Cape Colonial Parliamentary Publications, 1854-1910, with special reference to documents in the Dutch language

by

PETER RALPH COATES

submitted in fulfilment of requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF INFORMATION SCIENCE

at the

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SUPERVISOR: PROF T B van der Walt
CO-SUPERVISOR: MRS M BURGER

FEBRUARY 2009
HENRY DE SMIDT, the youngest of fifteen children of a prominent civil servant and surveyor (and later Member of the Legislative Council) Willem Anné Janssens de Smidt and his wife Susanna Redelinghuys, was born on 6 October 1845 and educated at the South African College. He obtained his BA and Certificate in Land Surveying from the University of the Cape of Good Hope (which subsequently became the University of South Africa).

He entered the Civil Service in 1864 in the Colonial Secretary’s Office where he had a distinguished career. Of significance to this study, De Smidt, as Chief Examiner of Accounts, became something of an authority in the Service on printing matters, and served on the 1878 Printing and Stationery Contract Commission. Although printing matters were assigned to the Treasury in 1879, De Smidt was constantly consulted. In January 1882, responsibility for printing and stationery reverted to the Colonial Secretary’s Office under the supervision of De Smidt who was given the supplementary title of Controller of Stationery and Printing in July 1887. He succeeded Hampden Willis as permanent Under-Colonial Secretary (the equivalent of a modern Director-General) on 13 November 1891, retaining the office of Controller of Stationery and Printing until his transfer in July 1898 to the post of permanent Assistant Treasurer which he occupied until his retirement on 1 September 1903.

De Smidt enjoyed working with figures, and in addition to his other demanding duties, he devised and implemented the colonial census in 1891. For this he was congratulated by the Governor, and voted a £500 honorarium by Parliament. It led to his election as Fellow of the Statistical Society in 1892, an honour which he greatly valued. In 1901 he received the Royal honour of Companion of St Michael and St George for his outstanding services in the colonial administration.

He was married to Geisje Wilhelmina Herman who, with two sons, predeceased him, but was survived by four daughters. He died at his home in Kenilworth on 13 February 1919. It is worth repeating what an unnamed colleague wrote of him on hearing of his death.

Mr Henry de Smidt joined the Service in the good old days when every Civil Servant held the idea that his duty was to the country and no-one ever thought of extra pay for overtime. He simply did his duty, and with Henry de Smidt, this idea was sacred and undisputed. (Cape Times, 14 February 1919: 7c.)

Another recalls that

he developed quite a passion for statistical work, and he seemed able to make the dullest figures into symbols full of life and meaning. He was devoted to his work in the Government office, and on Saturdays and Sundays he was often to be seen carrying out further investigations and making new classifications which the routine office work did not permit of being accomplished within ordinary working hours. So it came about that, even after his retirement, he was continually engaged on special work for the Government, editing Blue Books, condensing reports, and arriving at the most economical way of presenting things, and the best possible means of tabulation. (Cape Argus, 14 February 1919: 7f.)

From the thousands of official letters and records consulted in researching the present study, it is evident that De Smidt possessed an infectious enthusiasm for his work, and he carried his staff with him. It is to his memory that this study is dedicated.

(Dictionary of S.A. biography 3, 211-212; Civil Service list various dates, and infra.)
Contents
— Chapters —

1. Introduction to the study ........................................ pages 1-8
   1.1 Background .................................................. 1
   1.2 Purpose ...................................................... 1
   1.3 Scope ........................................................ 2
   1.4 Limitations and exclusions .................................. 2
   1.5 Significance of the study .................................... 3
   1.6 Terminology .................................................. 4
   1.7 Research method ............................................. 5
   1.8 Structure ..................................................... 6
   1.9 Referencing method ......................................... 8

2. Colonial governance and language .............................. pages 9-32
   2.1 Introduction .................................................. 9
   2.2 End of Dutch rule at the Cape .............................. 10
   2.3 Government institutions retained .......................... 12
   2.4 Language situation in 1806 ................................ 13
   2.5 Civil administration of the Cape 1806-1814 .............. 13
   2.6 Transformation of the civil administration .............. 14
   2.7 Political developments 1833-1853 ........................ 18
   2.8 Early attempts to allow Dutch to be spoken in Parliament . 20
   2.9 Awakening Afrikaner national awareness and the politics of language ... 23
   2.10 Constitutional changes of 1872, 1882 and 1883 .......... 26
   2.11 The rise and decline of the Dutch language .......... 29
   2.12 Conclusion .................................................. 32

   3.1 Introduction .................................................. 33
   3.2 Parliament, privilege and published documents .......... 33
   3.3 Definitions and terminology ................................ 34
   3.4 Conclusion ................................................... 38

4. Published by Parliament ......................................... pages 39-60
   4.1 Introduction .................................................. 39
   4.2 Documents of Parliament .................................... 39
   4.3 Documents relative to the proceedings of each House .... 39
   4.4 Bills and Wetsontwerpen ................................... 46
   4.5 Returns and Opgaven ....................................... 51
   4.6 Reports of Select Committees and Rapporten van Gokoez Comites ... 55
   4.7 Standing rules and orders and Vaste Regels en Orders ... 57
   4.8 Conclusion ...................................................] 60

5. Published by Government ......................................... pages 61-70
   5.1 Introduction .................................................. 61
   5.2 Government reports and Gouvernements rapporten ........ 61
   5.3 Conclusion ...................................................] 69
# Table of Contents

6. Published by Authority .................................................. pages 71-110
   6.1 Introduction .......................................................... 71
   6.2 The Cape of Good Hope Government gazette ..................... 71
   6.3 Parliamentary debates .............................................. 86
   6.4 Acts of Parliament .................................................. 97
   6.5 Conclusion ............................................................ 110

7. The publication process ................................................ pages 111-162
   7.1 Introduction .......................................................... 111
   7.2 Working the contract system ....................................... 112
   7.3 Government control ............................................... 123
   7.4 Execution and administration of contract printing .......... 127
   7.5 Conclusion ............................................................ 160

8. Preservation and Access ................................................ pages 163-193
   8.1 Introduction .......................................................... 163
   8.2 Physical characteristics ........................................... 163
   8.3 Preservation issues ................................................. 169
   8.4 Reformating .......................................................... 176
   8.5 Methods of arrangement ............................................ 180
   8.6 Numbering methods ................................................ 181
   8.7 Access aids ........................................................... 182
   8.8 Professional assistance to users .................................. 190
   8.9 Trends ................................................................. 193

9. Conclusions and recommendations ................................. page 194

— Appendixes —

A. Government printers of the Cape .................................... pages 195-226
   A.1 Introduction .......................................................... 195
   A.2 Introduction of printing at the Cape ............................. 195
   A.3 The Cape Town gazette or *Kaapsche stads courant* .......... 196
   A.4 Government rescinds the privilege ................................ 198
   A.5 *Kaapsche courant* of the Batavian interlude, 1803-1806 .... 201
   A.6 Revival of the Cape Town gazette and *Kaapsche stads courant* 202
   A.7 Cape of Good Hope Government gazette ......................... 204
   A.8 Gazette contract: William Bridekirk ............................ 205
   A.9 Eastern Province Government gazette ............................ 206
   A.10 Gazette contract: George Greig .................................. 208
   A.11 Printing contracts: Saul Solomon & Co. ........................ 214
   A.12 Graham’s Town printing contract of 1864 ...................... 219
   A.13 Politics of the printing contracts 1878 to 1881 .............. 219
   A.14 W.A. Richards & Sons contracts ................................ 221
   A.15 Contracts awarded to various companies ....................... 224
   A.16 Cape Times Ltd. secures all the contracts ................. 224

B. Structure of Government .............................................. pages 227-236
   B.1 Introduction .......................................................... 227
   B.2 Government structures at the time of Representative Parliament (1855) 227
B.3 Responsible parliamentary non-party government (1878) .............................. 229
B.4 Mature parliamentary party government (1904) ................................. 232

C. Report of the Colonial Bacteriologist .......................................................... pages 237-244
C.1 Introduction ................................................................. ........................................ 237
C.2 Appointment of Edington as Colonial Bacteriologist ....................................... 237
C.3 The 1892 and 1893 annual reports ............................................................... 238
C.4 The 1894 annual report ........................................................................... 240

D. Tables of data ................................................................. pages 245-256
D.1 Government gazette sampling data .............................................................. 245
D.2 Surplus 1898 G papers ........................................................................ 254
D.3 Paper samples: source documents ............................................................... 256

E. Official sets of parliamentary publications ........................................ pages 257-268
E.1 Introduction ............................................................................... 257
E.2 Annexures of Legislative Council .............................................................. 258
E.3 Annexures of House of Assembly in English ............................................. 258
E.4 Annexures of House of Assembly in Dutch .............................................. 258
E.5 The Appendix series of Executive Government ........................................... 259

F. Document numbering .................................................................................. pages 269-282
F.1 Introduction ............................................................................... 269
F.2 Numbering of printed documents .............................................................. 269
F.3 Numbering system for English language documents ................................... 270
F.4 Numbering system for Dutch language documents ..................................... 270
F.5 Early attempts to regularize the numbering ................................................. 271
F.6 A definitive system of numbering for 1854-1858 ........................................ 271
F.7 Definitive table of document numbers 1854-1858 ....................................... 272

G. Bibliography of Dutch language publications .................................. pages 283-387

Sources ......................................................................................................... pages 389-404

Index ......................................................................................................... pages i–xv
Abstract

This is a study of official documents published by and for the Cape colonial Parliament from the mid nineteenth century, when the parliamentary system of government began in South Africa, to the early years of the twentieth century, when the Cape colony was incorporated into the Union of South Africa. The constitutional framework within which government and parliamentary publishing took place is outlined, and the relevance of each type of document to the work of Parliament and the present-day researcher is explained. Emphasis has been placed on the administration of the publishing process from conceptualization through the printing stages to distribution and finally to the disposal of surplus material. The study concludes with an investigation of the current status of Cape parliamentary publications respecting preservation issues and the exploitation of the material for research purposes in libraries and archives, and some remarks on future trends. Particular attention has been given to use of the Dutch language in the predominantly English language Cape Parliament and the hitherto neglected effect this had on official publishing. Copious footnotes and seven appendixes have been supplied to make this study thoroughly comprehensive.

Key terms

Anglicization policies; Annexures (parliamentary papers); Blue books; Constitutional history (Cape of Good Hope); Debates, parliamentary; Dutch language; Government (Cape of Good Hope); Government Printer (Cape of Good Hope); Government publications; Legislation (Cape of Good Hope); Parliament (Cape of Good Hope); Parliamentary publications; Printing, history of (South Africa); Statutes and laws (Cape of Good Hope); Votes and Proceedings of Parliament (Cape of Good Hope).
Chapter 1. Introduction to the study

1.1 Background

Libraries in South Africa often possess sets of important Cape colonial parliamentary publications in the English language covering the years 1854 to 1910 which were Tabled in Parliament. There are various kinds of documents included in these sets such as papers published by order of Parliament, reports of parliamentary committees, annual reports of Government departments and state-aided institutions, commissions of enquiry, and financial documents such as Estimates of Expenditure and the Auditor-General’s reports, totalling over 7300 items. They cover a wide diversity of topics which may be of interest to researchers in the fields of agriculture, communications, constitutional development, ecology, education, history, politics, racial affairs, shipping, transport and much else besides. They also throw much light on the history of public institutions such as art galleries, botanic gardens, hospitals, libraries and museums. Bound sets of these publications were distributed free of charge to libraries throughout the Cape Colony and elsewhere. English was the official language of Government and of parliamentary records.

Some 350 parliamentary publications were translated into the Dutch language for the convenience of Dutch-speaking members of Parliament but never Tabled in either House, do not appear in indexes or bibliographies, nor distributed to libraries. Though available for sale to the public through the Government Stationery Office, very few copies of these Dutch publications survived. They came to the writer’s attention in the late 1960s when found in a mass of discarded waste paper.

During 1983, 1984 and 1985 a search was made for surviving copies of these Dutch language publications and a descriptive bibliography was compiled (see Appendix G.) At that time answers were sought to questions about these elusive and enigmatic documents. Why were they published? How were they selected? Who translated them? Why did they disappear so completely? The topic was suggested as an academic dissertation by Prof. Reuben Musiker, then Head of the Department of Librarianship at the University of the Witwatersrand, who had recently published a bibliographical Guide to Cape of Good Hope official publications, 1854-1910 (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1976). Many years passed, however, before the suggestion was followed up. The topic was accepted by the University of South Africa in 2006. But it soon became evident to the writer that these Dutch language documents did not warrant an academic study on their own. The topic had of necessity to be significantly expanded to encompass every aspect of parliamentary publishing, both in English and Dutch.

1.2 Purpose of the study

Knowledge about the published records of previous South African legislatures is poorly documented and information about the production processes has so far not been recorded at all. Changes which have occurred in the nature of professional librarianship, as well as a trend towards career migration has created a discontinuity in the informal transmission of this collection-based knowledge in the workplace. It is evident that this knowledge needs to be recorded in a formal manner before it is lost. The purpose of the present study is to fill part of this gap by documenting thoroughly that part of parliamentary publishing associated with the Cape colonial Parliament which was without doubt the most remarkable publishing undertaking in nineteenth century South Africa. Since the Cape colonial Parliament was subsumed into the Parliament of the Union of South Africa in 1910, much of what is recorded about the colonial Parliament applies equally to the Union legislature.
To achieve this purpose, this study follows four main themes. One describes the main classes of published documents, a second deals with the question of the languages1 used in Parliament and its publications, a third breaks new ground by delineating the whole production process from conceptualization to distribution and beyond, while the fourth covers current management practices and exploitation of the resource in libraries and archives.

1.3 Scope of the study

The bicameral Cape colonial Parliament existed between 1854 (superseding the Legislative Council established in 1834) and 1910 (when it merged into the Parliament of the Union of South Africa). The range of publications encompassed by this study includes (a.) the official records of proceedings of Parliament, (b.) such papers which were laid on the Table2 of the Upper and Lower Houses by Members, by order of each House, or by command of the Governor and duly ordered to be printed and published,3 and (c.) those documents which acted as media of communication between the authorities and the colonists (the Gazette, the published ‘debates’ and the Statutes) even though they were never Tabled. All aspects of the process by which these documents were published are traced, including the system of printing by private contractors and bureaucratic control structures.

1.4 Limitations and exclusions

The Cape government was a prolific publisher. In order to keep the study within manageable limits, only parliamentary papers as defined in Chapter 3 section 3.2.1 will be studied. It was never the intention to study the texts of these publications, a task which would demand many years work. Because the Dutch language publications had never previously been listed they have been included as Appendix G., but since publications in the English language have already been listed in Musiker’s bibliography (1976), there was no pressing need for this work to be done again. To keep even this delimited project within manageable limits the following further exclusions were necessary.

1.4.1 Decision-making processes

Apart from statutory injunctions and resolutions taken in Parliament on printing and publishing specific items, no systematic minuting of the decision-making process has been found in official records. Decisions to translate a selection of these publications into the Dutch language have been noted when known.

1.4.2 Departmental publishing

Certain branches of government (notably the Education and Agriculture Departments, and the

---

1 The languages in question being those of the European settlers, namely Dutch and English. In Chapter 2 a hypothesis is proposed regarding the significance of language in relation to constitutional development.

2 Documents of all kinds are brought to the official attention of either House of Parliament by the formality of being ‘Laid on the Table.’ Authorities on Parliamentary procedure (Clough, 1909, May, 1946, and others) use the capital T.

3 A large proportion of Tabled documents were never published.
Railway and Telegraph Services) undertook publishing of manuals, handbooks, regulations on specific topics, time tables and tariff books on a large scale. Since these were never Tabled in Parliament, nor contributed in any way to the legislative process, they have been ignored.

1.4.3 Legislation

Bills (drafts of legislation) are classified as parliamentary papers to the point when they receive assent and pass into law. General collections of laws and statutes have been dealt with comprehensively. But collections of laws on specific subjects (such as the Masters and Servants Laws), often including amendments, regulations and editorial comment, constitute a specialized field of bibliography and have been excluded from this study.

1.4.4 Library holdings

Section 1.7 provides a full list of institutions visited or consulted by the writer during his survey of library and archival holdings of the Dutch language parliamentary publications. These institutions were selected as the most likely places where Cape official and parliamentary publications in the Dutch language might be found. This does not imply that such documents will not be found in other collections.

1.5 Significance of the study

While it would be presumptuous of the writer to give an opinion on the value of his own work, it should be noted that the continued use of these parliamentary publications by research workers attests to their ongoing relevance. The facilitation of their use must, in general, be considered important. There are also some additional consideration which are listed below.

1.5.1 Creating awareness

The original motive for this study was to bring information about the Dutch language parliamentary papers back into public awareness. Investigations by the writer in many parts of South Africa located limited numbers of individual copies here and there in library collections whose curators were unaware of the rarity of what they possessed. Existing bibliographies of Cape parliamentary papers do not include the Dutch language publications.

Annotated bibliographies by Eales⁴ and Schutte⁵ (both compiled for academic purposes) which record Orange Free State and South African Republic official publications, in their published form, confine themselves to the documents, though Eales includes notes on the bureaucracy. N. & R. Musiker’s Official publications of the Cape (1976) and Webb’s guide to the official records of the Colony of Natal (1984) consist only of lists of documents. None of these existing works deals with the publication process itself. Filling this gap in our knowledge of the greatest publishing achievement prior to the Union of South Africa is particularly desirable.

---


1.5.2 The struggle for Dutch language rights

This topic illustrates the perseverance of Afrikaner politicians of the Cape Colony to overcome the language barrier which excluded their followers from meaningful participation in the centre of political life and power, Parliament. While the struggle to change the Cape’s Constitution to permit Dutch as well as English to be spoken in Parliament has already been described by several competent writers like Scholtz (1964), De Villiers (1936) and Davenport (1966), these writers did not record the complete process by including a discussion of the documents which were subsequently published in Dutch such as the daily Order Papers and Minutes, Acts of Parliament and later also sessional papers, reports of Select Committees and Departmental reports. These documents were necessary to facilitate fuller participation in the legislative process by Dutch-speakers. In Chapter 2, an attempt has been made to demonstrate that at key historical moments, political developments and the language question are linked.

1.5.3 Related production and administrative activities

Thirdly, it was deemed important to show what went on behind-the-scenes involving administrators, printers and other contractors. No such study has previously been attempted. This importance extends both to an understanding of the Cape colonial official publishing enterprise itself, and to an understanding of the procedures involved. This first attempt to investigate the publishing activities of a South African legislature or executive government occupies a large part of this study.

1.6 Terminology

The vocabulary used in this study acknowledges the meaning of words in standard British English. Terms which may be unfamiliar to readers will be explained as they occur. Definitions have been copied from the 20 volume Oxford English dictionary (1989), as well as specialist works listed in the three subsections below. In the case of Dutch words, reliance was placed on two dictionaries: C.J. van Rijn’s Dutch-English and English-Dutch dictionary for South Africa & Europe in the simplified (Kollewijn) Dutch spelling with the common Cape Dutch words ... (Cape Town: Maskew Miller, [preface 1905]), and H. Elffers and W.J. Viljoen’s Beknopt Nederlands woordenboek voor Zuid-Afrika (Cape Town: Juta, 1908).

This research project spans three specialist disciplines: Bibliography, Printing, and Parliamentary procedure, each possessing a specialized vocabulary.

1.6.1 Bibliographic terms


1.6.2 Printing and publishing terms

For specialist technical terms in the printing trade, reliance has been placed on E.G. Shepherd’s Typography for students (London: Macdonald & Evans, 1958).
1.6.3 Parliamentary and political terms

The terminology used by the Cape colonial Parliament was derived from its parent institution, the British Parliament of Westminster, much of it quite arcane owing to centuries of tradition. This body of British terminology has been codified in the standard work of T. Erskine May, *Treatise on the law, privileges, proceedings and usage of Parliament*, published in successive editions since 1844, of which the 1946 edition has been used for the present study. The only comprehensive South African work covering the colonial period is E.M.O. Clough’s *South African parliamentary manual* (London: Whittaker, 1909), written to guide the Parliament of the future Union of South Africa (which no doubt secured for its author his appointment as Clerk of the Senate).

1.7 Research method

This is a descriptive study of a bibliographic topic. Normal historical and bibliographic methods have been followed, based on data gathered from the best available archival and printed sources, supplemented by comments in the press. Where the information appears questionable, this has been pointed out where appropriate. For the introductory narrative (Chapter 2), reliance was placed on standard historical works. In the descriptive parts of this Study (Chapters 3 to 7), the research was largely based on archival and other primary sources, supplemented by secondary published material. The writer has, in Chapter 8 in particular, drawn extensively on his specialized knowledge and experience gained during a career of some forty years.

The first stage to be completed was tracing and inspecting where possible every parliamentary paper in the Dutch language and compiling bibliographic descriptions and annotations for the Bibliography at Appendix G and the checklist of officially bound series in Appendix E. The following libraries and archives were visited in person: National Library divisions in Cape Town and Pretoria; Library of Parliament; William Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand; Johannesburg City Library; Cory Library, Rhodes University; Department of Agriculture Library, Pretoria, and the Western Cape Archives Repository. Two seemingly-promising libraries which were visited did not possess any of these documents: Graham’s Town Public Library and the Library of the Huguenot College, Wellington – the latter collection the College was known once to possess appears to have been discarded or transferred elsewhere. Kimberley Public Library, Bloemfontein City Library, and the Stellenbosch University Library responded to detailed questionnaires.

Over seven hundred correspondence files in the Western Cape Archives Repository were searched for relevant information. These included (in order of importance) the records of the Colonial Secretary’s Office, House of Assembly, Legislative Council, Department of Agriculture, Attorney-General’s Office, Prime Minister’s Office and Government House. The day-to-day records of the Government Stationery Office – not listed on the Archives’ database or in its inventories – were only discovered at a late stage of the research project.

No business records of the three principal Government contractors in the colonial period, namely S. Solomon & Co., W.A. Richards & Sons, or Cape Times Ltd. have survived, although some records (such as insolvency proceedings) may be found in the Government archives. The day-to-day correspondence between the Government Stationery Office and the printing contractors was destroyed with official approval before the end of the colonial period.

Several printed parliamentary papers such as reports of Select Committees and Commissions of Inquiry included valuable information on the topics covered by this study. The *Government gazette*
and the published parliamentary debates (included in this study though not strictly defined as parliamentary papers) were valuable sources. More than two hundred secondary publications (including all the most-authoritative works in the field) were consulted.

Cape Town newspapers which constitute a vast and virtually untapped resource of information could not be thoroughly exploited owing to the lack of indexes. Proceedings in Parliament were thoroughly reported in the press.

Finally, the following selection of books were constantly consulted throughout the preparation of this study in respect of the history of the Cape Parliament, accounts of the struggle for the use of the Dutch language, manuals of parliamentary procedure (Cape and British), bibliographies of parliamentary papers, and general issues.

_Cambridge history of the British Empire, vol.8_ (1936)
Clough, E.M.O. _South African parliamentary manual_ (1909)
_Dictionary of South African biography, 5v._ (1968-1987)
De Villiers, A.J.D. _Die Hollandse taalbeweging in Suid-Afrika_ [thesis D.Lit, Stellenbosch University, 1934, subsequently published]
Kilpin, R. _The Parliament of the Cape_ (1938)
McCracken, J.L. _The Cape Parliament, 1854-1910_ (1967)
May, T.E. _Parliamentary practice_ (1946 and other editions)
Scholtz, J. _Die Afrikaner en sy taal_ (1964)
Walker, E.A. _History of southern Africa_ (1957)

1.8 Structure of the study

To present complex topics in sequential form in an academic study such as this requires the unraveling of their three-dimensional inter-relationships.

Each Chapter should be read as a coherent and self-contained essay on its topic, held together only by reference to the introductory Chapters 1 and 2. (Chapters 4 to 6 also rely to a considerable extent on Chapter 3.) Briefly, each Chapter can be seen as an exegesis or ‘opening-out’ of an aspect of the whole subject, but not necessarily leading from one to the next. The Appendixes are also independent essays augmenting the main body of the study.

Comment and explanation has been provided in copious footnotes, and the more discursive treatment of some tangential topics was relegated to Appendixes.

There are two introductory Chapters or ‘essays.’

Chapter 1 ‘Introduction to the study’

Chapter 2 ‘Colonial governance and language’ which provides a constitutional and historical background necessary for an understanding of the evolution of Cape parliamentary publications outlined in the succeeding Chapters.
The following four essays define and describe in abstract, within the foregoing constitutional framework, the particular publications which fall within the scope of this study.

Chapter 3 ‘Parliamentary publications: an overview’ provides the necessary definitions of parliamentary papers adopted for this study.

Chapter 4 ‘Published by Parliament’ describes the nature of the documents published by Order of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council.

Chapter 5 ‘Published by Government’ does the same in respect of documents published by Command of the Governor for presentation to Parliament.

Chapter 6 ‘Published by Authority’ deals with officially supported publications which do not fit the formal definition of ‘Parliamentary publications’ yet are vital to the work of Government and Parliament, namely the Government gazette, published Debates in Parliament, and Statutes. These share the common purpose of communicating official information about Government and Parliament to the Colonists.

The remaining two essays deal with these publications as physical objects: the process of production, and the practical experience of librarians and archivists in preserving and exploiting them.

Chapter 7 ‘The publication process’ describes the system of printing and binding by private contractors and necessary Government control mechanisms, and traces the whole process step-by-step from budgeting, through preparation, printing, accounting and publishing to the destruction of surplus material.

Chapter 8 ‘Preservation and access’ covers technicalities relating to paper quality, binding, preservation issues, and reformatting on the one hand, and retrieval aids and professional assistance to library clients on the other.

The Appendixes form a significant and potentially useful resource of detailed information closely related to topics covered in the main body of this study. Appendixes A to C consist of essays on appropriate topics, while Appendix D provides sampling data used for certain figures in the text.

Appendix A ‘Government printers of the Cape’ provides the first comprehensive history of this important sector of the printing industry.

Appendix B ‘Structure of Government’ provides a ‘snap-shot’ of the ever-changing structure of the Cape Civil Service, Executive Government, and Legislature at three significant moments during the parliamentary period.

Appendix C is a case study ‘Report of the Colonial Bacteriologist’ which illustrates in a single example many of the difficulties which could arise during the publication process.

Appendix D ‘Tables of data’ provides supporting data for Figures in the main text. This compendium of data is not without an interest of its own.

Appendixes E to G are of a bibliographic character.

Appendix E ‘Official sets of parliamentary publications’ provides a checklist of officially-bound series of documents known as ‘Annexures,’ ‘Rapporten’ and ‘Appendixes’ respectively.
Appendix F ‘Document numbering’ augments the brief outline of the numbering systems used for Cape parliamentary papers provided in Chapter 8, with a checklist of numbers assigned retrospectively to documents produced during the period 1854-1858.

Appendix G ‘Bibliography of Dutch language publications’ is a comprehensive annotated Bibliography of Dutch language parliamentary publications with a dedicated index to the individual entries.

The Study ends with a structured list of primary and secondary Sources cited in the text. A name and subject Index covers Chapters 1 to 9 and Appendixes A to F fully, and the ‘general notes’ in Appendix G (which has an internal index of its own). The Index provides full given names for persons mentioned in the text.

1.9 Referencing method

The referencing style preferred by the Department of Information Science of UNISA is the ‘in-line’ citation method (known as the Harvard system of citation). For the sake of clarity, this system has been slightly modified in the present study to accommodate the large proportion of unpublished primary sources (mostly archival documents) and unconventional secondary sources (such as title entries, unsigned newspaper reports, and multi-volume works) cited in this study. The call number of a primary source document is cited in-line with the document itself described in a footnote, for example ([CO 4516](#)) with a footnote reading ‘CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. ‘Confidential Memorandum’ (unsigned and undated, in the handwriting of Saul Solomon) [March 1878]: 15.’ Secondary sources are cited in the following style: ([SA Commercial Advertiser, 12 January 1855: 3b](#)) or ([Standard encyclopedia of southern Africa 11, 1971: 266a](#)) or (May, 1946: 233), where the lower case letter associated with a page number refers to the column. The references refer the user to the list of sources which is structured to separate ‘primary’ from ‘secondary’ sources. Primary sources have been subdivided into ‘archival sources’ and ‘printed sources.’
Chapter 2. Colonial governance and language

2.1 Introduction

Before commencing a detailed study of the documents produced by, and for the Cape Colonial Parliament (1854-1910), it is desirable to supply a historical perspective on the evolution of the system of civil governance at the Cape which commenced in 1814\(^1\) and led to the fully-developed parliamentary system of the last years of the nineteenth century.\(^2\)

The Cape of Good Hope was a pawn in world events. After the collapse of the Dutch East India Company, the Company’s settlement was seized by the British in 1795 to prevent it falling into the hands of the French. It was ceded to the Franco-Dutch ‘Batavian Republic’ in 1803 and became, for the first time, a colony. This was of short duration, for the Cape was captured once more by Britain in 1806 for strategic reasons. Such changes in government could be highly destabilizing, especially in time of war, yet wise counsels prevailed on the part of the British occupiers.

The terms of surrender offered to the Dutch authorities were lenient in the extreme (see section 2.2). In effect, government continued as before with relatively few British officials taking the place of the most-senior Batavian officers who were repatriated to the Netherlands (see section 2.3). From now on, the Cape of Good Hope would be British, and gradually British rule according to British standards would be implemented. Inevitably its administrative language would become English. These were realities to which the settlers and aboriginal inhabitants alike would necessarily have to accommodate themselves. Little was done to disturb the method of government before 1814. Gradually changes were made, the first being a transition from absolute military rule to absolute civilian rule.

Absolute rule had always been the norm at the Cape, exercised since 1652 by officials of the Dutch East India Company, and during the first British occupation of 1795-1803 (nominally on behalf of the successors to that Company). With this type of rule the settlers were accustomed. The only prospect of change in the nature of government at the Cape was seen under the brief rule of the French-inspired Batavian Republic, 1803-1806.

Government is dynamic by nature and adapts to prevailing political circumstances, either willingly or as the result of pressure or force. In the case of a colony, the stimuli for change could occur either locally within the colony, or remotely in the colonial power’s home base. In the latter case, the changes in colonial government style and policies could be dramatic as ministries changed, only tempered by the continuity provided by permanent officials in the home country who had some understanding of conditions in the colonies.

Absolute rule at the Cape by a Governor would not continue forever. Changes small and great would be made over time. At each stage of transition, from the exercise of absolute rule by the Governor, to full parliamentary rule, the language factor clearly had a significant impact. The languages involved were those of the European settlers, Dutch and English. They were the languages of

\(^1\) The Cape of Good Hope was formally ceded to Britain as a colony on 13 August 1814 by the Convention of London which settled Dutch claims against Britain (Cambridge history 8, 1930: 211). Lord Charles Somerset was the first civil Governor (1814-1827) and under his rule the constitutional development of the Colony commenced.

\(^2\) The Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act, 1883 (Act 13 of 1883) essentially completed the development of the Cape Parliament. Further changes amended the required qualifications of the electorate and members.
antagonistic old and new European political masters and had the capacity, firstly, to polarize political
loyalties at the Cape for or against the British colonial power, and secondly, to provoke internal
factionalism and friction between old and new settlers in the colony itself, increasing the difficulty of
governing a territory already handicapped by distances, by the presence of aboriginal inhabitants, by
backward economic development, and by a slave-owning mentality. In this chapter an attempt is made
to show a link (admittedly only one link among many) between language and constitutional reform.

Several competent authors such as Kilpin (1938), McCracken (1967) and Grundlingh (1969)
have been relied on for the history of constitutional developments at the Cape of Good Hope, while
De Villiers (1936) and Scholtz (1964) have been cited extensively regarding the struggle for the
official recognition of the Dutch language in the Colony. Apart from presenting the hypothesis that
there was a link between constitutional development and language, the present Chapter does not
set out to break any new ground in respect of these topics.

When the British took possession of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, the colony possessed
a Dutch legal system and administration, and where the Dutch language was the common medium
of communication. Unlike the British occupation of 1795-1803, however, it was the intention this
time that it should be permanent. Changes in the administration, financial control and laws were
required to bring this new Colony into line with existing British colonial possessions. It was also
necessary to adopt the English language, partly for the preceding reason of uniformity, but also to
resolve the practical problem that no professional personnel could be recruited in the Netherlands
which was at war with Britain, nor could Dutch-speaking colonists expect to be trained for the
principal professions in a hostile Europe. For the foreseeable future, professionals and senior Civil
Servants (which included the clergy) would necessarily come from Britain. The policy of
anglicization which was imposed on the Colony by Lord Bathurst during the governorship of Lord
Charles Somerset (see 2.6) was the logical consequence of the transfer of power to Britain, and it
was only at the end of the nineteenth century that, for political purposes, the policy was held up as
a grievance against Britain. At the outset, the policy was accepted by urban Afrikaners as inevitable
and treated with indifference by rural Afrikaners. Scholtz (1964: 25) proposes reasons for this.

2.2 The end of Dutch rule at the Cape of Good Hope

In the shade of a large milkwood tree at Papendorp, just beyond the outer walls of De Kaap Stad,
Major-General Baird, Commander-in-Chief of the victorious British forces, received the surrender

---

3 Scholtz (1964: 12-13) citing Records of the Cape Colony (14, 1902: 183-185) quotes the view of Henry Ellis, Deputy
Colonial Secretary in the 1820s, that every effort should be made to destroy connections with the former paramount
power for this very reason.

4 The rapid adoption of the Dutch language by the indigenous San and especially by the Khoi is stressed in Afrikaans

5 Scholtz (1964: 25), in trying to explain why there was no opposition to the introduction of English as the sole language
of government and the judiciary, writes: ‘Sel as ons aaneem dat huil [Afrikaners] in beginsel nie ten die uiteindelike
verengelising van die staatsbestuur gekant was nie, dat hul die verengelising opgevat het as die onvermydelike gevolg
daarvan dat die Kolonie ’n Britse besitting geword het, dan lyk dit op die eerste gesig nog baie vreemd dat hul nie meer
geprotesteer het teen die haas waarmee die Engelse taal op hul afgeding is nie.’ He goes on (25-26) to explain this in
terms of urban Afrikaners’ eagerness to secure employment in the Civil Service. Scholtz differentiates between
the acceptance of English in the administration of the Colony (25-28), and the threat to Dutch as a cultural language (28-36).
Fig. 2.1 The Papendorp ‘Treaty Tree’ still gives shade two centuries later

Picture credits see page 404
of the city from the last Dutch⁶ Commandant of the Castle of Good Hope, Commandant von Prophalow. It was Friday 10th January 1806. Von Prophalow’s signature was witnessed by J.A. Truter (Secretary of the Council of Policy and Member of the Court of Justice) who represented the civil authority.

A week later Baird and the Cape Governor Lieut.-General Janssens signed the formal terms of capitulation, which sought to preserve the honour of the defeated Cape defenders and save the inhabitants of this country ‘from the miseries and horrors of a protracted warfare...’ (Statutes 1, 1862: 37). Lenient terms were designed to win-over the loyalty of the Dutch-speaking inhabitants. Clause 8 of the Articles of Capitulation signed on 10 January 1806 included the following provision:

The burghers and inhabitants shall preserve all their rights and privileges which they have enjoyed hitherto; public worship, as at present in use, shall also be maintained without alteration. (Eybers, 1918: 15; Statutes 1, 1862: 42 §8.)⁸

2.3 Government institutions retained

Whether or not this guarantee was intended to be immutable, the British were content, initially, to leave well alone.

During the war period the Government maintained the customary policy of making no basic change in the administrative system of a conquered colony. Adherence to this attitude was the more marked because of the concentration of effort in the titanic [Napoleonic wars] and because under the terms of the Capitulation the colonists had been guaranteed their religion, laws and privileges. (Cambridge history of the British Empire 8, 1930: 200)

Civil and military rule was centred in the Castle of Good Hope, though its authority grew weaker with increasing distance from the city. The civil structures were initially retained by the British. So were the majority of their Dutch-speaking office-holders to whom the new authority offered them their only security. Their original master, the Dutch East India Company – financially ruined by 1792 – no longer existed, and the Napoleonic puppet Batavian Republic firmly under French hegemony, could now offer them nothing. Only the most-senior military commanders and the troops were repatriated to Europe, and were replaced by English-speaking personnel (Hofmeyr, 1913: 86).

The judiciary remained in the hands of Dutch-speaking officials. It was soon headed by Cape-born J.A. Truter, knighted in 1820 as Sir John Truter (Dictionary of South African biography [hereafter DSAB] 1, 1968: 807-808), an illustration of the assimilation of Dutch officials into the British administration. The system of Roman-Dutch law, which the Napoleonic Wars had swept away in Europe, persisted at the Cape.

---

⁶ Dutch in the political context means ‘of the Netherlands’ or, in the immediate context, the Batavian Republic set up by the French during the Napoleonic Wars.

⁷ Dutch in a linguistic context (particularly in its written form) means the language of the Netherlands also referred to as Nederlands or Hoog-Hollands, and in the context of the Cape includes the spoken dialect which developed during the preceding century and a half, often referred to as Afrikaansch-Hollands or Cape Dutch.

⁸ Many years later, politicians would claim that by this clause the right to use the Dutch language had been guaranteed.
2.4 The language situation in 1806

European settlers in 1652 and following years were either native Dutch-speakers or rapidly acquired the language. Slaves and political exiles from the Dutch East India Company’s possessions in the Far East also learned to speak Dutch. Even before the first permanent European settlement in 1652, the local Khoi possessed sufficient knowledge of the language to conduct trading negotiations with passing Dutch shipping (*Afrikaans in Afrika*, 1997: 1). The dispersal of the European settlers carried the language into the interior and it became the common language of communication between the settlers themselves and with the Khoi (*Afrikaans in Afrika*, 1997: 23-31). By 1806 the Dutch language, by now diverging considerably from its seventeenth century origins, was in universal use throughout the settlement which extended from the Olifants River in the west to the vast district of Graaff-Reinet in the east (*Afrikaans in Afrika*, 1997: 31-32; De Villiers, 1936: 1, 9-13; Thompson, 1990: 52).

2.5 The civil administration of the Cape Colony 1806-1814

Britain inherited a civil administration which had only recently been overhauled by the Batavian authorities. At the lowest level of administration was the *Veldkornet* in charge of a Ward six hours ride in extent forming portion of a Division; he was answerable to the *Landdrost*, a paid administrator appointed by Government who possessed some judicial powers in criminal cases, and in civil matters would be assisted by voluntary *Heemraden* (Walker, 1957: 135). In the Metropolis, municipal matters were handled by a Burgher Senate – the creation of the earlier British administration in 1796 – who, in addition, advised Government on all matters except justice (*Standard encyclopedia of southern Africa* 2, 1970: 599b).

At the head of the civil administration was the Governor who was also head of the armed forces. He was advised by a Council of four (abolished by the British) and assisted by a Secretary. Under him (in practice under the Secretary to Government) there existed a Department of the Colonial Accountant, the Office of the Fiscal, a Council of Justice, and a Court of Appeal. (*Lyst van alle Collegien*, 1805: [10-14].) There were numerous other Offices and lesser Departments, including *Des Lands Drukkery*, all based in the Castle of Good Hope.

In Cape Town, English was spoken by some in the official and mercantile classes, which is to be expected in view of the previous British occupation (1795-1803) when local officials had

---

9 Better known as Hottentots, a name which they commonly used in reference to themselves.

10 *[Veld kornet] Field cornet* 1. A civilian official invested with the rank and responsibilities of a military officer and with various judicial powers enabling him to act as a local administrator, magistrate, sheriff, and keeper of the peace in a ward. (*Dictionary of South African English* [hereafter *DSAE*], 1996: 228a.)

11 *Landdrost* 1. Under Dutch East India Company rule: the magistrate and chief administrator of a district or ‘drosstdy’ and chairman of the board of Heemraden.” (*DSAE*, 1996: 413a.)

12 *Heemraad* 1. *hist.* One of a court of local officials appointed to assist a landdrost in the judicial and civil administration of the district under his control. (*DSAE*, 1996: 281b.)

