

APPENDIX C

**Title deeds survey and copies of information on
historic names/places**

PROPOSED GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL LINK PROJECT

HERITAGE IMPACT STUDY - PHASE 2: DEEDS SURVEY

The aim of the deeds survey is:

- 1 To obtain the names of previous and present owners of all stands potentially affected by the recommended Gautrain route alignment between Pretoria and Hatfield stations.
- 2 To identify those previous owners/residents (individuals or groups) of potential historical and/or cultural interest. These individuals/groups have been identified in bold and italics in the tables below:

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
850		Municipality Pretoria	1988.11.17	T78546/1988 (Consolidated)
1/374 Portion 375				T3677/1988 "Document does not exist"
1/374	Birdie McAll	Municipality Pretoria	1936.02.05	T2640/1936
Portion 375	<i>Mackenzie Harry Walker</i>	Birdie McAll	1925.01.21	T458/1925

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
849	Johannes Matthys Beukes & Andre Kelbrick	Barclay Trust	1997.02.28	T17734/1997
	Gerhardus Bartholomeus Nel	Johannes Matthys Beukes & Kelbrick Andre	1995.10.19	T88505/1995
	Martha Jacoba Kruger (one third) Edwin Cheere Anderssen (one third) Edwin Cheere Anderssen (one third)	Gerhardus Bartholomeus Nel	1993.10.12	T80118/1993

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
	Edwin Cheere Anderssen (one third)	Martha Jacoba Kruger (one third)	1991.02.28	T13723/1991
	Jan Andreas Adriaan Kruger (one third)	Edwin Cheere Anderssen (one third)	1991.08.28	T56395/1991
	Michael Johannes Harris (one third)	Edwin Cheere Anderssen (one third)	1991.11.06	T73934/1991
				T2640/1936 (The title deed was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
/974 "Town name or erf number or erf portion does not exist"				

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
/357	Johanna Catharina Jonk	St Aden's Trustees CC	2001.05.25	T48781/2001
	Magdalena Erica Erna Cappiello	Johanna Catharina Jonk	1999.09.23	T112478/1999
	Francesco Saverio Cappiello	Magdalena Erica Erna Cappiello	1976.02.12	T4747/1976
	Maurice Goldman	Francesco Saverio Cappiello	1955.03.31	T8445/1955
	Rae Goldman	Maurice Goldman	1947.06.02	T15971/1947
	Allen Charles Heather-Clark	Rae Goldman	1938.02.11	T2148/1938
	Ernest Cecil Clark	Allen Charles Heather-Clark	1934.05.28	3220/1934

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/357	Edna Joyce South	Erf 601 Walkerstraat CC	1995.11.23	T101093/1995
	Anthony Neville South	Edna Joyce South	1994.07.28	T57216/1994
	Ian Holmes Viljoen Viljoen	Anthony Neville South	1973.06.13	T18260/1973
	Lema Construction Works (Proprietary) Ltd	Ian Holmes Viljoen Viljoen	1970.03.20	T8273/1070
	Adriana Johanna Martha Nel	Lema Construction Works (Proprietary) Ltd	1969.06.25	T26270/1969
	Colin Melville Rip	Adriana Johanna Martha Nel	1967.04.07	T11048/1967
	Kate Battison	Colin Melville Rip	1961.03.13	T7474/1961
	William Liston Battison	Kate Battison	1961.02.10	T2803/1961
	Alice Jane Cowie	William Liston Battison	1955.11.23	T34808/1955
	Ernest Cecil Clark	Alice Jane Cowie	1925.07.29	T8091/1925
	Francesco Canova	Ernest Cecil Clark	1925.08.29	T8090/1925
	Mackenzie Harry Walker	Francesco Canova	1925.07.27	T6917/1925

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/356	Abner Ivor Kornblum	Bernice Isobel Seligmann	1980.06.18	T27930/1980
	Desmond Bertie Bowles	Abner Ivor Kornblum	1978.03.15	T6506/1978
	Daniel Johannes de Villiers	Desmond Bertie Bowles	1964.08.19	T29447/1964
	Charmian Sylvia de Jager	Daniel Johannes de Villiers	1961.03.09	T5062/1961
	Claude Michael Smit	Charmian Sylvia de Jager	1956.01.20	T1495/1956
	Wilhelmus Franciscus Schothorst	Claude Michael Smit	1948.04.17	T12224/1948
	Johannes Marthinus van der Westhuisen	Wilhelmus Franciscus Schothorst	1947.08.05	T23261/1947
	Lizzie Reeve	Johannes Marthinus van der Westhuisen	1947.05.14	T13856/1947
	Henry William Reeve	Lizzie Reeve	1947.01.11	T630/1947
	Max Jacob Buchel	Henry William Reeve	1943.02.06	T5015/1943
	Matthew Campbell	Max Jacob Buchel	1942.12.04	T24366/1942

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/356	Theodorus Eugene Dykhorst	Gwenith Marian Pretorius	1999.07.29	T88188/1999
	Terence Nicolas Theron	Theodorus Eugene Dykhorst	1994.04.19	T26963/1994
	Edzard Johan Adolf Abrie	Terence Nicolas Theron	1988.02.18	T10196/1988
	Johannes Jacobus William Raaf	Edzard Johan Adolf Abrie		(The title deed number is unreadable)
	Nicolaas Carel Watt Raaf	Johannes Jacobus William Raaf	1973.10.26	T37153/1973
	Matthew Campbell	Nicolaas Carel Watt Raaf	1942.12.04	T24367/1942
	Harvey Marshall Tournay	Matthew Campbell	1911.06.10	T4274/1911
	James McCarter	Harvey Marshall Tournay	1907.08.17	T5238/1907 (The following title deed was not available at the time of the research)
	Lily Louisa Sophie Walker	<i>Joachim Petrus Prinsloo</i>	1892.02.02	T340/1892

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/355	Michael Anthony Vlahopoulos	Helen Felicity Vlahopoulos	1999.01.14	T3614/1999
	Nick Vlahopoulos	Michael Anthony Vlahopoulos	1966.02.04	T2769/1966
	Mavis Montgomery	Nick Vlahopoulos	1965.11.17	T2769/1966
	Arthur Thomas Bebington	Mavis Montgomery	1950.12.28	T27594/1950
	Gerard Kloosterman	Arthur Thomas Bebington	1942.10.03	T19133/1942
	Frans Pretorius	Gerard Kloosterman	1942.10.03	T19132/1942
	Albert John Evans	Frans Pretorius	1938.08.19	T17014/1938
	Anne Caroline Williams	Albert John Evans	1937.12.07	T22831/1937
	Harry Bartleet	Anne Caroline Williams	1925.12.14	T684/1926
	Sarah Maria Lowenstein	Harry Bartleet	1911.06.02	T4054/1911
	Catharina Maria Manneken	Sarah Maria Lowenstein	1905.12.12	T10299/1905
	<i>Wilhelm Hendrik Prinsloo</i>	Catharina Maria Manneken	1903.09.09	T7892/1903
	Lily Louisa Sophia Walker	Wilhelm Hendrik Prinsloo	1892.02.02	T372/1892

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
355				
"No history available on this property"				

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/336	Pieter Paulus du Plessis	Martha Louisa Cronje (½) Hester Martha Aletta Viljoen (½)	1988.07.20	T46311/1988
	Stella Vera Owen	Pieter Paulus du Plessis	1950.12.28	T27577/1950
	Cornelis Johannes Strydom	Stella Vera Owen	1944.10.12	T27025/1944
	Johannes Wilhelm Pols	Cornelis Johannes Strydom	1944.03.30	T8394/1944
	Rachel Isakow	Johannes Wilhelm Pols	1943.03.24	T7987/1943
	Reginald Gilbert Ross	Rachel Isakow	1941.09.25	T17042/1941
	John Andrew Olivier	Reginald Gilbert Ross	1941.02.25	T2767/1941
	Jackson Brown	John Andrew Olivier	1939.09.12	T16262/1939
	Alfred Thomas Wagstaff	Jackson Brown	1922.12.13	T12955/1922
	Mackenzie Harry Walker	Alfred Thomas Wagstaff	1922.12.13	T12532/1922
	Lily Louisa Sophia Walker	Mackenzie Harry Walker	1895.03.11	T851/1895

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/336	Gerhard Pieter Bothma	Doric Andrew James Bristow	1994.12.23	T4545/1994
	<i>L. Cloete Associates Inc.</i> 145000	Gerhard Pieter Bothma	1990.01.03	T216/1990
	Monica Ferreira	<i>L. Cloete Associates Inc</i> 145000	1984.02.14	T8087/1984
	Nicolaas Ludolph Grobler	Monica Ferreira	1980.08.29	T47539/1980
	Martha Aletta de Rijk	Nicolaas Ludolph Grobler	1978.08.03	T20523/1978
	Pieter de Rijk	Martha Aletta de Rijk	1977.01.18	T5792/1977
	Cornelis de Rijk	Pieter de Rijk	1969.02.14	T5398/1969
	Kathleen Anna Prentice	Cornelis de Rijk	1941.03.08	T3391/1041
	John Andrew Olivier	Kathleen Anna Prentice	1940.04.10	T5139/1940
	Jackson Brown	John Andrew Olivier	1939.09.12	T16262/1939
		Jackson Brown		T12955/1922 T12532/1922 (The afore - mentioned title deeds were not available at the time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/335	Lekkerwoningtrust	Erf 335 / R Muckleneuk Pty Ltd	1998.06.10	T62784/1998
	Paul Avenant	Lekkerwoningtrust	1992.06.19	T60644/1992
	Helmoed Hardwicht Bothma	Paul Avenant	1954.05.04	T10716/1954
	Jeanie Greig	Helmoed Hardwicht Bothma	1954.05.04	T10716/1954
	James Greig	Jeanie Greig	1952.04.10	T8228/1952
	Louisa Ellen Williams	James Greig	1931.02.24	T1534/1931
				(No further title deeds were available at the time of the research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
334	Willem Frederick Vorster	334 Muckleneuk Development CC	1990.04.19	T24445/1990
	Andrew Nikitas & Alexandros Panayiotou Michaletos	Willem Frederick Vorster	1979.07.30	T25750/1979
	Gerald Myers	Andrew Nikitas & Alexandros Panayiotou Michaletos	1966.08.31	T26017/1966
	Willy's Trust (Proprietary) Ltd	Gerald Myers	1965.01.21	T1782/1965
	Catharina Johanna Couzyn	Willy's Trust (Proprietary) Ltd	1944.01.27	T2114/1944
	Mimie Jacoba Lotz	Catharina Johanna Couzyn	1944.01.27	T2113/1944
	Christiaan Erasmus Viljoen	Mimie Jacoba Lotz	1943.12.20	T32055/1943
	Elizabeth Susanna Margaretha Viljoen	Christiaan Erasmus Viljoen	1938.11.26	T21113/1938

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/332 Portion 331 & portion of 313	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	Marguerite Jourdan Pretorius	1971.01.27	T2462/1971
	Sophia Maria Jourdan	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	1965.11.02	T39982/1965
		Sophia Maria Jourdan	1939.05.22	T9031/1939 (Consolidated)
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Sophia Maria Jourdan	1922.10.04	T9879/1922

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/331	Phivos Chrysostomou Mintos	Reginald Brandt Zaaiman	1978.08.16	T22182/1978
	Olive Margaret Edmonds	Phivos Chrysostomou Mintos	1975.12.03	T41368/1975
	Joseph Herbert Garland	Olive Margaret Edmonds	1972.11.01	T31204/1972
	Sophia Maria Jourdan	Joseph Herbert Garland	1939.01.08	T9029/1939

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/813	Mary Magdalene Fouche	Jan Hendrik Robbertse	1964.04.27	T13368/1964
	Eric Edmund Richards	Mary Magdalene Fouche	1959.05.29	T16155/1959
	Christopher William Stanley Roberts	Eric Edmund Richards	1953.02.20	T3494/1953
	Hans Jacob Blom Gildenhuis	Christopher William Stanley Roberts	1949.01.15	T870/1949
	Lewis Israel	Hans Jacob Blom Gildenhuis	1939.04.01	T5852/1939
	Henrietta Jane Holden	Lewis Israel	1939.04.01	T5851/1939

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/812 Portion 331 of 313	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	Paul Jourdan Engels	1967.08.24	T30735/1967
	Sophia Maria Jourdan	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	1965.11.02	T39982/1965
		Sophia Maria Jourdan	1939.05.22	T9031/1939 (Consolidated)
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Sophia Maria Jourdan	1920.02.03	T1146/1920

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
779	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	1971.01.27	T2461/1971
312 1/332	Sophia Maria Jourdan	Marguerite Gadiole Engels	1971.06.27	T2461/1971 (Consolidated)
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Paul Jourdan Engels	1967.08.24	T30735/1967
313, 312 332		Marguerite Gadiole Engels	1965.11.02	T39982/1965
		Sophia Maria Jourdan	1920.02.03	T1146/1920

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/333	Anne-Louisa Fouche	Freeborn Finance CC	1996.01.25	T5815/1996
	Elizabeth M C Terblanche	Anne-Louisa Fouche	1992.05.04	T39768/1992
	Hester Agnes Steynberg	Elizabeth M C Terblanche	1982.01.14	T1083/1982
	Jan Petrus Steynberg	Hester Agnes Steynberg	1980.07.21	T33683/1980
	Albert Athol Frere Keeton	Jan Petrus Steynberg	1969.02.02	T4450/1969
	Gerald Myers	Albert Athol Frere Keeton	1966.07.19	T20491/1966
	Francis Knox Irvine Alter	Gerald Myers	1966.07.19	T20490/1966
	Conrad Johannes Alter	Francis Knox Irvine Alter	1965.09.02	T32970/1965
				T241/1965 (The title deed does not refer to the relevant property)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/811	C B Y Manufacturing SA Pty Ltd	Moyeses Family Trust	2000.03.29	T90641/2000
	Catherine Ann Enslin	C B Y Manufacturing SA Pty Ltd	1995.05.18	T38419/1995
	Augustus Kolbe Enslin	Catherine Ann Enslin	1977.11.28	T34353/1977
	Eward Henry Joseph Clark	Augustus Kolbe Enslin	1942.05.27	T9950/1942
A/286 A/287 & 306		Eward Henry Joseph Clark	1938.05.14	T8348/1938 (Consolidated)
	Elizabeth Maria Susanna Griffiths	Eward Henry Joseph Clark	1936.07.21	T12681/1936

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/811	Peter Brian Heather-Clark	Marita Johnson	1988.03.03	T33830/1988
	Daphne Lydia de la Montaigne Clark	Peter Brian Heather-Clark	1981.03.31	T17277/1981
	Edward Henry Joseph Clark	Daphne Lydia de la Montaigne Clark	1938.05.14	T8349/1938
A/286; A/287 & 306		Edward Henry Joseph Clark	1938.05.14	T8348/1938 (Consolidated)
306	Elizabeth Maria Susanna Griffiths	Edward Henry Joseph Clark	1936.07.21	T12681/1936
	Rose Banks	Elizabeth Maria Susanna Griffiths	1926.04.06	T3506/1926
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Rose Banks	1922.06.09	T5678/1922
	Bernard Thomas Bourke	Edmund Francis Bourke	1896.01.31	T708/1896

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/811 1 of 287 1 of 286 306	Catherine Anne Aucamp	Hendrik Lodewyk Aucamp	1999.09.20	T109581/1999
	Allan Edward Heather-Clark	Catherine Anne Aucamp	1989.04.18	T23866/1989
	Allan Charles Heather-Clark	Allan Edward Heather-Clark	1968.07.15	T23142/1968
	Eva Stephina Clark	Allan Charles Heather-Clark	1965.09.07	T44535/1965
	Edward Henry Joseph Clark	Eva Stephina Clark	1948.02.13	T4448/1948
			Edward Henry Joseph Clark	1938.05.14
	Elizabeth Maria Susanna Griffiths	Edward Henry Joseph Clark	1936.07.21	T12681/1936

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/729	Reginald Howard Schickerling Rheeder	Basfour 306 Pty Ltd	1998.05.12	T67895/1998
	Lucinio dos Santos	Reginald Howard Schickerling Rheeder	1992.10.14	T92778/1992
	Gideon Johannes Krige	Lucinio dos Santos	1984.06.20	T29465/1984
		Gideon Johannes Krige	1981.06.19	T29783/1981 (Issuing of registered title deed)
				(The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/286	<i>Robert Loftus Owen Versfeld</i>	(ZAR) Transnet Ltd.	1894.07.17	T1692/1894
-/287	Robert Loftus Owen Versfeld	(ZAR) Transnet Ltd.	1894.07.17	T1691/1894
-/307	Robert Loftus Owen Versfeld	(ZAR) Transnet Ltd.	1894.07.17	T1690/1894

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/278	Maria Elizabeth Schoeman	Laurika Louisa Olwagen; Joachim Petrus Lombaard & Elizabeth Lombaard	1998.01.21	T77651/1998
	Barend Jacobus Schoeman	Maria Elizabeth Schoeman	1996.12.17	T122189/1996
	George Thomas Green	Barend Jacobus Schoeman	1988.06.13	T36003/1988
	Denis Schumann	George Thomas Green	1967.02.08	T4076/1967
	Mabel Lane	Denis Schumann	1962.07.24	T16818/1962
	John Moody Lane	Mabel Lane	1960.10.01	T26930/1960
	?	John Moody Lane	1929	T2947/1929 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/258	Errol & M H Marinus	Maureen Henriette Marinus	1993.03.19	T5484/1993
	SAS & H	Errol & M H Marinus	1988.06.08	T34701/1988
	Elizabeth Meisenholl	SAS & H	1960.09.22	T24560/1960
	Henri Wood	Elizabeth Meisenholl	1930.03.08	T2310/1930
	Leonie Wood	Henri Wood	1930.03.21	T2310/1930
	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	Leonie Wood	1926.09.01	T9221/1926
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	1926.06.07	T5829/1926

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/258	Iris Goslett	Peter Haffter	1970.11.30	T38751/1970
	Frank Earl Goslett	Iris Goslett	1970.04.09	T9972/1970
	Hester Margaret Goslett	Frank Earl Goslett	1963.04.29	T10136/1963
	Jack Richard Christiaan Goslett	Hester Margaret Goslett	1962.12.27	T29551/1962
	Leonie Kruger	Jack Richard Christiaan Goslett	1942.04.22	T7417/1942

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/248	Marie Veronica Kaufmann	Pierre Francois Theron	1998.05.27	T122288/1998
	William Sydney Reid Somerville	Marie Veronica Kaufmann	1953.10.08	T22734/1953
	Charles Edward Foulkes Maynard	William Sydney Reid Somerville	1952.04.30	T9894/1952
	Annie Antoinette de Kock	Charles Edward Foulkes Maynard	1950.08.29	T16978/1950
	Edmund Francis Bourke	Annie Antoinette de Kock	1920.06.14	T9776/1920
	Francis William Beckett & GW Beckett	Edmund Francis Bourke	1896.09.24	T4669/1896

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/800	William Alexander Horsfield	Luigi Casieri	1993.04.02	T46242/1993
	Melinda Blaikie Trust	William Alexander Horsfield	1989.09.29	T66861/1989
	Patricia Anne Terry	Melinda Blaikie Trust	1988.03.14	T16118/1988
	Willem Hendrik Boshoff	Patricia Anne Terry	1979.08.17	T28302/1979
	Arthur Frederick Urry	Willem Hendrik Boshoff	1959.05.08	T10650/1959
	Marjory Elizabeth Vincent	Arthur Frederick & Clarice Edith Annette Urry	1954.09.27	T25124/1954
	Fred Edmund Edmunds	Marjory Elizabeth Vincent	1949.03.11	T10916/1949
	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	Fred Edmund Edmunds	1942.02.04	T4216/1942

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/800	Frank Oswald Adair Freeman	Stephanus Johannes Joubert & Jacoba Maria Charlotte Joubert	1987.03.05	T22633/1987
	Jonathan Adrian Janse van Rensburg	Frank Oswald Adair Freeman	1965.12.06	T44377/1965
	Albert Pasley Delaney	Jonathan Adrian Janse van Rensburg	1963.06.19	T14974/1963
	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	Albert Pasley Delaney	1942.10.19	T20309/1942
1/2/226 & 227		Amy Theresa Cullingworth		T4215/1942 (Consolidated)
1/226	Irene Harvey Cullingworth	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	1919.09.29	T10970/1919
2/226	Edward Cohen Viscount De Natalha	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	1903.10.19	T9383/1903
227	Ezra Turner	Amy Theresa Cullingworth	1903.05.30	T4378/1903

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/216	Gerda de Beer	Lydiana Prop Pty Ltd	1971.08.05	T26610/1971
	Daniel Fourie	Gerda de Beer	1968.02.01	T6510/1968
	Stanley Wilkens	Daniel Fourie	1964.06.17	T20501/1964
	Abraham Johannes Stefanus Roos	Stanley Wilkens	1963.10.08	T27142/1963
	Johanna Helena Barkhuizen	Abraham Johannes Stefanus Roos	1948.03.19	T8949/1948
	Hans Alfred Barkhuizen	Johanna Helena Barkhuizen	1946.07.24	T24382/1946
	Peter Lawrence Goudie	Hans Alfred Barkhuizen	1944.03.28	T8153/1944
	Frederick George Poulton	Peter Lawrence Goudie	1924.04.12	T3925/1924
	Christiaan Karel van Trotsenburg	The Pretoria Land Purchase Syndicate	1912.06.13	T5053/1912

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/216	Jacob Jan de Jong	Jorge Esteban Rivera Green & Gloria Clementina Green	1997.12.11	T131741/1997
	Ridzerd van Wyk de Vries	Jacob Jan de Jong	1986.10.01	T45192/1986
	Hugo Julius Meyer	Ridzerd van Wyk de Vries	1970.08.18	T25456/1970
	Daniel Fourie	Hugo Julius Meyer	1966.02.15	T3746/1966
	Stanley Wilkens	Daniel Fourie	1964.06.17	T20501/1964
	Abraham Johannes Stefanus Roos	Stanley Wilkens	1963.10.08	T27142/1963
	Johanna Helena Barkhuizen	Abraham Johannes Stefanus Roos	1948.03.19	T8949/1948
	Hans Alfred Barkhuizen	Johanna Helena Barkhuizen	1946.08.15	T24382/1946
	Peter Lawrence Goudie	Hans Alfred Barkhuizen	1944.03.28	T8153/1944
	Frederick George Poulton	Peter Lawrence Goudie	1924.05.09	T3925/1924
	Robert Bratton	Frederick George Poulton	1920.04.12	T5732/1920
	Pretoria Land Purchase Syndicate	Robert Bratton	1912.07.11	T5966/1912
	?	Pretoria Land Purchase Syndicate	1912.06.13	T5053/1912 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/190	Magdalena Helgaard Hendriks	Jose Bernardo de Carvalho Alfredo & Annie Margaret Frances Alfredo	1989.02.28	T27065/1989
	Joseph Petrus Jooste	Magdalena Helgaard Hendriks	1930.10.10	T9958/1930
	?	Joseph Petrus Jooste	1919.06.17	T6674/1919 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/190	?	Burden Andrew Skead	?	(The microfilm record was faulty)
	Joseph Petrus Jooste	Hendrina Stefina Jooste	1930.10.15	T9959/1930
	<i>Edmund Francis Bourke</i>	Joseph Petrus Jooste	1919.08.18	T8874/1919
	Hermanus van Borselen	Edmund Francis Bourke	1896.07.21	T3376/1896
	Lily Louisa Sophia Walker	Hermanus van Borselen	1895.11.09	T4827/1895

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/190				
"No history available on this property"				

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
3/5	Ockert Jacobus Olivier Ferreira	Cornelius Petrus Boshoff	1989.11.06	T17399/1990
	Joyce Adelaide Hill	Ockert Jacobus Olivier Ferreira	1989.01.16	T2406/1989
	Rola Ford Boyce	Joyce Adelaide Hill	1945.09.13	T22543/1945
	Thomas George Suter	Rola Ford Boyce	1939.08.26	T15206/1939
	Jamesina Strachan Ker	Thomas George Suter	1936.10.31	T19727/1936
	?	Jamesina Strachan Ker		T10257/1927 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/709	Margaret Mary Bond	Peter James Boltman & Deirdre Brigid Hilary Beddy	2002.10.09	T124082/2002
	Mary Annie Whatley	Margaret Mary Bond	1966.12.02	T37611/1966
	Thomas Walter Whatley	Mary Annie Whatley Thomas Walter Whatley	1953.08.17	T18048/1953 T38787/1948 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/5	Patrick David Richardson & Brian Henry Richardson	Joaquim Saweka & Justina de Fatima N'Galo Saweka	2001.09.18	T20949/2002
	Louis Friedman	Patrick David Richardson & Brian Henry Richardson	1987.12.21	T71646/1987
	Arthur Harry Pickworth & Jacoba Hendrika Pickworth	Louis Friedman	1971.05.11	T15365/1971
	Freyja Eleanor Thomas	Arthur Harry Pickworth & Jacoba Hendrika Pickworth	1959.11.16	T28322/1959
	Mary Annie Whatley	Freyja Eleanor Thomas	1959.11.16	T28321/1959
	Thomas Walter Whatley	Mary Annie Whatley	1953.08.17	T18048/1953
	Schalk Hugo Meintjes	Thomas Walter Whatley	1925.01.09	T114/1925
	Reginald George Elson	Schalk Hugo Meintjes	1923.11.08	T11299/1923
	Eliza Quayle	Reginald Goerge Elson	1922.03.27	T3292/1922
	Eleanor Bourke	Eliza Quayle	1920.01.28	T820/1920

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/34	Michiel Christiaan Erasmus	Patrick Cronin Lenahan	1995.07.26	T59922/1995
	Ian Campbell Fraser	Michiel Christiaan Erasmus	1989.02.04	T17274/1989
	Gordon James Lawson Fraser	Ian Campbell Fraser	1970.12.31	T42208/1970
	Arthur Bullough	Gordon James Lawson Fraser	1938.06.06	T9545/1938
	John Bennett Serridge	Arthur Bullough	1924.08.16	T7231/1924
	Eleanor Bourke	John Bennett Serridge	1920.06.02	T10437/1920
	Christiaan Karel van Trotsenburg	Eleanor Bourke	1911.07.05	T9205/1911
	Jacob Daniel Celliers	Christiaan Karel van Trotsenburg	1890.02.26	T962/1890
	Lily Louisa Sophia Walker	Jacob Daniel Celliers	1890.02.26	T952/1890

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/43	Catharina Maria Guldenpfennig	Van Aardt & Labuschcagne Eiendomme Bpk	1980.11.04	T54522/1980
	Desmond Arthur Ward	Johannes Stephanus Maritz Guldenpfennig	1980.07.09	T31678/1980
	Janet Eileen Ward	Desmond Arthur Ward	1974.06.24	T21385/1974
	Arthur Douglas Ward	Janet Eileen Ward	1965.04.30	T15173/1965
	William Thane	Arthur Douglas Ward	1936.02.24	T3114/1936
	Gilbert Waldemar von Ahlefeldt	William Thane	1936.02.15	T3113/1936
	Cai William Oscar von Ahlefeldt	Gilbert Waldemar von Ahlefeldt	1920.04.24	T6446/1920
	Gustaaf Adolp Frederick Molengraaff	Cai William Oscar von Ahlefeldt	1918.02.22	T1369/1918
	Pieter Gerhardus Beyers	Gustaaf Adolp Frederick Molengraaff	1897.12.10	T8189/1897
	Bertha Susan Luin	Pieter Gerhardus Beyers	1896.09.14	T4395/1896
	William Alfred Blackburne Anderssen	Bertha Susan Luin	1895.08.21	T2440/1895

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
/43				
"No history available on this property"				

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/75	Andries Jacobus Kachelhoffer	A.J.K. Trust	1996.11.17	T76718/1996
	Elizabeth W Kachelhoffer	Andries Jacobus Kachelhoffer	1991.04.25	T25438/1991
	RSA Vervoerwese	Elizabeth W Kachelhoffer	1987.05.12	T34040/1987
	?	RSA Vervoerwese		(The microfilm record was faulty)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/76	Duncan Clark	(ZAR) Transnet Ltd.	1895.09.02	T2601/1895
	Marius Elize Kalf	Duncan Clark	1894.01.29	T204/1894
	Richard Roger Hollins	Marius Elize Kalf	1892.07.05	T1644/1892

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
119	San Antonio Flats (Proprietary) Ltd	Republiek van Suid- Afrika	1971.07.26	T25037/1971
	Julius Theodore Oettle	San Antonio Flats (Proprietary) Ltd	1963.07.18	T17742/1963
	Winnifred Emma Holt	Julius Theodore Oettle	1929.03.08	T2459/1929
	Selina Charlotte Harding	Winnifred Emma Holt	1919.06.28	T6847/1919
	Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Ltd	Selina Charlotte Harding	1910.05.23	T3055/1910
	Frederick Wilhelm Carl Kleeskow	Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Ltd	1899.08.28	T2758/1899

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
839		Foxley Investments Share Block Pty Ltd CCT	1991.04.23	T24866/1991 (Consolidated)
1/84 1/85 Portion 83		Foxley Investments Proprietary Ltd	1964.07.15	T24492/1964 (Consolidated)
Portion erf 83	Cecilia Josephine McLachlan	Foxley Investments Proprietary Ltd	1964.02.14	T4903/1964
	John Martin Davies	Cecilia Josephine McLachlan	1921.08.19	T8447/1921
	Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Ltd	John Martin Davies	1912.01.17	T286/1912
				T1146/1892 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)
1/84 1/85	Wilfred Birks Cleeves	Foxley Investments Proprietary Ltd	1964.02.14	T4902/1964
		Wilfred Birks Cleeves		Crown Grant 203/1917

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/127	Pieter Stoffel Botbyl	Republiek van Suid-Afrika	1962.11.15	T25350/1962
	Gezina Wilhelmina Smit	Pieter Stoffel Botbyl	1954.09.15	T23866/1954
	Monty Maurice Levy	Petrus Johannes Smit	1952.06.30	T16169/1952
	Lea Silberg	Monty Maurice Levy	1948.09.03	T29067/1948
	Lieba Rebecca Goldblatt	Lea Silberg	1943.11.18	T29054/1943
	?	Lieba Rebecca Goldblatt		T8242/1924 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/127 "No history available on this property"				

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
884 -/874 1/833 -/833 -/123 -/124 -/125 -/126 3/123		University of South Africa	2000.05.22	T53150/2000

Muckleneuk	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
822 "Town name or erf number or erf portion does not exist"				

Sunnyside	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
669	Frederick Burnette Hill	Orginally ZAR Transnet Ltd Frederick Burnette Hill	1893.12.06 1875	T2811/1893 T1266/1875 (The relevant volume of title deeds was not available at time of research)

Sunnyside	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
670	Frederick Burnette Hill	Originally ZAR Transnet Ltd	1893.12.06	T2812/1893
		Frederick Burnette Hill	1875	T1266/1875 (The title deed was missing from the relevant volume)

Sunnyside	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
686	Frederick Burnette Hill	Originally ZAR Transnet Ltd	1893.12.06	T2813/1893
		Frederick Burnette Hill	1875	T1266/1875 (The title deed is missing from the relevant volume)

Sunnyside	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/605 "Town name or erf number or erf portion does not exist"				

Sunnyside	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/1141	Hermanus Johannes Huiskamp	Industrial Training Prop	1994.04.13	T25124/1994
	Cornelus Johannes Lourens	Hermanus Johannes Huiskamp	1969.08.25	T35936/1969
	Johannes Petrus Vorster	Cornelus Johannes Lourens	1963.03.13	T5847/1963
	Nicolaas Tjaart Coetsee	Johannes Petrus Vorster	1961.05.02	T10260/1961
Portion 684 & portion 685	Jürgen Fleischmann	Nicolaas Tjaart Coetsee	1960.09.28	T25128/1960 (Consolidated)
Portion 684 & portion 685	Patel (Proprietary) Ltd	Nicolaas Tjaart Coetsee	1959.11.17	T28392/1959
Portion 684 & portion 685	John Adams	Jürgen Fleischmann	1959.01.13	T536/1959
684	Pretoria Estate and Market Company Ltd	Patel (Proprietary) Ltd	1915.03.03	T2150/1915
	<i>James Edward Mears</i> & Johannes Jacobus Marais	George Henry Vos	1898.10.26	T5584/1898
685	Pretoria Estate and Market Company Ltd	Pretoria Estate and Market Company Ltd	1895.12.21	T105/1896
	James Edward Mears	George Henry Vos	1898.10.26	T5585/1898
		Pretoria Estate and Market Company Ltd	1895.10.20	T4124/1895

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/155 "Town name or erf number or erf portion does not exist"				

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/155	James Algernon Percy	Bushman Africa Tours Pty Ltd	2000.05.31	T57887/2000
	Daniel Jacobus Steyn de Wet	James Algernon Percy	1993.10.07	T78813/1993
	Joseph Michael van Zyl	Daniel Jacobus Steyn de Wet	1981.08.18	T39303/1981
	Roland Newman Heard	Joseph Michael van Zyl	1979.12.21	T46571/1979
	Dorothy Maud Brymer	Roland Newman	1973.09.04	T28790/1973
	Myra Mary Moore	Dorothy Maud Brymer	1971.04.26	T13503/1971
	William Clarence Brooks	Myra Mary Moore	1968.02.06	T3459/1968
	Alfred Ernest Sharpe	William Clarence Brooks	1930.07.09	T6683/1930
	William Allen Sandy	Alfred Ernest Sharpe	1926.09.07	T9464/1926
	Transvaal and Swaziland District of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	George James Serle	1906.05.04	T3475/1906
Lourens Cornelis Bronkhorst	Transvaal and Swaziland District of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	1885.09.10	T788/1885	

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
154	Philip Botha Familie Trust	Francois Dippenaar Familie Trust	1994.05.19	T34337/1994
	Sasseen Nasser	Philip Botha Familie Trust	1993.12.06	T95483/1993
	Vivian de Villiers	Sasseen Nasser	1969.10.22	T45842/1969
	Olive Ruth Billett	Vivian de Villiers	1965.08.27	T32241/1965
	John Alexander Hazelhurst	Olive Ruth Cassells	1955.12.07	T909/1956
	?	John Alexander Hazelhurst	1951	T24445/1951 (The title deed was not in the relevant volume)

