful varieties of heath and African wild flowers were gathered on the way. An hour's stay was made in Smithwinkle Valley about five p.m.; tea was made, cakes and confectionery produced and discussed, and the oxen, which had not been watered since the previous evening, had an opportunity to slake their thirst. Simon's Town was reached at eight p.m.; the wagons were unloaded at the station, farewells were spoken, and the 9.20 p.m. train conveyed most of our fellow picnickers to their homes.

## THE CASTLE.



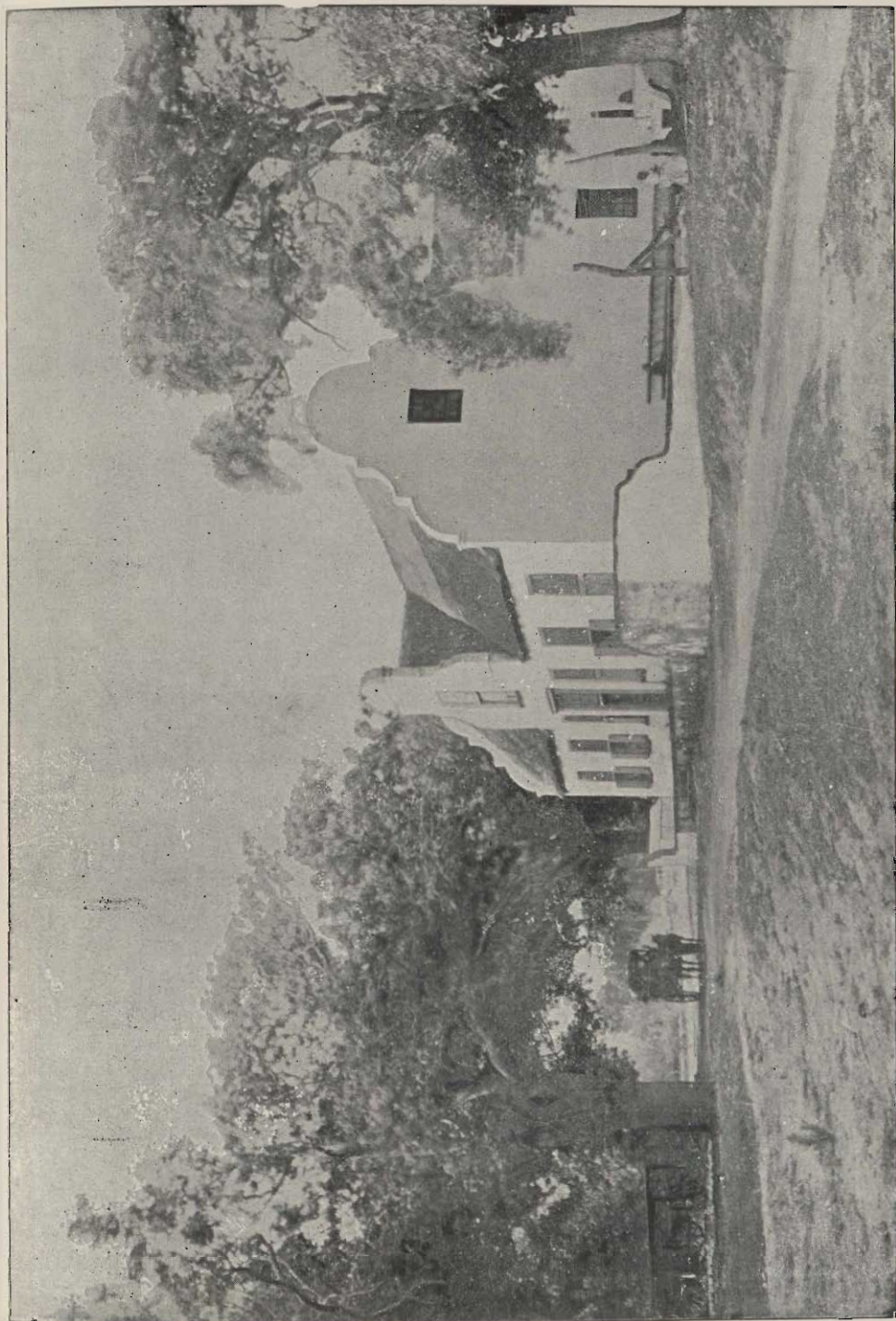
It is a mistake to suppose that the Castle which now exists was the first work of defence erected on the shores of Table Bay. Two days after his landing, Van Riebeck in 1652 commenced the erection of a fort adjacent to the spot where

the new Post Office now stands, and which served the purpose of defence for a considerable time. Hostilities, however, breaking out in 1665, be-