13 *Fiscal* 1. *hist.* [...] The chief legal officer at the Cape under the Dutch East India Company rule, performing the functions of attorney-general, public prosecutor, chief magistrate, customs officer, and chief of police. (*DSAE*, 1996: 230a.)

14 A history of the Government Printing Office will be found in Appendix A.
Bird had received his education in Antwerp, Belgium, and it was to Belgium he retired after his removal from office at the Cape on Somerset’s instigation (DS AB 1, 1968: 76-77).

According to Scholtz (1964: 5, 6), it was accepted that sooner or later the language of government would change over to English. Early attempts to promote the English language, though limited in effectiveness, gave evidence of the direction which official policy would take. Near the end of 1812, Governor Cradock urged the headmaster of the Latin school in Cape Town to promote the learning of the English language. Shortly afterwards, on 20 February 1813, a notice to the same effect appeared in the Cape Town gazette advising teachers and the public generally that in the near future the knowledge of English would be an indispensable requirement for employment by Government (Scholtz, 1964: 7, citing Records of the Cape Colony 9, 1901: 38-39). So far the trend was informal, but it portended constitutional changes which awaited the ratification of the status of the Cape of Good Hope as a colony of Great Britain.

2.6 Transformation of the civil administration

Napoleon Bonaparte was finally defeated in April 1814, and the political reconstruction of Europe commenced immediately. By the Convention of London (13 August 1814) Britain restored to the Netherlands all the territories she had seized in the East Indies, but withheld certain West Indian territories and, importantly, the Cape of Good Hope (Eybers, 1918: 19-23; Walker, 1957: 139-140 n. f). The Cape was now internationally recognised as a colony of Britain, and no further delay was needed to reform the administration, bringing it into line with that of Britain’s other colonial possessions. Lord Charles Somerset was appointed Governor to carry out these reforms.

Somerset’s first term as Governor (1814-1820) saw little done which would disturb the essentially Dutch character of the Cape and its administration, though Scots ministers capable of speaking the Dutch language were brought in to fill vacancies in the various congregations of the government-sponsored Dutch Reformed Church (attempts to obtain clerics from the Netherlands had proved fruitless). According to Scholtz (1964: 8-9), this was a necessary expedient and not an attempt to anglicize the local churches. However, there could be no mistaking that the purpose of the concurrent importation of English and Scots teachers, who were not required to know any Dutch, was distinctly aimed at the diffusion of the English language throughout the Cape (Scholtz, 1964: 10-12).

Somerset spent 1820-21 in Britain, and, as would be expected, conferred with his superior, Lord Bathurst (British Secretary for the Colonies). On his return to the Cape in 1821, Somerset began reforms in earnest, and the most important of these was the creation of a new system of justice. Up to this time all proceedings in the Court of Justice (which had been professionalized during the Batavian period) were conducted exclusively in the Dutch language, leading to vociferous complaints from the growing class of English merchants and others; but the judges and members of the Bar were ageing, and few Dutch-speaking professionals were coming through the ranks to replace them. There was, besides this, a clamour from the Settlers of 1820 for court proceedings to follow English practice. To top it all, there was a notorious breakdown in relations between Somerset and the Secretary to Government Christopher Bird who also played a key role in executing the judgements of the Court of Justice. Bird was proficient in the Dutch language15 which gave him

15 Bird had received his education in Antwerp, Belgium, and it was to Belgium he retired after his removal from office at the Cape on Somerset’s instigation (DS AB 1, 1968: 76-77).
an advantage over the Governor not only in the civil administration under Bird’s immediate control but also over the judiciary. Somerset did everything in his power to get rid of him. The systematic exclusion of Bird from the civil administration deprived the administration of one who understood the Dutch language, while the introduction of an entirely new judicial system in which only the English language was permitted to be used would make a complete break with the past, an opinion recorded by Henry Ellis, the Deputy Colonial Secretary, at that time (Scholtz, 1964: 12-13, citing Records of the Cape Colony, 14, 1902: 183-185).

It has been customary to vilify Somerset for the introduction of the policy of anglicization, but although he agreed with its necessity, the instruction – distinct and unambiguous – came from Lord Bathurst in London. It should be remembered that in future, top officials would be recruited from England, who unlike Bird, would know no Dutch. Then there was the need for uniformity of language throughout Britain’s colonial possessions to be considered (see section 2.1 n.3). In these circumstances, if constitutional reform were to take place, English had to become the official language of the Cape Government. In view of its importance, it is worth quoting the substance of Bathurst’s despatch of 23 February 1822 (Records of the Cape Colony, 14, 1902: 297-298).

During the time that Your Excellency was in England I took occasion to represent to you the many advantages which would arise to the Colony under your government from the ultimate employment of the English Language in all official and judicial Business: and your Excellency fully concurred in the policy of such a measure.

Unless you should have already made a notification on this subject, you will take the proper measures for publishing one to this effect in which you will fix on some given period not more distant than Five years nor less than Four, after which all judicial proceedings are to be transacted in the English Language.

With regard to the period to be assigned for carrying on official Business in English, a much shorter one will suffice as there are few persons so engaged who have not obtained some knowledge of English, and many who actually carry on their communication in that language. You will therefore notify that after some period, not longer than Thirty Months after the date of such Notification, all official communications with the Government will be carried on in English.

I am aware that from some quarters remonstrances may be expected against the limitation of time with respect to judicial proceedings; but if a more remote period were assigned for the change [an impression may be created] that the necessity did not demand an immediate effort, and that the period might be hereafter postponed. [...]

Obedient to Lord Bathurst’s instruction, Somerset published the watershed Language Proclamation of 5 July 1822 in the Cape Town gazette (6 July 1822: 1). This is reproduced as Fig.2.2. Briefly stated, it prescribed that from 1 January 1823, all documents issued by the office of the Chief Secretary to Government would be in English; from 1 January 1825, documents of all other government offices (excepting the Court of Justice) would similarly be only in English, and finally on 1 January 1827, English would be used exclusively in all the courts of the colony. The first two provisions were successfully effected, but respecting the courts, an amendment was promulgated by Ordinance 27 of 13 December 1826 postponing the implementation of this provision sine die (De Villiers, 1936: 41;

---

16 The circumstances of Christopher Bird’s career at the Cape and his dismissal by Somerset have been recorded by A.F. Hattersley (1956: 120-126).
PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, the Right Hon. General
Lord CHARLES HENRY SOMERSET,
one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy
Council, Colonel of His Majesty's 1st West
India Regiment, Governor and Commander
in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town, and
Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, in
South Africa, and of the Territories and
Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and
Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of
the Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has been deemed expe-
dient, with a view to the prosperity of
this Settlement, that the Language of the
Parent Country should be more universally
diffused, and that a period should be now
fixed, at which the English Language shall be
exclusively used in all judicial and official
Acts, Proceedings, and Business, within the
same. The long and familiar intercourse
which has happily taken place between
the good Inhabitants of this Colony, and the very
numerous British-born Subjects, who have
established themselves, or have been settled
here, has already greatly facilitated a measure,
which is likely still more closely to unite the
loyal Subjects of their common Sovereign.
The system which I had previously adopted,
with a view to this expediency of employing
British-born Subjects, conversant in both lan-
guages, in the parochial duties of the Reformed
Religion, as established in this Colony, has
likewise paved the way to the amelioration
now contemplated.

It has pleased His Majesty most graciously
to approve that measure, and to enable me to
act more extensively upon it, not only by
having commanded Clergymen of the Estab-
lished Church of Scotland, (whose religious
tenets are precisely similar to those of the Re-
formed Church of this Country,) who have re-
ceived instruction in the Dutch Language, in
Holland, to be sent hither, to be placed in the
vacant Churches, but by having authorised
competent and respectable Instructors being
employed at public expense, at every principal
place throughout the Colony, for the purpose
of facilitating the acquirement of the English
Language to all classes of society.

These Teachers having now arrived, the
moment appears favorable for giving full effect
to His Majesty's Commands; and I, therefore,
hereby order and direct, by Virtue of the
Power and Authority in me vested, that the
English Language be exclusively used in all
Judicial Acts and Proceedings, either in the
supreme or inferior Courts of this Colony, from
the 1st Day of January, of the Year of our
Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and
Twenty-seven; and that all official Acts and
Documents, of the several public Offices of this
Government, (the Documents and Records of the
Courts of Justice, excepted,) be drawn up
and promulgated in the English Language,
from and after the 1st Day of January, One
Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five; and
that all Documents, prepared and issued from
the Office of the Chief Secretary to this Govern-
ment, be prepared in the English Language,
from and after the 1st Day of January next,
in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight
Hundred and Twenty-three; from and after
which periods, respectively, the English Lan-
guage shall, in such judicial and official Acts
and Proceedings, be exclusively adopted.

And that no Person may plead ignorance
hereof, this shall be published and affixed in
the usual manner.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape
of Good Hope, this 5th Day of July, 1822.
(Signed,) C. H. SOMERSET.

By Command of His Excellency
the Governor,
(Signed,) C. BIRD Secretary.
Despite Government’s commitment to the use of English in its administration, it did not actively proceed to prevent the use of the Dutch language. It is remarkable that at this very time the Government gazette was published almost equally in English and in Dutch. The largest reduction in Dutch language content in the Gazette occurred after 1882 when Dutch language rights had been secured.

Despite Government’s commitment to the use of English in its administration, it did not actively proceed to prevent the use of the Dutch language. It is remarkable that at this very time the Government gazette was published almost equally in English and in Dutch. The largest reduction in Dutch language content in the Gazette occurred after 1882 when Dutch language rights had been secured.

A further step was taken when a government notice in the Cape Town gazette of 25 January 1828 notified the public that as of that date, all memorials (that is, official correspondence) to government should either be in English or at least accompanied by an English translation. By this time Somerset had retired from the Colonial Service, and the implementation of these changes fell to the lot of his acting successor, Sir Richard Bourke.\footnote{Eybers, 1918: 107; Scholtz, 1964: 20.}

The respite afforded to the judicial system was short. A Charter of Justice swept away the entire judicial system – the Court of Justice and the Landdrosts – and replaced it from January 1828 with a Supreme Court and magistrates’ courts, in which the use of only the English language would be permitted (Scholtz, 1964: 20-21; Walker, 1957: 163); a second Charter of Justice of 4 May 1832 repeated all the previous provisions, and in clause 32 stated unambiguously ‘... that the several Pleadings and Proceedings of the said Court shall be in the English Language [...]’ (Eybers, 1918: 116, citing Cape of Good Hope Government gazette [hereafter Gov. Gaz.], 14 February 1834). Walker (1957: 163) points out that ‘in town the new policy inconvenienced few save elderly lawyers and civil servants, but, in the country districts, it bore hardly on Afrikaner litigants and witnesses.’

A significant change in the constitution in Somerset’s time was the creation of a Council of Advice in 1825. This was the first slight restraint upon the hitherto absolute powers of the Governor. The need for such a Council emerged from the investigations of Commissioners Bigge and Colebrooke\footnote{Inquiry by Commissioners Bigge and Colebrooke: Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons papers HC 282, 30 May 1827.} appointed to inquire into serious charges (all eventually declared groundless) brought against Somerset by the voluble Eighteen-twenty Settler faction who tried to discredit him over the plight they found themselves in after their arrival. Foremost among these was Thomas Pringle who held Somerset in contempt, yet most Settlers were hardly persons who could form an objective opinion. Pringle himself (1834: 131) believed that probably about a third part were persons of real respectability of character, and possessed some worldly substance; but that the remaining two-thirds were for the most part composed of individuals of a very unpromising description – persons who had hung loose on society – low in morals or desperate in circumstances. Enterprise many of these doubtlessly possessed [...] but too many appearing to be idle, insolent, and drunken, and mutinously disposed towards their masters and superiors.

Scholtz (1964: 16) points out that on the whole the Afrikaner people were satisfied with Somerset’s rule, and judging by the rousing farewell give him by crowds of Cape Town residents on his departure in 1827 (Millar, 1965: 234-235), the colonists of the city – English and Dutch speaking – were on the whole well disposed towards him.

Mighty things from small beginnings grow. It was the Council of Advice – composed of senior officials, with whom the Governor was expected to discuss all proposed legislation (Cambridge history 8, 1930: 253) – which provided the first, though barely effective, check on the autocracy of the British Governor, while the future exclusive use of the English language would open the way
towards representative institutions without a sense of apprehension that in such a body, Dutch and English speaking colonists would be in conflict with each other. McCracken (1967: 2-4) outlines how the political system developed in the years leading up to the first representative body in 1834, tabulated as follows:

- 1823: Commission of Enquiry held into the administration of the Cape
- 1824: Newspapers authorised; their independence guaranteed in 1828
- 1825: An Advisory Council set up
- 1827, 1832: Charters of Justice create an independent judiciary, trial by jury
- 1828: Khoi and Coloured People declared equal with settlers before the law
- 1834: Paid magistrates take over the duties of Landdrosten and Heemraden.

The English language Proclamation of 1822 automatically applied to all new administrative and judicial structures. There is no evidence that the progressive substitution of English for the Dutch language in the executive government or the judiciary provoked active opposition from the Afrikaner population. Admitting that there were as yet few channels available for the expression of public opinion such as newspapers, Scholtz (1964: 15-20) suggests some reasons why English was so readily adopted:

- Somerset’s administration gave satisfaction overall.
- It was clear that British rule would be permanent.
- The government was conservative, especially regarding slavery and race.
- Old administrative structures remained intact.
- A change to the English language had been expected from the start, and officials found it in their interests to become proficient in its use.
- English and Dutch contact was limited except in official circles.

Nor was anglicization raised as a grievance in the columns of De Zuid-Afrikaan, established in 1830 (Scholtz, 1964: 19). It might be added that the Afrikaner population was accustomed to accept authority without question, unlike the new British settlers.

2.7 Political developments, 1833-1853

There was a generally cautious reaction in the British Parliament to petitions from Cape settlers for representative government, debated in 1830. Nevertheless, Letters Patent dated 23 October 1833 were issued to the new Governor, Sir Benjamin D’Urban – reflecting the liberalizing spirit of the Reform Act of 1832 – by which he was instructed to establish an Executive Council (composed of the Governor and Department heads) and a Legislative Council which in addition to the Executive

---

19 This was a concern when the creation of a Parliament came under discussion.

20 Fryer (1964: 7), citing George Cory Run of South Africa 5, 1930: 230, states ‘The Secretary of State argued that the Cape was not fit for representative government. He feared that the Dutch and the English would be thrown into opposition by it, and that both would legislate oppressively against the slaves and Coloureds.’ He points out that at the Cape, Dutch and English political leaders did indeed take opposite sides. See Eybers (1918: 30-38) for a transcript of the debate.

21 Letters Patent were the formal instructions issued to each new Governor outlining the policy he was expected to follow during his period of office, essentially serving as a colonial constitution for the time being.
This first Legislative Council proved a failure for several reasons. The Governor alone introduced all topics for discussion, there was a long list of topics which were excluded from discussion, and the unofficial members could never out-vote the official members in any contested matter. In 1841 two petitions from the Cape Town public praying for the introduction of representative government were forwarded to London with the Governor’s endorsement. Although it was admitted in London that the Legislative Council was a complete farce (Fryer 1964: 9), the matter was lost sight of.

In 1846, the issue resurfaced with the initiative this time coming from the government in London. The Cape’s Attorney-General, William Porter, was asked to draft a Constitution for a Representative Council which he completed in June 1848, having the endorsement of both the Governor and Colonial Secretary. Although Porter’s proposals were exceedingly liberal in many respects, he insisted ‘that English should be the language of all debates and proceedings in both Houses.’ Colonial Secretary Montagu added, on page 28 of the same document, that, in his opinion, there existed no prejudice against the English language by Dutch-speakers, and therefore supported Porter’s proposal.

An event occurred which on the one hand thoroughly discredited the Legislative Council in public opinion and hastened its demise, but, significantly, proved that the colonists – both Dutch and English speaking – could, contrary to expectation, work together politically. This was the anti-convict movement of 1849, pledged to stop Britain releasing her paroled convicts in the colony as she had already done for half a century in Australia. The public agitation split the Legislative Council and the unofficial members resigned. This important episode is dealt with at length in the Cambridge history (8, 1930: 369-372) and by Walker (1957: 241-242).

As the public uproar died down, the Privy Council in London in May 1850 granted Letters Patent generally endorsing Porter’s proposal for a two-chamber Parliament, as well as his proposal (with some modifications) for a low franchise qualification. But in order to pass this into law, the Cape’s Legislative Council needed to be reconvened, and new nominees appointed. Disagreements broke out afresh and four of the five resigned. It was only in March 1852 that a reconstituted Council approved the Constitution Ordinance, which received the Governor’s assent on 5 April 1852 and was ratified by the British government on 11 March 1853 (McCracken, 1967: 13-17).

The Cape Parliament – initially a representative institution which could exert control over Government only by withholding funds – consisted of two elected Houses, namely the Legislative Council or Upper House (nominally a continuation of the 1834-1853 Legislative Council) and the Legislative Assembly or Lower House (usually known as the House of Assembly). The Government consisted, as before, of the Executive Council established in 1834, composed of the Governor, Lieut.-Governor and the permanent Heads of Departments; in practice real power was wielded by

---

22 Contained in Copies of all correspondence, 1849: 13 [Legislative Council: A. Primary sources – 2. printed].
the Colonial Secretary whose Department controlled most of the business of the Colony (Fryer, 1964: 34-35). It was only in 1872 that the Cape of Good Hope was granted full Parliamentary government (‘Responsible Government’) whereby elected Members of Parliament took up Ministerial positions and formed, with the Governor and his Lieutenant, the Executive Committee of the Colony. Fryer (1964: 58) points out that once Responsible Government was adopted, the Prime Minister chose the office of Colonial Secretary. From this date the permanent official in charge of the day-to-day running of the Colonial Secretary’s Department was designated ‘Under Colonial Secretary.’

In the context of this study, it should be remarked that English would be the sole language of the new Parliament, as recommended by Porter (Statutes, 1858: xxxix; Eybers, 1918: 55):

89. And be it enacted that all debates and discussions in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, respectively, shall be conducted in the English language, and that all journals, entries, minutes, and proceedings of the said Council and Assembly be made and recorded in the same language.

To this provision there had been no objection. Perhaps in the rural areas where Dutch was the predominant language, the significance of Parliament was not understood. Elections were held between January and March 1854 ahead of the first Session which opened on 30 June 1854. A generation would pass before Parliamentary bilingualism became a serious political issue.

2.8 Early attempts to allow Dutch to be spoken in Parliament

The term ‘Parliament’ derives from the French parler ‘to talk,’ a meeting for conference and discussion (Chambers’s encyclopedia 10, 1950: 448). To talk implies the use of language. The requirement of the Constitution that the language to be used should be English meant that Members of Parliament were necessarily drawn from the environs of Cape Town, Graham’s Town and Port Elizabeth (Hofmeyr, 1913: 143); many of these were fully bilingual Afrikaners, including Christoffel Brand who served as Speaker of the House of Assembly from 1854 until his retirement in 1874. Brand had been a staunch upholder of Dutch language rights, founder and for a time editor of De Zuid-Afrikaan, and opponent of plans by the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church to introduce the English language in its services (DSAB 2, 1972: 80-83). Brand provided a crucial formative influence on the Cape Parliament, yet it was during Brand’s term as Speaker that several efforts to authorize the use of the Dutch language in Parliament (detailed below) were rejected. Despite his fluency in English, even he, at times, was at a disadvantage, as demonstrated by the following amusing incident (Standard and Mail, 17 February 1874: 3c).

The Speaker, after reading the prayer in vogue there for upward of ten years, lost the book containing it. He had taken his seat before he found that the precious document was gone.

---

23 The terms of the Constitution were widely-publicized. They were published in English in the Government Gazette extraordinary 2479, 3 May 1853, as well as in Gazette 2480, 5 May 1853 and in Dutch in the supplement of the same date. Scholtz (1964: 52-53) points out that De Zuid-Afrikaan newspaper, whilst it rejoiced that the Constitution was liberal beyond expectation, never objected editorially to the matter of language. Replying to a correspondent who queried whether someone who knew only the Dutch language might be elected to Parliament, that newspaper commented that it would be folly to elect a man to Parliament who could not participate in its proceedings (Zuid-Afrikaan, 28 July 1853: 2d-e, sup.1c).
The Speaker assured the House that he could not remember one word of the prayer, and was asked to say the Lord’s Prayer. The old gentleman [...] was very sorry, but being of Dutch origin, he had never heard the Lord’s Prayer in English. The Clerk fetched a copy of the New Testament, and handed it to the Speaker, but neither he nor any Member of the House could tell where to find our Lord’s Prayer. What was to be done? The House could not commence proceedings without prayer, and the only way to get over the difficulty that suggested itself was for the Clerk to repeat the ten Commandments, in order to enable the House to proceed. This was done and I have occasion to know that the proceedings on that day were the most satisfactory and profitable to the country that the House has ever been guilty of before or since.

The Cape’s first Parliament24 assembled annually between 1854 and 1858, but it was only in 1856 that the matter of the Dutch language was first raised.25 The 1857 session rejected three petitions dealing with Dutch.26 With elections for a new Parliament due to follow the end of the 1858 session, and selecting candidates foremost in the politicians’ minds, a last effort was made27 to authorize the use of Dutch in that year, which would make it feasible for rural constituencies to nominate for election local people who spoke no English, but this also failed.

24 ‘A Parliament in the sense of a parliamentary period, is a period not exceeding five years which may be regarded as a cycle beginning and ending with a proclamation. Such a proclamation ... on the one hand dissolves an existing Parliament, and on the other orders the issue of writs for the election of a new Parliament and appoints the day and place for its meeting.’ (May, 1946: 261.)

25 J.A. Kruger who had been elected Member for Albert Division in the Assembly requested permission to address the House in Dutch and have the speech translated into English. The Speaker rejected the request on the grounds that it was contrary to the 89th section of the Constitution Ordinance. Dr A.J. Tancred gave notice of a motion that Members may be heard by means of a translator, though he never brought the motion forward for discussion. (See Assembly: Votes, 16 May 1856: 284 §7; S.A Commercial advertiser [hereafter SACA], 17 May 1856: 3f.)

26 Moves to allow the use of the Dutch language came from the Eastern Cape midlands. The first came from the Field Cornets of Graaff-Reinet appealing for the publication of the Acts of Parliament in the Dutch language (Assembly: Votes, 8 April 1857: 16 §8; Council: Minute, 9 April 1857: 6). The second and third petitions came from the Albert Division, asking that the proceedings in Parliament may be conducted in Dutch as well as English (Assembly: Votes, 24 April 1857: 55; SACA, 28 April 1857: 2d), and that when a question is put to the House, it may also be put in Dutch so that legislators might understand clearly the issues on which their votes are demanded, this one being withdrawn ‘after discussion and a suggestion’ (Assembly: Votes, 13 May 1857: 137 §4, and 14 May 1857: 146 §10; SACA, 16 May 1857: 3d, 4c). The term ‘question’ is explained by May (1946: 371) as follows: ‘Every matter is determined in both Houses upon questions put from the Chair upon a motion made by a Member, and resolved in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be.’

27 In 1858, the citizens of Albert submitting two petitions (Assembly: Votes, 15 April 1858: 131 §2, 3). Hofmeyr (1913: 148) relates (inaccurately in certain details) the case of the farmer Ackerman, who the voters wished to nominate for the approaching elections although he knew no English. To prepare the way for him, inhabitants of Albert petitioned Parliament that the law might be changed, permitting the House to be addressed in Dutch. As in previous years, the petition was rejected and Ackerman never represented the constituency. The consequence of this petition was two-fold. The Cape Argus (17 April 1858: 2d) in its column ‘Notes in Parliament,’ expressed amazement at the impudence of those wishing to speak in a foreign language. ‘Some of the inhabitants of Albert appear to have a strange idea of conducting parliamentary proceedings. [...] They ask that speeches may be made in Dutch as well as English! [...] What a Babel it would be. [...] The idea is absurd.’ The London Times took up the matter in an article which strongly condemned the base plans of those who could support such a proposal (referred to in Hofmeyr, 1913: 143). Albert’s enthusiasm for parliamentary representation was utterly crushed. For twenty years, Albert Division seems to have made no further effort to exert its influence in politics.
The House of Assembly met in the Banqueting Hall of the Goede Hoop Lodge between 1854 and 1884. This sketch shows the cramped chamber in which the contest for the right to speak in the Dutch language was fought and won. Behind the Speaker’s chair is the press gallery accessed by a stairway screened off on the left of the photo. Between sessions, all the furnishings and fittings (including the press gallery) were removed and stored. Some of the most illustrious Members of the Cape Parliament such as C.A. Fairbridge, John Molteno, William Porter and Saul Solomon knew no other debating chamber.
2.9 Awakening Afrikaner national awareness and the politics of language

The apathy among Afrikaner colonists to the sidelining of the Dutch language began to change when the anglicization strategy began to affect their daily lives in the Church and in education. In the years following the introduction of representative government, the administrative power remained in the hands of the Executive Council whose members were appointed in London. They remained committed to implementing a policy which would make English the sole official language in all matters involving Government.

The principal churches – Reformed, Anglican, and Roman Catholic – were funded from the Treasury and by these means were amenable to Government control. As long as the Reformed Church retained its Dutch character, says Scholtz (1964: 113), it remained the strongest bulwark of Dutch nationality in the Colony. But anglicization had resulted in English becoming the mother-tongue of increasing numbers of Afrikaners, particularly in Cape Town and the towns of the Eastern Cape, putting increased pressure on the Dutch-language churches to make provision for English-speakers. Synod authorized a liturgy and abridged catechism in English, which alarmed many members, expecting this to be followed by the use of English in the sermons and hymns, leading eventually to the complete abolition of Dutch. Already the new clergy was being recruited from Scotland.

In education, the Dutch language also came under threat. De Villiers (1936: 90) and Scholtz (1964: 112) both regard the Education Act of 1865 as an assault on the Afrikaner and his language, and the high-water mark of anglicization. The Act itself was devoted almost entirely to financial matters, but referred to Schedules of regulations which had to be followed by local School Boards if funding were provided. There were slightly different regulations for each of the four ‘Classes’ of schools, namely first- and second-class undenominational public schools (fully funded), third-class schools (government-aided) and mission schools. The crucial matter, which appeared in the Schedule for each of the first, second and third class schools, was that the medium of instruction would be solely in English (in third class schools there was a rider that such instruction should be in English as far as possible). In no case was Dutch to be offered as a subject of instruction, though Latin and Greek were. Yet in mission schools, the local African language was to be used together with English. A careful reading of the Votes and Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, and the newspaper reports on the debates of 1865 shows that though one item (the syllabus for female education) in the Schedules was briefly discussed (proving that the Schedules were in the hands of the parliamentarians), yet the language provisions were passed without once being

28 Resentment among Dutch-speaking church members about the growing use of English is noted in the Oxford history of South Africa (1, 1969: 286) and discussed by Scholtz (1964: 116-120).

29 There were vacancies in important colonial Reformed Church congregations which the Batavian Republic government at the Cape had been unable to fill. During the Napoleonic Wars, hostility between Britain and the French-controlled Netherlands up to 1813 made it impolitic for the subsequent British-controlled Cape government to employ Dutch ministers from the Netherlands, and after the European settlement in 1814, the Cape’s attempt to obtain such ministers was a failure. However Scots ministers of a similar, if narrower, Calvinist creed were available, either from Scotland, or from within Southern Africa via the London Missionary Society. The matter of Scots ministers is dealt with in detail by Scholtz (1964: 112-130 ‘Die Taal in die Kerk’), and succinctly in standard histories such as Walker (1956: 143-144) and Oxford history of South Africa (1, 1969: 285-286).

30 The Superintendent-General of Education in his 1865 report (quoted by Borman, 1989: 84-85) admits that the more stringent clauses of the Act could not be implemented (and perhaps never were).

Opponents of bilingualism: Laing, Sprigg and Merriman.
challenged. Many of those same parliamentarians were born Dutch-speakers.

Why the Dutch-Afrikaans speaking population fatalistically submitted to repressive measures (the anglicization of the DRC excepted) has not been adequately explained. Perhaps the isolation of rural life protected the Afrikaners from a realisation of the extent to which they had been politically marginalised. Davenport (1966: 8-9) is of the following opinion:

[T]he backvelder lived his own life, so far as he was able. He would not take the lead in disturbing these arrangements, and it might not even have occurred to him that they ought to be disturbed, for they had already been in operation for several decades. But as soon as a prophet arose among his own people [...] he would be more than willing to follow the man raised up to lead him, and work for the emancipation of the Volk.

The severe drought of the late 1860s followed by the discovery of diamonds on a commercial scale in 1870 (which deprived the farmers of much of their labour force), and the devastation of vineyards by phylloxera in the same decade (see Van Breda, 1986: 116) shook the Cape economy to its foundations. British Imperial interventions in Griqualand West and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republic in the 1870s were a political affront to the Afrikaner. Both political and economic factors eventually drew the Afrikaner into politics. But it would be a specific economic issue31 which brought forth the political ‘prophet’ who would lead the Afrikaner out of his apathy, namely Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr.32

The brandy excise imposed by J.G. Sprigg33 to finance the debt incurred during the last Cape-Xhosa frontier war of 1877-78 provided the necessary spark which brought the Boeren Beschermings Vereeniging (BBV) into being in 1878 after members of Parliament failed to defeat the measure (Davenport, 1966: 15; Hofmeyr, 1913: 147). ‘Een van die belangrikste gevolge van die bogenoemde gebeure,’ wrote Van Breda (1986: 123-124), ‘was dat daar onder Afrikaners in die wetelike gedeelte van die Kaapkolonie, en veral die wyneboere, ’n begeerte ontstaan het vir die stigting van ’n organisasie wat na hulle ekonomiese en politieke belange kon omsien. Dit was naamlik duidelik dat hulle in die verband nie op hulle verteenwoordigers in die Parlement kon vertrou nie.’ Hofmeyr soon broadened the base of the BBV by taking control of the overtly political Afrikaner Bond of S.J. du Toit and merging this organization with his to create the first formal Afrikaner political party.34

---

31 Sampie Terreblanche (2002: 220) makes a similar point in the context of the Great Trek of 1836: although the emigrant farmers had many aggravations at that time, the Trek was finally precipitated by economic factors.

32 The election in 1879 of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr to represent Stellenbosch in the House of Assembly was a crucial precursor. Hofmeyr owned De Zuid-Afrikaan newspaper between 1871-81, and edited it between 1871-83 (Hofmeyr, 1913: 71-73).

33 Sprigg’s appointment to office by Governor Frere in questionable circumstances as well as the exclusively English-speaking and Eastern Province Cabinet he selected were highly controversial. The brandy tax was interpreted as a move by Eastern Province politicians to make Western Province farmers pay for a frontier war in which they had no direct interest.

34 Even the briefest review of the origins and progress of, on the one hand, S.J. du Toit’s Afrikaner Bond, an anti-British and pro-republican Afrikaans language movement, and the rise of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr’s moderately pro-British Boeren Beschermings Vereeniging and the formation of the later Afrikaner Bond (AB) on the other, would require more space than can be justified in the present study. The standard work on the subject is T.R.H. Davenport’s The Afrikaner Bond: the history of a South African political party, 1880-1911 (Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1966), and a very detailed history of the BBV is found in P. van Breda’s Die geskiedenis van die Zuid-Afrikaanse Boerenbeschermingsvereeniging in die
2.10 Constitutional changes of 1872, 1882 and 1883

The Cape Parliament, composed of men of English origin and anglicized Afrikaners, as we have seen, rejected attempts in 1856-58 to admit to its ranks men who spoke Dutch but did not understand English. In time, circumstances changed. A crucial factor was the granting of Responsible Government in 1872 when Executive power passed from Departmental heads appointed by the British government and answerable only to the Governor, to Ministers chosen from elected members of Parliament. This awakened interest in political matters throughout the Colony (Hofmeyr, 1913: 143).

A key event in this process of politicizing the Afrikaner was the election in 1879 of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr to represent Stellenbosch in the House of Assembly. Afrikaner members of the House – many newly-elected in 1879 – looked on Hofmeyr as their leader (Hofmeyr, 1913: 152). Yet the impetus for a new assault on the language barrier again originated in the Division of Albert. This followed the 1879 elections when ten of the 23 first-time Members elected to the House of Assembly had Dutch-Afrikaans surnames. A petition from Albert Division was submitted to the House of Assembly in 1879 which included a plea to allow the use of Dutch as well as English in that House (Assembly. Votes, 1879: 163 §3; for the text of the petition see A.37–79) but no member was prepared to take the matter further (Cilliers, 1982: 4, 5).

In 1880 the matter of the Dutch language was placed on the agenda of the triennial Dutch Reformed Church Synod in relation to the use of Dutch in education and petition forms were circulated across the length and breadth of the Colony, to bombard Parliament at its 1881 sitting. In that year, though J.H. Hofmeyr was a member of the Cabinet, he was unable to get his political colleagues to support a move to allow Dutch to be spoken in debate. Parliament quietly side-stepped the issue. But the situation quickly changed. Hofmeyr resigned from the Cabinet and was free to act...
as he pleased on the language issue, while the Scanlen-led Ministry needed Afrikaner support to stay in office and thus became amenable to changing the Constitution in favour of the Dutch language.

In 1882, petitions calling for justice for the Dutch language came pouring in (Council. Minutes and Assembly. Votes 1882: passim). Hofmeyr, on 30 March (Assembly. Votes, 1882: 82 §15), introduced his Motion ‘That in the opinion of the House it is desirable that the 89th Section of the Constitution Ordinance be so amended as to allow members of Parliament the optional use of the Dutch language in addressing either House of the Legislature’ (De Villiers, 1936: 112) ‘in a speech which, as an able and temperate exposition of the case for the Dutch language, has never been excelled’ (Hofmeyr, 1913: 223). ‘He did not ask,’ he said, ‘for new privileges, but merely those which had been guaranteed by the Act of Capitulation’ in 1806. Only Sprigg and Laing spoke against the Motion, which was carried without the necessity for a division.39 The Motion authorized government to draft a Bill to carry out the wishes of the House. In ‘The Other Place’ (ie. the Legislative Council) R.M. Bowker asked that when government drafted the Bill, provision could be made to permit petitions in the Dutch language to be submitted without an accompanying English translation, but this was rejected (Council. Minutes, 20 April 1882: 26 §9).

The Constitution Ordinance Amendment Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly on 17 April, where it passed all stages in quick succession (the only change made was to limit the allowable languages to English and Dutch only) and passed the third reading on 1 May (Assembly. Votes, 1882: 180, 243, 293, 294 and 304, Assembly. [Debates], 1882: fol 88, 109, 129-133); its passage through the Legislative Council was even more rapid (Council. Minutes, 5 May 1882: 88-89 §7). The Constitution Amendment Act of 1882 is reproduced in Figure 2.5.

The following passage, rich in human interest, shows the excitement of at least one Member at the alteration in the law (Assembly. [Debates], 13 June 1882: fol 258).

Mr Luttig [Member for Beaufort West] said he would ask the permission of the House to say a few words in Dutch on the question of the Dutch language in both Houses of Parliament.

The Speaker [D. Tennant, Member for Piquetberg], who also spoke in Dutch, said it would be necessary for the Hon. Member to move something. He might move the adjournment of the debate.

Mr Luttig adopted this suggestion, and on behalf of himself and those who had presented petitions on the subject of the Dutch language, expressed his gratification that the use of the Dutch language was now optional in both Houses of Parliament. He also expressed his pleasure that no opposition had been offered by the English-speaking Members. In future he hoped to continue to address the House in English in his old Boer style so as to preserve the harmony that had always existed, and he trusted that in future the two nationalities would unite in promoting the welfare of the Colony. (Cheers.)

The Speaker said although the Governor had given his assent to the Bill, it had not yet become law,40 and it was therefore only with the indulgence of the House that the Hon. Member could have addressed the House in Dutch.

---

39 ‘A division – that is to say, the separation into two lobbies for the purpose of being counted of the Members who wish to vote for and against a question respectively – is the process adopted by both Houses to decide a question. It is resorted to when, on the question being put at the conclusion of debate, the declaration by the Chair of the result of the collection of the voices [ie. which side shouted the loudest!] is challenged.’ (May, 1946: 400.)

40 The Governor assented to the Bill on 25 May 1882, but because it changed the Constitution it had to be submitted for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure. (Statutes, 1884: 349.)
[ACT No. 1 of 1882.]

V. R.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

ANALYSIS.

Preamble.
1. Section 84 of Constitution Ordinance repealed.
2. Dutch Language may be used in Parliament.
3. Short Title.

ACT

To Amend the Constitution Ordinance. [Assented to 25th May, 1883.]

WHERASEAS it is expedient to amend the Ordinance enacted on the

third day of April, 1855, by the Governor of the Cape of Good

Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of

said Colony, entitled "An Ordinance for Constituting a Parliament for

the said Colony," as it enacted by the Governor of the Cape of Good

Hope, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of

Assembly thereof, as follows—

I. So much of the Eighty-fourth Section of the said Ordinance as

is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be

and the same is hereby repealed.

II. From and after the passing of this Act, all debates and discus-
sions in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly may be con-
ducted either in English or Dutch, but in no other language.

III. This Act may be cited as "The Constitution Ordinance Amend-
ment Act, 1883."

Wet No. 1, 1882.

V. R.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

ONTLEDING.

Inleiding.
1. Artikel 84 van Constitutie-Ordonnantie vervangen.
2. Hollandsch Taal mag in Parlement gebruikt worden.

WET

TOT

Verbetering der Constitution Ordunnantie. [Toegestaan 25 Mei 1882.]

NAADEMAAL het doel is, de Ordonnantie door den Gouver-

neur van de Kaap de Goeie Hoop, met advies en consent van den

Wetgevenden Raad en de Wetgevende Vergadering op den dertien dag

van April 1855 vastgesteld, de naam dragende van "Kapitulatie-

ondonnantie voor het vormen van een Parlement voor de gereguleerde Kolonie," te ver-

beteren; Zij het vastgesteld door den Gouverneur van de Kaap de

Goeie Hoop met advies en consent van den Wetgevenden Raad en de

Wetgevende Vergadering, als volgt:

• 1. Zoos veel van de Negen-en-Tachtigste Afdeling des gereguleerde Koninkrijk's der Nederlanden, als in strijd, en met de bepalingen deze Wet onverte-

baar is, zal zijn en is mits door herroepen.


III. Deze Wet zal den naam dragen van "De Constitution Ordunnantie Verbeterings Wet, 1882."

28
This great constitutional breakthrough would affect not only Parliament but the entire administration.

One last significant constitutional development occurred the following year. The Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act, 1883 (Statutes, 1884: 709-710) provided in most of its sections for the maintenance of order in Parliament (perhaps looking ahead to the election of politically inexperienced Dutch-speaking Members the following year), but its major new provision (sections 16-18) was to authorize the auditing of accounts of the House of Assembly by the Speaker and not by the Auditor-General. This was in reaction to a seemingly trivial dispute between the Auditor-General and the Speaker over certain accounts for printing which the Speaker had authorized and the Auditor disallowed. But the issue at stake was the sovereignty of Parliament and its independence of Government control (see Chapter 7).

2.11 The rise and decline of the Dutch language

The admission of the Dutch language into Parliament opened the way, in the 1883 by-elections and the general elections of 1883-84, for Afrikaners to participate in the debates and law-making processes from which they had to a great extent been barred by the language requirement. McCracken (1967: 53, table 3) gives the relative proportion of Dutch to English members of the House of Assembly as 35/65% in 1879 rising in 1884 to 47/53% (though this does not imply that those with Dutch surnames necessarily experienced difficulty with the English language). The percentage increased marginally after that (except in 1904 when thousands of Afrikaners were disenfranchised during an election which brought in L.S. Jameson as Premier) reaching exact parity between the language groups in the 1908 elections. Judging by the surnames of those entering Parliament as a whole for the first time in 1883 and 1884, 19 had English and 24 had Dutch names (figures derived from Kilpin, 1938: 127-161, Annexures D and E). Hofmeyr (1913: 224-225) points out, there were already several Dutch-speakers in Parliament who, prevented from participating by their inadequate knowledge of English, were now given a voice. But in fact, writes McCracken (1967: 28), ‘Dutch was not very often used.’

