

# The Hourglass

# Die Uurglas

Newsletter of the Graaff-Reinet Museum  
Nuusbrief van die Graaff-Reinet Museum



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#### **AGM Notice / AJV Kennisgewing**

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It's such a pleasure to once again keep in touch with friends and colleagues through our bi-annual newsletter.

The museum was a hive of activity at the start of the year and everything went particularly well until I was stopped in my tracks falling victim to the 5<sup>th</sup> Covid wave. Contracting the dreaded Corona virus was not as bad as initially feared, but its lingering debilitating aftermath put me out of commission for nearly a month.

Issue #1 of The Hourglass was placed on hold as a result, and The Board of Trustees consented to the postponement of the annual general meeting to November 2022. The warmer weather will hopefully permit an alfresco AGM. I sincerely hope to see all our supporters, defenders, champions, and benefactors at the meeting.

2022 has been good to us. The run of good fortune commenced in 2021 when our museum was upgraded to the ranks of the large provincial museums and our subsidy was revised accordingly. The 123% increase in subsidy opened many doors, including access to additional funds which permitted the creation of the new Rock Art exhibition and the maintenance of virtually all of the museum buildings.

The tourism season draws ever closer and with it the growing

# EDITORIAL

By Anziske Kayster



Prospect of excitement and reward. We also look forward at this time, to renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. The Graaff-Reinet Museum has so much to offer: our water wheel has been repaired and is now once again able to demonstrate the old-time mechanics of stone grinding wheat; our premises are neat and tidy and invite many family holiday snaps. Row upon row of newly bottled *Withond*, in addition, begs the attention of our more daring patrons. We invite you to bring your guests and family for a Rock Art Experience at our newly upgraded Rock Art Exhibition or even book an evening tour if you can muster a party of thirty or more.

Our doors are always open and opportunity beckons, so we hope to see you soon.

Kind regards: *Anziske*





## 'n Taalstryd, 'n skool – en 'n eeufees

Dorothea van Zyl

In die nadraai van Nasionale Taaldag op 14 Augustus is dit interessant om kennis te neem van 'n minder bekende taalstryd oor die gebruik van Afrikaans as die een tydens die eerste Afrikaanse Taalbeweging, waarby die Genootskap van Regte Afrikaners vanaf 1875 vanuit die Paarl betrokke was.

Dit het vroeg in die twintigste eeu afgespeel op Graaff-Reinet, toe dié

dorp nog deel van die Kaapkolonie was, gedurende die kragtige landswye tweede Afrikaanse taalbeweging. 'n Ooreenkoms is dat beide taalstryde gelei het tot die oprigting van 'n skool, waar vanuit die staanspoor onderrig in Afrikaans gegee is: die Hugenote Gedenkskool het op 1 Februarie 1882 geopen en Volksskool op Graaff-Reinet op 30 Januarie 1922.

Die ontstaangeskiedenis van Volksskool sit prof. Christo Viljoen boeiend uiteen in 'n gedenkboek wat pas verskyn het as deel van dié skool se eeufeesviering vanjaar (teenoor die Gedenkskool wat reeds in 1910 moes sluit weens 'n gebrek aan staatsteun). Die

feestelikhede het vanaf 3 tot 7 Augustus 'n hoogtepunt bereik tydens die tradisionele interskolenaweek, met die samekoms van sowat 720 oudskoliere en hul "laslappies" in 'n reusetent op Volksskool se skoolterrein, te midde van talle kragmetings tussen Hoër Volksskool en Union High School. Gelukkig het Volksskool se eerste rugbyspan dié naweek 'n klinkende oorwinning (31-3) behaal!



Volksies tydens Volksskool se Eufeesnaweek

Graaff-Reinet, die vierde-oudste landdrosdistrik in Suid-Afrika, het reeds vroeg aandag getrek weens sy inwoners se robuuste menings en sterk onafhanklikheids-gevoelens. Nie al te lank na die dorp se ontstaan in 1786 nie, het verzet teen landdros Maynier reeds gelei tot 'n boererebellie en 'n (kortstondige) eie republiek vanaf

Junie 1795, waarskynlik aangevuur deur die denkbeelde van die Franse Revolusie, waarmee die relatief groot aantal boere van Hugenote-afkoms 'n verwantskap gevoel het. Petrus de Klerk Malherbe wys in sy MA-studie oor taal, kultuur en konflik op Graaff-Reinet verder uit dat byna al die Voortrekkerleiers (soos Gerrit Maritz en Andries Pretorius) wat betrokke was by die Groot Trek (vanaf 1834), een of ander verbintenis met die Graaff-Reinet gehad het.