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
-/153	Jan Martin Reek	Pieter Christoffel Botha & Helen Botha	1987.04.08	T14822/1987
	<i>Edmund Roebert & Keith Ronald Lee</i>	Jan Martin Reek	1980.02.20	T7804/1980
	Geoffrey Oswald Harwin	Baptist Church	1960.07.14	T18475/1960
	Amalia Christopulo	Geoffrey Oswald Harwin	1958.03.04	T5443/1958
	Catharina Johanna Scott	Amalia Christopulo	1946.11.01	T33900/1946
	Michael George Bartholomew	Catharina Johanna Scott	1921.06.24	T6262/1921
	Willem Francois du Plooy	Michael George Bartholomew	1920.01.23	T614/1920
	Roland Thomas McCusker	Willem Francois du Plooy	1919.11.28	T14167/1919
	Parisis Michaletos	Roland Thomas McCusker	1917.05.30	T4123/1917
		Parisis Michaletos		T9726/1913 & T2292/1913 (The relevant volumes of title deeds were not available at time of research)
		Hendrik Selle	1907.11.27	T7306/1907

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
152	Andrews Raymond Hillary	Francois Dippenaar Familie Trust	1998.03.09	T24945/1998
	Elizabeth Iris Andrews	Andrews Raymond Hillary	1981.04.07	T18371/1981
	John Alexander Learmont	Elizabeth Iris Andrews	1979.03.29	T10772/1979
	Christian Martin Kruger	John Alexander Learmont	1977.06.29	T19250/1977
	Lionel Robert Field	Christian Martin Kruger	1962.09.06	T18995/1962
	Jane Rae Davidson	Lionel Robert Field	1925.10.13	T9794/1925
	Pieter Jacobus Jacobs	Jane Rae Davidson	1921.09.10	T9387/1921
				T9386/1921 (The relevant volume was not available at time of research))
	Transvaal District of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	John William Janke	1908.03.30	T1805/1908

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
671	Onderlinge Versekerings- genootskap AVBOB	Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada	2002.04.18	T41200/200
	M & R Prop Ltd	Onderlinge Versekerings- genootskap AVBOB	1994.08.19	T63826/1994
A/152	Hildarc Properties CC	M & R Prop Ltd	1994.07.14	T5630/1994
	Amelia Jeane Rhodes	Hildarc Properties CC	1990.08.23	T55153/1990
	Candice Colleen Fraser	Amelia Jeane Rhodes	1969.04.21	T14836/1969
	Regina Iolanda Del Mei	Candice Colleen Fraser	1966.09.19	T28061/1966
	Mathew Mitchell Edwards	Regina Iolanda Del Mei	1963.06.21	T15181/1963
	Jeanie Salmon	Mathew Mitchell Edwards	1961.05.30	T12722/1961
	Louis Broom Smith	Jeanie Salmon	1950.11.07	T23036/1950
	Jane Rae Davidson	Louis Broom Smith	1922.12.04	T7460/1922
	Hildarc Properties CC	M & R Prop Ltd	1994.01.28	T5631/1994
Portion of 151	Gladys Margaret Divine	Hildarc Properties CC	1990.11.05	T72507/1990
		Gladys Margaret Divine	1967	T37732/1967 (The title deed was not available at time of research)

Hatfield	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/151	J & R Export Co & Engineering	Urban-Pub Restaurant CC	1994.05.16	T33227/1994
	David Jacobus van der Walt	J & R Export Co & Engineering	1994.04.08	T24273/1994
	Albert B Janse van Rensburg	David Jacobus van der Walt	1992.04.03	T22467/1992
	Sylvia Joan Rowe	Albert B Janse van Rensburg	1989.03.20	T17830/1989
	Charles Butler Rowe	Sylvia Joan Rowe	1986.05.09	T19174/1986
	Archibald Marais	Charles Butler Rowe	1969.12.04	T51742/1969
	Henry Rees Fryer	Archibald Marais	1968.10.09	T35442/1968
	William McDowell	Henry Rees Fryer	1926.03.06	T2302/1926
	Ianthe Frances Hester Thomas	William McDowell	1923.07.06	T6568/1923
	Sydney Thomas	Ianthe Frances Hester Thomas	1915.12.03	T7205/1915
	Transvaal and swaziland District of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society	Sydney Thomas	1911.05.16	T3603/1911

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/308	Louise Aartje Menne; Simon Hendriks van Doorn; Maria Margaretha Joubert	Stadsraad van Pretoria	1970.04.29	T12262/1970
	Aartje van Doorn	Louise Aartje Menne; Simon Hendriks van Doorn; Maria Margaretha van Doorn	1960.02.12	T3704/1960
				T3443/1911 (The title deed was not available at time of research)
	Lionel Richard Bredell	Annie Joseph	1934.12.11	T14856/1934
	Albert Victor Bevis	Lionel Richard Bredell	1930.02.25	T1806/1930
	Annie Joseph	Albert Victor Bevis	1928.08.11	T8771/1928

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/395	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	Dolsid Inv Pty Ltd	2001.08.31	T96298/2001
	Joedaph Inv Pty Ltd	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	1984.12.19	T58261/1984
	Joseph Roseman	Joedaph Inv Pty Ltd	1964.04.14	T11778/1964
	<i>Jacob de Wijn</i>	Joseph Roseman	1928.09.11	T10229/1928
	Hendrik Ruesink	Jacob de Wijn	1920.02.02	T1056/1920
	Johan Balthazar Knobel	Hendrik Ruesink	1917.11.16	T9389/1917

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2/397	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	Dolsid Inv Pty Ltd	2001.08.31	T96298/2001
	Nicolaas Jacobus Jooste	Dokka Inv. Pty Ltd	1984.02.23	T10438/1984
	Barend Arie van der Meulen	Nicolaas Jacobus Jooste	1964.08.13	T28727/1964
	Arend van der Meulen	Barend Arie van der Meulen	1952.10.06	T24512/1952
	Johanna Foy	Arend van der Meulen	1928.03.02	T2141/1928

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/397	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	Dolsid Inv Pty Ltd	2001.08.31	T96298/2001
	Nicolaas Jacobus Jooste	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	1984.02.23	T10438/1984
	Abraham Gerson Cohen	Nicolaas Jacobus Jooste	1968.06.21	T21109/1968
A/397 C/397 Portion 375	Annie Smith	Abraham Gerson Cohen	1968.05.29	T17022/1968
	Hyman Smith	Annie Smith	1952.01.23	T1391/1952
C/397	Johanna Foy	Hyman Smith	1930.07.01	T6402/1930
A/397	Johanna Foy	Hyman Smith	1927.12.03	T15383/1927
C/397 A/397	George Dirk Rainier	Johanna Foy	1921.03.24	T2966/1921

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/400	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	Dolsid Inv Pty Ltd	2001.08.31	T96298/2001
	Beacon Inv Pty Ltd	Dokka Inv Pty Ltd	1996.06.07	T48372/1996
	<i>Ernest Fisch Savage</i>	Beacon Inv Pty Ltd	1949.07.21	T16548/1949
	Carl Fritz Louis Schultz	Ernest Fisch Savage	1926.12.18	T13750/1926
	Emma Johanna Carolina van Staden	Carl Fritz Louis Schultz	1896.02.19	T1040/1896

Arcadia	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
1/1220	Flatmart Pty Ltd	Frans Hendrik Janse van Vuuren	1993.09.07	T69535/1993
	Walters & Seun Pty Ltd	Flatmart Pty Ltd	1990.06.12	T36438/1990
	Hannah Harry Cantor Sher	Walters & Seun Pty Ltd	1981.01.22	T3731/1981
	Esther Michalowitz	Hannah Harry Cantor Sher	1965.12.23	T46519/1965
	Walter Stretton	Esther Michalowitz	1936.09.25	T17227/1936
	Muriel Renette Malherbe	Walter Stretton	1936.06.19	T10343/1936
A/398, 399 & Portion 400		Muriel Renette Malherbe		T12218/1935 (Consolidated)
A/398	Frieda Boner	Muriel Renette Malherbe	1924.09.26	T8742/1924
399	Hendrik Lodewyk Malherbe	Muriel Renette Malherbe	1906.12.12	T8864/1906
Portion 400	Hendrik Lodewyk Malherbe	Muriel Renette Malherbe	1906.12.12	T8865/1906

Pretoria Township	Seller	Purchaser	Date	Deed
2672	African & European Investment Company Ltd	SAS & H (Transnet)	1948.11.16	T37065/1948
Portion van 2368 & A van 2369	<i>Lewis and Marks Ltd</i>	African & European Investment Company Ltd	1942.02.09	T2297/1942 (Consolidated)
		African and European Investment Co Ltd		T2516/1923 (The subsequent title deeds were not available at time of research)

Copies of information on historic names/places

Bourke E. F.

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PRETORIA

1987

Bourke, Edmund Francis (Eddie) (*Pietermaritzburg, January 1852 - †Pretoria, 30.8.1926), early Transvaal businessman and first mayor of an elected Pretoria town council, was the eldest son of John Bourke, early Natal settler who was the third son of Patrick Bourke of Kentuck, County Mayo, Ireland. Educated at a private school and at the Pietermaritzburg High School, B. entered commerce as a clerk with Messrs Fass and Co., learning accountancy from James Barnes. He took charge of Henry Russell's business in Pretoria in 1877 (before the annexation), returned to Natal in 1878 to assume temporary charge of the Fass business in Durban, and in Pretoria in 1879 opened a merchant store of his own which traded as Bourke and Co.

In 1880 he was elected to the Pretoria Municipal Board. However, this essay by Sir William Lanyon* in local self-government did not function effectively, and two months later the First Anglo-Boer War (1880-81) broke out. B. remained a tireless campaigner for municipal self-government.

He became an enfranchised burgher of the Transvaal Republic. He steadily expanded his business interests, often in close association with George Heys,* with whom he was co-owner of a gold-mine at Mamre (Slaaihoek) near Machadodorp, and established the Bourke Trust and Estate Co. On the establishment of the Pretoria Chamber of Commerce in 1891 he was elected its first president. Generous in his patronage of hospitals, schools, and sporting bodies, it was typical of B. that he contributed to the founding of both the St Ethelreda School for Girls (1893) and the Staatsmeisjeschool (1894).

In 1897 he was appointed to the temporary municipal council established by the Executive Council of the Transvaal Republic, serving with such noted Pretoria residents as R. K. Loveday,* T. N. de Villiers,* E. P. A. Meintjes, and Dr G. M. Messum.

After the British occupation of Pretoria in 1900 he was appointed by the military governor, Sir John Maxwell,* to the provisional town council of which Loveday was designated 'Acting Burgomaster'. During Loveday's prolonged absence B. was appointed to 'act as Burgomaster'. Winning his ward at the first municipal elections in 1903 he was elected mayor for 1903-04. He continued to serve on the council until 1906.

He was an unofficial member of the Transvaal Legislative Council from 1903, incurring Sir Alfred Milner's* displeasure by opposing the importation of Chinese labour for the mines. At the first Transvaal parliamentary elections on 20.2.1907 he stood as an independent candidate against Sir Percy Fitzpatrick* (Transvaal Progressive Association) and Sir Richard Solomon* (Transvaal National Association), polling only 170 votes.

This was a rude blow after which he took no further active part in public life. Analysing his failure in politics, Vere Stent* noted in the *Pretoria News* (2.9.1926) that B. had 'a fatal ability to see the other fellow's point of view and an inclination to take the judicial standpoint that prevented his being a party man at all'. However, there can be no questioning his success in the field of local self-government, especially in municipal financing, where his integrity and impartiality set valuable precedents.

His last will and testament, dated 13.5.1924, provided for various bequests to the Pretoria town council, the Pretoria Public Library, the State Library and to several benevolent and Wesleyan organisations in Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg. B. had landed interests in Muckleneuk, Pretoria West, Du Preez Hoek, Witpoortjie, Wakkerstroom, Lydenburg, and Lichtenburg.

He was a founder of the Pretoria Club (1885). In 1887 he built Barton Keep (218 Jacob Maré Street), one of the more notable houses in the Pretoria of the day, and was the first to commission Anton van Wouw,* who decorated one of the larger rooms.

B. married Eleanor Griffin of Pietermaritzburg in 1881 and had five children. Bourke Street in Pretoria is named after him. A. K. W. ATKINSON

Transvaal Arch., Pia.: Estate no. 60849; - F. JEPPE, Transvaal almanack and directory. Pta., 1887; - Obituary: *Pretoria News*, 31.8.1926; - S. P. ENGELBRECHT *et al.* (eds.), Pretoria (1855-1955). Pta., 1955; - J. J. N. CLOETE, Die ontstaan en ontwikkeling van die munisipale bestuur en administrasie van Pretoria tot 1910. *AYB*, 1961 I; - A. K. W. ATKINSON, Old ivory and roses. Pta., 1969; - V. D. H. ALLEN, Kruger's Pretoria. C.T., 1971; - Private information; Mr D. Smith (former secretary, Bourke Trust and Estate Co.).

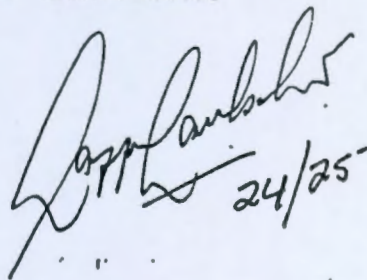
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Sport in Ou Pretoria

deur H P Laubscher


24/25

Pretoria Historica Uitgewers
1993

Kirkness het die vensterrame en deure vir die nuwe raadsaal by sy skoonpa, Samuel Baikie, in Kirkwall op die Orkney Eilande bestel. So belangrike het die familie die bestelling beskou dat oubaas Baikie sy seun Robert saam met die benodighede na Pretoria gestuur het. Die vrag is per boot na Durban versend. Van hier is dit per trein tot op Charlestown gebring. Die laaste deel van die tog was per ossewa.

Die bou van die nuwe raadsaal het die doods-klok vir sport op die plein gelui. Die goeie nuus, vir sport altans, was dat Robert Baikie besluit het om hom in Pretoria te vestig. Oor die volgende twee dekades sou die dinamiese Skot 'n leiersrol op sportgebied in Pretoria speel.

Alhoewel formele sport in die tydperk swaargekry het, het informele sportbyeenkomste steeds gegroei in gewildheid. Een van die hoogtepunte op die informele sportkalender was die jaarlikse piekniek by die Wonderboom.

Charles Struben het later vertel:

An event that attracted practically the whole community was the annual picnic. This use to take place under the Wonderboom - which was a kind of a wild fig Here the community of Pretoria amused itself with country sports, music, dancing and other entertainments.

William McDonald het 'n bietjie meer lig te werp oor wat die *country sports* alles behels het.

In those days a popular game after dinner was to jump, from a standing position, over sticks stretched across the backs of chairs, or to take a running leap over blindfolded horses. Perhaps his [Henry Nourse's] most sensational feat of jumping was to make a running leap and clear a buck-wagon from side to side, or a moving span of oxen or mules.

Byna dieselfde tyd as wat Robert Baikie sy pad van die Orkney Eilande na Pretoria gevind het, was 'n jong prokureur van Uitenhage in die Oos-Kaap na Pretoria onderweg. Sy naam was Robert Loftus Owen Versfeld. Die koms van die twee na Pretoria het sport hier ten goede 'n nuwe wending laat neem.

Die twee het mekaar pragtig aangevul. Versfeld was 'n rugbyman en Baikie 'n sokkerman. Boonop het Baikie in die somer nog atletiek en fietsry onder sy vlerk geneem. Toe Gus Tancred in dieselfde tyd hom as prokureur in Pretoria kom vestig het, was krieket en gholfe se belange ook in goeie hande. Skielik was die gaping wat Alfred Roberts gelaat het gevul.

Die eerste sigbare tekens van die nuwe bries wat deur sport in Pretoria gewaai het, was toe Versfeld in 1889 daarin geslaag het om al die versplinterde rugbyklubs - op een na - in een klub saam te voeg. Sommer in sy eerste bestaansjaar het die Pretoria Rugbyklub reeds die Transvaalse senior liga gewen.

Baikie het effens langer geneem om sy stempel af te druk. Teen 1892 het hy egter die Caledoniese Vereniging op die been gehad. Aanvanklik was die doel van die vereniging om te dien as 'n Skotse kultuurvereniging. Spoedig was die klomp Skotte egter die promotors van atletiek en fietsry in Pretoria.

In 1905 het Baikie ook die eerste rolbalklub in Transvaal gestig.

Saam met Versfeld en Baikie het 'n derde persoon 'n soort driemanskap voltooi. Hy was Eddie Bourke. Uit die driemanskap se talente sou Pretoria geweldige voordeel trek. As sportfilantroop het Bourke vir Pretoria gedoen wat Cecil Rhodes vir sport in die Kaap en Abe Bailey vir sport in Johannesburg gedoen het.

Internasionale sport het in 1892 vir die eerste keer na Pretoria gekom. In die jaar het William Walter Read se Engelse krieketspan op Bereapark teen 'n Pretoria XXII-tal gespeel.

Pretoria se twee groot sportvelde, Bereapark (1890) en die Caledoniese terrein (1898), het verseker dat die dorp van 'n beskeie nedersetting tot 'n volwaardige sportstad kon ontwikkel.

Zeer Ed Heer,

Daar er by my heden morgen eene klage is gemaakt door den Heer H C Bergsman de Weesheer der S A Republiek oor spelen van Cricket op de Markplein te Pretoria ten gevolge waarvan een ruit in de Weeskamer daardoor gebroken is. Zoo bevindt [...] verzoght de gebroken ruit te laden insetten en vir de toekomst niet weder op de Markt plein Cricket te spelen of laten spelen.

Hoelank die verbod van krag gebly het, is nie seker nie. Dit was die soort voorvalle wat die goeie buurmanskap op die plein begin versuur het.

Dan was daar nog van die ouer inwoners wat geglo het dat die kerk deur God self afgebrand is! Hulle het geglo dat Hy kwaad vir die inwoners van Pretoria was omdat hulle toegelaat het dat Shepstone gedurende die anneksasie in die Kerk ingesweer word.

Die nuwe Kerk, wat op 23 Januarie 1885 in gebruik geneem is, en daarna die nuwe Raadsaal waarmee John Kirkness in 1889 begin het, het die einde van sport se gebruik van Kerkplein beteken.

Krieket het na landdros Skinner se verbod oor die speel van die spel op die Markplein na Burgerspark uitgewyk. Hier het hulle, sonder verlof, gespeel in die park wat in 'n stadium vir 'n botaniese tuin geormerk was.

Die ou uitdrukking dat besit negentig persent van die wet is, het nou gegeld. Soveel so dat landdros J S Smit op 5 Oktober 1888 aan die Staatssekretaris aanbeveel het dat die park vir twee jaar aan die *Pretoria Sporting Club* verhuur word. Die landros het daarmee probeer om 'n feitlike situasie wettig te maak.

Gedurende dieselfde tydperk het dr Herman Arnold Ameshoff, 'n advokaat van Pretoria, 'n ontwikkelingskema vir die park aan die staat voorgelê. Sy plan het behels dat hy die park vir 40 jaar van die staat sou huur. Hy sou dan die reg hê 'n hotel ten bedrae van £15 000 in die park op te rig. Die hotel sou so ontwerp word dat dit aan die einde van die tydperk as museum deur die staat gebruik kon word.

Die laaste deel van dr Ameshoff se voorstel was dat sport- en ontspanningsgeriewe in die park ontwikkel sou word.

Landdros Smit het die voorstel gesteun op voorwaarde dat:

- * die hotel net in een hoek van die park gebou sal word;
- * die Staat steeds die park gratis vir mark- en tentoonstellingsdoeleindes sou kon gebruik; en
- * dat die huur aan die *Pretoria Sporting Club* billik moes wees.

Op 15 Mei 1889 het die Volksraad die voorstel van dr Ameshoff aanvaar. Die inwoners van Pretoria het egter deur 'n memorie ernstig teen die planne kapsie gemaak en die voorstel is laat vaar.

Dit was nie die einde van die storie nie. E A Skeen het op 20 Junie 1889 aangebied om die park teen £200 per jaar van die staat te huur. Hy sou sportgronde, pawiljoene en ander geriewe op die terrein op rig, met die verstandhouding dat hy die publiek toegangsgeld kon laat betaal. Weer het landdros Smit die voorstel gesteun.

Op 5 November 1889 het die Uitvoerende Raad besluit om tenders te vra om die park te omskep. Op 16 Mei 1890 het die gedagte om 'n botaniese tuin hier te vestig vergoed verdwyn toe die tender van George Heys om die park vir 'n bedrag van £7 775 in 'n ry- en wandelpark te omskep aanvaar is. Die werk moes onder die toesig en tot tevredenheid van die staatsargitek Sytze Wierda uitgevoer word. Die betrokkenheid van Wierda het later gelei tot die mite dat hy die park in vier wou verdeel en aan tennis, kroukie, rugby en krieket aangebied het.

Die park was aanvanklik as Smit's park (klaarblyklik vernoem na die landdros) bekend. Nadat George Heys, wat oorkant die straat in Melrose Huis gewoon het, die kontrak gekry het, het dit in die volksmond Heyspark geword. Dit was eers in 1892 dat die park Burgerspark genoem is.

Op 21 Maart 1894 is spesiale regulasies vir die park goedgekeur. Hiervolgens sou die landdros van Pretoria in beheer van die park wees. Sport sou die vergunning kry om aansoek te kon doen om die park op Woensdae en Saterdag te gebruik.

Rugby, sokker, krieket en atletiek het in 1890 almal hul penne op die nuwe speelplek kom inslaan. Alhoewel beskeie, het die manne hier hul eie klubhuis opgerig. Dit was 'n voorreg wat hulle nie op Kerkplein of in Burgerspark gehad het nie.

Net toe dit wou voorkom asof Pretoria nou sy probleme met die huisvesting van sport vir lengte van dae opgelos het, toe stig Robert Baikie in 1892 die Caledoniese Vereniging. Die vereniging se aanvanklike oogmerk was net om die Skotse tradisies en kultuur hier in die vreemde te bevorder en te laat voortleef. Aangesien sportbyeenkomste een van die tradisies was, het die vereniging hom spoedig in die posisie bevind waar hy Pretoria se grootste sportpromotor was.

Sportkodes soos gimnastiek, skerm, stoei en veral die nuwe sportkode fietsry het almal onder die Caledoniese vereniging se vlerk ingekruip. Skielik was Bereapark weer oorbevolk. Terwyl rugby en krieket in hul noppies was met hul nuwe tuiste, was die twee sportkodes glad nie so opgewonde oor die nuwe intrekkers nie.

Toe fietsry nog kom en vra vir 'n baan met skuinswalle - iets wat nie op Burgerspark moontlik was nie - was die gort gaar. Krieket het vasgesteek en rugby het hom vir een keer by krieket geskaar. In 1893 het die Wanderersklub in Johannesburg wel 'n fietsrybaan met skuinswalle gebou.

Fietsry was in daardie stadium die gewildste toeskouerssport in die Transvaal. Die Skotte van die Caledoniese vereniging, met hul ingebore sin vir waardes, het dadelik die gevaar ingesien indien Pretoria nie ook 'n behoorlike fietsrybaan sou bou nie. Die beste jaers sou in Johannesburg gaan deelneem en weier om plaaslik te jaag. Die depressiewe effek wat so iets op die hekontvangstes in Pretoria kon hê, was genoeg om enige Skot na sy whisky te laat gryp.

Die beste jaer in die wêreld was juis 'n man met sterk bande met Pretoria. Hy was Laurens Meintjes. Hy het in Chicago in die VSA die eerste Suid-Afrikaanse sportman geword om 'n wêreldkampioen in enige sportsoort te word. Hy was die kleinsêun van Stephanus Meintjes van Meintjeskopfaam en terselfdertyd 'n broerskind van die ewebekende E P A (Eddy) Meintjes.

Dit was duidelik dat veral die Caledoniese vereniging se behoeftes nie op Bereapark bevredig kon word nie. Nog 'n soektog na 'n geskikte terrein vir sport in Pretoria sou van stapel gestuur moes word.

Krieket het op sy nuwe tuiste floreer. Reeds in 1892 het die besoekende toerspan hier teen 'n Pretoria XIII-tal gespeel. Kommentaar oor Bereapark as 'n krieketveld het gewissel. Pelham Warner het na die MCC se wedstryd in 1905 op die veld die volgende oor Bereapark te sê gehad:

The ground has great possibilities and in a few years ought to be one of the best in the country. At present the wicket is on the bumpy side, while the outfield is not as true as it might be, but in respect of size, picturesqueness and accomodation there is nothing but praise to be written.

Warner se opmerking dat die kolblad ongelyk sou wees, is interessant. In daardie dae is daar nog op 'n mat wat oor 'n grondblad gespan was gespeel. Dit was baie belangrik dat die oppervlak waarop die mat gelê word gelyk moes wees.

Ted Wynyard, wat die MCC in 1910 op Bereapark aangevoer het, het oor die veld gal gebrak. Die *Rand Daily Mail* het sy kommentaar so weergegee:

Wynyard proceed to berate the Transvaal authorities for the cramped pavillion and its lack of running water, while the bumpy outfield likewise arouse the derision. One moment the fielder is on a miniature kopje, the next hidden away in an infinitesimal dongal

Die meningsverskil oor die moontlikhede van Bereapark as 'n krieketveld sou tot laat in die twintigste eeu voortduur. In 'n stadium is internasionale krieket van Bereapark na Benoni verskuif, daarna terug na die ou dame en laastens weer na Verwoerdburg.

Intussen het die ongemaklike saamboerdery op Bereapark tot 1898 voortgeduur. Sedert 1893 is daar gesoek vir 'n geskikte alternatief vir atletiek, fietsry en ook vir sokker.

In die soeke na die terrein was die grootste vereiste dat die nuwe

Na Stephanus Meintjes se dood is Arcadia na sy seun Edward Philip Arnold [Eddy] Meintjes oorgedra. Eddie Meintjes was in verskillende stadiums van sy lewe grondspreekulant, lid van die Tweede Volksraad, saam met Ewald Esselen vurige kritikus van pres Paul Kruger en in 1907 onder-burgemeester van Pretoria. Kort hierna het sy enorme geldryk dramaties in duie gestort. Toe hy in 1917 oorlede is was sy totale boedel minder as £300 werd.

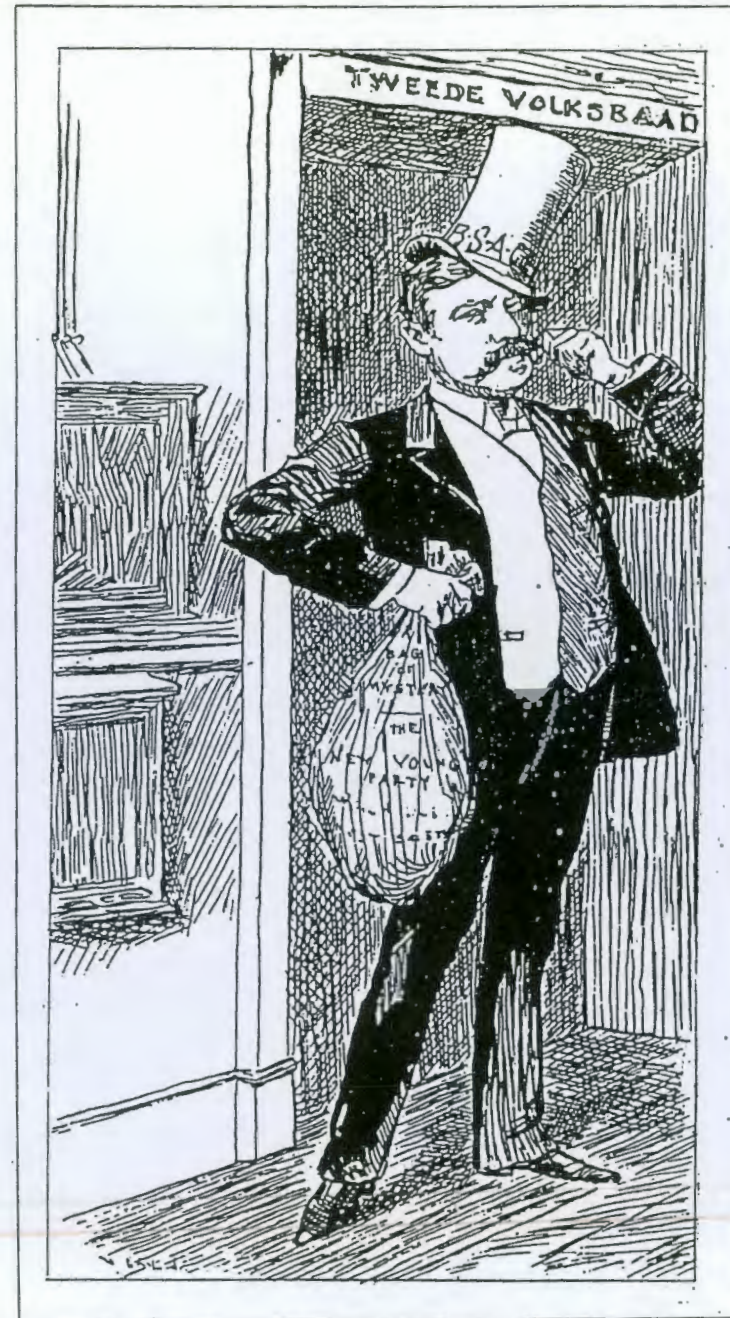
In die opsig het Eddy Meintjes, wat in 'n stadium die hele Arcadia besit het, dieselfde paadjie as Jimmy Mears, wat in 'n stadium die hele Sunnyside besit het, geloop. Toe Mears in 1915 oorlede is, het hy nie £100 op sy naam gehad nie. Dit was byna asof daar 'n vloek op Pretoria se grondbaronne gerus het.

Die Meintjes-familie word nog steeds in Pretoria verewig met name soos Meintjeskop, Meintjesstraat, Beatrixstraat (vernoem na Eddy Meintjes se oudste dogter) en Edwardstraat (vernoem na Eddy Meintjes self).

Die sewentien erwe waarop die Caledoniese terrein gevestig sou word, is in 1895 deur Johannes Wilhelmus Wessels en Ewald Esselen vir £2 000 van Eddy Meintjes gekoop. Blykbaar het die twee dit oorweeg om self daar 'n sportstadion op te rig. In die 1895-jaarverslag van die Caledoniese Vereniging word gerapporteer dat onderhandelinge om die terrein van Wessels en Esselen te huur misluk het. 'n Komitee is toe deur die Skotte aangewys om te kyk of die onderhandelinge nie weer op koers kon kom nie.

Wessels en Esselen was altwee bestem om nog 'n groot rol in die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika te speel. Wessels sou in 1909 tot ridder geslaan word en sou as Sir John Wessels hoofregter van die Unie van Suid-Afrika word.

Esselen was beslis 'n kleurryke figuur. Op verskillende stadiums was hy regsman, koerantman en staatsman. In 1893 het hy genl Piet Joubert in die presidentsverkieping teen Paul Kruger gesteun en in 1898 weer vir Paul Kruger teen genl Joubert. Later in sy lewe was hy in 'n stadium 'n broodnodige beskermengel van Eugene Marais. Esselen en Wessels is altwee vereer deurdat strate in Sunnyside na hulle vernoem is.



'n Spotprent van Ewald Esselen waar hy voor die Tweede Volksraad staan. Die kunstenaar is die Pretoriaanse karikaturis W H Schröder.

Die onderhandelinge tussen Wessels en Esselen aan die een kant en Robert Baikie en Hugh Crawford namens die Caledoniese vereniging aan die ander kant, moes suksesvol gewees het, want op 15 November 1896 word die 17 erwe aan die vereniging oorgedra. Die partye het ooreengekom om die koopprys van die grond dieselfde prys as waarvoor Wessels en Esselen dit gekoop het, nl £2 000, te maak.

Crawford, president van die Caledoniese vereniging, het later uit sy pad gegaan om Wessels en Esselen te bedank vir hul gesindheid in die transaksie. Die twee is dan ook by die jaarvergadering van die vereniging saam met Eddy Meintjes tot ere-lede verkies.

Die transaksie het twee buitengewone voorwaardes bevat. Die eerste was dat die sewentien erwe nooit gekonsolideer mag word nie en die tweede was dat indien die Caledoniese vereniging die terrein nie meer vir sport wou gebruik nie, dit eerste aan Johannes Wilhelmus Wessels en Hugh Crawford aangebied moes word.

Die erwe is tot vandag nog nie gekonsolideer nie. Om die tweede voorwaarde te verstaan moet daar gekyk word na die manier waarop die Skotte die hele transaksie wou finansier.

Hulle het dadelik nadat die ooreenkoms gesluit is, vir die argitek Robert M Campbell opdrag gegee om 'n terreinuitleg voor te brei wat vir fietsrybaan, 'n sokkerveld, 'n krieketveld, tennisbane, 'n kroukiebaan, 'n rolbalbaan, 'n grootpawiljoen, 'n gimnasium, 'n konsertsaal en 'n swembad voorsiening sou maak. Campbell, wat 'n lid van die vereniging was en wat die werk kosteloos gedoen het, het beraam dat 'n verdere £7 000 benodig sou word om die plan in werking te stel.

Die Skotte het toe besluit om 750 £10-skuldbriewe uit te reik. Die eerste 100 skuldbriewe sou deur die vereniging self opgeneem word en die ander sou aan die publiek beskikbaar gestel word. Aansoekers moes £1-10-0 saam met die aansoek deponeer, 'n verdere £2-10-0 by toekening en die balans in drie gelyke paaiemente van £2 elk oor drie maande. Die skuldbriewe sou 'n jaarlikse rente van 5 persent verdien en sou na tien jaar aflosbaar wees teen 200 skuldbriewe per jaar wat deur loting bepaal sou word.