Of special interest in this study are the Parliamentary papers which would increasingly be translated and printed in the Dutch language. Gains for the Dutch language included the translation of the Order Paper (Ordelijst) of the House of Assembly from 12 May 1884, followed the same session by the translation of all public Bills. Returns to Orders (Opgaven) of the House of Assembly were also demanded in Dutch translation (the first in 1884, but more generally on a systematic basis from 1889). Selected Government papers were also translated into Dutch from 1889. The largest number of such translated documents were produced in 1896 and 1897. This matter is dealt with in Chapters 4 and 5, and the documents concerned are described in Appendix G.

‘Once Dutch was permitted in Parliament,’ wrote Davenport (1966: 79), ‘it could not logically be debarred in other fields – in the courts, in the public service, the secondary schools, where Dutch speakers were at a great disadvantage.’ The introduction of the Dutch language into the Civil Service is of significance to this study, especially Chapter 7. The Civil Service Commission (1882-83)41 after hearing extensive evidence went so far as to draft a Bill which provided for Dutch to be a compulsory subject in the Civil Service Entry Examinations. The ensuing legislation (Act 42 of 1885) watered-down this provision, allowing, in section 14, for examination ‘in such subjects as

---

G.110–’83 Report of a Commission appointed [...] to enquire into and report upon [...] the Civil Service in this Colony, July 1883. [Multiple pagination.]
the Governor shall from time to time prescribe.’ Initially, the regulations did indeed prescribe Dutch as one of the compulsory subjects.\(^{42}\)

These gains were not maintained, however. Giliomee (2003: 223-224) points out that efforts to promote Afrikaans (in the place of Dutch) failed in the 1890s because Afrikaans was considered a *baster* language and Afrikaners had come to accept fluency in English as ‘the symbol and measure of success.’ In society at large, the use of written Dutch and spoken Kaapsche-Hollands became distinctly unfashionable, recalling C.P. Hoogenhout’s impassioned poem ‘Vooruitgang’ written in 1880 (Hoogenhout, 1941: 13-16).

Engels! Engels! alles Engels! Engels wat jy siet en boor;
In ons skole, in ons kerke, word ons moedertaal vermoor.
Ag boe word ons volk verbaster, daartoe werk ons leeraars saam,
Hollans nog in sekere skole: is bedrog, ’n blote naam!

[...]
En wat Afrikaans of Hollans praat en as syn taal begeer,
Die is duvaas, ’n arme sukkel, vrewstlik dom en ongelei!
En as hy van reg durf praat, word eenvoudig dit geseg:
‘Jou remoer en oproermaker, weet jy dan nie “Mag is Reg!”’

The weakness of the Afrikaner in respect to his language can readily be understood in the context of the divergence which had occurred between literary Dutch on the one hand, which was artificially maintained in the press (where competent compositors and proof-readers had to be imported from the Netherlands), in Government and Parliamentary publishing, in the Taalbond, and to an exaggerated extent in the Reformed Churches,\(^{43}\) and the spoken language on the other hand, which had changed fundamentally from its parent language.\(^{44}\) The effect of the artificially maintained literary Dutch on Parliamentary publishing will be developed in Chapter 7, but the duality is important in the present context because it contributed to the weakness of the Afrikaner’s political power.

The catalyst which turned the tide against the use of the Dutch language in Cape official circles was the Jameson Raid of 29 December 1895. Relations between the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek and Cape Afrikaners had not been cordial. The Kruger administration, doubting the commitment to republicanism of men from the Cape, had preferred to obtain officials from the Netherlands. But the Raid polarized the whole of white South Africa into ‘Briton’ and ‘Boer,’ bringing to an end the *toenadering* (or *rapprochement* – there is no equivalent English word) between

---

\(^{42}\) Xhosa and Sesotho were substituted in the case of applicants seeking employment in the Department of Native Affairs.

\(^{43}\) The language of the Church was satirised by C.J. Langenhoven (1933: [II] 2): ‘Ds. B. praat nog Hooghollands - dit wil sé ’n sondelinge vorm van seventeinde-euse skrifsalige Hooghollands wat geen Hollander praat nie en geen ander levende siel op aarde ook nie buiten ds. B. en sy koster.’

\(^{44}\) In 1925 the Union Parliament investigated the possibility of substituting Afrikaans for Dutch in Bills, Acts and official documents. Dr W.J. Viljoen, Superintendent-General of Education of the Cape, in his evidence before the Joint Committee on the use of Afrikaans (South Africa: Parliament, Jt. Comm. no.1–1925: 11) said ‘My honest opinion is that Nederlands and Afrikaans are not to be considered as two independent languages, differing altogether from each other, but that Afrikaans must be considered as an independent development of the form of Nederlands [...] which was brought over here in 1652 and has had in course of time an independent development. [...] When once the political tie between the Netherlands and South Africa was broken, it stood to reason that the close touch between the original Fatherland and South Africa did no longer exist and the peculiar form of the language developed in its own way.’
Dutch and English colonists. The *Cape Argus* of 27 April 1897 (quoted by Grundlingh, 1973: 255) was of the opinion that

never in the whole history of representative Government in this country has there been a division so completely on racial lines. [...] We have suddenly been compelled to peer into a yawning gulf between the races\(^\text{45}\) where it was foolishly dreamt that there was solid ground over which in time both sides might safely pass.

Increasingly the English-speaking settlers became infatuated with British Imperial ideals, and the Afrikaner was considerably disempowered in politics and government.

In politics, the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner as Cape Governor in May 1897 was perhaps the most important factor, committed as he was to impose rigid British Imperial control over the whole of South Africa. The Cape Government was again headed by J.G. Sprigg in a caretaker capacity with a multi-party Cabinet, but the resignation of the Colonial Secretary T.N.G. te Water, representative of the Afrikaner Bond, and the appointment in his place of the extreme ‘Progressive’\(^\text{46}\) Irishman Thomas Smartt in May 1898, added to this polarization. On the Afrikaner side, the Raid gave rise to the searching out of ‘historic grievances’ (of which the language issue was one) to be the foundation of their struggle to gain power in twentieth century South Africa (Davenport, 1966: 167; Grundlingh, 1973: 242 and following pages; Moodie, 1973: *passim*). During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) commandeering of livestock by the Military ruined many colonial Afrikaners, while thousands of Cape rebels and Boer-sympathisers were arrested. After the war the prisoners were released but disenfranchised to the advantage of the pro-Imperial ‘Progressives’ in the 1903-04 elections.

In Parliament, two changes in key office-holders would influence the balance of power between ‘Boer’ and ‘Brit.’ Just days after Milner’s arrival in 1897, E.F. Kilpin was appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly. He had been Sprigg’s private secretary before joining the Parliamentary staff (*DSAB*, 1987: 409-410). Kilpin was not proficient in the Dutch language, and correspondence shows that he would not allow its use to exceed the legally set bounds. In October 1898, Dr W. Bisset Berry of Queenstown was elected Speaker of the House. He too was a ‘Progressive’ and ‘not so fully acquainted with the Dutch language as his predecessors had been’ (McCracken, 1967: 61) although the impartiality of his conduct was never in question.

In the Civil Service, also, changes were made to the disadvantage of Afrikaners. Within months of Thomas Smartt becoming Colonial Secretary, his top permanent official and the most powerful man in the Civil Service, the Under Colonial Secretary Henry de Smidt – descended from an old Afrikaner family (*DSAB* 3, 1977: 211-212) – was suddenly transferred from his high-profile position to the back-room post of Assistant Treasurer, and his place taken by Noel Janisch, son of a former Governor of St Helena and at the time Secretary for Public Works (*Who was who*, 1929-1940, 1941: 706a). Among De Smidt’s many responsibilities had been the Government’s publishing programme including decisions on what should be translated. Owing to staff shortages during the course of the Anglo-Boer War, the Governor abrogated the requirement for a knowledge of the Dutch language in candidates for the Civil Service, and though the subject still appeared in the syllabus of the Civil Service Examinations, a candidate could pass on aggregate without it (*Civil Service list*, 1902: 367 §20) and was only restored as a compulsory subject in 1908 (De Villiers, 1934:

---

\(^{45}\) That is, the *European* races.

\(^{46}\) The Progressives were ardent Imperialist supporters.
When the severe economic recession which followed the war hit the Cape Colony in 1905, expenditure was slashed on all fronts, particularly on the printing account, and publications in Dutch suffered particularly, as shown in the following chart

![Dutch language reports by year 1884-1910](image)

**2.12 Conclusion**

It is apparent that neither the British authorities nor their local officials would risk sanctioning constitutional development so long as they perceived that the Dutch language might prove the rallying-point for opposition to British rule at the Cape. In order that the benefits of parliamentary rule might not be disturbed, even Dutch-speaking Afrikaners who were elected members did not countenance change until after full parliamentary power had been conceded to the Colony in the shape of Responsible Government in 1872. While this gradualism was probably not a conscious strategy, it would have been a response to possibilities for change which presented themselves. When the Afrikaners portrayed themselves as ‘loyal subjects of the Queen’ – as loyal as English-speaking colonists – which was a constant theme of ‘Onze Jan’ Hofmeyr, the sense of risk abated and language rights were granted. The risk reappeared with the polarization of the whole of South Africa following the Jameson Raid of 1896, and Cape Afrikaners were again (and unjustly) marginalised, and the use of the Dutch language declined. The Anglo-Boer war (1899-1902) completed this process of marginalization.

The development of government from autocracy to full parliamentary government by the colonists has been traced in sufficient detail to provide an adequate understanding of the parliamentary publications discussed in the following chapters. The description of the fluctuating status of the Dutch language in the Colony, especially in Government and in Parliament has of necessity been extensive, though by no means comprehensive.
Chapter 3. Parliamentary publications: an overview

3.1 Introduction

The ancestry of the Cape Colonial Parliament needs to be traced back to the Parliament of Westminster to understand its usages, its procedures, and the publications deemed necessary for its effective operation. Government is a prolific publisher. This Chapter aims to define that part of the mass of printed matter produced by the various branches of the Government of the Cape Colony which may legitimately be classified as ‘parliamentary publications.’ An attempt has also been made to define certain terms commonly used by information workers in respect of parliamentary publications. These will then be looked at in greater detail in Chapters 4, 5 and 6.

3.2 Parliament, privilege, and published documents

Parliament, as it is now generally known, developed in late Medieval times, more particularly in England. Its original purpose was for the discussion of grievances between the people and the King. Since 1295 the English Parliament has had the right to make laws and to impose taxes, with a later role of oversight over the actions of Government developing into equal importance. Over the centuries, procedures were developed to facilitate Parliament’s vital functions, and these were codified in 1844 by T.E. May (Ilbert, [1911]: 13, 20, 28).

The Colonial Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope was modelled closely on the parent body, taking over most of the procedure of the Parliament of Westminster and adapting it over time to suit local circumstances. The local codes of procedure will be reviewed more fully in section 4.7. Yet throughout the history of the Cape Parliament, each House included in its own ‘Standing Rules’ a provision, that if those rules failed to provide for some eventuality, the rules of the Imperial Parliament would apply. In the case of the Lower House this is the first Rule (Assembly, Rules, 1900: §1).

In all cases not herein provided, resort shall be had to the rules, forms, usages and practices of the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain [...] which shall be followed so far as the same may be applicable to this House, and not inconsistent with the following Rules and Orders, nor with the practice of this House.

In the case of the Upper House it is the final Rule (Council, Rules, 1872: §215).

In all instances where no provision is made herein, the Rules, forms and practices of the Imperial Parliament shall apply, and these shall be followed in so far as they are applicable to this Council.

The Cape Parliament also followed the Parliament of Westminster in respect of the concept of ‘privilege.’¹ In the Cape, privilege was legally endorsed by the first Act which Parliament passed in

¹ ‘Parliamentary privilege is the sum of the peculiar rights enjoyed by each House collectively ... and by members of each House individually, without which they could not discharge their functions, and which exceed those possessed by other bodies or individuals. Thus privilege, though part of the law of the land, is to a certain extent an exemption from the ordinary law.’ (May, 1946: 41.)
In the only recorded instance where privilege was invoked, a Member attending Parliament applied to have a case against him moved from the Eastern Districts’ Court, Graham’s Town, to the Circuit Court at Graaff-Reinet to allow him time to remain in attendance in Parliament until the end of the Session. The court was of the opinion that since the case could be adjourned until after the close of the Session, it rejected the plea on grounds of privilege, but the plea was nevertheless granted on other grounds. (Cases decided in the Eastern District Court 4, 1885: 32-35.)

For the proper exercise of their important duties, Members of Parliament must be permitted the privilege, in order to ensure the fullest discussion of every matter before Parliament, to say anything they feel is necessary during debates and discussions. This privilege is absolute, and no Member may be prosecuted in the courts, under libel laws for example, for anything said in debate in Parliament (May, 1946: 50). Members are subject to censure by the House to discourage unrestrained licence of speech (May, 1946: 52). But if a Member repeats his offensive words outside the House (for instance by having his speech printed and published), then the usual laws may be enforced. This is of great consequence in respect of parliamentary publications. The British ‘Parliamentary Papers Act’ of 1840 did give legal protection to printers and publishers of papers, but only in as far as carrying out orders of each House (May, 1946: 55) which did not cover publishing the debates.

British courts over a long period developed a body of case law which did offer some protection to those who published parliamentary proceedings on certain conditions.

[The] publication, whether by order of the House or not, of a fair and faithful account of a debate in either House of Parliament is protected by the same principle as that which protects fair reports of proceedings in courts of justice, [...] that the advantage to the public [...] outweighs any disadvantage to individuals. (May, 1946: 54-55)

This common law principle was respected in the Cape as well, though as we have seen above, it was reinforced by Act 1 of 1854. There is no recorded instance of any prosecution of Members of Parliament or of publishers during the entire existence of the Cape Parliament over statements made in Parliament. (For confirmation of this, see the heading ‘Parliament – privilege’ in Bisset & Smith, 1-5, 1909-13.) Reporting and publishing Cape parliamentary debates are dealt with comprehensively in Chapter 6 section 6.3, where the essential requirements are outlined.

3.3 Definitions and terminology

So far the term ‘parliamentary publication’ has been used rather loosely and requires definition for the purposes of this study. Other imprecise terms commonly used to refer to the documents related to parliamentary proceedings include ‘blue book,’ ‘command paper’ and ‘Hansard.’ All of these terms are taken from British usage.

---

2 In the only recorded instance where privilege was invoked, a Member attending Parliament applied to have a case against him moved from the Eastern Districts’ Court, Graham’s Town, to the Circuit Court at Graaff-Reinet to allow him time to remain in attendance in Parliament until the end of the Session. The court was of the opinion that since the case could be adjourned until after the close of the Session, it rejected the plea on grounds of privilege, but the plea was nevertheless granted on other grounds. (Cases decided in the Eastern District Court 4, 1885: 32-35.)
3.3.1 Common term ‘parliamentary papers’

There are two possible definitions of ‘parliamentary papers.’ The narrowest defines them as papers ordered to be printed by either of the Houses of Parliament. A broader – and much more useful – definition includes, in addition to the foregoing, documents printed by order of the government and presented to Parliament by being ‘laid on the Table’ of each House. The latter definition is supported by the inclusion of all these documents in the officially-bound series of publications (called ‘Annexures to the Votes and Proceedings’ or ‘Appendixes’) and by their inclusion in officially-compiled Indexes. With a few exceptions, the broader definition also coincides with the common concept of parliamentary publications. These exceptions include officially-authorized documents which are not parliamentary publications because they were never laid on the Table of either House, but are of critical importance to the legislative process, such as the Government gazette and the colonial Statutes (see Chapter 6 section 6.4). In this study it was necessary to deal with the widest definition, that is to say, all published documents relating to the Legislative process.

By no means all documents laid on the Table in Parliament were printed or published. Those which were deemed of insufficient importance to be printed are included in a parallel series of officially-bound volumes known as the ‘Manuscript annexures’ which contains both published and unpublished documents in English. Each House had its own series of volumes, and today these may be consulted at the Western Cape Archives Repository.

Some Government departments were prolific publishers, producing educational manuals, farmers’ guides, railway regulations and time tables, and much else, which must be excluded from this study, as they were never tabled in Parliament nor reflect any part of the legislative process.

Fig. 3.1 indicates the scope of documents to be studied as well as indicating in which Chapter the discussion will be found.

3.3.2 Common term ‘blue book’

_The Oxford English dictionary_ (2nd ed. 2, 1989: 327b) offers two basic meanings.

**Blue book.** (a.) A book bound in blue, _spec._ one of the official reports of Parliament and the Privy Council, which are issued in a dark blue paper cover. [...] [Earliest usage is dated 1633.] (b.) U.S. A printed book containing the names of all persons holding office under the government of the United States [...] [Earliest usage, 1836.]

The first definition is commonly understood in the Cape colonial and South African (Union and

---

1 The Clerk of the House of the South African Parliament declared that what is meant by parliamentary documents are those printed on the authority of the Speaker (South Africa: Parliament. Joint Committee no.1–1925: 3).

4 The bound volumes of Manuscript Annexures (all documents laid on the Table of each House) include only documents in the English language. That selection of ‘Annexures’ which were printed in English and published were issued in officially bound compilations. A separate set of officially bound volumes contains the Dutch language translations, and these are exceedingly scarce.
The following table illustrates the range of official published documents which are covered by this study of Cape colonial parliamentary publications. The narrowest definition encompasses only papers ordered to be printed by the Upper or Lower Houses of Parliament. A broader definition includes all printed papers laid on the Table of each House. This study includes, additionally, those published documents by means of which the work of Parliament and the Executive Government is communicated to the public, namely the *Government gazette*, published ‘Debates’ and legislation.

### A. Parliamentary publications broadly defined (Tabled)

#### Chapter 4. Published by Parliament

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House of Assembly</th>
<th>Order paper (agenda)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Votes and proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bills (drafts of legislation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reports of Select Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Returns (sessional papers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standing rules and orders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
<th>Order paper (agenda)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minutes of proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bills (drafts of legislation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reports of Sessional Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Returns (sessional papers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rules, orders and forms of proceeding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chapter 5. Published by Government

- Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure
- Financial statements
- Annual reports of Departments
- Reports of subsidized organizations
- Reports of Commissions of Inquiry
- Reports on specific topics

[statistical *Blue Book* not covered in this study]

### B. Related publications (not Tabled)

#### Chapter 6. Published by Authority

- *Cape of Good Hope Government* gazette
- Debates in Parliament
- Legislation (Acts, Statutes)
Republic) parliamentary context, though now no longer universally the practice. Apart from the annual *Native affairs blue book* (1874-1909) and its Dutch version *Bluebook over inboorlengenzaken* (1890-91) and *Blaauwboek over inboorlingen zaken* (1892-1909), it is, in the writer’s opinion, too vague a term to use in respect of all parliamentary publications. Cape parliamentary publications may, where appropriate, more profitably be referred to as ‘Returns,’ ‘Annexures’ or ‘Reports’ (see section 3.2. above) and ‘Opgaven,’ ‘Aanhangsels’ or ‘Rapporten’ in Dutch.

The second definition, strangely, does have its official counterpart in the Cape, namely the bulky, case-bound, *Cape of Good Hope blue book* (1827-1885, title varies, afterwards, *The statistical register*, 1886-1909), containing lists of civil servants, their dates of appointment and salaries, and other financial, statistical and government information. Its name derives from the fact that it was printed up to the 1850s on pale blue paper throughout. Though supplied free of charge to Members of Parliament and distributed to government offices, it was never Tabled in Parliament.

### 3.3.3 Common term ‘command paper’

This is another term derived from the British Parliament. Documents published by order of government (in the name of the Monarch) had printed on the cover and title-page, ‘Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of Her (or His) Majesty,’ which distinguished them from those printed by order of the British Houses of Parliament. At the Cape, the equivalent phrase was ‘Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor’ and in Dutch ‘Aangeboden aan beide Huizen van het Parlement op bevel van Zijn Excellentie den Gouverneur.’ Documents printed by the Lower House carried the phrase ‘Printed by order of The Speaker’ or ‘Printed by order of the House of Assembly’ (in Dutch ‘Gedrukt op last van den heer Speaker’ or ‘Gedrukt op last van de Wetgevende Vergadering’), while those of the Upper House were ‘Printed by order of the Legislative Council’ where a committee, not the President, took all the decisions (see Chapter 5).

In the South African context the term ‘command paper’ is commonly understood to mean a British, rather than a local, parliamentary paper. Another term used for a British parliamentary paper is ‘Imperial blue book.’

### 3.3.4 Common term ‘Hansard’

This is another generic term taken over from the British Parliament which is used loosely to describe the published debates of each of the Cape Houses of Parliament.

In Britain, ‘Hansard’ is the common term used to describe the debates of both Houses published between 1822 and 1908 by Thomas C. Hansard and his descendants, and still known by that name (Ilbert, [1911]: 191; May, 1946: 253).
Although the published debates of the Cape’s Lower House did bear the spine title ‘The Cape Hansard,’ the title-page read Debates in the House of Assembly. It had no connection with the British Hansard company, but was published in English only by the local Cape Times Ltd. as a commercial venture. The Upper House equivalents in English and in Dutch were entitled Debates in the Legislative Council and Debatten in den Wetgevenden Raad both on the title-page and the spine. The issue of reporting and publishing the parliamentary debates is dealt with fully in Chapter 6.

3.3.5 Common term ‘Statutes’

Dictionaries of British English define a ‘statute’ as an act of parliament, implying that the words are synonymous. South African usage makes a distinction between ‘Statutes’ and ‘Acts.’ The first is a broader term denoting a collection of laws in the form of Acts and distinguishing this from case law and common law. In the opinion of W.P.L. van Zyl (‘Statutes,’ in: *Standard encyclopedia of southern Africa* 10, 1974: 259b), Statutes have the characteristic that their validity cannot be challenged in a court of law. The specifically South African meaning is probably derived from the system of Roman Law where the Latin term is *statitus*. *Webster’s international dictionary* (1895: 1406c, 1407a) provides a secondary definition which supports this. ‘Statute. [...] In works on international law and in the Roman law the term is used as embracing all laws imposed by competent authority,’ and under ‘statute book’ cites the legal authority Blackstone in offering ‘a record of laws or legislative acts.’

For the purpose of this study, Acts should be understood to be individual laws passed by Parliament even if bound together (usually in annual volumes) without editorial additions. Statutes are published collections of laws with indexes, lists of repealed legislation or similar supplementary matter, covering a longer period than one year (usually a parliamentary period of five years); alternatively, it means a comprehensive collection of current law.

In the Cape Dutch language the words *Akte* and *Wet* (plural *Akten*, *Wetten*) are used at different times to mean Act. No collection of Statutes of the Cape Colony was published in Dutch so we have no example which shows how ‘Statute’ might have been translated for such a collection, but C.J. van Rijn’s *Dutch-English and English-Dutch dictionary for South Africa and Europe* ([1905]: 654a) offers ‘Statute. instelling, keur, wet; — law, landswet,’ while Elffers & Viljoen’s *Beknopt Nederlands woordenboek voor Zuid-Afrika* (1908: 1036b) gives ‘Statuut, —uten: grondregel; grondswetsbepaling.’

3.4 Conclusion

Having defined the different classes of publications which can be given the label ‘Parliamentary,’ including those semi-parliamentary publications ‘Published by Authority’ but not actually Tabled in Parliament, we can now look at the three classes of publication in some detail. These are ‘Published by Parliament’ (Chapter 4), ‘Published by Government’ (Chapter 5), and ‘Published by Authority’ (Chapter 6).
Chapter 4. Published by Parliament

4.1 Introduction

This Chapter reviews the printed documents produced by order of each of the two Houses of Parliament, with particular emphasis on those in the Dutch language. How these documents related to Parliamentary processes and their possible usefulness today will be discussed briefly.

4.2 The documents of Parliament

In establishing a Parliament for the Cape Colony, the Constitution Ordinance of 1853 is strangely silent about the records it should keep and the custody of those records. Only the Standing rules and orders ‘for the orderly and efficient conduct of business’ for each House is explicitly mentioned, where Section 78 of the Schedule states that these had to be adopted at their first sitting (Statutes, 1858: xxxvi). The Standing rules and orders of the House of Assembly and the Rules, orders and forms of proceeding of the Legislative Council are discussed below (see section 4.7).

Sections 80 to 88 of the Schedule (Statutes, 1858: xxxviii-xxxix) prescribe procedure for draft laws, known as Bills, which topic is discussed in section 4.4. Section 88 of the Schedule also assumes Estimates of expenditure as well as other documents produced by government (see section 5.2).

The core records of Parliament only receive a passing mention in Section 89 of the Schedule (Statutes, 1858: xxxix) which specifies that the ‘journals,’ the ‘minutes’ and ‘proceedings’ shall be in the English language as we saw in Chapter 2 section 2.7). These records are the most important from a legislative point of view and will be discussed in considerable detail in section 4.3.

The largest proportion of Parliamentary papers are not mentioned in the Schedule. These include ‘returns’ (section 4.5), reports of Select Committees (section 4.6) and government reports (Chapter 5).

4.3 Documents relative to the proceedings of each House

As in any well-conducted meeting, and following the precedent of the Parliament of Westminster, each House of the Cape Parliament produced an ‘agenda’ for the dispatch of the business of each sitting, called the Order paper (or ‘Orders of the day’), and ‘minutes’ recording the transactions of the sitting. Order papers are discussed below in section 4.3.1. The ‘minutes’ of each House were recorded in two forms, ostensibly following British practice but in fact diverging from it in a significant way.

4.3.1 Order paper and Ordelijst

The Clerks of each House maintained an ‘Order book’ (Assembly. Rules, 1854: §21, Council. Rules, 1854: §219, and subsequent revised editions,) which served as a programme for each day’s business and included ‘Questions’ awaiting reply, ‘Motions’ and ‘Orders’ (May, 1946: 250). In British practice the orders of the day are copied from the ‘Order book’ and printed separately for the use of Members; but at the Cape this practice was not adopted: ‘Orders of the day’ were printed together with, and following, the ‘Minutes of proceedings’ of the preceding day in the Votes and proceedings. The exception was the Ordelijst in Dutch (see below) which for most of five Sessions was printed
separately.

The ‘Orders of the day’ serves as the agenda for Parliamentary business and is adhered to strictly, though government business may take precedence on certain days each week (Assembly. Rules, 1854: §24). Clough (1909: [2] 65-66) outlines the sequence of daily business of the Cape House of Assembly (the Legislative Council deviating slightly in detail).

1. Petitions
2. Notices of (a.) questions, (b.) motions
3. Tabling of reports of Select Committees
4. Tabling of papers
5. Questions
6. Motions in the name of a Minister
7. Motions for adjournment
8. Motions to introduce Bills
9. Motions for appointment of Select Committees on private Bills
10. Motions for appointment of Members to existing Select Committees
11. Motions to go into Committee of the Whole House
12. All other motions

No copy of an ‘Order book’ has been found. ‘Orders’ and ‘Notices of motion’ were printed in the Votes and proceedings on a Saturday morning (as far as was known at that time) for the coming week (for example, Assembly. Rules, 1854: §26).

4.3.1.1 Usefulness

The ‘Orders of the day’ were of utmost utility to Members at the time (but possess little residual value). Because of this utility, the ‘Order paper’ was the first parliamentary document targeted for translation into Dutch after the 1884 elections returned a number of new Members who were not conversant with the English language.

4.3.1.2 The Dutch language version

When the use of the Dutch language in Parliamentary debates was under discussion in 1882, the only real resistance came from the former Colonial Secretary J.G. Sprigg, who predicted that next there would be a clamour for the printed Proceedings in two languages which would be expensive (Cape Times, 31 March 1882: 3g). Sprigg’s prediction was partly fulfilled when on 5 May 1884, M.M. Venter, Member for Albert Division (Burghersdorp) asked in the House of Assembly that the ‘Notices of motion’ which appeared in the Votes and proceedings be printed in Dutch (Assembly. Votes, 1884: 14 §9; Assembly. Debates, 1884: 8). This request was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Internal Arrangements.

The Committee invited J.A. van Heerden (Member for Graaff-Reinet) to give evidence as

---

1 Colonial Secretaries of the Cape Colony between 1872 and 1884 also acted as Prime Minister.
to the necessity for a Dutch version (see proceedings in HA 213(82)²). Its Chairman was J.X. Merriman, whose public opposition to the use of Dutch in Parliament in 1881 had led to J.H. Hofmeyr’s resignation from the Cabinet. His questions, and Van Heerden’s replies, are of some interest.

What is the exact difficulty? asked the Chairman.

A great many Dutch members do not understand the Notices of motion; if they understood the Motions they would know more or less what was going on.

How many Members are unable to understand any English?

Perhaps ten or twelve who do not understand English at all – perhaps less; I am positive there are some.

What about translating the whole of the Votes and proceedings?

Its desirable but a matter of expense, which was why Mr Venter confined himself to the Notices of motion.

Would it satisfy them if what is asked for now be granted?

I think it would for the present.

For the present only?

I can’t say how it would be hereafter.

Not only did the Committee recommend the translation of the ‘Notices of motion’ but the ‘Orders of the day’ as well, the additional cost being calculated at £3 a day (Assembly. Votes, 1884: 19 §4; Assembly. Debates, 1884: 10). This was the first Dutch language document to be authorized by the Cape Parliament. Initially entitled Order list, it first appeared on Monday 12 May 1884 (Fig. 4.1). From 12 April 1886 the title was corrected to read Ordelijst. This continued during succeeding sittings of Parliament until 13 June 1888, when it was superseded by a full translation of the Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly (see section 4.3.2 below).

In the Upper House (the Legislative Council) similar moves were made. On 20 May 1884, J.A. Burger of Graaff-Reinet moved that the ‘Notices and Orders’ be printed in Dutch (Council. Minutes, 1884: 21 §18), but the Printing Committee turned down the request on 19 June ‘having arrived at the conclusion that no necessity exists which would justify the additional expense’ (50-51 §11).

Another attempt was made in July 1888, by M.L.C. ‘Oom Daantjie’ van den Heever of Albert Division,³ to have the ‘Order paper’ issued in Dutch (Council. Minutes, 1888: 88 §8). The additional cost was approved by the Finance Committee (92 §5), although it may be assumed that the Printing Committee was still of its old opinion, since no ‘Order paper’ and certainly no Minutes of proceedings of the Legislative Council ever appeared in the Dutch language.

---

² HA 213 Annexures. (82) Report of the Select Committee on Internal Arrangements, 6 May 1884.

³ Daniel Petrus van den Heever was the driving force behind the Albert Division’s petitions requesting the use of Dutch in parliamentary debates. He is described by D.H. Cilliers as uneducated and knowing little English, but a born leader of people (Cilliers, 1982: 17).
ORDER LYST.

MAANDAG, 12 MEI 1884.

GESCHIEDENIS VAN DEN DAG:

I. Tweede Lening—Kamerleg Bepalingen Verlenging Wetontwerp.
II. Tweede Lening—Hervrengt Wetontwerp.
III. Tweede Lening—Hervrengt Wetontwerp.

KENNISBROCHINGEN VAN VOORSTELLEN:

I. De Hoer Upington.—Te vragen aan den Secretaris van Inboorlinge.
Zaken of het voor is dat grote gaten van Inboorlinge Kaffers en Engees uit
de Kolonie steken, of zoodanig op welk land zij zich verzetten, en
op welke goed geschiede noodzakelijke maatstelling?

II. De Hoer Wolf.—Aan den Premier te vragen of het Overheden voor-
vraam is om een Wetontwerp te introduceren, inhoudende de beginnen van
"De Meesters Verantwoordelijkigheden Acte," waardoor commissario's worden toegel-
kaald aan gewooldijders die ongevalen leden door de onschadelijkheden van
Meesters?

III. De Hoer Waran.—Aan het Overheden te vragen of het bereid is
om een Wetontwerp in te dienen om de broeders van Hoed en anderen Wegen te
begeleiden?

IV. De Hoer T. Louw.—Aan het Overheden te vragen of het Overheden
voornemens is, deze Sessie, effect te geven aan het Rapport gedurende de
laatste Sessie opgebragt door het Comité op de Lazarus Ziekte, en of behoor-
lijke voorzorgen zijn genomen gedurende de Recess, om de tegenwoordige lijders
aan deze Ziekte te hebben Erland te behalen communicatie te hebben met het
Vasteland?

V. De Hoer Scholtz.—Aan het Koloniale Secretaris te vragen, of het
Overheden voornemens is om een Som op de Begroetingen te plaatsen voor een Magis-
traat te Philipolis?

VI. De Hoer Innes.—Te vragen van den Commissaris van Kroonlandzaken
en Publice Werken, of het Overheden bereid is om een Som op de Begroetingen
te plaatsen gelijk aan de helft van het bedrag vereist voor een Houten
Brug voor Voetgangers over de Churrie River in Alice?

VII. De Hoer Olisiens.—Te vragen aan den Thesaurier-Generaal, of het zijn
voornemens is om gedurende deze Sessie de Loodsting Acte in de laatste Sessie
gepaasd, te aanmerken?

VIII. De Hoer Wiener.—Te vragen aan den Thesaurier-Generaal, of het
Overheden wil Commissies van den Collecteur van Customs te gelasten in het
vervolg in de Kwartalschijen en Jarenlijksch Opgeven van Koloniale Uitvoer
in te stellen den Uitvoer van Diamanten, de Waarde waarvan te worden verkro-
gen van den Collecteur van Taxes te Kimberley?

IX. De Hoer Innes.—Te vragen aan den Secretary van Inboorlinge Zaken, of
eenig ander Lid van het Overheden, of het Overheden voornemens is om de En-
gees tegenwoordig in het District Peddie, te verplaatsen naar de noodwillige Locatie
in het Transeelische Grondgebied en de Gronden nu door die Engees opge-
peerd van de hand te laten, onder de Provissen van de "Agricultural Lands
Acte," of anderslants?

X. De Hoer Kijner.—Te vragen, of het Overheden voornemens is
dadelijk Middelen te bestemmen ter Bescherming van de Revenu, door het
Beleten van den Invoer in de Kolonie van Zink uit de Transvaal of andere
Naburige Staten, zonder Belasting van de Belasting door de Wet bepaald.

XI. Koloniale Secretaries.—(1). Dat het overheid door dit Huis, het raad-
zamen, is dat het Transkei en Grondgebied, behalve zulke gedeelten afgezonderd voor
de oecumie of vlakken, opgedeeld te blijven onder de administratie van het
Overheden van de Kaap te Goede Hoop. (2). Dat het Overheden gemonogelijk
worde om met het Majesteits Overheden te onderhandelen, ten einde te vero-
nemen of Hare Majesteits het direct beheer van gesegde Grondgebied wil onder-
nemen, en in dat geval op welke termen en voorwaarden.

42
4.3.2 The Journal, Votes and Proceedings, and Notulen

It is vital that the proceedings and decisions of Parliament be recorded accurately and be available for reference. Responsibility for this devolves upon the Clerks of each House and their respective Clerk-assistants. Each House maintained two forms of this record: a ‘Journal,’ and Votes and proceedings. In each case, what is done (rather than what is said) is recorded. (That which is said in debate is recorded in the published ‘Debates,’ see Chapter 6 section 6.3.)

The ‘Journal’ is the chief record of the daily proceedings in the House of Commons in the British Parliament, where it is printed and published annually in a single volume (May, 1946: 250). That such a ‘Journal’ would be kept by the future Cape Parliament is assumed in section 89 of the Schedule to the 1853 Constitution Ordinance (Statutes, 1858: xxxix). The Cape House of Assembly did indeed maintain a ‘Journal’ while the Legislative Council maintained ‘Minutes,’ following the British pattern, but unlike the Mother Country, the Cape did not print or publish the respective ‘Journal’ and ‘Minutes.’ These provided details of the proceedings of each sitting, the orders and motions which were debated, the text of all amendments and of reports of Committees of the Whole House or Select Committees, the manner in which measures including Bills were considered at every stage, and the results of voting (including names of Members who voted on either side in a division). The ‘Journal’ or ‘Minutes’ also amplify the reasons for certain proceedings (such as the withdrawal of a Motion), and provides cross references to documents cited or Tabled. At the Cape, these records are hand-written in the most perfect ‘copper-plate’ script in large leather-bound ledgers (see Fig. 4.2) which were periodically indexed. However, it is not proposed to discuss these documents further since the present study deals with the published parliamentary documents only.

The other form is entitled Votes and proceedings (see Fig. 4.3) and published by each House (title changed in the case of the Legislative Council to Minutes of proceedings in 1887). Again there is a deviation from the British model. While the British version is a bare outline printed to inform Members of the previous day’s business, the Cape’s Votes and proceedings (which is augmented with explanatory material of a kind which appears only in the British parliamentary ‘Journal’) comprises the Colony’s permanent published record of daily proceedings (Clough, 1909: [2] 157).

The Votes and proceedings were set up in type by the printers during the progress of a sitting. On its conclusion, copies were run off on the press in the early hours of the morning and distributed to each Member at his place of residence. As mentioned in section 4.3.1, the Votes and proceedings also contain the ‘Orders of the day’ and ‘Notices of motion.’ At the end of each Session of Parliament, the respective Votes and proceedings of each House were bound together with the Acts of Parliament for that Session in a single volume, with detailed indexes, lists of Bills and Petitions, and a title-page. In this form they were made available to libraries and the public.

4 Journal: [Old French jur-, jor-, journal = daily] B.I.A. A book or record. (...) 5. A record of public events or of a series of public transactions, noted down as they occur day by day or at successive dates, without historical discussion. (1565 Cooper’s Diurni commentarij) (Oxford English dictionary, 2nd ed. 8, 1989: 280a.)

5 The writer has seen only the 1854 volume of the ‘Journal’ which is housed in the Cape Town Archives (HA. [unnumbered]); however, binding accounts prove that the ‘Journal’ was compiled throughout the existence of the Colonial House of Assembly, and further efforts will be needed to determine the whereabouts of the remaining volumes

6 The writer has seen at the Cape Town Archives volumes for the sessions of 1854, 1856, 1857 and 1866-67 (LCB 1-4), but the whereabouts of the remaining ‘Minutes’ of the Legislative Council has not been determined.
Friday, 31st July 1854

The House met pursuant to adjournment. The Speaker took the Chair and read prayers.

1. Mr Franklin presented a petition from the widows and orphans of the late military settlers of Annamery, Auckland, and Victoria, praying the House may be pleased to grant them whatever assistance the Board of Officers appointed to investigate their claim may have awarded them. Mr Franklin moved, seconded by Mr Stuart, the petition be read.

Petition, read.

2. Mr Franklin moved, seconded by Mr Pot, "I dissent"

Mr Franklin's petition (An Petition Motive) Question put, agreed.

3. Mr Franklin presented a petition from seven anxious settlers themselves late military settlers of Auckland, Annamery, Victoria, and by praying that compensation for losses sustained by them in the Kofer war may be awarded to them. Mr Franklin moved, seconded by Mr Stuart, the petition be read.

Petition, read.

Observation made on informally upon the petition for compensation. After deliberation, Mr Franklin, Speaker of the House, withdrew the petition.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.  

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.  

[Friday, 21st July, 1854.]  

The House met, pursuant to adjournment.  
The Speaker took the Chair, and read Prayers.  

I. Mr. Franklin presented a Petition of the Widows and Orphans of the late Military Settlers of Juamasberg, Auckland, and Weburn, praying that this House may be pleased to grant them whatever amount the Board of Officers, appointed to investigate their Claims, may have awarded to them.  

Mr. Franklin moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart:—  
That the Petition be read.  
Question put, and passed.  
Petition read.  
Mr. Franklin moved, seconded by Mr. Pote:—  
That the Petition be received.  
Discussion ensued.  
Question put, and passed.  

II. Mr. Franklin presented a Petition from seven persons, styling themselves late Military Settlers of Auckland, Juamasberg, Weburn, and Ely, praying that Compensation for losses sustained by them in the Kaafs War, may be awarded to them.  

Mr. Franklin moved, seconded by Mr. Stewart:—  
That the Petition be read.  
Question put, and passed.  
Petition read.  

Discussion ensued.  
Mr. Franklin, by leave of the House, withdrew the Petition.  

ORDER OF THE DAY:—  

III. Second Reading of Bill for removing any Doubts which have arisen, respecting the Rights and Privileges conferred, by the 79th Section of the Constitution Law on the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, and the Auditor-General.  