Hoewel heelwat inwoners saam met die Groot Trek verhuis het, het 'n beduidende groep agtergebly, wat nie bereid was om te swig voor die groeiende aantal (ewe onversetlike) Engelsprekendes en -gesindes wat hul na die koms van die 1820-setlaars en lord Charles Somerset se verengelsingsbeleid op Graaff-Reinet kom vestig het nie. Hierdie onderliggende taaltweespalt het in die latere 19de eeu meegebring dat daar heelwat steun was vir die Afrikanerbond en gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog (ABO) vir die saak van die Boererepublieke, veral na die fusillering van Gideon Scheepers ('n Transvaalse burger). Ook die kerkskeuring op Graaff-Reinet, wat gelei het tot twee NG gemeentes en die bou van die Nuwekerk naas die Grootkerk, was verknoop met die taalstryd.



Die verengelsingsbeleid van lord Milner na die ABO het sterk reaksie en teenstand uitgelok. Graaff-Reinet se Afrikaanstalige inwoners was gevoelig vir die idees wat gepaard gegaan het met die tweede Afrikaanse taalbeweging. Die kort, maar heftige stryd wat in dié jare gevoer is tussen voorstanders van Nederlands en van Afrikaans het wel nie so 'n groot impak gehad op Graaff-Reinet nie, onder meer omdat dr. D.F. Malan, wat in Augustus 1908 op Stellenbosch 'n pleidooi gelewer het vir Afrikaans bo Nederlands, vanaf 1913-1915 'n predikant was op Graaff-Reinet.

Ouers op Graaff-Reinet was besorg oor moedertaalonderrig vir hul kinders – dit was oorduidelik dat die bestaande skole op die dorp hul geensins gehou het aan die Taalordonnansie van 1912 nie.

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het, naamlik “Ons sal handhaaf”, se mosie in die Kaapse Provinsiale Raad dat Afrikaans, eerder as Nederlands, die voertaal in skool moes wees tot st. 4, is eenparig aanvaar op 23 April 1914, maar op Graaff-Reinet was Engels in die tweede dekade van die 20ste eeu nog die enigste voertaal in die twee hoërskole, die Midlands Ladies Seminary en die Graaff-Reinet Boys College. Die skoolhoof van die Midlands Ladies Seminary het botweg geweier om klasse ook in Afrikaans aan te bied en het uiteindelik in protes bedank.

Die Engelssprekende ouers wou nie graag hul kinders saam met Afrikaanssprekendes laat skoolgaan nie, selfs nie in dubbelmediumskole nie. Afrikaans sou inderdaad eers in 1925 amptelik erken word as landstaal na 'n voorstel van D.F. Malan, destyds die minister van binnelandse sake. Toe die nuwe skoolhoof van Boys College, dr. G. von W. Eybers, dus in 1919 Nederlands met Afrikaans as onderrigtaal vervang in sommige klasse, was van die Engelssprekende en Engelsgesinde dorpsbewoners so ontstig dat hulle in Januarie 1920 'n Engelsmedium skool open, spoedig herdoop tot die Union High School. Dié skool se leerlingstal van 68 het binne 'n jaar bykans verdubbel.

Veral ds. Jozua Naudé, wat van 1921-1948 predikant op Graaff-Reinet was, het uiteindelik 'n groot rol gespeel in die amalgamasie van die Boys College en die Midlands Ladies Seminary in die Volksskool, in samewerking met die destydse SGO (superintendent-generaal van onderwys), dr. W.J. Viljoen.

Volksskool open in Januarie 1922 as volwaardige primêre en sekondêre skool, van sub A tot matriek (gr. 1 – 12), in die pragtige gebou in die Kaaps-Hollandse herlewingsstyl van die Ladies Seminary, met sowat 100 leerlinge, 'n wye vakaanbod en 'n personeel van 24.