Die Caledoniese vereniging se eerste behoefte was om vir Wessels en Esselen vir die grond te betaal. Die 100 skuldbriewe wat deur die vereniging opgeneem is, het vir die helfte van die £2 000 voorsiening gemaak. Hugh Crawford het toe uit sy eie sak 'n verdere 50 skuldbriewe opgeneem en Johannes Wessels het toe ingewillig om sy deel van die betaling te ontvang in £500 kontant en die res in skuldbriewe. Vir die belegging van Crawford en Wessels het hulle toe die eerste reg van weiering oor die grond bekom.

Met die verkoop van die skuldbriewe het dit stadig gegaan. Pretoria se gewone sportfilantropes soos T W Beckett, E F Bourke, George Heys, John J Kirkness, John Munro en ook J Henderson van die Pietersburg Spoorwegmaatskappy het skuldbriewe opgeneem, maar die teiken om 750 skuldbriewe gou te verkoop het nie verwesenlik nie. Toe die Caledoniese Vereniging gedurende November 1897 sy vyfde jaarvergadering gehou het, is die hoop uitgespreek dat daar binne 'n jaar met die bouwerk begin kon word.

Voordat begin kon word moes erwe 55 tot 57, wat aan die noordekant van Pretoriusstraat geleë was, kon aansluit by die res van die terrein suid van Pretoriusstraat. Om dit te kon doen sou die straat eenvoudig gesluit moes word. Die keer was Hugh Crawford en George Leith die vereniging se afvaardiging na die Uitvoerende Komitee.

Na aanvanklike teenkating het die Uitvoerende Komitee op 20 Januarie 1898 besluit om Pretoriusstraat te sluit aangesien die sluiting:

weinig of geen beletsel aan die publieke verkeer zal teweegbring.

Die kinkel in Pretoriusstraat om die Caledoniese terrein is nog vandag steeds 'n stille getuie van die oorrededingsvermoë van Hugh Crawford en George Leith

Hierna was daar geen keer aan die projek nie en kon John Kirkness met die konstruksie begin. Toe die stadion op 31 Augustus 1898 geopen is, was 635 skuldbriewe reeds verkoop. Die koste het egter so gestyg dat dit toe bereken is dat om die projek te voltooi £9 000 sou kos en nie die £7 000 wat aanvanklik voor begroot is nie.

Die terrein was in Visagiestraat waar die Suid-Afrikaanse Munt later jare was en waar die Nasionale Kultuurhistoriese Museum se hoofkantoor tans ingerig word. Dit wil voorkom asof die terrein in onbruik verval het nadat die Garnisoen Pretoria in 1881 verlaat het.

Daar was oor die jare twee renbane vir perde in Pretoria. Die eerste was in Sunnyside op die grond van Jimmy Mears en die laaste op die terrein wat tans deur die Skougronde beset word. Op laasgenoemde terrein is daar in verskillende stadions ook gholfe en tennis gespeel en daar is ook vir 'n ruk hondewedrenne aangebied.

In 1955 is die hoofkwartier van atletiek in Pretoria van die Caledoniese terrein na die Pilditch-stadion verskuif. Die stadion is op die westelike grens van die oorspronklike renbaan. Dit is vernoem na Maj Gerald (Shirt) Pilditch. Hy was 'n groot sportentoesias in Pretoria en was onder andere een van die stigters van die Harlequin Rugbyklub en later jare raadslid op die stadsraad van Pretoria.

Oos van Pretoria is daar ook 'n sportterrein ontwikkel. Dit het gebeur nadat Jimmy Mears van Sunnyside, Eddy Meintjes van Arcadia en P J Kotze van Uitvalgrond no 67 in 'n geskil oor eiendomsreg beland het. Om die probleem by te lê is daar toe 'n proklamasie uitgevaardig.

Wanneer die heer Mears alle nog niet in erven uitgegeven grond overrig zijne na deze schikking op het Gouvernement transporteerd, als weilande en voor het gebruik dat gedeelte van het dorp Pretoria uitgelegd op Sunnyside.

Die terrein was spoedig bekend as die *Eastern Commanage*. Dit het van Parkstraat in die noorde tot by Magnoliadal in die suide gestrek. Op die terrein was die Sunnyside gholfklub tussen ongeveer 1903 en 1911 gevestig en is die Harlequin Rugbyklub in 1903 gestig. Die Pretoria Rugbyklub het in 1910 ook vanaf Bereapark na die terrein geskuif en dit tot 1977 gebruik.

Die probleem wat sport aanvanklik hier ondervind het, was dat die gebruik steeds ondergeskik aan die voorwaarde dat die terrein in die eerste plaas die inwoners van Sunnyside se gemeenskaplike weilande sou wees, was.

Koeie wat deur die inwoners van Sunnyside aangehou is en wat daar gewei het en die osse wat besoekers aan Pretoria daar uitgespan het, het veral vir die gholfspelers oneindige probleme verskaf.

Dit was eers nadat die motor die perd en die os as vervoermiddel vervang het dat sport op die terrein behoorlik vordering kon maak. In later jare sou Pretoria se bekendste sportstadion, Loftus Versfeld, op 'n gedeelte van die oorspronklike meent opgerig word. In daardie stadium was die meent, toe reeds heelwat verklein deur oa 'n skenking aan die Transvaalse Universiteitskollege vir 'n kampus, bekend as die Oostelike Sportterrein.

Waar die oorspronklike ingang na die terrein was, staan vandag nog die beeld *Die Gees van Sport* deur die beeldhouer Fanie Eloff. Die beeld was in 1929 deel van 'n gesamentlike uitstalling wat deur Eloff, wat 'n kleinseun van pres Kruger was, en die gevierde J H Pierneef in Johannesburg gehou is.

Die soms omstrede, maar invloedryke redakteur van *Die Volkstem*, F V Engelenburg, het toe op die Stadsraad van Pretoria druk uitgeoefen om die beeld aan te koop. Aangesien dit in dié depressie was, was die Stadsraad huiwerig. Raadslede het geargumenteer dat dit onbillik is om geld op beelde uit te gee terwyl daar inwoners was wat nie genoeg gehad het om te eet nie.

Engelenburg se invloed was sterk genoeg en die beeld is aangekoop. Hierna het die raad 'n probleem gehad oor wat om met sy aankoop te doen. Veral die feit dat die beeld 'n feitlik naak sportman uitbeeld het dit vir die tyd 'n uiters omstrede onderwerp gemaak.

Die raad het 'n tipiese politieke besluit geneem. Dit was om vir Eloff te betaal en dan niks verder te doen totdat die storm oorgewaaie het nie. Eloff was stom geslaan. Hy was onderweg terug Parys in Frankryk, waar hy toe gewoon het, toe en was angstig om die monumentale werk van sy hande te kry. Eloff het die beeld ten einde raad toe maar staangemaak in die tuin van die huis van sy suster in Parkstraat. Dit is dieselfde huis wat later as die Gerhard Moerdyk-huis bekend sou raak. Daar het die beeld gebly totdat sy die huis in 1936 verkoop het.

In sy hele loopbaan het hy in net twee toetse en in net drie Curriebekerwedstryde gespeel. As daar net oppervlakkig na sy vier toetsbeurte van agtereenvolgens 29, 29, 26 nun en 3 gekyk word is daar niks daarin om oor opgewonde te raak nie. Dit is vir die fynproewer wat weer 'n slag die vergrootglas uithaal en die syfers van nader beskou, wat beloon word met 'n merkwaardige verhaal.

Sy twee kolfbeure van 29 was in elke geval die hoogste deur 'n Suid-Afrikaanse kolwer in die betrokke beurt. Die beurt van 26 nie uit nie het hy op Nuweland aangeteken toe hy die beurt vir Suid-Afrika geopen het. Die hele span is die dag vir net 47 lopies uitgeboul. Tancred het die dag die eerste kolwer in Suid-Afrika se krieketgeskiedenis geword om deur 'n hele kolfbeurt onoorwonne te bly.

Die man wat Suid-Afrika so verniel het, was Johnny Briggs. In 19,1 boulbeurte waarvan 11 leeg was het hy 7 Suid-Afrikaanse paaltjies vir net 17 lopies laat kantel. Ongelukkig het Briggs se lewe hierna 'n tragiese nadraai geneem voordat hy in 1902 in 'n inrigting vir geestelik versteurdes oorlede is. Daar word vertel dat hy tot kort voor sy dood in die gange van die hospitaal boulaksies uitgevoer het. Vir die wat wou luister het hy dan vertel wat sy boulontleding die dag teen watter internasionale span was.

Tancred se internasionale loopbaan het slegs bestaan uit twee toetse teen die span van Maj Warton in 1889. Aangesien hy wou konsentreer op sy loopbaan as prokureur het hy hom nie verder vir internasionale krieket beskikbaar gestel nie.

In Kimberley het hy sy klerkskap by die firma Graham & Gilbert voltooi voordat hy hom in Pretoria komvestig het. Hier het hy in vennootskap met F J Lunnon die firma Lunnon & Tancred begin.

Vir die plaaslike krieketentoesiaste was hy nie A B Tancred die internasionale krieketspeler nie, maar Gus Tancred hul eie Koning van die Wilgerlat. Hulle het geglo dat hy op Bereapark met die kolf kon toor en selde het hy hulle teleurgestel. So het hy in een wedstryd vir Union teen Electic in die eerste beurt 132 en in die tweede beurt 103 nie uit nie aangeteken. Bill Brockwell die Engelse toetsboulter was onder Electic

se boulaanval.

Daar kan 'n idee gevorm word oor die status en aanhang wat die man geniet het as 'n lang gedig wat S H Short na 'n oorwinning van Pretoria krieketklub oor die Johannesburgse klub Pirates geskryf het, gelees word. Die gedig is dan ook aan Tancred opgedra. Enkele reëls lees so:

*Shame on the false Pretorian
Who lingers on his stoep
When 'gainst the doughty Pirates
Tancredius guides his troops*

Tancred het nie net die toeskouers vermaak nie. Hy het ook ander goeie spelers agter hom aan na Pretoria gelok. In sy tyd het manne soos die joernalis Fin Finlason, Arthur Secull en sy eie broer Vincent Tancred almal hier gespeel. Die drie was aldie internasionale spelers.

In die 1894/95 seisoen het 'n jong Jimmy Sinclair ook vir 'n seisoen aan die voete van die meester kom leer. Sinclair sou later vir Suid-Afrika as rugby- en krieketspeler verteenwoordig. Hy was egter te kort in Pretoria om deur die plaaslike mense as 'n held aanvaar te word.

Na die afloop van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog het Tancred nie weer na Pretoria teruggekeer nie. Op 23 November 1911 is hy op 46-jarige ouderdom na na 'n operasie in Kaapstad oorlede. Van hom sou Neville Cardus met reg kon skryf:

The death of a cricketer before age has befallen on him is sad; it is even against nature.

'n Tydgenoot van Tancred in Pretoria was die rugbyman Loftus Versfeld. Versfeld is op 7 Desember 1862 in Constantia in die Kaap gebore. Sy familie was een van die ou Kaapse families en kon hul familiegeskiedenis tot by die dertiende eeu terugneem.

Afgesien van die lang geskiedenis, was die familie nog buitengewoon sportief ook. Sy twee broers Marthinus (Hansie) en Charles (Oupa) was altwee Springbok-rugbyspelers. Sy derde broer Jan Hendrik Chris-

stoffer het later in Pretoria by hom aangesluit en was hier bekend as 'n goeie tennisspeler.

Alhoewel Loftus Versfeld nooit internasionale sport gespeel het nie, het hy tog 'n buitengewone prestasie op die sportveld behaal. In 1883, die eerste jaar dat daar in die Westelike Provinsie vir die Groot Uitdaagbeker gespeel is, het hy vir Hamiltons gespeel en het die klub die kompetisie gewen. In 1887 het die Oostelike Provinsie sy klubkampioenskappe begin. Toevallig het Loftus Versfeld die jaar vir die klub Union gespeel wat die beker gewen het. In 1889 is daar vir die eerste keer in die Transvaal vir die Imroth-beker gespeel. Pretoria het, met Loftus Versfeld in die span, die beker gewen! Die seldsame driekuns moet baie na aan uniek in rugby wees.

Wat nog nie duidelik is nie, is of Loftus Versfeld se wanderlus hom van die Baai na Pretoria gelok het en of Eddie Rooth vir hom 'n aanbod by Rooth & Wessels gemaak het. Rooth was 'n groot sporttoesias en hy het verskeie top sportmanne deur sy praktyk na Pretoria gelok. Een van hulle was die bekende krieketspeler en regsman William Alfred Tindall.

Rooth, wat in die later jare in die handel en wandel Pretoria se geliefde *Oom Eddie* geword het, het tragies aan sy einde gekom. 'n Waansinnig jaloerse man het hom een aand na 'n kaartspel tromop geskiet. Hy is 'n week later in die hospitaal oorlede.

Loftus Versfeld het in Pretoria dadelik werk daarvan gemaak om die klomp klein splinterklubs in een sterk klub saam te voeg. Hy het die hulp van Jacob Swart en Alfred Roberts ingeroep. Colts, Goede Hoop, Swallows en Swifts het almal saamgewerk. Net Savages het besluit om op hul eie te bly.

Loftus Versfeld was 'n agterspeler, of 'n driekwart soos dit toe bekend was. Hy het as speler nooit groot hoogtes bereik nie. Volgens die amptelike geskiedenis van die Westelike Provinsie het hy in 1884 en 1885 vir die provinsiale span daar gespeel. Daar is egter twyfel of die inligting korrek is. Hy het nooit vir die Oostelike Provinsie gespeel nie. Vir Transvaal het hy in net een wedstryd, die bond se heel eerste wedstryd, gespeel.

As rugbyman in murg en been was hy legendaries. Na sy spelersdae, wat tot 1894 gestrek het, het hy onvermoed as kampvegter vir rugby opgetree.

Eers het het betoog dat rugby 'n eie hoofkwartier weg van krieket moes kry. Hierin was hy eers in 1910 suksesvol toe 'n lap aarde in die Oostelike Sportgronde aan die Pretoria-rugbyklub toegeken is. Dit is op die grond waar die stadion wat vandag sy naam dra opgerig is.

Sy volgende uitdaging was om 'n gras te vind wat gedurende die winter in Pretoria sou groei. As 'n persoon wat sy rugby op die lieflike grastapyte van die Kaap geleer het, was die grondvelde van die Transvaal vir hom 'n probleem.

In 1920 het hy daarin geslaag om uit Kenia Kikuyu-gras in te voer. Aanvanklik het hy net 'n lappie van die gras om die middellyn geplant. Toe dit werk het hy geweet dat hy ook die probleem opgelos het.

Sy derde en laaste ideaal was om 'n onafhanklike rugbybond in Pretoria te stig. Hierin was hy net gedeeltelik suksesvol. In 1908 het die Pretoria subunie as 'n onderafdeling van Transvaal totstand gekom. Hy is egter op 5 Mei 1932 op Ellispark tydens 'n wedstryd tussen Transvaal en die Vrystaat na 'n hartaanval oorlede. Dit was ses jaar voordat Noord-Transvaal in 1938 volwaardige bondstatus verkry het.

Nog 'n tydgenoot van Versfeld was Eddie Bourke. Hy is op 27 Januarie 1857 as die seun van Ierse ouers in Pietermaritzburg gebore. In 1877, toe hy net 20 jaar oud was, het hy hom in Pretoria kom vestig. Hier het hy vir hom 'n sakeryk opgebou wat dit vir hom moontlik gemaak het om later in sy lewe ook andere te kon help.

Hy was, onder andere, die dryfkrag agter die totstandkoming van 'n biblioteek vir Pretoria. Die biblioteek sou later die staatsbiblioteek word. Eers in 1964 sou Bourke se ideaal van 'n stadsbiblioteek weer herleef. Hy het in 1903 ook die eerste verkose burgemeester van Pretoria geword.

Dit was as sporttoesias en -filantroop dat hy sy plek in die heldegallery

gekos. Arme Eddie Bourke het geglo die politiek is 'n metode om jou medemens te kon help. Nou is die kole van alle kant op sy kop omgekeer. Hy het na die ondervinding finaal sy rug op die politiek gedraai.

Tot met sy dood op 30 Augustus 1926 sou hy hom aan verdere gemeenskapdiens onttrek. Dit was tragies - veral vir Pretoria, maar ook vir Bourke. As daar na sy loopbaan gekyk word kan jy nie anders as om die gevoel te kry dat daar nog soveel meer was wat hy vir Pretoria kon en wou doen, maar waarvan sy Ierse bloed hom weerhou het.

Wat Loftus Versfeld vir rugby in Pretoria gedoen het, het Robert Baikie vir sokker en atletiek gedoen. Baikie is in 1861 op die Orkney Eilande gebore. Hy het in 1890 in Pretoria beland toe hy die deure en vensters wat sy swaer, John Kirkness, van Skotland vir die bou van die Raadsaal bestel het, na Transvaal gebring het.

Soos Versfeld het hy nie gras onder sy voete laat groei om betrokke te raak by sport in sy nuwe tuisstad nie. Baikie het ook dadelik begin om die sokkerklubs te verenig. In daardie stadium was daar Savages en die Caledoniese Klub. Hy het hulle saamgevoeg onder die naam *Thistles*.

Die klub het dadelik die voordeel van die samesmelting getrek en in 1891, 1892 en 1893 die Bourke-beker teem Johannesburg gewen.

Baikie se grootste bydrae het in 1892 gevolg toe hy die Pretoriase Caledoniese Vereniging gestig het. Die vereniging sou onder sy leiding 'n vaderlike hand oor die wel en weë van atletiek, fietsry en sokker in Pretoria uitgestrek hou.

Sy laaste bydrae tot sport in Pretoria was toe hy in 1905 die Pretoria Rolbalkklub gestig het. Dit was die eerste rolbalkklub in Transvaal.

Maar genoeg van die administrateurs van sport. Afgesien van Gus Tancred was die groot sportheld in Pretoria in die 1890's die telegrafiese George Vosper. Hy was 'n uitstaande sokkerspeler en was dan ook kaptein van *Thistle* in die klub se gloriejare 1891 - 1893. Soos baie van sy tydgenote het hy nie net op een sportsoort gekonsentreer nie. Pretorianers het na die swembad in Vermeulenstraat gestroom sodra

hulle gehoor het dat hy in aksie was.

Na die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog was dit sport wat aan die inwoners van Pretoria weer helde moes gee waarmee hulle hul kon assosieer en wat weer vir hulle hoop vir die toekoms sou gee. Ses manne het die rol vertolk en dit reggekry. Hulle was Jimmy Horniblow, Dietlof Mare, Ernie Vögler, John Cormack, Bertie Philips en Billy Zulch.

Horniblow was 'n briljante sokkerspeler. In 1903, in Thistle se wonderjaar was hy kaptein van die klub. Sy persoonlike gloriejaar het in 1907 gevolg. In die jaar het hy Suid-Afrika in twee toetse teen die besoekende Corinthians verteenwoordig. Teen dieselfde besoekers het hy die span van die Pretoria District Football Association tot 'n oorwinning aangevoer. Dit was iets wat Suid-Afrika in nie een van die toetse kon regkry nie.

Dietlof Mare was 'n man wie se wortels diep gegrawe was in die geskiedenis van Pretoria. Hy was die kleinseun van Paul Kruger se ou vyand Stephanus Schoeman. Sy ma, Elsie Maria Aletta Stophina Schoeman, was met Wynand Mare getroud. Dietlof Siegfried Mare is op 2 Julie 1885 gebore.

Hy was die soort man wat in sport sou aandag getrek het in enige era. Hy was net 1,74 meter lank, maar hy was een bondel spiere. Hy het 'n volle 86 kilogram geweeg. In 1906 was hy lid van Paul Roos se eerste Springbok-rugbyspan na Brittanje en Frankryk.

Vir die toer is hy as voorspeler gekies. In die eerste toets, teen Skotland, het hy sy hand gebreek en was hy eers weer vir die laaste toets, die teen Frankryk, beskikbaar. Vir die wedstryd is hy as skakel gekies. Hy het die prestasie die dag gevier deur 22 punte met twee drieë en agt doelskoppe aan te teken.

Hy het vir Pretoria-klub van 1904 tot 1909 gespeel nadat hy sy studies aan die Victoria Kollege op Stellenbosch voltooi het. Sy heldedade vir die klub het van hom 'n legende gemaak. Storieë oor hoe hy teenstanders met bal en al opgetel het en dan sommer meters ver met die vrag gehardloop het, was volop.

Die geskiedenis van Vrymesselary in Pretoria begin in 1862 - net sewe jaar nadat die geskiedenis van die dorp self begin. Dit was gedurende die jaar dat 'n aantal inwoners 'n petisie aan die Groot Meester van die losie *De Goede Hoop* in Kaapstad, Christoffel Brand, gestuur. In die petisie word magtiging gevra dat daar in Pretoria 'n losie van die beweging gestig kan word.

Die petisie is onderteken deur Charles Ueckermann, Frederik Ernst Ueckermann, William Leathern, Mauritz de Vries, Bernardus G A D Arnoldi, Osman Carl Weber, B J Smithers, John Ridley, Fred Haenert, Andre P J Korsten, Cornelis Moll en Fred Kleyn.

Christoffel Brand was nie by magte om op die versoek te reageer nie. Hy het dus die versoek na Den Haag aangestuur. Hier het 'n verdragting voorgekom en dit was eers op 22 Maart 1869 dat formele goedkeuring ontvang is dat so 'n losie in Pretoria op die been gebring kon word.

Aangesien die meeste van die Pretorianers reeds in die Kaap, en veral in Graaff-Reinet lede van die beweging was, was hulle nie bereid om so lank vir die formele magtiging te wag nie. Veral John Robert Lys was die dryfveer om te begin met die stigting van 'n losie.

Gedurende 1865 was die plaaslike manne se geduld op en is die Aurora-losie in Pretoria in die lewe geroep. Die stigters was Herman Jeppe, Willem Rens, A Walker, J Cubitt, R von Nispen, B G A D Arnoldi, Johan Carel Preller, Mauritz de Vries, John Robert Lys, H de Beer en Fred Haenert, Tommy Hodgson, Robert Cottle-Green en H Bristow. Van 1866 tot dat die losie in 1879 doodgeloop het, was die volgende persone die Groot Meesters in die losie:

- 1866 - 1868: Mauritz de Vries
- 1869 - 1870: Johan Carel Preller
- 1871: D P Bezuidenhout
- 1872: Piet Korsten
- 1873 - 1874: John Robert Lys
- 1875: Petrus J Korsten
- 1876 - 1877: Tielman Nieuwoudt de Villiers
- 1878: Stephanus Meintjes

1879: Robert Cottle-Green

Dit is nie nodig om al die bekende Vrymesselaars uit die tydperk van ou Pretoria se name hier weer te gee nie. Dit is tog interessant om 'n klompie van die bekendstes hier aan te gee. Pres M W Pretorius en pres T F Burgers was altwee lede. So ook F W Reitz en genl Piet Joubert. Die lede van die Jeppe-, Meintjes- en Marais-families in Pretoria was omtrent almal lede. Die bekendstes hier was Stephanus Meintjes en sy seun Eddy, Lang Piet Marais en sy broerskind die bekende skrywer Eugene Nielen Marais. John C Minnaar en John Cubitt, wat altwee met Meintjes-dogters getroud was, was ook lede. So ook Cubitt se skoonseun, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. Ook Johan Carel Preller en sy broerskind Gustav Preller en sy skoonseun Henry Nurse. Ook die omstrede regter J G Kotze. Onder die sakemanne was daar Tom Beckett, Robert Baikie en Grant McKenzie. Die bekende fotograaf Henri F Gros was 'n lid. So ook die soldate Lord Kitchener en Lord Roberts, asook Theophilus Shepstone wat die Transvaal in 1877 sonder slag of skoot beset het. Onder die predikante was daar eerw George Weavind, eerw Alfred Roberts, ds James Gray en dr Frank Fisher.

Die hoogtepunt van die Vrymesselaar-kalender in Pretoria elke jaar was St John's dag, 24 Junie. Op die dag het die dorp se Vrymesselaars in volle seremoniële uitrusting op straat verskyn en saam na die St Albanskatedraal gegaan. Daar het hulle 'n diens onder die leiding van eerwaarde George Weavind bygewoon.

Enkele traumatiese gebeure het die Vrymesselaars in Pretoria geskud. Die eerste was toe 'n orkaan die dorp gedurende die somer van 1878/79 getref het. Die storm het die Vrymesselaarsaal op die hoek van St Andries- en Schoemanstrate heeltemal verwoes. Tydgenote het vertel hoe die dokumente van die beweging die hele wêreld vol verstrooi gelê het nadat die storm bedaar het.

Die storm was die laaste nekslag en die Aurora-losie het hier doodgeloop. Op 14 Maart 1878 is die Transvaal Lodge (no 1747), 'n losie onder die Engelse orde, in Pretoria gestig. Baie van die Aurora-losie se lede was Engelssprekend en het hulle nou by die Transvaal Lodge aangesluit.

Die stigters van die nuwe losie was John Keith, J P Sleightholm, F Coppen, W Leathern, Henri Coenrad de Hart, C Cullingworth en T B Burnham.

Dit was nie voor 1891 dat daar weer 'n losie onder die Nederlandse orde in Pretoria totstand kon kom nie. Dit was die Broederband-losie. Die keer was Carl Ueckermann die dryfveer agter die stigting.

Die volgende krisis vir die beweging was die Jameson-inval. Van die lede het aan die inval deelgeneem. Volgens die voorskrifte van die beweging is lede van die Vrymesselaars verbied om aan opstande teen regerings deel te neem. Lede was veronderstel om hul griewe deur die *regte kanale* te laat regstel. Vermoedelik was die gevaar te groot dat die beweging kon skeur indien hy sou toelaat dat lede aan opstande teen regerings waarin ander lede sleutel posisies beklee het, deelneem.

In die verhaal van Pretoria was die rol wat lede van die beweging gespeel het om sport in die dorp te orden net te groot om misgekyk te word. Op 23 Februarie 1873 is die Pretoria Turf Club gestig. Onder die stigterslede was J R Lys, Tommy Hodgson, J W Henshall, Lang Piet Marais en James Buchanan almal Vrymesselaars. Die enigste ander stigterslede was Ted Struben en Jimmy Mears. Oor hulle lidmaatskap van die beweging kan daar nie bo alle twyfel uitspraak gegee word nie.

Tydens die klub se eerste byeenkoms was die hoofwedren vir die presidentsprys. Die skenker, T F Burgers, was ook 'n lid.

Toe krieket teen 1874 sy verskyning in Pretoria gemaak het, het lede van die beweging hul betrokkenheid by die sportsoort nie eens probeer verdoes nie. Wedstryde tussen *De Broeders van de Mystiken Band* en die *Profane* is op Kerkplein gespeel.

Na die aanvanklike opbloei van sport tydens die bewind van pres Burgers het daar net weer 'n insinking begin plaasvind toe nog 'n lid van die beweging, die Anglikaanse predikant eerw Alfred Roberts, op die toneel verskyn het.

Dadelik het hy aan die werk gespring en 'n rugby- en krieketspan in

Pretoria op die been gebring. In sy rugbyspan was daar heelwat manne met Vrymesselaar-verbintenisse soos Godfray Lys, die seun van J R Lys, Henry Nourse, die skoonseun van J C Preller en later self 'n lid, Julius Jeppe, broerskind van Herman en Fred Jeppe en ook 'n man wat later as Sir Julius Jeppe lid van die beweging sou word, en Henry Juta, wie se oom nie alleen Groot Meester van die beweging in Suid-Afrika sou word nie, maar wat ook 'n noue familie-verbintenis met Karl Marx gehad het. Dan was daar nog Renier en Jacob Swart.

Hierna was dit die Vrymesselaar-prokureur Edward Isaac Rooth wat in 1887 na Pretoria gekom het. Sy aanvanklike opdrag was om hier 'n kantoor vir die Kaapse firma Reitz & Versfeld te vestig. Spoedig het hy egter vir sy eie rekening onder die naam Rooth & Wessels begin praktiseer.

Teen die einde van 1888 het hy nog 'n Vrymesselaar, Loftus Versfeld, uit Uitenhage na Pretoria gelok. Versfeld se rol in die oplewing van rugby in Pretoria is legendaries. Vir krieket het Rooth in 1891 nog 'n Vrymesselaar, William Alfred Tindall, na Pretoria gebring.

Tindall en Versfeld was nie lank aan Rooth & Wessels verbonde nie. Versfeld het hom as bestuurder by die African Board of Executors aangesluit en Tindall het in 1896 vir sy eie rekening as Tincall & Mortimer begin praktiseer.

Teen die tyd dat die Boere-oorlog in 1899 uitbreek het, was die leiersfigure van die beweging in Pretoria:

Broederband-losie: Isaac van Alphen en Carl Ueckerman;
Lodge Pretoria Celtic: dr Peter Veale, Robert Baikie, eerw James Gray;
en
Transvaal Lodge: John Louttit, Robert Baikie en Vyvan Pilditch.

Een man wat beslis gekant teen Vrymesselary was, was Paul Kruger. Regter Kotze het so oor Paul Kruger en die beweging geskryf: *Like most of his countryman, Kruger was opposed to Freemasonry, which he viewed with suspicion if not distrust, regarding this ancient and useful cult as a secret and dangerous institution.*

Die oorlog het ook in 'n tydvak plaasgevind waar dit nog vir 'n jong man 'n groter eer was om sy land op die slagveld as op die sportveld te dien. Trouens die sin van sport is juis daarin gesoek dat dit 'n jong mens voorberei om sy land te kan dien. Teen die agtergrond is die groot aantal internasionale sportmanne wat in die tydperk 1899 - 1902 na Suid-Afrika gestroom het dus nie verbasend nie.

Die bekendste Suid-Afrikaanse sportman wat aan die oorlog deelgeneem het, was Laurens Meintjes. Meintjes, wat 'n broerskind van Eddy Meintjes van Arcadia was, het by die uitbreek van die oorlog in Kaapstad gewerk. Daar het hy hom by die *Cape Town Highlanders* aangesluit. Teen die einde van die oorlog het hy die rang van kaptein gehad.

'n Ander bekende in Pretoria se sportkringe wat gedurende die oorlog aan Britse kant geveg het, was Henry Nourse. Nourse se deelname aan die oorlog gee 'n interessante kykie op sy persoonlikheid. Hy is in die Oos-Kaap gebore en dus van geboorte 'n Britse onderdaan. Hy het egter ook intussen burgerskap van die ZAR aanvaar.

Toe kol French na die uitbreek van vyandighede hom nooi om by sy magte aan te sluit skryf Nourse aan Lord Milner in die Kaap: *I wish to get your advice ... whether by joining Genl French I should be looked upon as a traitor and as it were depised by both sides.*

Lord Milner se antwoord was: *If you decide on joining Colonel French's command it would seem that Transvaal authorities would be within their rights in treating you as one of their burghers who had joined the forces opposed to them. Your position will not be misunderstood if you finally determine that you are precluded from accepting Colonel French's offer.*

Nourse het ook nie kans gesien om by die Boeremagte aan te sluit nie. Toe die Boere die Kaapkolonie binnegeval het, het hy besluit dat dit 'n daad van aggressie teen sy geboorteland was, en hy het hom toe tog by die Britse magte aangesluit. Gedurende die hele oorlog het 'n foto, wat deur Paul Kruger onderteken was, van die president en sy vrou in die voorkamer van sy huis in Doornfontein bly hang. Vir Nourse was net die idee om neutraal te bly in 'n formele oorlog ondenkbaar. Gedurende die Jameson-inval het hy sy neutraliteit gehandhaaf.

'n Derde sportman met noue verbintenisse met Pretoria wat gedurende die oorlog aan Britse kant geveg het, was die Springbok rugby- en krieketspeler Jimmy Sinclair. Voordat hy deur genl De Wet gevange geneem was, was hy in verskeie skermutselinge met die Boere magte betrokke. Een hiervan was juis tydens die Slag van Donkerhoek net oos van Pretoria.

Nadat hy uit krygsgevangeneskap ontsnap het, het hy - ten spyte van die aanbod van 'n kommissierang deur die Britse opperbevel - nie verder aan die oorlog deelgeneem nie. In 1901 was hy in een van die mees omstrede voorvalle in die Suid-Afrikaanse sportgeskiedenis betrokke. Hy het as lid van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse krieketspan in Engeland gaan toer. Die feit dat lande wat in 'n staat van oorlog met mekaar verkeer op die sportveld in vriendskap meeding het 'n storm van kritiek ontketen.

Veral die bekende Arthur Connan Doyle het voor in die koor van kritiek gesing. Die basis vir die kritiek was dat indien 'n jong man fiks genoeg was om sy land op die sportveld te verteenwoordig, was hy sekerlik fiks genoeg om sy plig op die slagveld te doen. Die plig van elke fikse jong man was om sy land te dien waar die hom die nodigste gehad het. En dit kon beswaarlik op die sportveld gewees het.

Sinclair (Swellendam) en Laurens Meintjes (Graaff-Reinet) is altwee in die Kaap Kolonie gebore en was dus Britse onderdane. Dit was dus van hulle verwag om aan die Britse kant teen die Boere Republieke te veg.

Drie manne wat bestem was om Suid-Afrika op die sportveld aan te voer het aan Britse kant in die oorlog geveg. Hulle was Billy Millar (rugby), Dave Nourse (krieket) en Frank Mitchell (krieket). Millar is in die Kaap Kolonie gebore en was die kolonie se stap- en bokskampioen. Die ander twee is altwee in Brittanje gebore.

'n Hele rits ander sportmanne wat ook hul lande op die sportveld aangevoer het, het ook aan die oorlog deelgeneem. Onder hulle was Tommy Crean (Brittanje, rugby), Fred Byrne (Engeland, rugby), John Boswell (Skotland, rugby), David Gallaher (Nieu-Seeland, rugby) en Stanley Jackson (Engeland, krieket).

Met die koms van die Caledoniese vereniging na Pretoria in 1892 het fietsry hier 'n groot hupstoot gekry. By die vereniging se eerste byeenkoms op 26 Mei 1892 was fietsry reeds deel van die program. Alhoewel gesien as 'n afsonderlike sportsoort, is alle baanfietsrybyeenkomste as deel van atletiekbyeenkomste afgehandel.