Mr. Fairbairn moved, seconded by Mr. Pote:—  
That the Bill be now read a second time.  
Mr. Molteno moved, as an Amendment, seconded by Mr. J. H. Brand:—  
That the Bill be read a second time this day six months.  

Debate ensued.  
Amendment put.  
House divided.  

AYES 21.  
Mr. Abercornblie  Mr. Bleard  
Jacobs  Looflof  
Watson  Krog  
Painter  Dockitt  
Stretcher  Laws  
Varier  White  
Tupron  J. H. Brand  
Molteno  Paterson  
Siebenheug  Zievelog  1 Tellers  
Hartman  Mintjes  
Spearman  1

NOES 18.  
Mr. Stewart  Mr. Darnell  
Fairbairn  Wiggins  
Watermeyer  Muller  
Barry  T. Bowker  
Pote  R. Bowker  
Solomon  Gillilan  
Seyler  Colet  
Cock  Franklin  1 Tellers  
De Villiers  Fairbridge  

Members not present at the division:—Dr. Christie, Mr. Von Malitz, Mr. Thackwray, Mr. Maynard, and Mr. Bannan.
4.3.2.1 Usefulness

In research libraries, this source of official information is too often overlooked. Instead reliance is placed on the published ‘Debates.’ During those many years in which no ‘Debates’ were published, the Votes and proceedings and their indexes enable the researcher to look up the exact dates of proceedings and thereby access parliamentary reports appearing in the public press. But the debates as reported in the public press, while a useful outline of what Members said, do not provide the procedural detail (such as texts of amendments, division lists, and so on) which are found only in the Votes.

4.3.2.2 The Dutch language version

In 1884, when it was agreed that the Ordelijst be issued in Dutch, the question of cost was all that restrained the Dutch-speaking Members of the House of Assembly from requesting a translation of the full Votes and proceedings. Seemingly without debate or resolution on 23 August 1888 the Votes and proceedings appeared in Dutch as the Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering (Fig. 4.4) and this continued to the end of the Colonial Parliament in 1910. They were issued with the Dutch Acts of Parliament in official bound volumes entitled Notulen en Wetten. Between 1889 and 1904, the index in the Dutch bound Notulen was actually the English index with the page numbers changed by hand to match the Dutch text. This must have been a labour-intensive process, and this useful practice was no doubt brought to an end by the drastic retrenchment of Civil Servants which took place in 1905.

4.4 Bills and Wetsontwerpen

Making laws, imposing taxes, and overseeing the actions of government are the three main functions of a Parliament. Law-making occupies most of the time of parliamentary business, so the correct and efficient manner in which this is conducted is critically important. The process has become hedged about with such a mass of procedural forms – the ‘Standing Rules and Orders’ (which will be dealt with below in section 4.7) – that manuals of parliamentary practice are necessary to illustrate and explain them. Erskine May’s standard work (1844, and later editions) is an indispensable reference work for Members of the British Parliament, and was equally so for Cape parliamentarians. Owen Clough’s compendium (1909) attempted to draw together South African practice just before the four Colonies were united in the Union of South Africa.

The present study concentrates on published documents, but one cannot understand the role or significance of a document unless procedural matters are briefly touched upon, though procedures should not distract one’s attention.

In this section, Bills will be studied at some length. A Bill¹ is the draft of an act of Parliament, which is far less ambiguously conveyed by the Dutch-Afrikaans term ‘Wetsontwerp.’

¹ Bill. forms, 3: The draft of an act of Parliament submitted to the legislature for discussion and adoption as an ‘Act.’ [...] c. The draft act without the petitionary form, as is now the case with all public bills, or such as affect the interests of the public generally (OED 2nd ed. 2, 1989: 191a). The earliest cited use of the term is dated 1362.
KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

NOTULEN
VAN DE WETGEVENDE VERGADERING.

WOENSDAG, 13 JUNI, 1888.

Parlements Huis,


1. De Speaker bekleedde den Stool van het Huis en deed het Gebed.
2. De heer le Roex diende een petitie in van James Baumann en anderen, in hun naam van de mdr. en r. van de Kolonie, verwoorden dat de Buitenlanden aldaar een groot voorrecht voor den Wet No. 2 van 1776 verdient afgeschreven, afgezien van enkele minderwaardige artikelen.

Gesloten, ter tafel te leggen.

De heer le Roex stelde voor, gewoonbeleid door den heer Rothman:

De petitie werd verwijderd naar het Genootschap op de vermindering van Erfpacht.

Gesloten.

De heer le Roex stelde voor, gewoonbeleid door den heer Watermayer:

De petitie werd verwijderd naar het Genootschap op de vermindering van Erfpacht.

Gesloten.

De Eerste Minister vroeg, ingevolge kennisgeving, gewoonbeleid door den heer C. van der Voet:

Om verbij tot het indienen van een Wetontwerp om voorziening te maken voor eenzijdige toewijzing geheleinde het jaar eindegrade 30 Juni, 1888.

Toegestaan.

De Eerste Minister stelde daarop van het Wetontwerp op de Additieën toevoeging (1887-88), en stelde daartoe, gewoonbeleid door den heer C. van der Voet:

1. Het Wetontwerp werd ten tweede paa glezen op Vrijdag.

Toegestaan.

2. Het Wetontwerp voor de derde maal geleezen.

De Eerste Minister stelde daarop, gewoonbeleid door den heer C. van der Voet:

1. Het Wetontwerp werd ten derde maal geleezen op Vrijdag.

Gesloten.

3. De heer Peeren vroeg, ingevolge kennisgeving, gewoonbeleid door den heer de Vos:

Om verbij tot het indienen van een Wetontwerp om Wet No. 6, 1856, gedeeleerd in: "Wet voor het regelen van de Publicke Schoolen van Port Elisabeth op de Zuidelijke Zee", te maandagen.

Toegestaan.

De heer Peeren stelde daarop in het Wetontwerp op de Port Elisabeth Publicke Scholen, en stelde daartoe, gewoonbeleid door den heer de Vos:

1. Het Wetontwerp werd ten eerst maal geleezen.

Gesloten:

2. Het Wetontwerp voor de tweede maal geleezen.

De heer de Vos konselde voor, ingevolge kennisgeving, gewoonbeleid door den heer Oschman.

Gesloten.
There are two classes of Bills – public bills and private bills, the difference between them from a documentary point of view is chiefly that the promoters of a private Bill pay the cost of printing and (from 1884, if requested) its translation into Dutch.

The typical Bill has several elements. Firstly there is some statement indicating what stage the Bill has reached, for example ‘As read for the First Time.’ Then follows the long (or full) title which serves as a preamble to the proposed law (Clough, 1909: [2] 60(xii)) and must encompass, without exception, its whole scope. Should a Bill be modified by adding or striking-out provisions, the long title must be amended accordingly (Clough, 1909: [2] 64). The body of the Bill consists of clauses numbered in Roman numerals, while lines are numbered in Arabic numerals for ease of reference. The body of the proposed law usually ends with a list of any existing legislation which the Bill proposes to amend or repeal. Finally, there is a short title by which the law will be commonly known and listed in indexes, digests and collected statutes. The short title may, like the long title, need to be amended if the contents are materially altered.

The Schedule to the Constitution Ordinance lays down that the Governor may transmit Bills ‘by message’ to either House of Parliament (Statutes, 1858: xxxvii §81) without any notice being given. Between 1882 and 1893 Bills were introduced by Ministers after giving due notice, but then the old practice was resumed which enabled Bills to be ‘sprung upon the House’ without warning (HA 968). The Standing rules and orders required that after a Bill had been Read for the First Time and before the Second Reading, it should be published in the Government gazette (Assembly. Rules, 1854: §74). Many Government and other Bills were published in the Gazette well ahead of the commencement of the Parliamentary Session for the information of the public, and this included a considerable number appearing also in the Dutch language between 1854 and 1857 (see Appendix G items 1-6, 8-10, 12-34, and 36-41).

During its passage through the two Houses of Parliament, alterations adopted by Members make it necessary to repeatedly reprint the Bill to incorporate those changes. New clauses are indicated by a vertical line in the margin, minor additions within a clause are printed in an italic font, while words to be struck out are enclosed in square brackets. Document numbering and distinguishing variant versions of Bills will be dealt with in Chapter 8.

In each House the Bill passes through three decision-making stages, known as the First, Second and Third Reading stages. The ‘reading’ consists conventionally of reading out only the long title by the Clerk of the House, and a vote being taken whether the Bill in the current form should go forward. For tactical reasons (for example, to delay progress on the Bill until absent Members can be mustered to vote for or against the measure), a Member may demand that the Bill be read out in its entirety (Clough, 1909: [2] 64(xxiv)), which is an extremely long process! Each stage has a particular significance. The First Reading is usually an unopposed formality whereby the House agrees to accept the Bill for consideration (Clough, 1909: [2] 58(iv)). The Second Reading is politically the most important, for at this stage the House affirms the central purpose of the Bill (Clough, 1909: [2] 63(xxii)), and during the debate on whether or not to read it for a second time, tempers can become heated. It is the Second Reading debate which is reported in the public press.

---

8 ‘[Public bills] relate to matters of public polity and are introduced directly by members of the House. Private bills are bills for the particular interest or benefit of any person or persons, public company or corporation, or local authority, and are solicited by the parties who are interested in their promotion [...]’ (May, 1946: 463).

9 HA 968 The Clerk’s notebook [1908?]: 31 5vi. This seems to consist of input provided by the Clerk of the House of Assembly to Owen Clough for inclusion in his South African parliamentary manual, 1909.
in detail. By the time the Third Reading is reached, the principle is no longer an issue but the details of the proposed law (Clough, 1909: [2] 63(XXIII)).

Between either the First and Second Readings, or between the Second and Third Readings, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee, usually composed of some five members in the Lower House or three in the Upper House with specialist knowledge of, or interest in, the topic concerned, which calls for expert witnesses to attend and be examined (Clough, 1909: [2] 54-55(v)). A Select Committee convened before the Second Reading was usually free to take opinion on the purpose of the Bill, while after the Second Reading it was required to consider the substance of the Bill. The report of the Select Committee usually made recommendations which were always recorded in the *Votes and proceedings* (as well as – selectively – in a separate published document together with a transcript of the evidence, see section 4.6 below). If accepted, the recommendations were incorporated into an amended form of the Bill. Preceding the Third Reading is the Committee of the Whole House, consisting, as the name implies, of all the Members of that House with an elected Chairman, who proceeded to study the text of the Bill in the greatest detail. Changes it made could not stultify the proposed law, nor could the ‘CWH’ reject a Bill, though it might drop it by refusing to proceed with the process of scrutiny.

Once the Bill had been subjected to this process in both Houses, it was sent to the Governor for assent, after which it was published in the *Government gazette* and is thereafter called an Act of Parliament. A ‘fair copy’ printed on parchment and signed by the Speaker or President was lodged in the records of the Supreme Court (Clough, 1909: [2] 50-51(ii)).

**4.4.1 Usefulness**

For practical purposes, once a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament, it has little residual usefulness to the researcher, other than one who is studying a particular piece of legislation in exceptional detail. The changes to the text will be more readily followed through the entries in the *Votes and proceedings*. Rejected Bills may have some residual value. Very few officially-bound sets of Cape Colonial Bills exist. It is a document which has current and transient importance.

**4.4.2 The Dutch language version**

Dutch-speaking Members required the text of the Bill before them when it was under discussion in a language they understood if they were to participate meaningfully. Therefore Bills proved to be the second group of parliamentary papers for which translations were demanded, answering Merriman’s anxious question when the translation of the ‘Order paper’ was under discussion (see section 4.3.1).

Following hard on the heels of his move to have the ‘Order paper’ translated, M.M. Venter, on 24 June 1884, moved ‘That the Bills which are now before the House, as well as those which may still be introduced, be printed in Dutch as well as in English.’ Once again it was Mr Sprigg who opposed the measure on the grounds of expense, gloomily predicting that it would end up with every document that was Tabled having to be translated. Venter defended his motion saying that even at that time, when the Bill was finally passed, it was translated for publication in the *Gazette*, so overall there would be no additional expense if the translation were done sooner rather than later. As a riposte to Sprigg, Venter asserted that if the money were available, all the ‘blue books’ should likewise be translated, but he was not requesting that *yet* (Assembly. Debates, 1884: 229). Hofmeyr proposed as an amendment ‘That all Bills...
introduced in future, either by the Government or by any Member, and all Private Bills, when so introduced, be printed in the Dutch as well as the English language.’ He supported this by stating that ‘The concession of speaking Dutch had given great satisfaction to the country and he thought that even if the proposal to print the Bills in Dutch cost £500 a year, it would be money well spent. It would be of more importance if there were more supervision over the printing of unnecessary documents [...]’ (Assembly. Debates, 1884: 229). A further amendment by Mr Fuller to refer the matter to the Select Committee on Internal Arrangements for consideration and report was adopted (Assembly. Votes, 1884: 279-280 §29; Assembly. Debates, 1884: 230).

Two days later the Committee (this time chaired by P.J. Stigant) reported that they had considered the whole issue of translation and made a detailed recommendation. Owing to its crucial importance to the matter of Dutch language publications, it is quoted in full below. The Speaker intimated that unless a Notice of Motion opposing the provisions contained in the report were made at the next Sitting, he would consider it ‘adopted by the House and would act thereon accordingly’ (Assembly. Votes, 1884: 308 §10; HA 220, Annexures 1884 (206)).

I. That all Public Bills immediately after leave for introduction shall have been given be translated into and printed in the Dutch Language for distribution.

II. That when any Member desires Amendments to Clauses in Bills on the [order] paper to be translated, he shall enter an application for the same in a book to be kept for that purpose; and Mr Speaker is to give the necessary directions thereon to the Translator.

III. That when any Member desires any such Amendments so translated to be printed, the application for such printing shall be made to Mr Speaker, who will act thereon under the Standing Rules and Orders on that behalf provided.

IV. That Private Bills, when required to be translated and printed (on the application of three or more Members), shall, subject to the foregoing directions, be so translated and printed, but at the cost of the Promoters.

V. That it will be necessary, and also more economical, to authorize Mr Speaker to appoint a Clerk and Sworn Translator at a salary not exceeding £300 a year; and such officer shall be in the service of the House, and subject to the Rules thereof.

VI. That in regard to existing Bills now before the House, any Member wishing to have such Bills translated and printed shall apply for the same to Mr Speaker, under the conditions set forth in Paragraphs II. and III. hereof.

No opposing motion was notified, and the first Bill to be translated into Dutch was A.B.19-'84: Wetsontwerp tot het eenigermate wijzigen der Wet op Insolvente Boedels.

It should be noted that it was the Bill ‘As read for the First Time’ which was translated, ahead of the crucial Second Reading debate, when the principle of the proposed law would be adopted or rejected. Bills coming down from the Legislative Council had also to be translated for the Assembly, the first being C.B.2-'84: Wetsontwerp om te voorzien in het beter onderdrukken van diefstallen van wol, angorabaar en geslagte karkassen.

In 1888 a similar move was made to have all Bills introduced into the Legislative Council translated into Dutch. ‘Daantjie’ van den Heever was the mover, on 19 July. The Finance Committee (as we saw previously in respect of the *Minutes of proceedings*) recommended this, subject to money being made available in the ‘Supplementary Estimates’ (Council. Minutes, 1888: 88 §8, 92 §5).
Evidently the necessary funds were not made available, for we find that in 1897 D.P. van den Heever renewed his bid to have Legislative Council Bills translated (Council. Minutes, 1897: 267 §7). The debate is interesting for it shows that a number of Members with Dutch-Afrikaans surnames did not support the move. J.A. Faure said he ‘loved the Dutch language and if he could he would facilitate matters […] but there were serious difficulties at the end of the Session […]’ M.L. Neethling made a plea to be reasonable, as the cost of Bills was heavy, and Members should consider whether they could read English before they entered the Council. ‘Even if Bills and ‘blue books’ were printed in Dutch, some Honourable Members would not read them.’ Albertus Herholdt thought the move, coming at the end of the Session, only aimed to raise a heated debate and so block the passage of the Port Elizabeth Municipal Bill. But J.A. van A. Lochner declared as ‘a true-hearted Afrikaner,’ that he was anxious that his language should have equal rights with the English language. Eventually Van den Heever’s Motion was adopted (Council. Minutes, 1897: 267 §7; Council. Debates, 1897: col.329-330).

It is interesting to observe that a year earlier, a new printing contract with W.A. Richards & Sons made provision for translating all Bills into Dutch (CO 1959). Perhaps Herholdt was correct after all and the Motion was merely a ‘red herring.’

4.5 Returns and Opgaven

‘Returns by order or address’ constituted a substantial proportion of Parliamentary papers in number, though most were but one or two pages in extent. Government was obliged to comply with every order for returns, but by no means was every item so delivered and laid on the Table printed and published. The decision to print a Tabled document could be taken on the Motion of a Member, or on the authority of the Speaker of the House of Assembly (or Printing Committee of the Legislative Council). The typical order was for a return of all correspondence or statistical tables in the hands of Government on a specified topic then being considered by Parliament, or which a Member wished to bring under Parliament’s scrutiny. Any kind of document could be called for.

It was the responsibility of the Clerk of each House to direct the order for returns to the Colonial Secretary (or Prime Minister) to implement. Making up these returns placed great demands on Civil Servants who were required to locate and copy them out.

Notice was required for a Motion for Returns. When the Notice appeared on the Order Paper, the Member moved ‘That [such-and-such information] be laid on the Table of the House’ (Clough, 1909: [2] 345(i)).

Parliament could order the Government to Table Returns, but it could not order the Governor to do the same in respect of matters where the royal prerogative was concerned, but only request the information ‘by respectful address’ (Clough, 1909: [2] 345(i)). An opportunity was provided on the Order Paper each day to allow Ministers to Table returns, the title of which he

---


11 ‘Parliament is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it which are necessary for its information’ (Clough, 1909: [2] 345; May, 1946: 253).

12 Should the Tabling of a document be necessary before the document itself was to hand, British precedent allowed a blank document called a ‘dummy’ to be laid on the Table provisionally to avoid disrupting the proceedings of the House.
would first read out. Documents laid on the Table could be consulted by Members who were allowed make notes of their contents, but the general public did not have access to these documents, which were considered subject to parliamentary privilege, unless an order was given for them to be printed, when they were available for purchase. The printed Returns were, at the end of a Session, bound up as part of the ‘Annexures to the Votes and Proceedings (or Minutes)’ of each House (Clough, 1909: [2] 347(v)). All Returns, printed or not, will be found bound as ‘Manuscript Annexures’ and may now be consulted at the Western Cape Archives Repository.

Petitions,\textsuperscript{13} if accepted by the House, were also laid on the Table by the Members in charge of them, and sometimes ordered to be printed, in the same way as Returns. Petitions could be referred to a Select Committee for consideration and report (Clough, 1909: [2] 244-6(tti)).

The distinction between ‘Returns’ and ‘Government papers’ may seem slight to the layman since both were prepared and Tabled by Government, but ‘Returns’ were Tabled in response to specific demands from Parliament, whereas ‘Government papers’ were as a rule produced on the initiative of Government or in compliance with a statutory provision and included amongst others the annual reports of Departments, and reports of Commissions of Enquiry.

4.5.1 Usefulness

Printed ‘Returns’ were of obvious value at the time of Tabling, but remain an important source of information which would otherwise be exceedingly difficult to trace through original archival collections. The range of subject matter is very wide and varied.

4.5.2 The Dutch language version

The earliest ‘Returns’ and Government papers to be translated and printed in the Dutch language in 1884 and 1885 appear to have been produced to meet particular requirements and were not evidently part of a concerted strategy to obtain translations on a systematic basis.

The earliest House of Assembly ‘Return’ to be published in Dutch, in 1884, does not appear to have been the result of any resolution of the House, nor has a copy been found. It was a translation of A.13-‘84: Correspondence between the [...] Secretary of State for the Colonies and T.C. Scanlen, Esq., Premier of the Cape Colony with reference to the government of Bechuanaland (see Appendix G item 71). This four-page Return was translated into Dutch by H.J. Zoer,\textsuperscript{14} 100 copies were printed, and the account was settled by the House of Assembly (HA 958\textsuperscript{15}). The context was the westward expansion of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Transvaal) by means of its proxy republics of Stellaland and Goshen. One may speculate that the translation of the document was authorized by the Speaker for distribution among the largely Dutch-speaking inhabitants of the area, and in the Transvaal.

On 15 June 1885, P.B. van Rhijn moved in the Legislative Council that Dutch be granted


\textsuperscript{14}In 1885 H.J. Zoer was appointed staff translator (Blue-book, 1885: 99-100) in terms of recommendation V. in the 1884 Report of the Select Committee on Internal Arrangements of the House of Assembly on the translation of Bills (see section 4.4 above).

\textsuperscript{15}HA 958: House of Assembly. Duplicate accounts July 1883-June 1885: account of W.A. Richards & Sons, 15 July 1884.
equal status with English in government offices and in schools, which was adopted after debate (Council. Minutes, 1885: 31 §9). Immediately afterwards, M.M. Venter, who had spearheaded the earlier motions in favour of the Dutch language, gave notice in the House of Assembly of a motion that a certain document concerning subsidies to schools for black children in the Transkei (G.12-’83) compiled by School Inspector the late Donald Ross, published in 1883, be re-published in Dutch. Although his overt plea was to do justice to the Dutch-speaking majority of the population, Venter’s real intention was to embarrass government by giving wider publicity to a report which others described as biased and inconsistent, written (vindictively?) "by a dying man." The motion was debated on 23 June 1885 at considerable length and demonstrated the value of open debate in exposing covert intentions. It was resolved to publish a Dutch translation as requested, provided it was accompanied by translations of corrective reports G.78-’83 and G.6-’85, which effectively negated Venter’s intention17 (Assembly. Votes, 1885: 267-268 §30; Cape Times, 24 June 1885: 3c, g-h). This item is difficult to classify. Since Dokumenten handelende over het publiek onderwijs in de kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop was produced in compliance with a resolution of the House of Assembly, and could therefore rank as a ‘Return,’ yet because it consisted of translations of previously published Government reports, and its printing cost did not appear in the accounts of the House of Assembly, it might need to be classed as a Government paper. The translation was undertaken without additional charge by the staff translator of the House of Assembly (Cape Times, 24 June 1885: 3g). It carried no document number which might have settled the matter. It is unique in that it is the only one which has no exact English counterpart (see Appendix G item 76).

No further translation of ‘Returns’ was requested in the House of Assembly until after the 1889 elections. It was clear, however, that the matter of translations needed regulation.

In 1889, responding to requests for the translation of the Estimates and other parliamentary papers, J.H. Hofmeyr proposed "that a Select Committee for deciding upon applications for the issue if parliamentary papers in Dutch shall be appointed [...] This Committee shall, upon receipt of an application signed by not less than ten Members of the House, consider and decide on all requests made for the issue in the Dutch language of any papers submitted to Parliament’ (Assembly. Votes, 1889: 246 §12). The Committee included the Speaker Sir David Tennant and J.H. Hofmeyr, the current Prime Minister J.G. Sprigg, and former Prime Minister T.C. Scanlen – an influential group. It recommended the translation as a matter of course of Reports of Select Committees (section 4.6), certain Government papers (Chapter 5 section 5.2) and Acts of Parliament (see Chapter 6 section 6.4.2.2), but importantly made provision for translating and printing any document if sufficient demand could be proved (HA 284, Assembly. Votes, 1889: 331 §23).

16 Venter represented the interests of those who wanted education and the funding thereof taken out of government hands and conducted on the Voluntary Principle. The term ‘voluntary principle,’ [...] was taken over by the advocates of Christian National Education to signify the endowment of public education, so that schools giving confessional instruction would be able to compete on equal terms with the public schools, which were not allowed to do so’ (Davenport, 1966: 57 n.1).

17 One thousand copies were ordered. The Speaker estimated the printing cost would be £45, the translation being done without additional cost by staff translator Zoer. The present writer recalls seeing bundles of pristine copies among the discarded stock of the Government Stationery Office. Since no copy appears in public collections other than one recent acquisition in the National Library, Cape Town, few, if any, copies of this Dutch report could have been distributed. This clearly demonstrated that measures were needed to avoid further frivolous requests for translation.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

DOKUMENTEN

HANDELIJKE OVER HET

PUBLIEK ONDERWIJJS

IN DE

Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop.

Gedrukt op last der Bestuurende Vergadering.

KAAPSTAD:
W. A. Richards en Zonen, Drukkers, Kasteelstraat. 1888.
It is evident from a survey of House of Assembly ‘Returns’ translated into Dutch that this provision was seldom resorted to, possibly due to the requirement that at least ten Members should support the application, blocking out emotional appeals by activists like M.M. Venter for justice to the Dutch-speaking population which had characterized earlier calls for translations. A later Clerk of the House of Assembly (E.F. Kilpin) compiled a ‘Note-Book.’ Section viii, entitled ‘Dual language,’ after outlining the provision for publishing selected documents in the Dutch language, adds ‘Of late years the tendency at the Cape has been to diminish the matter printed in Dutch to the advantage of the great majority, and at a very great saving of time and expense’ (HA 968: 32).

No evidence has been found of any ‘Returns to Orders’ of the Legislative Council being translated into the Dutch language.

4.6 Reports of Select Committees and Rapporten van Gekozen Comites

An essential component of the law-making function of the Westminster-style Parliament as replicated at the Cape was the Select Committee. Here it had a maximum number of five Members in the House of Assembly and not less than three in the Legislative Council, of which the mover must be one (Assembly. Rules, 1900: 45 §174, 186; Council. Rules, 1854: 11 §101). Select Committees of each House on the same subject were empowered to confer with each other (Clough, 1909: [2] 85).

The following selective observations on Select Committees have been garnered from Owen Clough’s South African parliamentary manual (1909: [2] 83-99) and the Standing rules and orders of the House of Assembly (1900: §174-196).

The purpose of a Select Committee is to obtain expert evidence on a matter referred to it, usually a Bill, and advise the House as to its findings by means of a Report. A Select Committee may be appointed before the Second Reading stage to consider the purpose of a Bill, or after the Second Reading to consider the details. In the process of its deliberations it may determine that changes are necessary and amend the Bill accordingly, which is duly reprinted showing the changes, and referred for the consideration of the House. Select Committees are usually empowered to summon and examine witnesses and obtain any relevant papers which have been Tabled (though the Committee may not order Returns directly). The merit of the system is that Members with expert knowledge of the subject or having a particular interest in the matter would be able to take the inquiry forward more effectively and efficiently than would be possible in a Committee of the Whole House.

No ‘stranger’ (member of the public), or Member of Parliament who was not a member of the Select Committee could be present while the Committee deliberated. A Committee Clerk kept detailed minutes of proceedings, including a verbatim transcript in numbered paragraphs of all evidence presented by witnesses.

---

19 HA 968 (formerly numbered HA 931). House of Assembly: The Clerk’s note book (undated, probably 1907 or 1908). This represented in all likelihood Kilpin’s contribution to Owen Clough’s 1909 South African parliamentary manual.

20 (a.) ‘A select committee is appointed by the House when any information or assistance upon any matter or bill which may be committed to it is desired’ (Clough, 1909: [2] 83(0)); (b.) ‘Select Committees, that is, committees composed of a number of members specially named, are appointed by each House from time to time to consider, inquire into, or deal with particular matters or bills. In addition, a number of committees are re-appointed in both Houses at the beginning of every session in pursuance either of a standing order or of an order regularly renewed. These sessional committees are appointed to consider all subjects of a particular nature arising during the course of the session, or such of them as are referred to the committee by the House, or to perform other functions of a permanent nature.’ (May, 1946: 576)
When the examination of witnesses was concluded, a Report was drawn up by the Chairman. Should the final report be disputed, a minority report might also be presented although this practice was deemed to be irregular. The Report was brought up in the House and reproduced in the Votes and Proceedings of the day, while the minutes of the Committee’s proceedings together with the evidence were Tabled. The text of all reports of Select Committees will be found in the Votes and proceedings but without the evidence, and the Report and evidence will in every case be found in the collected Manuscript Annexures of each House now in the Western Cape Archives Repository. Only the most significant reports of Select Committees were printed together with the evidence taken on a Motion to this effect being adopted.

A Sessional Committee was a form of Select Committee which dealt with ongoing matters such as Internal Arrangements or Printing, making periodic reports (which are seldom found in print). These have frequently been cited in this study.

4.6.1 Usefulness

The importance of the Reports of Select Committees in English can hardly be over-estimated. Matters referred to Select Committees by the House were thoroughly investigated, and the evidence gathered can be of the highest value to the researcher, often providing data which will be found in no other source. During the examination of witnesses, valuable biographical information was often elicited. The range of subject matter was as wide as that which was considered by Parliament itself. Unfortunately this source is too often overlooked. The Dutch translation (see below), because it did not include the evidence, has little research value.

4.6.2 The Dutch language version

The 1889 House of Assembly Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the translation into Dutch of certain parliamentary papers (mentioned in the previous section) was in several respects the high-water mark of gains for the language in the Cape Parliament. As we saw in section 4.5, it set up a mechanism for the translation and printing of Returns on the request of ten or more Members, and we shall, in Chapter 5 section 5.2, look at its recommendations for printing a number of Government papers. Not in the original motion, and almost as an afterthought, the Report of the Select Committee concludes: ‘Further, that the Dutch translations of Reports of Select Committees (exclusive of evidence) be supplied in the same way as the Dutch Votes and Proceedings.’ This the House ordered accordingly (Assembly. Votes, 1889: 331 §23).

The text of a Select Committee Report is characteristically quite brief – perhaps only a page or two – and the text had already appeared in translation in the Notulen van verrichtingen in any case. Indeed, one may question the justification of issuing the text both in the Notulen as well as separately.

In 1889 and at the outset of the 1890 session these Dutch reports were printed in folio format like the Dutch ‘Opgaven.’ However, since 1869, the English language Reports of Select Committees had appeared exclusively in octavo format. During 1890, no doubt as an economy

---

21 ‘Folio format’ is an imprecise term which will be explained in greater detail in Chapter 8. In practice the Cape Parliament’s folio papers were of a trimmed page size of 32cm. high and 20cm. wide.

22 ‘Octavo format’ is an equally imprecise term. Cape Parliament’s octavo papers had a page dimension of 24cm. by 15cm.
measures, separate folio reports were abandoned and from this date the Dutch text appeared after
the English text but before the evidence in the same octavo booklet, initially separately paginated,
but from 1892 as part of a single continuous pagination.

In four instances listed below the entire report, proceedings and evidence was translated into
Dutch, in addition to the report appearing in the English copy in the usual way. The first three were
clearly intended for circulation among farmers and Members of Divisional Councils respectively.
The fourth was an historically crucial 640 page document, paid for (at least in part) by the govern-
ment of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (CO 6198 pt.1), translated and printed with unpreceden-
ted haste. Of the first and third only one copy of each was traced; of the second only two, and only
three copies of the fourth were traced.

A(sc).9A – ‘92 Rapport [...] op vruchten-cultuur (Appendix G item 166)
A(sc).9A – ‘93 Rapport [...] op plaatselijke zelfbestuur (Appendix G item 185)
A(sc).5A – ‘94 Rapport [...] op landbouwscholen (Appendix G item 201)
A(sc).6A – ‘96 Rapport [...] omtrent den Jameson inval (Appendix G item 241)

Turning to the Legislative Council, it was only on 7 December 1898 that a Motion by M.J. Pretorius
to have the Reports of Select Committees translated into Dutch was adopted (Council. Minutes,
1898: 180 §17). As was the case in the House of Assembly, the Dutch text was included with the
English report in an octavo booklet.

4.7 Standing Rules and Orders, and Vaste Regels en Orders

The regulation of business conducted in Parliament is of the greatest importance. The Cape
Parliament inherited the centuries-old traditional rules of procedure and conventions of the
Parliament of Westminster. These are so complex and so numerous, that Members of Parliament
required published compendia on the topic, and the two which are cited frequently in this study are
by May (British practice) and Clough (South African practice).

May (1946: 1-lvi) points out that in British practice there are unwritten and written
procedures, which he divides into four aspects.

(1.) ‘Practice,’ the spontaneous procedure adopted by Parliament which is unwritten and
based on precedents. The Cape Parliament’s two Houses each had a ‘Standing Order’ which
laid down the rule that the practice of the British Parliament should be adopted in the event
that there was no provision on any point in the local ‘Standing Orders.’

(2.) ‘Standing Orders,’ which do not constitute a complete code of practice but operate in
conjunction with ‘Practice.’ Standing rules, May (1946: liii) states, ‘are intended to expedite
the progress of business by reducing the opportunities for debate and checking their
luxuriance.’ ‘[T]he somewhat bewildering rules of procedure’ wrote E.F. Kilpin (1938: 76-
77), ‘are simple in their aim, for, while protecting the minority against the majority, they have
for the most part the same objects as the rules which individuals consciously or subcon-
sciously observe in coming to a fixed resolve without undue haste, and in speaking and

23 CO 6198 pt.1. Memoranda 1896-1897. Superintendent Government Stationery Dept to Under Colonial Secretary with
reply, 6, 10 October 1896.
behaving with propriety.’ At the start of each session, each House of the Cape Parliament appointed a Standing Committee on Rules and Orders to which matters of disputed procedure could be referred.

(3.) ‘Rulings from the Chair’ (analogous to rulings by judges in court), were made by successive Speakers of the Cape House of Assembly, who carefully recorded them in notebooks which are now housed in the Cape Town Archives (though not yet available to the public). In addition, they collected precedents set in other Colonial parliaments for comparative purposes.

(4.) ‘Statutory modifications of procedure,’ are those rules prescribing certain procedure, contained in Acts of Parliament, such as the Cape’s ‘Powers and privileges of Parliament Act’ no.13 of 1883. Such rules override, where applicable, any existing rules on the subject.

The need for Standing Rules and Orders ‘for the orderly and efficient conduct of business’ for each House is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution Ordinance of 1853, where Section 78 of the Schedule states that these had to be adopted at their first sitting (Statutes, 1858: xxxvi). As the Cape Colonial Parliament matured, these rules were developed and amended, especially when there was a major change to the Constitution (such as the introduction of Responsible Government in 1872, mentioned in the preceding section).

Since this study is concerned with published Parliamentary papers, the printed ‘Standing Orders’ will receive the most attention.

The first Legislative Council at the Cape (1834-1853) had printed ‘Standing Rules and Orders.’ Ralph Kilpin (1938: 61) praises the work of K.B. Hamilton, Clerk of the Council, ‘who laid the foundations in South Africa of those traditions that have guided and will continue to guide all parliamentary officials.’ Every revision of the ‘Standing Rules’ required the sanction of the Governor with the approval of the British government. Hamilton’s first code of rules appears to be that dated 21 February 1838 (LCA 9) consisting of 30 clauses; a revised version appeared on 31 May 1844 (Gov. Gaz., 21 June 1844: 3) containing 49 clauses, and finally that of 16 April 1847 (LCA 19) with 42 clauses.

In the Cape Parliamentary period (1854-1910), each House had a basic set of rules in English adopted in 1854,26 and another basic set of rules following the adoption of Responsible Government in 1872 which would prove to be the foundation for all subsequent editions.

24 LCA 9: Legislative Council. Appendix, 1838 item 5
25 LCA 19: Legislative Council. Appendix 1847 item 37
26 Representative government period: (a.) Legislative Council. Standing rules and orders of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854 (Cape Town: S. Solomon, 1858); a new edition ‘[...] as revised by the Select Committee on Standing Rules and Orders’ was printed in 1871. (b.) House of Assembly. Standing rules and orders. General conduct of business. (Cape Town: S. Solomon, 1854), with a revised edition of 1862 and a new edition of 1871.
27 Responsible government period: (a.) Legislative Council. Rules, orders and forms of proceeding of the Legislative Council as adopted [...] on the 17th July 1872 (Cape Town: S. Solomon, 1872); also revised editions 1898, 1903. (b.) House of Assembly. [One might have expected to find a revised edition for 1872, but none has been traced, though the Library of Parliament possesses a Draft of amended rules and orders submitted to the House of Assembly by Mr Speaker on the 10th November 1873]; Standing rules and orders and forms of proceeding relating to public business [...] 1883; Standing rules and orders and forms of proceeding [...] relating to public business, 1896, 1900 and 1906 editions; Standing rules [...] relating to private bills, 1897.

58
The printed rules themselves were in classified order by aspect of proceedings, and were differently arranged in different editions. Those of the Legislative Council (1872) broadly followed the following sequence:

- General matters
- Printing
- Order of proceedings
- Bills, public and private
- Messages and communications
- Examination of witnesses
- Clerk of the Council, duties of
- Strangers in the Council

In the House of Assembly (1854) the sequence of principal topics was:

- General matters
- Order of proceedings
- Messages and conferences
- Bills, public and private
- Accounts, papers and printing
- Clerk of the House, duties of
- Strangers in the House

In between the compilation of revised printed editions, amendments were printed on slips of paper which Members could paste into their copies. In addition, there were editions in the Dutch language which will be dealt with separately below. Copies were available for purchase by the public (Clough, 1909: [2] 354).

4.7.1 Usefulness

The ‘Standing rules and orders,’ it hardly needs to be stated, was an indispensable item for any Member of Parliament, but for the present-day researcher it offers little except an explanation why certain proceedings in Parliament occurred the way they did.

4.7.2 The Dutch language version

The translation of the ‘Standing Rules and Orders’ was the last class of parliamentary papers to be requested. It is difficult to understand why this should have been the case, considering the complexity of parliamentary procedure.

In the House of Assembly on 24 July 1896 (Assembly. Debates, 1896: 668) when the report of the Select Committee on Standing Rules and Orders was under discussion, Mr le Roex wished to know whether the rules could be printed in Dutch. The Speaker replied that if the rules were revised, the honourable Member might propose a motion in that direction. A few minutes later, Le Roex proposed (Assembly. Votes, 24 July 1896: 736 §17) ‘That the new and amended Rules and Orders, together with those already in force, be translated into and printed in Dutch.’ The Speaker ruled that they would be printed in English and in Dutch accordingly, and the remainder of the
Select Committee’s report was adopted. The Governor reported his approval of the Rules on 27 July (Assembly. Debates, 1896: 672). The writer of this study has not seen a copy in the Dutch language published at this time, but a copy of the 1901 edition *Vaste regels en orders en vormen van verrichtingen van de Wetgevende Vergadering met betrekking tot publieke bezigheden* (printed and bound in a small ‘pocket sized’ format 11cm. by 15cm.) will be found in the collections of the National Library, Cape Town.

Two years later on 3 June 1898, D.P. van den Heever moved in the Legislative Council (Council. Debates, 1898: col.16-17) ‘that the Standing Rules and Orders be printed in Dutch as well as in English. [...] [T]he hon. Member said he had worked to obtain this objective for the last sixteen years. He hoped the Council would agree to it.’ Member A. Wilmot added that it ought to have been done without waiting to be requested, and the motion was agreed to. It was printed as *Regels, orders en wijze van handelen van den Wetgevende Raad, Kaap de Goede Hoop, zoodat voor den Wetgevenden Raad op den 17den Juli 1872 vastgesteld*, and published in octavo format (14cm by 21cm) in salmon-coloured wraps in 1898.

4.8 Conclusion

The emphasis in this Chapter has been on the published documents of the Cape Parliament, set in the context of parliamentary procedure. It is clear that the demand that Dutch-language translations of some of these documents be published was restrained, incremental, and co-ordinated. Thus a start was made with the Order Paper, but once sufficient translation work was approved to warrant the appointment of a staff translator, it was not difficult to persuade the House of Assembly in particular to agree to the translation of other categories of publications also.

But a reaction set in against appeals based simply on doing justice to the Afrikaner, and from 1889 onwards, proof had to be provided that there was sufficient demand for these costly Dutch translations: signatures of at least ten Members being the criterion. ‘In fact,’ writes McCracken (1967: 28), ‘Dutch was not very often used.’ Demands for translation into Dutch may have had more to do with scoring political points than a genuine need of those members who did not adequately understand the English language; certainly libraries did not trouble to collect those Dutch-language documents which were produced. McCracken continued: ‘Most of the Dutch-speaking members could speak, or at least understand, English, but not many of the English-speaking members were equally competent in Dutch, and they showed no inclination to learn.’
Chapter 5. Published by Government

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter reviews the printed documents produced (nominally, at least) by Command of the Governor as representative of the Sovereign and head of the Colonial Government. Their role in parliamentary processes at the time, and their continuing usefulness to researchers today, will be noted.