'n Eie wapen, skoollied (later vervang) en die genoemde leuse is spoedig ook in orde. Op 22 en 23 Maart 1922 hou die skool 'n basaar, kermis en dinee in die stadsaal, met as vooraanstaande eregaste onder andere oud-pres. F.W. Reitz, genl. J.B.M. Hertzog en sen. C.J. Langenhoven. Dit illustreer die belang wat aan dié skool geheg is.

Die eerste skoolhoof dr. G. von W. Eybers, 'n begaafde onderwyskundige wat in Nederland en Engeland gestudeer het, was ook 'n vroeë Afrikaanse skrywer van reisverhale en historiese fiksie. Hy is opgevolg deur mnr., later advokaat U.J. Cronjé, wat die skoolhoof was vanaf Oktober 1926 tot 1952. In

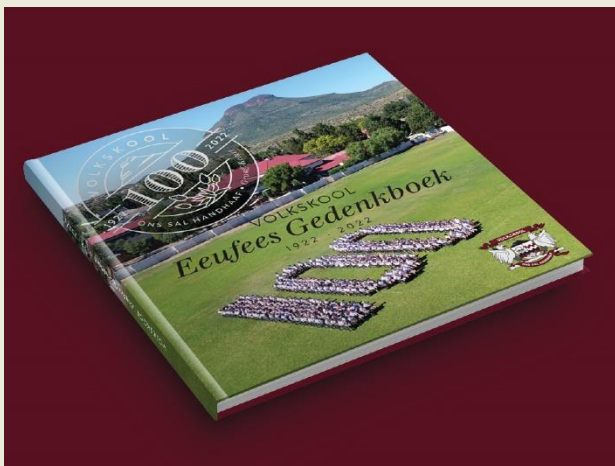
1941 verwerf hy 'n LLB-graad en word as advokaat toegelaat. Hy werk later mee aan 'n tweetalige woordeboek en skryf ook gedigte.

Reeds vanaf die tweede jaar word koshuisverblyf voorsien, allerlei sportsoorte word beoefen en die skool floreer. As belangrike streeksentrum lok Graaff-Reinet en sy twee prominente skole, leerlinge van naby én ver. Bekende oudskoliere is prof. Anna Neethling Pohl, dr. Anton Rupert, dr. Beyers Naudé, prof. dr. Julius Bremer, prof. H.C. Viljoen, die rugbyspeler Oupa du Piesanie, Piet Welgemoed, G.T. Ferreira, Kleintjie Bellingan, Jannie van der Mescht, prof. le Fras Mouton, megaboer Hannes Joubert, sanger Theuns Jordaan, Nelis Wolmarans (internasionale natuurfotograaf), asook baie akademici, sportpresteerders en uitblinkers op talle ander gebiede.

Volksskool se kragtige vestiging staan in sterk kontras met dié van ander Afrikaansmedium skole, wat meestal baie klein en beskeie moes begin, soos die Hugenate Gedenkskool (1882, in een vertrekke, later in 'n wynkelder), die Afrikaanse Hoërskool in Pretoria (in 1920 begin in die woonhuis van genl. Piet Joubert, met 44 leerlinge en drie onderwysers) en die Helpmekaarskool (in 1921 in Johannesburg begin in die Irene-kerk).

Dit is wel jammer dat die skool se pragtige hoofgebou in 1949 in 'n groot brand grotendeels verwoes is, insluitende die argief. Vir adv. Cronjé was dit 'n enorme slag. Hy was vurig gekant teen die skeiding van die Laer- en Hoërskool in 1954, maar dit het wel voordele ingehou op opvoedkundige vlak.

Die vraag onderliggend aan die gedenkboek is wat van hierdie vooraanstaande plattelandse skool geword het in die soms onstuimige eeu wat verloop het sedert 1922. Die span (van Gqeberha, Stellenbosch, Eversdal, Bellville, Graaff-Reinet en Scottburgh in Kwa-Zulu Natal) het deeglik navorsing gedoen: jaarboeke is bestudeer, foto's versamel en baie gesprekke gevoer met oudskoliere en -onderwysers.