Sou van die pioniers van destyds vandag nog geleef het, sou hulle dalk van die stelling verskil het. Hulle sou dalk wou beweer dat alle atletiek as deel van fietsrybyeenkomste afgehandel is. Hulle kon moontlik iets beet gehad het, want daar was geen twyfel dat fietsry uit 'n toeskouer-oogpunt die gewildste sportsoort in Pretoria was nie.

By die eerste Caledoniese byeenkoms het J D (Japie) Celliers vir Hugh Abercrombie in drie van die vier wedrenne geklop. Celliers was 'n interessante karakter uit ou Pretoria. In 'n advertensie van die fietsvervaardiger Raleigh wat in 1892 verskyn het, word hy beskryf as *Champion of South Africa*.

Waarop die aanspraak berus het, is nie duidelik nie. Die *South African Cyclist Union* is eers in 1892 gestig. Die liggaam se eerste kampioenskappe is eers op 9 September 1893 in Johannesburg aangebied.

Voor die stigting van die nasionale liggaam is daar wel jaarliks in Port Elizabeth 'n byeenkoms aangebied waar wedrenne om *Suid-Afrikaanse titels* afgehandel is. Selfs al word die twyfelagtige aanspraak van die Baaise klub aanvaar, verduidelik dit nog nie Celliers se aanspraak dat juis hy die Suid-Afrikaanse kampioen was nie.

Die vraagstuk het reeds so vroeg as 1894 sy kop uitgesteek. Op 5 Januarie 1894 bespreek die *South African Review* die probleem en skryf dan:

1891: Papenfus defeated Celliers; Celliers defeated Meintjes and Kincaid: Championship therefor held by Papenfus.

1892: Meintjes defeated Papenfus, but did not defeated Kincaid from the mark.

1893: Celliers defeated Kincaid, while Meintjes is engaged in defeating the

rest of the world. So far, therefor, as Meintjes and Celliers are concerned, the record is that of 1891, which gives supremacy to Celliers, but places him second to Papenfus.

Die *South African Review* het gepoog om Laurens Meintjes teen Japie Celliers op te weeg. Die aansprake van ander pionier jaers soos C E Brink en Hugh Newby-Fraser is nie eens hier in aanmerking geneem nie.

Dit wil werklik voorkom asof Raleigh in die advertensie meer aan Celliers toegedig het, as waarop hy werklik kon aanspraak maak.

Celliers duik later weer in die geskiedenis van die ZAR op. Die keer is hy in 'n omstrede voorval tydens die berugte Jameson-inval van nuwejaarsdag 1896 betrokke. Nadat die opstandelinge in Johannesburg vernem het dat Jameson die Transvaal binne geval het, het hulle Celliers met 'n fiets gestuur om aan Jameson die boodskap te gaan gee dat hy moet omdraai. Daar was later heelwat meningsverskil of Jameson wel die boodskap gekry het.

Vir fietsry in Pretoria was 1892 'n besondere jaar. Op 23 April 1892 is Pretoria se eerste fietryklub, die *Pretoria Cycling Club*, met Ewald Esselen as voorsitter en Hugh Abercrombie as sekretaris gestig. Ongelukkig het die klub 'n betreklik kort bestaan gehad voordat hy byna weer net doodgeloop het. Na 'n normaal bedrywige eerste twee jaar van die klub se bestaan, het daar gedurende 1894 en 1895 niks aangegaan nie. Dit wil voorkom asof die belangrikste bedrywigheid van die klub in die tydperk 'n *smoking concert* op 11 Desember 1895 in die Union klub gehou is, gewees het. Die funksie was om afskeid te neem van Hugh Abercrombie wat na Engeland vertrek het.

Toe die klub op 22 Februarie 1896 'n jaarvergadering in die Leighton House Hotel wou hou, kon hulle nie 'n korum bymekaar kry nie. Gedurende die winter van 1896 moes daar in Pretoria 'n oplewing in die belangstelling in die sake van die klub gekom het. Toe daar op 22 Oktober 1896 weer gepoog is om die klub aan die gang te kry, was die opkoms uiters bemoedigend. Die keer is die vergadering in W A Dobbie se teekamer in Kerkstraat net wes van Andriesstraat, belê. Dit wil selfs voorkom asof Dobbie self die dryfkrag agter die laaste poging kon wees.

Die klub kon by die vergadering vir hom 'n komitee saamstel wat behoorlik soos 'n Wie's Wie in Pretoria gelees het. Die komitee was:

Presidente: Adv Ewald Esselen en dr W J Leyds

Vise-Presidente: T W Beckett

Adv J S Curlewis

Henry Cloete

Adv J W Wessels

Eddie Rooth

Johann Rissik

Eddie P A Meintjes

George Heys

Kaptein: James Berrange

Onder-kaptein: Malcom Clark, jr

Sekretaris: Claude M de Vries

Tesourier: Frank Penberthy

Komiteelede: S Preller

Dr J B Knobel

J A Batty

J Lyall Soutter

W H Dobbie

Die enigste bekende Pretorianer wie se naam nie daar verskyn nie, is die van Eddie Bourke. Die rede was dat hy in daardie stadium die president van die *Pretoria Mechanics Cycling Club* was. Voordat ons egter na die storie van laasgenoemde klub kyk, net eers nog 'n paar sakies oor die *Pretoria Cycling Club*.

Tydens die vergadering in Dobbie se teekamer het die manne ook die groot besluit geneem dat vroue nou wel lid van hul klub kon word. 'n Ander hartseer erkenning wat die manne moes maak, was dat hulle hul waardevolste trofee, die Schultis-Schwar-beker, weggegee het. 'n Mens kan jou die ongemaklike stilte voorstel toe die president Ewald Esselen verduidelik het dat hy geglo het die klub is dood en dat hy toe maar die beker vir Eddie Bourke gegee het om by die *Pretoria Mechanics Cycling Club* te gebruik. Aan gedane sake was daar geen keer nie en die manne moes maar verlief daarmee neem.

'n Interessante opmerking in die 1896 jaarverslag van die *Pretoria Cycling Club* is dat die skema om 'n fietsrybaan aan te lê in die hande van die Uitvoerende Komitee is, en dat geen antwoord nog ontvang is nie.

Dit was die posisie op 22 Oktober 1896. 'n Maand later het Ewald Esselen en J W Wessels hul 17 erwe aan die oostekant van die stad vir £2 000 aan die Caledoniese vereniging verkoop. Al wat hieruit afgelei kan word is dat die skema wat Esselen en Wessels aan die Uitvoerende Komitee voorgelê was, afgekeur is.

Die Pretoria Cycling Club het as kenmerk ook die byna militêre tipe uniforms wat sy lede na vergaderings en byeenkomste gedra het. Tydens byeenkomste was die voorskrif aan jaers van die klub die volgende:

A navy blue ordinary bicycle costume with a cricket cap or a navy, or a straw hat bearing the club badge, and stockings to match.

Nadat die Pretoria Cycling Club in 1892 oorspronklik gestig is, het ander klubs spoedig gevolg. Die eerste hiervan was Eddie Bourke se *Boy's Brigade*. Toe die *Pretoria Mechanics Cycling Club* in 1894 gestig is, het die *Boy's Brigade* in die nuwe klub opgegaan.

Die klub het sy aktiwiteite veel wyer as net fietsry gesien. So het die klub gedurende die winter van 1897 vir elke Dinsdag- en Donderdagaand klubaande gereël. Tydens sulke aande kon lede kaart, biljart en dam-bord speel. Al die speletjies is in kompetisie vorm afgehandel en 'n inskrywingsfooi van 2/6 (25 sent) is gehef. Op sommige Saterdaggaande was daar ook nog 'n amateur bokskompetisie.

Vir die biljart-kompetisie het mnr W T Brooks 'n beker geskenk, terwyl mnr John F Parker 'n trofee vir boks geskenk het. Die klub het onderneem om ook pryse vir die ander kompetisies te kry.

Die geriewe vir baanfietsry in Pretoria het eers met die koms van die Caledoniese terrein in 1898 op standaard gekom. Voor die tyd is die byeenkomste op Bereapark afgehandel. Veral nadat die Wanderers in Johannesburg in 1893 sy baan gekry het, het die swak geriewe baie van die beste jaers van Pretoria weggehou.

sy plig om sy perd te oefen. Om die rede het hy nie kans gesien om perdewedrenne by die wet in te sluit nie.

In jou verbeelding kan jy nog hoor hoe die ou president aan die einde van die stukkie logika *Ek heb gezecht* uitroep en gaan sit. Met die dreigende probleem dat perdewedrenne in die Transvaal as dobbelary in die ban gedoen kan word nou eers verby, het die manne in alle erns begin om hulle sake in orde te kry. Hulle het 'n maatskappy, die *Grand Stand Company* gestig en met die regering begin onderhandel om eiendomsreg op die baan te kry.

Op 16 November 1893 is 'n stuk grond wat beskryf is as:

groote van Zeven en Vijftig morgen, 486 vierkante roeden en 96 vier-kante voet en begrens door de Kerk-, Kruger-, Joubert-, en Breëstraten, gelegende aan die Westzijde van Pretoria

in die naam van die *Nieuwe Pretoria Turf Club (Grand Stand Company)* vir 'n tydperk van 25 jaar geregistreer.

Die volgende was die belangrikste regte en voorwaardes wat van krag was:

- * Die grond moes as 'n renbaan of vir ander vermaaklikheid gebruik word;
- * Die klub mag die grond omhein;
- * So 'n omheining mag nie met doringdraad gedoen word nie en minstens vier hekke moes aangebring word;
- * Wanneer daar geen wedrenne plaasgevind het nie, moes die hekke oopgelaat word sodat die grond as openbare weiding gebruik kon word;
- * Tydens wedrenne het die klub die reg gehad om toegangsgeld te vra; en
- * Die regering kon in die volgende gevalle die grond terugneem:

- # As hy die grond vir 'n beter openbare doel wou aanwend;
- # As hy van mening was dat hy beter vermaak op die grond kon aanbied;
- # As hy die grond vir bewaring sou benodig.

Aangesien die klub groot kapitaaluitgawes op die baan sou moes aangaan lyk die voorwaardes op die oogaf nie baie gunstig nie. Die klub het dit nogtans so aanvaar.

Om sy uitgawes te finansier het die klub skuldbriewe uitgereik. Die klub het magtiging gehad om 2 500 sogenaamde A skuldbriewe van £1 elk en 4 000 B skuldbriewe van 10/- elk uit te reik. Van die A skuldbriewe is 2 419 geplaas en van die B skuldbriewe 3 725.

Teen 1896 moes die klub tydens sy jaarvergadering bekend maak dat die skuldbrief boek verlore is en dat die klub nie weet wie die houers van die briewe is nie. Alhoewel die lys van opsieners vir die jaar 'n indrukwekkende lys persoonlikhede was, was dit skrif vir die klub reeds aan die muur.

Die opsieners was: Mnr S Hilton Barber, Abe Bailey, Solly B Joel, Harold Strange, Melt Marais, Tielman N de Villiers, P Ferreira en J A van der Bijl (almal verkies deur die skuldbriefhouers) en Theophilus Shepstone, W H Ballantyne, dr Knobel, T Patterson, dr Fehrsen, Joe Guttman en S B Levy (verkies deur die lede).

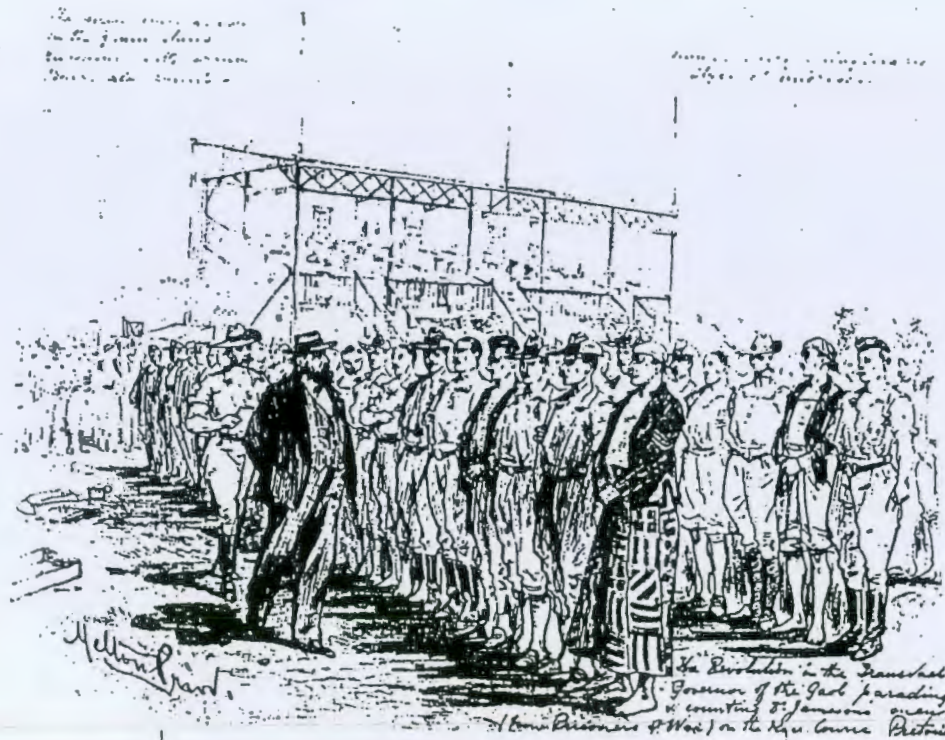
Die klub was redelik gelukkig met sy sekretarisse. Aanvanklik was James Berrange die sekretaris van die klub. Hy is deur J P Hess, wat op 6 November 1896 bedank het, opgevolg en George Redpath was die klub se sekretaris van 12 November 1896 tot by sy ontbinding. Hess het na sy bedanking 'n beroepswedder geword.

Hess was dan ook in 'n stadium gedurende Februarie 1898 betrokke by 'n heel interessante onderonsie met sy kliënte. Hy het gedurende die wedrenbyeenkomste ook 'n poel aangebied. In so 'n poel kon wedders 'n perd trek.

By 'n sekere geleentheid was die hoofkonstabel P C de Hart saam met mnr Herrington, Meyer en J W Pretorius in 'n sindikaat wat die perd Scot by Hess getrek het. Scot se eienaar was mnr J Magid.

Volgens De Hart het Magid hom met die volgende woorde genader:

President: J S Curlewis
 Vice-presidente: Conyngham Greene, CB, P P G Curtis en Regter Esser
 Opsieners: T Shepstone
 J A van der Bijl
 S H Barber
 W S Ballantyne



Die kunstenaar Melton Prior se voorstelling van die lede van dr Jameson se invalsmag waar hulle by die Pretoria Renbaan aangehou is.

James Berrange
 P I Ferreira
 E P A Meintjes
 J A Batty, en
 W G Milne

Die nuwe klub se sake het heeltemal in orde gelyk. Dieselfde kan nie van die New Pretoria Turf Club gesê word nie. Gedurende Februarie 1898 kon die klub nie genoeg lede bymekaar kry sodat 'n jaarvergadering gehou kon word nie.

Op 25 Mei 1899 het die lede van die klub by 'n vergadering in die Fountains Hotel besluit om die klub in vrywillige likwidasie te plaas. Ironies genoeg is die oud-sekretaris en huidige beroepswedder J P Hess saam met George Redpath as likwidaateurs aangestel.

Net die volgende week het 20 Pretorianers by mekaar gekom in 'n poging om 'n nuwe renklub op die been te kry. Die keer wou hulle hom die *Sporting and Gymkana Club* noem. Voordat die klub egter van die grond kon kom het die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog uitgebreek.

Gedurende November 1898 het daar 'n tragiese voorval by die renbaan plaasgevind. 'n Maori-jokkie Samuel George Budd het 'n eenaar, ene Irving, met sy stiebeuls dood geslaan nadat die eenaar Budd daarvan beskuldig het dat hy nie sy bes op 'n perd gelewer het nie. Irving was blykbaar onder die invloed van drank.

Tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog moes die klub sy bedrywighede onder andere weens 'n gebrek aan geskikte perde opskort. Die was eers in 1904 wat daar wedrenne, en toe ook net hinderniswedrenne, aangebied is. Dit was eers in 1911 dat die eerste volwaardige wedrenbyeenkoms na die oorlog weer in Pretoria gehou is.

Gedurende April 1898 is daar by die renbaan vir die eerste keer honderesies aangebied. Vier uitdune is gehou en dié weners van die vier uitdunne het na die finaal deurgedring. Nadat die honde in die uitdunne redelik volgens vorm gehardloop het, was daar 'n groot skok in die finaal.

Drie van die honde het op 'n onverklaarbare wyse te vroeg weggespring en die wedloop voltooi. Daar moes toe oorgehardloop word en die mede-gunsteling *Game Cock* het heel laaste geëindig.

Of dit hierdie chaos met die eerste byeenkoms was, is moeilik om te bepaal, maar hondewedrenne het in Pretoria nooit dieselfde aftrek as in Johannesburg geniet nie.

Rolbal

ROLBAL is teen ongeveer 1882 in Port Elizabeth vir die eerste keer in Suid-Afrika gespeel. Aanvanklik het die spel stadig gegroei. Met die uitbreek van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog was daar nog geen klub in Transvaal nie.

Dit het nie beteken dat die spel hier onbekend was nie. Toe die Caledoniese Vereniging in 1896 vir Robert M Campbell opdrag gegee het om die terreinplanne vir hul sportterrein op te stel, was die aanlê van 'n kroukie- en 'n rolbalperk deel van die opdrag. Dit moet aanvaar word dat die spel toe reeds in Pretoria bekend was.

Dit wil voorkom asof die spel aanvanklik op die kroukieperke wat in die stad was, gespeel is. Terwyl die begin van die verhaal van rolbal in Pretoria 'n ietwat vaer verhaal is, verander die prentjie na die oorlog. Die presiese storie is goed bekend.

In 1902 het J C Poynton by sy huis oorkant Burgerspark begin rolbal speel. Robert Baikie het nou die kans gebruik om rolballe uit Skotland na Pretoria in te voer. Hy het die rolballe by Thomas Taylor, Montrosestraat 60, Glasgow bestel. Vir 'n bal van die beste gehalte moes Baikie 15/- per paar betaal. So 'n stel het ook 'n ivoorinleg gehad waarop die speler sy naam of voorletter kon laat aanbring. Indien 'n speler net sy voorletter en nommer wou laat graveer het dit hom 1/- per paar ekstra gekos, vir 'n volle naam was dit 1/6 en vir 'n monogram 2/-.

Baikie self het saam met J C Poynton, John J Kirkness en Constantine Giovanetti 'n gereelde vierbal gevorm wat op die kroukieperk in Burgerspark rolbal gespeel het. Die Australiër Giovanetti en die Skot Kirkness was altwee bestem om later burgemeester van Pretoria te word. Giovanetti sou ook in 1930 Suid-Afrika as rolbalspeler verteenwoordig.

Dit wil voorkom asof die beplande rolbalperk aanvanklik nie by die Caledoniese terrein gevestig is nie. Robert M Campbell het kort na sy aanstelling ernstig siek geword en die firma McIntosh & Carter moes toe die projek oorneem. Die Caledoniese vereniging het nie soveel skuldbriewe geplaas gekry as wat hulle gehoop het nie en dit mag wees dat die rolbalperk in die slag gebly het toe daar besluit is om af te skaal.

Die spel het na die oorlog vinnig begin posvat onder Pretorianers. Dit was gou duidelik dat die Burgerspark se kroukieperk nie aan die behoefte sal kan voorsien nie. Blykbaar het die Skotte toe weer na die oorspronklike uitleg van die Caledoniese terrein gaan kyk en besluit om tog maar voor te gaan met die rolbalperk.

Met die geriewe in plek, was die volgende stap om Pretoria en Transvaal se eerste rolbalklub te stig. Gedurende 'n vergadering in die Imperial Hotel op 17 Mei 1905 is daar formeel oorgegaan tot die stigting van die Pretoria Rolbalklub. Die Imperial Hotel was die ou Leighton House Hotel wat later die Polar Hotel en in 1904 die Imperial Hotel geword het. Die hotel was op die suidwestelike hoek van Pretorius- en Andriess- strate geleë.

Twaalf mense het by die stigtingsvergadering het onder die voorsitterskap van Eddie Bourke opgedaag. Hierna het dinge vinnig ontwikkel en teen die van Junie het die klub reeds oor 70 lede beskik. Al die lede kon op die titel *stigerslede* aanspraak maak.

Die lys van stigterslede lees soos 'n Wie's Wie in Pretoria. Onder die name op die lys was Robert Baikie; die vyf manne wat almal burgemeester van Pretoria sou word John Kirkness, Johannes van Boeschoten, Eddie Bourke, Claude de Vries en Andrew Johnston; George Heys van Melrose Huis, Tom Beckett van Eastwood en Eddie Meintjes van Arcadia.

Spoedig het ander bekendes soos Sammy Marks, Sir Richard Solomon en Sir Percy Fitzpatrick hulle ook by die klub aangesluit. Om 'n draai by die rolbalbaan op die Caledoniese terrein te gaan maak, was om te gaan kyk hoe die elite van Pretoria ontspan. Marks het glo graag balle gerol in die geselskap van Beckett, Kirkness en Johnston.

Waaroor daar by sulke geleenthede gepraat is, kan net oor geraai word.

Die eerste spel op die baan by die Caledoniese terrein het op 5 Mei 1905 plaasgevind. Dit was nog voor die klub amptelik gestig is. Die weer was nie gunstig nie en die opkoms was teleurstellend. Die eerste klubkampioenskappe het reeds op 24 Junie 1905 plaasgevind. S B Malcolm het die dag vir J D Celliers 21 - 18 in die eindronde geklop. Vir Malcolm was dit die eerste treetjie na verdere roem. Vier jaar later het hy die Suid-Afrikaanse titel gewen.

Op 16 September 1905 het die eerste interstedelike kompetisie tussen Johannesburg en Pretoria plaasgevind. Alhoewel die besoekers voor die wedstryd eers 'n uur gegun is om te oefen het die plaaslike span maklik 121 - 26 geseëvier. In 'n wraakwedstryd twee maande later het Johannesburg die bordjies verhang en 57 - 50 gewen.

Vir laasgenoemde wedstryd moes daar na die kroukieperke in Burgerspark verskuif word. Die rolbalperk by die Caledoniese terrein het weens die baie spel op hom so agteruit gegaan dat hy onspeelbaar geword het.

Aan die einde van die eerste jaar kon daar in die jaarverslag die profetiese woorde geskryf word:

There is no doubt that bowling is an ideal game both physically and socially for South Africa and as a branch of healthy sport is bound to gain in popularity throughout the country. The day is not far distant when every town in South Africa will possess a bowling green.

In 1908 het die klub sy klubhuis gebou. Met enkel verbeterings staan die gebou staan vandag (1993) met nog steeds. In Januarie 1909 het die klub groot skade gelei tydens die orkaan wat Pretoria getref het. Die Apiesrivier het sy walle oorstrom en die klub se rolbalperk het in die slaggebly.

Die spel het nou vinnig in Pretoria gegroei. In 1915 is die *Pretoria City Bowling Club* gestig. Daarna het *Bereapark* (1918), *Pretoria West Bowling Club* (1922), die *Pretoria East Bowling Club* (1923) en die *Sunnyside Bowling Club* (1924) gevolg.

As een van die pionier rolbalklubs in die land, het die Pretoria Rolbalkklub ook op die vlak van nasionale administrasie sy deel bygedra. Reeds in 1909 was James Prentice president van die Suid-Afrikaanse rolbalunie. Prentice was 'n vennoot in die bekende boukonstruksie-firma Prentice & Mackie.

Toe Robert Baikie in 1920 president van die liggaam word, was dit beslis 'n welverdiende eer. Van 1927 tot 1932 was Constantine Giovanetti in die stoel.

Rugby

DIE storie van die pioniersdae van rugby in Pretoria draai om twee besondere persoonlikhede. Die een is die Anglikaanse predikant Alfred Roberts en die ander is die bestuurder van die Eksekuteurskamer Loftus Versfeld. Roberts het in 1879 in Pretoria aangekom en Versfeld eers tien jaar later.

Maar voordat een van die twee in Pretoria opgedaag het, was daar reeds voetbal op Mark(Kerk)plein gespeel. Voetbal was die spel waaruit die moderne weergawes van sokker en rugby sou vloei. Alhoewel die spel verskillende reëls op verskillende plekke gehad het, was daar tog basiese kenmerke wat byna orals gegeld het.

Die bal mag gevang word, maar nie mee gehardloop word nie. 'n Speler wat die bal gedribbel het, mag gepootjie geword het. 'n Drie het een punt getel en het die span wat dit behaal het, die reg verleen om na die pale te skop. Sou die skop slaag het die een punt na drie punte vermeerder.

Op 23 Augustus 1873 het *De Volkstem* na so 'n voetbalwedstryd berig dat *vele spelers er met blaauwe schene afkwam*. Vir hoelank die spel in Pretoria gespeel was, weet ons nie.

Wat wel bekend is, is dat toe Alfred Roberts in 1879 in Pretoria aangekom het, het die spel reeds doodgeloop. Hy het toe die *Pretoria Football and Cricket Club* gestig om die sportsoort weer aan die gang te kry. Twintig jaar later, in 1899, was daar onder die pioniers geen twyfel meer dat die spel wat Roberts na Pretoria gebring het inderdaad rugby en nie meer voetbal was nie.

As die getuienis aanvaar word, en daar is werklik geen rede om dit in twyfel te trek nie, moet daar net onthou word dat die rugby van destyds feitlik onherkenbaar verskil het van die moderne sportsoort.

So is byvoorbeeld die gebruik van 'n agterlyn om met die bal te hardloop eers in 1891 deur die besoekende Britse span aan ons bekend gestel.

Roberts het die beste sportmanne van sy tyd saamgetrek om in sy span te kom speel. Daar was die uitstaande veelsydige sportman Henry Nourse, so ook was daar Jacob en Renier Swart, die twee seuns van die afvallige staatssekretaris, N J R Swart. Jacob was bestem om in 1889 in Johannesburg die beroemde Wanderersklub te stig. Ander bekende figure in die span was Julius (later Sir Julius) Jeppe en Henry Bousfield. Laasgenoemde was die seun van die biskop van Pretoria en 'n man wat self bestem was om later regter in Natal te word.

'n Kenmerk van die span was die wit en blou seemanstrui waarin hy gespeel het. Die trui is vandag nog die trui van die Pretoria Rugbyklub. Roberts se verblyf in Pretoria was van korte duur. In 1884 is hy na Potchefstroom. Met Roberts uit die dorp het die Transvalers se ou kwaal weer kop uitgesteek. Elke speler met 'n bietjie leierseienskappe het sy eie klub gestig.

Spedig was daar Goede Hoop, Savages, Thistles, Swallows en Colts. Die klomp klubs was nie 'n aanduiding van die vooruitgang van die spel in Pretoria nie. Die teendeel was eerder waar. Die klubs was, met die uitsondering van Thistles, swak georganiseerd en het op 'n ongereelde basis teen mekaar gespeel.

Thistles was die klub van die Skotse gemeenskap in Pretoria en was die voorloper van die Caledoniese Vereniging wat in 1892 sou volg. Ongelukkig vir rugby was die klub veel sterker in sokker as in eersgenoemde sportsoort.

Toe Loftus Versfeld teen die einde van 1888 in Pretoria aangekom het, was rugby op die punt om hier dood te loop. Versfeld was die regte man op die regte tyd. Hy het oor uitstekende organisatoriese vermoëns beskik. Versfeld was net 'n jaar in Uitenhage toe hy hom in Pretoria by die prokureurs firma Rooth & Wessels aangesluit het. Die vermoede is dat Eddie Rooth vir hom na Pretoria gelok het juis om rugby hier te kom reg ruk. Sy eerste taak was om die klomp splinterklubs in een klub saam te voeg.



Die kunstenaar W H Schröder se uitbeelding van 'n rugbywedstryd in die tagtiger jare van die vorige eeu.

Dit was makliker gesê as gedoen. Versfeld was nie 'n man wat hom deur uitdaging laat onder kry het nie. Toe die 1889 seisoen aangebreek het, was al die klubs behalwe Savages in die Pretoria Rugbyklub saamgesnoer. Hier moet darem dadelik bygevoeg word dat hy die hulp van Jacob Swart en Alfred Robert ingeroep het om hom met die taak te kom help.

Vir die eerste jaar het die klub in die trui van Colts gespeel en sukses het dadelik gevolg. Met spelers soos Versfeld, Doelie Morkel en Piet Korsten aan die spits het die Pretoria Rugbyklub in sy eerste bestaansjaar die Imroth-beker in die Transvaal gewen. In die eindwedstryd het Pretoria die Johannesburgse span Pirates 3 - 0 geklop.

Die wroeg sukses het nie die gewenste uitwerking gehad nie. Die geesdrif vir rugby wat later so kenmerkend van Pretoria sou word, wou maar net nie posvat nie. Een van die redes was dat vir die meeste van die wedstryde moes die lang en vermoeiende tog na Johannesburg aangepak word. Die reis per perd, koets of fiets was genoeg om enige speler of toeskouer se liefde vir die spel tot die uiterste te beproef.

Versfeld het besef dat hy weer hulp sou moes kry. Die eerste man wat hy na Pretoria gelok het was Ben Duff. Duff was 'n ou spanmaat van hom uit sy Hamiltons-dae in die Kaap.

Duff beklee die besonder posisie in Suid-Afrikaanse rugby dat hy Springbok no 1 is! Gedurende die eerste toets van 1891 het Duff Suid-Afrika as heelagter verteenwoordig en so die ere-posisie verwerf. Weeps sy besondere posisie in ons rugby geskiedenis kan daar iets meer oor Ben Duff vertel word. Hy moes 'n man van besonder rugby-talent gewees het. Van die 15 spelers wat in 1891 in die historiese eerste toets in Port Elizabeth gespeel het, het net ses in al drie die toetse in die reeks gespeel. Duff was een van die uitverkorenes. Hy is in Swellendam gebore en alhoewel die amptelike rekords net na hom as Benjamin Duff verwys, was sy volle name Benjamin Robert Duff.

Die besoek van die Britse span in 1891 aan Suid-Afrika het in Pretoria min belangstelling gaande gemaak. Die rede was waarskynlik omdat die span nie 'n wedstryd in Pretoria gespeel het nie.

Piet Korsten en Doelie Morkel het darem die Transvaalspan, wat in Johannesburg teen die besoekers gespeel het, gehaal. Vir Transvaalplatteland het Piet Korsten (heelagter), Loftus Versfeld en William Tindall (driekwarte) en Nic Vlok, Doelie Morkel, Christiaan Beyers (die latere bekende genl Beyers), Dawie Burger en Bill Campbell van Pretoria teen die Engelse gespeel. Interessant is dit dat Pretoria reeds in daardie stadium deur die Johannesburgers as deel van die Transvaalplatteland beskou is.

Nog 'n 1891-Springbok en ook een van die uitverkore ses wat in al drie die toetse gespeel het, Japie Louw, het ook kort na 1891 sy gewig by Loftus Versfeld in Pretoria kom ingooi.

Tydens die besoek van John Hammond se span in 1896 was Pretoria nog steeds nie as belangrik genoeg beskou sodat 'n wedstryd vir die besoekers hier gereël kon word nie. In die jaar het Ben Duff, C B Maartens en Krieglér van Pretoria elk in twee wedstryde vir Transvaal teen die Engelse gespeel en Japie Louw in een.

Een van die redes vir die kilheid teenoor rugby in Pretoria kan moontlik herlei word na 'n voorval wat reeds in 1890 tussen die toeskouers plaasgevind het toe Pretoria die jaar teen Wanderers gespeel het. Na die tyd is die ondersteuners van Pretoria die blaam vir die insident gegee.

Die gehalte van rugby in Pretoria het beslis die kreeftegang gegaan. In 1898 het die Pretoria Rugbyklub nie 'n enkele liga-wedstryd kon wen nie.

Soos in krieket was daar soms ook in rugby op plaaslike vlak groot menings verskil oor die toepassing van die reëls. In 'n voorval wat in 1897 kan as illustrasie dien.

Op 24 Mei 1897 word deur R H Blakely, die sekretaris van die Transvaalse Rugbyvoetbalunie aan G Rowland-Hill van die Engelse Rugby Football Union geskryf:

We should be obliged for a ruling on the following point: - A penalty kick is awarded to side A. Team B charges before the ball is placed, therefore

die kompetisie kon hervat word.
 1895: Johannesburg 2; Pretoria 0
 1896: Johannesburg 3; Pretoria 2
 1897: Pretoria 4; Johannesburg 0

Hierna moes Pretoria wag tot in 1904 voordat hy weer die skild kon wen.

Ten spyte van Pretoria se sukses in die interstedelike kompetisie, het Pretoria se klubs nie goed gevaar in die kompetisie om die *Transvaal Cup* nie.

Dit was eers nadat Savages en die *Caledonian Association Football Club* saamgesmelt het en in 1895 die *Thistle Association Football Club* gestig het, dat sake begin verbeter het. By die eerste jaarvergadering het die klub die volgende komitee gekies:

President: D Murdoch, sen
 Vise-president: Simon Fraser
 Kaptein: W MacGillvary
 Onder-kaptein: D Murdoch, jnr
 Sekretaris en tesouriers: G Hallyburton
 Komitee: James Legatt
 James Robertson
 A Baxter, sen
 William Dey
 James Leslie

Nadat die klub aanvanklik geldelik noustrop getrek het, is feitlik die hele komitee by die derde jaarvergadering in 1898 vervang. Die nuwe komitee was:

President: J T Muir
 Vise-president: J Robertson
 Kaptein: L Rogers
 Onder-kaptein: H Paton
 Sekretaris en waarnemende tesourier: George Vosper
 Komitee: James Leslie



George Vosper

Een van Pretoria se groot uitblinkers
 as sokkerspeler en as swemmer.

