

### 15.3 Stone cairn and five trees

This structure was also mentioned in the declaration application but does not form part of the declared Grade I site. During the laying of the corner stone of the Voortrekker Monument in 1938, thousands of stones were brought from all over the country by the people attending the festival. The stones were piled on top of one another between 13 and 16 December 1938. Festival-goers also used rocks found on this Heritage site. The Secretary of the Central People's (National) Monument's Committee declared that the stone cairn would serve as proof that the Afrikaners of 1938 appreciated the religious and material heritage that had been left to them in 1838 and that they would undertake to preserve the heritage undamaged for future Afrikaners of 2038. The cairn would serve as a symbol of the passionate yearning for national unity.

The main aim of the cairn was to build a replica of the Church of the Covenant (Pietermaritzburg). The piling of the rocks therefore took place on a cement floor inside a circular wall that was opened on 22 November 1938 (Figure 83). The stone pile was cemented-up and the plan to build a model of the Church of the Covenant was never realized (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 19).

In 1963 the ATKV ("Afrikaans Language and Culture Society") had five trees planted around the cairn by representatives of the country's former four provinces and South West Africa (Namibia). These trees had to symbolize the growth of the nation and were planted in the shape of the Castle in Cape Town, around the rock pile. The trees that were planted are a coral tree (Natal), a wild olive tree (Free State), a white stinkwood tree (Transvaal), a yellowwood tree (Cape Province) and an ana tree (South West Africa). In 2004 the trees were taxonomically investigated, and it was found that the coral tree is a Natal Coastal Coral Tree, the white stinkwood tree is an Australian Round Leaf Stinkwood, the yellowwood tree is a Breede River Yellowwood and the ana tree is actually an Apiesdoring (Monkey thorn) (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 26).

Four headstones from graves (Figure 84) are also placed within this area. These were found along Lynnwood Road in 2000 and brought to the Monument to ensure their preservation (Personal communication: C Kruger).

Cultural significance: Cairn and trees -Very High

Grave stones – Medium-High

GPS: 25°46'34.84"S

28°10'39.28"E



**Figure 83: The stone cairn and trees.**



**Figure 84: Grave headstones.**

Management protocols:

1. The cairn and trees have heritage significance, and it needs to be maintained and preserved.
2. It lies in one of the red zones which indicate that it is a no-go area.
3. Should changes be needed, a heritage permit will be required from SAHRA.
4. It needs to be maintained and kept free of unnecessary vegetation.
5. Should any developments that may have an impact on the monument be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.
6. The grave stones should be removed to the Heritage centre.

#### **15.4 Brick building at picnic area**

This building was erected roundabout 2002 (Personal communication: C Kruger) and is currently used by Adventure zone (Figure 85). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'33.09"S

28°10'38.64"E



**Figure 85: Brick building.**

Management protocols:

1. The building has no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument site, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.
3. It needs to be noted that it is in the purple zone, meaning low significance where medium impact is allowed. It boils down to an issue of height so that the view to the Voortrekker Monument is maintained.

### **15.5 Offices and restaurant complex**

The museum in the basement of the Monument which opened on 1 July 1957, soon became too small. A new museum and restaurant complex was constructed and completed, north of the parking area, in 1966 (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 38). Today it hosts offices and a restaurant (Figure 86). It has no heritage significance.

It also hosts the Quo Vadis statue (Figure 87) which was placed on the roof in March 2013 (Personal communication: C Kruger).

Cultural significance: Building – Negligible

Statue – Medium-High

GPS: 25°46'29.42"S

28°10'32.78"E



**Figure 86: Office building and restaurant with Quo Vadis statue on the roof.**



**Figure 87: Quo Vadis statue.**

Management protocols:

1. The building has no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.
3. It needs to be noted that it is in the purple zone, meaning low significance where medium impact is allowed. It boils down to an issue of height so that the view to the Voortrekker Monument is maintained.
4. The statue is protected by the NHRA, and permission needs to be obtained from the PHRA-G to relocate it.
5. It is however not placed in historical context and is too prominent in relation to the Voortrekker Monument. It should therefore be moved to a more appropriate location within the green zone.

### **15.6 Workshop area**

These buildings and structures (Figure 88) are found adjacent to the restaurant and south-east thereof and were likely built during the same period (Personal communication: C Kruger). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'29.71"S

28°10'34.88"E



**Figure 88: Building at the workshop area.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.

### **15.7 School on wheels**

The School on Wheels (Figure 89) was built by Mr WA Joubert in 1923 in answer to a request by the school board secretary, Mr JH Coetzee. The classroom on wheels was the solution for the constant shortage in classroom accommodation. At the end of each year the standard six pupils from the surrounding schools came to Ermelo to write their exams and the classroom was utilized for this purpose. The School on Wheels has seating for 22 school children as well as a desk and chair for a teacher.

The undercarriage is that of an old steam threshing machine. A team of 16 oxen pulled the classroom. Because of its narrow track width, helpers had to walk next to the wagon to balance it with ropes.

The school was moved to the Transvaal Museum of Education in Pretoria in the 1960s where it stood behind the Media Centre in Skinner Street for years. The school was transferred to

the Voortrekker Monument Heritage Site on 7 November 2004 where it was restored. A lean-to was constructed over the wagon for conservation purposes (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 33-340).

Since the school was used as office and store room recently, the interior is not historically correct. This will be done after the necessary research have been done. It is currently used as coffee shop and s kitchen has been built next thereto (but loose thereof) (Figure 90-93). This is an acceptable re-use of the feature as long as no physical intervention to the historical integrity of thereof is allowed.

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'31.30"S

28°10'36.48"E



**Figure 89: The School on Wheels before converted into a coffee shop.**





Figure 90: Kitchen (beige) next to school (white).



Figure 91: Front of school with loose roof and floor for customers.



**Figure 92: Seating area for customers outside of the school.**



**Figure 93: Loose panel with canvass next to the school.**

Management protocols:

1. The school has heritage significance. It needs to be maintained and preserved.
2. The significance is not linked to the Voortekker Monument, and it may thus be moved anywhere on site. Its current location close to the educational precinct is appropriate.
3. Research should be done regarding the interior and once completed the school may be furnished as such.
4. The current use as coffee shop is acceptable as long as no physical intervention to the historical integrity of thereof is allowed.
5. The structure needs to be maintained and preserved.

## 15.8 Caretakers residence (FAK)

The residence (Figure 94-95) was designed by Gerard Moerdijk and was built in 1954 south east of the Voortrekker Monument. In 1958 the outer buildings were completed, in 1960 the foot paths around the house and by 1961 the ground slopes behind the house were stabilised with stone walls. It was first used as offices by the then then appointed staff of the Voortrekker Monument in 2000 and was used by the FAK (Federation of Afrikaans Cultural Organisations) as their headquarters until March 2021 (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 35).

Cultural significance: Medium-High

GPS: 25°46'34.75"S

28°10'36.80"E



Figure 94: Caretakers residence.



**Figure 95: Entrance to caretakers residence.**

Management protocols:

1. The building is older than 60 years and thus protected by the NHRA.
2. Its heritage significance lies in its association with the site and its architect, Gerard Moerdyk. It lies in the yellow zone meaning it has medium-high significance and only medium impact is allowed. Any changes will therefore need permission from the PHRA-G.
3. Internal changes to serve the purpose of the institution will likely be allowed while external changes are likely not to be considered.
4. Should any developments that may have an impact on the building and Voortrekker Monument be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.9 Garden of songs (Liedjietuin)**

Since 2013 the FAK created a 'liedjietuin' around the house. It consists of mainly roses and granite plaques containing the words of popular Afrikaans songs (Figure 96).

Cultural significance: Low

GPS: 25°46'34.36"S

28°10'36.38"E



**Figure 96: Liedjietuin.**

Management protocols:

1. The garden has no physical cultural significance but does hold some intangible significance. It may thus be moved if needed.
2. The impact on the surrounding area is however minimal and reversible and thus it should remain in place.

### **15.10 Outbuildings at caretakers residence**

The outbuildings (Figure 97) were completed in 1958 (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 35).

Cultural significance: Medium-High

GPS: 25°46'35.77"S

28°10'35.80"E



**Figure 97: Outbuildings at caretakers residence.**

Management protocols:

1. The buildings are older than 60 years and thus protected by the NHRA.
2. Its heritage significance lies in its association with the site and its architect, Gerard Moerdyk. It lies in the yellow zone meaning it has medium-high significance and only medium impact is allowed. Any changes will therefore need permission from the PHRA-G.
3. Internal changes to serve the purpose of the institution will likely be allowed while external changes are likely not to be considered. It needs to be noted that some changes have been made to these structures over the years.
4. Should any developments that may have an impact on the building and Voortrekker Monument be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.11 Memorial precinct**

This memorial precinct is located to the west of the Voortrekker Monument and consist of various memorials erected since 2009.

These include the following:

- Wall of Special heroes of the former South African Defence Force and families of SADF members, unveiled in 2009 (Figure 98)
- Mapai memorial plaque, 6 September 1979 (Figure 99), placed here together with the above in 2009 (Personal communication: C Kruger)
- South African Infantry memorial plaque, unveiled on 26 September 2012 (Figure 100)
- Koevoet memorial, 1979-1989, unveiled on 6 April 2013 (Figure 101)
- Viscount memorial, 3 September 1978 and 12 February 1979 (Figure 102), unveiled in 2012 (Personal communication: C Kruger)
- Military Intelligence memorial plaque, unveiled 30 June 2012 (Figure 103)
- Dorsland Trek memorial, unveiled on 19 March 2016 (Figure 104)
- An empty pedestal, 2009 (Figure 105)

Cultural significance: Medium-High

GPS: 25°46'34.28"S

28°10'26.31"E



**Figure 98: Wall of special heroes and families of former SADF members.**





Figure 99: Mapai memorial plaque.



Figure 100: SA Infantry memorial plaque.



Figure 101: Koevoet memorial.



Figure 102: Viscount memorial.



Figure 103: Directorate Military Information plaque.



Figure 104: Dorsland Trek memorial.



**Figure 105: Pedestal without memorial.**

Management guidelines:

1. Memorials are protected by the NHRA and are significant as they commemorate historical events.
2. However, these memorials should never have been allowed to be erected in such close proximity to the Voortrekker Monument. This has a negative impact on the cultural integrity thereof.
3. The mere placement of the Dorsland Trek memorial within the military memorial complex indicates a lack of proper planning.
4. If possible, the memorials should rather be moved to the green zone.
5. In such a case the site and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be addressed by a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.
6. As the Dorsland Trek memorial represents migration to East Africa, it is not out of context (relates to the theme represented by the Voortrekker Monument), it may remain *in situ*. Vegetation should be used to obscure it from the road.
7. Permission will be needed from the SAHRA or the PHRA-G.
8. It should be kept free from vegetation.

## **15.12 Gift shop and kiosk**

In 2002 a gift shop and take-away facility was established on the western side of the steps up to the Voortrekker Monument (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 38). Light meals and refreshments are available at the kiosk. It includes a Bureau de Change, internet facilities and ATM. In 2010 the centre was expanded to include an information desk (Figure 106). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'31.92"S

28°10'31.41"E



**Figure 106: Gift shop and kiosk on the western side of the steps to the Voortrekker Monument.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the view towards the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.

### 15.13 Garden of poetry (Gedigtetuin)

This area is towards the west of the gift shop and was established in 2008 (Personal communication: C Kruger). It consists of benches in the garden along the wheelchair pathway and granite plaques containing words of popular Afrikaans poems (Figure 107).

Cultural significance: Low

GPS: 25°46'32.28"S

28°10'29.61"E



**Figure 107: Section of the Gedigtetuin.**

Management protocols:

1. The garden has no physical cultural significance but does hold some intangible significance. It may thus be moved if needed.
2. The impact on the surrounding area is however minimal and reversible and thus it should remain in place.

### 15.14 Chapel

In 2001 a thatched roof chapel was built on the western side of the Monument (Figure 108). When the chapel was built, the servant's quarters here, built in 1978, was turned into a brides room (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 39). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'35.58"S

28°10'29.40"E



**Figure 108: The chapel.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.

## **15.15 Entrance gate**

This gate (Figure 109) was built in 2000 (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 38). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'41.25"S

28°10'19.04"E



**Figure 109: The entrance gate.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.

### **15.16 Security office**

This building is on the eastern side of the amphitheatre (Figure 110) and was built for the inauguration of the Monument in 1949. At the time it accommodated the



broadcaster (Personal communication: C Kruger). It has since served as a storeroom and flat and currently serves as the operation room of the private security company on the site. Due to the age of the building it has limited heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Low

GPS: 25°46'26.29"S

28°10'44.16"E



**Figure 110: Security office.**

Management protocols:

1. The structure has low heritage significance purely based on its age.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the Voortrekker Monument, any large construction will still need permission from SAHRA.