5.2 Government reports and Gouvernements rapporten

The three functions of Parliament are defined by Ilbert ([1911]: 68) as Legislative, Financial, and Critical. A parliament makes laws with the concurrence of the Crown, grants money for specified public services, and by means of questions and discussions it criticizes and controls the action of the Ministers of the Crown and the executive government of which they, the Ministers, are at the head.

The Cape Colonial Parliament was initially a ‘representative’ body with limited control over the permanent officials who headed the branches (or Departments) of the Colony’s administration. These permanent officials were appointees of the British government, and answerable to the Governor, not Parliament. The Governor, with his permanent departmental heads (the Colonial Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor-General and Attorney-General) constituted the Executive Council where all power was centred.1 Parliament was constitutionally prohibited from granting funds not asked for by the Crown (ie. the Governor, representative of the Sovereign), but it could refuse to grant funds requested by the executive (except certain basic amounts called the Reserved Schedules). This was the only power it had over the government. In the 1860s, the Governor (Wodehouse) and Parliament were in a political deadlock and Parliament’s repeated refusal to grant funds showed that a change to ‘responsible government’ was necessary.

Responsible government meant that the Heads of Departments would be chosen from Members of Parliament and hold office so long as they retained the confidence of the voters (as represented by the elected Members of Parliament), thus the potential for a deadlock was greatly reduced. This change took place in 1872, carried by a majority of one vote2 in the Legislative Council. Over the years the number of Ministries increased by the creation of new Departments of Crown Lands and Public Works, Native Affairs, and Agriculture, while the all-important Colonial Secretary’s Office (with its numerous sub-Departments) was sometimes separated from the Department of the Prime Minister.3 It was the Colonial Secretary (or Prime Minister) who acted as intermediary between Parliament and the Executive Council and the Governor. It is not the purpose of this study to provide more than this outline of constitutional developments, and readers should consult Grundlingh (1973: 140-50), R. Kilpin (1938: 88-97), or McCracken (1967: 24-7) for

---

1 An outline of the structure of the Cape Government will be found in Appendix B section B.2.

2 Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor at the time, induced a Member of the Legislative Council, the Hon. P.E. de Roubaix, by means of vague promises of a Knighthood, to renege on his undertaking to the electorate and support the measure he was pledged to oppose (R. Kilpin, 1938: 92-96).

3 An outline of the structure of the Cape Government and Civil Service in 1878 and in 1904 will be found in Appendix B sections B.3 and B.4.
greater detail on the subject.

Documents ordered to be provided by Government by the two Houses of Parliament, and those provided by the Government’s own decision, are an important element of Parliament’s supervisory function over the actions of Government. Members of Parliament could by means of the information contained in these reports determine the government’s effectiveness and validate the legitimacy of requests for funding in the Estimates. Government needed to demonstrate its performance when asking for funds for the following year.

Apart from ‘Returns’ which Government is ordered to present to the respective Houses of Parliament (see Chapter 4 section 4.5), Government of its own initiative presented printed papers called ‘Reports’ either in fulfilment of statutory requirements or by command of the Governor-in-Council (Clough, 1909: [2] 346-7, Assembly. Raies, 1900: §311). Typically such reports bear the statement ‘Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His Excellency the Governor’ in English or ‘Aangeboden aan beide Huizen van het Parlement op bevel van Zijne Excellentie den Gouerneur’ in Dutch.

Statutory obligations included the annual Estimates of Revenue and Estimates of Expenditure, as well as the Auditor’s Report. These financial documents were required to be submitted in the first instance to the House of Assembly. A British Order in Council (11 March 1853, in Statutes, 1858: xlii) directs that accounts of all disbursements shall be laid before Parliament regularly, while Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure were in terms of the Constitution Ordinance to be laid before Parliament each year (Statutes, 1858: xxxvii §80). This was the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary acting as the representative of Government in the House of Assembly, and the ensuing ‘Budget debate’ was the principal opportunity for attack by its opponents.

Other ‘Reports’ printed by command of the Governor-in-Council included the annual reports of public bodies receiving State funding, reports of certain Departments, regular statistical and census returns, reports of Commissions of Inquiry, and any other document deemed to be of importance to Parliament in its legislative, taxing or supervisory roles (see Fig. 5.1-3 for a series of documents on a specific topic). Reports would be Tabled by the Minister most concerned while Parliament was in session, or the Reports could be delivered to the Clerk of each House out of session (Clough, 1909: [2] 347 §1v).

The Estimates, and other printed Reports were distributed free of charge to all Members, and afterwards made available for sale through the Government Stationery Office to the public (Clough 1909: [2] 347 §v). Government reports were gathered together with published Assembly

---

4 Random but extensive checking of the Minutes of the Executive Council revealed no order for the printing and presentation to Parliament of Government Reports other than the Estimates. Neither the archives of Government House (records of the Governor), the Colonial Secretary’s Office, the Prime Minister’s Office, nor the Executive Council contains any reference to the Reports. Act 25-1878, The Governor’s signature Act, allowed for the delegation of certain signing powers to officers of the government, but the power to authorize Government papers to be printed and presented to Parliament is not among those delegated specifically to the Colonial Secretary in the relevant Government notice 715, 23 August 1878 (HA 137: House of Assembly. Annexures, 1879 no.102) in terms of the Act. The only conclusion one may draw from this is that these powers had been assigned to the Colonial Secretary at an early period. The proclamation of 26 February 1878 appointing J.G. Sprigg to this office states ‘I [...] do charge him with such duties as have been hitherto performed [...] by the Honorable John Charles Molteno Esquire, the previous holder of the said office’ (CO 5762 Commissions [etc.] 1871-1889:207). The proclamation appointing Molteno in 1872 could not be found. In respect of his predecessor Richard Southey and the preceding Colonial Secretary Rawson W. Rawson (the first in the Parliamentary period), the official proclamations simply announce the fact of their respective appointments and do not describe their duties (CO 5761 Commissions [etc.] 1852-1871:228 (Southey), 84 (Rawson)). No list of instructions was found among Southey’s private papers (A 611 folders 14-16).
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

KALK BAY—PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

1902.

Cape Town
19th June, 1902.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,—I have now the honour to report that as requested by the Government, I have made a careful examination and survey of Kalk Bay, with the view of ascertaining its suitability for a Fishery Harbour, and determining the nature, extent, and cost of the works required.

SURVEY AND GENERAL INVESTIGATION.

The Plan accompanying this Report is the result of a careful survey made under my directions, and shows the Main Road and Railway, and the Rocks and Beach surrounding the Bay, together with the depths at Low Water of ordinary Spring Tides.

I found that there were no reliable beach-marks connected with Low Water in the neighbourhood, and no tide-gauge nearer than Simonstown, where an automatic tide-gauge has been established. By the kind permission of the Engineer-in-Charge of the construction of the Admiralty Works there, I was enabled to obtain the Low Water level, so far as determined by this gauge, and to have it extended by levelling along the Railway to Kalk Bay, where I have had a beach-mark cut in the rock at the point marked on the Plan. This beach-mark is at the level of 12.12 feet above L.W.O.S.T., It is unlikely that there will be much difference in the Low Water level between Simon's Town and Kalk Bay, though there might be a slight difference in the time—so I have assumed it as the same, and all soundings shown have been reduced to it.

On the Plan I have also laid down, in red colour, the works I propose. I have also read over the whole of the papers handed to me by the Government relating to the subject, and have carefully noted the information and proposals contained therein, and more especially in the reports by the Chief Inspector and the Engineer of Public Works.

[G. 50—1902.]
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

KALK BAY HARBOUR.

Printed by Order of the House of Assembly.
November, 1902.

CAPE TOWN:
"CAPE TIMES" LIMITED, ST. GEORGE'S STREET
1902.
A. 17—1902. KALK BAY HARBOUR.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

REPORTS
ON THE
PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION
OF A
FISHING HARBOUR
AT
KALK BAY
(DIVISION OF THE CAPE).

[In continuation of Papers printed in G. 50—1902 and A. 17
(S. C.)—1902.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Excellency the Governor.
1903.

CAPE TOWN:
"CAPE TIMES, LIMITED," GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.
1903.

and Council papers, and bound as ‘Annexures’ to the Votes and Proceedings of each House by Parliamentary officials (or as ‘Appendixes’ by government officials), for office use and for distribution to libraries in South Africa and abroad (see Chapter 7 section 7.2.5, 7.4.6 and Fig. 7.4, and Appendix E).

The number of government reports presented to Parliament in the English language fluctuated slightly year by year, but typically amounted to between fifty and eighty a year. In the early years of the Cape Parliament, the number of ‘Returns to Orders’ of the Houses often greatly outnumbered the ‘Reports.’ During the period of Responsible Government (after 1872, but especially from 1876) the number of ‘Returns’ ordered by Parliament declined significantly, while the number of government ‘Reports’ increased slightly. Aside from a simple comparison of numbers of discrete items, though, government Reports were bulky, often running to hundreds of pages, sometimes even being divided into multiple volumes, while Returns were typically only a few pages in extent. Traditionally the Reports were issued in blue paper wraps (i.e. covers), hence the popular term ‘blue book’ (see Chapter 3 section 3.3.2), although paper wraps of other colours are occasionally encountered.

5.2.1 Usefulness

Government Reports ‘are authoritative sources of material, providing reliable and unbiased information on a wide range of subjects, representing a wide range of interest’ (Eales, 1976: 10). Annual reports of Government Departments and State-aided Institutions such as libraries, museums, hospitals and botanic gardens are indispensable to the historian. Reports of Commissions of Enquiry (which often contained a full transcript of the evidence presented before them) are particularly important sources and are frequently cited in scholarly works. Statistical compilations are obviously useful as this data is seldom available from any other source. Many Reports, besides the text, contain lithographed maps and diagrams, and even half-tone photographs. The more extensive Reports are often competently indexed. These reports were compiled by experts in the relevant field of knowledge or enterprise of the time (for instance the Colonial Bacteriologist, see Appendix C).

5.2.2 The Dutch language version

In Chapter 4 section 4.5 (Returns and Opgaven), the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly on printing in the Dutch language was noted. It will be recalled that approval was given to the translation as a matter of course of Reports of Select Committees (see Chapter 4 section 4.6), Acts of Parliament (see Chapter 6 section 6.4), and certain Government papers, and importantly made provision for translating and printing any document if sufficient demand could be proved (HA 284; Assembly. Votes, 1889: 331 §23). The Select Committee had been appointed during the debate on A.S. le Roex’s motion that the annual Estimates be printed in Dutch, to which A.S. du Plessis had added by way of an amendment that the annual report of the Auditor-General also be translated (Assembly. Votes, 1889: 98 §20, 194 §14). The five basic documents selected for translation were

---

5 One may presume that this was because Responsible Government greatly reduced the antagonism which previously prevailed between the Members of Parliament and the Executive in the ‘Representative Government’ period.

KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP.

MINISTERIEEL DEPARTEMENT VAN KROONLANDERIJEN EN OPENBARE WERKEN.

VERSLAG

VAN DEN

KoloniaLEN Veearts,

VOOR HET

JAAR 1883.

Aangeboden aan beide Huizen van het Parlement op bevel van Zijne Excellentie den Gouverneur.

KAAPSTAD:

W. A. RICHARDS EN ZONEN, DRUKKERS.

[54—'84.]
Fig. 5.5 Chart comparing number of publications in English and Dutch

Output of English and Dutch publications compared 1884-1910
Quantities derived from N & R Musiker and P R Coates' bibliographies

- separate publications - English and bilingual (Musiker)
- separate publications - Dutch and bilingual (Coates)
- 1905 (with 1904 second series*) - English only

Fig. 5.6 Subject analysis of G papers translated into Dutch 1898 and 1908

Dutch 'G' papers 1898 — subject analysis

Dutch 'G' papers 1908 — subject analysis
• The blue book on native affairs (Blaauwboek over inboorlingen-zaken)
• Report of the Department of Agriculture (Rapport van het Departement van Landbouw)
• Reports on District Surgeons (Rapporten van de Distrieks-dokters)
• Report of the Superintendent-General of Education (Rapport van het Hoofd van het Departement van Opvoeding)
• Estimates of the expenditure (Begrooting van uitgaaf): first print only

The Committee hesitated to accept the suggestion that the Statistical register be included. The cost of translating the Estimates and the Statistical register (both very bulky publications) would have been less than one would have supposed owing to the larger part of the contents being tabular and numerical, and only the column headings and remarks needing to be reset in Dutch.

The Blaauwboek over inboorlingen-zaken would be published from 1890 to 1910 except 1901 and 1902.

The Rapport van het Departement van Landbouw appeared between 1889-90 and 1891-92 with a principal report, plus separately-paginated reports on the work of subsections of the Department, printed in such a way that it was possible to distribute each as a separate fascicle. With the restructuring of the Department of Agriculture in September 1892, becoming the Department of Lands, Mines and Agriculture in the department of the Treasurer, reports were issued separately only for the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Koloniale Veearts), Superintending Scab Inspector (Hoofd Brandziekte Inspecteur), and the Colonial Bacteriological Institute (Koloniaal Bacteriologisch Instituut). As the years passed, more and more sectional reports were separately issued. Between 1905 and 1908 the Department was once more in a state of restructuring, and from this time a unified annual report was published in English and Dutch respectively, including reports of all the subsections of the Department in the form of supplements (but printed in a manner which did not permit the subsections to be issued separately).

The ‘Reports of District Surgeons’ series commenced in 1888 and the following year the Dutch version (Rapporten van de Distrieks-dokters) also appeared. In 1890 this was included in the more general ‘Reports on Public Health’ (Verslagen over de publieke gezondheid). The English version was issued annually up to 1908, while the Dutch version failed to appear in 1900 and 1902, or after 1905.

The Report of the Superintendent-General of Education appeared in English every year from 1854 to 1909. The Dutch Rapport van den Hoofd van het Departement van Opvoeding (or Onderwijs) first appeared for 1889 and continued to 1905-06 (missing out 1900 and 1904) after which none appeared. The Dutch versions did not include statistical tables found in the English version.

The last of the ‘Big Five’ to be issued in Dutch was the annual ‘Estimates of the expenditure’ (Begrooting van uitgaaf) commencing with that for the financial year 1890-91. Only the first print was translated into Dutch. It is a curious observation that a distinction was consistently made in a practical manner between the ‘official’ English version of the Estimates and the ‘unofficial’ Dutch version by printing the Imperial coat-of-arms on the cover and title page of the English version, and the Colonial coat-of-arms on the Dutch version (Coates, 2001: 78 n.23).

---

7 Details of the restructuring of the Department of Agriculture will be found in The Cape of Good Hope Civil Service list, 1910: 186

8 The Institute’s report was the cause of much grief to its Director and to the Civil Servants involved. The bulky archival files on the subject provide a unique insight into the manner in which Government Reports were published (see Appendix C).
These five titles represented the ‘bottom line’ of translations into Dutch. Many other reports would follow in future years. Fig. 5.5 shows at a glance the proportion of Dutch to English ‘A’ Returns and ‘G’ Reports which were printed between 1884 and 1910. They included annual reports of the Registrars of Deeds (Registrateurs van Akten), the Director of Irrigation (Directeur van Besproeiing), Master of the Supreme Court (Meester van het Hoog Gerechtshof), and the Trades Commissioner, London (Handels Commissaris). Commission reports included the Leprosy Commission (Melaatschheid Commissie), Phylloxera Commission (Phylloxera Commissie), Scab Commission (Brandziekte Commissie) and many others. Reports of Congresses also appeared in Dutch. The full extent of publishing in the Dutch language will be perceived by referring to Appendix G ‘Cape parliamentary papers in Dutch,’ especially its index.

It should be kept in mind that no publication in the Dutch language was regarded as an official text and none appears in the official series of bound manuscript Annexures to the proceedings of either House of Parliament. The Clerk of the House of Assembly in about 1908 wrote

VIII. Dual language. It is supposed that in practice, the English and Dutch languages have equal rights in the Legislature of the Cape Colony just as they have in Canada and Mauritius, but that is a mistake. Section 89 of [the] Cape Constitution provides that all debates and discussions shall be conducted in the English language and that all journals, minutes and proceedings shall be made in the same language. The only alteration to this was affected by Act of 1882 which provides that all debates and discussions may be conducted either in English or Dutch, but it goes no further. All the records of the Cape House of Assembly are in English. [...] All Parliamentary Papers and departmental reports are printed in English. A few of those latter are translated into Dutch and printed [...] The Estimates are also printed in Dutch (HA 9689).

As to subject coverage of the Dutch language ‘Returns’ and ‘Reports’ the emphasis was, as might be expected, on agricultural matters. However, the subject mix did vary from year to year as may be seen from the accompanying diagrams (Fig. 5.6).

5.3 Conclusion

Although this is a short survey, the publications which fall into this category include some of the most useful and most-used of all the Cape parliamentary publications. Great effort went into their compilation and production as will be seen in Chapter 7, and the Branch of the Civil Service managing the process became one of the largest single offices in Cape Town.

Chapter 6. Published by Authority

6.1 Introduction

This Chapter reviews the printed documents produced by private publishers, either on the basis of a subsidy, or entirely at their own risk. This includes the Government gazette, the published debates in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and the Acts of Parliament. Each of these publications had the sanction of Government, Parliament and the Supreme Court respectively, hence the term ‘By Authority’ which often appeared on the masthead1 or title-page of the publication concerned.

The reason for including these three groups in a study of parliamentary publications was explained in Chapter 3 section 3.3.1 (Common term ‘parliamentary publication’). Sufficient to repeat here is the point that though these three groups of published documents were never Tabled in Parliament (Tabling being the narrow requirement for a parliamentary publication), they each made an indispensable contribution to the work of Parliament (the broad definition).

Since the Government gazette and its production is inextricably linked to the topic of the official printers to Parliament and to Government, and since the Gazette was a constitutional requirement with a history which pre-dates by more than half a century the period covered by this study, a separate essay entitled ‘Government printers of the Cape Colony’ is included as Appendix A. Reference will be made to this Appendix when necessary in the form ‘(see Appendix A section A.1).’

The purpose of all three categories of publication included in this Chapter was communication between Parliament and Government on the one hand, and the colonists on the other. But the Gazette had long before the establishment of parliamentary Government ceased to be a newspaper with popular appeal and since 1826 contained strictly official matter (see Appendix A section A.7), the separately published Debates were of primary interest to persons actively engaged in politics, and the Statutes naturally enough were of relevance chiefly to legal practitioners. On the whole, the layperson was more likely to be informed by means of secondary sources such as newspapers. But for present-day researchers, each of these groups is of inestimable value as a source of authoritative information.

6.2 The Cape of Good Hope Government gazette

The Government gazette was crucial to the system of Government. It had two functions: to communicate in a formal manner between the Government and the citizens, and to validate the actual wording of those legal announcements. These announcements included Government Notices, Bills, Acts of Parliaments, Proclamations, and Regulations. Also notifications and advertisements, such as Edicts of the Supreme Court, notices in insolvent and deceased estates, and forthcoming sales in execution of court orders as required by law. Applications and registrations of patents appeared in its columns as well as declarations by persons wishing to change their names. Polling stations for general elections were published and the official results of elections announced. And colonists were called out by notice in the Gazette to serve in military units in times of conflict.

---

1 Masthead: The statement of title, ownership, editors, etc., of a newspaper or periodical; [...] in the case of newspapers it is commonly found on the editorial page or at the top of page one [...] (Anglo-American cataloguing rules, 2nd ed. 1980: 567.)
Important though it was, it was not particularly interesting to the layman. In earlier days, the publishers added more popular items such as foreign news, shipping movements, market prices, domestic announcements and general advertising. Over time these additional features were discontinued and the contents became purely official.

The significant role of the Dutch language in its columns during the very period that Government was promoting the English language has not been adequately explained, nor has the rapid decline in Dutch language content in the late nineteenth century at the very time language rights seemed to have been assured.

6.2.1 The history of the Government gazette

The Cape of Good Hope Government gazette can justifiably be regarded as one of the Colony’s most significant publishing ventures, spanning 110 years. (If one includes its successor, the Official gazette of the Cape of Good Hope, and Official gazette of the Western Cape, the period extends to two centuries.)

6.2.1.1 The Cape Town gazette or Kaapsche stads courant, 1800-1826

The Gazette was established in Cape Town in 1800 as the mouthpiece of the interim British Administration at the Cape by two merchants Walker and Robertson to whom the Governor Sir George Yonge granted a printing monopoly (BO 178; Robinson, 1982: 125; Rossouw, 1987: 170; for a detailed account, see Appendix A section A.3). Yonge’s purpose was to issue Government Proclamations and Regulations in a more formal manner than merely pasting up hand-written ‘Placaten’ which had been the practice under the preceding Dutch East India Company’s rule. This was the first true printing venture at the Cape. The Gazette, in the style of a newspaper, was the only publication of any significance to be printed by Walker and Robertson.

The Gazette was entirely bilingual with Dutch and English editions printed on separate sheets of Large Royal size each folded to form four pages 18½ x 10 inches, entitled respectively The Cape Town gazette and African advertiser and Kaapsche stads courant en Afrikaansche berigter. The phrase ‘Published by Authority’ (‘Geauthorizeerde ...’ in the case of the Dutch version) appeared prominently on the facing page.

2 BO 178 British Occupation. Proclamations, November 1798 to October 1800; [95-6]; a copy of this document will also be found at BO 92: [121].

3 Plakaat, [Dutch/Afrikaans] placard, edict, proclamation, poster (Van Rhijn, [ca.1905]: 225). As the name implies, these were designed to be posted-up in public places. They were copied out by hand and distributed to Landdrosts, who would in turn have further copies written-out for functionaries under their jurisdiction.

4 Some standard 19th century English printing paper sheet sizes before folding (in inches): Foolscap 17 x 13½, Crown 20 x 15, Demy 22½ x 17½, Royal 25 x 20, Large Royal 27 x 20; also in double size: Double Crown 30 x 20, Double Demy 35 x 22½. (Esdaile, 1954: 53; Shepherd, 1958: 117.)

5 Gazette, derived from the Greek ‘gaza’ meaning ‘treasure, or store’ was adopted as ‘Gazetta’ by the Italian compilers of digests of news which circulated throughout Europe in the late 16th century; in England the term ‘Gazette’ was applied to manuscript compilations of authoritative and accurate information, and was adopted for The Oxford gazette (1665), precursor of The London gazette, official mouthpiece of the Court and thus of the British Government (Handover, 1965: 9-10).

6 Courante was also of Italian origin, and adopted by the Amsterdam Courante in 1618, the world’s first newspaper in the modern sense (Handover, 1965: 10).
in conjunction with the title which was surmounted by the Royal coat-of-arms. (See Appendix A, Fig. A.1.)

But Governor Yonge and the merchants Walker and Robertson were implicated in corrupt activities and Yonge was relieved of his duties. His successor, acting-Governor Dundas, fearing the misuse to which the press might be put, cancelled the concession and purchased all the equipment, setting up the printing works in the Castle in October 1801 (see Appendix A section A.4). In an announcement informing the public of the change (CT Gazette, 10 October 1801: 1), he added that any notice appearing in the Gazette under official signature "will be meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient notifications, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any single individual, or others, to whom such may have a reference," an unambiguous statement that laws would henceforth be promulgated by virtue of their publication in the Gazette, a provision repeated in the Constitution Ordinance of 1853 (Statutes, 1858: xxxviii, §85) and in force to the present day.

The first British administration at the Cape lasted from 1795 to 1803. After the Cape was ceded to the Batavian Republic, the Gazette would be printed in the Dutch language only, under the title Kaapsche courant (CT Gazette, 26 March 1803: 1) from 9 April 1803 until 11 January 1806 (see Appendix A section A.5), at which time the British forcibly took control of the Cape for the second time. With the following edition on 18 January, the Gazette became fully bilingual once more and, although it began a new series with volume 1 number 1, resumed its original titles (both in English and Dutch) in the respective mastheads surmounted by the British coat-of-arms. For the next 21 years (see Appendix A section A.6) there was little change in the Gazette, though the size of the page increased to Demy (22½ x 17½ inches) with the purchase of a larger press in 1822.

6.2.1.2 The Government gazette: 1826-1854

A Commission of Inquiry conducted by Bigge and Colebrooke began an investigation into the administration of the Cape. Among its first effects was the exclusion in 1826 by order of the acting-Governor Richard Bourke of unofficial contents from the Gazette (Cape of Good Hope literary gazette, 1832: 238b-c; Records of the Cape Colony 6, 1900: 175). On 1 July the title was changed to The Cape of Good Hope Government gazette (in English only, though the contents continued to appear equally in the English and Dutch languages). The Commission of Inquiry recommended that all Government printing – particularly the Gazette – be outsourced on a contractual basis to the private printing undertakings which were now permitted to operate (HC 282).

In 1828 the Gazette was contracted out to William Bridekirk, a private printer, formerly an

7 The Government Printing Office moved from the Castle to the Civil Offices in the remodelled Slave Lodge in Grave St, Cape Town on 1 March 1814 (Cape Town Gazette, 26 February 1814: 1a).

8 Promulgate: [...] To make known by public declaration; to publish; esp. to proclaim (some law, decree, or tidings). [Earliest use 1530]. (Oxford English dictionary 7, 1989: 621.)

9 The last edition carrying the old Dutch title Kaapsche stads courant was that of 23 June 1826, and the last with the original English title appeared on 30 June.

10 House of Commons papers HC 282, 6 September 1826: 58-59. A scaled-down Government Printing Office was retained for Government’s internal printing needs, which also continued to produce the annual Almanac, shutting down finally at the end of 1844.
employee in the Government Printing Office (see Appendix A section A.8). This year is described by Walker (1957: 162-3) as ‘the annus mirabilis of Cape history,’ which saw also the granting of the freedom of the press, the introduction of a new judicial system (with English as its sole language), the creation of new local government structures, and the liberation of Government-owned slaves. Bridekirk’s Gazette was neatly printed in a smaller Foolscap page size (13½ x 8½ inches), and modelled exactly upon the London gazette (see Appendix A Fig. A.3). His contract was for five years and when that expired he did not renew it. He sold his printing works to Richert and Pike, while George Greig successfully bid for the contract to publish the Gazette (CO 3978, see also Appendix A section A.10). Bridekirk’s last edition of the Gazette in the Foolscap size appeared on 26 June 1835.

The first edition under Greig’s contract on 3 July 1835 appeared on larger Crown page size (15 x 10 inches) with a three-column format which would be retained until 1901. Disparaging remarks about George Greig (likening him to a ‘negotie winkel’ proprietor) appeared in the Cape of Good Hope literary gazette (June 1835: 95), stating among other things that ‘Mr Greig, having rented the Government gazette, is employing his talents in the collection and editorship of its advertisements, for to the latter branch of dealing [the Gazette] is exclusively confined.’ Greig – although himself a printer – neither printed nor published the Gazette but subcontracted the work to others with whom he entered into partnership (see Appendix A section A.10.1-2). His first printer under the Gazette contract was a former employee of Bridekirk, Samuel Mollett; after Mollett’s death in 1840, Saul Solomon (an employee first of Greig and afterwards of Mollett) took over as subcontractor (Rossouw, 1987: 70, 143). Solomon was not himself a trained printer but proved an outstanding manager and businessman (Murray, 1894:131).

To facilitate Government administration in the eastern districts of the Cape Colony, a short-lived local Gazette was established entitled The Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Government gazette (12 July 1838 to 26 December 1839). This was not part of Greig’s contract but printed by contractors Aldum and Harvey of Graham’s Town (see Appendix A section A.9). The tradition of a local Gazette in the Eastern Province survived, for several local publishers contracted with Government to include legal notices and official announcements in the columns of their newspapers, adding to the titles the phrase ‘and Government gazette for the District of …’

6.2.1.3 The Government gazette: Parliamentary period, 1854-1910

Representative parliamentary government was granted to the Cape Colony during 1853 which promised to be profitable to the printing contractor on account of work required by the two Houses of Parliament which would meet for the first time in 1854.

6.2.1.3.1 Greig loses the contract

The Gazette contract (which would appear to have been renewed in 1851 and which should have been valid for five years) needed to be renewed in 1856, but by this year George Greig had become insolvent. On 12 August 1856, the Supreme Court nominated two trustees and Greig’s business was

---

11 CO 3978 Memorials, 1835. (111) G. Greig to Secretary to Government, 15 April. Greig proposed to print the Gazette with 24 columns per edition in place of 16 in the previous Foolscap version.
placed under sequestration (CSC 2/2/1/119; MOIB 2/913). On the same day Government signed a new contract with Saul Solomon & Co. for printing the Government gazette and general printing requirements (C.47-'61). Ten days later, on 22 August, the Government Secretary warned Solomon that as Greig’s partner they would hold him personally and wholly responsible for carrying out the contracts with Government (one assumes the Parliamentary printing contract and the stationery contract are intended, though these are not named in the letter), demanding that Solomon provides the necessary security which Greig could no longer provide. This Solomon did (CO 4091) and thereby became the official contractor to Government in his own right and not as a subcontractor to Greig (see Appendix A section A.10.3).

6.2.1.3.2 The Saul Solomon & Co. contract

Having won the Government contracts, Solomon felt secure enough to spend a substantial amount of capital augmenting his equipment, which required hiring more staff. With such resources, no other printer in the Colony could challenge the position of Saul Solomon & Co. over the various Government contracts which were rolled-over year by year according to provisions written into the contracts (see Appendix A section A.11.1).

In 1872 the nature of parliamentary government changed. Under an amended Constitution, heads of Government departments would be selected from leading politicians in Parliament and hold office so long as they had the confidence of the people. The Departments became Ministries, and the Ministers together with the Governor constituted the Government. No longer would Departments be headed by officials nominated from London. This system was named ‘Responsible Government.’

Responsible Government posed a threat to all Government contractors, as political factors came into the decision-making process. Saul Solomon is most widely remembered today not as the successful proprietor and manager of the Colony’s largest printing house, but for his political career as the Member of Parliament for Cape Town, during which time he fought for the rights of the black inhabitants of the Colony. Jealous business and political rivals did all they could to find fault with Solomon’s official work, especially the Gazette. Though the first Prime Minister, John Molteno, was heavily dependant upon Solomon’s political advice, J. Gordon Sprigg, the second Prime Minister appointed in February 1878, would prove to be the architect of Saul Solomon’s company’s destruction (see Appendix A section A.11.3).

By 1878 the Company was employing some 200 staff, and used in all eight hand-operated presses and ten steam-driven machines. ‘The Government cannot be ignorant,’ Saul Solomon wrote, ‘that no other printing office in the Colony can perform the work it requires’ (CO 4516). Solomon had fallen into a fatal sense of complacency.

---


13 C.47-'61 Legislative Council. Return [...] for copies of all contracts made by the Government for printing [...] including the Government Gazette [...] during the last three years, namely 1858 to 1860 inclusive.

14 CO 4091 Memorials ‘S’ 1856. (92) S. Solomon to R.W. Rawson, 22 August.

At this time he owned and printed *The Cape Argus* newspaper. This newspaper was commonly considered to be the mouthpiece for Solomon’s liberal political views, though he consistently averred that he never interfered with its editorial policy nor personally contributed to its columns. *The Argus* fiercely attacked the racist policies of Prime Minister J.G. Sprigg, an immigrant from England, proprietor of *The East London Despatch*, believer in a ‘vigorous’ policy against blacks, and a political appointee in questionable circumstances in 1878 of the Governor Sir Bartle Frere (1877-1880). Within a month of Sprigg’s appointment as Prime Minister, a Commission was set up to review the printing contracts between Government and Saul Solomon & Co. It was clear that political opinion was hostile to the existing contractor, despite Solomon’s detailed defence of the capacity of his Company to perform the contracts and its scale of charges (see Chapter 7 sections 7.2.2-3 and Appendix A section A.12). To allow time for a review to take place, the Commission recommended that the contracts with Saul Solomon & Co. should be renewed for one year only. The Company rejected this proposal and submitted instead proposals for revised three-year contracts on better terms on 24 June 1878 (CO 4516).17

6.2.1.3.3 The W.A. Richards & Sons contract

The printing contracts would expire on 30 June 1881, and fresh tenders were invited by Government notice 813, 26 July 1880 (*Government gazette*, 3 August: 23-24). This allowed the protégées of the Prime Minister, Godlonton, Richards & Co., printers of Graham’s Town, time to plan a printing works of their own in Cape Town and snatch the profitable government contracts from Saul Solomon & Co. Richards was awarded the *Gazette* contract (now separated from general government printing which was also awarded to the firm), printing the *Votes and proceedings of Parliament*, and separately the parliamentary general printing contract (CO 1113,18 and Appendix A section A.14). Solomon’s last *Gazette* was no.6160, 28 June 1881.

On the day the new contracts came into force an advertisement was placed in the *Government gazette* (1 July 1881: 17) announcing two partnerships, one in London – ‘W.A. Richards & Co.’ – and the other in Cape Town – ‘W.A. Richards & Sons, government and general printers, &c., and wholesale stationers.’19

Government soon had reason to regret the Richards contract, for although the printing was neat and crisp, their prices proved to be much higher than Solomon’s, the paper they used was of the most inferior quality, they persistently failed to deliver work within the contract time, the terms of the contract were manipulated to increase their charges (in addition to deliberate attempts to over-charge government, for instance by spacing out the official text in the *Gazette* in order to overrun the free space allotted to Government), and the Dutch translation work was inadequate and tardy. This matter is discussed in some detail in Chapter 7 (section 7.4.5) where sources are cited.

---

16 *The Cape Argus* newspaper, established in 1857, was purchased by Saul Solomon in 1863 and was from 1879 edited by Francis Dormer. Dormer subsequently purchased it in 1881 when Saul Solomon & Co. fell on hard times.

17 CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. Minutes.

18 CO 1113 Sundry Committees, July-December 1880. (169) Committee on the printing contract, 23 December 1880.

19 William Attwell Richards died in London on 28 August 1884 (MOOC 6/9/214 (9475); MOOC 13/1/500 (76), obituary *Cape Argus*, 2 September: 2h; *Eastern Province Herald*, 3 September 1884: 2f) and the business was continued by his sons and his brother-in-law Edgar Harris Walton.
The Gazette and general printing contracts appear to have been rolled-over by mutual agreement between W.A. Richards & Sons and the Government in 1891 (CO 4278\textsuperscript{20}). All the contracts were put up to tender in March 1896 and the contract for the Gazette for the years 1897 to 1902 was awarded to the partnership for the last time (CO 1836\textsuperscript{21}).

The partnership became insolvent, but possession of the Government contracts (and the substantial deposit they paid for due performance) made it necessary to stay in business. In 1891, their property was mortgaged to the Bank of Africa to the extent of £30 000, but three years later the Bank, dissatisfied with the way the business was being managed, appointed a manager of its own. Between 1895 and 1897 there was a gradual liquidation of assets. When the Government contracts finally expired in mid-1902 all the moveable assets were purchased by Cape Times Ltd. for £15 250 (MOIB 2/2602\textsuperscript{22}) and the remaining property assets were finally sold in 1910 (T 1235\textsuperscript{23}).

### 6.2.1.3.4 The Cape Times Ltd. contract

Cape Times Ltd. started out as the newspaper and publishing partnership Murray & St Leger. Apart from publishing the daily Cape Times newspaper (established in 1876), they began to specialize in legal publishing, an offshoot of the comprehensive Court and Parliamentary reports for which the newspaper was noted. Murray & St Leger bid for several Government printing contracts which are dealt with elsewhere (see Appendix A sections A15-16) closely linked to their normal business. Shaw (1975: 44) points out that the partnership was undercapitalized, and they may have struggled to meet the onerous obligations connected with printing the parliamentary Votes and proceedings between 1887 and 1892. In 1892, they focussed their attentions on erecting a new newspaper printing works in St George’s Street, Cape Town. The partnership’s need for capital led to their registration as a public company ‘Cape Times Ltd.’ in 1898 (Shaw, 1975: 44-5).

On the failure of W.A. Richards & Sons, Cape Times Ltd. stepped in. Fresh tenders were invited for all Government and parliamentary printing for the period 1902-1907, most of which were secured by Cape Times Ltd. on 16 October 1901 (CO 1836; HA 898 pt.2\textsuperscript{24}). The Company erected a larger printing works in Keerom Street, Cape Town (see HA 897\textsuperscript{25}) for their expanding commitments and to house the equipment purchased from the defunct South African telegraph newspaper (Cape Times Ltd. Minute book 1, 28 March 1898: 2\textsuperscript{26}) and from the liquidators of W.A. Richards & Co. (MOIB 2/2602 cited above). The Company’s manager in charge of the Government and parliamentary contracts was none other than C.E. Solomon, partner in the failed Saul Solomon & Co.

\textsuperscript{20} CO 4278 Memorials ‘Q-S’ 1891. (R13) Richards to Willis 12 March 1891.

\textsuperscript{21} CO 1836 Printing and supply of the Government gazette, 1899-1903.

\textsuperscript{22} MOIB 2/2602 Liquidation and distribution accounts 21 May 1904. (108) W.A. Richards & Sons.

\textsuperscript{23} T1235 Transfer [of share of] E.H. Walton to insolvent estate W.A. Richards & Sons, 1910.


\textsuperscript{25} HA 897 House of Assembly. Letters received 1903-1904. (3) Under Colonial Secretary to Clerk of the House, 17 January 1903. Cape Times Ltd. expected to occupy their new printing works in February or March that year.

\textsuperscript{26} UCT Libraries, Manuscript Department. BC 1091 Gerald Shaw ‘Cape Times’ collection.
In this way the Government gazette contract came into their possession for the first time and was retained by them to the end of the Colonial period with the printing of Government gazette no.9309, 30 May 1910.

For several years under the Richards contract, official material had been exceeding the 54 columns in the Gazette allocated free to Government, and despite pleas to Government departments to restrict the size of their notices, ‘excess’ (for which contractors charged 10s. 6d. or 20s. per column, see Chapter 7 Fig. 7.1) continued to cost Government a considerable amount. Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Office, E.M. Jackson, suggested in an 1898 Memorandum that the answer lay in appointing a ‘Gazette Editor’ in that office to receive all matter destined for publication in the Gazette and consolidate it to occupy less space (CO 183627).

As things stand at present the Printer is a law unto him self; be only knows what quantity of matter is received for publication, and he can easily manipulate it in such a way as to cause excess. It is our business to prevent that, and I am convinced that by systematic arrangements the large space allowed (54 columns) will seldom or never be exceeded.

On 10 November 1898 letters were written to all Department heads (a copy of which may be found in AGR 32328) requiring them to direct all matter for publication in the Gazette to the Colonial Secretary’s Office as recommended by Jackson, where the work of preparing all official matter for the printers was undertaken by one of the Clerks, L.T. Thomas, among his other duties (CO 197729). In March 1901, fresh instructions were sent in a circular to all Heads of Departments (CO 183630). In a Memorandum dated 9 October Jackson demonstrates the large amount of money they had saved on just a few selected items under the Richards contract (CO 183631). When Jackson was appointed inspector of Boer War rebel prisons, Thomas took his place as Chief Clerk and Gazette Editor on 1 April 1902 (Civil Service list, 1910: 402).

Under the new Gazette contract (the text of which may be found in CO 1836) beginning in July 1902, the page size was reduced to Foolscap, and the format changed to two columns per page.32

27 CO 1836 Printing and supply of the Government gazette, 1899-1903. E.M. Jackson to Under Colonial Secretary, 31 October 1898.

28 AGR 323 Department of Agriculture. (437) Under Colonial Secretary to Under Secretary for Agriculture, 10 November 1898.