Swem

ALFRED ROBERTS die Anglikaanse predikant wat krieket en rugby in Pretoria georden gekry het, was ook die man wat Pretoria aan swem bekendgestel het. Teen ongeveer 1880 het hy die jong manne leer waterpolo speel.

Aangesien die spel maar eers teen ongeveer 1870 in Engeland ontwikkel is en daar in 1877 die eerste keer reëls vir die spel neergelê is, moes Pretoria van die eerste plekke buite Brittanje wees waar die spel gespeel is.

Aangesien Pretoria in daardie stadium nog nie oor 'n swembad beskik het nie, moes alle swemaktiwiteite in die Apiesrivier plaasvind. Dit was by *Meintjes se Gat* waar daar waterpolo gespeel is. Die poel in die rivier was net waar die Walkerspruit by Kerkstraat uit die Apiesrivier getak het.

Die man wat so ietwat kru by Pretoria se eerste swembad vernoem is, was Stephanus Meintjes. Die poel was op sy eiendom Arcadia. Hy is ook die man na wie Meintjeskop heet.

Vanweë sy klimaat het swem as rekreasie sportsoort geweldig vinnig in Pretoria gegroei. Binne tien jaar het Pretoria sy eerste openbare swembad gehad. Gedurende 1889 is 'n openbare swembad op die noord-westelike hoek van Vander Walt- en Vermeulenstraat geopen.

Die swembad was nie sommer so 'n hierjy bad nie. Dit is ontwerp deur die staatsargitek Sytze Wierda en is destyds beskryf as die grootste swembad in Suid-Afrika. Die bad was 125 voet (ongeveer 38,5 meter) lank en 42 voet (ongeveer 13 meter) breed. Interessant is dit dat Wierda met sy Nederlandse agtergrond die swembad as 'n binnehuise bad ontwerp het. Dit was Wierda se eerste gebou in sy nuwe vaderland. Vir die klimaat in Pretoria was 'n opelug swembad meer as voldoende. Wierda was, toe die bad gebou is, minder as 'n jaar in Suid-Afrika.

Die bad was elke dag, behalwe Sondag, tussen 05:00 en 19:00 vir die algemene publiek oop. Mans kon die bad elke dag wat hy oop was, behalwe Saterdagoggende besoek. Vroue is net toegelaat om die bad op 'n Saterdag tussen 09:00 en 11:00 te besoek.

Ten 1898 was die bad as die *Reformer's Bath* bekend. Die eerste eienaar was L Boermont. Teen 1898 het die bad vir 'n rukkie aan G R Keizer behoort voordat dit deur T W Rothschild oorgeneem is.

Pretoria se eerste swemklub was die *Pretoria Swimming Club*. Die klub is aan die begin van 1892 gestig en het sy eerste byeenkoms op 17 Februarie van dieselfde jaar gehou. Een van die hoogtepunte van die eerste byeenkoms was die 320 tree ope. In die resies het Ernie H Acton van die plaaslike klub S Meyer van die *Rand Swimming Club* met 'n lengte in 'n tyd van 7:12 geklop. Die resies is beskou as vir die titel van Kampioen swemmer van Transvaal.

Harold Strange het by dieselfde byeenkoms 'n Transvaal-rekord van 44 voet 1 duim opgestel vir in-duik-en-onder-water-bly.

Strange was 'n interessante karakter. Hy het nou sakeverbintenisse met Barney Barnato gehad, was teenwoordig toe Kurt von Veldheim vir Woolf Joel vermoor het en was later jare 'n groot donateur van die Johannesburgse Openbare biblioteek. Die Strange Africana-versameling in die biblioteek dra sy naam.

Die klub se volgende byeenkoms is op 6 en 9 Desember 1893 aangebied. By die byeenkoms het George Vosper vir Ernie H Acton in 5:29 in die resies oor 320 tree geklop en so die nuwe Transvaalse kampioen geword. Vosper was 'n telegrafis van beroep. Hy was van Bristol in Engeland afkomstig en het in 1889 in Pretoria aangekom. Behalwe sy prestasies as 'n swemmer, was hy ook Pretoria se beste sokkerspeler voor die oorlog.

In 1894 is die byeenkoms op 16 en 19 Desember aangebied. Vosper het nie sy titel verdedig nie en Ernie Acton was die enigste swemmer wat hom vir die kampioenskapsresies oor 320 tree ingeskryf het. Hy het toe van twee swemmers gebruik gemaak om afwisselend vir hom die pas aan te gee. Met die hulp was sy wentyd oor die 320 tree 'n nuwe rekord van

Knobel
De Wijn
Mears
Walker

PRETORIA (1855—1955)



GESKIEDENIS VAN DIE STAD PRETORIA

UITGEGEE IN

DIE EEUFEEESJAAR 1955

DEUR

DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

Redaksiekomitee:

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PRETORIA (1855—1955)



HISTORY OF THE CITY OF PRETORIA

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Die lewe in die kamp was moeilik, veral toe die kos skaars begin word het. Dit was in die middel van die somer, en die son het baie gebak. Die mense het soveel as moontlik vir afleiding gesorg. Charles du Val wat uit Engeland gekom het en met 'n „show” deur Suid-Afrika getoer het en ook net toevallig hiermee in Pretoria was, het op 25 Desember begin om 'n koerant uit te gee, *News of the Camp*, wat drie keer per week verskyn het en op die drukpers van *The Transvaal Argus* gedruk is wat vir die doel uit die dorp na die kamp gebring is. Pretoria was so goed deur die Boerekommando's ingesluit dat daar geen nuus in of uit die beleërde dorp kon gaan nie. Dit was dan ook nie voor 15 Maart 1881 dat die eerste berig oor die afloop van Majuba en die sneuwel van sir George Colley Pretoria bereik het nie. Die natuurlike het egter hul eie metodes van inligting gehad, en het dit 'n paar dae eerder as die blanke outoriteite al geweet. Dit was 'n groot vreugde toe die bevolking hierop die kamp kon verlaat en na hulle huise kon teruggaan. Die krygswet is eers op 31 Maart 1881 opgehef.

Die eerste jare wat op die herstel van die Republiek gevolg het, was deur 'n groot geldskaarste gekenmerk. Pretoria het dit ook baie gevoel veral deur die vertrek van die Engelse troepe wat nogal geld in die dorp gebring het. Die ontginning van die Witwatersrandse goudvelde in 1886 het egter 'n groot verandering ten goede gebring. Daar het in die land 'n welvaart gekom wat ook vir Pretoria as hoofstad baie beteken het. Die administrasie van die land het baie uitgebrei waardeur talle nuwe amptenare aangestel is, verskillende nuwe besighede begin is en die getal inwoners vinnig vermeerder het. Die ou kerk op die Kerkplein is deur 'n groot nuwe kerkgebou vervang wat op 23 Januarie 1885 ingewy is, en ook ander groot kerke is gebou soos die Gereformeerde Kerk in Kerkstraat-Wes, en die Wesleyaanse kerk in Andriesstraat. Op 6 Mei 1889 het president Kruger die hoeksteen gelê van die nuwe Gowermentsgebou op Kerkplein wat 'n waardige vervanger was van die ou nederige en eenvoudige grasdakgeboutjie waarin die regering van die land tot dusver gehuisves was.

Pretoria het selfs skielik een van die mees vooruitstrewende dorpe van Suid-Afrika geword. So was dit die eerste wat elektriese verligting gebruik het, en wel in 1892. Op 21 Januarie 1892 het president Kruger die hoeksteen van die eerste volkshospitaal van Pretoria in Potgieterstraat gelê. Vir daardie dae was dit 'n baie moderne inrigting, waarskynlik die modernste in Suid-Afrika. In hierdie hospitaal is in Suid-Afrika deur dr. H. P. Veale in die jare negentig vir die eerste keer van Röntgenstrale gebruik gemaak.

In 1886 het 'n „Geneeskundige Kommissie voor de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek” ontstaan, aangestel deur die Staatspresident, en belas met opleidingsregulasies vir aptekers en die opstel van 'n register van persone wat toegelaat is om in enige tak van die medisyne te praktiseer.

Hoewel reeds deur mev. (pres.) Burgers voor 1877 geld vir 'n hospitaal ingesamel is, het nog tien jaar verloop voor die saak weer met erns opgeneem is. In die regeringskommissie van 1887 het o.a. genl. Joubert, hoofregter Kotzé, dr. Gordon Messum en mnre. T. W. Beckett, Samuel Marks en J. S. Smit gedien. In 1888 het die hospitaal begin met 3 kamers en 9 beddens in wat vandag die Malantehuis van die Spoorweë is in Potgieterstraat. Geneeshere wat in hierdie jare in Pretoria gewerk het was, behalwe die genoemdes, drr. Melle, Campbell, J. B. Knobel, G. W. S. Lingbeek, Cloete, Manikus, James

In Mei 1892 is die gestig vir sielsiekes geopen met dr. G. B. Messum as voorlopige geneesheer; in 1897 het ook (na 'n periode van tydelike reëlings sedert 1891) 'n leprose-gestig by Pretoria tot stand gekom. Pretoria het in 1893 'n swaar waterpokkies-epidemie beleef en so is tydelik 'n „Centraal Kinderpokken Comité" op 1 Augustus opgerig.

Na die Jameson-inval is op inisiatief van dr. Lingbeek ook in Pretoria 'n Transvaalse Rooikruisvereniging opgerig wat behoorlik by die Internasionale Rooikruis geaffilieer is: die eerste sodanige stap deur 'n staat in Afrika. President Kruger was die ere-voorsitter, genl. Joubert en dr. Leyds die onder-voorsitters en in die bestuur het gedien dr. Lingbeek, Knobel, Veale, J. W. Stroud en J. G. Krijenbroek. Dit is welbekend watter groot werk dié Rooikruis-tak tydens die oorlog in 1899 en 1900 gedaan het, onder leiding van die staatsgeoloog, dr. G. A. F. Molengraaff, ook 'n bekende Pretorianer op sy dae.

Die onderwys het eweneens deur verbeterde ekonomiese toestande 'n hoë vlug geneem, soos elders breedvoeriger aangetoon word. (Vgl. hieronder Hoofstuk X).

Die bou van die spoorweë in Transvaal was vir Pretoria van groot betekenis. In 1893 is die lyn tussen Pretoria en Elandsfontein (Germiston) voltooi, waarmee die verbinding met die Kaapkolonie tot stand gekom het. In Januarie 1895 is die opening van die spoorlyn na Delagoabaai met groot feestelikhede gevier en teen die einde van dieselfde jaar is die lyn tussen Johannesburg en Natal voltooi. Pretoria, die hoofstad van die land, was nou deur 'n spoorweg met die Kaapkolonie, die Vrystaat, Natal en Delagoabaai verbonde. Dit is oorbodig om die betekenis wat dit vir die groei en bloei gehad het, te beskryf.

Geld was volop, groot geboue en groot sake-ondernemings het tot stand gekom, 'n die bevolking het baie vermeerder. In 1897 het die perdetrems hul verskyning in Pretoria gemaak, die eerste toetsrit hiermee sou op 21 Desember gehou word maar deur swaar reëns is dit vertraag, sodat die trems eers op 24 Desember in gebruik geneem is. Transvaal het welvarend geword en het in oorsese lande meer in aansien gestyg as die sustergebiede in Suid-Afrika. Die hele land het 'n gedaanteverwisseling ondergaan, en ook met Pretoria was dit die geval. Die tye het verander, en met die tye ook die mense. Die ou dinge het verbygegaan, en veel het nuut geword. Ons ou vriend Albert Brodrick wat nou in Engeland gewoon het maar wie se hart aan Transvaal gehang het, het met weemoed aan die verbygegane tye gedink telkens as hy die land weer besoek het, en het daarvan uiting gegee in die volgende gedig:

OH! THE DAYS GONE BY.

Oh! the days gone by when we had no gold!
And our heart were true and had not grown cold:
When we drove together, long summer days —
O'er sandy roads and through forest ways,
When all we possessed in our wain was stowed,
And our banking account was the worth of our load:
And that same account till the golden dawn,
Like our wagon, was never "overdrawn".

Market Street to the North was also developing round the corner of Struben Street. Near this corner Mr. H. de Bruyn established his first bespoke shoe store in 1886. This store was moved in 1893 to Franken's building and in 1895 across the street where the firm continued till 1928.

In Andries Street J. de Wijn opened up as Glazier and Paint Merchant, which firm later moved next to the present Polley's Hotel site, and later to the present site in Du Toit Street. In Church Street, Loterijman opened a Ladies' and Gents' outfitting business.

R. Hamilton came to Pretoria in 1890 after having traded in Barberton. His first shop was at the corner of the present Bosman and Church Streets and was later moved to the present site at Andries Street, corner of Church Street.

Turkstra's Coffee rooms were becoming a well known rendezvous. Burmeister was expanding his store on the Square, while W. M. Millar set the pace with a Ladies Dress Salon.

The building of the Delagoa Bay line made Pretoria an important trading centre and firms such as Savelkoul & Co. (from Belgium), Bischoff Bros., Store Bros., Henwood, Soutter and Sons, Wulfse, Zagt and many others opened up. Theatres were popular and Reck was running six months' seasons of opera and operettas to packed houses. Bar lounges became popular and Pretoria took on a more cosmopolitan atmosphere.

By 1891 Commerce had become convinced that there were many problems in trade which could be solved better by united action and that such an organisation had become imperative.

There had been a previous attempt to form a Chamber of Commerce, but this had failed. In August 1891 a new Chamber was formed. The first meeting was held at the President Hotel and the following were present, D. M. Kisch, W. S. Ballantine, Store Brothers, Zorn, Poynton Brothers, R. Hamilton, C. Hobbs, W. E. Burmeister, W. Francis, J. Lean, P. Eckstein and S. P. Field.

Mr. E. F. Bourke was the first President of the Chamber. The relationship between the trade and the Government was very cordial and on the 8th August, 1892, President Kruger granted an interview to the Chamber.

Commerce was becoming a competitive affair beset with many problems and matters such as tariffs, monopolies, concessions, transport, electrification of the town, Indian trader penetration, hawkers, shop hours, and many other questions had to be thrashed out. Organised commerce started to interest itself in civic government and made representations to the authorities.

Hotels which had been but small affairs in the earlier days had developed to higher standards. The old European and Pretoria Hotels had disappeared, but the Grand (President), Imperial, Transvaal, Fountains and others had established for themselves a reputation for catering.

Bakeries had grown in numbers. The Van der Wateren brothers had gone but in their place others such as De Loor, Turkstra, Boerstra, Gestnera, had started business.

The outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in October 1899, converted Pretoria, as capital of the Republic, into the headquarters of a nation at war. Most English traders left for the coast; most Hollanders and non-British traders joined the Boer forces so that trade practically came to a standstill. Some carried on, while the banks remained open largely unaffected by the hostilities.

enthusiasm for the American national game swept the country. Since then baseball and its allied sports have secured a firm footing in the city.

Finally, to revert to the fourth and one of the oldest organised sports in Pretoria, but one that has been defunct now for a number of years, there is horse-racing.

This type of sport dated back to February 28th, 1873, when the Pretoria Turf Club was formed. In June of the following year the first race meeting was held under the auspices of "Lang" Piet Marais, T. Hodgson, J. E. Mears, E. Struben, J. R. Lys, J. W. Henshall and J. Buchanan who had the whole-hearted support of President T. F. Burgers.

It was an ambitious project, the meeting lasting two days. The main race was for the President's prize — the actual prize being £50. Stakes varied from £50 down to £2, but the meeting was well supported and well organised.

It was not always so. There was one classic occasion when a journalist reporting the last race of the day plaintively said that he could not vouch for the veracity of his report, it was so dark when the last race was run that the horses were indistinguishable.

"It was learnt that Starlight eventually won," he concluded. "And how could it be otherwise? A horse with a name like that must needs have an advantage over all others in such circumstances".

J. C. VLOK.

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G. R. von Wielligh.



Johann Rissik.

die plein waar vandag die stadsaal staan. Dit het oorspronklik Pretorius-plein geheet en was die derde stadsplein: van die oorspronklike vyf het twee reeds verval nl. dié waar die Gereformeerde Kerk in Pretoria-Wes staan, en dié wat nou Burgers-park is.

Teen 1890 was die opgemete erwe van Pretoria almal verkoop. Toe is Arcadia gedeeltelik bygemeet: van Beatrixstraat tot Hamiltonstraat en noordwaarts; en van Beatrix- tot Hillstraat (op die ou kaart Heuvelstraat genoem). Ook Sunnyside en Muckleneuk is nou gemeet en die werk is vernaamlik gedoen deur Johann Rissik en G. R. von Wielligh, landmeter--generaal en later bekend as een van ons eerste Afrikaanse skrywers. In die negentiger jare het M. Walker verder Muckleneuk opgemeet en ook Sunnyside van Villastraat tot Farendenstraat. In 1896 meet hy ook die latere Mayville. Die opmeting van Arcadia het tot 1925 geduur. Die uitbreiding na die Weste het ook daar opmetings genoodsaak: G. R. von Wielligh het self die grootste gedeelte na 1892 gemeet en een straat aldaar is na hom genoem. Die gedeelte Goede Hoop is deur F. S. Watermeyer ná 1897 gemeet en het sy naam van ds. H. S. Bosman gekry.

Om terug te keer na ons straatname: die oudstes is reeds genoem, maar met die uitbreiding van die dorp het meer wyk- en straatname ontstaan. Die getal is so groot dat ons alleen nog binne hierdie bestek die oudste stadswykname sal behandel.

Verskeie van ons stadswyke dra die name van die oorspronklike plase bv. Groenkloof, Rietfontein, Daspoort, Wonderboom, Waterkloof en Koedoespoort. Aan ander wyke is nuwe name toegeken en die eerste dateer uit die stigtingsjaar.

Kort na die opmeting van Pretoria het landmeter Du Toit in besit gekom

van 'n stuk grond ten ooste van die dorp en daaraan die naam „Arcadia” gegee. Arcadia is 'n landelike, skilderagtige en rustige deel van Griekeland, en Du Toit was waarskynlik met die naam bekend uit die tyd toe hy vir predikant studeer het. 'n Ander bron beweer dat Arcadia die naam van die Du Toit-familie se plaas in die Kaap is.

Voordat die wyk Sunnyside op 22 Julie 1875 deur James E. Mears aangelê is, het die gebied reeds daardie naam gehad. Voor 1875 verskyn die bewoording „Sunny Side” reeds op kaarte van ou Pretoria; soos die Engelssprekende inwoners die gebied ten ooste van die Apies en teen Elandspoortrand as die „Sunny Side” van Pretoria beskou en genoem het. J. Mears se huis het gestaan waar die Normaalkollege is.

In 1875 het Mackie Walker die deel van Elandspoor 193 ten suide van Sunnyside tot op die rand aangekoop. Dit het die mooi voorstad Muckleneuk geword. Walker het in 1888 nog 'n stuk grond in Groenkloof van die Bronkhorst-familie aangekoop. Op hierdie gedeelte is toe die wyk Nieu-Muckleneuk aangelê. In 1898 het die regering Nieu-Muckleneuk tot woonbuurt verklaar waardeur hierdie stadswyk een van die oudste van Pretoria is.

In die Moot is daar 'n groot verskeidenheid van wyksname waarvan die meeste van resente oorsprong is. Ander weer dagteken nog uit die vorige eeu.

Villieria is deur die landmeter-generaal G. von Wielligh (later so bekend as vroeë Afrikaanse skrywer) na sy vrou, 'n nooi De Villiers, vernoem.

Gezina is die naam van president Kruger se vrou en is so genoem omdat die President vroeër die eienaar van die stuk grond was, waarop die voorstad later uitgelê is.

Les Marais is 'n Franse benaming wat „Die Marais” beteken. Die wyk het in 1874 sy naam ontvang toe J. C. Nielen Marais sy plaas hier aangelê het. Toevallig beteken „les marais” ook „die moerasse”.

Eloffsdal is na F. C. Eloff skoonseun van president Kruger wat in hierdie stadswyk gewoon het, vernoem. Eloff het ook later Capital Park as voorstad uitgelê. Dit is so genoem omdat dit binne twee myl van Kerkplein (middelpunt van die hoofstad) is en oorspronklik 'n groot bloekomplantasie (park) was.

Brooklyn word so genoem omdat die familie Brooks die stadswyk aangelê het. Brooks se huis staan nog in Brooksstraat. Voor die aanlê van die stadswyk was daar op die hoek van Prinsloo- en Jacob Maréstraat 'n huis wat Brooklyn geheet het, en ook aan 'n Brooks behoort het. Na die Anglo-Boereoorlog het die huis die Waverley-wewery geword.

Ook in die benaming van ons bruë skuil 'n stukkie geskiedenis van ou-Pretoria. Die Apiesrivier is tans deur 'n tiental brûe oorspan, waarvan die meeste die naam van 'n straat dra.

Tot 'n paar jare voor 1900 het die Apiesrivier die dorp verdeel, maar op verskeie plekke was daar driewe deur die rivier. Een van die oudste driewe was in Willowweg aan die suidekant van die dorp, maar nou is daar op hierdie punt 'n brug oor die Apies. Dan volg die Bereaparkbrug wat daardie gebied aan Walkerstraat verbind.

Effens verder noord kom ons by die Victoriabrug wat teen die einde van die Anglo-Boereoorlog in 1901 deur Engelse militêre gebou en na koningin Victoria vernoem is.

By Esselenstraat was 'n moeilike drif deur die rivier. Toe Pretoria trems in gebruik geneem het, is hierdie „Trembrug” oor die Apiesrivier vir die Sunny-

De Wijn

PRETORIA

THE ADMINISTRATIVE CAPITAL
— OF —
THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

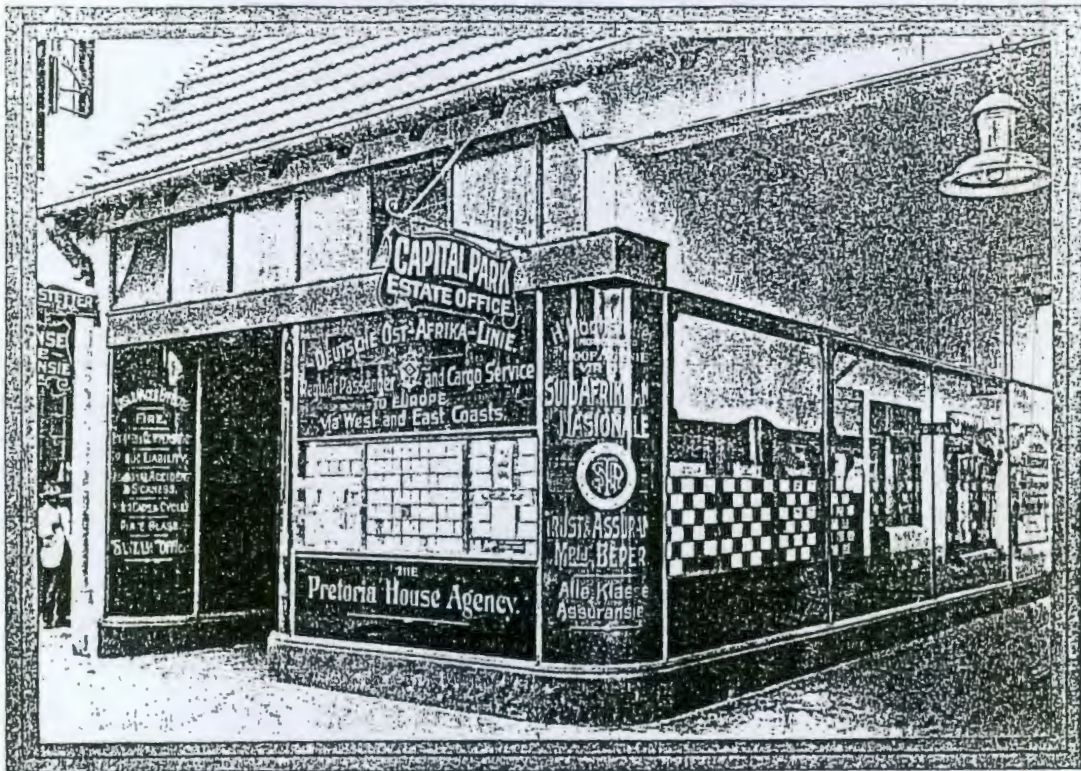


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Hochstetter's premises at entrance to African Arcade.



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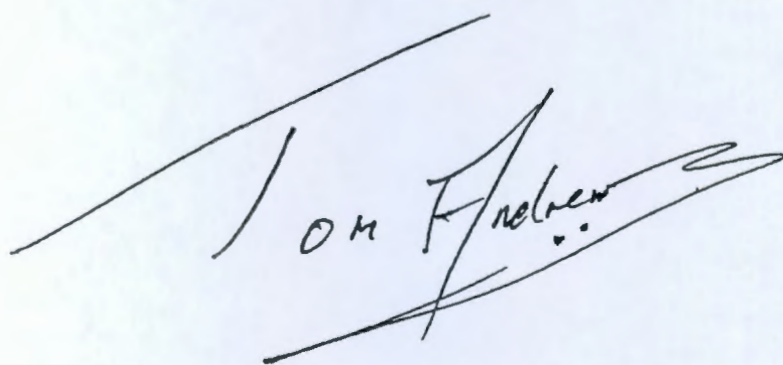
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Bourke
Meintjies
Walker

Street and Place Names
of Old Pretoria

Straat- en Plekname
van Ou-Pretoria

TOM ANDREWS
JAN PLOEGER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Andrews". The signature is stylized with long, sweeping lines that extend above and below the text.

J.L. VAN SCHAİK

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The front-cover photograph of Church Street was taken between Van der Walt and Andries Streets, facing westwards. Van Schaik's first book store, left, is opposite its current shop in the Libri Building. The photograph was taken in 1917, three years after J L van Schaik started his business. The two back-cover photographs are both of Church Square. The top one, taken during Holy Communion, shows the north-eastern corner, with the horse-tram line passing through to Church Street. The bottom photograph, of the south-eastern corner, is a more recent one. The imposing cast-iron fountain, donated by the well-known industrialist and contemporary of President Kruger, Sammy Marks, now stands in the National Zoological Gardens in Boom Street.

Uitgegee deur J.L. van Schaik (Edms) Bpk,
Librigebou, Kerkstraat, Pretoria
Alle regte voorbehou
Kopiereg: © 1989 T.E. Andrews en J. Ploeger

Geen gedeelte van hierdie boek mag sonder skriftelike verlof van die uitgewer gereproduseer of langs enige elektroniese of meganiese weg weergegee word nie, hetsy deur fotokopiëring, plaat- of bandopname, vermikrofilming of enige ander stelsel van inligtingbewaring.

Eerste uitgawe 1989
ISBN 0 627 01620 0

Ontwerp deur Wim Reinders
Bandonwerp deur Barrett Joubert
Rekenaardata oorgeneem deur
Dieter Zimmermann (Edms) Bpk, Johannesburg
Gedruk en gebind deur
Heer-Drukkers, Pretoria

Die voorbladfoto toon Kerkstraat in 'n westelike rigting, geneem tussen Van der Walt- en Andriesstraat. Links op die foto is Van Schaik se eerste boekwinkel, regoor sy huidige tuiste in die Librigebou. Die foto dateer uit 1917, drie jaar nadat J L van Schaik sy winkel geopen het. Die twee foto's op die platagter is albei van Kerkplein. Die een bo, met die perdetremspoor wat Kerkstraat toe loop, is in 'n noordoostelike rigting geneem, kennelik met Nagmaal. Die onderste foto, meer onlangs, kyk in 'n suidoostelike rigting. Die imposante giëtysterfontein was 'n geskenk van Sammy Marks, 'n bekende nyweraar in president Kruger se tyd. Die fontein staan vandag in die Nasionale Dieretuin in Boomstraat.

Bourke Street: SUNNYSIDE

Bourke Street was originally called Buiten Street, as it was the "outer" street of this portion of Sunnyside when it was laid out.

Edmund Francis Bourke was born in Pietermaritzburg in 1852. He came to Pretoria in the late 1870s and started a general dealer store comprising two branches, which were later taken over by John Jack. His eastern branch was on the north-eastern corner of Church and Van der Walt Streets – where Garlicks now stands. He died in 1926 and was buried in the Church Street cemetery.

Bourke had wide interests in land and investments which he controlled from his office in the Bourke Trust Building in Andries Street. The building was demolished to make way for the present Mutual Centre.

He was elected as a member of the first Pretoria municipal council (1902) and served as mayor in 1903-1904. He founded the Boys' Brigade and the Junior Association Football Club besides being instrumental in establishing the Young Mens' Christian Association and the women's counterpart.

Meintjes Street: SUNNYSIDE and *Meintjes Square:* ARCADIA

Both the street and square were named after E P A (Eddie) Meintjes who was owner of the Trevenna estate, which now forms part of Sunnyside.

What was Meintjes Square is now a small park situated on the corner of Park and Beatrix Streets.

Meintjeskop: ARCADIA

Meintjeskop is situated on Andries François du Toit's (1813-1883) farm, Arcadia.

Arcadia was bought from Du Toit by Stephanus Jacobus Meintjes (1819-1887), who erected the town's first mill on the banks of the Apies River at Lion Drift (Bridge) in Church Street. He lived in Du Toit's house opposite the mill.

The land around Meintjeskop was bought by the Government in 1909 for £32 500 and the City Council donated a further portion owned by them, valued at £25 000, for the erection of the Union Buildings on the site described by Lord Selborne (1859-1942) as "one of the finest in the world."

Bourkestraat: SUNNYSIDE

Bourkestraat se oorspronklike naam was Buitenstraat omdat dit die laaste of "buitenste" straat van hierdie deel van Sunnyside was toe dit uitgelê is.

Edmund Francis Bourke is in 1852 in Pietermaritzburg gebore. Hy het hom in die jare net voor 1880 in Pretoria kom vestig waar hy 'n algemene handelaarsaak met twee takke begin het wat later deur John Jack oorgeneem is. Die oostelike tak was op die noord-oostelike hoek van Van der Walt- en Kerkstraat, waar Garlicks tans is. Hy is in 1926 dood en sy graf is in die Kerkstraatbegraafplaas.

Bourke het talle belange by grond en beleggings gehad wat hy vanuit sy kantoor in die Bourke Trustgebou in Andriesstraat beheer het. Die gebou is afgebreek om plek te maak vir die huidige Mutualsentrum.

Hy is tot die eerste Pretoriase munisipale raad verkies (1902) en was burgemeester in 1903-1904. Hy het die Seunsbrigade en die Junior Association Football Club gestig, waarbenewens hy ook meegehelp het aan die daargestelling van die CJV.

Meintjessstraat: SUNNYSIDE en *Meintjesplein:* ARCADIA

Die straat en die plein is albei na E P A (Eddie) Meintjes vernoem. Hy was eienaar van die Trevenna-landgoed wat nou deel is van Sunnyside.

Wat vroeër Meintjesplein was, is die parkie op die hoek van Park- en Beatrixstraat.

Meintjeskop: ARCADIA

Meintjeskop is 'n deel van Andries François du Toit (1813-1883) se plaas, Arcadia.

Arcadia is van Du Toit gekoop deur Stephanus Jacobus Meintjes (1819-1887) wat die dorp se eerste watermeul op die walle van die Apiesrivier by Leeubrug in Kerkstraat opgerig het. Hy het in Du Toit se huis oorkant die meul gewoon.

Die grond om Meintjeskop is in 1909 deur die regering vir £32 500 gekoop en die stadsraad het nog 'n deel ter waarde van £25 000 geskenk vir die oprigting van die Uniegebou op die perseel wat lord Selborne (1859-1942) beskryf het as "een van die mooiste in die wêreld".

**SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME 2 OF THE ADDENDUM TO THE
DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL LINK
BETWEEN JOHANNESBURG, PRETORIA AND
JOHANNESBURG INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF THE
RECOMMENDED ROUTE ALIGNMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED
GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL LINK PROJECT**

APPENDICES: BOOK 1

**Johann Bruwer
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April 2003

on behalf of

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APPENDIX A

Phase One Heritage Impact Assessment

CHAPTER 14
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AAPSA	Arcadia action group
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
I&APs	Interested and Affected Parties
MLPORA	Muckleneuk and Lukasrand Property Owners and Residents Association
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NZASN	Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschapij's
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

14. HERITAGE

14.1 Introduction

This study aimed to determine the scope and extent of heritage features (excluding archaeological aspects) impacted upon in the proposed reserves or corridors for the Gautrain Rapid Rail Link, focussing in particular on the Pretoria area between Pretoria Station and Hatfield Station.

14.1.1 Aims of the Study

The aims of the study were as follows:

- to identify the physical resources and do a preliminary assessment of these resources.
- Determine the impact of the proposed development on the identified heritage resources. Use heritage impact assessment principles to determine a hierarchy or status of the various alignments.

14.1.2 Terms of Reference

The assumption is that this survey is a first “stock taking” of the heritage resources impacted upon by the proposed development. It is also assumed that some alignments may be eliminated after such a preliminary assessment. The process and specification for this survey are set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act 25 of 1999) in particular Section 38 (a, b, c, d, e, f and g):

- The identification of places and features of heritage significance impacted on by the proposed development.
- Mapping of such places of significance on a map of an appropriate scale indicating the location of the resources in relation to the various alignments.
- Describe the various types of heritage resources identified.
- Rate the significance of heritage resources (high to low).
- Indicate the location of landmarks, clusters, ensembles and zones of similar character

14.1.3 Study area(s)

The main focus of the study was in Pretoria, as the proposed alignments cut through the oldest parts of the city (see map in Addendum A). As the 60 year clause for protection under the National Heritage Resources Act is applicable along most of the alignments (most of the

study area), it was decided to apply the Act to all the alignments. The date became a general benchmark for all the study areas and all the zones. According to the Act, this criterion had to be applied to determine the significance of individual properties, buildings and structures. Most of the route alignments run through areas and suburbs of Pretoria that are older than 60 years as they cut through the a portion of the city centre (1850-1860), Arcadia and Sunnyside (1899 – 1900), Muckleneuk (1910–1920) and Hatfield (1915- 1935).