## **15.17 De Kroon function hall**

This venue on pillars with a thatched roof was built in 2001 (Figure 111) and can accommodate 120 guests. It is situated north of Fort Schanskop between indigenous trees (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 39). It has no heritage significance.

When the structure was built the original rubbish midden of the fort (ca 1897-1901) was identified (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 30). The area therefore may still contain such archaeological material.

Cultural significance: Building - Negligible

Archaeological material - High

GPS: 25°46'35.78"S

28°11'5.15"E



**Figure 111: De Kroon function hall.**

Management protocols:

1. The structure has no heritage significance.
2. It is however very close to Fort Schanskop and thus no changes can be allowed between the two buildings.

3. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the fort, any large construction will still need permission from the PHRA-G.

### **15.18 Thatched lapa and ablution**

A thatched roof lapa, east of the De Kroon room, was built in 2000 (Figure 112). At the same time an ablution building (Figure 113) was built just outside of the gate (north) of the fort (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 38). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'36.25"S

28°11'6.59"E



**Figure 112: Thatched roof lapa.**



**Figure 113: Ablution building in front of Fort Schanskop.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. It is however very close to Fort Schanskop and thus no changes can be allowed between the fort and these two buildings.
3. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the fort, any large construction will still need permission from the PHRA-G.

### **15.19 Cottage**

This cottage, southwest of Fort Schanskop was constructed in the 1970's (Figure 114) as a waiting room and ablution facilities for the visiting public (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 36). It has now been converted into a cottage and includes a small one roomed building next to it. Both have no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'39.61"S

28°11'1.01"E



**Figure 114: The cottage at Fort Schanskop.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.
2. It is however very close to Fort Schanskop and thus no changes can be allowed between the fort and these two buildings.
3. No heritage permit will be needed for small-scale work, but due to the possible impact of developments here on the fort, any large construction will still need permission from the PHRA-G.

## **15.20 Slate Quarry no 1**

This is a quarry where slate was most likely cut for the building of Fort Schanskop and perhaps also for some of the late paving and steps around and leading up to the Voortrekker Monument (Figure 115). It therefore has historical value.

Cultural significance: Medium

GPS: 25°46'48.1'S

28°10'36.3'E



**Figure 115: The quarry.**

Management protocols:

1. The history of the site is associated with the fort and the Voortrekker Monument and therefore it has medium heritage significance.
2. It does however fall within the green zone, meaning that development is allowed here as long as impact is minimized and mitigated. This refers to both the monument and the quarry itself.
3. The site should be maintained, but it may be re-utilised, for instance as a watering hole for game.
4. Should any developments that may have an impact on the site be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.21 Slate Quarry no 2**

This is a quarry (Figure 116) similar to the previous one, where slate was most likely cut for the building of Fort Schanskop and perhaps also for some of the slate work around the Voortrekker Monument. It therefore has historical value.

Cultural significance: Medium

GPS: 25°46'33.5'S

28°11'27.5'E



**Figure 116: The second quarry.**

Management protocols:

1. The history of the site is associated with the fort and the Voortrekker Monument and therefore it has medium heritage significance.
2. It does however fall within the green zone, meaning that development is allowed here as long as impact is minimized and mitigated. This refers to both the monument and the quarry itself.
3. The site should be maintained, but it may be re-utilised, for instance as a watering hole for game.
4. Should any developments that may have an impact on the site be planned, it should be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

## **15.22 Remains of British blockhouse**

This is the remains of a block house dating to the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The structure is found close to and to the east of Fort Schanskop, just east of the radar tower.

It is the remains of the stone platform, built by the British as base, on which a corrugated iron Rice-pattern blockhouse was placed (Figure 117). It has a circular shape and is a good vantage point to the north, east and south and probably served as an additional security measure to the fort. Pieces of barbed wire in the immediate vicinity of the structure may have been part of its defence system.

After the fall of Pretoria on 5 June 1900, the British erected fortified posts at strategic positions all over South-Africa. The system of blockhouses (small fortifications) was erected since the railway links was to a large extent being left defenceless. As this was an important communication system, the British decided to have it protected. The main aim was therefore to protect railway lines and other routes, but also to limit the movement of the Boer commando's (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 176; Van Vollenhoven 1999: 80). The railway lines were of particular importance as illustrated by the fact that the Boers also guarded them when they were still in control (NAB: TAB, SS0, R 8496/00).

The first of these fortified posts were erected in July 1900. Most of them were double storied and took about three months to build (Van Vollenhoven 1999: 80-81). By January 1901 many blockhouses had been erected as they were mainly corrugated iron structures (called Rice pattern blockhouses) that were pre-fabricated and could be assembled built in a short period of time. From March 1901 blockhouses were also placed along main routes and other strategic positions. For the British it was of particular importance to protect Pretoria after they had occupied it and they therefore built additional fortifications here (Van Vollenhoven 1992: 180).

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'36.4'S

28°11'13.1'E





**Figure 117: Remains of British blockhouse.**

Management guidelines:

1. The site falls in a red zone and thus it is a no-go area.
2. A permit would be needed from SAHRA if any changes are planned here.
3. The information about this blockhouse should be integrated with the other information and can be used to inform visitors about this interesting historical area. The ideal place for this would be at the fort.
4. It would be best not to allow uncontrolled access to the blockhouse. Visitors should be minimized as far as possible.
5. Since there are cycle routes in close proximity, an information plaque should be erected at the site. It should contain information on the history of the site as well as a notice, warning visitors that it should be preserved.
6. The site should be maintained by keeping it free of weeds.
7. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.23 Concrete platform no 1**

This is the remains of a concrete platform, most likely used as a foundation for ablution facilities during the 1949 celebrations at the site (Figure 118). The site is of medium heritage significance

Cultural significance: Medium

GPS: 25°46'40.5'S

28°10'24.4'E



**Figure 118: Concrete platform.**

Management protocols:

1. The history of the site is associated with the fort and the Voortrekker Monument and therefore it has medium heritage significance.
2. It does however fall within the green zone, meaning that development is allowed here as long as impact is minimized and mitigated. This refers to both the monument and the platform itself.
3. The site should be maintained, but it may be re-utilised, for instance as a foundation for a new building, a monument, memorial or statue or as part of a garden feature.
4. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

## **15.24 Concrete platform no 2**

This is the remains of another concrete platform, most likely used as base for ablution facilities during the 1949 celebrations at the site (Figure 119). The site is of medium heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Medium

GPS: 25°46"49.1'S

28°10"25.6'E



**Figure 119: Concrete platform.**

Management protocols:

1. The history of the site is associated with the fort and the Voortrekker Monument and therefore it has medium heritage significance.
2. It does however fall within the green zone, meaning that development is allowed here as long as impact is minimized and mitigated. This refers to both the monument and the platform itself.
3. The site should be maintained, but it may be re-utilised, for instance as a foundation for a new building, a monument, memorial or statue or as part of a garden feature.

4. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

## 15.25 White pillars and gate

Two white pillars (Figure 120), that were used for the access gate to Fort Schanskop previously, were erected on the access road to Fort Schanskop in the 1970's. The Fort and the immediate surrounds were formerly fenced in - parts of the wire and poles are still visible on the site (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 36).

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'35.43"S

28°10'52.91"E



**Figure 120: Former entrance gate to Fort Schanskop.**

Management protocols:

1. The structures have no heritage significance.

2. It may be removed if needed.

### **15.26 The Nederlands Zuid Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij (NZASM) culvert (1891 – 1892)**

On the northern side of Eeufees Road on the south-eastern border of the Voortrekker Monument Heritage Site, stands a culvert that was erected by the *Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij* (NZASM) in 1892 (Figure 121).

This is one of five culverts that still exist in Pretoria. AL Lawley erected all five between August 1890 and January 1893. The culvert on the VTM Heritage Site is dome-shaped and situated in the horseshoe bend that was formed by the railway line, across from the entrance to Fountains Valley. The culvert was constructed out of rock obtained locally and even its floor is neatly paved with large pieces of hewn rock. The *Fonteinen* stop was situated on the Pretoria side (north) of the horseshoe bend that the line made in the valley.

When the railway line was moved, electrified and doubled in 1938, the current railway bridge was built which cut out the curve and a new stop was built. The NZASM culvert was not used since 1938. It is still in a very good condition, and this can be ascribed to the fact that it has been inconspicuous throughout the years and cannot be reached easily from the road (Kruger & Olivier n.d.: 3-4).

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'51.16"S

28°11'25.42"E

It needs to be stated that it is outside of the fence of the VTM.



**Figure 121: NZASM culvert.**

Management guidelines:

1. The structure has a high cultural significance. Although it falls within the green zone, the site itself may not be damaged or changed.
2. An information plaque should be erected at the site. It should contain information on the history of the site as well as a notice, warning visitors that it should be preserved.
3. The site should be maintained by keeping it free of vegetation.
4. The site may never be demolished and any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be referred to a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.27 Old Cannon Road**

The old cannon road (Figure 122) was used by the State Artillery to gain access to Fort Schanskop. Currently it stretches between the Amphitheatre and the Fort and is clearly visible in places where a stone wall was built as reinforcement. In 2005 a new hiking trail called “Die Oupad-staproete” was laid out partly on the first section of this road and commences near the amphitheatre. The last section of the trail deviates from the cannon road as the latter ends directly opposite the ‘No entry sign’ north of the Fort (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 15).

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'35.85"S

28°10'57.26"E



**Figure 122: Remaining section of old cannon road.**

Management guidelines:

1. The remains of the road have a high cultural significance. One should try to preserve it but since it is a road it may only be possible to preserve certain sections.
2. An information plaque should be erected at a point visible to the public.
3. Any proposed development in the vicinity thereof should be taken up with a heritage expert to be re-evaluated within the context of this management plan.

### **15.28 Access gate to Freedom Park**

This access gate (Figure 123) was opened on 16 December 2010 (Personal communication: C Kruger). It has no heritage significance.

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'15.56"S

28°10'56.70"E



**Figure 123: Access gate to Freedom Park.**

Management protocols:

1. The structure has no heritage significance.
2. No heritage permit will be needed for work, but it needs to be ensured that any development will have no visual impact on the Voortrekker Monument.

### **15.29 Bronze ox wagon**

This is also part of the declared Grade I site. The ox wagon (Figure 124) was designed by Kobus Esterhuizen and placed along the road on the north-western side of the Voortrekker Monument, close to the memorial garden. This is an additional wagon made with the 64 that were placed at the battle site of the Battle of Blood River/Ncome (16 December 1838) in 1971. It was originally donated to the Cultural History Museum (Ditsong) that was situated in Boom Street, Pretoria. The Museum donated this wagon to the Voortrekker Monument in 1996.



The history of the wagon is that an attempt was made to reconstruct the Blood River battlefield (KwaZulu Natal) as accurately as possible towards the end of the 1960's. A group of historians determined the shape and the approximate position of the original laager, the number and type of wagons as well as the number, type and positions of the cannons. The design by Kobus Esterhuizen was selected. It consisted of 64 bronzed, cast iron wagons placed in a semi-circle around the original stone cairn, which was erected in the center of the original laager. Each wagon, such as this one, was modeled from the example of the "Johanna van der Merwe" Centenary wagon that participated in the Symbolic Ox-wagon Trek of 1938 (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 29-30).

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'31.32"S

28°10'33.90"E



**Figure 124: Bronze ox wagon.**

Management guidelines:

1. The wagon can be regarded as a memorial especially due to its direct link with the battle site. It is thus protected by the NHRA.
2. The position of the wagon has no historical meaning and thus, if needed it may be moved to another location. The current position however is very appropriate.

3. As it stands in the open, it will deteriorate due to natural weathering. Routine maintenance thereof, such as repairs, should be allowed in consultation with a sculpture.

### **15.30 Transport (Communion wagon)**

This wagon (Figure 125) also forms part of the declared Grade I site. It was placed at the parking area north-west of the Voortrekker Monument. This specific wagon illustrates the unique transition from the Jawbone wagon to the Buck wagon. Although the wagon has the traditional jawbone shaped ladders, it has buck struts underneath the ladders on the sides, railings at the sides, wheel-grids over the rear wheels, an iron axel and a Natal- or "cranking" brake. The wagon also has a removable top or tent and the ladders and seats fastened inside can be removed together with the top.