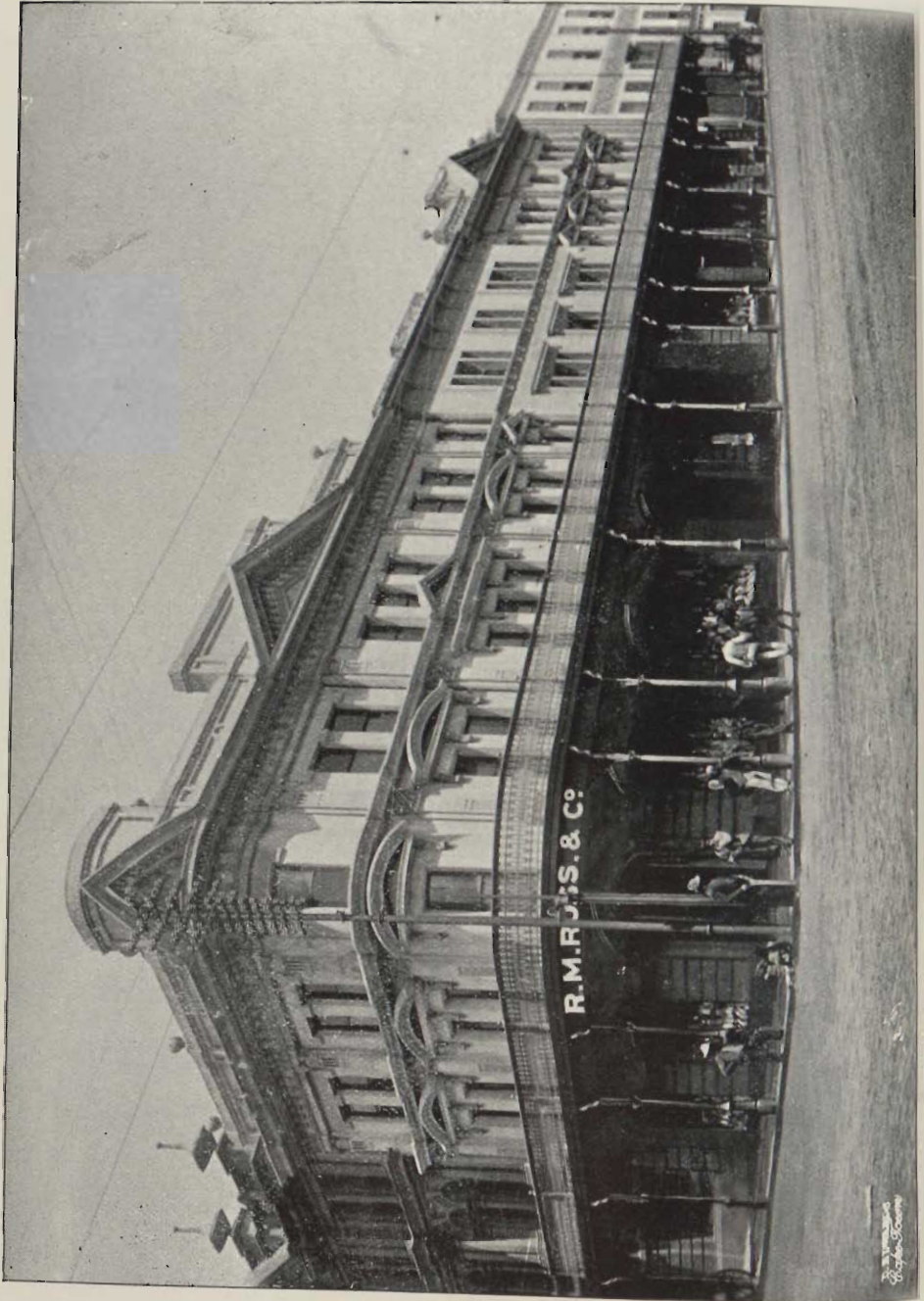
tween the English and Dutch, the East India Trading Company of the latter commenced the erection of the present fortress, and on the 2nd January, 1666,

the ceremony of laying the first stone took place. The first stone was laid by Commander Z. Wagenaar, the second by the Rev. J. van Archel, the third by the secunde, Abraham Gabbreba, and the fourth by the fiscal, Hendrik Lacua. The Engineer of the work was Peter Dombaer. From 1667 to 1672 the work was at a standstill, when it was resumed labour and materials being obtained from Amsterdam for the purpose. It is stated that the work proceeded very slowly, and that it was not until the Governor and his lady by the force of example induced the colonists to individually assist in its completion. History states that the Governor carried out twelve basketsful of earth from the excavations and his lady six, which resulted in a regulation being passed that every person who passed the Castle, male or female, irrespective of rank, should contribute labour to the same extent. The work of construction was thus completed in 1680, and the old "Good Hope" fort broken down.