31 CO 1836 cited above. Jackson to Under Colonial Secretary, 9 October 1901.

32 The contract was awarded on 16 October 1901. At this time the British Imperial influence in South Africa was at its height, with its ardent advocate Alfred Milner as Governor; Gordon Sprigg was once more the Governor’s nominee-Prime Minister; shortly after Milner’s arrival, Noel Janisch, originally from St Helena, replaced the Colonial-born Henry de Smidt as Under Colonial Secretary and Controller of Printing (see Civil Service list, 1901). The new-style Gazette was required to follow ‘Sample A.’ which has not been seen but the result shows that it must have been the Imperial London Gazette, for, from the inception of the new contract in July 1902 the Cape of Good Hope Government gazette would be a clone of the British model in every respect, including the large ‘Brevier’ font, strong slightly calendered paper, foolscap format, and the two-column layout.
which would be how it continued to the end. Cape Times Ltd. would appear to have been competently managed, and consistently provided a reliable service both to Government and to Parliament.

6.2.2 Contents of the Government gazette

A government gazette is technically a newspaper. Handover (1965: iv), writing of the London gazette explains:

The present-day form of a Gazette containing governmental announcements and legal notices gradually evolved during the nineteenth century. Today it is a newspaper only in a very specialized sense, but its role in publishing official information is a significant one; for there are still facts which contribute to providing ‘Information for the People’ – the primary aim of the Gazette since its inception.

Its guiding policy was ‘accuracy, inclusiveness and avoidance of controversy’ (Handover, 1965: 4) which, as we shall see, fairly applies to the Cape equivalent, which followed closely the evolution of the British model. Originally the London gazette was the sole authorized newspaper in England, just as the Cape Town gazette was at the Cape up to 1824; both supplemented the official proclamations and legal notices with news from abroad and uncontroversial information such as shipping movements, market prices, times of sunrise and sunset, domestic announcements, and commercial advertising. All these were of interest to the Gazette’s readership which Handover (1965: 12) lists as mercantile classes, the legal profession, and officials.

Despite this varied content, the chief purpose of the Gazette both in England and at the Cape was the publication of Government and statutory notices, which invariably appeared in front of other matter.

By the time the Cape Parliament was established, the supplementary material in the Gazette had dwindled to a very small percentage of the whole (see Fig. 6.1). ‘General interest’ matter had dropped from 38% in 1800 to a mere 3% in 1851, while official matter in the Gazette increased from 19% to 54% in the same period, and would continue to increase to the end of the Colonial period. The publication of documents of Parliament (Bills and Acts) would consume a large amount of space. This increased demand for space resulted in an increase in the number of pages in each edition from four pages in 1800 to as much as 120 pages in the early twentieth century. A variable factor which is of special interest in this study was the relative proportion of Dutch and English language content, from exact parity in the earliest years to a massive imbalance in favour of English by the end of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) when 91% of the space was filled with English language text and only 9% in the Dutch language.

6.2.2.1 Contractual provisions respecting contents

The publisher of the Gazette was limited in regard to what he might include by the terms either of internal regulations (while the printing was done in-house by officials of the Government Printing Office) or in terms of the contracts between Government and private printing undertakings. Copies

---

33 **Newspaper.** 1.a. A printed, now usually daily or weekly, publication containing the news, commonly with the addition of advertisements and other matter of interest. *(OED, 2nd ed. 10, 1989: 376a.)*
### Fig. 6.1 Evolution of subject and language content of Gazette, 1800-1908

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Official</td>
<td>Statutory &amp; commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800/01²</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1803³</td>
<td>(0)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820⁴</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828⁵</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835⁶</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842⁷</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882⁸</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903⁹</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data from which the table was compiled will be found in Appendix D.1.

**Notes**

1. Sampling of each selected year included the months of May and November.
2. Gazette commenced in August 1800, therefore November 1800 and May 1801 sampled.
3. Under the Batavian Government only one or two items appeared in English in the sampled months.
4. This year is typical of the Gazette under Government control, before commercial newspapers permitted.
5. Gazette was printed under contract by Bridekirk for first time, closely following London Gazette model.
6. During the second half of the year Greig obtained the contract and tried to commercialize the Gazette.
7. From 1840 to 1881 the Gazette was under the control of Saul Solomon & Co.
8. Between 1881 and 1902 the contractor was W.A. Richards & Sons. ‘General interest’ content ceased.
9. Cape Times held the contract from 1902 to 1910. The model of the London Gazette was followed strictly.

80
of Gazette contracts have been found for the years 1857-1862, 1873-1878, 1878-1881, 1897-1901, and 1902-1907. Some indications exist of the provisions applicable in 1800 and 1828.

When the Gazette was established in 1800 under the authority of Governor Yonge, the Proclamation of 21 July specifically mentioned that it should contain Public Orders [Government Notices], Vendue and Mercantile Notices, Bills of Sale, and Advertisements, though no mention is made of language content (BO 17834).

For the next two decades, the Gazette would resemble the newspapers of the day both in its appearance and content. William Wilberforce Bird, in his State of the Cape of Good Hope in 1822 (1823: 58-59) comments rather unkindly on its contents:

[T]he Cape Gazette [...] is in fact a mere list of proclamations, of civil and military appointments and promotions, marriages, births, christenings, deaths, the price of articles of produce, and advertisements of sales, the notices of the sequestrator, of the orphan chamber, of the burgher senate, and other boards; all of which is extremely useful to buyers and sellers, but by no means amusing or instructive. The public is rarely indulged with a scrap of European intelligence; and when such a circumstance does take place, it consists of matter suited to the submissive state of a colony.

As Bird (1823: 60) pointed out, the wholesale distribution of copies of the Gazette to all parts of the Colony free of charge gave it ‘an advantage against which no other paper could stand; so that in the present state of Cape Town, no such attempt can be recommended.’

In 1826 major changes occurred which anticipated putting the production and publishing of the Gazette into the hands of private printers under contract. In this year Cape Town possessed two commercial newspapers (established in 1824 and 1825 respectively) and there was little need for the Gazette to continue to make space in its columns for news.35 The Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the Colony pointed out (Bigge and Colebrooke, 1827: 58036) that since the commercial newspapers had been established, the amount of advertising in the Gazette had diminished considerably37 and that the Gazette should rather concentrate on the publication of the Ordinances and Regulations of the Government. On 7 July 1826 The Cape of Good Hope Government gazette superseded The Cape Town gazette and Kaapsche stads courant, now unambiguously the mouthpiece of Government. Its new style presented a much more formal impression than its predecessor, looking a bit more like the London Gazette. Although the title was in English only, the contents continued to include the same proportion of English and Dutch language material as before.

When the Gazette was contracted-out to the commercial printer William Bridekirk in 1828, the printer needed to make a profit through increasing sales to the public by making the contents more useful, and by publishing commercial advertising. Bridekirk, in his first edition (Gov. gazette, 4 April 1828: 5a), announced ‘that the columns of the Gazette will be open for Advertisements in general, and will contain Arrivals and Departures of Shipping; Marriages, Christenings, &c.; Market

---

34 BO 178 British Occupation. Proclamations, November 1798 – October 1800: [95-96].

35 The space occupied by news declined from 14% in 1820 to 3% in 1828.


37 Between 1820 and 1828 space devoted to private advertising dropped from 48% to just under 15%.
Prices; Meteorological Diary; occasional Extracts from the London Gazette, &c., &c.’

Bridekirk relinquished the Gazette contract in June 1835 which was secured by the printer George Greig whose business acumen doubled circulation to 800 copies per edition within seven months (Gov. gaz., 3 June 1836: 5b). No copy of a contract with either Bridekirk or Greig has yet been found.38

Parliamentary government had the immediate effect of increasing transparency in Government activities. Thus the earliest full text of a Gazette contract found so far dates from the first years of the Colonial Parliament in 1857, the ‘Gazette and general printing contract’ between the Colonial Government and Saul Solomon & Co. (C.47-'61). After that we have copies of Gazette contracts for 1873-1878 (HA 130), and 1878-1881 (A.48-'7840), both with Saul Solomon & Co. as well as 1897- 1901 with W.A. Richards & Sons (CO.1836) and 1902-1907 with the Cape Times Ltd. (CO 1836).41

A comparison between the contracts which have survived, however, reveals a consistency in their provisions over the years, allowing one to come to general conclusions.

The publisher of the Gazette was required to print free of charge in the front part of each edition all items classified as ‘official.’ It was therefore of the first importance to define what constituted ‘official’ matter. The following are the provisions appearing in the contract for the years 1878-1881 (A.48-'7844).

6. The Contractor agrees that all Acts or Bills, of whatsoever kind[45] [excluding Private Bills], all Acts of the Colonial or Imperial Parliament, Orders in Council, and Government and official notifications of a bona fide public nature, sent by the Colonial Secretary [or in later contracts Controller of Printing] for insertion in the Gazette, the cost of which cannot be charged against any individual, company, board, or estate, or which, if charged, must be paid from the Colonial Treasury, shall be considered free of charge; [...]
7. The Contractor agrees that all municipal and market regulations when sanctioned by Government, and forming part of any proclamation notifying such sanction, and that all notices respecting insolvent estates, which under and by virtue of any Ordinance or Act of the Colonial Legislature, the Master of the Supreme Court is bound to publish in the Gazette free of expense, shall be considered as official, and be inserted free of expense, [...

8. The Colonial Secretary agrees that all other notices arising out of the insolvent administration shall not be considered official, but shall be paid for by the parties administering the estates [...

9 [Private Bills shall not be considered official, but when approved by the Legislature, the respective Acts shall be considered official.]

10 [Edicts inserted under the authority of the Master of the Supreme Court for the appointment of executors, tutors and curators shall not be considered official.]

11. [Provisions relating to translation will be dealt with in a later section.]

12. The Colonial Secretary agrees that the Contractor shall be at liberty to insert lists of christenings, marriages and deaths which may be furnished him from the several churches of the colony, shipping, agricultural, or commercial intelligence, lists of colonial market prices, prices current, whether local or foreign; and generally all bona fide advertisements not being of a political, libellous, scurrilous, or defamatory character, or of an immoral nature; but he shall not insert any local political matter not sent to him by Government, nor any party political matter, whether Colonial, British or Foreign, controversial writings of any sort, or fancy literature, nor any matter or article containing reflections on Her Majesty’s Government, or the Government of any Foreign Power.

Fig. 6.1 shows the proportion of the principal contents of the Gazette (as a percentage of the whole) in English and Dutch for selected periods between 1800 and 1910. Two notable changes may be noticed immediately: firstly, the proportion of matter of general interest inserted at the discretion of the contractor diminished rapidly (ceasing completely under the W.A. Richards & Sons’ contract of 1882), and secondly, the percentage of matter translated into the Dutch language decreased steadily after 1828 (dropping to negligible proportions after the appointment of Sir Alfred Milner as Governor in 1897).

6.2.2.2 The use of the Dutch language in the Gazette

In Chapter 2 the attempt to anglicize the population of the Cape Colony is outlined, and will be recapitulated here. The first intimation of a new language policy occurred in 1812 when Governor Cradock warned that the knowledge of the English language would soon be essential for admission to public office. The policy developed when, after the post-Napoleonic settlement in Europe resulted in the Cape being formally transferred to Britain as a colony, the Cape was brought into line with Britain’s other colonies. It was only during Lord Charles Somerset's second term of office that the promotion of the English language began in earnest. From 1823, the correspondence of the Chief Secretary to Government would be in English only, extending to all other Departments in 1825 and the administration of justice in 1828.

These developments concerned the internal operations of Government (both the existing civil service structures and the new structures such as the Legislative Council which were put in place). It also affected those who needed to interact with Government. The English-only policy applied also to the representative Parliament established in 1854, despite a number of attempts to
allow the use of Dutch in its debates which were rejected until three decades later, the assumption being that voters should elect as their representatives such persons able to speak or at least understand the English language.

As was pointed out in Chapter 2, the ordinary Dutch-speaking Colonist got by perfectly well without any knowledge of English. They were hardly interested in government structures and Parliament was remote and seen as irrelevant. There was little resistance to the policy until attempts were made which affected the personal lives of the Colonists in the churches and the educational system during the 1850s and 1860s. These attempts were perceived as an attempt to eradicate the Dutch language and for the first time (associated also with other, political, factors) resistance was offered and the use of Dutch and Afrikaans-Hollands was actively promoted.

The extensive use of Dutch in the *Government gazette* throughout the period of anglicization comes, therefore, as something of a surprise. No explanation has come to light. It seems that Government was well aware of the situation and made a conscientious effort to keep the Dutch-speaking population informed of their rights and obligations. It was not simply the publisher trying to optimize sales, although there may be a measure of truth in that argument as shown by the rather patronising attitude expressed by ‘Vivian’ in the following comments (*Cape of Good Hope literary gazette* 2, 1832: 238):

> [The Gazette] enjoys, as it ever did, the patronage of many town – as well as country readers. Indeed it is quite the oracle of some people, and the country farmer would, of all men, be most miserable, were he to lose the delight of luxuriating over the market prices of Koorn, dry goods, and Tabak; and pondering well all what follows under the important heads – Getrouwd and Gedoopt, and the grave-end news under that of Overleden. What a blow it would be to the pleasures of country life, to read no more Proclamatien, Advertentien en andere Officiele Berigten door het Gouvernement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop! We cannot harbor thoughts so distressing!

While the Government Printing Office published the *Gazette*, parity was scrupulously maintained between the two languages, as shown in Fig. 6.1 and in the later days of in-house printing, Government even maintained separate English and Dutch departments in the Government Printing Office with a full-time translator, though officials would accept underhand payments for translating advertisements for merchants. The first significant decline in the percentage of Dutch language material in the *Gazette* occurred when printing was contracted-out to Bridekirk in 1828, diminished further after 1835 during the Greig contracts, but stabilizing under the Solomon contracts.

We have no record of the contractual arrangements between Government and Bridekirk and Greig respectively having any bearing on the question of the Dutch language. Section 12 of the oldest extant contract, 1856 (C.47-'61), no doubt perpetuated preceding provisions respecting translations:

> 12. The Contractor agrees to employ a competent translator, on his own responsibility, for the accuracy of the translations, and at his own cost; and he agrees to insert, in the Dutch lan-

---

46 The separate Departments were created in 1825, but the staff were prohibited from accepting fees for translation work (CO 350 Letters received, Printing Office, 1828. (3) J. Richert and others to Acting Governor Burke, 5 January 1828). In 1826, in addition to three staff members in each Department, an application was made for an efficient translator who would be at all times in the office (CO 277 Letters received, Printing Office, 1826. (2) Minute by George Marsh, 26 January 1826).
language, in a separate part of the Gazette, all acts, proclamations, or other official matter, as hereinbefore described, which the Colonial Secretary shall require to be inserted in that language.

Similarly-worded clauses appear in the contracts of 1873, 1878, 1896 (for 1897), and 1901 (for 1902). The column in Fig. 6.1 headed ‘Official’ on the Dutch side represents Government Notices submitted by the Colonial Secretary and directed to be translated. It should be noted that despite the steady decline in the quantity of Dutch matter inserted by order of Government, it is not nearly so sharp as it is in the other categories not under Government control.

The translated Bills and Acts of Parliament in Dutch appeared irregularly in the Gazette. (More attention will be given to the publishing of Acts in the Gazette in section 6.4.2 below.) Correspondence between the contractor Richards and the Colonial Secretary’s Office over a period of several years in the 1880s shows that the contractor was unable to keep up with the quantity of translation of the ‘Official’ material, possibly because of a reluctance to employ sufficient staff to carry out the work; while Government, for its part, was regularly submitting more material in English than could be accommodated in the ‘free’ space contractually allowed in each edition, so undoubtedly it also suited them to turn a blind eye to the failure to insert translations in a timely manner, thus reducing the heavy charges for ‘excess.’ (The problem of ‘excess’ will be discussed in Chapter 7.) Had it not been for the vigilance of certain members of Parliament, the publications of Bills and Acts in Dutch might have ceased entirely.

The Contractor agrees to have translated such matter as is required to be translated into the Dutch language, and to employ translators at his own cost. [...] I can only say that what we have ordered to be inserted in Dutch has been inserted. Some little time ago it occurred to me

47 In the first edition of the Gazette under the Richards contract (1 July 1881: 20), the publishers announce that all legal advertisements would automatically be inserted in Dutch as well as English unless ordered to the contrary. Yet the quantity of such items in Dutch had never been so small (3%), and within fifteen years it had decreased to half of one percent.

48 The most persistent non-official items to appear in the Gazette to the end of the Saul Solomon & Co. contract in 1881 were the family notices: Christenings, marriages and deaths. This information was supplied only for Cape Town by the Church of England parishes (in English) and the Dutch Reformed and Lutheran congregations (in Dutch), and with ever-diminishing regularity.

49 G.110-'83 Report of a Commission appointed [...] to enquire into and report upon the existing condition and regulation of the Civil Service in this Colony (July 1883). Evidence 253-254 Q3615-3626.
that, without an examination of the translation, the printer might really insert the greatest nonsense, but there is no such examination. The part in Dutch is not [proof-read] with the same care as that in English.

Asked whether the Dutch part of the *Gazette* had not been considerably cut down under the present contract, De Smidt replied:

I don’t think so.\(^{50}\) I know there was a difficulty in regard to Acts of Parliament, but when the matter was brought to the attention of the Contractor, he very readily and promptly inserted all the Acts of Parliament in the Dutch language. [...] I think as many as six months elapsed before he printed the Dutch publication [sic] of the Acts. [...] The Contractor holds himself responsible for the correctness of translations, but I have noticed a difference in the printing of names, especially Dutch names.

The *lazier faire* attitude towards the accuracy of the Dutch translations may be ascribed to the fact that only the English language version of an Act or Government Notice had legal status. Later that same year (no doubt as a result of greater vigilance) ‘grave errors’ were found in the Dutch translation of the Acts, which the Contractor ascribed to the appointment of a new translator (CO 4236\(^{51}\)).

6.3 Parliamentary debates

The purpose of debate in a legislature is obvious: it ventilates all shades of opinion on a topic before coming to a decision. In the earlier councils of the Cape Colony (prior to 1834) members were sworn to secrecy and the proceedings were never made known, only the final resolution. The same confidentiality prevailed in the Executive Council of the Colony in the parliamentary period after 1854.

When the Colony was granted a Legislative Council in 1834, which for the first time included nominated colonists,\(^{52}\) an agitation was raised to permit the public and newspaper reporters to attend its sessions and report on its proceedings as was the case in the British Parliament.\(^{53}\) Kilpin (1938: 56) describes that watershed moment:

[...] about six months after the Council had been constituted, some of [those present at a public meeting on the matter] climbed bravely up the twisting stairs leading to the Council Chamber, and, rapping at the door, craved admittance in the name of the public. For three hours they cooled their heels in an ante-room while it was debated within whether it would

\(^{50}\) However, a dramatic decrease did occur between 1878 and 1882, as shown in Figure 6.1.

\(^{51}\) CO 4236 Memorials ‘R’ 1883. (R 79) W.H. Richards to Under Colonial Secretary 15 November 1883.

\(^{52}\) These nominated members were described by the *South African Commercial Advertiser* (18 January 1834: 2b) as ‘the eye of the Community’ which was ‘about to be admitted into the hitherto darkened Chamber of Cape Legislation.’

\(^{53}\) In the Parliament of Westminster, reporting the debates was prohibited until 1660 when Cobbett was authorized to publish the *Parliamentary history*. In 1808 this work was taken over by T.C. Hansard (parliamentary printer at the time) using the reports in *The Times* and *Morning chronicle* as corrected by the Speaker. In the 1830s reporters were provided with a gallery in each House to assist reporting. From 1877, Hansard was subsidized to employ reporters of his own and report fully each speech made. In 1909 Parliament took control of reporting (Ilbert, [1911]: 192-3; May, 1946: 252).
be a sign of weakness or of strength to yield to popular clamour. Eventually, however, they were informed that in future a limited number of strangers and reporters would regularly be admitted after prayers [...]

This decision was included in the first ‘Standing rules and orders’ of the Legislative Council in 1838 (LCA 9) under the heading ‘Admission of Strangers and Reporters.’ What concern us is the rule relating to reporters.

28. The Reporters of the Public Journals of the Colony, shall be admitted to the number of one for each Journal, being duly furnished with written Credentials from the Editors of the respective Journals.

Reporting proceedings obviously produced greater transparency in the law-making process, encouraging public interest in affairs of state. But reporting proceedings also encouraged the voters to hold their representatives accountable for their actions (McCracken, 1967: 51). A more reprehensible result was that it encouraged Members to speak simply for the purpose of being reported, something which reporters were quick to thwart. The greatest benefit has been the long-term one by which an invaluable source of information had been built up for the use of researchers.

6.3.1 Parliament encourages accurate reporting

The Colony had a long tradition of reporting by the time Parliament was established. When members of the House of Assembly met for the first time on 30 June 1854 to arrange matters before the official gubernatorial opening ceremony, their very first action was to put and carry a motion admitting the public (including reporters) to its proceedings (Zuid-Afrikaan, 3 July 1854: 3a). Common law, derived from British practice, protected both reporter and publisher provided the reports were a ‘fair and faithful account’ in the same way that reports of proceedings in court were protected (May, 1946: 54-55).

The Standing rules of both Houses required that members address their remarks to the Chair. In Parliament’s original premises, reporters were at first provided with tables adjacent to the Speaker or President (fancifully called ‘the Press Gallery’ even though on the same level as the rest of the House). A prefabricated structure followed later (Chapter 2 Fig. 2.2). In the new Houses of Parliament which were opened on 5 May 1885, reporters did eventually get proper ‘Galleries’ (see Fig. 6.2), but the chambers’ poor acoustics, admitted by the Speaker (A(sc).18-‘92: 40-41), and the confined space, were constant sources of inaccurate reporting. It was especially difficult to hear the Speaker and those prominent ‘front-benchers’ who sat immediately below the Gallery (A(sc).18-‘92 cited above: 11). Reporters frequently remarked that certain members spoke so indistinctly that it was impossible to hear and report what they said, as there was as yet no available means of amplification.

54 Stranger. 5.b. Parliament. One who is not a member or official of the House, and is present at its debates only on sufferance (OED, 2nd ed. 16, 1989: 844b).


The date is about 1900. The Mace in place on the Table of the House indicates that the House is in session. The Speaker is Sir W. Bisset Berry. To his left (right in the photo) is the Clerk of the House, Ernest Kilpin, and to his left is Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, then leader of the Opposition. On the right of the Speaker (left in the photo) is the Shorthand Writer, with Prime Minister W.P. Schreiner and John X. Merriman (wearing a top hat) identifiable on the Government benches. Newspaper reporters can be seen in the press gallery, and behind them hangs the 1860 copy of F.X. Winterhalter’s portrait of Queen Victoria (soon to be replaced by the portrait of Edward VII). The 1885 electric light installation was one of the first in Cape Town and powered initially by a generator in the grounds of the South African Library nearby.
The value which Parliament and Government placed on the press reports is proven by the number of press-cutting books of ‘debates’ which their officials maintained, now found in archival collections.

6.3.2 Styles of reports

All reports of the Cape Colonial debates were newspaper reports. The Cape Parliament never employed reporters of its own nor published its own debates however much it would have liked to do so (see section 6.3.4). The separately-published volumes of debates discussed in section 6.3.3 were, in fact, merely the reports which had previously appeared in certain Cape Town newspapers, collected together, edited and indexed.

The requirements of newspapers resulted in three main styles or levels of reporting. The most useful to researchers today are the relatively comprehensive reports taken down in shorthand as the debate proceeded. The next group are those reports which summarize the essence of each debate, perhaps highlighting a telling phrase by a prominent legislator, a style with which we are familiar in newspapers’ parliamentary reports in the twenty-first century. The third group, and one most-popular with the newspapers’ readers of the day, might be called ‘Notes in the House,’ where the reporter provides a critical review of the debate.

6.3.2.1 ‘Comprehensive’ reports

Certain newspapers set out to be what is known as ‘newspapers of record.’ In the columns of these papers can be found sermons preached in the leading city churches, comprehensive reports of public meetings, trials in the courts, Town Council and Divisional Council proceedings, and, of course, parliamentary debates. These ‘newspapers of record’ are all English language titles: *The South African commercial advertiser* (later *Advertiser and Mail*) up to 1869 and its successor *The Standard and Mail* (1869-1879), and *The Cape Argus* from 1857 until its sale to Francis Dormer in 1881, when the mantle was taken up by the *Cape Times* which would become the pre-eminent Cape ‘newspaper of record’ (though in its earlier years from 1876 it followed what may be called the ‘summary style’). The principal Dutch newspapers *Het Volksblad* and *De Zuid-Afrikaan* (later known by its sub-title *Ons Land*) had the problem of reporting and translating speeches delivered in English or ‘Afrikaansch-Hollands’ into grammatical Dutch (see below) and are considered by Marion George (1986: 8-9) not to be of the same standard, though this comment no doubt relates to comprehensiveness, and not to accuracy. It was from the columns of the ‘newspapers of record’ that the content of the separately published volumes of ‘debates’ was derived (see section 6.3.3).

However, it should not be assumed that these newspapers reported every speech or even the whole of such speeches which they did report. The *Commercial advertiser* which had devoted very nearly all its editorial space to parliamentary reports in 1854 and 1855 was stung into defending its reporting policy (10 May 1855: 2a).

We do not admit that Parliament has any just grounds of complaint against the Press, or rather against the Reporters. No promise was ever made to report here as they do in London. [...] The public by [the Reporters’] means are pretty well up to the business of both Houses – and as far the speeches – they will keep cold.

During an 1892 parliamentary inquiry into the reporting of debates, Edmund Powell, representing
The Cape Argus, asserted (A(sc).18-'92: 7) that ‘verbatim reports would contain a great deal of rubbish which the speakers themselves would not care to see in print.’ Sub-editor of the Cape Times, E.J. Edwards on the same occasion (A(sc).18-'92: 36) outlined his newspaper’s policy: ‘Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition are, as a rule, reported fairly fully. [...] But members generally are cut down severely.’ In a 1900 law suit (Cape Times law reports 10, 1900: 729-730) he testifies:

The practice was to report fully in the third person the speeches of members of the Ministry and former members thereof and leaders of acknowledged party groups. Other members were reported according to their status or the value of their contribution to the debate. This was so whether the speeches were in Dutch or English. [...] The reporters were not instructed to take any political sides; no difference was made between Bond and Progressive members. [...] Mr Wienand, M.L.A., and others, being considered bores, were not reported.

F.Y. St Leger, the Editor of the Cape Times remarked (A(sc).18-'92: 28) that

I suppose reporters have more pleasure in reporting some speakers than others, perhaps on account of their delivery, and sometimes the frequency of a person’s address may have something to do with it. When a man too frequently addresses the House in England, they do not report him at all.

Referring to suggestions that certain members bribed reporters to report them more fully, he said he would dismiss that reporter at once. But when the report of the Select Committee was being debated in the House (Assembly. Debates, 1892: 213), one Member (Wm. Hay, himself an editor) suggested that reporters should levy a 1s. fee on every Member who spoke, while another Member (J.H. Hofmeyr, also an editor) suggested rather 1s. per minute, though it is unlikely these remarks were intended to be taken seriously.

It has been observed (George, 1986: 9) that The Cape Argus reported the speeches of its proprietor, Saul Solomon, at disproportionate length. Several other leading politicians were also newspaper proprietors (such as R. Godlonton, and J.G. Sprigg). Others controlled the press financially (such as C.J. Rhodes and J.B. Robinson) with the hope of influencing editorial policies (Shaw, 1975: 44-47; Shaw, 1980 passim).

The reporters for the English language newspapers had little trouble taking down the speeches made in English, but had difficulty with speeches made in Dutch (that is ‘Kaapsche-Hollands’) to which Pitman’s shorthand could not be applied. These speeches were turned into English as they went along, resulting in abridgement and often error, to the great disadvantage of Dutch-speaking members (A(sc).18-'92: 7).

6.3.2.2 ‘Summary’ style

Colonial newspapers which did not aspire to be ‘newspapers of record’ were content to summarise the debates in narrative form, giving the substance if not the words of the speeches. The Cape Times editor St Leger (A(sc).18-'92: 29-31) believed that fuller reports would not increase the circulation of his paper, and though he would not consider carrying on the paper without the reports, the more they were condensed, the more people would read them. The Dutch press, even in Cape Town, preferred to provide reports in summary form. This was not what the parliamentarians had hoped to hear!
The 1892 parliamentary Select Committee (A(sc).18-'92: 13, 15-21) was told of the several drawbacks experienced by the Dutch press. One was the lack of reporters fluent in grammatical Dutch capable of reporting in shorthand both the English and un-grammatical Dutch speeches in Parliament. Imported shorthand writers from the Netherlands took a long time to grasp the nuances of Colonial politics. And moreover the reports of speeches in both English and ‘Kaapsche-Hollands’ all needed to be translated into grammatical Dutch under high pressure to appear in the following day’s newspaper. The result was that the Dutch press provided summaries of debates, which, owing to the fact that the reporter listened to the substance of the speeches (unlike many English reporters who scribbled down the speeches verbatim without understanding, resulting in serious mis-reporting), were, in the opinion of J.H. Hofmeyr (A(sc).18-'92: 15), a far more accurate record of proceedings. Of the Dutch newspapers, only Ons Land, for a time, provided fuller coverage of debates in the Legislative Council under contract (see section 6.3.3).

6.3.2.3 ‘Notes in the House’

The style of reporting which was most-appreciated by the general public was not the formal reporting of the speeches but the comments on the issues involved and the ‘cut and thrust’ of the debate, highlighting any idiosyncrasies of the politicians, and in short, the ‘drama’ of the debate. These reports generally appeared in the newspapers, separate from the formal reports of the debates, under a variety of headings of which the most notable was ‘Notes in the House’ in the Cape Times, written by its Editor himself. Shaw (1975: 11), writing of St Leger’s ‘Notes,’ says

[... ] few who admired their pith and irony or who laughed over the clever personal touches and allusions would have guessed that they were dashed off all ready for the printer while the debate proceeded.

The Cape Times staff in the gallery who reported the debates were never interfered with by their Chief (Shaw, 1975: 26), and it was observed that ‘Notes in the House’ often contained comment on debates which the reporters had overlooked as insignificant (A(sc).18-'92: 6). Another such writer was R.W. Murray sen. who for many years contributed a column to The Cape Argus and later in life wrote his reminiscences which included his experiences in the Press Gallery.

6.3.3 Separately-published volumes of ‘Debates’

The excitement around the establishment of a Parliament for the Cape Colony prompted a decision by The South African commercial advertiser and Cape Town mail to report proceedings of Parliament as fully as their resources would allow. This decision seems to have assumed that these reports would be issued in octavo format like the British ‘Hansard.’ Like its model, the Commercial advertiser reports would be issued in consecutive fascicles during the session, allowing members to correct errors, before being collected into a single bound volume. Also following its British model at the time, the reports would cover the debates in both the Upper and Lower Houses.
6.3.3.1 The published debates of 1854-1857

We do not know how the octavo ‘debates’ were originally advertised but on 19 August 1854 the Commercial advertiser (1f) announced that part two was just published. ‘Persons desirous of preserving a complete series of this valuable work of reference are informed that the impression thrown off is limited from the commencement.’ The remaining nine parts appeared at roughly fortnightly intervals up to Part XI on 13 March 1855. Two days later (15 March: 1e) the newspaper announced the complete bound volume. ‘Published this day, volume I of Parliamentary Debates. Price: 13s. 6d. And may be had of Mr. W. Brittain [...]’ This coincided with the opening of the second session of Parliament. ‘The eleven numbers can now be had in one volume, which will be found very useful for reference, as well as for instruction and entertainment. Even the reader who has accompanied our Reporter from day to day, and week to week, through those sixty days of “speeches and readings, of votes and proceedings,” will still find this volume a very conversable companion’ (15 March 1855: 2b). It amounted to 435 pages, without an index.

The same announcement stated that reports would be compiled for the 1855 session of Parliament, but to secure advance payment, warned: ‘To prevent disappointment we may notice, that the Reports for next Session, beginning this day, will be published in the same manner, but to Subscribers only who subscribe for the whole session.’ This enterprise proved abortive, for one month before the end of the session, on 10 May (1c), the Commercial advertiser announces that parts 1 to 3, bound in a single volume of 256 pages without an index, was ready and obtainable from Mr Brittain. In the same edition (4b-c) there was a letter from J.C. Molteno, a leader of the ‘Colonial’ faction in the Assembly, condemning the non-verbatim style of reporting, which must have turned potential buyers away. For the 1856 and 1857 sessions, the Commercial advertiser published the debates as supplements which could be extracted and bound separately if desired, of which an example is in the National Library, Cape Town.

Many years would elapse before a fresh attempt was made to issue something resembling ‘Hansard.’ However, a 130 page booklet containing the debates on the subject of Responsible Government translated into the Dutch language was issued by Juta in 1856 entitled Verantwoordelyk gouvernement: zynde eene vertaling van de debatten, op dit onderwerp, in den wetgevenden raad en de wetgevende vergadering van der Kaap de Goede Hoop, in de zitting van 1856; met eene voorrede.

6.3.3.2 The debates of the Legislative Council in English, 1867-1909

The Cape Colonial Upper House, the Legislative Council, was unique among the colonial parliaments of the Empire. While it retained the name, officers and place of meeting it had between 1834 and 1853, it would be considerably changed in character from 1854. Kilpin (1938: 85) notes these characteristics:

It was the first colonial Upper House in which all the members were elected; it was the one and only colonial Upper House ever given the right to increase as well as to decrease

---

57 The microfilm of the SA commercial advertiser for 1854 is illegible up to 5 August.

58 Entitled The Advertiser and Mail’s parliamentary debates [...] 17th Victoria. Volume I.

59 The nature of responsible government is explained in section 6.2.1.3.2.
expenditure or taxation; and it was the only colonial Upper House to share with the Lower House the novel advantage of permitting members of the Executive Committee to sit and speak without being elected.

Kilpin remarks further that though a house of review, it was constantly asserting its authority. But it consisted of one-third the number of members of the Lower House, it did not meet daily during the sessions of Parliament, and when it did meet the duration of the meeting was often short.

Reports of its proceedings in the newspapers were always very brief, as political interest usually centred on the House of Assembly. Typically the Council report would fill 15 cm. of a column, while the Assembly report could fill five or six columns. This did not fit in well with the members’ sense of their dignity, and it was resolved to offer a subsidy to a newspaper which would provide a full report of speeches, and in 1867 the first subsidized edition of Debates in the Legislative Council 31 Victoriae. Volume I appeared, published (in English) by Van de Sande de Villiers & Co., publisher at that time of The South African advertiser and Mail (formerly the Commercial advertiser). As with the earlier venture, the text was issued in 18 octavo sized fascicles in bright yellow wraps, containing in all 566 numbered columns concluding with an index, the complete set being marketed in a half calf binding.60

The following year, 1868, the Debates were published by Saul Solomon & Co., publishers of The Cape Argus newspaper. Again these were issued in fascicles in yellow wraps, containing in all some 824 numbered columns, concluding with an index.

Owing to a severe economic depression prevailing, no Debates were published in 1869, but in 1870 members of the Council proposed that a shorthand writer be hired to record the speeches and that they be published by the Government Printer, Saul Solomon & Co. (Council. Votes, 24 February 1870: 24 §7.) But the Finance Committee, agreeing only that there was a necessity to resume the publication (as above, 23 February: 19 §4), recommended no more than there be discussions with the Government Printer (Cape Argus, 26 February 1870: 2e). Continued publication between 1870 and 1881 in annual volumes proves that some satisfactory arrangement was come to with Saul Solomon. In 1881, Solomon lost the printing contract and parted with The Cape Argus which had been the source of the reports.

There is a break in the series for 1882, but reports will be found in a very scarce publication Parliamentary reports of the Cape Times, issued in 38 numbered parts between 17 March and 30 June, covering proceedings in both Houses of Parliament. At the conclusion of the session copies were issued bound in half leather, with a paper title on the front cover. The most remarkable feature is its size: 17½ x 22½ inches (ie. Demy61). This format would militate against its retention in most library collections, though a copy has been preserved in the National Library, Cape Town.

Between 1883 and 1895, 1897 and 1900, and 1902 and 1909, the English language Legislative Council Debates were published under contract by Murray & St Leger (which became Cape Times Ltd. in 1898). Members of the Council, wanting on the one hand to see their speeches

60 A half bound book consisted of a case with leather spine and corners and cloth-lined sides; ‘quarter bound’ consisted of a leather spine only, while ‘full bound’ volumes were entirely covered with leather. Skins used for binding in the nineteenth century were vellum, morocco, calf and sheep.

61 Some standard 19th century English printing paper sizes (in inches): Foolscap 17 x 13½, Crown 20 x 15, Demy 22½ x 17½, Royal 25 x 20, Large Royal 27 x 20; also in double size, eg. Double Crown 30 x 20, Double Demy 35 x 22½. (Esdaille, 1954: 53; Shepherd, 1958: 117.)
in print, on the other hand jibed at the amount of the subsidy Murray & St Leger demanded (about £250 a year). In 1896 the South African Telegraph (bent on destroying the business of the Cape Times in every possible way) greatly under-quoted the Cape Times and won the contract, but the reports were so brief and inaccurate, that the Council was content to pay the higher price to get superior reports again from 1897 (Shaw, 1980: 9-12; LCB 407: 8 April, 4 June 1896). There was no parliamentary session in 1901, and there are no separately-published Debates for either House for the short session of 1910. Of interest is the fact that the tender by Cape Times Ltd. to publish the 1900 debates was rejected out-of-hand by the Committee of the Legislative Council. Consequently, no volume was produced during that year, and the following year there was no session of Parliament. The 1900 volume of Debates in English was published retrospectively in 1902 (LCB 407: 27 July 1900, 1 September 1902).

6.3.3.3 The debates of the Legislative Council in Dutch, 1898-1909

The years 1897 and 1898 saw great strides in the acceptance of Dutch in the formerly reluctant Legislative Council, with the requirement that all Bills introduced in that House should be printed in Dutch as well as English, for the first time the Standing orders and forms of proceeding was translated into Dutch, Select Committee reports would be translated as in the other House, and the Supplementary Estimates should also be provided in that language. The driving force behind this was D.P. van den Heever and M.L. Neethling. In 1897 a Select Committee accepted the tender of Van de Sandt de Villiers for reporting and publishing the speeches in Dutch (LCB 407: 13 April 1897). The debates, based on the reports in Ons Land, were published under the title Debatten in den Wetgevenden Raad in de vierde zitting van het negende Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, 2 April tot 24 Juni 1897, with numbered columns and an index. Like the English version, it was sold in a gold-tooled half calf binding.

The following year Van de Sandt de Villiers’ tender was accepted for reports in grammatical Dutch from Ons Land in preference to a far lower tender from Di Afrikaanse Patriot (LCB 407: 3, 6 June 1898). That year only the early session was reported. In 1899 it appeared as usual. Tenders for the 1900 edition were summarily rejected (LCB 407: 27 July 1900) and the following year there was no session, so that the series only resumed in 1902 and continued until 1909.

6.3.3.4 The debates in the House of Assembly in English, 1884-1909

The attempt by the Cape Times to produce a volume of debates of both Houses in 1882 has been referred to already. In 1884 this newspaper\(^63\) began a major venture to publish the debates of the House of Assembly, issued in annual volumes until 1909 (except for the year 1901 when there was no session of Parliament). It was printed in two columns per page, and contained an index of a very indifferent standard. The volumes were sold in half leather bindings, the maroon leather being described as ‘basil’ which has not stood up well to handling.\(^64\)

A publication is officially known by the title appearing on the title-page, which in this case


\(^{63}\) Between 1884 and 1892 the imprint was ‘Murray & St Leger;’ between 1893 and 1909 the imprint was ‘Cape Times Ltd.’

\(^{64}\) ‘Basil’ is a form of sheep skin unsuitable for use on books, says Esdaile (1954: 204).
was *Debates in the House of Assembly*. The spine title, however, read ‘Cape Hansard / House of Assembly / [year]’ and the publishers advertised this under the heading ‘The Cape Hansard’ (*Cape Times*, 18 July 1884: 1c-d).

Now in the Press, and will be shortly published, the Reports of the Debates in the House of Assembly for the Session of 1884. A Volume of over 400 Pages, well bound. Price £1 1s. A valuable work of Reference for Parliamentarians and others, only a limited number printed. Subscribers, to ensure Copies, must at once leave their Names at the *Cape Times* Office.