Die Eeufees Gedenkboek

Gelukkig is gevind dat Volkskool op Graaff-Reinet steeds sy leuse gestand doen om te handhaaf, ten spyte van probleme soos die groeiende getal leerders wat

finansiële bystand benodig. Die tradisie om te streef na uitnemendheid, wat vanuit die staanspoor gevestig is, geld steeds. Hoër en Laer Volkskool het oor die jare merkwaardige prestasies behaal op akademiese, kultuur- en sportgebied. Hoër Volkskool beskik, in die dorre Karoo, byvoorbeeld oor 'n voortreflike oordekte swembad wat aan die hoogste standarde voldoen. Van die leerders wat in hul skooljare die rekordboeke herskryf het, studeer tans in die VSA met swembeurse. Skoliere van Volkskool maak meermale nasionaal én internasionaal hul merk, te danke aan toewyding en harde werk, ook van die personeel, beheerrade en die Oudskolierebond.

Belangrik is veral die skep van 'n inklusiewe positiewe gees in die skool, sodat die leerders verenig word in hul trots op hul skool en hul strewe om iets te bereik in hul lewens. In die 21ste eeu is die kerkstryd iets van die verlede, met NG lidmate verenig in die Grootkerk; Hoër Volkskool en Union High werk merkwaardig goed saam, onder meer met 'n groot merksentrum wat broodnodige fondse inwin, en behou saam met die ander skole in Graaff-Reinet 'n goeie balans. Dis dié tipe mikrokosmos wat hoop gee vir die toekoms.





Prof. Dorothea van Zyl, 'n oudskolier van Volkskool, was 'n dosent in Afrikaans en Nederlands, asook oprigter en direkteur van die Woordefees en WOW-projek, aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch.

Belangstellendes kan die eeufeesboek (@ R500 per eksemplaar) bestel van Bettie Borchers, Volkskool Oudskolierebond, 0662447769, [volksies@hvsgrt.org.za](mailto:volksies@hvsgrt.org.za).

## SAL DIE WARE IVY ALLEN ASSEBLIEF VORENTOE TREE

deur Hermi Baartman

Ek het in 1997 met 'n uitstalling oor die Anglo-Boereoorlog by die Graaff-Reinet Museum, waar ek in 1994 as museumkurator aangestel is, begin. Van die treffendste ou foto's in die Museum se versameling en plakboeke was dié van 'n fotograaf by name Ivie Allan. Benewens sy naam op die glas-negatiewe was daar altyd die inskripsie: *Copyright reserved*. Die vlietende gedagte het my gereeld binnegeskiet wanneer ek sy portrette van Scheepers, Lötter en John-Steven van der Merwe dupliseer - *Nou draai Ivie in sy graf om*.



Gideon Scheepers in aanhouding. Die rooi pyl wys na Ivie Allen se kenmerkende handtekening.

(Foto uit die Graaff-Reinet Museum se glasplaatnegatief-versameling)

Daar is bespiegel dat Allan 'n vrou kon wees. Groot was my plesier om nie net sy portret in 'n plakboek wat ene Mnr. Hough saamgestel het en in 1942 in Wepener deur 'n Ds Harper Martins geneem is te ontdek nie, maar ook die vertelling wat veral Gideon Scheepers se teregstelling, in sy eie woorde vervat.

In die plakboek was daar ook foto's van Kareltjie Lehmkuhl, Gideon Scheepers se adjutant, en 'n foto van 'n bejaarde Kommandant Wynand Malan, wat ek slegs as 'n aantreklike jong Kaapse Rebel van 1902 op foto's herken het.

Laat ek u dus nou voorstel aan Ivie H Allan om in sy **EIE WOORDE** te vertel:

***IVIE H. ALLAN – THE MAN WHO TOOK THE HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS ABOUT THE EXACUTION (sic)***

*Mr Ivie Allan, born in Wimbledon, Surry, England. Came to SA in 1890. Stayed in Graaff-Reinet from 1898 to February 1904. He had a photographic studio when the ABW broke out in 1899.*

I was present when Scheepers was brought into town. He was captured in the Camdeboo by Gorringes Flying Column. He was just recovering from an attack of fever. If it was not for that they would never have caught him. Previous to his capture he sent word to Captain Henniker of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Cold Stream Guards, garrisoned in Graaff-Reinet, that he was coming into town and he would hang Henniker from the nearest telegraph pole. The next thing.... I took his photograph in the goal. He was willing and obliging. He wore a blue tunic with brass buttons, and I think a very light

*trouser with blood stains on. After that I took one 8½ X 6½ photo in court, the well-known one and the only one because nobody else was allowed to do so.*

*Hy wou nie Ds Murray toelaat om vir hom te bid nie. Het die volgende dag verskoning gemaak (sic).*

The original sentence was that he was to be hanged. *Galg was reeds al gemaak.* But the executioner (sic) King could not be found, so they decided to shoot him. He was shot at 3 p.m. the following day.