Mr. SP (Fanie) Botha who farmed with his father on the farm Rietspruit, had the wagon built with the Symbolic Ox-wagon Trek of 1938 in mind. The wagon was used during the Centenary celebrations in Heidelberg, Mpumalanga, in 1938 and later mainly at covenant commemoration services. It was donated to the Teachers Training College in Pretoria during the late 1960s where it stood in the entrance hall. When the college moved, the wagon could not be accommodated and after many travels, it was finally donated to the Voortrekker Monument. Prof Erik Holm restored the wagon in 2003 and Elsabé Holm did the traditional painting of the wagon.

*Voltent-bokwaens* (full tent Buck wagons) are often referred to as *Nagmaalwaens* (Communion wagons) because they were used to attend communion services. In c.1860 the *Bokwa* (Buck wagon) started to replace the smaller *Kakebeenwa* (Jawbone wagon) that was used during the Great Trek. An example of a Jawbone wagon can be seen in the Museum in the basement of the Monument (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 32-33).

Cultural significance: High

GPS: 25°46'31.36"S

28°10'31.43"E



**Figure 125: Transport wagon.**

Management guidelines:

1. The wagon can be regarded as a movable heritage object and is thus protected by the NHRA.
2. The position of the wagon has no historical meaning and thus, if needed it may be moved to another location. The current position however is very appropriate.
3. Although there is a roof over it, will deteriorate due to natural weathering. Routine maintenance thereof, such as repairs, should be allowed in consultation with a cultural historian.

### **15.31 Cement dam**

In ca 1949 a cement dam (Figure 126) was constructed south of the Voortrekker Monument (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 35).

Cultural significance: Low

GPS: 25°46'39.20"S

28°10'27.10"E



**Figure 126: Cement dam.**

Management guidelines:

1. Although older than 60 years, the dam does not have heritage significance.
2. It may be demolished if needed.

### **15.32 Air Force tower**

This is a hollow concrete tower, erected by the South African Air Force in 1979/80 (Figure 127). It is a microwave tower of the SAA's Static Communication Command Control Transmission network and is serviced once a week by the Air Force (Heunis *et.al.* 2006: 37).

Cultural significance: Negligible

GPS: 25°46'36.47"S

28°11'11.43"E



**Figure 127: Air force tower.**

Management guidelines:

1. The tower has no heritage significance.
2. It is not the property of the Voortrekker Monument.

## **1. ASSESSMENT OF THE SITES AT THE VOORTREKKER MONUMENT AND NATURE RESERVE**

The table below is a summary of the heritage significance of the various sites as assessed and described above and was done in accordance with section 3(3) of the NHRA (see above).

**Table1: Summary of cultural significance of features at the VTM**

<b>Cultural Significance</b>	<b>Cultural Resource</b>
<b>Very High</b>	Voortrekker Monument Wagon laager Relief map of trek routes Fort Schanskop Stone cairn and 5 trees
<b>High</b>	Bust of General Joubert Danie Theron statue Amphitheatre Garden of remembrance School on wheels British blockhouse NZASM culvert Cannon road Bronze ox-wagon Transport wagon
<b>Medium-High</b>	Tanganyika monument Statues at heritage centre SADF memorial Memorial precinct Savannah and other memorials Grave stones Quo Vadis statue Caretakers residence Outbuildings at caretakers residence
<b>Medium</b>	Quarry 1 Quarry 2 Platform 1 Platform 2
<b>Low-Medium</b>	-
<b>Low</b>	Liedjietuin Gedigtetuin Security office Dam
<b>Negligible</b>	Heritage centre building Pioneer centre Voortrekker hall Wagon workshop Picnic area Brick building at picnic area Office complex Workshops Gift shop Chapel Entrance gate De Kroon conference centre Thatched roof lapa Cottage White pillars Gate to Freedom Park Air Force tower

## **2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Again, this is not dealt with in detail as each individual site needs to have such a statement, in line with the above heritage assessment thereof. The above would suffice for this basic plan.

It needs to be emphasised that a comprehensive statement of significance was drawn up for the Voortrekker Monument as part of its declaration. Since the site hosts a number of historical sites, it enhances the cultural significance of the entire area.

The brief statement of significance for the Voortrekker Monument is:

The site is named for the architecturally unique Art Deco Monument, of which the idea was first mooted by President SJP Kruger in 1888 and which was constructed between 1937 and 1949 with funds made available, inter alia by the then Smuts-government. Numerous other examples of culturally significant, tangible heritage structures are present on the 340 ha site. The site is also important due to the number of culturally important events that took place over the years, which is directly related to the intangible cultural heritage of the Afrikaners.

The Monument commemorates the Great Trek, focussing on 16 December 1838 when the Zulu army was defeated and the course of history of the interior was altered. It also serves to remind South Africans of the epitome of Afrikaner Nationalism which forms part of the landscape of South African political history which has had an undeniable effect on the way in which the new democratic South Africa has developed (Kruger: 2006: i).

## **3. MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES**

These are general principles for the site to assist in the management and maintenance of each individual heritage resource. It may therefore not be applicable in every case but provides broad principles to be kept in mind when any development or changes at any of the mentioned sites are considered.

The following principles should be applied if restoration, adaptation, rehabilitation or any other mentioned process is followed:

- I. The management and maintenance of historical buildings (such as the Voortrekker Monument), structures (such as statues) and sites (such as the amphitheatre) is a complex issue and usually more than one of the applicable processes (restoration, repairs, reconstruction etc.) will have to be used.

The process of adaptation will for instance be followed with regards to the hall underneath the stage of the amphitheatre.

The process of rehabilitation will undoubtedly also be used in cases such as the above mentioned but should be kept to a minimum. Rehabilitation will probably be needed to a certain extent at Fort Schanskop.

The process of preservation will be used to slow down and even prevent the degradation of original fabric which is in a good condition. An example here is outside of the Voortrekker Monument.

The process of reconstruction should for instance be used in the maintenance of the plaster at Fort Schanskop. By using old and new material a new surface can be created which is far more durable than the original but remains the same in appearance.

The process of restoration should be used for instance on the outer walls of the Voortrekker Monument and the wagon laager. It may be possible to maintain these without using any new materials.

Usually very little remains to be restored in the true sense of the word and reconstruction is more than likely a better and more sustainable option.

- II. When working with historical buildings, the fabric of building will always provide the most accurate and authentic answers with regards to its history. Should this not be the case, one will need to investigate further by following steps in order of prioritisation:
  - a. Original building material of the specific structure/area being worked on
  - b. Historical photographs of the said structure/area
  - c. Other historical information regarding the structure/area
  - d. Analogies with other historical buildings/sites from the same period and purpose
  - e. Historical photographs of other historical buildings/sites from the same period and purpose
  - f. Additional historical information from the period and other historical buildings/sites from the same period and purpose.
  
- III. Reversible changes made in the past to the historical fabric may be repaired, but should it be too expensive or time-consuming it may be regarded as part of the history of the buildings and may then be preserved as such. The same principle is applicable to irreversible changes.
  
- IV. In trying to establish the correct fabric and materials the archaeological principal of



working from the known to the unknown should be followed. Naturally, this would also be applicable when archaeological research is done to learn more about some of the features.

- V. The above mentioned principles should be used as starting point. Any maintenance work to be done should firstly adhere to the mentioned principles.
- VI. As this document does not include detail information regarding the historical fabric and building material of the different historical sites and features, this information should be obtained before any large-scale work, especially intrusive work is planned.
- VII. In the case of buildings, a structural analysis should be done. From this a restoration plan should be compiled. A permit from SAHRA will be needed before such a study can be done. It should preferably be handled by a cultural historian with the assistance of a restoration architect.

Steps to be followed in compiling the restoration plan:

- a. Full documentation of site and buildings
- b. Prevention of further degradation
- c. Research
- d. Deciding on point of restoration (e.g., time period(s))
- e. Compilation of restoration team – to consist of at least a cultural historian, restoration architect and building contractor (or relevant engineers)
- f. Full reports of team members
- g. Physical work
- h. After restoration maintenance (Du Plessis 1992: 3-8).

With regards to the entire site, a similar plan can be followed, starting with a complete survey of exactly what is left and what should be done. This information should be plotted on a site map drawn making it easy to know which areas to avoid during the implementation of any new developments.

Prioritisation of principles to be utilised in all instances:

- a. Original fabric should be used as far as possible.
- b. Should original fabric not be available, or impractical to use (for instance on floors), it may be replaced by alternative fabric. This should complement the original.
- c. If possible the replacement should not be visible to visitors.
- d. If not possible, the material used should be totally different so that any visitor would realise that alterations have been made.
- e. Under no circumstances should something be replaced by another feature that also looks authentic, as this would create a false reality and communicate incorrect information to visitors.

Maintenance and day-to-day cleaning of buildings and artefacts needs to be addressed specifically in a conservation and preservation plan and should provide details on cleaning and maintenance.

#### **4. SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The Voortrekker Monument and Nature Reserve is fenced in which provides basic security. A security company has also been appointed to force security measures on site. This includes access control, inspections of sites and fences and general safety matters for visitors and staff on site.

In this document security measures are provided for each heritage resource on site with reference to the maintenance and management thereof. This provides the basis for the preservation and conservation of these different sites. The most important aspect in this regard refers to the implementation of buffer zones as per section 12 of this CMP.

#### **5. EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

Of the many communicative functions of a museum is that of education, education is seen as one of the most important (Van Zyl *et.al.* 1989: 5). It is aimed at interpreting the displays and collections for the education and entertainment of the public at large (Van Zyl *et.al.* 1989: 10). This could of course be applied to an entire site like the Voortrekker Monument and Nature Reserve. It is important that the programmes should be relevant to the heritage site.

The Voortrekker Monument has an educational department who regulates and initiates the educational activities on site. A separate educational policy exists in this regard. The site is open to the public who can visit at a nominal fee.

Community involvement is strengthened by actively marketing the 'Friends of the Monument' amongst the public. It needs to be stated that the Monument is managed by a Board of Trustees, voted for annually at the General meeting of members.

#### **6. MARKETING AND SALES PLAN**

Naudé (1994: 108) states that regular communication is necessary in order to keep cultural resources relevant and visible. It is therefore important to constantly be on the lookout for something newsworthy to present. Of course, it is also possible to turn an ordinary event into something newsworthy by creative communication.

Marketing includes constant liaison with the media. Anything that might be remotely significant should be presented to the media in the form of regular press releases. Alternating displays and exhibitions on a regular basis provides opportunities to keep the attention of the media.

The Voortrekker Monument should strive to become a community centre, presenting and organizing activities that will encourage people want to visit the museum and the site on a regular basis. This will undoubtedly result in visitors becoming more actively involved and start promoting and supporting the site.

The Voortrekker Monument and Nature Reserve does have a marketing plan, which is adapted regularly in accordance with market trends.

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Voortrekker Monument Nature Reserve includes 46 structures varying in cultural significance from negligible to very high. It includes the national Grade I Voortrekker Monument and additional historical structures. It also includes a Grade II heritage site, namely Fort Schanskop.

Most of the associated sites not only enhance the history of this area, but also grow in importance due to their association with either the monument or the fort. Therefore these sites should be protected as indicated above.

The sites need to be conserved, preserved and protected in accordance with this management plan which may include the moving of some structures to more appropriate locations. It is however possible that not all cultural resources may have been discovered and once more are identified, these should be included in this document.

In some instances permits will be needed from SAHRA or the PHRA-G. However, it most cases work to be done is regarded as routine repairs and maintenance. This should be dealt with by the trained professional staff at the Voortrekker Monument in consultation with the advisory professional committee.

The most important aspect of this CMP is the classification of the site in 'Zones of heritage significance. The zones are explained as follows:

<b>Red</b>	<b>– Highly significant, no go area: No development allowed.</b>
<b>Orange</b>	<b>– High significance low impact zone: Development limited to contextual applicable structures with low visual impact.</b>
<b>Yellow</b>	<b>– Medium-high significance, medium impact zone: Development limited to contextual applicable structures with medium visual impact.</b>
<b>Purple</b>	<b>– Low significance, medium impact zone: Any development with medium visual impact.</b>
<b>Green</b>	<b>– Low significance, high impact zone: Any development considering possible visual impact.</b>

The following is recommended:

1. This document should be rewritten at least once every five years or every time a new development is planned (whichever comes first).
2. This management plan should be consulted continuously and especially when any new developments are planned at the VTM.
3. In considering new developments and the placement of possible structures (e.g., monuments and statues) the ethos of the Voortrekker Monument and Fort Schanskop, historical context and aesthetic considerations should be taken into account.
4. Developments on site should be done in accordance with the 'Zones of Cultural Heritage Significance' indicated in this document.
5. Permits from either SAHRA or PHRA-G will only be needed for physical interventions to the Voortrekker Monument, wagon laager, Fort Schanskop, stone cairn, relief map, British blockhouse and school on wheels. A permit means that a permit application needs to be lodged with SAHRA/PHRA-G.
6. Permission will be needed from SAHRA or PHRA-G for any other development on site, either physical or visual in nature. Permission means that either a section 34 (Built Environment) or section 38 (HIA) application needs to be lodged with SAHRA/PHRA-G.
7. Permits and permission will always need to be dealt with by heritage experts in collaboration with the professional staff and committee of the VTM.