Using the term ‘Hansard’ was unfortunate and would result in two significant libel cases. The true Hansard of the British Parliament was a full report of every speech made on every topic debated. The so-called ‘Cape Hansard’ did not pretend to report in the same amount of detail, and was admitted to be the reports which appeared in the *Cape Times* with corrections,65 demonstrably giving more space to its favoured political party than to the others. The first libel suit in 1888 was St Leger vs. S.E. Rowles, publisher of *The Kaffrarian watchman*, in which it was claimed that the *Cape Times* reports were ‘manipulated and cooked for political purposes and [...] then designedly used as the basis of leading articles in the *Cape Times*.’ In this case the court ruled in favour of the plaintiff (Shaw, 1975: 25; *Cape law journal* 5, 1888: 98). The second libel suit was between Cape Times Ltd. and W.A. Richards & Sons, publishers of the *South African review* in which an article alleged that the *Cape Times* reports were notoriously one-sided ‘and which consists of either wholly suppressing, or cruelly distorting in the process of shortening speeches of members who, for a variety of reasons, may be safely boycotted in the newspaper or “Hansard” reports.’ Judgement in this case was for the defendants (*Cape Times law reports* 10, 1901: 732).

[...] the Court is of the opinion that the “South African Review” has not gone beyond the limits of fair comment. The “Cape Times” reports, as newspaper reports, are honest reports. The reports of the other newspapers are also honest reports. They give different sides, and the public can judge between the two, but they cannot be called a “Hansard.” In the opinion of the Court, no damage or injury of business followed the publication of the words complained of. [...] 

It was important that the Chief Justice emphasized the honesty of the reporting, as this was the principle Cape Times Ltd. sought to establish, for if this had not been the case, they could have lost their common law protection in the reporting of parliamentary debates.

6.3.4 Attempts to secure full, official reports

‘The reading public do not desire more than we give them now; but members [of Parliament] would like more,’ said J.H. Hofmeyr in his testimony before the 1892 Select Committee of the House of Assembly on reporting the debates (A(sc).18-'92: 36-7). Members of both Houses had set their hearts on obtaining full reports of their speeches published officially, as was done in the British
Parliament and in several colonial parliaments. Parliamentary privilege did not permit members to publish their own speeches, and many speeches went unreported in the colonial press. May (1946: 252-253) describes the reporting policy of ‘Hansard.’

> It is a full report, in the first person, of all speakers alike, a full report being defined as one “which, though not strictly verbatim, is substantially the verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted and with obvious mistakes corrected, but which on the other hand leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument.”

The House of Assembly Select Committee on reporting of the debates in 1892 investigated whether Parliament should set up a ‘Hansard’ department, with paid reporters, to obtain a full report, rather than relying on press reports. A great deal of valuable expert evidence was taken. There was some difference of opinion whether the debates should be reported in the language in which they were delivered, or whether two editions, one in each language, should be printed, as was the case with the Legislative Council ‘Debates,’ though it was admitted that the number of speeches in Dutch was small (A(sc).18-'92, appendix A: iii).

When it came down to practical matters, the proposed staff – consisting of a Director, a Deputy Director for the Dutch version, four English reporters and two Dutch reporters – plus contingencies, came to £3000 a year, not counting the cost of printing (A(sc).18-'92, Appendix B: iv). It was stated that the British Hansard cost £36,000 annually, the US Congress report cost £10,416, and the bilingual Canadian reports cost £8300. In New Zealand the cost was in excess of £5000 and Victoria £4175, both including printing. Staff costs in New South Wales were £3330 and in Queensland £3850. One official reporter at a cost of £350 took down the debates of the Natal Legislative Council, with a further expense of £350 for printing and binding the 100 copies.

A conference was held with representatives (‘Managers’) of the Legislative Council which drafted the following report (Council. Minutes, 1892: 219-220 §3).

> The Managers [...] report that the Conference, by a majority, agree to recommend that in order to obtain accurate reports of the substance of speeches delivered in Parliament, the President and Mr Speaker invite tenders for report of the speeches in both Houses in the language in which they are delivered, and the publication of the same in Hansard form, supplying free such number of copies of the Hansard as may be agreed upon; the expenditure not to exceed £1500 per annum.

When this report came up for discussion, it was negatived (Assembly. Debates, 24 August 1892: 379). The potential market was very small. As would be revealed in the 1900 libel case (Cape Times law reports 10, 1901: 729), sales of the existing ‘Cape Hansard’ were poor: 64 copies in 1898, 130 in 1899, and 94 in 1900.

A last attempt at in-house reporting was moved in the Legislative Council in 1905 when the Select Committee on finances (LCB 407: 11 April 1905) recommended that the matter be raised during the next session, but by that time the Colony was in recession and the proposal dropped. The Colony therefore missed the opportunity of obtaining a full record of the speeches of all its Legislators; whether this has been missed by researchers since then is a matter of conjecture.

---

66 One free copy for each Member of Parliament, a free copy to every public library, and one for each magistrate’s office (A(sc).18-'92: x).
6.4 Acts of Parliament

The laws of the Cape were printed in many forms, starting with their appearance in the *Government gazette* (as required by the Constitution) and their subsequent publication in annual volumes or other codified forms. The following section of this paper deals with general forms of the Colony’s law. The whole range of published Cape legislation will not, however, be covered in detail. Collections of laws on specific topics (such as the Masters and Servants Laws) – often including amendments, regulations and editorial comment – constitute a specialized field of bibliography and have been deliberately excluded from this study, even though these may have been produced ‘by Authority.’

6.4.1. Pre-parliamentary laws

The practice adopted by the Cape Colony concerning the publication of its laws was already well established before Parliament was set up in 1854.

When the Governor ruled with sole authority, laws were issued as Proclamations, but once this authority had been tempered in 1825 by the requirement that the legislation be drawn up in a council (composed firstly of officials only and later with the addition of colonists), the term ‘Ordinance’ was used. Laws passed by Parliament were called ‘Acts of Parliament.’ All legislation, in order to be of effect, had to be promulgated in the *Government gazette*.

There were two notable early attempts to publish bodies of current law, both undertaken by the Government Printing Office, for the use of Government and the Courts. In 1821 appeared a compendium with a title which fully described its scope: *A collection of the proclamations, government advertisements, circular letters, and instructions, issued from January, 1806, to December, 1820, in as far as they are applicable to the country districts.* This was followed in 1828 by a monumental 995 page work in English and Dutch entitled *Proclamations, advertisements, and other official notices, published by the Government of the Cape of Good Hope = Proclamatien, advertentien, en andere officiele berigten, gepubliceerd door het Gouvernement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, 1806-1825.* It was the production of the latter publication which prevented the summary closure of the Government Printing Office by Acting Governor Bourke in 1827, a reprieve which in the event lasted to the end of 1844.

The contractor who produced the *Government gazette* was required, from 1834, to deliver a quantity of free offprints of each Ordinance on foolscap paper for the use of Government and the courts. Several bound sets of these offprinted Ordinances can be found preserved in public collections today (see *S.A Bib. to 1925* 1, 1979: 421).

Another compilation of Colonial laws in five volumes was published between 1838 and 1855 by the bookseller A.S. Robertson entitled The Cape of Good Hope government proclamations, from 1806-

---

67 Proclamation. 2. [...] a formal order or intimation issued by the sovereign or other legal authority, and made public either by being announced by a herald, or by being posted up in public places (*OED* 2nd ed. 12, 1989: 552b)

68 The Council of Advice was established in 1825, the first Legislative Council in 1834 (*Cambridge history* 8, 1936: 253, 260)

69 Ordinance. 7. An authoritative direction, decree, or command; in more restricted sense, a public injunction or rule of narrower scope, less permanent nature, or less constitutional character than a *law* or *statute*, an enactment of a municipal or other local body, etc. (*OED* 2nd ed. 10, 1989: 910a.)

70 Offprint. A separately printed copy of an article, etc., which originally appeared as a part of a larger publication. (*OED* 2nd ed. 10, 1989: 736c.)
1825, as now in force and unrepealed; and, the ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope [..., 1845-1853] (see S.A Bib. to 1925 1, 1979: 425b). A companion index volume was compiled and printed by J. Suasso de Lima, published by J.C. Juta in 1857, including reference to the Acts of Parliament, 1854-1856 (see S.A Bibliography to 1925 1, 1979: 422a).

These collections soon became very scarce. In 1857 a Commission, consisting of three judges, the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General, was appointed by the Governor to investigate the need for a fresh code of current law up to that date, and their terms of reference was revised in 1858. Their report (G.40-59) recommended a cut-off date prior to the establishment of Parliament (p.3), and declared that the arrangement should be chronological, rejecting a subject arrangement which it considered useful for the philosopher and perhaps the legislator, but of little practical use (p.5). The outcome of their labours was a two volume work in octavo entitled Statute law of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the plaatats, proclamations, and ordinances enacted before the establishment of the colonial Parliament and still wholly or in part in force. Printed by Authority. The compilers found that the overwhelming bulk of earlier legislation had become obsolete – none earlier than 1714 remained applicable, only six laws preceding the second British occupation in 1806 were considered valid, a further 16 up to 1824, with an increasing quantity of numbered Ordinances after that date remaining current.

6.4.2 Acts of the Parliamentary period, 1854-1910

In setting up a Parliament for the Cape Colony, the Constitution Ordinance of 1853 laid down that all new legislation had to be passed by that body, signed by the Governor, promulgated in the Government gazette, and enrolled with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. The laws were now called ‘Acts of Parliament,’ and the use of the term ‘Ordinance’ fell into abeyance for the remainder of the colonial period. The Governor had the right to approve or disallow (but not alter) Acts passed by Parliament, or reserve them ‘for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure’ (which means, seeking the approval of the Imperial Government, and which could in addition reject any colonial law within two years). It was normal practice to promulgate all the English-language Acts of a session of Parliament in the first edition of the Gazette following Parliament’s prorogation or dissolution. Dutch language translations followed at irregular intervals, and in certain years did not appear at all (see section 6.4.2.2 and Appendix G – ‘Legislation: Acts’). A checklist of Statutes appears as Fig. 6.3.

The Acts were numbered in the order they were approved by the Governor, with a single sequence of numbers for a calendar year regardless of the number of sessions held in that year. An exception occurred respecting the session of Parliament which spanned the end of 1866 and beginning of 1867, which are numbered in the style ‘Act no.1-1866-1867’ with a separate sequence

---

71 G.40-59. Report of a Commission appointed by His Excellency the Governor to codify the laws [...] of this Colony. 1959.

72 Statutes, 1858: xxxvii-xxxix, §82-87.

73 Prorogue. 3. To discontinue the meeting of (a legislature or other assembly) for a time, definite or indefinite, without dissolving it; to dismiss by authority, until the next session. Originally and chiefly in reference to the British Parliament. (OED 2nd ed. 12, 1989: 659c.)

74 Dissolution. 7. The breaking up, dismissal, or dispersion of an assembly or association; the termination of the existence of a constituted body of persons (e.g. [...] now esp. of Parliament). (OED 2nd ed. 4, 1989: 845a.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOLIO: ENGLISH</th>
<th>FOLIO: DUTCH</th>
<th>OCTAVO PAMS.</th>
<th>5-YEAR PAMS.</th>
<th>STATUTES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1854 in loose sheets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855 (do.)</td>
<td>1854-5 in paper wraps</td>
<td>with index</td>
<td></td>
<td>Statute law of the Cape [1652-1853] 2v. Published 1862.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856 (do.)</td>
<td>1856 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather or cloth.</td>
<td>Published 1858.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>1857 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858 (do.)</td>
<td>1858 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859 (do.)</td>
<td>1859 (do.)</td>
<td>1859-1863</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860 (do.)</td>
<td>1860 (do.)</td>
<td>with index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861 (do.)</td>
<td>1861 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather or cloth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862 (do.)</td>
<td>1862 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863 (do.)</td>
<td>1863 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864 (do.)</td>
<td>1864 (do.)</td>
<td>1864-1868</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865 (do.)</td>
<td>1865 (do.)</td>
<td>with index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866-67 (do.)</td>
<td>1866-67 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather or cloth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867 (do.)</td>
<td>1867 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868 (do.)</td>
<td>1868 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869 (do.)</td>
<td>1869 (do.)</td>
<td>1869-1873</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 (do.)</td>
<td>1870 (do.)</td>
<td>with index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871 (do.)</td>
<td>1871 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather or cloth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872 (do.)</td>
<td>1872 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873 (do.)</td>
<td>1873 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Published 1879.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874 (do.)</td>
<td>1874 (do.)</td>
<td>1874-1878</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 (do.)</td>
<td>1875 (do.)</td>
<td>with index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876 (do.)</td>
<td>1876 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather or cloth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877 (do.)</td>
<td>1877 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878 (do.)</td>
<td>1878 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Published 1878.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879 (do.)</td>
<td>1879 (do.)</td>
<td>1879-1883</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880 (do.)</td>
<td>1880 (do.)</td>
<td>with large index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881 (do.)</td>
<td>1881 (do.)</td>
<td>Boundary Solomon &amp; Richards eds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882 (do.)</td>
<td>1882 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>1882 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>Published in 1884.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883 (do.)</td>
<td>1883 (do.)</td>
<td>1883 in paper wrappers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884 (do.)</td>
<td>1884 (do.)</td>
<td>1884 (do.)</td>
<td>1884-1888</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885 (do.)</td>
<td>1885 (do.)</td>
<td>[1885 none published]</td>
<td>with large index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886 (do.)</td>
<td>1886 (do.)</td>
<td>[1886 none published]</td>
<td>Bound in leather.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887 (do.)</td>
<td>1887 (do.)</td>
<td>1887 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>Published 1889.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888 (do.)</td>
<td>1888 (do.)</td>
<td>1888 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889 (do.)</td>
<td>1889 (do.)</td>
<td>1889 (do.)</td>
<td>1889-1893</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890 (do.)</td>
<td>1890 (do.)</td>
<td>1890 (do.)</td>
<td>with large index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891 (do.)</td>
<td>1891 (do.)</td>
<td>1891 (do.)</td>
<td>Bound in leather.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892 (do.)</td>
<td>1892 (do.)</td>
<td>1892 (do.)</td>
<td>Published 1894.</td>
<td>— END OF SERIES —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 (do.)</td>
<td>1893 (do.)</td>
<td>1893 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894 (do.)</td>
<td>1894 (do.)</td>
<td>[1894 none published]</td>
<td>[1894 in Collected Statutes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 (do.)</td>
<td>1895 (do.)</td>
<td>1895 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>[1895 in Collected Statutes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 (do.)</td>
<td>1896 (do.)</td>
<td>1896 (do.)</td>
<td>[1896-1900 published as vol.4 of Collected Statutes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897 (do.)</td>
<td>1897 (do.)</td>
<td>1897 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898 (do.)</td>
<td>1898 (do.)</td>
<td>1898 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899 (do.)</td>
<td>1899 (do.)</td>
<td>1899 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900 (do.)</td>
<td>1900 (do.)</td>
<td>1900 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[1901 no session]</td>
<td>[1901 no session]</td>
<td>[1901 no session]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>1902 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>1902 in paper wrappers</td>
<td>[1902-1906 published as vol.5 of 1896 Collected Statutes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903 (do.)</td>
<td>1903 (do.)</td>
<td>1903 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904 (do.)</td>
<td>1904 (do.)</td>
<td>1904 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905 (do.)</td>
<td>1905 (do.)</td>
<td>1905 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906 (do.)</td>
<td>1906 (do.)</td>
<td>1906 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907 (do.)</td>
<td>1907 (do.)</td>
<td>1907 (do.)</td>
<td>[1907-1909 or 1910 unnumbered volume of Collected Statutes]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908 (do.)</td>
<td>1908 (do.)</td>
<td>1908 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909 (do.)</td>
<td>1909 (do.)</td>
<td>1909 (do.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act of 1910 in ‘Votes’</td>
<td>Wet van 1910: ‘Notulen’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 6.3 Checklist of Cape Acts and Statutes (1854-1910)
for the session which followed in 1867. The side-notes always appeared with a draft law or Bill and were provided at the outset by the drafter of the legislation (originally the Attorney-General, and from 1877 by the Legislative Draftsman). These were retained through all stages to the final publication of the Acts, though, since they were provided merely as a matter of convenience and were not technically part of the law, it appears that the enrolled Acts were printed without side-notes. They do appear in the Gazette, and in the published foolscap and octavo versions in which the Acts are to be found.

Librarians and archivists have often failed to distinguish between the foolscap and octavo versions of the Acts of Parliament. Each formed a distinct series, but copies of each are often found bound together in the same volume.

6.4.2.1 The foolscap Acts in English

Producing offprints of legislation from the Gazette for the use of the administration had long been the established practice. Surviving evidence shows that separate offprints of Ordinances were gathered together and bound in annual volumes in numerical order, with the addition of a manuscript index.

This practice continued after the establishment of the colonial Parliament, when a large number of Acts were struck off from the standing type of the Gazette. This had to be done in haste in order to allow the forme to be broken up to get the lead type back into circulation.

The authentic text of an Act of Parliament was that which had been signed by the Governor and promulgated by being published in the Gazette. From the standing type of each Act, in addition to the foolscap copies mentioned above, a ‘fair copy’ was printed on parchment, signed by the President and Speaker of the respective Houses of Parliament and enrolled as the true text of the Act with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Each year’s Appropriation Act was accompanied by a reprint of the final version of the Estimates of expenditure printed on parchment-paper. These enrolled Acts, which formed the basis of the various octavo series of published Statutes issued under the authority of the Registrar of the Court, now reside in the Western Cape Archives Repository, call number CSC 11/2/1/5 to /24.

The English version of an Act was the official text, even though a Dutch translation might also be published (see section 6.4.2.2). No Act in the Dutch language was ever enrolled with the

---

75 The problem of act numbers spanning more than one calendar year was the subject of a directive from the British Government that statutes had to bear numbers relative to the year in which they were passed by Parliament, and that statutes reserved for the sovereign's pleasure had to be numbered as part of the sequence of the year in which assent was granted (CO 1891 Distribution of acts and other publications, 1902-03. Circular, Downing Street, 16 March 1903).

76 [Side-note] Side 27. Special combs., [...] side-note, a note made or placed at the side of a page. (OED 2nd ed. 15, 1989: 423b.)

77 [Forme] Form 20. Printing. A body of type, secured in a chase, for printing at one impression. (Often spelt forme.) [The latter is the spelling which the OED uses in its own definitions.] (OED 2nd ed. 6, 1989: 80a.)

78 Parchment. 1.a. The skin of the sheep or goat, and sometimes that of other animals, dressed and prepared for writing, painting, engraving, etc. (OED 2nd ed. 11, 1989: 217a.)

79 [Parchment paper] Parchment. 5.b.3. [...] parchment-paper, a tough translucent, glossy kind of paper resembling parchment, made by soaking ordinary unsized paper in sulphuric acid. (OED 2nd ed. 11, 1989: 217a.)
Registrar. Particular care was taken in proofreading the English text of the Acts, a care which did not extend to the Dutch language translations. Nevertheless, the fledgling Parliament made one serious blunder in 1854 which attracted a reprimand from the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Acts 1-6 of 1854 omitted to state that they were laws of the Cape Colony (HA 680).

The Government Printer supplied Government with loose copies of the Acts until 1857 when, under the new contract with Saul Solomon & Co., the foolscap Acts were delivered as stitched volumes with a contents-list, in coloured paper wraps (usually blue, though sometimes light green), with a paper title-piece pasted onto the front cover. A formal title-page (with the same typography reproduced on the front cover) was introduced about 1876. These copies were printed on cheap paper and were intended for immediate distribution and short-term use by Government and the courts until replaced a few months later by the formal octavo edition (see section 6.4.3). Surviving copies are sometimes found bound with the Estimates. Copies can also be found bound with the Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council.

6.4.2.2 The foolscap Acts in Dutch


The publishers of the Gazette were contractually required to translate and publish any Government Notice (including Acts) which the Government directed should appear in Dutch. In some years a large number of Acts were translated, while in other there were none at all. This situation is surveyed in Appendix G: Legislation / Wetgeving. Selected Acts usually had some bearing on matters of interest to rural communities. Subjects ranged from the gunpowder trade, agricultural labour and service in defence corps, to the powers of Divisional and other local Councils.

While the Acts in English which were printed in the Gazette were typeset in wide columns to facilitate taking offprints on foolscap paper, the Dutch versions were as often as not printed in the normal column width, which was unsuitable for taking foolscap offprints.

Petitions from Graaff-Reinet were presented to Parliament in 1857 asking that all Acts, both of the current session and preceding sessions be published in Dutch (HA 1281). The House of Assembly was no more willing to entertain this request than the request from the Albert Division respecting the use of Dutch in the debates (see Chapter 2 section 2.8). No further demand of this sort was made to Parliament for many years. It is possible that the selection which appeared in the Gazette satisfied requirements.

The next time the question of publishing the Acts in Dutch arose was during the hearings of the Civil Service Commission in 1882. Henry de Smidt, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Department, gave evidence which showed that there was considerable demand for offprints of those translated Acts which were gazetted, and admitted that there was no contractual obstacle to producing all the Acts in Dutch in a separate volume (G.110-‘83, 3 March 1882: 253-482).

---

80 HA 6 House of Assembly. Annexures, 1855. (95) Colonial Secretary to Speaker, 2 May 1855.


82 G.110-‘83. Report of Commission appointed ... to enquire into ... the Civil Service of this Colony, 1883. Evidence 253-4 Q3621-3626.
You are probably aware (said the Chairman\textsuperscript{83}) that there is at present in some parts of the country a movement on foot to get the Government to publish all the laws and Acts as they are passed in a Dutch edition. Do you think such a movement would have been necessary if all the Acts had been published in a single number of the Gazette, and do you think there is any difficulty in the way to prevent it being done?

I think it would be a great advantage (De Smidt replied) and I see nothing in the contract to prevent it being carried out. [...] There has been no special order to that effect but we might if necessary issue such an order. [...] The contractor holds himself responsible for the correctness of translations [...]. Serious errors are corrected in the next Gazette [...].

Taking the hint, the Government, courting the support of the Afrikaner Bond, ordered the production of a separate volume of Acts in Dutch\textsuperscript{84} even before the Commission compiled its report. The first volume was entitled Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie van de Kaap de Goede Hoop gepasseerd in de zitting van het jaar 1882, and copies have been seen in buff paper wraps as well as stiff blue covers. The Colonial coat-of-arms appears on the cover and title-page while the Imperial coat-of-arms appears at the head of each Act. Each Act is separately paginated.

All the Acts of 1883 appeared in the Gazette and were included in the Dutch foolscap volume which was issued in sage green wraps, but in 1884 there was an anomaly: only two Acts appeared in the Gazette in Dutch although all 38 Acts appeared in the foolscap volume which must have been set up in type specially for the purpose, no doubt at considerable expense. Only one Act in the Dutch language was gazetted in 1885 and none in 1886, and there is no foolscap volume for either year. This was without doubt an economy measure taken by a new Ministry\textsuperscript{85} which included J.G. Sprigg – now Colonial Treasurer – who consistently resisted the use of Dutch in Parliament.

There was a reaction to this in 1887. A motion in the House of Assembly by A.S. le Roex of Beaufort West called on the Government to publish all the Acts in the Gazette in Dutch as before. Though the motion was defeated (Assembly. \textit{Votes}, 12 July 1887: 266 §20), the series of separate foolscap volumes of Dutch language Acts was resumed in 1887 and continued thereafter until 1909. The solitary Act 1 of 1910 was included with the Acts of 1909 in the 1909-10 bound volume of Notulen. The inclusion of the Dutch Acts with the Notulen of each session of Parliament was in compliance with a ruling by the Speaker in 1889 (Assembly. \textit{Votes}, 1 August 1889: 466 §20).

The series of foolscap Acts between 1882 and 1910 represents the only separately published body of Cape Colonial legislation in the Dutch language. But it should be remembered that the text had no legal status, and that the accuracy of the translations is questionable. In his testimony before the Civil Service Commission in 1882 (G.110-'83 cited above, 253 Q3615) De Smidt admitted that without an examination of the translation, the printer might really insert the greatest nonsense, but there was no such examination.\textsuperscript{86}

\textsuperscript{83} C.W. Hutton of Albany, MLC and Treasurer in the Scanlen Ministry 1881-1884.

\textsuperscript{84} This volume contains Wet 1-3, 5-11, 22-33, 35-38, 41-47. It is unclear why certain of the Acts were omitted.

\textsuperscript{85} The Colony was suffering a severe economic recession at this time, with a burden of debt related to seven years of warfare against the indigenous African peoples on the eastern frontier and Basutoland, the collapse of the diamond mining industry, and a protracted drought. In 1886, Witwatersrand gold had not yet stimulated the Cape economy.

\textsuperscript{86} The evidence before the Commission may have focussed attention on the accuracy of the translations. Grave errors were discovered in the translation of the 1883 Acts, for which the Government Printer apologized profusely, blaming their new translator (CO 4236 Memorials 'R,' 1883. (R 79) W.H. Richards to Colonial Secretary, 15 November 1883).
6.4.3 The octavo Acts and Statutes in English to 1893

While the foolscap volumes of Acts were produced for Government in order to get new legislation into the hands of its officials as quickly as possible, editions were also produced in octavo format for sale to the public under the authority of the Registrar of the Supreme Court in the months following the end of each session of Parliament. They were collected together as Statutes every five years, and were published successively by Saul Solomon & Co., W.A. Richards & Sons, and Cape Times Ltd. on a commercial basis. Certain volumes shared the same text but carried a title-page with J.C. Juta’s imprint. Multi-volume editions of current Colonial laws were also published in 1887, 1896 and 1905 respectively.

Besides these general collections of Acts, Government as well as the House of Assembly published individual Acts or groups of Acts on distinct topics, sometimes with relevant regulations. They always appeared in English but often in the Dutch language as well. This special aspect of legal bibliography has been excluded from the present study.

6.4.3.1 The annual Acts in pamphlet form

The Government Printers Solomon, Richards and Cape Times, successively, produced annual octavo ‘pamphlets’ containing the Acts of a session of Parliament, which were offered for sale to the public and to Government. They retailed at a moderately high price of 4s. 6d. a copy. This series of Acts was published under the authority of the Supreme Court, and is not mentioned in Government printing contracts. They were issued in coloured paper wraps.

The Colonial coat-of-arms first appeared on the title-page and wrap in 1895. Sufficient copies of each annual edition of Acts would be produced to bind up into the larger collections called Statutes (see definition in Chapter 3 section 3.3.5). The annual octavo Acts in their paper wraps became redundant once the collected Statutes appeared and are now very scarce.

No annual pamphlet for 1894 has been found. From 1895 the pamphlet Acts were edited by H. Tennant and E.M. Jackson and issued under the stated authority of the Supreme Court. From 1896 the annual octavo editions would supplement Tennant and Jackson’s collected Statutes, with page numbers continuing the pagination of the collected work (see section 6.4.4. part 2: “The chronological Statutes of 1896 and 1905”) and no longer merely the five-year cumulations (see 6.4.3.2). Between 1898 and 1900, although printed by the Government Printer, Richards, they were published by J.C. Juta. From 1902 (no Acts were passed in 1901) the annual Acts were edited by the staff of the Colonial Secretary’s Department and printed by Cape Times Ltd.

---

87 Pamphlet 1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book [...], and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers. (OED 2nd ed 11, 1989: 117a.)

88 From an advertisement in the Gazette (27 July 1855: 851a) it is evident that the Acts for the first two years (1854 and 1855) were issued together as a single pamphlet.

89 Buff was the most common colour, but grey, olive green, blue or pink paper was also used, and in the early twentieth century, blue was used consistently.

90 Hercules Tennant edited a rival collection of Acts of the 1879 session of Parliament, published by J.C. Juta & Co. which was intended to be the start of an annual series, but no further editions of that series have been found.
6.4.3.2 The five-year Statutes

Sufficient copies of each annual edition of Acts would be produced to bind up into the larger collections called ‘Statutes.’ The five yearly volumes with continuous pagination, a title-page and contents list in front, and a short-title index and list of repealed legislation at the back, were entitled Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope passed by the [n] Parliament during the sessions of [y – y] ([n] represents the ordinal first, second, etc., and [y] the years). Saul Solomon & Co. was responsible for five such volumes, either half-bound in green calf or full-bound in blind-tooled book-cloth, namely for the years 1854-58 (published 1858), 1859-63 (1871), 1864-68 (1868), 1869-73 (1879), and 1874-78 (1878). It is not known why these volumes did not appear chronologically. W.A. Richards & Sons issued volumes (with very superior indexes by E.M. Jackson) for 1879-83, 1884-88, and 1889-93.

Richards, who took over as Government Printer in 1881, had not produced annual ‘pamphlet’ versions of the Acts for 1879-1880. A close inspection of the printers’ signatures\(^{91}\) proves that the relevant text in the 1879-1883 Statutes issued by Richards consisted of the pamphlet Acts printed by the previous Government Printer, Saul Solomon & Co. From 1881, Richards and Solomon produced rival editions of the annual Acts with different pagination and signatures.\(^{92}\)

The 1884-88 volume (seventh Parliament) is clearly made up of previously-printed annual pamphlets as indicated by slight changes of paper colour at the commencement of a new year, and the signature ‘B’ at this point in every case; [‘A’] would have been the annual contents list which was discarded on binding. The 1889-93 volume has noticeable paper colour changes at the commencement of each year, and though the signature runs continuously throughout the work, there is always a new signature at the commencement of a new year. With this volume, the series comes to an end.

6.4.4 The collected Statutes 1887, 1896 and 1905

Knowledge of the current state of the law is, without question, of critical importance in all sectors of society, but not least the Government administration, the judiciary and the legal profession. Laws passed previously may since have been amended or repealed, wholly or in part.

Efforts were made from the earliest days of the Cape Colony to carefully collect and codify current laws. Mention has already been made of the Plakaten of the Dutch East India Company, the two monumental compilations printed by the Government Printing Office in 1821 and 1828, the five-volume collection of Proclamations and Ordinances covering 1806-1853 published between 1838 and 1855, and the two-volume compendium of current laws up to 1853 published in 1862.

As stated above, the five-yearly Statutes did attempt to list repealed legislation, but the cost of constantly editing and reprinting the current law was high, while the cost of manually amending

---

\(^{91}\) Signature 6. Printing, a. A letter or figure, a set or combination of letters or figures, etc., placed by the printer at the foot of the first page […] of every sheet in a book, for the purpose of showing the order in which these are to be placed or bound (OED 2nd ed. 15, 1989: 456). Letter J is always omitted. Letter A never appears on the first sheet presumably to avoid disturbing the typography of the title-page (the first to carry a signature is B), but on the 26th sheet, ‘AA’ would be used, followed by ‘BB,’ etc. Current practice prefers stepped collation marks on the outer fold.

\(^{92}\) Solomon’s edition for 1881: page 249 signature ‘T’ to 371 ‘DD,’ Richards’ version: 249 [‘A’] to 348 ‘G.’ Solomon’s edition for 1882: 371 ‘EE’ to 726 ‘DDD,’ Richards’ version: 349 ‘H’ to 625 ‘CC’ plus two landscape pages 626 and 627 without signatures. The stock of annual pamphlet Acts listed when S. Solomon & Co. was liquidated (Gov. gazette, 8 June 1886: 8b) shows that the Company continued to produce a rival series until the business closed (copies of 1884-1885 in Johannesburg City Library).
the statute-book (which was commonly done) is incalculable. An economical way to keep up to date was by means of periodically-published indexes to statute law (see section 6.4.5).

6.4.4.1 The 1887 Statutes arranged by subject

For several years Parliament had expressed the desire for its Acts to be codified, though no practical result was achieved. In 1883 the way was opened for a practical edition of collected Statutes by section 12 of Act 5.\(^4\)

When in any Act sections or words in any prior Act are respectively directed to be omitted, or added, or substituted for other sections or words, in all copies of such last-mentioned Act which shall subsequently be printed the sections or words respectively directed to be omitted shall be omitted, those directed to be added shall be added, and those directed to be substituted for others shall be so substituted as the case may be.

This permitted Acts to be published in their amended form.

An agreement was reached between Government and three legal experts Joseph Foster, Hercules Tennant and E.M. Jackson to undertake the task of collecting and editing the texts of all legislation then in force. Foster and Jackson, both senior Civil Servants, were granted permission to undertake this work for private gain in addition to their official duties, while Tennant had already established his reputation as the author of the authoritative legal works ‘Rules of Court’ and ‘The Justice’s Manual’ (see S.A. Bibliography to 1925 4, 1979: 470-471).

Encouraged by the Attorney-General (Thomas Upington) the editors adopted an alphabetical subject arrangement of Acts, quoting the precedent of the Statutes of the Australian colonies. The difficulty they encountered, which librarians who choose to arrange their stock in classified order also encounter, was that many Acts encompassed multiple unrelated subjects. ‘This has rendered it necessary,’ they state, ‘to print portions of a large number of Acts more than once’ (a luxury which a believer in library classification cannot do with multiple copies of books).

They make an interesting observation on the accuracy of the texts appearing in the preceding octavo editions of the Acts: ‘The text of every enactment has been carefully compared with the certified original [the ‘enrolled’ fair copy printed from the text in the Gazette] in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and it may not be amiss to mention that several discrepancies were found to exist between the original and the published copies now in use.’

This work entitled *Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1886* was published in two volumes

---

\(^{93}\) The following notes, unless otherwise acknowledged, are based on the preface to *Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope 1652-1886* 1, 1887: 2-3.


\(^{95}\) Joseph Foster (1855-1897) joined the Civil Service in 1872 and rapidly rose through the ranks to the position of Secretary to the Law Department in 1884, Registrar of Deeds in 1889, and Master of the Supreme Court and High Sheriff in 1892. Apart from editing the 1887 Statutes he wrote two legal treatises, and undertook several important additional Government duties. Like many senior Civil Servants of the Colony, he appears to have ‘burnt-out’ through over-work, being pensioned-off at the age of 41 and dying at Oudtshoorn the following year in evidently reduced circumstances. (Career Civil Service list, 1897: 249-250; death notice MOOC 6/9/365 (1437); obituary *Cape Argus weekly ed.*, 11 September 1889: (sup.) 2a.)
6.4.4.2 The chronological Statutes of 1896\textsuperscript{96} and 1905

Stocks of the 1887 edition soon ran out. Tennant\textsuperscript{97} and Jackson\textsuperscript{98} announced a completely new edition in 1894, in which the Acts would be arranged in chronological order (the subject arrangement had not found favour with the legal profession). The editors promised to keep the type standing permanently to facilitate reprinting and revision.\textsuperscript{99} They applied to the Supreme Court for the right to bring out this new edition as well as properly-edited editions of the annual Acts ‘which will be accepted as authoritative by the Courts’ (Acts of Parliament. Session of 1895: [iii]). Permission could hardly have been withheld since Hercules Tennant was himself Registrar of the Supreme Court.

Compilation of the new edition was delayed, so it proved possible to include the Acts of 1895 in the Statutes, since they had already been edited for the annual octavo series of Acts. This edition was intended to consist of two volumes of text and a third index volume as in 1887, but by the inclusion of the 1895 Acts, the text had to be divided between three volumes (1652-1871, 1872-1886, and 1887-1895) totalling 3584 pages. The promised ‘Preface’ proved to be but a single page in length, and the projected index did not materialize in time to be included. The title-page of both the Statutes and the 1895 Acts displayed prominently in English black letter type the words

\textsuperscript{96}The notes respecting the 1896 Statutes are taken from the brief preface to Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope 1652-1895 1, 1896: [iii] unless otherwise acknowledged.

\textsuperscript{97}Hercules Tennant (1850-1925) was the son of the Speaker of the House of Assembly. A barrister of the Inner Temple, London, he was admitted as an advocate of the Cape Supreme Court in 1873. He initially entered private practice and served as the MP for Caledon (1879-81), and at the same time saw military service on the Transkei frontier and in Basutoland. In 1882 he was appointed Secretary to the Chief Justice and Librarian of the Supreme Court, becoming Registrar of the Supreme Court in 1894 and also High Sheriff in 1895. In 1901 he was appointed Secretary to the Transvaal Colonial Law Department a position he retained until his retirement in 1908. In a tribute (S.A. law journal, 1909: 341-2), his capacity for hard work is remarked upon, adding that ‘the number of offices held by him [in the Cape Colony] are almost beyond belief.’ His insatiable appetite for work continued into retirement and he proposed compiling a final edition of the Cape Statutes to 1910. (Career Civil Service list, 1900: 334; Dictionary of SA biography 5, 1987: 765-6; JUS 63 Justice Department. (20287/09) Tennant to Lonsdale 29 April 1909.)

\textsuperscript{98}Edgar Michael Jackson (1856-1921) entered the Civil Service in 1876 as a clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Office and quickly rose to become assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court in 1882, then promoted to a series of Chief Clerk posts in the Convict Department with acting appointments as Superintendent of the Breakwater Prison (1891) and Superintendent of Prisons (1891-2), Secretary of the Law Department (1892-3) and Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Office (one of the most powerful posts in the Civil Service). As a result of his intermittent struggle with alcohol dependency, he was demoted in 1901 to Superintendent of Convicts on Robben Island (where alcoholic beverages were unavailable). In 1902-3 he served under the Military as inspector of Boer War prisons. After the war he was appointed head of the Government Stationery Office, but was already quite burnt-out. Falling foul of his Chief, C.P. Crewe, he was pensioned-off in 1905 at the age of 50. Jackson compiled and indexed all the collected Statutes as well as numerous legal indexes. (Career Civil Service list, 1905: 368; CO 2194 Administrative and Convict Service, 1899-1910. Folio 814: Papers re. E.M. Jackson; estate papers MOOC 6/9/2136 (2887.).

\textsuperscript{99}Circular dated 3 August 1894, of which a copy may be found in HA 938 House of Assembly. Audited accounts, July 1896-June 1897 filed at 31 December 1896.
‘Published by authority of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.’ The 1895 Acts ‘pamphlet’ was published by Richards, the Government Printer, while the Statutes (also printed by Richards) were published initially by J.C. Juta & Co. But the index, printed in England, was considerably delayed and eventually appeared in 1898, encompassing the Statutes to 1897.

By 1899 sales were being handled personally by Jackson who had large stocks of printed sheets which he had bound to order. In 1902 he reported (CO 1982) that sheets of the third volume had been mutilated and had to be reprinted (proving, at least, that standing type had been kept). Jackson was at this time based on Robben Island and wished to be relieved of responsibility for sales (CO 1982).

Tennant and Jackson continued to edit the annual Acts (which were designed to extend the 1896 edition of the Statutes) until 1900 and brought out a comprehensive index for 1896-1900 in 1903, the whole forming volume IV of the Statutes. Most volumes consist of annual Acts bound together with the index in front, but when stocks ran out, the whole volume was reprinted for J.C. Juta & Co. with the index at the back. Government’s attempts to act as publisher were inefficient, and thousands of letters between officials on the subject of volume IV alone fill two thick volumes (CO 1983, 1984).

With Jackson on Robben Island (later to be seconded to the Military authorities), and Tennant co-opted to the Transvaal Colonial Administration, editing of the annual Acts was taken over by officials of the Colonial Secretary’s Department in the same style with continuous pagination. But the series of bound volumes showed little consistency in coverage. The most commonly encountered ‘vol.v’ contains the Acts for 1902-1906 (there was no session in 1901). The following volume, usually unnumbered, contained the Acts for 1907-1909 or 1910. Judging by the job number code, in excess of 2000 copies of each year’s Acts were printed.

Jackson finally left the Government service in August 1905, and in September announced an updated edition of the Statutes based on the 1896 edition with the addition of the Acts passed between 1896 and 1905, and an entirely new index. The original page numbering would be retained so that either edition could be used without confusion (CO 1988). The new edition was published in three volumes by the Government Printer (Cape Times Ltd.) in 1906.

Tennant offered to produce a further revision to the end of the Colonial period in 1910 (JUS 63) but a work of this nature would have been pointless and the offer was not followed-up.