The photographs show how tragic. The school children came out of school swinging their bags for joy of life as the ambulance, in which Scheepers sat, surrounded by armed guard, slowly winded its way out to the place of execution (sic). This was about three miles out of town.

I went with the town guard on foot. If you stood with your back to the Dutch Reformed Church, you face the direction they went. They passed the little koppie A good way. Scheepers was buried in that meadow, easy two miles beyond the koppie. I walked to be able to take the photo of the execution (sic).

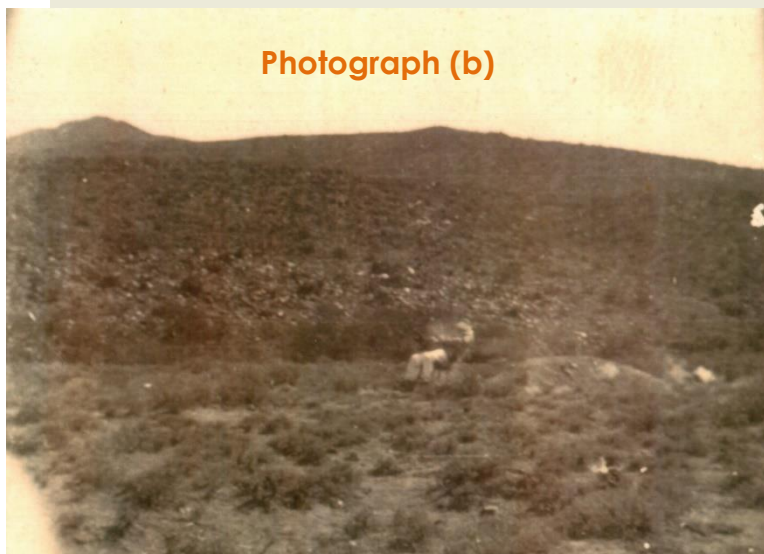
And Mr Allan says that he must stay in justice of the military from whom he had asked to take the photograph, that he must under no account attempt to do such a thing. If he did so the penalty would be very severe. However, he decided to chance it. The little tiny Brownie camera under his tunic. He stood between the two lines of guardsmen, and just enough space to take and not be seen by the officers. He took three consecutive photos of the execution (sic):



- a. Just as the pioneers, who had already dug Scheepers grave and bound him to a chair, and blindfolded him were running away to their positions on the ground.



- b. Showing the chair after the party had fired (incidentally the party consisted of 25, the largest party ever used at an ex. At the place.) Photo shows puffs of dust. Chair half way back on hind legs. The binding round the wrists was severed. His hands about six inches apart.
- c. The body stretched out on the blanket. Doctor kneeling and examining to see if dead



On arrival of ambulance wagon, then Scheepers started to walk down from the steps from the wagon. The sergeant major offered him his hand to help him down. Scheepers however refused any assistance, and walked along and examined his grave and smiled mockingly. Then turned round, stood up and folded his arms and wanted to be shot standing. This was refused and he was bound to the chair. He was not allowed to die as a soldier. After the ex. As to death, the sergeant of the pioneers broke up the chair, some quick lime had already been thrown in the grave. The body was then lowered into the grave on a blanket. The broken chair dropped in the grave. More quick lime poured over the body. The grave filled in.

The guards sat over it for several days. Until the quick lime had done its work. The guards were put there as the military was afraid that his friends might come and try to remove the body. \*

Signed "I. H.A."

#### **MORE ABOUT IVIE ALLAN'S CAMERA**

The camera was a Cooke Triplet Lens Watson. I did not follow the court case but left with my camera. Went to the Studio and



developed it. One of the numerous plates was good. Did not ask court to keep still.

After that I took the promulgation of Scheeper's sentence on the market square. Coldstream Guards formed three quarters of square with fixed bayonets. On the open end of the square were the tables with officers Guards and Col Henniker presiding. Colonel then rose up. Read the various charges against Scheepers ....