8. The cultural integrity and authenticity of structures is non-negotiable and should be respected at all times.
9. No permission is needed for routine maintenance issues. These have been discussed in detail above and can be handled by the professional staff and committee overseeing museological and heritage aspects at the site.
10. The responsibility of the management of the Voortrekker Monument is to maintain, preserve and conserve all historical features on site. Therefore they should be empowered to implement the necessary measures when any of these are threatened, whether by human or natural interventions. The professional staff and committee will serve as overseers of this process to ensure proper professional care and adherence to heritage legislation.
11. The management protocols provided in this CMP must be implemented. This will have to consist of a short, medium and long term strategy for the preservation, conservation and utilization of the cultural heritage resources at the VTM.
12. The necessary measures should be put in place to stop any possible degradation or deterioration of cultural resources at the VTM.
13. Apart from its physical cultural significance, the Voortrekker Monument also has an important spiritual meaning. The amphitheatre has a strong social significance. This needs to be considered at all times when new developments are planned.
14. Information educating visitors with regards to the National Heritage Resources Act and indicating that it is an offence to damage historical resources should be made available.
15. Information can be included in brochures of the site or information plaques could be placed at some of these heritage sites. This will enhance the visitor experience.
16. Visitors to the different sites should be monitored as far as possible in order to prevent any damage. Access control should form part of the tourism development plan. It is important to note that for some sites only controlled access can be allowed.
17. The staff at the VTM as well as others involved in management (including new appointees) should be educated with regards to all aspects mentioned in this management plan. This will assist in the monitoring of visitors.
18. This management should be submitted to the SAHRA and the PHRA-G for approval.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Gratitude is due to Ma Cecilia Kruger for her assistance in providing information and suggesting certain corrections. She also did the language editing.

## 9. REFERENCES

- Anonymous. 1949. **Inwyding van die Voortrekkermonument. Amptelike program en gedenkboek.** Johannesburg: Voortrekkerpers Beperk.
- Anonymous, 2013. Equator principles. Retrieved on 10 March 2018, from <https://equator-principles.com/>.
- Bergh, J.S. (ed.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.** Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.
- Butler, W. B. 1979. The no-collection strategy in archaeology. **American Antiquity** 44(4).
- Changuion, L. 1999a. Blanke vestiging noord van die Vaalrivier. Vroeë blanke reisigers en besoekers, 1723-ca.1845. In Bergh, J.S. (ed.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.** Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.
- Changuion, L. 1999b. To name a war: the war of 1899-1902. **Historia** 44(1).
- Coertze, P.J. & Coertze, R.D. 1996. **Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie.** Pretoria: R.D. Coertze.
- Coetzee, I. 1994. Cultural resources – a tour through our world in one country. In Loots, W. (ed.). **Cultural resources & regional tourism.** Pretoria: National Cultural History Museum.
- Coetzee, N.A. 1992. Die plase van Pretoria. Stadsraad van Pretoria, 1999. In **Pretoria Fonteinedal. Lewensbron van Pretoria.** Pretoria: Stadsraad van Pretoria.
- De Jong, R. C. 1995. Cultural resources and how to manage them. In Van den Bos, J.W. & Moolman. H.J. (eds.). 1995. **Methodology in research.** Sunnyside: SASCH.
- Delius, P. 1983. **The land belongs to us.** Johannesburg: Ravan Press.
- Duffey, A. 2006. 'n Egte lugkasteel: Moerdijk, Van Wouw en die Voortrekkermonument. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 20(2).
- Du Plessis, B. 1992. **Restourasie en bewaring.** (Unpublished lectures for the Diploma in Museology, Pretoria, University of Pretoria).
- Engelbrecht, S.P., Agar-Hamilton, J.A.I., Pelzer, A.N. & Behrens, H.P.H. (eds.). 1955. **Pretoria (1855-1955) Geskiedenis van die stad Pretoria.** Pretoria: Stadsraad van Pretoria.
- Fagan, B. M. 1991. **In the beginning. An introduction to archaeology.** Glenview, IL: Scot, Foresman & Company.
- Ferreira, O.J.O. 1970. Die geskiedenis van die Sentrale Volksmonumentekomitee. Ongepubliseerde MA-verhandeling, Universiteit van Pretoria.
- Ferreira, O.J.O. 1975. **'n Volk se hulde: die geskiedenis van die Sentrale Volksmonumentekomitee.** Johannesburg: Perskor.
- Grobler, J. 2001. **Discover the Voortrekker Monument.** Pretoria: Grouie Entrepreneurs.
- Grundlingh, A. 2001. A cultural conundrum/Old monuments and new regimes: The Voortrekker Monument as symbol of Afrikaner power in Postapartheid South-Africa. **Radical History Review** 81.

- Heunis, V., Kruger, C. & Pretorius, E. 2006. **Cultural Historic (Heritage) Assessment of the Voortrekker Monument Heritage Site, Groenkloof, Pretoria.** (Unpublished report, Pretoria, The Voortrekker Monument).
- Heymans, R. 1986. **Voortrekker Monument Pretoria.** Pretoria: Business Print Centre.
- Horn, A.C. 1996. Okkupasie van die Bankeveld voor 1840 n.C.: 'n sintese. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Etnologie**, 19(1).
- Huffman, T.N. 2007. Handbook to the Iron Age. **The archaeology of pre-colonial farming societies in Southern Africa.** Cape Town: CTP Book Printers.
- ICOMOS. 1964. **International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (the Venice charter).** Venice: ICOMOS.
- ICOMOS, 1982. **The Florence Charter (Historic Sites and Landscapes.** Florence: ICOMOS.
- ICOMOS, 1987. **The Washington Charter (Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas).** Washington: ICOMOS.
- ICOMOS. 1996. **International charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (the Venice charter).** Venice: ICOMOS.
- ICOMOS. 1999. **The Burra charter. The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance.** Burra: ICOMOS.
- ICOMOS. 2013. **The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance.** Burra: ICOMOS.
- International Finance Corporation. 2012. **Performance standard 8: Cultural heritage.** Retrieved on April 21, 2013, from [http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/dd8d3d0049a791a6b855faa8c6a8312a/PS8\\_English\\_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/dd8d3d0049a791a6b855faa8c6a8312a/PS8_English_2012.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)
- Junod, H.P. 1955. The Bantu population of Pretoria. In Engelbrecht, S.P., Agar-Hamilton, J.A.I., Pelzer, A.N. & Behrens, H.P.H. (eds.). 1955. **Pretoria (1855-1955) Geskiedenis van die stad Pretoria.** Pretoria: Stadsraad van Pretoria.
- Kerr, J.S. 1985. **The conservation plan. A guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance.** Sydney: ICOMOS.
- Knudson, S.J. 1978. **Culture in retrospect.** Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.
- Korsman, S.A. & Meyer, A. 1999. Die Steentydperk en rotskuns. In Bergh, J.S. (ed.). **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.** Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.
- Kruger, C. 2006. **The Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria. National Heritage Site Nomination Form.** (Unpublished document, Pretoria, Die Erfenisstigting).
- Kruger, C. 2010. **The Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria: National Heritage Site Nomination Form (Including Attachements).** (Unpublished document, Pretoria, The Heritage Foundation).

- Kruger, C. 2021.05.19. Scientific Officer, Voortrekkermonument & Heritage Foundation, Personal communication.
- Kruger, C. & Olivier, J. n.d. **Inligtingstuk: NZASM-duiker Eeufeesweg, Groenkloof.** (Unpublished report).
- Langner, D. 2021.05.20. Managing Director, Voortrekkermonument & Heritage Foundation, Personal communication.
- Loots, W. (ed.). 1994. **Cultural resources and regional tourism.** Sunnyside: National Cultural History Museum.
- Lynott, M. J. 1997. Ethical principles and archaeological practice: development of an ethics policy. **American Antiquity** 62(4).
- Maré, E. 2002. The aesthetics of ideology: the vicissitudes of monuments. *Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis* 16(2).
- Marschall, S. 2005. Forging national identity: institutionalising foundation myths through monuments. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 19(1).
- Moerdyk, G. 1949. Die Voortrekkermonument. In Anonymous. 1949. **Inwyding van die Voortrekkermonument. Amptelike program en gedenkboek.** Johannesburg: Voortrekkerpers Beperk.
- National Archives Depot, Pretoria. Transvaal Archives, Archive of the State Secretary, SS0, R 8496/00.
- National Archives Depot, Pretoria. Transvaal Archives Depot. Archive of the Registrar of deeds, Alphabetical inspection list, RAK 2711.
- National Archives Depot, Pretoria. Transvaal Archives Depot. Archive of the Registrar of deeds, Inspection report, Pretoria 1841-1864, RAK 2750, p.2.
- National Archives Depot, Pretoria. Transvaal Archives Depot. Archive of the Registrar of deeds, Transfer records II, Pretoria 348-482, RAK 2991, p. 631.
- National Archives Depot, Pretoria. Transvaal Archives Depot. Archive of the Registrar of deeds, New registration sequence 4A, Pretoria 367-428, RAK 3005, p. 457.
- Naudé, M. 1994. Cultural resources: the responsibility of the authorities. In Loots, W. (ed.). 1994. **Cultural resources and regional tourism.** Sunnyside: National Cultural History Museum.
- Ploeger, J. & Botha, H.J. 1968. **Die fortifikasie van Pretoria. Fort Klapperkop gister en vandag.** Pretoria: The Government Printer.
- Pretorius, E. n.d. **Die Voortrekkermonument: trekroetes en tuine.** (Unpublished document, n.p., Die Erfenisstigting).
- Pretorius, F. (ed.). 2012. **Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. Van voortyd tot vandag.** Cape Town: Tafelberg.
- Provincial Heritage Resources Agency of Gauteng. n.d. **Report requirements for HIA reports.** Retrieved on May 27, 2016, from <http://theheritageportal.co.za/sites/default/files/Organisation%20Downloads/PHRA-G%20HIA%20Report%20requirements.pdf>



- Rasmussen, R.K. 1978. **Migrant kingdom. Mzilikazi's Ndebele in South Africa.** London: Rex Collings.
- Republic of South Africa. 1998. **National Environmental Management Act** (No 107 of 1998). Pretoria: The Government Printer.
- Republic of South Africa. 1999. **National Heritage Resources Act** (No 25 of 1999). Pretoria: The Government Printer.
- Republic of South Africa. 2003. **National Environmental Management Protected Areas Act** (No 57 of 2003). Pretoria: The Government Printer.
- Republic of South Africa. 2004. **National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act** (No 10 of 2004). Pretoria: The Government Printer.
- Republic of South Africa. 2011. Declaration of the "Voortrekker Monument", farm Groenkloof, situated on certain portions of portion 12, 13 and 24/R of farm 358-JR, Pretoria as a National Heritage Site. **Die Government Gazette**, 8 July.
- SAHRA. 2007. **Minimum standards: archaeological and palaeontological components of Impact Assessment Reports.** (Unpublished document, Cape Town, SAHRA).
- SAHRA. 2012. **Minimum standards: archaeological and palaeontological components of Impact Assessment Reports.** (Unpublished document, Cape Town, SAHRA).
- SAHRA, 2016. **Minimum Standards for Heritage Specialist Studies in terms of Section 38(1) and 38(8) National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).** (Unpublished document, Cape Town, SAHRA).
- SAHRA. n.d. **Site Management Plans: guidelines for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places.** (Unpublished document, Cape Town, SAHRA).
- UNESCO. 1972. **Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.** Merida Yucatan: UNESCO.
- UNESCO. 2005. **Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.** Merida Yucatan: UNESCO.
- Van den Bos, J.W. & Moolman. H.J. (eds.). 1995. **Methodology in research.** Sunnyside: SASCH.
- Van Schalkwyk, J.A., Van Vollenhoven, A.C. & Naudé, M. 1992. **'n Argeologiese ondersoek van die bouvalle bekend as die Lukas Bronkhorsthuis in die Fonteinedal, Pretoria.** (Unpublished report, Sunnyside: National Cultural History Museum).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C., 1992. **'n Histories-argeologiese ondersoek na die militêre fortifikasies van Pretoria (1880-1902).** (Unpublished M.A.-dissertation, Pretoria: University of Pretoria).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C., 1995. **Die Militêre fortifikasies van Pretoria (1880-1902). 'n Studie in die historiese argeologie.** Pretoria: Heinekor.
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 1998. **Kultuurhulpbronbestuur (KHB) binne die funksionele konteks van museums in Suid-Afrika.** (Unpublished M.A.-dissertation, Stellenbosch: University of Stellenbosch).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 1999. **The military fortifications of Pretoria (1880-1902). A study in historical archaeology.** Pretoria: Technikon Pretoria.
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2000a. **'n Voorgestelde paradigma vir navorsing op histories-argeologiese erfenishulpbronne in Suid-Afrika aan die hand van**