Mostly constructed of brick, the Castle is a quaint specimen of an ancient citadel. Its form is pentagonal, with ravelins, glacis,



AN OLD FARM AT HOUT BAY.



South African  
Photography



ditches, gate, sally post, &c. There are many features of interest within its walls, notably the old fashioned entrance to the General's residence. Here in days gone by the governors of Cape Colony used to reside, and what is now used as a reception and ball room, was once the Council Chamber of the Dutch East India Co. officials. The gate way is well worthy of attention, and is surmounted by a belfry in which is a bell bearing date 1697. The five points are named, Orrange, Nassau, Catzenellenbogen Buren and Leerdam,

It is now the head quarters of the Commander of the troops in South Africa, who is also Lieut.-Governor. The Union Jack was first run up on the flagstaff in 1806, when the Dutch forces gave way before Sir David Baird's army.

The metals of the Cape Government Railway run below its walls on the sea side, and owing to the great want of space, the saluting battery has been purchased, and many of the old guns removed,

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## CAPE TOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

*President*: Mr. L. Wiener, M.L.A. *Vice-President*: Mr. J. L. M. Brown, M.L.A. *Hon. Treasurer*: Mr. J. A. S. Watson. *Committee of Management*: Mr. J. W. Jagger, Mr. C. Johnston, Mr. P. Ryan, M.L.A., Mr. H. Wilman, Mr. H. Beard, M.L.A., Mr. E. M. Twentyman, Mr. J. W. Attwell. *Auditor*: Mr. J. M. Stephen. *Secretary*: Mr. J. Alf. Ellis.

The object and duties of the Chamber are: to encourage a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to assist in promoting and protecting the general mercantile interests of this Colony; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such an institution can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting the mercantile community as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and other means assisting to form a code of practice for supplying and facilitating business; to communicate with public authorities, with similar associations in other places, and with individuals on all subjects of mercantile interest.

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## COOLIE HIRE.

**BY DISTANCE**:—For carrying letter or parcel not exceeding 25lbs. within half-a-mile, 3d. Packages of from 25 lbs. to 75 lbs. weight, as above, 6d. And so on in proportion for longer distances. For every detention at the rate of per hour, 6d.

**BY TIME**:—For every hour or part of an hour, 6d. In every day of ten hours in Summer, and eight in Winter.

## CEMETERIES.

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The largest cemeteries near the City are situated at Maitland, on the Cape Flats, at a distance of about three and a half miles. These have been specially laid out, and are under the control of the Maitland Cemetery Board, the office of which is in Lower St. George's Street. A Funeral Train starts from the Cape Town terminus at 3-35 p.m. every afternoon, and returns at 5 p.m. Fare 1/-.

There are cemeteries situated near Somerset Road which have been closed.

At St. Peter's, Mowbray, situated on the Main Road to Wynberg is also a large cemetery, which has been beautifully laid out. There are others at Rondebosch, Claremont and Wynberg, belonging to various denominations.

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## THE CONVICT STATION.

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The chief Convict Station is situated within the Dock area, a large number of criminals always being employed in the work of excavation. The station is composed of a collection of miserable houses, quite unsuitable for the purpose, and much scattered, requiring the attendance of a large number of guards. Only men undergoing long sentences are confined at this station, which is usually designated "The Breakwater."

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## THE COLONIAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS.

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Amongst the numerous buildings erected within the last ten years in Cape Town, those belonging to the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society are considered some of the finest. They were completed in 1888, and stand on the site of some stores formerly occupied by a firm of merchants, which were surrounded by a high stoep, and which were extremely ugly in appearance. This is the first building erected in Cape Town, that was constructed of cut stone, the material being brought from England. The style is of the French Renaissance, one of the features of the design being that there are no pilasters for ornamentation, and considerable care has been taken to avoid anything like undue heaviness. It has a clock tower of 85 feet, the clock having four dials each 4ft. 6in. in diameter, illuminated at night. At the main angle in Longmarket Street is the emblematical device of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, carved in white marble, representing a female figure with a shield protecting the fatherless and widow. The building is divided into five



THE PREMISES OF "THE BOOKSELLER" OF SOUTH AFRICA, 96, ADDERLEY STREET.



*Photo F. Gow.*

THE PREMISES OF MAXWELL & EARP,  
MERCHANTS, ST. GEORGE'S STREET.