The various proposed routes resulted in the creation of several secondary study areas as follows:

- **Reference route (Muckleneuk route)**

The route enters Pretoria through Salvokop, crossing the existing railway lines at Pretoria Station with a proposed station above the existing rails. The alignment cuts through one of the last remaining residential areas in the southern part of the city centre, crossing the southern entrance to Mandela Drive, cutting into lower Muckleneuk (the entire area between the existing Metro Rail and Berea Street), crossing over Magnolia Dell to join the existing Metro Line towards the University of Pretoria, following the existing rail reserve along University Road towards the Hatfield Station.

- **Route 6d (Muckleneuk Refined Route)**

The route enters Pretoria through Salvokop, cuts across the existing rails at Pretoria Station towards Muckleneuk Hill, connecting with the existing South African Rail Commuters Corporation (SARCC) railway line at the bottom of Muckleneuk (north-western point). This route then uses the existing rail alignment to the proposed Hatfield Station. The existing rail reserve already provides for two additional railway lines as required by the Gautrain, but it is the policy of the SARCC to retain the possibility to construct additional lines when they become necessary if future. The planning therefore provides for the construction of the Gautrain alignment (two lines), the relocation of the SARCC lines (two lines) adjacent to the Gautrain lines within the existing alignment, plus the provision of the additional rail reserve width that may in future be required for two additional SARCC lines (total of six lines). A request to waive the requirement to provide for the additional SARCC lines has been submitted to the SARCC Board of Control for consideration at its meeting on 31 October 2002.

- **Route 6e (Muckleneuk Route)**

This route enters Pretoria via the Fountains Valley parallel to the existing rails at the Pretoria Station, enters a tunnel at the top of Paul Kruger Street, exits on the surface after crossing the Apies River and joins the existing Metro rail at the bottom of Muckleneuk Hill.

- **Route 6c (Park Street Route via Nelson Mandela Drive Viaduct)**

The route enters Pretoria through a tunnel at Salvokop, cutting across the existing railway lines at Pretoria Station, running on the surface destroying the last remaining residential dwellings at the southern tip of the city, cuts across the Apies River, following the flow of the Apies River northwards, first along the eastern and then on the western banks of the river to the existing Caledonian Soccer Stadium. From the Caledonian, the route runs eastwards north of Park Street with a proposed station between Beatrix and Hamilton Streets. The route then proceeds under Park Street to the proposed Hatfield Station. It will require the re-alignment of Park Street that will cause the demolition of historic buildings north of Park Street between Hamilton Street and Leyds Street. The alternative to build the railway line in open cut along the southern side of Park Street would as a result in very severe social and heritage impacts and has also lost favour with the Gautrain technical team from an engineering perspective. This option would have demolished all the properties and historic buildings on the southern side of Park Street right up to the fire station at the most eastern end of Park Street across Girls High School.

14.1.4 Assumptions and conditions

- According to the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) the cultural significance of a site should be determined in order to measure its heritage significance. The cultural significance is based on three aspects: oral evidence of a site or area, documentary evidence of the site or area and the physical evidence of a site or area. In the case of the Gautrain project, and in particular in the Pretoria section, the assessment was based mainly on the physical evidence that presented itself to the consultant.
- It is believed that the character and quality of the existing urban fabric in the various study areas were of such a nature that during a first phase survey the fabric will be sufficient, on its own, to support any debate on the qualitative value of the various impacted areas. The reference route and the alternative routes in Pretoria run through built-up environments and it is believed that the physical evidence are the remains of human achievement (that will be impacted upon) and therefore would be the main focus

of the cultural material to be assessed. The bulk (quantity) of the manmade elements in the various study areas were too many and too extensive to describe, analyse and study in absolute detail. Such a study would consist of a property for property investigation and should be considered when one or two final routes have been determined.

- This report is a compact version of the material collected and the observations made during the survey. This report is only based on a Phase 1 survey and will be followed by a Phase 2 survey that will focus on the details and histories of the individual sites identified along one or two routes that will remain after a process of elimination.
- Due to time constraints none of the identified sites could be assessed in absolute detail. More than 500 sites are impacted upon by the various alternative alignments and it is impossible to assess them using the same detailed analysis as for a proclaimed or potential Heritage Site.
- South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) recommended that the research should include a complete heritage study including deeds surveys and oral histories on all of the identified heritage sites and their owners. It was also recommended to do in-situ investigations into the architectural fabric of the buildings based on the specifications of the Act. Such a study would have included investigating architectural detail such as internal fixtures, fittings and finishing. It was decided that such detailed fieldwork be done as part of a Phase 2 survey. Such detail could also become part of the final survey and recording during mitigation when buildings may be demolished or altered.
- The contributions of the various residents associations and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) added more information to the observations and conclusions of the researcher and impacted on the bulk of data to be absorbed and debated. The formal meetings held, site visits conducted and reports submitted by I&APs to the environmental consultant (Bohlweki Environmental (Pty) Ltd) and the Museum added value to the process, but also had to be used selectively to determine the significance of the various sites, areas and precincts.
- According to the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), all manmade structures older than 60 years are protected and may not be demolished altered or added onto without the permission of SAHRA. It was decided that the 60 year clause be used as a first "layer" or "filter" of significance in the identification of listing of the sites along the various routes. This does not mean that other sites of a more contemporary period with significance could not be included in the survey.

14.2 Methodology

SAHRA suggested that all the alignments should be scrutinised according to the specifications of the NHRA, including a complete deeds survey for each property and complete oral history search on the owners and tenants of each property impacted upon directly by the proposed development. This would have resulted in a detailed study of more than 450 properties in Pretoria alone. It was agreed that such detailed research would only be possible once most of the routes have been eliminated. As set out in the aims of this study, this report is the result of the Phase 1 survey, based on the identification of areas of similar character that will be impacted upon, the identification of properties with heritage significance and the preliminary assessment and stratification of these properties in terms of their significance.

There are two ways in which the study areas could be interpreted: from the general (macro) to the specific (micro) or from the specific (micro) to the general (macro). The first option would consist of initially identifying areas, clusters, ensembles, zones and precincts of significance along the proposed linear development areas. The second option would consist of the initial identification of individual significant sites and features impacted upon by the proposed development. Both approaches to the study were employed.

Some of the aspects overlapped with the work of the team responsible for determining the visual, social and land use impacts of the proposed routes on the landscape. The focus of the study remained the identification of areas of heritage significance based on the physical evidence in the impacted area.

- The original brief stated that the study should be a desk study for the reference route. As very little information is available in published documents on histories of individual properties impacted upon and such work is usually done on foot, visiting the area impacted upon, more time was spent visiting the study area. No databases exist on the histories of the identified sites except in the memories of individual researchers, academics and landowners.
- All the areas were investigated on foot to determine the landscape fabric and local impact of the proposed railway line on the areas, aspects of various areas along the proposed routes and on individual sites. Historic landscape elements impacted upon were identified and mapped.

- Individual sites were described in brief terms as determined by the space available on the documentation sheet used for field work. The most dominant elements were indicated and mentioned on the field work sheets.
- The study does not include a complete photographic recording of each site, landscape element or site feature. However, photographs were taken for identification purposes within the field notes of the most significant landscape element on sites, such as dwellings and in the case of open spaces a general view of the site indicating some of the features significant to the site. The photographs were merely visual introductions of what the sites looked like, also indicating the relationship between architectural, vegetation and landscape fabric.
- Each identified site was evaluated using a standard procedure and format for each site. The information was quantified to determine various categories of significance (Category A= area or site with the highest heritage significance).
- The report is set out according to most of the “criteria” indicated by Section 38 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999). The information regarding each route is set out according to these “guidelines” or “indicators”.
- “Heritage” is generically categorized as movables (artefacts such as art works, pots, pans, documents etc) and immovables (buildings, structures, infra structural elements, activity areas and planted vegetation. Clusters, ensembles, precincts and neighbourhoods are also classified in this category), tangibles (all the above mentioned “things”) and intangibles (values, stories, myths, legends and beliefs). A fourth category exists, namely domesticated plants and animals, but they are irrelevant for this survey. Of special interest to the Gautrain project are the zones consisting of clusters and groupings of heritage aspects with the closely related associations such as land use, period of construction, age, style and combinations of physical elements.

14.3 Findings

14.3.1 Heritage Aspects along the Various Alternative Alignments

The entire route is characterised by urban and semi-urban areas (or built areas) interspersed with open spaces. Most of the heritage features (except the archaeological features) are located in the built areas. Landscape features such as areas with planted trees, parks, gardens and recreation areas occur mostly in the so-called ‘open spaces’.

The study focused on sites and features older than 60 years, and as most of the identified heritage sites of that date are located in Pretoria, the bulk of the report focuses on the Pretoria alignments. Other areas with heritage sites of the same date are located where the train is proposed to run in a tunnel and would therefore not be impacted on. Most of the remaining urban areas are younger than 1942 and the potential for finding building stock or structures and features older than 60 years still used and in conservation worthy condition could not be found.

Other heritage sites in potential danger of being impacted on negatively are the old Randjesfontein farmstead and the old bluegum trees lining the original Pretoria-Johannesburg road located in Midrand. The original reference route also impacts on the historic site of the Modderfontein dynamite factory.

14.3.2 Randjesfontein

The original reference route passing the farmstead of Randjesfontein would have passed about 100m east of the farmhouse. The refined route now hugs the old Pretoria Johannesburg road and passes to the west of the farmstead.

The refined route does impact on the old bluegum trees that still line the Old Johannesburg – Pretoria Road. Originally this was a single row of trees, but over many years has become clusters and these would be impacted on. Those located directly next to the road may be impacted on less and most will remain. They are only located on the periphery of the railway line reserve and are not located inside the reserve.

14.3.3 Modderfontein site

The original reference alignment cut through a portion of the old Modderfontein factory site. It would have impacted negatively on two buildings on the site. All the buildings relating to the manufacturing of dynamite and related products reflect the production line of the factory, resulting in the sensitive nature of any of these buildings. If one building were impacted upon it would impact directly on the production line.

The reference route was refined and now also misses the storage bunkers, structures and sites sensitive to the impact of vibrations. Alternative 7 is now the preferred route.

14.3.4 Centurion to Pretoria

In the area between Centurion and Pretoria, the original reference route would have demolished several houses in the Lyttelton Manor residential township in an effort to avoid the military base. Alternative 5b runs through the military base and cuts through several military buildings, which may have contained structures of historic significance. Even though they may have dated post 1942, they may have been of military history significance.

The alternative route 5A located to the west of these buildings now misses these sites and has no negative impact.

14.3.5 Modderfontein to Kempton Park: Rhodesfield

The last section of the railway line cuts through Rhodesfield residential area. The original reference route indicated the location of a station in the centre of this area, which would have impacted negatively on the nearby school.

With the refined alignment, the route and station has been moved further south towards the periphery of the residential area with less impact on the school and residential area. This area has been identified for redevelopment as part of the economic development of the Kempton Park CBD and is referred to the Aero City Development.

14.3.6 Pretoria alignments

Two main routes have been proposed: the so-called Muckleneuk route and Park Street route with several combinations to connect the area south of Pretoria Station via the existing Pretoria Station to a proposed Gautrain Station in Hatfield. These alignments have remained constant throughout the alignment debates, while they were continually refined in consultation with focus groups that represented the affected communities in an effort to reduce their environmental impact.

- **Salvokop entrance towards Pretoria Station**

Pivotal to all the alignments in Pretoria is Pretoria Station and its relationship to Salvokop. Salvokop has been identified as a new development area for the City of Tswane Metropolitan Municipality and a “grand” entrance to Pretoria, as it will become the site for the proposed “Freedom Park” memorial and museum. Salvokop will also become a landmark

in the "New Pretoria" as a new "prototype" residential development is proposed on this site. Work (planning and design) on both projects will commence as soon as the entrance alignment of the Gautrain Rail into Pretoria has been finalised.

If any of the Muckleneuk routes were selected, the Gautrain can only enter the city by tunnel through Salvokop, thus having a major impact on the proposed developments, except alternative 6e. If one of the Park Street alignments is selected, the rail would be able to enter the city through the Fountains Valley towards Pretoria Station with little impact on Salvokop.

The decisions taken regarding the proposed Gautrain route would impact on the proposed projects at Salvokop. None of them can commence prior to finalisation of the eventual alignment through Pretoria.

14.4 Zoning of the main routes

As set out in the section on 'Methodology' it was decided to use the landscape character and urban fabric as criteria to determine zones through which the proposed railway lines would cut. Most of the alignments run through areas older than 60 years. These areas were defined and divided into zones or clusters of similar or unique character. Each zone forms the spatial matrix in which individual properties, architectural styles and heritage features are contextualised and assessed. For example, it would not be logical to compare the old Pretoria Station, designed by Herbert Baker, with the Moerdijk designed dwelling in the heart of the Muckleneuk residential area to determine their significance, as each has its own geographic setting, economic and social matrix in which it was designed, constructed and conceptualised.

Zones impacted upon by the Muckleneuk routes (see map in Addendum B) are as follows:

- Pretoria Station
- Old Pretoria residential area
- Muckleneuk residential precinct
- Magnolia Dell recreation area
- Afrikaanse Hoër Seunskool and Pretoria University strip
- Hatfield Station area

Zones impacted upon by the Park Street routes (see map Addendum C) are as follows:

- Pretoria Station
- Old Pretoria residential area
- Apies River spine
- Caledonian – heart hospital connection
- Arcadia-Clydesdale residential precinct
- Girls High - Hatfield Station

14.5 Categories of Properties

The impacted properties and sites were visited in situ, evaluated and classified into five categories as follows:

- **Category 1 (Indicated in red on the maps)**

Only a small number of these sites exist. They are the sites with the highest heritage potential and are unique. An individual property may contain most of its original architectural character, be the oldest, the only example of its kind, or is unique because it is a fine example of the work of a particular architect.

- **Category 2 (Indicated in pink)**

The same criteria as in category A applies, but these properties may have been altered slightly (for example a change of roof covering). Most of its original architectural structure and detailing have remained. Renovations were done in sympathy with its original architectural vocabulary. They may also be selected based on their location: streetscape, grouping or ensemble of similar building types representing a historical period.

- **Category 3 (Indicated in orange)**

These properties qualify for this category because they are merely older than 60 years and some of the period characteristics have remained. Most of the historic architectural vocabulary has been lost in favour of commercialisation, modernisation, renovation and additions to the original structure.

- **Category 4 (Indicated in yellow)**

These are properties such as parks, public open spaces recreational areas, significant planted vegetation or landscape features that have become part of the historic urban landscape due to its age, associations with social life of a particular group.

- **Category 5 (Indicated with a yellow frame)**

The properties may be empty or redundant land, or an area where buildings have been demolished. In the case of buildings, they have no heritage significance, are not older than 60 years and may be replaced using contemporary architectural and engineering design vocabularies.

14.6 Reference Route

The reference route was the first route identified by Gautrans (see map in Addendum D). A refined version of the reference route in Pretoria (route 6d) was introduced after consultation with I&APs. A further refinement (alternative 6f) was included on the western side of the route. It was assumed by Gautrans that the existing Metro railway line through Muckleneuk would be the logical route to use with the least impact as residents are accustomed to a train running past the residential area, schools and university. The open-cut option was considered to be cheaper than cut-and-cover or tunnelled options. It was also believed that the addition of another railway line or lines would be considered as “sympathetic” to existing land use as it would entail the addition of more railway lines to the existing rail corridor.

- **The identification and mapping of heritage resources in the affected area**

About 110 sites older than 60 years will be impacted upon (see map of identified sites of heritage significance). These sites contain features that range from buildings, structures, infra structural elements, activity areas to gardens and planted vegetation.

- * *Category A properties*

12 Category A sites will be impacted on. Most of them are residential sites with old dwellings of exceptional architectural merit

* *Category B properties*

46 Category B sites will be impacted on. Most are residential sites with old dwellings older than 60 years that have been retained and are inhabited. They represent the highest occurrence of site types identified in the study area.

* *Category C properties*

22 Category C sites will be impacted upon. Most of them are located in Muckleneuk and are residences.

• **Assessment of the significance in terms of the heritage assessment criteria**

The areas impacted on, date to between 1880 to 1920 with the highest number of heritage sites and associated meanings. The location of the heritage sites are indicated on a map and the various levels of significance are indicated in different shades (see map in Addendum D).

The landmarks along this route are:

- Pretoria Station (Provincial Heritage Site)
- Last portion of old Pretoria residential neighbourhood
- The Muckleneuk residential precinct
- Magnolia Dell park and recreation area
- Pretoria Boys High School (Provincial Heritage Site)
- Palm Trees and University Road
- University of Pretoria Administration Building

These landmarks to a great extent represent the historical and visual focal elements in the various zones.

- Pretoria Station – It is the oldest station in Pretoria and represents the entire history of railways and railway transport in the city. It also represents the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij's (NZASM) history in the Transvaal and President Paul Krugers struggle for independence from the British Empire. It has become a landmark since its design and construction at the turn of the 1900 century under supervision of Herbert Baker. The entire area used as 'Station', the remaining sheds and platforms, the main building and annexes and several of the buildings outside the boundaries of the Station relate to this history. The main building has been proclaimed a Heritage Site and is protected by the NHRA. The protection by the Act does not include

the sites containing the associated NZASM buildings - they are merely protected by the 60 year clause of the NHRA.

- Old Pretoria residential neighbourhood – This residential neighbourhood is located between Muckleneuk and the Pretoria Station. A large number of single residential dwellings have survived the intrusion of apartment blocks and resulted in the creation of a microcosm of small dwellings – some erected for railway staff during the early years of the twentieth century. Historically, it relates to the history of Pretoria Station.
- Unisa Sunnyside Campus – the area impacted on used to be part of the Pretoria Normaal College or Teachers Training College campus that was founded after the Anglo Boer War. After moving to their new premises on the southern side of Muckleneuk Hill, the old campus became redundant and most of it was taken over by UNISA. Buildings on this campus date from 1919 to 1965. The proposed railway line would destroy two of the more recent buildings 1955 – 1960 which have been earmarked to become part of UNISA student centre.
- Muckleneuk residential precinct – This precinct is well-defined by its, topography, location, mature residential character and street grid. It is quite unique in the sense that it has maintained its residential character since it was proclaimed at the turn of the 19th century. The lower part of the residential area – north of the existing Metro rail has been demolished and individual dwellings were replaced with apartment blocks. The southern part has maintained its residential character dominated by single residential dwellings surrounded by gardens. The existing Metro rail line to some extent defined and protected the northern side of Muckleneuk. The existing railway line falls under the control of the SARCC and already provides for the quadrupling of the corridor to 4 lines as is evident from the road of the rail bridge where Mears Street crosses the railway line. The expansion of the line forms part of the SARCC long term strategy.
- Magnolia Dell Park and recreation area – Magnolia Dell is more than merely an open space as it has been landscaped and manicured into a recreational area visited by hundreds of people every weekend. It serves as a green lung and leisure zone for the surrounding suburbs of Muckleneuk, Baily's Muckleneuk and for the high density apartment suburbs of Arcadia and Sunnyside. It is the largest and best designed and maintained open space in this part of Pretoria. Its lawns and one kiosk have now become the venue for a large and popular flea market once a month visited by thousands of people

throughout the day. The area is also safe for children as it is surrounded by steep natural and manmade slopes and dense gardens. It consists of several portions as it has been subdivided by what seems to be irrational road design with a four way robot crossing located at the Dell's deepest end. Travelling from Brooklyn towards the city, this road created a welcome visual haven for motorists and served as an introduction to the city as it is the pivotal point where residential green areas stop and built urban fabric start to dominate – depending on which side it is entered.

- Palm trees and University Road – the palm trees lining both sides of University Road date from the 1920s and have been maintained by the Pretoria City Council. The rows of trees used to continue directly parallel to the railway line until the construction of a grade separation between the railway line and Lynnwood Road required the diversion of University Road.
- Pretoria Boys High School – The main building of the Pretoria Boys High School has been proclaimed a Heritage Site but little of this magnificent building is visible from the road hugging the Metro railway line. The School's property stretches down to the road running between Magnolia Dell to Lynnwood Road.
- University road spine – The main significance for its vista and connecting visual character towards the University of Pretoria and Loftus from Magnolia Dell and from the University's western entrance in University Road towards Magnolia Dell. This road is more than a mere connecting link for motor vehicles and has since its construction been a scenic drive and walkway for students and residents using this route to the University of Pretoria. This character has been enhanced by its curved design and being narrow without proper curbing at any of its sides. The curved road is enhanced by the palm trees lining the railway line from Magnolia Dell right up to Girls High School. The "green" and park like character is enhanced by old and tall pine and bluegum trees inside the Boys High School Grounds.
- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources**

This route was the initial proposed route for the rail and will have the most severe impact on the suburb of Muckleneuk from a heritage perspective. The impact will be extremely high as residential dwellings will be destroyed and those remaining will be degraded due to the fact that the railway line will be on the surface (even though it will be in a cutting) and the newly

introduced railway lines will bring the proposed speed train right up to the boundaries of the existing dwellings that used to be protected from sound and vibration by those dwellings in front of them.

The Magnolia Dell park and recreational facility will be cut-up even further by a six rail structure elevated above the park with a train passing every 10 minutes.

Palm trees along the western side of University Road that date back to the 1920s will be removed completely with no possibility for replanting and maintaining the character of the street. The street is currently a "scenic drive" and could become a corridor with a solid concrete wall along its north-western side and an extended tunnel will be essential for vehicles to pass under towards the remaining portion of Sunnyside and Afrikaans Hoër Meisieskool from Magnolia Dell unless mitigation measures are introduced as part of the final design.

- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

The only financial benefits to landowners currently living in this area may be those whose properties will be expropriated. Financial benefits to the remaining property owners adjacent to the proposed railway line are questionable as the value of their properties may decline. The financial impact needs to be determined using another model and paradigm. Social and economic benefits need to be assessed from a regional perspective taking into account the total ridership population and the macro-economics of the province refer to the macro-economic study. A unique characteristic of the Muckleneuk residential area is the occurrence of pan-handle properties located in the centre of street blocks. These properties are secluded, private, safe and completely surrounded by other dwellings. This configuration plus the qualitative characteristics set out above will be destroyed once the properties along one side are removed. It will have a negative effect on the property values and the current historic character of these residences.

The noise and visual impact of the rail, crossing the Magnolia Dell Park, may have a negative impact on the current character of the park as a safe and pedestrian-friendly green area. The Dell is also a gateway towards the city for hundreds of workers entering the city from the east using Charles Street. The view is still unspoilt towards the city but will be barricaded by the passing elevated train.

- **Results of the consultation with interested and affected parties regarding the impact of the development on the heritage resources**

The residents of Muckleneuk have been extremely active regarding the impact of the proposed railway line through their neighbourhood and proposed several new alignments through the city. They have also recommended mitigation measures "if" the speed rail would go through Muckleneuk. Their opinions, fears and recommendations regarding this route that have been recorded and have been considered in the findings of this report.

- **Consideration of alternatives**

As several other alternatives were presented for the railway line it is proposed that this reference alignment not be used. The best alternative from a heritage impact perspective would be to tunnel underneath the city.

- **Mitigation measures**

Mitigation measures for the reference alignment have not been considered in detail due to the undesirability of the route. Mitigation would be possible at the Pretoria Station, depending on the detail design of the alignment and the impact that it will have on the proclaimed heritage site/building.

14.7 Route 6d - Refined Muckleneuk route (see map: in Addendum E)

A disadvantage for the neighbourhood and heritage of this alternative is that it will use the existing metro alignment and together they will form a dual service rail corridor with tracks for both the existing and Gautrain running in both directions at intervals of 10 minutes. One of the advantages of such a corridor would be to the designers as the land use will remain the same and the alignments of existing rails can be utilised and replicated.

It was proposed that the Muckleneuk *reference* route be refined when it became obvious what the impact this route would have on the residential area of Muckleneuk will be detrimental to the historic character of the neighbourhood and destroy a large number of potential heritage sites. The engineering basis for altering the reference route was to use the existing Metro line as a reference and to try and tuck the alternative refined route as close as possible into the same alignment as the Metro route or into the existing rail reserve itself. The refined

Muckleneuk route will be on the surface at practically the same elevation as the existing line and will not be covered but will be partially hidden by a cutting at various sections along the route. This construction method is cheaper and easier. It is also a way to cut down on the impact of noise and vibrations.

One of the detrimental aspects of this route is that it cuts through the Sunnyside campus of UNISA directly behind the 1910 –1915 buildings that have been renovated for the Department for Art and Art History. Even though it has been refined to such an extent that fewer dwellings will be lost for the first half of the route (from Pretoria Station in the west) through Muckleneuk, it has an adverse impact on the residential area between Berea and Walker streets for the last half of the route through Muckleneuk. The impact on heritage resources is reduced, if compared to the impact of the *reference* route. Between Middleberg Street and Klip Street the S-curve in the existing alignment where it crosses Walker Street is eliminated and the proposed new alignment will impact directly on or require the demolition of approximately 35 houses. The alignment crosses Walker Street immediately west of Magnolia Dell Park and the park itself will not be affected by the physical construction of the railway lines. The rail then follows the existing Metro line creating a multi-line railway corridor. According to the proposed horizontal alignment route, the rail will destroy the historic scenic drive and rows of palm trees lining University Road from Magnolia Dell.

- **The identification and mapping of heritage resources in the affected area**

No significant buildings or individual features can be categorised as landmarks along this route, but 13 Category A sites have been identified. They are mainly located in Muckleneuk and are residential units. The bulk of the identified sites are Category B sites. The most significant area in this category is the Unisa Sunnyside campus.

Several zones containing particular coherent characteristics occur along the route. Any individual feature of significance should be interpreted within the spatial matrix of its zone:

- *The Pretoria Station zone:* The rail enters Pretoria station via Salvokop crossing all the existing railway lines at the station adding a new engineering complex completely to the historic fabric and alignments of the old station.
- *The Business/Berea park zone:* The rail will cut across the Pretoria Station and continues directly eastwards past the Berea sport stadium. The proposed railway line will not affect the existing buildings but cuts across the cricket fields of this historic recreational facility.

- *Unisa Sunnyside campus*: The proposed alignment misses most of the renovated 1919-1915 buildings but runs across some of the additions located directly south of the complex. At this point the rail dips underneath the ground towards Muckleneuk.
- *Muckleneuk residential zone*: About 53 residential properties with historic architectural fabric are impacted upon. In the western end of the alignment access to properties will cut off and some dwellings may be demolished. To the east dwellings will be demolished. Impact is difficult to determine as large scale maps would be needed to determine exact distances from the edge of the proposed cutting (reserve) to the individual buildings. The exact impact will also be determined by the final detail design and engineering solutions such as retaining walls may be used to reduce the area influenced by the rail alignment.
- *The green park zone*: The historic Magnolia Dell park area with well maintained gardens will be impacted on. All the historic palm trees along the western side of University Road will be removed. However, there will be no physical destruction of the Park.
- *The Hatfield station zone*: The historic fire station (proclaimed Heritage site) and some historic dwellings will be passed but not directly impacted on
- **Assessment of the significance of resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria**

The type of impact will remain the same as with the reference route described above but with a major reduction in the number of properties that will be affected or destroyed.

- *The Pretoria Station zone*: The Pretoria Station is a proclaimed heritage site with a long history dating back to the Victorian times and the reign of Paul Kruger. It was designed by Herbert Baker and forms a significant focal point in the axis from the top of Paul Kruger Street to Church Square and down to the Pretoria Zoo and from Church Square uphill towards Salvokop. The refined alignment passes across the southern tip of the steel structure that covers the train platforms about 280m from the main station building that has recently been restored after it was almost destroyed by fire. The alignment runs along the transition area between the station and the redevelopment zone south of the station. The alignment is directly above the McCarthy Motors west of Railway Street and the new commercial development that houses *inter alia* a Renault dealership.
- *The business/Berea Park zone*: The business area where MaCarthy Motors are located are contemporary developments with no historic buildings impacted on. Berea Park dates back to the 1920s when it was a significant social and recreational hub between the city

centre, Sunnyside, Apies River and the Fountains Valley. It was located near the Station and also served as recreational facility for the South African Railways staff who lived close by.

- *The Unisa Sunnyside campus* is a new development as part of Unisa's altered mission to become a service centre for students. This part of the campus used to be part of the old Pretoria Normaal College or teachers training college and some of the building stock date back to 1910-1915. The Unisa Sunnyside campus is currently expanding its facilities westwards to include the open areas which will be bisected by the proposed railway line
- *Muckleneuk residential zone*: about 53 sites, some contain buildings older than 60 years and some sites are residences of exceptional quality with fine details and craftsmanship. Some were designed by the well-known Pretoria architect Gerard Moerdijk (the work of other prominent architects occur all over Muckleneuk). The significant historic aspect of this part of the route is not the pristine architectural quality of the individual buildings but the composite quality of the architectural fabric combined with the area's mature residential qualities. All the mature tall trees along the southern boundary of the railway line, lining the entrances of the pan-handle properties will be demolished to accommodate the existing Metro Line and Gautrain. The current construction phase may be contained in the existing rail reserve that provides for the quadrupling of the existing SARCC line. The widening of the reserve will only become necessary when the passenger demand in the corridor has grown to the extent that additional railway lines are required. A request has been submitted to the SARCC to waive the possibility to construct additional lines. Additional rail capacity from the east (Mamelodi/Eersterus) can alternatively be provided via Koedoespoort and Capital Park.
- *The green park zone*: This zone contains landmarks such as Magnolia Dell, Pretoria Boys High School and Afrikaanse Hoër Seunskool, University Road with its historic palm trees, and the University of Pretoria's Administration building.
- *The Hatfield Station zone*: The only heritage site indirectly impacted on is that of the old Fire Station which has been proclaimed a heritage site
- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources**
- *The Pretoria Station zone*: The Salvokop entrance crosses all the existing rails at the station and a new station will be created in the air above the existing station. This will negatively impact on the historic character, backdrop and skyline of the old station. The detailed architectural designs are not available to determine the full visual impact of the proposed station. The southern tip of the old sheds will be impacted on as it will be cut

off by the proposed rail line. The impact is not as adverse as this part of the roof could be included in the overall design. This connection between the Old Station and the Gautrain Station creates the opportunity for connectivity between the two systems and the transfer of passengers from the SARCC service to the Gautrain. It is a requirement of the Gautrain to comply with the Urban Design guidelines of the local authority.

- *The business/Berea Park zone:* The rail will cross Railway Road and Van der Walt Street above ground before entering the Berea Park Sports grounds. Detailed designs are not available to determine the full impact of the elevated structures proposed for this section of the route.
- *Unisa Sunnyside campus:* The railway line enters a tunnel right behind the renovated old buildings and some of the southern additions will be destroyed if the entrance to the tunnel is not redesigned and moved further west. The real impact of this section can only be determine when the master plan for this part of the campus has been assessed.
- *Muckleneuk residential zone:* Most of the old properties located directly next to the Metro rail (southern side) will be impacted upon. The impact varies according to the location of the dwellings on the properties. Not all the dwellings located directly next to the Metro Line will be demolished. Detailed maps of an appropriate scale (1: 200 and 1:100) indicating the impact of the proposed cuttings were not available. The boundary of the Muckleneuk residential area will become an even wider trench defined by a cliff and enhanced by palisades. The remaining residences will have a “new” view towards the north of Pretoria, facing across this trench. Where the line curves towards Magnolia Dell and Pretoria Boys High School, about 35 dwellings will be affected by demolished and the entrance into Muckleneuk from the Dell, towards the city will be destroyed by a cutting underneath crossing Charles Street (becoming Walker street).
- *The green park zone:* The existing Metro Rail will become a mega rail and if it is not depressed underneath, will be defined by a massive concrete wall running along the entire route up to the extension of Hill Street where it crosses the existing Metro Rail. All the historic palm trees on the western side of University road will be removed resulting in the loss of historic fabric defining the curves of the scenic drive.
- *The Hatfield Station zone:* More detail is needed regarding the design of the station and related infra structure in this area to determine the impact of the proposed route at this point.

- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

These issues are mainly dealt with in Volume 3 “Environmental Impact Assessment – Social and socio-economic Environment, part 1 – Chapter 8: Macro-economic and socio-economic analysis. The following impacts should be considered:

- *The Pretoria Station zone:* The proposed new station will enhance the economic viability of the station and will create job opportunities for the people in the vicinity living in Sunnyside and Arcadia. It may create opportunities for the re-use and renovation of redundant historic buildings in the area.
- *The business/Berea Park zone:* The creation of a physical barrier across the sports fields of Berea may destroy the viability of these facilities as sporting. These facilities are no longer used for recreation and proposals have been formulated for the re-development of the property. This property will form the core of the mixed use developments and densification proposals contained in the Pretoria Station Framework plan that has been prepared for the Gautrain in consultation with planners at the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.
- *Unisa Sunnyside campus:* The location of a station at, on or directly next to the proposed student centre may have a major positive impact on Unisa as it would directly link the Johannesburg International Airport with the Unisa campus. As the design for this part of the campus has not been finalised yet, the economic benefits could not be assessed in relation to the demolition of the old building annexes.
- *Muckleneuk residential zone:* A large strip of the historic Muckleneuk residential area will be removed completely. The widening of the cutting at the bottom of Muckleneuk will reduce the monetary value and residential quality of the remaining residential properties.
- *The Green park zone:* The proposed multi-rail system along this part of the route will have no significant positive economic impact on the road spine along University Road but will impact on the traffic patterns elsewhere (western entrance to the University of Pretoria campus) in the area as it will become more congested due to the loss of parking space and narrowing of the road for motor vehicles. Magnolia Dell could lose some of its attractiveness for local residents and apartment dwellers which may lead to the down-scaling of economic and leisure activities in the park.
- *The Hatfield Station zone:* The location of a modern station and related activities linked to the businesses already in the area may create job opportunities and add monetary value to the area.