- gevallestudies in noordelike Gauteng.** (Unpublished D.Phil. thesis, Pretoria: University of Pretoria).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C., 2000b. Die forte van Pretoria. **Pretoriana** (113).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2002. Die metodiek van kultuurhulpbronbestuur (KHB). **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 16(2).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2003. Die Wet op Nasionale Erfenishulpbronne. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 17(2).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2005. Die eerste blanke bewoner van die Pretoria-omgewing. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 19(2).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2006. Die prehistoriese en vroeë historiese tydvak in Pretoria. **Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis** 20(2).
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2018. **Guidelines for heritage management in South Africa.** Norderstedt: Lambert Academic Publishing.
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2020. 'n Ondersoek na 'n Britse blokhuis op die Fort Klapperkop Erfenisterrein, Petoria. **South African Journal of Cultural History** 34(2).
- Van Zyl, S. (ed.). 1989. **Museum education and communication.** Grahamstown: The Albany Museum.
- Visagie, J. 2012. Oorsake van die Groot Trek na die binneland. In Pretorius, F. (ed.). 2012. **Geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika. Van voortyd tot vandag.** Kaapstad: Tafelberg.

## **Appendix A**

### **Definition of terms:**

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Authenticity:

Authenticity has to do with the nature of the heritage site, object or event, namely whether in itself it is genuine, credible and reliable. Thus it also refers to cultural context and includes aspects such as design, material, workmanship and setting.

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Conservation:

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined.

Co-management:

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm:

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource:

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that they become long term cultural heritage which is of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

Cultural Significance:

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grade/Grading:

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage management (Cultural):

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage resources which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Integrity:

This refers to the practice of respecting and honouring all the materials and techniques used in the original building. It is about how much of these are intact or under threat.

Iron Age:

In archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of any people where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this was not always the case.

Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community-based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

#### Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the *Reserve* management and a third party that supports the achievement of the *Reserve* objectives.

#### Preservation:

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

#### Protection:

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

#### Site:

A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

#### Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal. It is termed *prehistoric* since humanity had not yet started writing.

#### Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation, or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any building, works, device or other facility made by people, and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

#### Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity

of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).

## Appendix B

### Definition of significance:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.



## Appendix C

### Protection of heritage resources:

#### - Formal protection

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

#### - General protection

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

## **Appendix D**

### **Cultural significance:**

- Low            A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
  
- Medium        Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
  
- High            Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

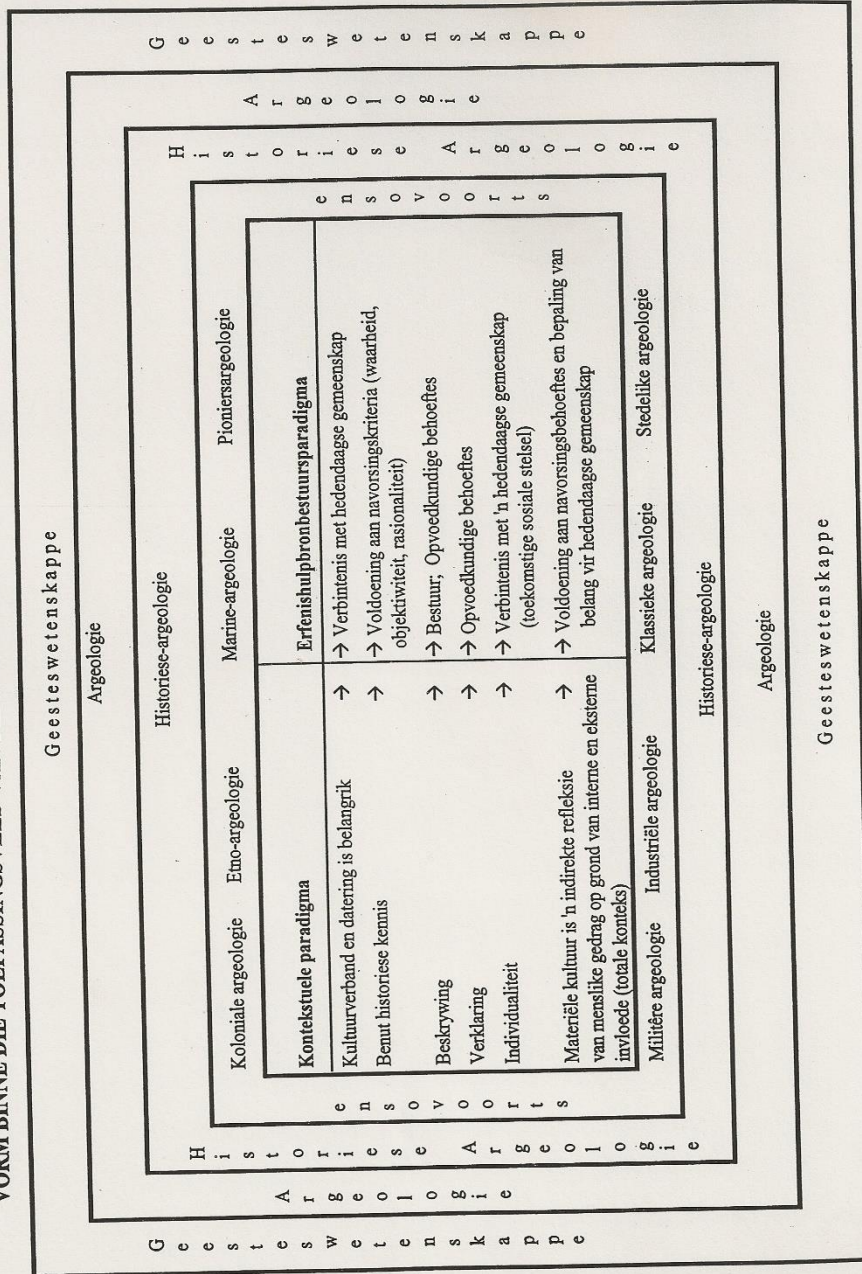
### **Heritage significance:**

- Grade I        Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
  
- Grade II        Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
  
- Grade III        Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Appendix E

The Heritage Resources Paradigm (after Van Vollenhoven 2000: 555):

TABEL 10.4 'N UITBREIDING VAN DIE KONTEKSTUELE PARADIGMA OM DIE ERFENISHULPBRONBESTUURSPARADIGMA TE VORM BINNE DIE TOEPASSINGSVELD VAN DIE HISTORIESE ARGEOLOGIE



## **Appendix F**

**Garden policy:**

**The planting and care of plants in the gardens of the Voortrekker Monument**



Garden policy:

The planting and care of plants in the gardens of the  
Voortrekker Monument.

Compiled by Jaco Cilliers



Index

1. Introduction	3
2. Goal	3
3. International conventions for the protection of cultural resources	4
3.1 The Burra Charter	4
3.2 The Florence Charter	4
4. Demarcation and scope of the gardens to which this policy is directed	5
5. General	6
6. Gardens	
a. Courtyard	6
b. Historical Trek route garden	7
c. Chapel	8
7. Recommendations	8
8. Procedures	9
9. Conclusion	9
Appendix A	10
Appendix B	12
Appendix C	16
Appendix D	17
Appendix E	18
Appendix F	19
Appendix G	20
Appendix H	21

## **1. Introduction**

The need for a garden policy for the Voortrekker Monument arose because of the maintenance work required in the gardens between the facilities on the site. To date, there has been no garden policy for the site of the Voortrekker Monument. Many sources in the archives refer to the planning, layout and development of the gardens, but there has never been a policy that could regulate decisions. The consequence is that each management board has merely added more plants to the existing gardens, with the result that the

gardens today look very different from what was planned by the original management board. Apart from plants that have been planted indiscriminately, self-seeded trees have also started to grow in the garden over the years and now need to be controlled. This policy is based on the original planning researched from the records in the archives.

## **2. Goal**

This garden policy is drawn up to serve as a guideline for planting and maintaining the plants in the gardens on the site of the Voortrekker Monument. The applicable international standards prescribed by ICOMOS are also discussed in this policy. The policy is based on the principle of heritage conservation and, therefore, the original layout, planning and correspondence dealing with the VTM's gardens were consulted. To preserve the heritage value of the Voortrekker Monument and historical trek route garden, vegetation in the gardens must be kept as close as possible to the original planning. These documents are conserved in the archives and date from the fifties of the twentieth century. Along with that, the view to and from the Monument, as well as the structural integrity of the wall of wagons, Voortrekker Monument and rock gardens, were considered when drafting this policy. The following aspects must be considered:

- The land on which the VTM, historical trek route garden and chapel are located is privately owned by the VTM company.
- The site has various facilities and structures that have been erected throughout the VTM's existence, and that can be used for various purposes and occasions. Gardens have been set up around these facilities to increase the aesthetic value.
- The main purpose of the VTM's site is heritage conservation. Therefore, heritage conservation enjoys the highest priority over the gardens that have been added to it, as well as any other structures that have been erected over time.
- The only two facilities that have exceptional heritage value on the VTM site are the Voortrekker Monument, which includes the wall of wagons, and the historical trek route garden. Furthermore, the rock gardens have heritage value as the rocks were donated by Coert Steynberg to the Voortrekker Monument with which the gardens were built. There are no plants other than five trees planted near the Pioneer Centre that are protected by heritage law.<sup>1</sup>
- The hill on which the VTM and historical trek route garden are located is the property of the VTM company. It is not a nature reserve or botanical garden or arboretum.
- The trees in the historical trek route garden have been artificially planted by the Department of Public Works since the 1960s.
- Due to poor maintenance over decades, uncontrolled growth has taken place where trees even grow together. There are also several Category 1 invasive plants such as lantana, paraffin bush and woolly nightshade that must be removed by law.
- Because the VTM board aims for heritage conservation according to its Deed of Conservation, and the VTM and historical trek route garden is protected by applicable legislation and managed according to a heritage management plan, this is the core focus. For this reason, the historical gardens are being restored as closely as possible to their original form.
- The garden policy is complementary to the heritage management plan.

---

<sup>1</sup> Heunis et al., 2006: 26.

### **3. International conventions for the protection of cultural resources**

The garden policy of the Voortrekker Monument is based on the principles established by various international conventions. The garden policy relies mainly on the Florence Charter (*Historic Sites and Landscapes* (ICOMOS, 1982) and the *Burra Charter*, also known as the *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* of November 1999.

These international conventions set out general policy guidelines for member states to effectively protect, manage and present cultural resources to the public. The aim is to make heritage sites a functional part of the larger community and to integrate heritage conservation during its planning and implementation.

#### **3.1 The Burra Charter**

The Burra Charter is concerned with the practical conservation and restoration of heritage sites. Article 2 of the Burra Charter sets out four basic principles for the conservation of cultural heritage sites and point 2.4 is particularly important here: “2.4 *Places of cultural significance should be safeguarded and not put at risk or left in a vulnerable state.*”<sup>2</sup> For this reason, preventive action must be taken to protect the Voortrekker Monument and the wall of wagons from damage that can be caused by plant roots and branches.

Furthermore, Article 4 emphasises that expertise must be used to perform any preventive or repair work.<sup>3</sup> For this reason, consultations were held with a horticulturist, as well as representatives of the Department of Nature Conservation, in the process of protecting the Voortrekker Monument and the wall of wagons from damage. Finally, Article 16 states that continuous maintenance work plays a crucial role in heritage conservation,<sup>4</sup> and it is for this reason that the gardens around the Voortrekker Monument and the wall of wagons cannot be regarded as a once-off task, but rather as a function that must receive continuous attention.

#### **3.2 The Florence Charter**

The Florence Charter was drawn up by a subcommittee of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in May 1981 and was registered by ICOMOS on 15 December 1982. This charter was purposefully created to set guidelines for the conservation of historical gardens and serves as an addendum to the Venice Charter.