In as much as on a certain date etc.... you committed murder .... About nine charges.

First the sergeant major brought him a chair. He kicked it flying over the soldiers. Then he was standing with his hat on. He would not allow them to take his hat off.

I also took General Kritzinger 's trial in Graaff-Reinet. Took Cmdt Malan the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 1902 IN BED at Naupoort on the day peace was proclaimed. The snow lay 2 ft on the ground.

I took Cmdt Lötter in goal at Graaff-Reinet, splashed with blood all over. Cape Mounted Rifles captured him under Col Scobell.

\* It is a well-known fact that the body of Scheepers was removed the night of the execution. Six Coldstream Guards snuck to the grave in the middle of the night and reburied the body in the soft river sand. His body was never found.

Bron: Anglo-Boeroorlog Plakboek van Mnr. Hough

## GRAAFF-REINET SCOUTINGS DIAMOND JAMBORALLY -1971

Written by Bruce Maree,  
Scoutmaster Graaff-Reinet Scouts  
February 1967 –August 2022

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*Bruce Maree, a young student arrived at the Graaff-Reinet Training College in 1967 to begin a teaching career. Within a short time he became involved with the Graaff-Reinet Scout Troop who was looking for a Scout Leader. Bruce had been involved since 1955 with the 1<sup>st</sup> Cambridge Scout Troop in East London where he had become a Springbok Scout, SA Scouting's highest award.*

*In just two years at the helm, Bruce was able to present two Springbok Scouts in the Graaff-Reinet Troop, namely to Danie Greeff and Noel Ross and the Troop numbers stood at 46 Scouts in 5 Patrols. Extensions were also made to the Scout Hall by Oscar Smuts, a parent of two Scouts farming in the Murraysburg area.*

*In October 1970, 52 years ago, a Committee Meeting was held where Bruce was asked if he would consider running a Jamborally in 1971 to celebrate 60 years of Scouting in Graaff-Reinet.*

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On 26 January 1971 the first Jamborally Committee meeting was held with me, a 20 year old student as Chairman, Secretaries were Mesdames Cora Crankshaw and Jenny Knott-Craig, Treasurer and Banker was Mr Lewis Tilney, PRO was Mrs Tiny te Water Naude, Quartermaster was Mr Danie Burger, Catering was Mrs Peggy Pienaar, Transport Officer was Mr Frank Joseph. Patrick Daly, brother of Peggy Pienaar and of Miss Daly ( headmistress of Union Prep School,) was a visiting Scout Commissioner from Rhodesia at the time, gave us points over which to ponder about the work that running Jamborallies involved.

The Diamond Jamborally for Understanding would be held from 3 – 10 October 1971 for about 300 Scouts coming from the Western Cape (100), Port Elizabeth/ Uitenhage (100) and East London(Border area) 100 Scouts accompanied by about 50 adult Scout Leaders from all three areas. Equipment would be supplied by the Army Base in Oudtshoorn and would be railed to Graaff-Reinet and the train would be parked on a side-line running towards the old power station.

It was interesting to note we had no cellphones nor computers in 1971. The showgrounds was equipped with tiekiebox phones while all correspondence was done on a typewriter, duplicator and posted across the country to invited participants. There was 'slap' fencing around the showgrounds and there was no security in 1971 – could anyone imagine the field day criminals would have today with 32 army tents and 10 marquee tents visible!

Cold water shower piping was rigged up under the southern trees behind the old horse stables of the showgrounds and the toilets used were the showground toilets.

Catering was done on a subcamp basis (120 people) on field kitchens also supplied by the Army. The whole camp was divided into 3 subcamps: Springboks, the Kudus and the Eland Subcamp.

The programme officially began on the Monday afternoon when the acting Mayor, Mr Tubby Murray opened the Jamborally. Each Scout and adult on the Jamboree site was given one of 16 letters. After the various speeches, etc. the game started where the participants had to dash around the site to form the phrase with the letters FOR UNDERSTANDING. The first group of 16 complete had to assemble at the Round Table tuck-shop for each member of the group to receive a bun and cooldrink!