- **Results of the consultation with interested and affected parties regarding the impact of the development on the heritage resources**
- *The Pretoria Station zone:* no information regarding the historic fabric around the Pretoria Station has been received from the interested and affected parties
- *The business/Berea park zone:* No information regarding the impact of the proposed railway on heritage resources have been received from interested and affected parties
- *Unisa Sunnyside campus:* The Vice-Rector (Prof Cronje) of the University has been consulted regarding the proposed rail that would run through this part of the campus and his view was that they would not support such a development at this point in time or any time in future as it would subdivide the Sunnyside campus and create a barrier for students and staff. The impact of the proposed railway line on heritage aspects such as the demolition of some of the buildings was indicated as a concern.
- *Muckleneuk residential zone:* New information and design alternatives were submitted by the residents of Muckleneuk on a continuous basis and several documents and drawings have been presented at various meetings to determine the impacts and to present possible alternatives and mitigation measures. These have been considered in the drafting of this report. The Muckleneuk residents have discussed the character of the proposed station at Hatfield at some of the meeting with various specialists. The suggestion that the railway line should be lowered where it crosses Walker Street and passes Magnolia Dell has been investigated and was found to be feasible and would not only mitigate the impact of the rail alignment but could also contribute to achieve some of the Integrated Spatial Development objectives of the City of Tshwane. This suggestion is supported by this report.
- *The Hatfield Station zone:* The Muckleneuk residents have discussed the location and character of the proposed station but have not presented their ideas to the design team formally as yet.
- **Consideration of alternatives**

It is recommended that alternative 6c underneath Park Street be used rather than the proposed routes through Muckleneuk.

- *The Pretoria Station zone:* The Salvokop entrance into the station will be less detrimental to the main station building compared to entering into a tunnel underneath Andries Street.

More details on the design of the station complex will be needed. This report would support the entrance into a tunnel at the southern end

- *Unisa Sunnyside campus*: A link with the Unisa Sunnyside campus be made by introducing a pedestrian link with Pretoria Station.
- *The business/ Berea Park zone*: All elevated structures be free standing and open underneath similar to the construction of the bridges in the Fountains valley
- *Muckleneuk residential zone*: It is proposed that the Park Street alignment be followed.
- *The Green Park zone*: It is proposed that The Park Street alignment be followed.
- *The Hatfield Station zone*: Hatfield Station is not affected by the selection of the route further to the west.

- **Mitigation measures**
 - *Pretoria Station zone*: Mitigation measures can only be determined after more detailed plans and architectural drawings have been presented
 - *The business/Berea park zone*: Mitigation measures can only be presented after completion of detailed drawings by the engineers and architects
 - *Unisa Sunnyside campus*: The designs of the new expanded Sunnyside campus should include the new Rapid Rail Link and use it as an opportunity for beneficial use.
 - *Muckleneuk residential zone*: Little mitigation is possible, except if the rail is concealed by cut-and-cover construction option. Areas impacted on the most should be researched thoroughly and the historic building stock should be recorded completely by photographic means, site surveys and measurements of floor plans, elevations, sections and architectural details etc. prior to construction. These deliverables should be kept at an official repository such as a local, regional or national Museum or archive. The most historic buildings should be reconstructed at an appropriate location and made available to new home owners or any other use.
 - *The green park zone*: As the multi line rail corridor will impact negatively on the existing alignment it should be considered to lower the entire existing rail into a cutting (underneath street level at the existing bridge/tunnel towards Sunnyside). This should be followed through right up to Hatfield Station. The area where the existing Metro Rail will be lifted should be redesigned: The roads entering and exiting Magnolia Dell could be re-aligned in such a way that the Dell is not subdivided (by roads) as it is now but becomes part of the residential area of Muckleneuk. A more cohesive park could be created by realigning the roads even though the train will impact on a portion of the park.

- *The Hatfield Station zone:* Mitigation will only be possible once the design of the station has been presented.

14.8 Route 6c - Open Cut Alignment South of Park Street (see map in Addendum F)

It was proposed that the railway line be located on the surface for the entire route and then cut about 40 metres into the residential area of Clydesdale along the southern side of Park Street. Many dwellings and their associated fabric will be demolished, from the Heart Hospital in the west to Hill Street in the east.

The unique character of Park Street is its combination of land uses and urban fabric containing all the elements of a mature village or neighbourhood – set along a single spine and not clustered around a square or city centre. These characteristics only came about over many years of economic and spatial growth of the social fabric using this spine and resulting in a suburb and neighborhood with a particular quality of life and a sense of place.

Park Street has become one of the main arterial roads between the city and Arcadia and dividing Clydesdale from the rest of Arcadia. Even though it has become a busy arterial it has maintained its “street” character, mainly because it was not turned into a “one way” street and the tall Jacarandas bordering the street were left in tact. The open islands and park areas along the entire street were not sold for development but remained open and were maintained by the City Council creating “breathing space” even though hundreds of cars use the route daily. The street is bordered by a variety of residential dwellings, small apartment buildings, town houses, schools, sports fields, parks, a museum, church, guest houses and home offices creating architectural and functional diversity essential for sustaining a residential area.

- **Identification and mapping of heritage resources in the affected area.**

The route runs through a number of functional zones. Each zone has a character of its own, blending the individual properties into a whole. Each zone is a matrix in which individual heritage sites should be interpreted. The assessment focussed on the historic architectural fabric still in tact in the various zones.

- *Urban zone* around the Pretoria Station with commercial land uses where historical buildings are combined with commercial modern architecture. The most significant site

is the Pretoria Station site with the square on the northern side and in front of the main entrance.

- *Berea Club zone*: The proposed route cuts over the commercial area and crosses the old Berea sports grounds
- The *Apies River zone* is a combination of contemporary engineering structures such as road bridges, roads, water channel and pedestrian bridges over the Apies River and indigenous trees such as acacias, vaderlandswilg and Transvaal stinkwood combined with the planted vegetation between the roads and crossings. What is significant is the row of old palm trees along the eastern banks of the Apies River. Buildings impacted upon are the MOTH Club on the eastern side of the River, the Art Deco apartment complex on the corner of Nelson Mandela Drive and Visagie Street, the isolated tower apartment block and church building directly north of Visagie Street and the 1920s kiosk on the site of the former municipal swimming pool (currently developed for the Department of Trade and Industry)
- The *recreational zone* which combines the Caledonian soccer and cricket facility with the open spaces towards the western entrance of Park Street. A single residential dwelling dating to the early years of Arcadia is located on the corner of Beatrix Street and Schoeman Street.
- *Residential zone* along the entire Park Street that contains most of the land uses associated with healthy and mature residential areas such as a hospital schools, a museum, churches, apartment blocks, town houses, single residential dwellings, sports fields, guest houses, home offices and parks
- *Transport/ business zone* connecting the residential zone with the business and local transport nodes.
- **Assessment of the significance of resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria**

Most of the properties and buildings along Park Street are older than 60 years with the exception of some of the more contemporary apartment blocks. Most of the dwellings have been altered but have maintained their architectural character on the exterior and along their facades.

The most significant heritage sites and landmarks along this section of the route are:

- *Urban zone:* The most significant site and landmark in this zone is the Pretoria Station building which has just been restored (Provincial Heritage Site) with its associated buildings and areas such as the square in front of the Station building
- *Berea Park zone:* The Club dates back to 1915 and has been a landmark in the history of Pretoria when no other recreation facilities existed in Pretoria except Berea and the Fountains Valley. The club played a significant role in the cultural history of Pretoria when the entire surrounding area was inhabited by young individuals who sought job opportunities in the city and had no means of transportation to leave the city during the evenings and over weekends. As described above, the use of the site has changed and it can well be integrated with the development proposals that form an integral part of the Gautrain project.
- *The green spine of the Apies River* draining northwards: the Apies River has been the only green spine on the edge of Pretoria connecting the Fountains Valley with the city centre and defining the boundary of the CBD and the high density residential area of Sunnyside. The river has been supplying the early town of Pretoria with fresh water since its founding in 1855 and has remained a consistent water supply until today. About 13% of Pretoria's water originates from the springs in the Fountains Valley directly south of the city. The proposed rail curves across Mandela Road and will impact on several blocks of flats including an Art Deco apartment block dating from between 1920 and 1930 located west of the Apies River. It will also impact on the MOTH Club located on the eastern side of Apies River
- *Caledonian sport stadium:* this stadium has been the mecca for soccer and cricket in Pretoria since its construction and became a real landmark in Pretoria. It also became known for its bowling greens. The recreational hub in this part of the city was also enhanced by the construction of the municipal swimming pools across the street from the Caledonian. The swimming pool has been closed down and will be replaced by the buildings that form part of the Mandela Development Corridor.
- *Green spine of Park Street:* Park Street has always been a visual and infrastructural link between the University of Pretoria and Church Square. This link was reinforced with the two rows of trees forming a physical and visual corridor linking the Ou Lettere building on the campus of the University of Pretoria with Eloff Park and Park Street looking westwards. Park Street has remained a "residential" street in comparison to Schoeman and Pretorius Streets which were widened and turned into single direction traffic corridors.
- *Heart Hospital* at the entrance to Park Street: the Heart Hospital is located on the property where the old Arcadia Hospital existed. The original buildings were demolished and

replaced by a modern and massive building erected for the sole purpose of serving the needs for a specialised service. Since its inception it has become a landmark in Park Street

- *Rose Mansions* (Provincial Heritage Site). Rose Mansions is located on the northern side of Park Street almost opposite the Heart Hospital and is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).
- *Pretoria Art Museum and park*: The building is architecturally significant, and the art museum houses the largest collection of art work representing artists of Pretoria.
- *Precinct of old dwellings*: A series of old dwellings dating to between 1915 and 1935 are located along the southern side of Park Street.
- *Series of open spaces and Eloff Park*: The open spaces leading up to Eloff Park directly adjacent to (north of) Loftus Versveld have become landmarks in this part of the city as they are utilised by the rugby enthusiasts before and after rugby matches for braais and socialising. The area is also an introduction to the now secured Eloff Park which in turn is a prelude to the vast grounds of Pretoria Girls High School.
- *Girls High School*, residences and trees aligned to Ou Lettere Building on the University of Pretoria campus. Pretoria Girls High is a landmark in the history of the neighbourhood and in Pretoria. Several of the buildings on the site were designed by Herbert Baker. The layout of the site was also determined by Baker and new additions to the site were based on his design for the school.
- *Old fire station* (Provincial Heritage Site): The fire station has been restored in the past twelve years and is still used as an emergency services hub in the region.
- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources**

The impact will be severe for the entire length of the route as all the sites with heritage features will be destroyed if the proposed alignment is selected for the Gautrain.

- *Urban zone around Pretoria Station*: The impact of the proposed station and new railway lines can not be determined as the details of the configuration of the railway lines, the location and position of the new station, parking areas and associated facilities and amenities have not been designed yet
- *Historic residential zone*: If the proposed construction of route is approved the essence of this zone will be destroyed as the historic buildings and micro cosmos will be demolished
- *Apies River zone*: The character of the banks of the Apies River will only be enhanced if the train will be elevated above ground to accommodate the indigenous vegetation, otherwise the concrete canal of the river will be enhanced and the entire spine will

become a showcase of concrete engineering bound to attract crime, graffiti and create shelter for informal settlers

- *Residential zone:* The proposed route will lead to the total demolition of the first row of residential units along the southern side of Park Street. The noise, vibration and visual impact will destroy the historic character of the dwellings further south from the railway line. The entire open space and parklands character of Eloff Park will be destroyed and parts of the grounds of Pretoria Girls High School will be impacted.
- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

It is believed that economic benefits will only be centred around the stations and that property values along the entire route will be impacted upon negatively

- *Urban zone and Pretoria Station:* The development will stimulate business opportunities in the vicinity of Pretoria Station. Some of the old buildings may be rehabilitated for new businesses if the area is revitalised.
- *Berea Club zone:* The rail would be travelling along an elevated course across the old sports fields creating a visual and physical barrier rendering the existing use and future re-use as sporting facility, useless. The site will be developed as described above for the Muckleneuk route.
- *Apies River zone:* more of the historic apartment blocks will be demolished to accommodate the curves of the railway line, leading to the degradation of other apartment blocks previously protected from the traffic noise of the surrounding streets.
- *Recreational zone:* Business may return to this part of the city as the proposed Arcadia Station will attract more pedestrians and potential markets. The new needs may be detrimental to the existing sport facilities.
- *Residential zone:* The train will have a detrimental effect on most of Clydesdale and the residential areas along Park Street destroying the character of the street as a relatively safe and pedestrian friendly spine serving children, the elderly, museum visitors, congregation members and public in general.
- *Transport and business zone:* As the stations will be located in this zone and these are located at the entrance to the very lucrative business area mainly supported by the students of the University of Pretoria the railway station will have a positive impact on the existing businesses.

- **Results of the consultation with interested and affected parties regarding the impact of the development on the heritage resources**

Both the Arcadia action group (AAPSA) and the Muckleneuk action group (MLPORA) have submitted substantial reports containing the results of the extensive engagements with Bohlweki.

The appropriate information on heritage aspects have been incorporated into the Issues Report.

The information supplied by the various communities and interested and affected parties is available from Bohlweki Environmental.

- **Consideration of Alternatives**

- *Urban zone with Pretoria Station:* It would be difficult to determine an alternative for Pretoria Station as its position was indicated as a “non negotiable” by Gautrans.
- *Berea park zone:* As the land seems to be redundant it is difficult to determine the impact.
- *Residential zone:* An acceptable alternative would be to cut and cover or tunnel underneath Park Street for the entire length of the street right up to the Hatfield Station

- **Mitigation Measures**

- *Urban zone with Pretoria Station:* As the Pretoria Station is a proclaimed Provincial Heritage site more detailed plans are needed to determine what mitigation measures need to be taken to minimise the impact of construction
- *Berea Park zone:* As the land is currently redundant and no plans for future use are available it is not possible to determine any mitigation measures
- *Apies River zone:* The entire Apies River route needs to be redesigned to blend the historic water feature, the natural elements, vegetation with engineering structures and services. No solid and massive structures should be introduced to this part of the route.
- *Recreational zone:* Aspects of the original city lake concept should be recreated and incorporated to create a business zone which is pedestrian friendly and expands on the existing water theme. This may add to the site’s sense of history and place.
- *Residential zone:* The only way to mitigate the impact of the railway line on heritage aspects would be to construct it under Park Street.

14.9 Route 6C - Park street – ‘cut-and-cover’ option (see map in Addendum G)

This alternative proposes that the railway line run along the centre of Park Street but beneath the surface. It is commonly referred to as a “cut-and-cover” option.

According to the engineering consultants cutting can be executed by removing the soil and substrata between the rows of Jacaranda trees, but without removing the trees. During construction, material will be removed along and inside the excavations and will not be dumped along the sides. After construction of the rails, the top will be covered and Park Street reconstructed on top.

Two options for constructing the sides of the service channel are available: vertical concrete supporting walls referred to as the “boxed” option and the second option is to slant the sides from the rails outwards and upwards. The first option being more expensive than the second option.

The crucial points along this route are the western entrance (see “western entrance zone”), the sides of the cut-and-cover strip above ground (see “boundary zone”) and the eastern exit (see “eastern exist zone”) at Hatfield Station.

- **The identification and mapping of heritage resources in the affected area**
- *Western entrance zone*: the most significant heritage element and landmarks at this point are Rose Mansions and the Heart Hospital.
- *Boundary zones*: the most significant heritage elements along the boundaries of the cut-and-cover zone are the Jacaranda trees
- *Eastern exit zone*: The detail regarding the exit at the eastern end of the cut-and-cover area is unknown
- **Assessment of the significance of resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria**
- *Western entrance zone*: The Heart Hospital has not been proclaimed a heritage site but remains a significant landmark in Arcadia and in Park Street. Its significance is not determined by its age but by its role in the medical history and “fabric” of the city. Rose

Mansions is already a heritage site because of its architectural character and architectural detail inherent in the building. This entire street block and especially the streetscape along the northern side of Park Street contains a fine collection of buildings representing various styles and historic periods in architectural history ranging from the 1915 residential dwellings, to the Art Deco era of the 1920s to an example of Bauhaus architecture and late 1930's Modernist apartment block.

- *Boundary zones:* Jacaranda trees in Park Street are considered part of the heritage of Park Street's character and part of the entire character of Arcadia and Pretoria as a whole. The exact date when they were planted is not known but they have become part of the visual character of Park Street and the pedestrian friendly personality of the area.
- *Eastern exit zone:* The only heritage element at this end of the cut-and-cover option is the old fire station which has also been proclaimed and dates back to the 1920s

- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources**

- *Western entrance zone:* It is unknown where exactly the entrance to the cut and cover corridor will begin and technical details of the construction are unknown. It is feared that Rose mansions may be demolished in the process.
- *Boundary zones:* Depending on the type of cut-and-cover option selected for Park Street, the Jacaranda trees may not be impacted upon or will have to be removed completely. This will only be determined after the costing for the various alternatives have been determined.
- *Eastern exit zone:* The exact details of the tunnel exit at this end of the corridor is unknown.

- **Assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

- *Western entrance zone:* Complete destruction of heritage resources and living space of residents in the apartment blocks in the vicinity of the heart hospital and Rose Mansions. Deterioration of existing buildings as property values may fall during the initial stages and during construction. Property values may pick up after the completion of the tunnel entrance.
- *Boundary zones:* Initial loss of pedestrian movement and quality of the street and park areas during construction.

- *Eastern exit zone*: Initial negative impact during construction of the station and exit but eventually will turn positive after completion of the project
- **Results of the consultation with interested and affected parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**
- Arcardia residents have indicated their preference for the cut and cover option in Park Street, as it will have no negative impact on the Clydesdale area and impacts will be located at the entrance of the cut-and-cover entrances near the Heart Hospital and at the Hatfield Station.
- **Consideration of Alternatives**
- *Western entrance zone*: Locating the entrance lower down Park Street towards the station at the Caledonian Sport Stadium
- *Boundary zone*: Tunnelling underneath Park Street
- **Mitigation measures**
- *Western entrance zone*: No mitigation is possible if any buildings will be demolished except recording them, keeping the records at an official repository and presenting the information to the public using tourist markers and signage at the site where the building originally stood
- *Boundary zone*: replanting the trees some distance deeper into the properties
- *Eastern exit zone*: the creation of a piazza surrounded by offices and shops

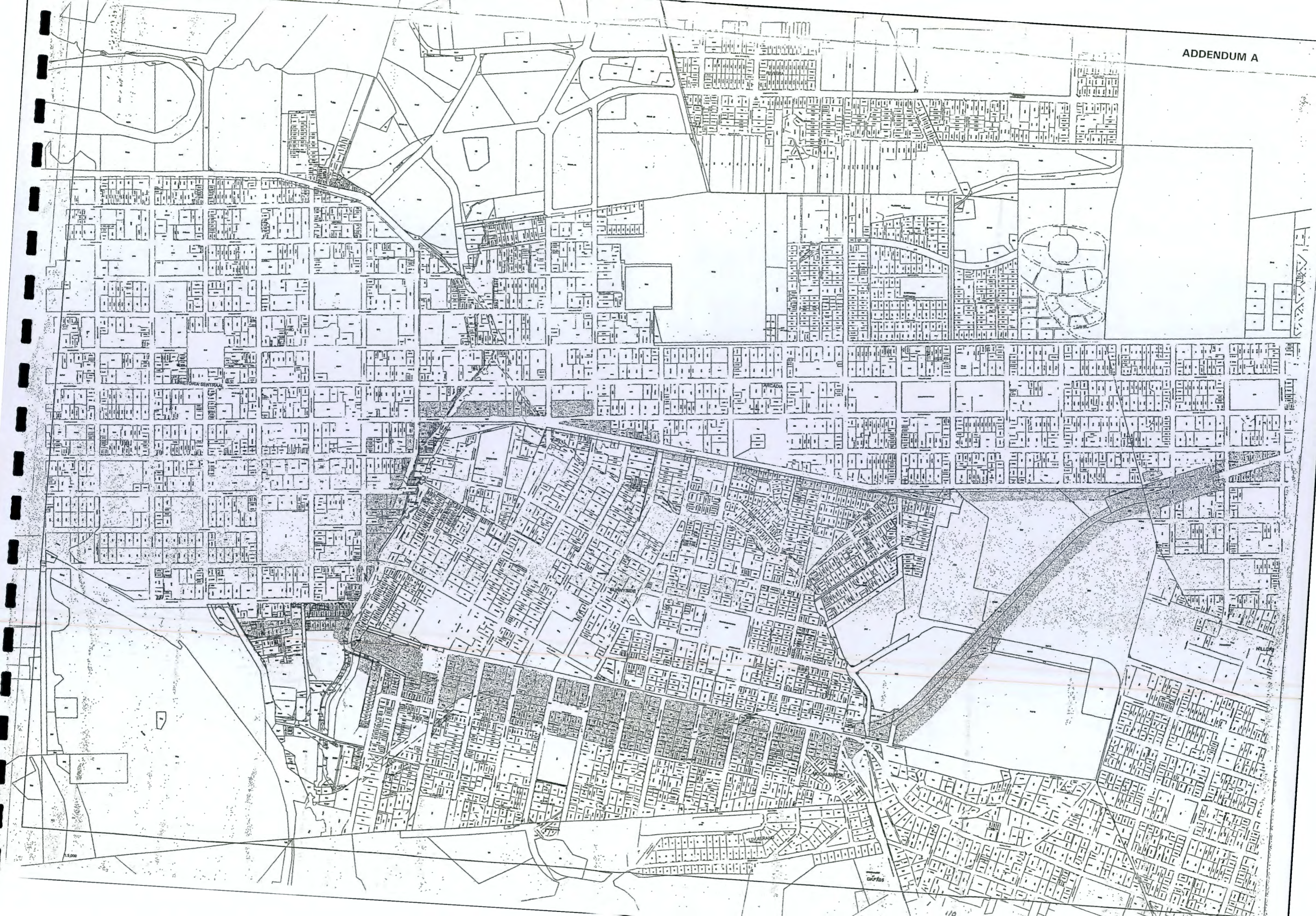
14.10 Recommendations

- *Reference Route*: this route should be discarded as its impact is too adverse.
- *Refined alignment 6d through Muckleneuk*: This route may have less of an impact on the residential area of Muckleneuk but the impact is high in the most eastern section of the route through the Muckleneuk residential area and should not be considered viable from a heritage point of view
- *Alternative alignment 6c south of Park Street*: The impact of this proposal is adverse and should not be considered

- *Apies River and cut-and-cover Park Street route*: this route will have less of an impact but will still destroy a number of residential units in the historic residential area on the western side of the Apies River between Pretoria Station and the river and should not be considered as a viable option
- Of all the proposed alignments *Route 6b*, entering Pretoria through the Fountains valley, through Pretoria Station into a tunnel at the upper end of Paul Kruger Street exiting at the Caledonian fields, entering Park Street at its western end into a *cut-and cover underneath Park Street* right up to the Hatfield Station, is recommended as it is the route with the least impact on heritage resources.
- A detailed study (Phase 2) on each property impacted upon must be done as soon as the preferred route has been published in the draft EIA report.
- A heritage consultant should remain on the team for the duration of the planning, design and construction phased of the project.

ADDENDUM A

MAP OF THE WHOLE STUDY AREA



LABORATORIA CENTRAL

ARCADIA

1:5,000

100

110

ADDENDUM B

MAP OF THE MUCKLENEUK AREA

MUCKLENEUK

Pretoria Station

Old Pretoria Residential area

Berea Park zone

UNISA- Sunnyside campus

Muckleneuk residential precinct

Magnolia Dell recreation area

Boys High and University spine

Hatfield Station Area



ADDENDUM C
MAP OF PARK STREET AREA

Pretoria Station

Apies River spine

Berea Park - business zone

Caledonian - heart hospital connection

Arcadia - Clydesdale residential precinct

Girls High - Hatfield Station area



PARK STREET

ADDENDUM D

SITE IDENTIFICATION SURVEY FIELD NOTE

Gautrain study: Site identification

Form No.: _____

SURVEY:	SURVEY DATE: <i>20/8/2002</i>	SURVEYED BY: <i>M. Naudé</i>
LOT NO.:	STREET NAME: <i>Eastwood street</i>	STREET NO.:
BUILDING TYPE: <i>Eloff Park</i>	DATING:	
OWNER: <i>City Council of Pretoria</i>	VALUATION:	

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING:

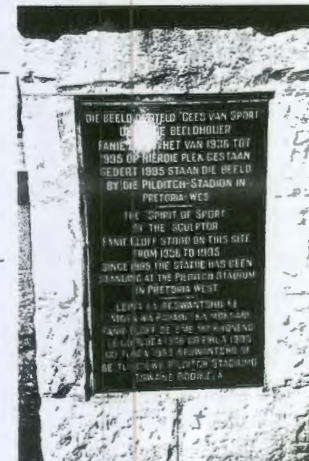
VERY GOOD	REMARKS ON CONDITION:
GOOD	
AVERAGE	
POOR	
VERY POOR	

HISTORICAL VALUE:

GARDEN & SITE FEATURES:

POTENTIAL

SPECIAL REMARKS:



Gautrain study: Site identification

Form No.: _____

Arceutha

SURVEY:	SURVEY DATE: <i>08/08/2002</i>	SURVEYED BY: <i>M. Arceutha</i>
LOT NO.:	STREET NAME: <i>Park County</i>	STREET NO.:
BUILDING TYPE: <i>apartment</i>	DATING:	
OWNER:	VALUATION:	

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING:

VERY GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REMARKS ON CONDITION:
GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	
AVERAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	
POOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	
VERY POOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	

HISTORICAL VALUE:

GARDEN & SITE FEATURES:

POTENTIAL

SPECIAL REMARKS:



LISTING ASSESSMENT (Evaluation)

BUILDING TYPE			
HISTORICAL - associated with historic person or group	20		
- associated with historic event or activity	20		
- associated with historic religious/social/economic/political activity	20		
- illustrates historical period	20		
- archaeological significance	10		
- 60 years or older	10		
SUB TOTAL			100
ARCHITECTURAL - important example of building type	15		
- important example of style or period	15		
- fine details and or workmanship	20		
- work of a major architect or builder	15		
- important example of an industrial/technological/engineering development	15		
- integrity	20		
utilized <input type="checkbox"/> sympathetic alterations <input type="checkbox"/>			
unsympathetic alterations <input type="checkbox"/> extensions <input type="checkbox"/>			
SUB TOTAL			100
ENVIRONMENTAL - landmark in town or city	25		
- contributes to character of neighbourhood area	25		
- contributes to character of street or square	25		
- part of an important group of buildings	25		
SUB TOTAL			100
SUMMARY <i>Significance</i> TOTAL			
CATEGORY 1 240-300			
CATEGORY 2 200-239			
CATEGORY 3 150-200		<input type="checkbox"/>	
PROTECTION PROPOSED		COMMENT	
National heritage site <input type="checkbox"/>			
Provincial heritage site <input type="checkbox"/>			
Local heritage site <input type="checkbox"/>			
CONSERVATION AREA <input type="checkbox"/>			
OTHER (SPECIFY) <input type="checkbox"/>			

ADDENDUM E

MANUAL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SITES IMPACTED ON BY THE PROPOSED GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL LINK

MANUAL FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE SITES IMPACTED ON BY THE PROPOSED GAUTRAIN SPEED RAIL

(M.Naude 2002/08/20)

General

The manual only applies to the use of a form designed for the identification and assessment of sites of heritage potential along the various alignments proposed for the Gautrain Speed Rail.

The first part of the form is designed to deal with the identification of a site or property with its architectural elements. The same form may be used for listing as the process and terminology are the same as for listing

Survey

It is necessary to record the name of the survey area: suburb, town, village, village, farm, national park, nature or forestry reserve or wilderness area (Townsend 1992: 2).

An assessment of a landscape or any part thereof with the individual features usually consists of several surveys. It should be indicated whether it is the first, second, or third survey in the series. In the case of this survey it is referred to as the Gautrain survey.

Survey date

This is the date the survey was conducted (Townsend, 1992: 2). Surveys are never completed within a single day. Indication the day, month and year when the survey was conducted is important to the historian, conservationist and for legal procedures when decisions have to be taken on the listing and re-assessment date of the property. The date must include the day, month and year when the identification form was completed for each site. It should be done as concisely and completely as possible: 15/11/2003.

Surveyed by

The name and surname of the fieldworker who completed the form should be indicated. An initial with a surname will suffice on condition that the full name and surname appears on the front page of each survey. This information is important as it may be of assistance when information not mentioned on the form is needed or when descriptions are not clearly understood

Lot nr

The property reference for example the erf, stand, lot or farm number is part of the legal description of a site (Townsend, 1992:3). This number is also known as the stand or erf number and appears on erf number maps of the Departments of Town Planning and Engineering of the local Town or City Council. The number refers to the title deed of the property. It is not the same as the street number and will not be found on any letter box. It is of legal significance as it is also used if a property is

proclaimed a heritage site and the information is published in the Government Gazette. The number remains the same except when the property is subdivided in which case the divided property gets a number relating to the mother property (example: erf 324/1).

Street name

Record the name of the street in which the property is located (Townsend, 1992:2). It refers to the name of the street from which the property is entered. Most properties are entered from a single street. Properties on corners are more difficult to link to a single street and are referred to as corner properties and the street address is indicated by using the term "corner of" (c/o). The name of the street should be written out and the word "street" may be indicated by "st" (st=saint or street in English and str = Afrikaans).

Street number

Record the street number of the property (Townsend, 1992:3). It is popularly referred to as the street address. The number appears on the letter box, the fence, the gates, or the faced of the building. Even numbers are on one side and uneven number on the opposite side of the same street. When properties are subdivided numbering sometimes has an "a" or a "b" attached to the number (24a).

Building type

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) refers to it as the property name. Record the name of the building or the name by which the structure or property is known such as the ABC Bank. Record any other names it may have had, in brackets (Townsend, 1992:2).

Building type also refers to the use of the building when the survey was undertaken. This may vary from a residential dwelling to apartment blocks, offices, shops, churches and other uses.

Dating

The date or period of construction, if known, should be noted (Townsend, 1992: 7). Although buildings are not general marked with a date of construction, the aim is to date the building as accurately as possible. Cornerstones are indicators of the laying of the first stone, but do not contain the date of completion. Indicate whether the date refers to the laying of the cornerstone, the date of completion, or the period from which the building dates. Dating is done according to the researchers knowledge of architectural styles. Usually, the dating will give an indication of the probable "period of construction" and not the exact date. A 'period' or 'era' may cover a number of years for example 1915-1930. Such a period sometimes reflects the period in which a certain suburb was proclaimed and developed. The latter dates are available at the local authority (Departments of Town Planning, Architecture or Engineering)

It may be possible to establish this information from surveys and plans. Old photographs, panoramas, drawings or paintings depicting the feature can also assists with dating. These indicators will suggest that the feature was erected before (the date

of) a particular painting or photograph in which case it should be referred to as "before 1917". If the dates are approximate, write 'circa'. The date on the gable, foundation stones, commemorative plaques may sometimes indicate the date of construction. It is important to note the source of the information; add this to the list of "Sources" (Townsend, 1992:8). Research like this is not part of a listing project but rather a next phase when data are necessary to verify the results of an initial assessment.

Owner

It is not necessary to know the owner of a property to identify and assess the building(s). The information is important if the property has to be entered and when the need for legal information arises. The owner's name is not part of the initial or first survey but is essential for the second phase of a conservation study.

When the owner's name is known, his /her initials and surname (in full) should be indicated. Although it is not indicated in the key term inside this frame, an address and/or telephone number where the owner may be contacted should be included.

Valuation

This is the conclusion of the assessment. The result of the evaluation and may be indicated with a figure (1-300), a symbol (* or ***) or a word, category 1 – category 3). It is impossible to indicate a value without having completed the assessment on the back of the form.

Description of building

Try to describe the building in words without referring to visual aids such as slides or photographs.

- *Number of storeys* – note whether it is a single, double or multi-storeyed building
- *Form* – note the form of the building ie shape of the floor plan: square longitudinal, T, H, L or U shaped. Draw it if necessary. Note the number of bays and whether the main façade is symmetrical or asymmetrical (Townsend, 1992:4).
- *Roof* – describe the shape of the roof and draw it, if necessary. Describe the roof type (hipped, flat, gabled), the material of the roof eg corrugated iron sheeting, asbestos tiles or thatch. Note whether the eaves are clipped, overhanging and son on, a bargeboard, finials, cresting or roof ventilators.
- *Walls, gables and parapets* – describe the main features and finish of the walls. Does the building have main or side gables or a parapet?
- *Special features* – Note details and ornamentation, such as rustication, quoining, patterned brickwork, pediment or pilasters or any other plasterwork, loft ventilators and colours. If a detail is important, photograph or sketch it (Townsend, 1992:4).
- *Doors* – Note the number and type of doors. If the doors are panelled, give the number of panels in each door. Do a rough sketch, if necessary and note whether they are painted or varnished. Note any timber or plaster architrave

(decorative surround) at the door. Describe the fanlights and sidelights if there are any (Townsend, 1992: 4).

- *Windows* – Note the number and types of windows visible. Specify whether the sashes are sliding or fixed and whether they are top, side or bottom hinged. First note the number of panes per sash in the horizontal plane (across) And then the number of in the vertical plane (down) eg 4 by 8. Note any timber or plaster architraves. Where more than one type is present, specify the location of each (Townsend, 1992: 5)
- *Stoep* – Note the type of stoep eg plastered brick with seats or “stoepbankies” a the sides of the stoep such as those found with dwellings of early Cape Town (Townsend, 1992:5)
- *Verandah or balcony* – Describe the roof and supports, the timber or cast iron work as well as the decorated brackets of wood or cast iron, painted concrete columns, balustrade or wall and gate decoration (Townsend, 1992:5)

Interior – This section is filled in only if the building is highly significant or else it is left until the second phase of the survey is done.

The main building is described first and the other buildings such as garages, granny flats, gazebos and rondavels are described under ‘garden and site features’.

A black and white contact print or (four-up) colour print of the main building must support the description. The number of photographs depends entirely on the architecture and accessibility of the building. Most of the time a single print is sufficient for listing (or identification survey).