Article 9 of the Florence Charter states that the conservation of historical gardens involves several elements which include maintenance, conservation, restoration and, in some cases, the reconstruction of the gardens.<sup>5</sup>

Article 10 requires that the garden be handled in its entirety and that all necessary repair or maintenance work be done at the same time to maintain the overall image of the garden. Furthermore, Articles 11 and 12 state that maintenance work is of cardinal importance for the conservation of historical gardens, and that the plants in the gardens must correspond

---

2 The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013, 3.

3 Burra Charter, 3.

4 Burra Charter, 6.

5 The Florence Charter 1981: Historic Gardens, Adopted by ICOMOS December 1982, 2.



to the original species originally planned for the gardens. It is also stated in Section 12 that these species must also correspond to the general vegetation of the region in which the garden occurs.<sup>6</sup>

Articles 15 and 16 of the Florence Charter set out the guidelines for the restoration and reconstruction of gardens of historical value. Any repairs should be preceded by thorough research on the original planning and layout of the gardens. For this purpose, expert advice must also be obtained. It is also clearly stated that when historical gardens and buildings are on the same site, the garden may be adapted in accordance with the original planning, to be complementary to the historical building.<sup>7</sup>

According to Section 21, the maintenance work takes precedence over the garden's functionality as a public area. The garden may be closed to the public by the management during maintenance to ensure safety for the public and the speedy restoration and conservation of the garden.<sup>8</sup>

Articles 23 and 24 of the Charter discuss the legal and administrative aspects of the management of historical gardens. It states that the onus is on the management members to have the garden registered as a historical garden and that the same management members will be responsible for conserving the cultural and historical value of the garden. Furthermore, the articles also state that the necessary expertise must be consulted, whether it be botanists, historians, archaeologists, or any combination thereof, to conserve the cultural or historical value of the gardens.<sup>9</sup>

#### **4. Demarcation and scope of the gardens to which this policy is directed**

This policy is specifically focused on the gardens in the courtyard, i.e. the area between the Monument and the wall of wagons, as well as the historical garden where the Voortrekker routes are depicted and the gardens around the chapel on the western side of the Monument. The reason for the limited scope of the policy is because these mentioned gardens need first attention. Once the above gardens have been restored, the policy will be extended to include the other gardens on the site.

#### **5. General**

The general assumption is that only native and endemic plant species may be planted on the site and that all alien species should be removed. Except for the trees described in report number AE02122V, the pruning and maintenance of plants and gardens may continue.

Furthermore, the view from and to the Monument, as well as the structural integrity of the wall of wagons, rock gardens and Voortrekker Monument, should be considered as a priority over the vegetation in the surrounding gardens. This means that:

- the historical integrity of the Monument, wall of wagons and trek routes are the most important principle. Should this contradict the historical garden layout, it cancels out that aspect.

---

<sup>6</sup> Florence Charter, 2.

<sup>7</sup> Florence Charter, 3.

<sup>8</sup> Florence Charter, 4.

<sup>9</sup> Florence Charter, 4.

- the plants that were originally planted in the historical trek route garden, have grown uncontrollably over the past few years, and have now become too large. These plants need to be replaced to match the original garden layout again.
- according to the South African National Institute for Biodiversity (SANBI), Pretoria falls into the Savanna biome.<sup>10</sup> The biome is characterised by a dominant cover layer of grass species, with a secondary layer of trees occurring in isolated parts. It is also generally referred to as bushveld in the case of trees that grow higher than three meters or shrubbery where the trees occur less than three meters high.<sup>11</sup> The tall trees that have grown densely and were planted artificially in the garden are therefore not in line with the endemic vegetation of the region.

## 6. Gardens

### a. Courtyard

The courtyard of the VTM must, according to the original plan, be filled with succulents, cycads<sup>12</sup> and traditional medicinal plants, such as *Coleonema album* (wild bougainvillea). The honorary secretary of the Board of the Voortrekker Monument approved in 1950 a list of plants to be planted in the courtyard.<sup>13</sup>

Around the walls of wagon 3 meters should also be cleaned on the outside to prevent the same problem. At a later stage, trees (preferably coral trees) can still be planted in the middle of the lawn around the courtyard to serve as shade for visitors. However, these trees need to be pruned regularly to prevent the growth of tree branches and plant root systems from damaging the structure.

In place of the plants removed from the rock gardens, other plants can be planted. These plants should not grow higher than 1 meter, should not have a large adventitious root system, and should preferably not require too much water to grow. The height restriction will prevent the facade of the Monument from being obstructed. The root system should not threaten the structure of the Monument, the wall of wagons or the rock garden. These rock gardens form part of the heritage of the Voortrekker Monument, as the rocks for this were donated by Coert Steynberg in 1936. To limit the problem of moisture around the Monument, it would make sense not to plant plants in the courtyard that need a lot of water. Watering so close to the foundation of the Voortrekker Monument poses a serious threat to the structure of the Monument and is presently a major source of concern. Appendix A contains a complete list of plants purchased by the Voortrekker Monument's management committee in 1958.

### b. Historical trek route garden

---

<sup>10</sup>Vegetation of SA: What do we mean by biomes, vegetation types, floral kingdoms? <http://pza.sanbi.org/sites/default/files/biomes2006.jpg>, 18/09/2021.

<sup>11</sup> Savanna Biome, <http://pza.sanbi.org/vegetation/savanna-biome>, 18/09/2021.

<sup>12</sup> Although the cycads currently standing in the flowerbeds were part of the original planning, they have grown a lot over the past number of years. There is one on the west side of the Monument that stands far above a meter high. There are places in the flowerbeds that have suffered structural damage. For this reason, the cycads should preferably be removed and relocated elsewhere on the site – with the relevant permits.

<sup>13</sup> ES; BHR Vol. 23, File number 9.7.2, 1950.

The historical trek route garden was laid out by the students at the Pretoria College of Education in 1957. The project was completed in 1963. The trek route garden depicts the five main routes used by the Voortrekkers to move from the Cape to the interior. The Retief, Tregardt, Potgieter, Uys and Maritz routes are thoroughly discussed by Van Vollenhoven.<sup>14</sup>

The gardens in which these trek routes are depicted serve as a representation of the environments and regions in which the Voortrekkers moved during the journey from the Cape to the interior. A list of town names that developed along the routes, and plants that are endemic to those towns, was compiled by Mr HN Mann, Chief Superintendent of Gardens, and Dr Codd of the Division of Botany, and is also attached to this document as Appendix B.

In 1961, the VTM sent letters to the mayors of the respective towns asking for donations of the plants that appeared on Mann and Codd's list. Apart from the footpaths and vegetation, various structures have also been erected along the routes depicting the topographical features such as rivers and mountain ranges, as well as important moments in Voortrekker history, such as the Battle of Blood River and Umgungundlovu.

The historical trek route garden must remain as faithful as possible to the original planning as the depiction of this trek has important heritage value. See Appendix C for photos of how the gardens originally looked like after the project was completed in 1963. It is also the only place in South Africa where the trek routes are physically depicted using a relief map where people can experience the journey symbolically. If the plants from other parts of the country do not adapt there, due to the difference in climate, similar alternatives must be explored that will still convey the image of what the physical environment looked like through which the Voortrekkers moved. It is of the utmost importance that the vegetation in the trek route garden is controlled to prevent damage to the structures in the garden and the nearby wall of wagons.

#### c. Chapel

The Chapel on the west side of the Monument was erected in 2001 and has no heritage value related to the Voortrekker Monument. There are also no documents that explain the planning of a garden around the Chapel. What was found in the records was that Genl. Opperman ordered the architect to design the Chapel's roof so that it would not be visible above the treetops. This serves as an indication that the visual view of the Voortrekker Monument was still considered the priority.

The trees planted there was part of the development of the site's gardens that took place during the 1950s and 1960s. The trees growing on the west side closer than 3 meters to the wall of wagons should also be removed to prevent structural damage.

It is recommended that any gardens planned should fit in with the general trend being followed in the Voortrekker Monument's gardens. That is, only native and, where sensible

---

<sup>14</sup> Van Vollenhoven, *A basic cultural heritage management plan...*, May 2021, 43.

only, endemic plants may be used and that these plants should be planted judiciously so as not to cause future problems with the water or structural damage. Plants may also not be planted closer than 3 meters from any structure, even in the case of the Chapel where heritage value is not involved. Any trees that are planted may not be of such a height as to obstruct the view of the wall of wagons and the Voortrekker Monument.

## **7. Recommendations**

The following plant species are found in the historical trek route garden and elsewhere on the Monument's grounds:

[\*Chromolaena odorata\*](#) – Paraffin bush

*Lantana camara* – Lantana

*Solanum mauritianum* – Woolly nightshade

These plants fall under Category 1b of invasive plants to be controlled, according to sections 75 (1), (2) and (3) of the Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004). Therefore, the management of the VTM is legally obliged to ensure that these invasive species are eradicated and effectively controlled on the site.

Furthermore, all new developments and plantings in the gardens on the site must be done judiciously and with the input of experts in the field. As far as possible, precautionary measures, and not reactive measures, must be taken before structures are damaged.

For these reasons, it is also recommended that no trees be planted in the courtyard that grows higher than the wheels of the ox wagons. The same rule regarding the height of the plants should also be applied around the wall of wagons on the outside. There must be 5 meters between any tree and the nearest structure to prevent damage to the structure. Even in the case when no damage can be done to the heritage value, it is still an expensive exercise to repair structural damage later or even to remove the tree.

In accordance with the ICOMOS principles discussed under Section 3 of the garden policy, the local nature conservation authority should be consulted to draw up a sustainable management plan for the relocation and maintenance of the gardens in question.

## **8. Procedures**

It is extremely important that any maintenance work or alterations to the gardens discussed in this document be accompanied by the necessary sensitivity. In this way, we can ensure that the cultural heritage is preserved for future generations.

If a task must be performed, the site manager can submit it to the executive committee. The submission must contain a clear explanation of the scope of the task. The risk for cultural heritage must be set as the main motivation for carrying out the task.

The executive committee must consist of a horticulturist/botanist and heritage conservationist. This committee's decision must be determined based on the VTM's heritage conservation plan. The responsibility rests with the executive committee to determine whether the task requires SAHRA permission and whether it can be performed without it. The application for the permit must therefore be handled by the committee or by a designated person.

Once the necessary permission has been obtained, a cost determination can be made. After that, the purchases and the final execution of the task can take place. This process will have to be completed as quickly, but also as thoroughly as possible. Therefore, it is important to act preventively rather than reactively to prevent harm. An effective time frame must also be set for the execution of any tasks so that the experience of visitors to the site is disrupted as little as possible.

## **9. Conclusion**

This policy has been drawn up in collaboration with the expert committee. As the gardens are alive, conditions may occur that are not addressed in the garden policy. For this reason, this document should be considered as a working policy, which may be amended by certain processes. The guidelines set out in this document are only there to ensure heritage conservation. For this reason, care has been taken to ensure that the policy complies with recognised international standards. The policy is based on the basic principle as stated in the Burra Charter: "The Burra Charter advocates a cautious approach to change: do as much as necessary to care for the place and to make it useable, but otherwise change it as little as possible so that its cultural significance is retained."<sup>15</sup>

---

<sup>15</sup> Burra Charter, 1.

Appendix A: List of plants purchased by VTM Management Committee 1958

UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA - UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.  
KANTOOR VAN DIE - OFFICE OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT VAN TUINE,  
DEPARTEMENT VAN PUBLIEKE WERKE,  
UNIEGEBOU,  
PRETORIA

DIE SUPERINTENDENT,  
VOORTREKKERMONUMENT,  
PRETORIA.

*Retraat op 19/12/58*

VERSKAFFING VAN PLANTE.