*The Letter Game at the start of  
The Jamboree*

After supper on the Monday everyone walked to the Town Hall very smartly in

uniform where the Mayor (Ken de Lange, AJ Pienaar (Deputy Mayor) and Town Council hosted all members to a civic reception. At the conclusion of the formal part of the evening, the Dept of Tourism screened the film Great Karoo and For the Love of an Eagle, after which all walked back to the Showgrounds.

Each morning Rise and Shine in camp was at 06h30 and through the loudspeaker system one of three ministers from the town Churches, Archdeacon Child of the Anglican Church, Dave Riemers from the Methodist Church and Ds J. du Toit from the Nuwe Kerk would take it in turns to do morning devotions and be available for Scout counselling should the need arise.

On the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday day programme, one subcamp went to a farm, one visited the town sites like Reinet House, the Art Museum, Stretches Court, etc. and one climbed to the Valley of Desolation down the other side to Agterstefontein and back to the Showgrounds, getting back at 6 in the evening.

Farms visited were Weltevreden, Wheatlands and Roodebloem, the farm of the Murray family. It was on these farms the Scouts could experience doing general farm work like shearing, herding by sheep dogs, milking, horse riding, etc. Each farmer provided facilities for a braai lunch and at most of the farms there was swimming as well.

The Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening activities were also filled to the brim. On the Tuesday evening a campfire was held at the Showgrounds, on the Wednesday

evening Joe Kroon Snr, a Graaff-Reinet King Scout from 1923, hosted all the Scouts in the Plaza Bioscope to a good old-fashioned Western movie and on Thursday the Camp was given over to the South African Defence Force from Oudtshoorn who entertained the Scouts with various talks, films and activities for recruitment purposes.

Friday was an in-camp day open to the public with a lot of activities: Commando Course of 15 obstacles, pellet gun shooting, lassoing, bow shooting and various cooking activities. The evening culminated in a huge campfire which about 1000 people attended.

Also on the Friday the Chief Scout of South Africa, Mr Carveth Geach visited the Camp and also addressed the local Rotary luncheon at the old Drostdy Hotel. He later took about 10 selected Scouts from the camp to climb Compassberg, north of Graaff-Reinet.

On the Saturday, the last day of the Jamborally, everyone was up bright and early. After the usual devotions and breakfast, a full uniform and Scout inspection was completed before a march led by the Caledonian Pipe Band from Port Elizabeth was undertaken to the Town Hall, through the main streets of Graaff-Reinet. In front of the Town Hall, The Chief Scout, the Mayor, Scout District Commissioner Chookie Geard and myself, took the salute as the Band and Scouts marched past.





*Chief Scout Garveth Geach, Mayor Ken de Lange and Scouter Bruce Maree*

A Valedictory Service was held in the Angel Park led by Ds du Toit and Archdeacon Child. The Chief Scout presented several Springbok Awards to Scouts from Graaff - Reinet and Cape Town. After the ceremonies, the Scouts returned to the Showgrounds for a late lunch and were allowed to depart from 3 pm onwards after a full week of Karoo hospitality.



### **From Peggy Pienaar's notes on catering, the Jamboree used:**

35 8 x 8 Army tents and 10 marquee tents

770 lbs. meat

20 pkts Potatoes

400 lbs. Sugar

1200 bread rolls

18 tins of instant coffee

110lbs rice

180 big pkts skimco milk powder

80 tins of each of guavas, sliced peaches and pears

200 tins of apricot jam

200 margarine bricks

120 tins of minced pilchards – (note made she was asked never to serve that at any future Scout Camp!!!!)

500 lbs. of Mealie Meal



# Aankondigings / Announcements

Dear Friends of The Museum, Members of the Public,  
Stakeholders and Colleagues:

This serves as notification of The Annual General Meeting of The Friends of the Graaff-Reinet Museum which will be held on Friday, 25 November 2022 at 12h00 at The Old Library in Church Street, Graaff-Reinet.

The Annual Report will be digitally circulated via the website of the museum at [www.graaffreinetmuseums.co.za](http://www.graaffreinetmuseums.co.za).

All apologies should be submitted to [graaffreinetmuseum@intekom.co.za](mailto:graaffreinetmuseum@intekom.co.za) or Tel: 049 8923801.



Graaff-Reinet  
**MUSEUMS**

Kind regards  
Anziske Kayster  
Head of the Museum