Condition

This field consists of two parts: a five part evaluation frame and a second “remarks on condition” field where qualitative remarks are added. It is assumed that this evaluation is done from street elevation and that the fieldworker viewed the building from the street entrance.

The five part evaluation frame covers quantitative levels varying from “very good” to “very poor”.

- Very good – The building is still inhabited, must be in almost pristine condition with no later additions, changes, in structure or removal of fixtures, fittings and ornamentation
- Good – The building is still inhabited, has been altered and has lost some of its fixtures, fittings and ornamentation but its main core is still intact and without major structural decay. The building still carries most of its historical ambience.
- Average – The building is still inhabited, and maintained by its residents. It has been altered, added onto, renovated and modernised with commercially available materials and gadgets. Some of the original architectural features are still intact. The term “fair” can also be used. This means that the structure is basically sound, but finishes and decorations are not well maintained. It may for example have rusting roof sheets, cracking plaster or peeling paint but no major work is needed (Townsend, 1992: 8)

- Poor – The building has been altered, vandalised or left to decay to such an extent that it is hard to find some of the original distinguishing architectural features. In cases where the building has been left unattended, some of the doors and windows have been removed.
- Very poor – The building is uninhabited, parts of the roof have caved in or have been removed, windows and doors have been removed and other parts, such as the shelves, wash basins, bath tubs, floor boards and fire places of the building, have disappeared. Another term used for this category is “derelict” meaning that the structure is ruined and dilapidated and that its repair is unlikely to be undertaken.

In general, the first survey is aimed at identification (and preliminary assessment): the building is assessed from outside without inspection of the interior. Therefore the opinion on the condition will, to some degree be subjective and superficial. It also implies that the remarks on the condition may be altered during a second phase.

Historical value

The historical value refers to the property’s association with an important person or event. It also refers to an important event that took place on the land or in the building, for example, the signing of the Treaty of Vereeniging in Melrose House (Pretoria)

This information is usually not available during the first survey.

Garden and site features

Note any features of the site that you consider of interest.

- Outbuildings – Note if there is a garage or any other type of outbuilding that is not attached to the main building. Outbuildings which are particularly significant may be recorded on an additional survey form, eg cowshed, dairy, stables, cellar, dovecote, wagon sheds, mill or former slave quarters (Townsend, 1992: 6)
- Landscaping - Describe any special landscape features eg pond,, the garden or ‘werf’ walls, mature trees, hedges, boundary walls or gates (Townsend, 1992: 7)

This is merely a description of the major features of the site and garden. It refers to the size of the property (ordinary or ‘burger erf’). It is also necessary to describe the fences and gates as they are important visual elements which make the future identification of the property easier and always play a vital role in the decision on the re use of the front garden for parking and signage. They may enhance or degrade the street façade of the house.

Tall trees, an established garden, entrance pathways and original layout should be mentioned. In isolated cases, gardens will keep their original forma nd layout but

palm trees, planted symmetrically in relation to the front door usually remain the only reminders of an older garden layout.

Potential

If the property has to be protected against the impact of a development or for mere cultural and environmental significance this should be noted

Special remarks

This field should be used for special remarks such as "the house will be demolished in the next month", the door locks are gone leaving it open to vandalism", "the property has just been bought by a developer – CJ Irons" or "the house is part of an ensemble of dwellings and should be preserved as part of the rest of the group". It should also be note whether the property is a 'heritage site' or not.

EVALUATION

The fields dealing with the evaluation of the site or the building appears on the flipside of the form. The objective is to evaluate the building and its environs according to a list of variables and sub-variables. This part should be assessed by the researcher and should be done in pencil (Townsend, 1992:9). At the end of the assessment, the various sub-themes should be discussed by a/the group as the sites should be assessed by more than one person. Marks are awarded according to the significance of the individual item on the list. This is done on a 1-100 scale; the higher the significance the higher the marks. Even though an 'objective' mark is aimed for it is not always possible – for this reason, the collaboration of a group of assessors is essential. The mark is given according to the 'objective' assessment of the fieldworkers or multi-disciplinary team consisting of historians, cultural historians and architectural historians and members of interested and affected parties.

Building type

Although the same heading appears on the front of the page it does not have the same meaning. In this case 'building type' refers to the type of significance and the category in which the building's significance lies.

Historical

Not all the information is available during the first phase of a survey and some of it is only available after consulting published and unpublished sources and interviews with individuals.

Associated with historic person or group

A site or building may be associated with a particular group of individuals such as the jail on Robben Island which is associated with some of the current political leaders. The residence of Paul Kruger, a former president of the Transvaal (in Pretoria) is also a case in point.

Associated with historic event or activity (religious, educational, social, political or economical activity)

Buildings or sites are sometimes associated with a historic event or activity, such as the Melrose House in Pretoria, which is known as the place where the Treaty of Vreeniging was signed.

Sites associated with religious events are usually churches, cathedrals, temples, mosques and synagogues. Places of social significance are community centres (town and city halls), schools, universities or halls and places where groups of people can congregate. Sites of economic significance are associated with market buildings (Johannesburg Stock Exchange – Johannesburg, Tram Shed - Pretoria), old market areas, shops (Irish House – Pietersburg/Polokwane), stores and pedestrian malls and arcades (Polleys Arcade – Pretoria). Places associated with political activities can be any place where people gathered for the purpose of discussing politics such as the buildings of parliament or government offices (World Trade Centre – Kempton Park and the union Buildings – Pretoria).

Illustrates historical period

This criterion is closely related to the architectural style of a period. In the case of vernacular buildings (not designed by an architect or engineer), the building will reflect the pioneering trends of the old folk, the poor, the disadvantaged or those forced to live in groups imposed on them by their employers (eg mine compounds, hostels, worker housing).

Most towns have suburbs where dwellings have been built according to fixed specifications and floor plan. These housing schemes produced dwellings that looked alike. These 'spec' houses also qualify as places that illustrate a historical period. Groups of similar looking dwellings were also erected by large companies (ISCOR, Sasol, Escom, Transnet, Anglo American and others).

Archaeological significance

In South Africa, 'structures' is a generic term associated with any construction work associated with the Iron Age (Early, Middle and Late Iron Ages). They consist mainly of stone walling, graves and stone dumps. They seldom occur in urban contexts or in city centres.

Historical archaeological sites form a second category of sites, and can still be classified as archaeological sites. Some have been identified by archaeologists and are associated with settlement since Europeans arrived in South Africa. In most cases the only remains of these buildings are the ruins or foundations. It is difficult to reconstruct these buildings as the only architectural data that can be reconstructed are the footprint, the size and shape and sometimes some information on the construction material and construction techniques can be reconstructed.

Sixty years or older

Since the promulgation of the new National Heritage Resources Act in 1999 the 50 year clause has been replaced with a sixty year clause, meaning that buildings and structures older than 60 years are protected by the Act. The Act overrides some of the existing Acts on development and land use. According to the Act no structure older than 60 years may be demolished, altered or added onto without prior permission of the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Architectural

The second category of assessment deals with the building's architectural significance. This information relates to the visual elements of the building. It does not relate to the setting of the building, the lush vegetation or well-designed garden features surrounding it.

The building is evaluated according to its local, regional and/or other national architectural significance.

Important example of a building type

The building may be an important example of a building type, for example the only church in a town, the only school, community hall, a particular housing type. The museum building in Pietersburg – Polokwane (Irish House) is the only example of a commercial building dating from a particular era.

Important example of a style or period

The building may be the best, the only or one of a group of buildings done in a certain style or dating from a certain period. A building may be done in the Art Deco, Arts and Crafts, Modernist or Post Modernist tradition. Each of these styles or building traditions had certain structural and ornamental features associated with it. The extensive presence of these features will suggest the score the building will get. The opposite may also be true as Modernist buildings dating to the fifties and sixties had very little embellishment and this became a trademark of the style.

In rural towns or in the old residential areas of cities (Durban, Pretoria, Cape Town, Johannesburg etc) the Victorian (1870-1900) and Edwardian (1900-1920) styles were prominent and many of the 'old' remaining buildings may be classified under these styles. The Art Deco features associated with the 1920s and up to 1930 include steel frame windows, streamlined windows and balconies, cornices, in the plastering above and below the windows and small circular windows. Horizontal lines of the buildings were accentuated by flat roofs. The Modernist fashion became known for its rectangularity, projecting flat verandah roofs on steel piping posts and the combination of face bricks with plastered surfaces.

Fine details and/or workmanship

Details and workmanship can be found on either the vernacular or designer buildings. Vernacular buildings will seldom be found in urban settings. Fine details and workmanship are associated with non-standard materials and construction elements. It is also associated with materials such as timber, stone, brick, plaster work and metals.

Exceptional plasterwork appeared on the Cape Dutch farm houses in the Boland. Some of it was regained in the urban houses dating to the Edwardian period as can be found in the architecture of G Moerdijk and other examples in the suburbs of Sunnyside, Arcadia, Muckleneuk and the city centre of Pretoria.

Work of a major architect, engineer or builder

Works of a major architect are seldom found on the platteland but in urban settings such as suburbs in the cities they are more common. Works of architects are mostly churches, banks, museums, office buildings and sometimes, residential dwellings. The score will relate to the significance of a particular building in relation to the architects' or builders' other works in the same city or elsewhere in the country. In the case of Arcadia and Muckleneuk (in Pretoria) several examples of the well-known builder Horstmannshoff occur in the same street Park Street (Clydesdale – Pretoria). Examples of the well-known Pretoria architect, Gerard Moerdijk, also occurs in both suburbs.

Important example of an industrial/technological/engineering development

Buildings are not the only features in a town and many other structures may have been erected in order to serve the needs of the community or a particular client such as bridges, canals, dams, walls, towers, roads, stands, cable car installations, , power line pylons, monuments and other features may be of significance to fields of science other than architecture

Integrity

The integrity of a building refers to the condition of the building: structural decay, such as serious structural cracking, a building which has not been altered, added onto, vandalised or which style has been altered to the extent that it is no longer recognisable.

Utilisation

Indicate whether the building is still utilised (yes or no) in the appropriate frame. This is easy to determine as windows with curtains usually indicate that the building is inhabited. Signage in front against the fence would indicate the land use and what the building is used for.

Sympathetic alterations

Most dwellings are altered, especially if it occurs in an old residential area. Sympathetic alterations refer to alterations that were executed in the same style as the original building, using the same materials and construction techniques and craftsmanship as the original building.

Unsympathetic alterations

Indicate whether the alterations are unsympathetic or not. They are unsympathetic when they were executed out-of-sinc with the original style, building materials, construction techniques and craftsmanship.

Extensions

Indicate whether the building has been extended or not. It is not always easy to determine this in the case where the gardens have been closed off due to the current security situation and one needs to get inside the property to make sure of the additions. Additions are sometimes obscured by vegetation and are located at the back of the building. Changes in the roof structure, shape and profile may indicate alterations and structural changes to the original building.

ENVIRONMENTAL

The objective of this category is to indicate the impact and role of a particular site or building on and in its direct and extended environment

Landmark in town or city

Indicate the landmark value of the site, building, structure or space in its neighbourhood, suburb and part of the city. The building may be small but located at a very visible position such as the Pretoria Girls High School buildings or the Fire Station opposite Pretoria Girls High School or large and with a high visibility such as the Pretoria Station at the upper end of Paul Kruger Street in the Pretoria City Centre. A landmark may be a high building or structure or may be a square or open space such as Magnolia Dell.

Contribution to the character of a neighbourhood

A neighbourhood may be an entire suburb, a number of street blocks, a single street block or properties along the street. A building may be one of a group of buildings in an ensemble, a street façade. A corner complex, a precinct or an entire street block built in the same style and period but containing examples representing different styles over a long period of time. Neighbourhoods have certain characteristics shaped and formed by the land use, the type and style of buildings, gardens, vegetation, open and closed spaces.

Contributes to the character of a street or square

Buildings or sites may either enhance, support or have a negative impact on the existing quality of a street or square. It seldom occurs that an entire street or all the buildings around a square are demolished. Therefore the quality of one building or site must be assessed in relation to the existing building fabric or site fabric of the street or square

Part of an important group of buildings

This criterion relates to the "street or square" category above. Sometimes buildings form a group, irrespective of being in a street or around a square. It may happen the residential dwellings, the neighbourhood old age home, church or school are located in the same street block and designed in the same style during the same period. As a group they form a unit worth noting, listing or conserving.

It may also be that different building types dating from the different periods, each with its own distinctive style relating to known historical building trends, are located next to each other. Together, they represent architectural trends representing a long period of time sometimes decades. If one of the group of buildings is lost, the continuity in the chain of architectural history as represented in the particular cluster, is lost.

Category 1

Buildings or sites in this category are of the highest order and have the potential to be proclaimed as national, provincial/regional or local heritage sites. They may also qualify to be protected by special Municipal Regulations. If these do not exist, the relevant authorities should draft their own legislation to protect these properties. These sites will be isolated as they will form a minority group and seldom occur in groups.

In the case of the Gautrain study areas and Pretoria in particular, these buildings and sites are older than 60 years, protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) should not be demolished and altered without the consent of SAHRA in collaboration with the local interested and affected parties. Development on and around these properties should be strictly regulated.

In cases of new developments that would lead to the total destruction of these heritage assets, such development should either include the assets or the development should move to another location. Sites in this category may already be protected by the Heritage Act such as the Pretoria Station (Central Pretoria) and old Ambulance Station at the eastern end of Park Street (Hatfield). There may also be other places that would qualify for inclusion in this category such as the Moerdijk house in Dougall Street (Muckleneuk)

Category 2

Buildings and places in this category have the potential to become places of national, provincial/regional and local significance and should be protected by inclusion into a register. In the case of the Pretoria area, these buildings and sites are also older than 60 years and enjoy preliminary protection by the Act. Development on and around these properties should be curbed or in some cases prohibited by strict zoning and building regulations.

Larger number of these properties will occur and their value lies mostly in their numbers and their tendency to occur in groups, forming ensembles (linear or other configurations) and precincts of exceptional character. They need to be re-assessed

within five years as they tend to be rehabilitated by the younger generation, resulting in some loss of historical integrity and character.

Category 3

These buildings have been slightly altered or re-used using the original fabric but adding to the original floor plan, sometimes in sympathy but most of the time with little respect for overall historic character (scale, shape, style construction techniques). They do not have much potential to become “true” heritage assets based on their architectural merit but should be allowed to be developed and altered around the historic core of the building

In the case of Pretoria, the largest number of buildings impacted upon fall within this category.

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ADDENDUM F

MUCKLENEUK – REFERENCE ROUTE

GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL:

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

REFERENCE ROUTE – MUCKLENEUK



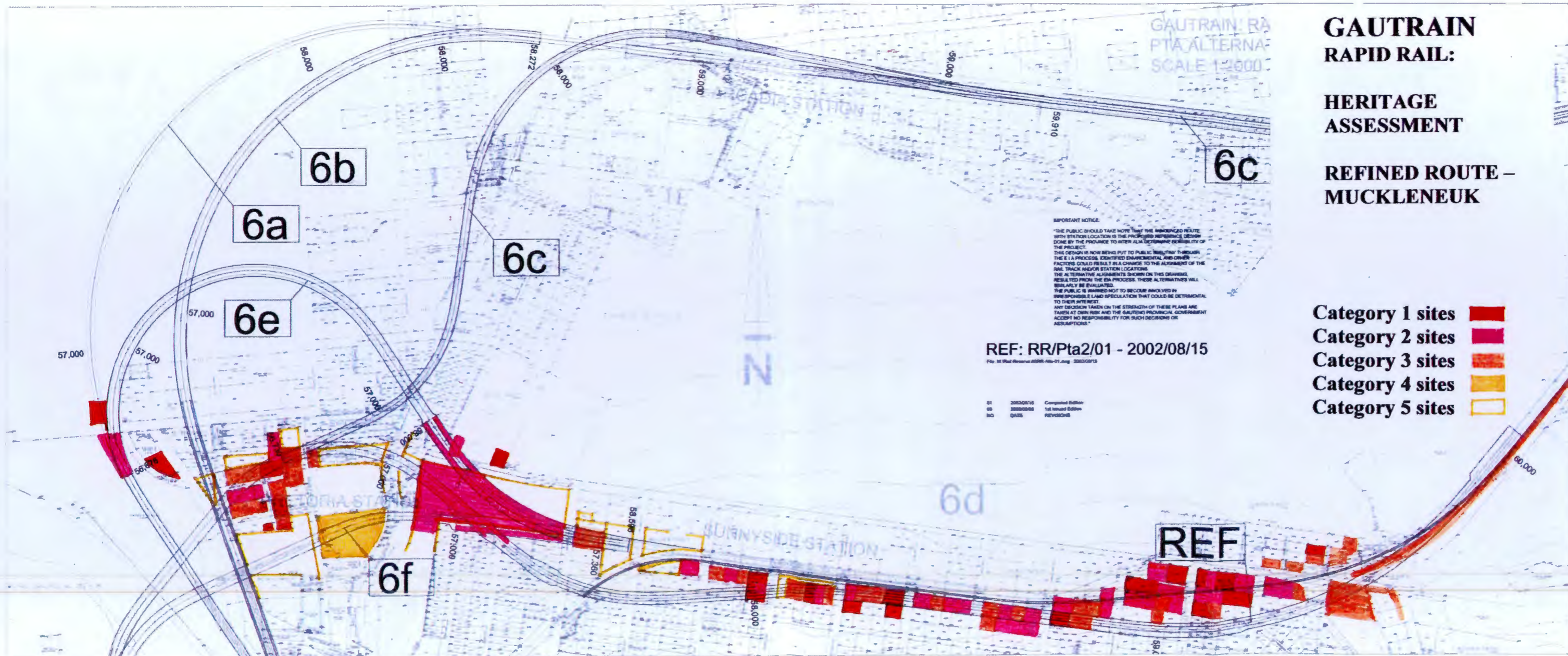
IMPORTANT NOTICE
 "THE PUBLIC SHOULD TAKE NOTE THAT THE ANNOUNCED ROUTE WITH STATION LOCATION IS THE PREVIOUS REFERENCE DESIGN DONE BY THE PROVINCE TO INTER-ALIA DETERMINE FEASIBILITY OF THE PROJECT.
 THIS DESIGN IS NOW BEING PUT TO PUBLIC COMMENT THROUGH THE EIA PROCESS. IDENTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER FACTORS COULD RESULT IN A CHANGE TO THE ALIGNMENT OF THE RAIL TRACKS AND/OR STATION LOCATIONS.
 THE ALTERNATIVE ALIGNMENTS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING, REQUESTED FROM THE EIA PROCESS, THESE ALTERNATIVES WILL SIMILARLY BE EVALUATED.
 THE PUBLIC IS WARNED NOT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN SPECULATIVE LAND SPECULATION THAT COULD BE DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR INTEREST.
 ANY DECISION TAKEN ON THE STRENGTH OF THESE PLANS ARE TAKEN AT OWNERS RISK AND THE GAUTRAIN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH DECISIONS OR ASSUMPTIONS."

REF: RR/Pta2/01 - 2002/08/15
 File: RR/Pta2/01/01.dwg - 2002/08/15

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
01	2002/08/15	Completed Edition
02	2002/08/15	1st Revised Edition
03	2002/08/15	REVISED

- Category 1 sites
- Category 2 sites
- Category 3 sites
- Category 4 sites
- Category 5 sites

ADDENDUM G
MUCKLENEUK – REFINED ROUTE



ADDENDUM H

**PARK STREET SOUTH OPEN CUT VIA APIES
RIVER**

GAUTRAIN RAIL RESERVES
 PTA ALTERNATIVES (2 of 3)
 SCALE 1:2000

6b

6a

6e

6c

6c

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REF: RR/Pta2/01 - 2002/08/15

File: M-Rail Reserves\RRR-Alt-01.dwg - 2002/08/15

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
01	2002/08/15	Completed Edition
02	2002/08/29	1st Revised Edition

**GAUTRAIN
 RAPID RAIL:
 HERITAGE
 ASSESSMENT**

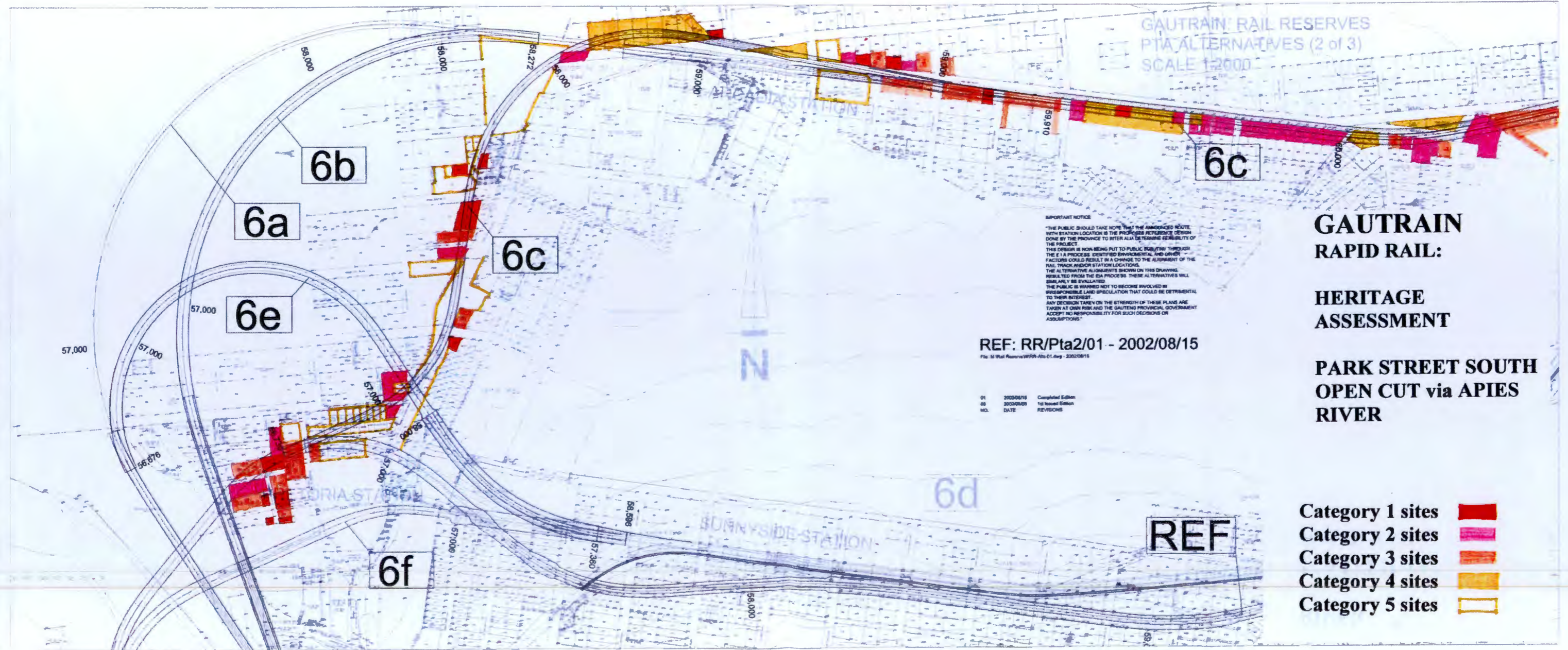
**PARK STREET SOUTH
 OPEN CUT via APIES
 RIVER**

- Category 1 sites
- Category 2 sites
- Category 3 sites
- Category 4 sites
- Category 5 sites

6d

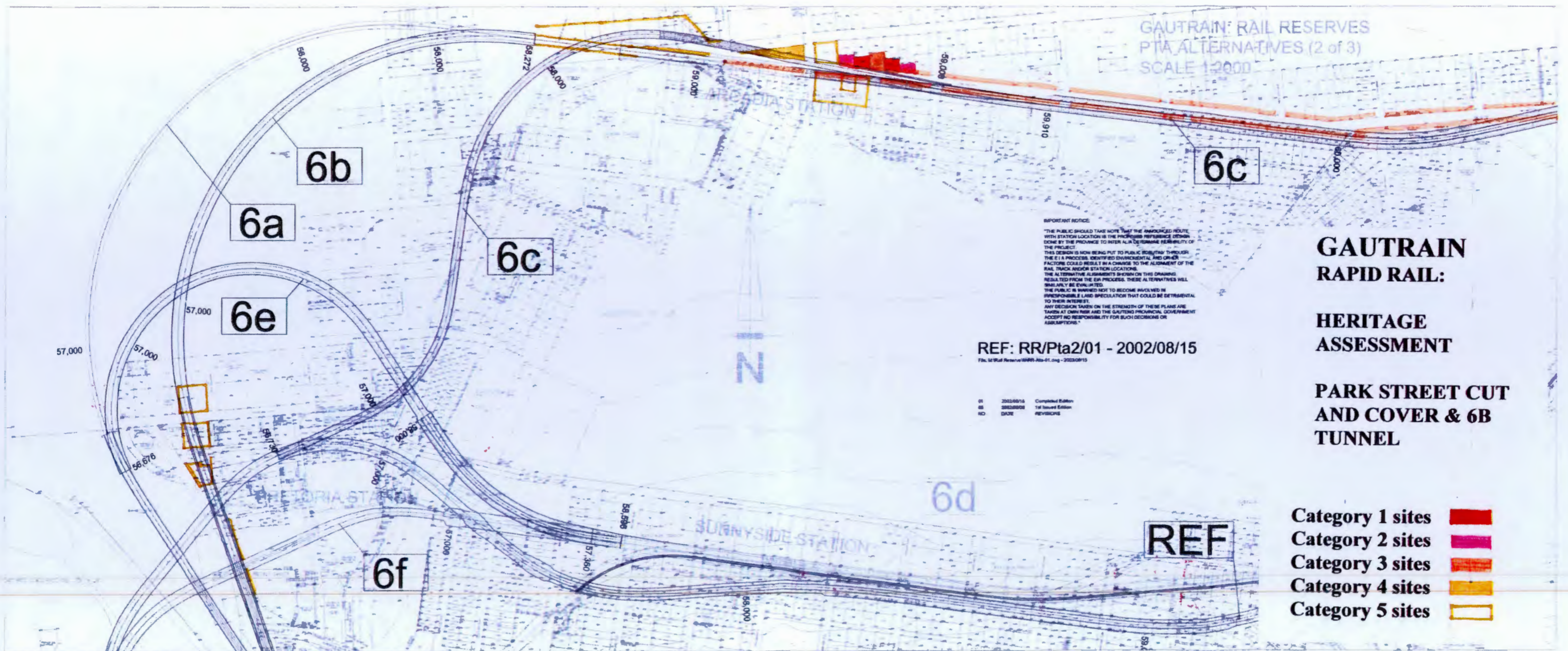
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ADDENDUM I
PARK STREET CUT AND COVER OPTION

GAUTRAIN RAIL RESERVES
 PTA ALTERNATIVES (2 of 3)
 SCALE 1:2000



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NO	DATE	REVISIONS
01	2002/08/15	Completed Public
02	2002/08/08	1st Issued Edition

**GAUTRAIN
 RAPID RAIL:
 HERITAGE
 ASSESSMENT**

**PARK STREET CUT
 AND COVER & 6B
 TUNNEL**

- Category 1 sites
- Category 2 sites
- Category 3 sites
- Category 4 sites
- Category 5 sites

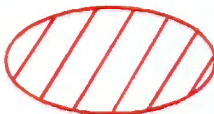
APPENDIX B

Recommended Route Alignment - Map

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REF: Key(Recommend)/EIA/01

NO.	DATE	REVISION
1	2002-03-18	1st issue: E-Plan
2		

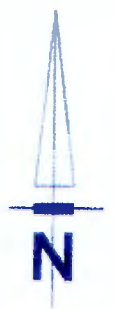
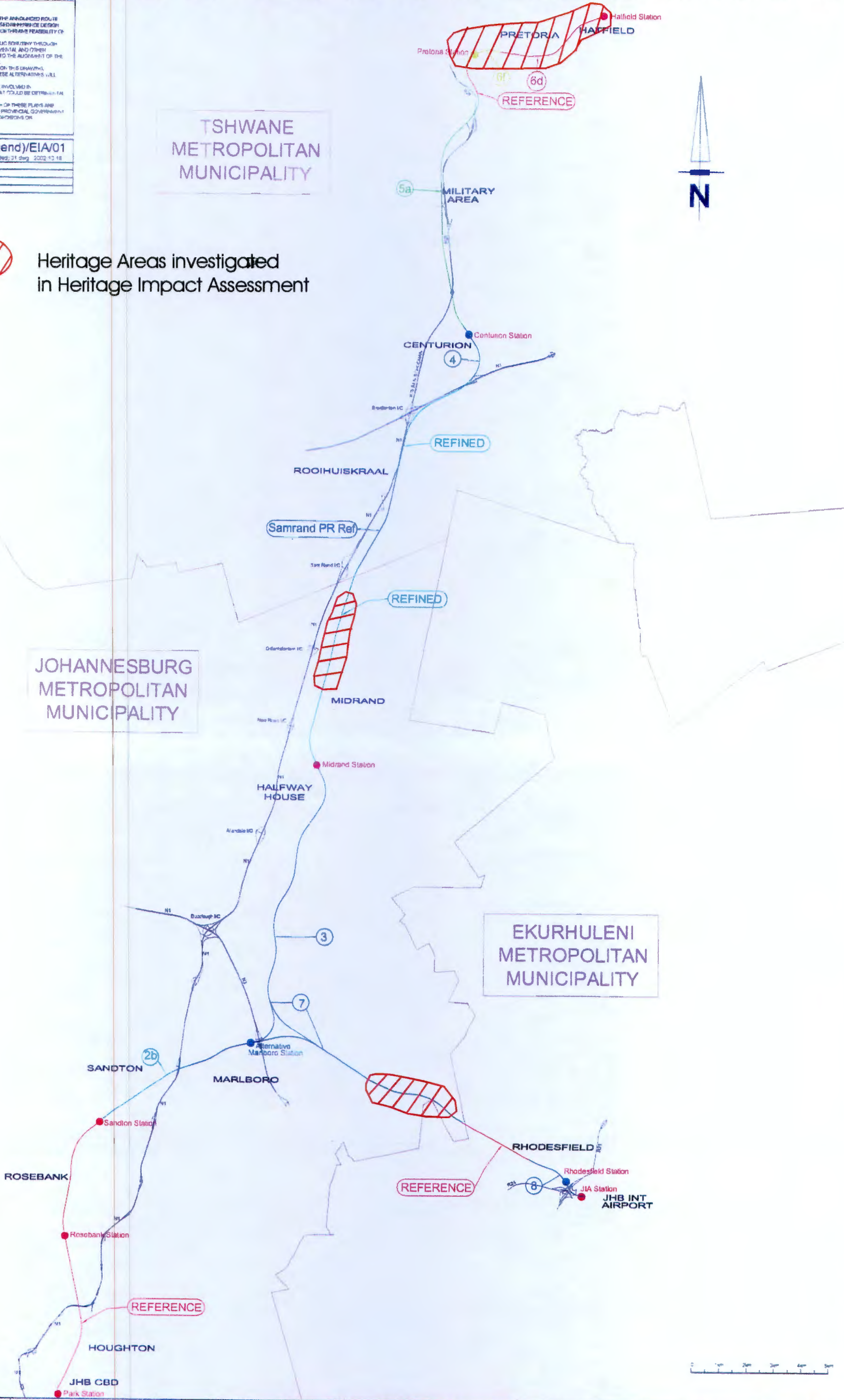


Heritage Areas investigated in Heritage Impact Assessment

TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

EKURHULENI METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



GAUTRAIN RAPID RAIL LINK



RECOMMENDED GAUTRAIN ALIGNMENT KEYPLAN SHOWING HERITAGE AREAS



Walker Spruit/Street: SUNNYSIDE

What becomes Walker Street, starts off as Jacob Maré Street in the west, then becomes Rissik Street at Victoria Bridge near Van Boeschoten Avenue and then becomes Walker Street from the Bourke Street intersection.

The Walker family left Natal to settle in Pretoria in 1868. Arthur Hamilton Walker and his son Mackenzie Harry were both surveyors. Arthur re-surveyed the Pretoria township originally laid out by Andries François du Toit. Mackie (Mackenzie) worked in the government surveyor's office. He was born in Pietermaritzburg in 1848, married Augusta White and settled south of Sunnyside on the upper ridges of the farm Elandspoort which he had purchased in the 1870s. He laid out Muckleneuk and Nieuw Muckleneuk. Bailey's Muckleneuk was established on ground that he sold off. He also surveyed Mayville in 1896.

Mackie retired to his farm Klippan on the Springbok Flats, north of Pretoria, where he died in 1927 at the age of 78 years.

Walker, Mackie, Mackenzie, Sidney and White Streets and Walker Spruit were named after the family.

Walkerspruit-straat: SUNNYSIDE

Walkerstraat begin naby die Apiesrivier en eindig by Faerie Glen in die ooste. Rissikstraat, wat by Van Boeschotenlaan Jacob Maréstraat word, sluit by die Bourkestraatkruising aan by Walkerstraat.

Die familie Walker het Natal in 1868 verlaat om hulle in Pretoria te vestig. Sowel Arthur Hamilton Walker as sy seun, Mackenzie Harry, was landmeters. Arthur het die dorp Pretoria, wat Andries du Toit oorspronklik uitgelê het, heropgemeet. Mackie (Mackenzie) het in die staatslandmeter se kantoor gewerk. Hy is in 1848 in Pietermaritzburg gebore. Sy vrou was Augusta White en hulle het suid van Sunnyside op die boonste heuwels van die plaas Elandspoort, wat hy in die jare 1870 gekoop het, gaan woon. Hy het Muckleneuk en Nieuw Muckleneuk uitgelê. Bailey's Muckleneuk is op grond wat hy verkoop het, gevestig. Hy het Mayville ook in 1896 opgemeet.

Mackie het na sy aftrede op sy plaas, Klippan, op die Springbokvlakte noord van Pretoria gaan woon waar hy in 1927 in die ouderdom van 78 jaar oorlede is.

Walker-, Mackie-, Mackenzie-, Sidney- en Whitestraat asook Walkerspruit heet almal na dié familie.