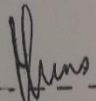
Die volgende plante is aan u verskaf teen die pryse soos aangedui:-

2	Kissies Aster Capensis @ 2/6 per kissie	5. 0.
12	Agapanthus @ 6/- per Dos. ....	8. -.
6	Buddlea salviaefolia @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
4	Bignonia Purpurea @ 2/6 stuk .....	10. -.
36	Barbertonse Madeliefies @ 6/- per dos..	18. -.
2	Kissies Bauhinia Galpini @ 2/6 per kassie	5. -.
6	Carrissa Grandiflora @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
6	Erythrina humeana @ 1/- stuk .....	6. -.
6	" acanthocarpa @ 1/- stuk .....	6. -.
6	Euphorbia triangularis @ 7/6 stuk .....	2. 3. -.
30	Ficus repeus @ 1/- stuk .....	1.10. -.
6	Gardenia thunbergia @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
30	Gazania uniflora @ 1/- stuk .....	1.10. -.
8	Holmskioldia speciosa @ 2/6 stuk .....	1. -.
6	Hypericum leucoptocoides @ 2/6/ stuk .....	15. -.
1	Kissie Jasminum multipartitum @ 2/6 stuk.	2. 6.
24	Kniphofia @ 6/- per dosyn .....	12. -.
30	Pelargonium plenearii @ 1/- stuk .....	1.10. -.
6	Plectranthus soorte @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
1	Kissie Sutera grandiflora @ 2/6 .....	2. 6.
30	Scabiosa columbaria @ 1/- elk .....	1.10. -.
6	Tecomaria capensis @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
24	Tulbaghia fragans @ 6/- per dosyn .....	12. -.
4	Tecoma australis @ 2/6 stuk .....	10. -.
12	Acacia galpini @ 1/- stuk .....	12. -.
6	Bolucanthus speciosa @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
6	Calodendron capensis @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
6	Combretum glomeruliflorum @ 1/- stuk .....	6. -.
4	Curtissia faginea @ 2/6 stuk .....	10. -.
24	Celtis kraussiana @ 2/6 stuk .....	3. -.
6	Dais Cottonifolia @ 2/6 " .....	15. -.
6	Erythrina caffra @ 2/6 " .....	15. -.
6	Ekebergia capensis @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.
12	Harpiphyllum caffrum @ 2/6 stuk .....	1.10. -.
12	Kirkia acuminata @ 1/- stuk .....	12. -.
6	Olea africana @ 2/6 stuk .....	15. -.

£29.10. 0.

Oorgedra.....	£29.10. 0.
12 Peltophorum africanum @ 2/6 stuk.....	1.10. 0.
4 Podocarpus henkellii @ 10/- stuk.....	2. - -.
4 " latifolius @ 10/- stuk.....	2. - -.
12 Rhus lancea @ 2/6 stuk.....	1.10. -.
6 Schotia branchypetala @ 2/6 stuk.....	15. -.
12 Widdringtonia cupressoides @ 2/6 stuk.....	1.10. -.
12 Zizyphus mucronata @ 1/- stuk.....	12. -.
	<u>£30. 7. 0.</u>

Dit sal waardeer word indien u so gou doenlik die tjek sal aanstuur. Dit moet uitgemaak word aan die Distriksverteenvoordiger.

  
-----  
SUPERINTENDENT VAN TUINE.



TRAKROETES - VOORTREKKERMONUMENT.

'n Lys van plante, struik en klein boomsoorte (inheems), wat aanbeveel word vir aanplanting by die verskillende historiese plekke langs die „Simboliese Trekroetes“, wat in die vorm van voetpaadjies (in verskillende kleure lei-klip) en berge (rotsuine) aan die oostelike hange van Monumentkoppie gebou word.

Die lys is opgestel met die goedgunstige samewerking van mnr. N.H. Mann, Hoofsuperintendent van Tuine, P.W.D. en dr. Codd van die Afdeling Plantekunde, Pretoria. (Sien ook sketskaart - simboliese Trekroetes).

1. GRAHAMSTAD (Trekleier Piet Retief).

Bome en Struik.

Strelitzia-regina (Kraanbekblom)  
Portulacariae-Afra (Spekboom)  
Schotia-speciosa (Boerboom)  
Podocarpus (Geelhout)  
Erythrina-humeana (Kaffirboom)  
Chrysophyllum-magalismontanum  
(wildepruim)

Aalwyne.

Ferox  
Africana  
Striata  
Variegata  
Humilis  
Longistyla  
Tenuior  
Lineata  
Pluridens  
Microcantha  
Tidmarshi  
Microstigma  
Speciosa  
Pratensis  
Myriacantha

2. TSONO (Trekleier Louis Trichardt).

(Naby Wit Keirivier).

Bome.

Dovyalis-caffra (Keiappel)  
Turraea-obtusifolia  
Plumbago-capensis  
Accoanthera-venanata  
Bauhinia-natalensis  
Calpurnia-subdicandra  
Royena-simii

Euphorbia-torucal  
Euphorbia-ingens  
A. Ferox  
Striata  
Tenuior  
Cilliaris  
Speciosa

3. TARKA (Trekleier Hendrik Potgieter).

Aster-fillifolia  
Dimorphotheca-cuneata

A. Aristata  
Variegata  
Striatula  
Striata  
Broomii-var  
Tarkaensis

4. GRAAFF-REINET (Trekleier G. Maritz).

Grewia-robusta (Kruisbessie)  
Rhizonum-obavatum (Wildegranaat)

A. Ferox  
Fumilis  
Longistyla  
Aristata  
Striatula  
Microstigma  
Variegata  
Lineata.

12. DINGANSTAD.  
Encephalartos-villosa (broodpalm)  
Euphorbia-ingens (naboom)  
Euphorbia-grandicornis  
Euphorbia-cooperi  
Ormocarpum-trichocarpum  
Cissus-triangularis  
Schotia-brachypetala (Huilboerboom)  
Kalanchoe-rotundifolia  
Rhamnus-zeyheri (Rooihout)
- A. Vanbalsenii  
Umfoloziensis  
Aborensis  
Bainesii  
Spectabilis  
Saponaria  
Gerstneri  
Castellanum  
Sessiliflora  
Suprafoliata  
(book a)  
Eutrolutea  
Minima  
Greenii  
Rupestris
13. BLOEDRIVIER.  
A. Dominella  
Mudenensis  
Minima  
Vryheidensis  
Spectabilis  
Barbertonias
14. BLOUKRANS.  
A. Kruphoides  
Mudenensis  
Minima  
Dominella  
Gerstneri
15. POTCHEFSTROOM.  
Bauhinia-esculanta  
Crinum-gramminicolusii
- A. Vericunda  
Davyana
16. MAGALIESBERG (nou Rustenburg).  
A. Castanea  
Reglerae  
Transvaalensis  
Davyana  
Mutabilis
17. OLIFANTSRIVIER (nou Middelburg).  
Erythrina-zeyheri (kafferboom)  
Rhus-ernestii (Karee)  
Kniphofia-ensefolia (vuurpyl)
- A. Marlothii  
Reglerae  
Mutans  
Castanea
18. SABIETA (nou Zebediela).  
A. Dolomitica  
Davyana  
Immaculata
19. STRYDPOORT.  
Kirkia-wilmsii (slaploot)  
Erythrina-lysiptemon (kafferboom)  
Cotyledon-wickenzii (klapper)
- A. Dolomitica  
Immaculata  
Cryptopoda  
Davyana  
(Nooliana -  
Steenkamperge)

20. SOUTPANSBERGE.

Encephalartos-transvaalensis  
Iboza-riparia  
Polygala-virgata  
Hypericum-leucoptiodes (Kerrebos)  
Pycnostachys-urticifolia

A. Globuligemma  
Marlothii  
Angelica (Noord)  
Vogtsii (be-  
berg).  
Wickensii  
Arborescens  
Aculeata (Tylies)  
Sessiliflora  
Petrophila Pillans  
Rubrolutea (Wes)  
Davyana

21. LOUIS TRICHARDT.

( do Soutpansberge)

A. Thompsoniae  
Voricunda  
Vossii  
Petrophila-Pillans  
Sessiliflora  
Ammophila  
Angelica  
Wickensii  
(Intescens  
Thipise an  
Limpopo  
Fostari-olifants-  
rivier  
Mutans - vlaktes).

22. LOURENCO MARQUES.

Encephalartos-umbeluziensis (broodpalm)  
Putterlichia-zepheri  
Bauhinia-galpini

A. Komatiensis  
Bainesii  
Cryptopoda  
Chabandii  
Suffulta  
Lebrina  
Rubrolutea  
Saponaria  
Greathadii  
Rupestris  
(Dewetii, Keithii  
pravibracteata en  
prav. var.  
guluensis in  
Lebombo Mts.)

23. LANGS LIMPOPORIVIER.

Globuligemma  
Marlothii  
Bainesii  
Rupestris

24. OHRIGSTAD.

Bauhinia-tomentosa  
Gardenia-spathifolia  
Rhigozum-brivospinosum  
Palaeanthus-anciosa (vanwykshout)

A. Aculeata  
Fosteri  
Globuligemma  
Cryptopoda

OHRIGSTAD.

Adenia-fruticosa en glauca  
Dais continifolia (kannabos)

Castanea  
Integra  
Kudenensis  
Brandraalsensis  
Pretoriensis  
Immacula  
Affinis

25. SCHOEMANSDAL.

Grewia-flava  
Boscia-albitrunca  
Cadaba (funcea)  
Catophractes-alexandri

A. Longibracteata  
Pretoriensis  
Wooliana.



Photo 1: The historical trek route garden during the layout and development phase, 1957



Photo 2: The historical trek route garden after completion of the project in 1963



Photo 3: The historical trek route garden after the repairs done during September 2021.

Kobus Eloff is a plant biochemist and was a professor at the Universities of the Free State, Cape Town and Pretoria and an extraordinary Professor at the Universities of Stellenbosch, Johannesburg and South Africa. He was also Executive Director of the National Botanical Gardens and Director of Research of the National Botanical Institute. He established the phytomedicine program at UP.

He has already delivered 50 MSc and 53 PhD students with 3 more PhD students in the pipeline and has published in more than 340 international scientific publications and was editor of 10 books. He has given more than 230 speeches at international congresses with nearly 100 on invitation.

He is the recipient of the Bronze Medal (International Tuna Association), the Silver and Gold Medal (SA Society of Botanists), the Havenga Prize, the Gold Medal and the MT Steyn Prize (SA Academy), the Eskom Prize for capacity development of especially black students (National Science and Technology Foundation) and the Gold Medal (ASSAf). He was editor of 12 scientific journals and did not accept invitations from 75 other journals. He is on the management of various scientific organizations inside and outside South Africa.

## Appendix E: List of plants considered for herb garden

### Lys plante oorweeg vir medisinale planttuin

Agapanthus spp

bloulelie

wortels risome pynverligting

Agathosma betulina boegoe maagprobleme blare

Aloe ferox bitteraalwyn sap uit blare gepers (lewensessens) maagprobleme

Artemisia afra wildeals blaarekstrak verkoue griep

Asclepias fruticose melkbos gedroogde blare snuif hoofpyn

Aspalathus linearis rooibostee uit blare hartsiektes, veroudering

Bulbine frutescence rooiwortel

Cannabis sativa dagga

Carpobrotus edulis suurvy

Catharanthus roseus

Centella asiaticus varkoortjies

Clivia miniata boslelie

Cotyledon orbiculata plakkie

Datura stramonium stinkblaar

Drimys robusta brandui

Eucomis autumnalis wilde pynappel

Gunnera perpensa rivierpampoen

Helichrysum spp kooigoed

Hypoxis hemerocallidea gifbol

Leonotus leonuris wilde dagga

Lobosemon fruticosus agtdaegeneesbos

Plumbago auriculata syselbos

Ricinus communis kasterolieboom

Ruta graveolens wynruit

Scadoxus puniceus rooikwas

Scilla natalensis bloulangkop

Sutherlandia frutescens kankerbos

Tulbachia violacea wilde knoffel

Zantedeschia aethiopica aronskelk



## Appendix F: Call for donations for the beautification of the VTM site (1950)

**VETPLANTE SAL TERREIN  
BY MONUMENT VERSIER**

PRETORIA.

DIE Suid-Afrikaanse Tuinbouvereniging het aangebied om 'n sekere deel van die terrein om die Voortrekkermonument met inheemse vetplante te versier. Hierdie aanbod is deur die Beheerraad aanvaar. Die vetplante sal, na verneem word, aan die binnekant van die waaier en by die ingang van die Monument geplant word.

'n Komitee van vetplantedeskundiges word tans deur die gemeinde vereniging saamgestel. Die komitee sal bestaan uit, benevens die president van die S.A. Tuinbouvereniging, mnr. H. A. J. de Bruyn, deskundiges op die gebied van veldplante in die Unie.

Die saamgestelde komitee sal beplan watter vetplante vir die versiering gebruik sal word en sal toesien dat di. korrekte benaming by elke plant aangebring word. Voorlopig egter sal daar eers 'n plan ontwerp word om 'n mooi grondslag te lê waarop uitgebrei sal kan word tot 'n wêreldbekende versameling van Suid-Afrikaanse vetplante. — (Elsie Berig.)

**BYE BEMAN  
BOOT**

KHYSNA. — 'n Swerm bye het hul intrek geneem in 'n passasiersboot wat naby die Jagklub vasgemeer is.

Die bye het waarskynlik die boot deur 'n gat in die dak binnegedring en hulle in die kajuit toegemak.

Mr. Bernard Parkes, die eienaar, staan met die hande in die hare. Hy weet nie hoe hy die situasie moet aandurf nie. Hy hoop egter dat die bye spoedig hul nuwe verblyfplek ongeskik sal vind en die boot sal verlaat. — (BAPA.)

Pretoria News  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1950

### Monument: Work Still To Be Done

IT is just a year ago to-day that the Voortrekker Monument was unveiled at one of the most moving and impressive public ceremonies in South Africa's history. It was the culminating point of a great surge of national feeling and pride. Throughout the country it was an occasion of commemoration and also dedication. There were no signs of the bitterness which so often mars such aspects of our public life and it seemed for a time that the Monument would be not only a landmark on the rolling high veld of South Africa, but a landmark in the spiritual progress of the nation.

Has South Africa forgotten the Voortrekker Monument so soon? Is it to become just another tourist sight for one city, Pretoria? Has the national enthusiasm and fervour of a year ago subsided so quickly? It seems so. Of the £20,000 appealed for by the committee for the beautifying of the Monument site, a meagre £300 has so far been contributed. What little money has come in has apparently been sent by small plateland towns. There has been nothing from most of the big urban centres of the Union. It is true that donations are on the agendas of a number of municipalities and no doubt more money will be forthcoming soon, but if the first response has been so poor and so tardy, the prospect of raising anything like the full amount seem remote.

Yet this money is essential to complete the Monument. The building is here, but it stands stark and lonely in somewhat bleak surroundings. Trees, shrubs, paths, lawns and formal gardens are needed to give the Monument the setting it deserves. The Voortrekker Monument is not a Pretoria monument, though the city is proud to have it here. It is a national monument commemorating one of the great epics not only of South African history but world history. Let the country therefore be proud of it and cherish it and bring it to fruition. It can do this

## Appendix G: article in Die Tuinblad (1950)

Desember 1950 DIE TUINBLAD 9

### Vetplante By Die Voortrekkermonument 'n Skitterende Begin

Die saak van die beplanting van die rotstuine by die Voortrekkermonument het tot dusver 'n skitterende begin gehad beide by die lede van die vereniging en die geesdrif van die betrokke komitee. Ons sal die verslag hieroor in twee dele behandel nl. (a) die komitee. (b) Die werk van ons lede.

#### Die Komitee

As gevolg van die mooi antwoord van ons lede op die oproep (2/- van elke nuwe intekenaar se 5/- in die fonds), kon die komitee reeds op 20 Oktober vergader en gee ons hier kortliks die belangrikste besluite wat daar geneem is:

(a) Twee onderkomitees is benoem om allereers 2 aspekte van die saak aan te pak, nl. (1) 'n Onderkomitee wat bestaan uit deskundiges. Die onderkomitee sal 'n lys saamstel van alle vetplante ens. wat daar geplant moet word en daarby let op punte soos klimaat, ligging (noord, oos, ens.), benaming, ens. Die onderkomitee bestaan uit mnr. I. M. Lombard (saamroeper), A. van der Wal, J. A. L. Montgomery, J. Berg, H. Bruins-Lich, en drs. J. Graf en A. van Son.

(2) 'n Onderkomitee wat 'n opname moet maak van die reeds bestaande rotstuine, die beplanting daarvan, die grondgehalte, ens. Die onderkomitee bestaan uit mnr. Henk de Bruyn (saamroeper), mev. Coert Steynberg, mnr. Mann en kap. Hawley.

(b) Beide komitees sal end November hul verslae gee en op grond daarvan sal dan bepaal word watter bronne vir vetplante, ens., beskikbaar is, 'n beraming van die koste, ens.

(c) As assessorlede d.w.s. persone wat vanweë die afstande nie die vergaderings kan bywoon nie, is benoem: Mnr. Hans Herre (Stellenbosch), Mnr. Reynold (aalswyndeskundige) en Brigadier Venter asook dr. P. le F. Nortier (Clanwilliam) en dr. A. J. Wager van Velddrift.

(c) 'n Uitvoerende Bestuur vir die hele komitee is gekies, nl. dr. J. Graf as voorsitter en mnr. J. A.

L. Montgomery (Bourkestr., Pretoria) as ere-sekretaris.

(d) Verder is besluit dat die mikpunt is dat die vetplant-versameling by die monument geleidelik die mooiste in die Suidelike halfrond moet word.

Die komitee het tewens besluit om nou geleidelik daarnatoe te werk dat S.A. verteenwoordig sal wees op die volgende Floralië te Gent in 1955.

(e) Alle vet- en ander inheemse plante wat by die monument aangeplant sal word sal nie alleen korrek benaam word nie dog tewens, waar moontlik voorsien word van die algemeen bekende Afrikaanse name. Verder sal in die toekoms oorweeg word om 'n pamflet uit te gee waarin besonderhede van al die plante aangegee sal word.

(f) 'n **Pragtige gebaar:** Mev. Coert Steynberg was so vriendelik om aan te bied dat die nodige rotse (ouklip, ens.) vir die rotstuine van haar man se plaas verkry kan word. Dit is met dank aanvaar.

#### Die Werk van ons Lede

Die antwoord van ons lede op die beroep vir samewerking vir die Voortrekkermonument is waarlik bemoedigend.

Nie alleen het van alle oorde in ons land inskrywings van nuwe lede ingekom nie (lees die eerste erelys aan die end van hierdie verslag), maar sommige lede het spontaan donasies gestuur.

So skryf o.a. mev. A. J. van Rensburg van Bultfontein: „Ek is baie jammer om te sien in die Tuinblad van die gebrek aan fondse om die monument-terrein te beplant. As al die lede so wil soos ek, sal hulle elkeen £5.0.0 gee vir die verfraaiing van die Monument. Ek hoop nie dat die werk dalk gaan skipbreuk ly nie.”

Graag bedank ons mev. Van Rensburg vir haar mooi donasie. Ons bedoeling was dat lede intekenare op die Tuinblad sal stuur en dat uit die intekengelde 'n fonds opgebou sal word. Dit het dan ook gebeur en is daar reeds,

behalwe bogenoemde donasie, reeds meer as £13 in die fonds deur die 2/- uit elke 5/- van 'n nuwe intekenaar op die blad.

As dit so aanhou sal ons in 'n jaar se tyd meer dan £100 bymekaar kry en sal die werk met krag gestoot kan word.

Sodra die 2 groot rotstuine binne die walaer en 2 groot rotstuine by die ingang van die Monument reggemaak is, en beplant is—ja allig eerder! — sal die koppie wes by die walaer ook beplant word. Die walaer sal dan ook van 'n sirkel bome voorsien word en sal daaraan geleidelik verder gewerk kan word.

Uit alles blyk baie duidelik dat hier 'n reusagtige taak wag en dat daar vir jare en jare werk met taal volharding voorlê vir die lede van ons vereniging. Kry ons dit reg — en ons twyfel geensins daaraan! — dan sal die stuk werk 'n skitterende bydrae wees van almal wat die natuurskoon van ons land liefhet.

Die komitee het op sy eerste vergadering goedgekeur dat 'n ererol van lede wat so daadwerklik saamwerk aangelê mag word en sal ons maandeliks die name publiseer wat daarop geplaas word. Allereers kom die lede van die komitee en dan die name van alle lede wat deur die instuur van 5/- en name en adresse van nuwe lede kragdadig saamhelp. Agter elke naam dui die syfertjie aan hoeveel nuwe lede deur die betrokke lid gewerf is.

**EREROL. 1/6/50 — 11/11/50**

„Wat 'n genot en 'n groot voorreg is dit om, hoewel ver weg, op die wyse te mag meehelp tot die verfraaiing van die Monument-terrein.” Mev. A. Smuts, Middelburg, Tvl.

(a) Die lede van die komitee.

(b) Mev. B. S. van Soelen, Rietendal, Pretoria (33).  
Mev. A. J. van Rensburg, Bultfontein £5 plus (4)  
Mev. A. Smuts, Middelburg, Tvl. (15).  
Mnr. B. H. de Harde, Nylstroom (10).  
(Vervolg op volgende bladsy).

## Appendix H: Research report by Estelle Pretorius

©Die Erfenisstigting

### DIE VOORTREKKERMONUMENT: TREKROETES EN TUINE

(Estelle Pretorius, Senior Navorsers, Die Erfenisstigting, 2020)

Sedert die Voortrekkermonument op 16 Desember 1949 ingewy is, was Monumentkoppie vaal en bar. Vandag is die omgewing 'n lushof van inheemse bome en plante – veral te danke aan pogings van die toentertydse Beheerraad om die gebied met rotstuine, plante en bome te verfraai. Die rotstuine wat aanvanklik om die Monument uitgelê was, het onnatuurlik voorgekom en die Beheerraad het besluit om G.J. Retief as Rotstuihbouer aan te stel om nuwe rotstuine uit te lê en geskikte plante en bome aan te plant. In 1953 het die Minister van Bosbou toestemming verleen vir die kostelose voorsiening van verweerde klip vir die rotstuine om die Monument. Die klip is op die Bosbouterrein naby die Fonteine gaan haal.



Rotstuine en plante langs die Monument, 1969

Die Onderwyskollege van Pretoria het onderneem om 'n voorstelling van die Voortrekkers se vyf grootste trekroetes in die tuin oos van die Monument uit te lê en het 'n reliëfkaart van die terrein saamgestel. Die Onderwyskollege het die jelding met die projek geneem, onder die vaandel van die "Jeug van Pretoria". Die uitkap van die paadjies was teen Desember 1957 reeds aan die gang, maar die proses het gesloer weens gebrek aan nuwe werkers.

Teen 1959 was die projek nog nie afgehandel nie, maar op 15 Desember het min. P.O. Sauer 'n amptelike besoek aan die Monument gebring en 'n boom geplant by die beginpunt van die Retief-trekroete (Grahamstad). Daar is besluit om 'n ander kleur klip vir die vyfde trekroete te gebruik en dat daar ooreengekom moet word oor die soort plante wat by elke roete aangeplant moet word. Daar is verder besluit om langs die trekroetes 'n replika van 'n ou fortjie by Ohrigstad op te rig, 'n hartbeeshuisie, asook 'n paar Zuluhutte by die bestaande hut. Die klip vir die vyfde trekroete is by

© Die Erfenisstigting

Leeufontein naby Plenaarsrivier gekry.



Trekroetes uitgelê oos van die Monument met die Amfiteater op die agtergrond, ca 1956

Die studente wat met die uitlê van die trekroetes sou help, sou ook help om 'n paar Zuluhutte te bou, maar teen April 1959 het niks nog uitgerig nie. Die eerste hut is op die Piet Retief-roete gebou. In November 1961 het die Superintendent verslag gedoen dat twee kleiner Zuluhutte gebou is en het verlof gevra om vier groot nabome om die hutte te plant. Drie maande later rapporteer hy dat die terrein om die drie Zuluhutte verder ontwikkel en gedeeltelik beplant is. Die trekroetes is in 1963 voltooi.



'n Voorstelling op die trekroetes van die walaar by Bloedrivier, 1969

Die Retief-trekroete is 'n blou leiklippadjie wat by Grahamstad begin, aangedui deur 'n klein klipkoppie, beplant met plante uit die Grahamstad-omgewing. Dit lei oor die Stormberge, deur die Oranje- en Caledonrivier, Thaba Nchu, Winburg, oos na Kerkenberg, af by Oliviershoekpas tot by Dingane se stad.

© Die Erfenisstigting

Leeufontein naby Plenaarsrivier gekry.



Trekroetes uitgelê oos van die Monument met die Amfiteater op die agtergrond, ca 1956

Die studente wat met die uitlê van die trekroetes sou help, sou ook help om 'n paar Zuluhutte te bou, maar teen April 1959 het niks nog uitgerig nie. Die eerste hut is op die Piet Retief-roete gebou. In November 1961 het die Superintendent verslag gedoen dat twee kleiner Zuluhutte gebou is en het verlof gevra om vier groot nabome om die hutte te plant. Drie maande later rapporteer hy dat die terrein om die drie Zuluhutte verder ontwikkel en gedeeltelik beplant is. Die trekroetes is in 1963 voltooi.



'n Voorstelling op die trekroetes van die walaar by Bloedrivier, 1969

Die Retief-trekroete is 'n blou leiklippadjie wat by Grahamstad begin, aangedui deur 'n klein klipkoppie, beplant met plante uit die Grahamstad-omgewing. Dit lei oor die Stormberge, deur die Oranje- en Caledonrivier, Thaba Nchu, Winburg, oos na Kerkenberg, af by Oliviershoekpas tot by Dingane se stad.