### 6.4.5 Indexes to Acts and Statutes

Good indexes can provide cost-effective access to statute law, bridging the gap between periodic revisions of the Statutes. The indexes produced during the parliamentary period of the Cape Colony vary widely in quality, ranging from something which is little more than a chronological list of Acts to detailed compilations which analyse the contents of the Acts. Only five indexes carry a statement

---

100 CO 1982 Administrative Branch, folio 264, 1904-1908 (II). Jackson to Acting Under Colonial Secretary, 18 Jan. 1902.


103 JUS 63 Justice Department. [correspondence], 1909. (20287/09) Tennant to Lonsdale, 29 April 1909.
of responsibility, while the compiler of some of the other indexes can be identified from documentary evidence. The best work was undoubtedly done by E.M. Jackson.

The bibliographic status of some of the indexes is confusing, since some of them, while produced as part of collected editions of the Statutes, were also published separately. A few of these will be described individually, but an overview of all indexes is provided in Fig. 6.4.

The first index to include the Acts of Parliament focussed primarily on the Ordinances issued before 1854. This is journalist and printer J. Suasso de Lima’s Titles and index to Ordinances 1825-1853, enacted by the Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Titles and index to Acts of Parliament, 1854-1856, published in 1857. The index uses some strange headings such as ‘ABOLISHED – slavery’ and ‘ACTS done.’ It is in two parts each with its own index. An effusive dedication to ‘His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor of the Colony [...]’ would not come amiss, one may be sure, in the year that the Gazette and parliamentary printing contracts were to come up for tender.

The 98-page Alphabetical index to the Statute Law of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, compiled by Hercules Tennant and published by Juta in January 1877, requires some comment. It covers the Statutes published by Saul Solomon & Co. volumes 1-4, and part of the unfinished volume 5. On the face of it, the only explanation for its compilation at this time was possibly to bring the compiler to the notice of Government, and soon afterwards he was appointed second Aide-de-Camp to Governor Sir Bartle Frere. Each Act is listed under single key-words, some of which are as unusual as De Lima’s: ‘ELIZABETH (Port),’ ‘FUND, Guardians’ and ‘PEACE, Justices of the’ This rather indifferent index has been singled out for criticism because Tennant’s name is also associated, together with E.M. Jackson, on several outstanding indexes, which were undoubtedly the work of the latter. Jackson is known to have compiled the comprehensive indexes to the Statutes of the sixth, seventh and eighth Parliaments, 1879-1893.104

The very fine 1897 Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1897 [...] index volume. Chronological table and index, published by Juta, had a mysterious history of which only a few salient facts are known. The edition of the Statutes of which it was intended it should be part was planned to cover the Cape laws up to 1894. Delays enabled the editors, Tennant and Jackson, to add the Acts of 1895 which meant recasting the index. For some unknown reason the index was sent to London to be printed by William Clowes & Sons where it was considerably delayed, giving Jackson the opportunity to produce a new version taking the index up to 1897. When the copies eventually arrived, serious errors were discovered, necessitating reprinting the first part up to page 36 in Cape Town and publishing it with a new blue paper wrap. A close inspection of the work shows a marked difference in typography and layout between the two parts, and both parts have a signature ‘D.’ That was not the end of the problem, for by 1903, stocks had run out. When Clowes was approached to run off more copies they were informed that the type had been broken up and it was not possible to make stereotypes105 (CO 1984106). This fact and the depletion of stocks of the texts of the Statutes,

---

104 Jackson’s skill as an indexer was attested to during a Parliamentary inquiry. Asked why an official had been paid £20 for overtime work (something the politicians wished to stamp out) Henry de Smidt in justification said ‘Mr Jackson is singularly competent for this work which is only done every five years.’ (A(sc).21-1890. House of Assembly. Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, 1890: 8 Q22.)

105 Stereotype 1. The method or process of printing in which a solid plate [of] type-metal, cast from a papier mâché or plaster mould taken from the surface of a forme of type, is used for printing from instead of the forme itself. (OED 2nd ed. 16, 1989: 651a.)

## Indexes to Acts and Statutes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Scope</th>
<th>Compiler</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1825-1856</td>
<td>De Lima</td>
<td>First subject index using key-words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1854-1858</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Statutes, 1st Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1854-1865</td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>This is merely a list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1864-1868&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Statutes, 3rd Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1859-1863&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Statutes, 2nd Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1854-1877</td>
<td>Tennant</td>
<td>First detailed key-word index with analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1874-1878&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Statutes, 5th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1869-1873&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Departmental</td>
<td>Statutes, 4th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1879-1883</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes, 6th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1652-1886&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes v.1-2 and v.3 index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1884-1888</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes, 7th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1889-1893</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes, 8th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1652-1897&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes 1652-1895; index includes 1896, 1897.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1896-1900</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes v.4, 9th-10th Parliament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1652-1905&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Statutes v.1-3 and v.4 index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>to 1912</td>
<td>Stuart</td>
<td>Last index to cover Cape Statutes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> An independent publication.
<sup>b</sup> Part of a larger compilation and separately published.
<sup>c</sup> The reason for publication out of sequence is unknown.
<sup>d</sup> ‘1652’ is a misnomer, as the earliest Statute covered is 1714.
combined with Jackson’s early retirement, could have led to the decision to embark on a new edition of the *Statutes* which appeared in 1905.

The final index to Cape Statutes was published in 1913 entitled *Juta’s guide and index to Cape and Union statute law*, compiled by William Hemming Stuart, who would from 1915 be Member of Parliament for Tembuland and Transkei, and under National Party rule a Native Representative until 1954.

### 6.5 Conclusion

Government’s privatization of the tasks of printing and publishing was intended to relieve the Civil Service of work requiring specialized technical and commercial skills. It can also be seen as Government’s endorsement of a commercial printing industry. The existence of two printing houses in Cape Town was the justification used by Commissioners Bigge and Colebrooke in 1827 for outsourcing all Government printing work.

Initially, Government contracts were highly remunerative to the fortunate contractor, but over time, the contractor was squeezed by Government anxious to get as much work done as cheaply as possible – eventually largely free of charge – by threatening to put the contracts up for public tender: rival printers were eager to snatch away the contract and secure regular Government work. Many concessions had already been extracted from the contractors by the time Parliament was established in 1854; by that time the contractor Greig had been driven into insolvency. The following two contractors Solomon and Richards were both eventually bankrupted also.

From the contractors’ side, every opportunity was taken to profiteer from Government work, sometimes by exploiting loopholes in the contracts, and at other times by inflating the amount of work produced (for instance by using larger font sizes, or leading-out the lines, making unnecessarily large spaces between the lines), and by charging for better quality materials than were actually delivered.

Not only did the contractors become adept at over-charging the Government for printing carried out, but Government ordered increasing amounts printing, particularly from the late 1880s, further increased by decisions to issue many documents not only in English but in the Dutch language as well.

Fortunately for Government, it carried no risk publishing the *Debates of Parliament* or the *Statutes* which were produced commercially by private publishers such as Cape Times Ltd. and J.C. Juta & Co. The converse was, however, that Government organs like Parliament did not always get the product (verbatim reports of debates, for example) they wanted.

Gradually the number of Civil Servants employed to prepare material for printing, to monitor the workmanship and the accounts of the contractors, as well as to handle distribution and sales increased, until the Printing Branch of the Colonial Secretary’s Office became one of the largest departments in the Government’s Cape Town headquarters. This development is dealt with in the next Chapter, ‘The publication process.’
Chapter 7. The publication process

7.1 Introduction

Three principal aspects to the publication process are covered in this Chapter. Firstly, the outsourcing of technical work to private contractors, secondly, the bureaucracy set up to manage the contractors, and thirdly, the procedures and interactions between them, from the point at which a decision was taken to produce an item, through all the subsequent stages. We reviewed the products of the publication process in an abstract way in earlier Chapters. Here the process will be studied from a different perspective, this time looking at practical issues ‘behind the scenes.’

While this Study as a whole deals with the parliamentary publications as defined in Chapter 3 and described in Chapters 4 to 6, this distinction is not as relevant in the present Chapter which is concerned more with those practical matters such as ordering, production and distribution (whether it involved printed matter, stationery, or police uniforms), although the emphasis will be on the production of printed matter. The range of printed matter was large, for not only were there the formal publications of the kind which were laid before Parliament (the central theme of this Study), there were also circulars, forms, manuals, pamphlets, ready reckoners, tariff books, railway tickets, and a variety of other kinds of printed matter. Bookbinding contracts had some bearing on parliamentary papers, while the issue of the stationery contract1 of 1879 provides us with a rare insight into the influence of politics in awarding tenders under Responsible Government.

There are difficulties concerning sources from which information about the publishing process may be derived. This Chapter covers entirely new ground, and there are no published (secondary) sources available for reference. While some primary sources of a very general nature exist, such as Government Circulars2, the ‘Standing rules’ of each House of Parliament, and E.M.O. Clough’s 1909 compendium The South African parliamentary manual, which, though important in other contexts, provide little useful information on the day-to-day work of officials and contractors.

The most comprehensive published body of information concerning procedures is the evidence given before the Civil Service Commission (1882-83)3 and two Parliamentary Select Committees.4 The principal drawback of these sources is that they cover a limited time span during a period of transition, leaving one uncertain about procedures before and after the transition.

Contracts between Government and the service providers are essential sources and are discussed at greater length below, but many have not been found.

---

1 The Government printing contractors George Greig and Saul Solomon were also the stationery contractors to Government, the two services being traditionally closely linked.

2 Collections of these circulars, some with handwritten contents lists, may be found in the Cape Town Archives Repository (CO 5950-5957). Four collections of selected circulars were printed: 1866 (Selections from instructions conveyed by circulars and government notices [...] 1837 to 30th September 1865 [...]); 1880 (A selection of circular instructions issued by the Colonial Secretary from October 1865 to December 1879); 1897 (Rules, regulations, &c., for the guidance of Civil Commissioners [...] in force on the 1st January 1897, cover title ‘Codified circular instructions’); and 1905 (Rules and regulations for the guidance of Civil Commissioners [...] in force on the 1st January 1904 [...], cover title ‘Codified circular instructions’).


4 C(sc).1~83: Council. Report of the Select Committee appointed [...] to consider and report upon the cost of printing for Government commissions, etc. (1883); A(sc).21~90. Assembly. Report of the Select Committee on Public Accounts (1890).
There is an overwhelming quantity of specific information scattered throughout primary archival collections, but there is inconsistency in the degree to which the records of different branches of the Executive Government have been preserved. A large amount of information exists on the troubled production of the 1894 report of the Colonial Bacteriologist which, on account of it being very enlightening about several aspects of the publication process, has been provided as Appendix C.

The Government Stationery Office (1879-1910) began as a Branch of the Treasury whose records for 1850-1890 have not been preserved (see Western Cape Archives, Inventory 1/9: iii).

Policy directives for the guidance of Civil Servants responsible for managing the printing and publishing process could not be found and may never have existed. But a wealth of specific information is to be found in the voluminous correspondence files of the Colonial Secretary’s Office.

Accounts for printing are potentially a fruitful source of detailed information. But this type of record is considered ephemeral and is not required to be kept permanently. Accounts submitted to the Government’s Controller of Printing and Stationery by contractors Murray and St Leger were officially destroyed in 1903 (CO 21546). The fortunate survival of the House of Assembly accounts (1854-1910) was due to their being overlooked until a relatively recent period, coming to light in the mid-1980s when the initial research for this Study had already commenced. Their evident usefulness no doubt contributed to the decision to give them a permanent place in the Western Cape Archives collections. The commercial records of the contractors have not survived.

7.2 Working the contract system

Contracts between Government on the one hand, and printers and binders on the other are obviously crucial to understanding how the relationship functioned. But the terms of the contracts were not always drawn up in a manner which would adequately regulate the relationship. The early printing contracts were evidently influenced if not dictated by the contractor, Saul Solomon, which gave rise to suspicions of exploitation of Government by the contractor. In the next phase Government officials tried their amateur hand at writing contracts which proved excessively prescriptive and practically unworkable. This led to Government employing a succession of printing and stationery experts who knew the practical issues involved, resulting in the later contracts working far more smoothly.

Only a limited number of the texts of these contracts can now be traced, unfortunately, limiting our overview of the whole parliamentary period, especially the early period up to the 1860s. The

---

5 Evidence before the Civil Service Commission (1882-83) indicated that the rules of the Civil Service were very arbitrary at that time although based on the rules of the British Civil Service (G.110-‘83 Report of a Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the existing condition and regulations of the Civil Service in this Colony [hereafter Civil Service Commission], 1883: 44). In the same year the Select Committee of the Legislative Council included in its report (Council. Votes, 1883, 2nd Session, 21 September 1883: 167 §9) the recommendation that a code of Rules and Regulations be compiled to ensure economy in the printing budget. Henry de Smidt was opposed to drawing up regulations for printing, preferring the exercise of “autocratic powers” (C(sc).1-‘83 Council. Report of the Select Committee [on] the cost of printing, 1883: 81 Q567), yet ten years later De Smidt, penalized for what the Auditor-General considered an unauthorized expense, complains there are no rules to guide him (G.53-’93 Correspondence explanatory of a disallowance of £125 from the Printing and Stationery Vote 1891-92, 1893: 10). But in Colonial Office Circular no.2 of 16 January 1882 (CO 5951 Circulars 1880-1883) we find an instruction: “Until further notice all the Treasury regulations and instructions on the subject [of printing and stationery] will continue in operation mutatis mutandis.” The Treasury records for 1850-1890 have not been preserved, and these rules have not been seen.

6 CO 2154 Administrative and Convict Service, folio 743, 1899-1903. Lists of parliamentary papers and other obsolete documents and maps recommended for destruction, 17 October 1903.
surviving contract documents will be cited where appropriate. It is interesting to note that when disputes arose over the interpretation of these contracts, neither Government nor the Contractor was willing to seek the intervention of the Courts, and only the later contracts made provision for arbitration.

7.2.1 Contracts of the early Parliamentary period

When Parliament was established in 1854, Saul Solomon had been executing the Government printing orders, including the Government gazette and general printing, as a subcontractor to the nominal contractor George Greig since the death of the previous subcontractor, Samuel Mollet, in 1840. Greig was also the contractor for Government’s stationery requirements.

Parliamentary printing requirements, especially the Bills (in all stages of revision), Order papers, and Votes and proceedings or Minutes, as well as the reports of Select Committees, placed heavy demands on the printer, as these documents had to be printed overnight and distributed to Members of Parliament first thing the following day. There was a little more latitude for the printing of Returns to Orders (see Chapter 4 section 4.2-5). This work was inherently more expensive than general Government work, and required a specific contract. Government came to an arrangement with George Greig for the 1854 Session, which the contractor hoped would be extended for three or five years (offering a discount as an inducement). But the House of Assembly Printing Committee insisted that the contract should be for one year only, and in 1855 sanctioned its renewal again for one year, no doubt aware that Greig’s financial affairs were in a very unsound state, and reluctant to be too heavily committed to him. In 1856 Saul Solomon & Co. (Greig now being insolvent and no longer a member of the partnership: see Appendix A section A.11 for details and sources) took over the Parliamentary printing contract in their own name on Government instructions, securing it by tender in 1857, retaining it until 1881. In August 1856 the Company had tendered successfully for two other contracts (the ‘Stationery’ and the ‘Gazette and general printing’ contracts), retaining these contracts continuously until 1879 and 1881 respectively. When tenders were invited during this period for the printing and stationery services, only Saul Solomon & Co. bid for them, so that contracts were generally re-negotiated between the parties rather than being put out to tender.

The aim of the contract system was to relieve Government of the responsibility for technical services which fell outside of their core administrative functions. The purpose of tendering was to ensure that Government received the best value through competition. That one Company should...
have managed the contracts for forty years was quite remarkable, but it must be stated that during this long association between the Colonial Government and Saul Solomon & Co., the contractor gradually took over administrative functions, such as warehousing large stocks of printed material (including ‘established Forms of Office’¹⁰) and stationery,¹¹ as well as taking responsibility for its distribution.¹²

7.2.2 The Stationery Contract and politics

Matters would be placed on a new footing after the introduction of Responsible Government in 1872. Although Saul Solomon was an ardent protagonist of the change (Solomon, 1948: 114-117), he failed to foresee how the new circumstances would affect his Company. The old practice of contractors ‘cutting a deal’ with apolitical officials was making way for politically-inspired decisions and new methods of carrying them out.

The first printing and stationery contracts to be concluded between the new Responsible Ministry and Saul Solomon & Co. in 1873 were at a 70% advance in price over any previous one (Standard and Mail, 15 March 1873: 3d). This, it was alleged, was to reward Solomon for his efforts in Parliament to achieve Responsible Government (Standard and Mail, 18 March 1873: 2d). Renewal on terms so favourable to the contractor may also have been a pay-back for dropping an unresolved dispute over alleged losses suffered by Saul Solomon & Co. in 1864 when Parliament met in Graham’s Town.¹³ Whatever truth there may be in this speculation, Saul Solomon later explained (CO 4516 infra¹⁴) that his Company had been willing to roll-over the contract existing in 1872 which he believed was very favourable to Government, but the new Responsible Government under Prime Minister J.C. Molteno had insisted on calling for fresh tenders. Solomon put in a tender at a considerably increased rate, and, since there was no competition, it was awarded to his Company. Solomon objected to the principle of tendering for short contracts because in order to carry out work of this nature, a very large

¹⁰ ‘Forms of Office’ are defined in each relevant contract in slightly different wording, but to the same purpose. The following is taken from the ‘Gazette and general printing contract’ of 1878 (A.48-’78 Assembly. Copy of a contract [...] for the performance of printing and stationery, 1878: 36 §21), which states ‘the words “ordinary established or routine forms” shall be held to mean all such documents as are unvarying and are already in general use, or may come hereafter into use in the public departments [...] for a fixed and specific purpose [...]’ and excluded forms required for the registration of voters. The type was set up and each forme was stored so that stocks could be replenished as required.

¹¹ The Stationery contract required the contractor to have always on hand a vast range of items, from various styles of pen nibs to adhesive wafers, numerous sizes of envelopes (each with a large range of pre-printed addresses) to press-copy books and legers. In the event of the contractor being found to be out of stock, Government was entitled to fine him the cost of the item and a sum representing the inconvenience suffered. (A.48-’78 Assembly. Copy of a contract [...], 1878: 2, §4-5.)

¹² Distribution was the responsibility of the contractor. To Government offices in Cape Town delivery was to be without charge, printed matter could be forwarded by post to other centres free of charge, and for stationery delivered outside the city a surcharge of 10% could be claimed (A.48-’78 Assembly. Copy of a contract [...], 1878: 1 §3, 27 §3, 35 §19.)

¹³ Parliamentary printing which Saul Solomon & Co. were contracted to perform in Cape Town was given to Godlonton, Richards & Co. of Graham’s Town (HA 61 Assembly. Annexures, 1865. (26) Copy of the contract ... for printing ... during the Session of 1864). Solomon fruitlessly claimed damages amounting to £800 (CO 4160 Memorials S-Z, 1869: (40) Solomon to Colonial Secretary, 14 May 1869; CO 4165 Memorials S-Z, 1870: (854) Solomon to Colonial Secretary, 16 May 1870).

¹⁴ CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. ‘Confidential Memorandum’ (unsigned and undated, in the handwriting of Saul Solomon) [March 1878]: 15.

114
amount of capital had to be sunk in the enterprise, and he quoted as precedents the negotiated contract Government had with the Standard Bank, and the Ocean Mail Contracts.

The 1873 contracts would be used politically against Saul Solomon – a leading Member of Parliament – after the Sprigg Ministry took office in February 1878. These contracts expired the following June. Within a month of taking office, Prime Minister J.G. Sprigg appointed a Printing and Stationery Contract Commission composed of senior Civil Servants and the Clerk of the Legislative Council. Its report (CO 4516 *infra*¹⁵) recommended that the contracts with Saul Solomon & Co. be renewed for one year subject to an optional further extension of six months, to allow time to draft contracts in a new style and invite tenders on that basis. The Committee suggested that thereafter the contract should be of indefinite duration. Solomon rejected short printing contracts (*Cape Argus*, 11 September 1879: (sup) 1e; CO 4516 *infra*¹⁶), though he accepted a short extension to the Stationery Contract (to December 1879). The Printing contracts were modified by negotiation and extended to June 1881.

The Stationery Contract, the first to be renewed under the new Ministry, occasioned an enlightening debate in Parliament about relations between Government and Contractor, and secondly because the innovative ‘wholesale’ basis of the new contract forced Government to set up a new branch of the Civil Service which would develop into the Government Stationery Office (see section 7.3). The Solomon Stationery Contract had been premised on ‘retail’ principles.

Saul Solomon, head of the firm, was a Member of the House of Assembly from its inception. But his other role as Contractor was interpreted by his many political opponents as tending both to his financial and political advantage, a concern which registering the Government contracts in the name of his elder brother Henry Solomon did not allay.¹⁸ Saul Solomon & Co. was the largest

---

¹⁵ Saul Solomon consistently promoted in Parliament (as did his newspaper *The Cape Argus* outside of it) liberal views on Colonial political issues, more particularly the rights of Black people. He carefully retained his political independence, declining the position of first Prime Minister in 1872 which his influence in Parliament warranted (Solomon, 1948:118-122). In his defence of indigenous Africans he had formerly been supported by J. Gordon Sprigg, but Sprigg abandoned his principles when offered the Premiership by Governor Frere in 1878, which *The Argus* (11 September 1879: 2d-e) was bold enough to point out: ‘The country already labours under a suspicion that place-hunting and log-rolling have been imported into our political system, and the Colonial Secretary [Sprigg] seems desirous of making it appear – and we judge him not by this matter [the Stationery contract] alone – that vices of a character still worse prevail in our midst.’ Solomon opposed Sprigg’s anti-vagrancy law which forced Blacks to enter employment, and fought the injustice of Sprigg’s disarmament legislation which compelled non-Europeans to give up their firearms, warning of a revolt that indeed followed (Solomon, 1948: *passim*). *The Argus* took up the issue of the ‘Koegas Atrocities’ in which unarmed Korana bushmen, including women and children, were tormented by a Commando then shot in cold blood, for which the accused were acquitted after a generally acknowledged mistrial at Victoria West, which for reasons of political expediency Sprigg’s Attorney-General Thomas Upington connived at; Saul Solomon employed the ‘whistle-blower’ in this case, D.P. Faure, after his consequent dismissal from the Civil Service by Sprigg on instructions from Governor Frere (Solomon 1948: 257-264). It was generally accepted by Members of the House of Assembly that moves by Sprigg’s Ministry to deprive him of the Stationery and Printing contracts were acts of vindictiveness (see especially the Parliamentary debate on the Stationery contract, *Cape Argus*, 11 September 1879 (sup 1c-e) and Solomon (1948: 248-264) for an exposition of the whole issue).

¹⁶ CO 4516 Printing and Stationerey Committee, 1878. Letter ‘To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,’ 27 March 1878.

¹⁷ CO 4516. Annotation ‘Not agreed to’ on letter by Under Colonial Secretary to Henry Solomon, 8 April 1878.

¹⁸ This practice appears to have begun with the 1873 contracts (text in HA 130 Assembly. Annexures, 1878. (262) Copy of a contract between the Colonial Secretary [..] and Henry Solomon [..] from the 1st of July 1873 to the 30th June 1878); Saul Solomon the politician distanced himself from Saul Solomon & Co. the Contractors ahead of the passing of Act 18-1874 (*Constitution Ordinance amendment Act*) of which Section 8 prohibited holders of ‘offices of profit’ under the
printing house in the Colony.

Although the Government Stationery Contract had always been separate from and pre-dated the Government Printing Contract, it was the advent of Parliament in 1854 which led to the separation of contracts for ‘Parliamentary Printing’ (which was expensive) on the one hand and the ‘Gazette and General Printing’ on the other.

A practice had developed since the 1830s, in the days of contractor George Greig,19 and perpetuated by Saul Solomon, whereby added benefits such as warehousing and distribution, and providing quantities of printing free of charge (benefits to which it was difficult to attach a value, and made the comparison of tenders impossible) were thrown in by the Contractor as a quid pro quo for the privilege of publishing the Government gazette, which was the real source of the Contractor’s profits (see Fig. 7.1). Establishing the true value of the contracts was further complicated by the Contractor’s practice of cross-subsidizing profitable and unprofitable classes of work, admitted by Saul Solomon in Parliament in 1878.20 An investigation conducted in 1882 (G.110-’8321) elicited from an official the fact that in the last year of the Solomon & Co. Stationery Contract, ‘we could never find out how much we paid [...] as the price was always mixed up with printing. [...] The distribution between stationery and printing was so involved that [determining a price for each item] was impossible.’

The Sprigg Ministry – under the influence of the Treasurer-General John Miller22 – resolved to place printing and stationery contracts on a completely new and logical foundation, where every requirement would be itemized and a price determined for each item and procedure. Government proposed, furthermore, to split up the two printing contracts into smaller parts, opening the way for printers lacking the comprehensive resources of Saul Solomon & Co. to bid for Government work, creating competition from which Government expected to obtain a reduction in prices (CO 112923).
But there would be an unanticipated consequence of working the excessively-detailed contracts. While this system had advantages in respect of items of stationery (like pen nibs, sealing wax, envelopes and even copying-presses\textsuperscript{24}), as well as the provision of ‘ordinary established Forms of Office,’ it proved to be quite the opposite in the case of general printing. The Contractor could exploit the complexity of the contractual provisions and the want of technical knowledge by the Treasury clerks to grossly over-charge, which compelled Government to respond by employing a printing expert to audit the Contractor’s accounts (see section 7.3.2 n.53) contributing further to the cost of the service.

While these changes could be justified on grounds of transparency and good governance, the Sprigg Ministry regretfully decided to make political capital out of the termination of the Stationery contract with Saul Solomon & Co. (which from the beginning of 1880 was taken over by Waterlow & Sons of London). In parallel columns in the Government gazette (9 September 1879: [9-10]) the old prices (not, be it noted, Solomon & Co’s current tender) and the new contract prices were printed side-by-side without informing the reader that the large discrepancy in favour of the new contract was owing to the radical difference in the basis of those contracts: retail versus wholesale. Government concealed the fact that there would be additional costs in shipping and insurance, customs duty, and the expense of a new branch of the Civil Service to carry out warehousing and distribution.\textsuperscript{25} Small wonder, therefore, that the prices should differ by as much as 50%.\textsuperscript{26}

\textsuperscript{24} ‘Press-copying’ was the method of copying correspondence by pressing the written side of a page against the moistened verso of a thin sheet of unsized paper. An impression of the writing would be offset, and read with comparative ease from the recto side of the page. Leather-bound volumes containing, as a rule 2000 leaves were supplied in large quantities for the Government service. Cast-iron screw presses (now erroneously referred to as binders’ presses) were required to apply the requisite pressure. By using ribbons with soluble ink (usually coloured mauve or purple), the process could also be applied to typewritten letters. This method replaced the labourious process of copying correspondence by hand in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, and was itself superseded by carbon paper in the early twentieth century. (Author’s comment.)

\textsuperscript{25} Saul Solomon & Co. was required, subject to punitive fines, to keep every listed item of stationery always in stock (after paying for it in advance, paying for its shipment costs and import duties), for which Government only paid (and tardily at that) if, and when, it required an item, while distribution of parcels large and small to every part of the Colony was at the contractors’ risk and largely at their own cost. Waterlow & Sons, on the other hand, provided the ordered items in bulk, delivered ‘free on board’ in London without further obligation, and were paid in full within 30 days, the Colonial Government paying the shipment and insurance charges, import duty, and storage and distribution costs (\textit{Cape Argus}, 11 September 1879: 2c-d). The additional handling cost was anticipated to be 20% (\textit{Cape Argus as above} (sup) 1c), but in the event proved to be 38% (G.110-'83 \textit{Civil Service Commission}, 1883: 251 Q3594, evidence of J.H. Collard).

\textsuperscript{26} When the injustice of publishing old and new prices was debated in Parliament, Saul Solomon – not contesting the right of Government to make the change, or even to adopt a new policy – remarked that ‘the action of the Government appeared, not only to himself, but to very many others, to show a strong political animus (as it now appeared) against himself not only by the Treasurer-General [John Miller, who signed the offending Government Notice], to whom he thought it was confined, but as he now saw, from the speeches [of the Prime Minister, Sprigg] they had just heard, by the Government itself’ (\textit{Cape Argus}, 11 September 1879: (sup) 1c). Earlier in this debate Solomon had asked why the innovation of publishing comparative contract prices should have been commenced with this particular tender, and how long, having begun this new policy, it would be persisted with (\textit{Cape Argus}, 11 September 1879: (sup) 1c). This is the only known instance of price comparison.
**Fig. 7.1** Government gazette: basic, paid and gratuitous services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Basic services</th>
<th>Paid services</th>
<th>Gratuitous services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George Greig 1835-1839 (CO 3978 (111))</td>
<td>Unlimited space available for Gov. Notices (24 cols.) Government pays 2d. for each Gazette it purchases.</td>
<td>Will include proceedings of Legislative Council.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Greig 1843-1845 (CO 4025 (208))</td>
<td>Government gets 600 copies of Gazette free.</td>
<td>Official notices at prescribed rates.</td>
<td>‘Allowances’ to Government said to be worth hundreds of Pounds per annum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saul Solomon 1857-1862 (C.47-’61)</td>
<td>Unlimited space available for Gov. Notices (30 cols.) Contractor employs a translator at own cost. Government gets 650 copies of Gazette free, more at 1½d. a copy.</td>
<td>Notices of Insolvent Estates, Edicts of Master of Supreme Court, Private Bills at prescribed rates.</td>
<td>Up to 100 offprints of each official notice, and 150 copies of every draft Bill appearing in the Gazette. Despatch OHMS and delivery in Cape Town free of charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Solomon 1873-1878 (HA 130 (262))</td>
<td>Official notices free up to 30 cols. Published twice weekly plus supplement if required. Contractor employs a translator at own cost. Government gets 900 copies of Gazette free, more at 1d. a copy.</td>
<td>Notices of Insolvent Estates, Edicts of Master of Supreme Court, Private Bills at prescribed rates.</td>
<td>Up to 100 offprints of each official notice English and 100 Dutch and up to 200 more of each at a nominal fee; 150 copies of every draft Bill appearing in the Gazette, contractor supplies paper. Despatch OHMS and delivery in city free of charge. Supply up to 400,000 Forms of Office free of charge. Despatch OHMS and delivery in Cape Town free of charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.A. Richards 1897-1902 (CO 1836)</td>
<td>Official notices free up to 54 cols. Published twice weekly plus supplement if required. Contractor employs a translator at own cost. Government gets 3000 copies of Gazette free, more at 3d. ea. Notices of Insolvent Estates, etc. free.</td>
<td>Excess official matter charged at 10s. 6d. per column in any edition. Edicts of Master of Supreme Court, Private Bills at prescribed rates.</td>
<td>Contractor pays £73 p.a. for concession. Up to 100 offprints of each official notice English and 100 Dutch and up to 200 more of each at 2s. 6d. per 100; 350 copies of every draft Bill appearing in the Gazette, contractor supplies paper. Despatch OHMS and delivery in Cape Town free of charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Times Ltd. 1902-1907 (CO 1836)</td>
<td>Official notices free up to 64 cols. Published twice weekly plus supplement if required. All official matter whatever included free. Contractor employs a translator at own cost. Government gets 3500 copies of Gazette free, more at 2d. a copy.</td>
<td>Excess official matter charged at 20s. per column. Late submission of notices 3s. per inch per column English and Dutch. Authors’ corrections at 2s. 6d. per page.</td>
<td>Contractor pays £50 p.a. for concession. Up to 200 offprints of each official notice English and 200 Dutch and up to 200 more of each at 2s. per 100; 350 copies of every draft Bill appearing in the Gazette, contractor supplies paper. Despatch OHMS and delivery in Cape Town free of charge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.3 The Printing Contracts and Politics

The next major hurdle for the Sprigg Ministry was awarding the ‘Parliamentary’ and the ‘Gazette and General’ printing contracts after the existing contracts which had been negotiated with Saul Solomon & Co. in March 1878 expired in June 1881. In January 1880, the Committee which had drawn up the tenders for the Stationery contract was reconstituted by order of Treasurer Miller in order that ‘full and timely Notice should be given to the Public of the requirements of the Government in Respect of Printing Service […]’ (CO 1129).

By 26 July 1880 the Committee had completed its work, and the advertisement inviting tenders first appeared in the Government gazette 3 August 1880 (23-24). The main provisions may be summarized as follows: Instead of two printing contracts there would now be five (Government gazette, Parliamentary Minutes and Votes and proceedings, other Parliamentary printing, the ordinary established Forms of Office, and general Government printing work – each for five years). Paper required for printing would in future be supplied by the contractor and no longer provided on the Government’s account. Tenders were to be submitted on prescribed forms which would act as a contract if accepted. The advertisement was accompanied by an explanatory memorandum providing an estimate of the quantities involved. Separating the Gazette contract from general Government printing put an end to the practice of trade-offs (from now on the Gazette contractor was expected to pay to the Government a bounty for the concession in addition to large quantities of free off-prints of Government Notices) and would stop cross-subsidization if in the hands of different contractors. Dividing up the Parliamentary work separated the costly Votes and proceedings service from more routine printing tasks, and separating the Forms of Office from the ‘Gazette and General’ contract opened the way for these forms to be printed in England (as it turned out) at a fraction of the cost at which any local printer was willing to undertake the work, but at the loss of the convenience of having supplies replenished whenever required and the sacrifice of local jobs. The Committee which drafted this new style of contract hoped that specialized contracts would encourage smaller printing companies to tender for Government work (CO 1113), hope which would not, in the end, be fulfilled.

Saul Solomon, with commendable principle, did not abate his political crusade against Premier Sprigg and Governor Frere’s racial policies. Compounding the alienation between Sprigg’s Government and Saul Solomon, the Attorney-General Thomas Upington in December 1879 sued Solomon and his Editor for libel relating to comments on his (Upington’s) role in the Koegas Atrocities which were published in The Cape Argus, Upington getting from Solomon a mere shilling damages without costs (which Upington, an advocate, knew was the nearest thing short of losing the case entirely) plus censure from the Chief Justice (Solomon, 1948: 259-264). Solomon’s defence of his principles continued to make enemies of the Ministry even at the jeopardy of his business connections with Government.

Unfortunately, Saul Solomon’s obstinacy in politics was evident in his business affairs. His
legitimate conviction that his ‘give-and-take’ style of conducting the printing contracts was in the Colony’s best financial interests (as subsequent events would confirm) blinded him to the fact that Government no longer wanted to do business in that way. Despite the advertisement inviting tenders for printing clearly stating that applicants must use prescribed forms, Saul Solomon & Co’s tender (compiled seemingly on the assumption there would, as usual, be no competition) ‘was so altered from the form required by the notice that the Commission [appointed to compare the tenders] have been compelled to go into a most troublesome and tedious calculation in order to compare it with the others’ and concluded that this was only undertaken out of deference to a gentleman who had performed successive contracts over many years (CO 111330). Contract 3 (Forms of Office, for which there was no Colonial bidder) was awarded to Waterlow & Sons of London, and all the remaining contracts were awarded to W.A. Richards & Sons, the only contractor to bid against Solomon. Richards had no printing office in Cape Town, and only put in his tender at the very last moment on the prompting of Under Colonial Secretary Hampden Willis (CO 111331). His offer to pay £500 a year for the concession to publish the Gazette may have swayed the Committee in his favour; when the contract was next renewed, this amount was reduced to £75.

7.2.4 The Printing Contracts and economics

W.A. Richards & Sons32 hastily set up a printing works in Castle Street, Cape Town, and were ready to commence work on 1 July 1881. An outline of the Company’s history with relevant sources will

---

30 ‘For the sake of convenience and to ensure uniformity, the form of Tender has been drawn up in the shape of a Contract, to which the party tendering and his sureties will be required to affix their Signatures [...]’ (Government gazette, 3 August 1880: 23.)


32 CO 1113 Sundry Committees, July-Dec 1880. (166) Printing Contracts Committee to Acting Under Colonial Secretary 21 December 1880. Willis had been Aide-de-Camp to Governor Frere, and after Frere’s recall in 1880 he was appointed to the top Civil Service post (Civil Service list, 1886: 140). He later displayed significant bias in Richards’ favour, by redirecting to him a major printing order intended to be sent to England, resulting in the cost being several times the London price (C(sc).1-‘83 Report of the Select Committee [of the] Legislative Council [on] the cost of printing Government commissions, etc., 1883: 1-2). Willis had briefly acted as Under Colonial Secretary with great credit in 1873-74 (Cape Argus, 16 April 1874: 2f). He retired in 1891 and died 19 June 1892 aged 56 (MOOC 6/9/305 (1410), obituary Cape Argus 21 June 1892: 5d).

33 It is worth noting the degree to which W.A. Richards was connected to leading Eastern Cape families. William Attwell Richards was the stepson of Robert Godlonton (member of the Legislative Council 1854-1878) and taken into Godlonton’s Graham’s Town printing business in 1853, becoming a partner in 1860 and undertaking the parliamentary printing during the 1864 Graham’s Town session. In 1873 the company became Richards, Glanville & Co. (T.B. Glanville being a Member of the House of Assembly in 1866 and 1872) – afterwards Richards, Slater & Co. (Josiah Slater, editor of the Graham’s Town Journal and member of the House of Assembly between 1903 and 1906) – with printing offices in Graham’s Town, Kimberley and London. Richards’ brother James formed a partnership with the Port Elizabeth printer George Impey which acquired the newspaper interests of John Paterson (member of the House of Assembly 1854-1879 and political foe of Saul Solomon). Richards’ sister married E.H. Walton, also of Port Elizabeth (a member of the House of Assembly 1898-1910, and Treasurer-General 1904-1908), who, with Impey, published the Eastern Province Herald and provided part of the capital W.A. Richards required to set up his Cape Town printing works. Sources include: Cape Argus, 1-3 March passim and 30 August 1877 (Paterson’s libel suit against Solomon); Dictionary of South African biography 1, 1968: 608 (Paterson); 2, 1972: 264-265 (Godlonton); 3, 1977: 328 (Glanville); Harradine, [1995?]: 265 (Impey), 283 (Walton); Rossouw, 1987: 83 (Impey), 127-128 (W.A. Richards), 128 (J. Richards), 171-172 (Walton). W.A. Richards obituary Eastern Province Herald, 3 September 1884: 2f.
be found in Appendix A sections A.14 and A.15. From the start the company struggled to perform the work. There were numerous contributory factors, of which the following seem to be the most significant.

- The original capacity of their works, based on estimates published with the tender advertisement of 3 August 1880,\(^{34}\) was much too limited.
- Government’s annual printing requirements grew rapidly; after 1884 it included significant quantities of material which had to be translated into Dutch.
- The Company’s capital was insufficient to obtain additional machinery and it was consequently heavily mortgaged.
- The death of W.A. Richards in 1884 left his sons and brother-in-law in charge.
- In 1893 the Company was placed under management appointed by its creditors.
- Government was forced to exercise greater control over their work.
- Accounts were constantly in dispute, delaying settlement.
- Cash flow problems made it difficult for the Company to pay the weekly wages.

The difficulties faced by the Contractor and the dissatisfaction of Government will be discussed where appropriate later in this Chapter. Gradually W.A. Richards & Sons yielded up the more difficult parliamentary work and some smaller contracts to Murray & St Leger (Cape Times Ltd.) and others, and at the conclusion of the 1897-1902 Gazette and general printing contracts, their relations with Government ended.

Murray & St Leger,\(^{35}\) publishers of the Cape Times newspaper, like W.A. Richards & Sons, possessed limited capital. But the partners prudently avoided taking on more than they could handle. The Cape Times newspaper carried the most trusted reports of proceedings in the Supreme Court and Parliament, and they published the annual Cape Times law reports, the Debates in the Legislative Council, and the Debates in the House of Assembly, so it was a logical development that it should bid for and win the contract to print the Minutes of the Legislative Council and the Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly between 1887 and 1892. In 1897, after a gap of five years, Cape Times Ltd. (successor to Murray & St Leger) was awarded the Votes and proceedings contract, the ‘Parliamentary Printing’ contract, and the ‘Ruled Printed Books’ contract.

\(^{34}\) ‘It is impossible during the first year,’ wrote Richards to Hampden Willis (CO 4226 Memorials O-R, 1882. (10) 17 March 1882), ‘to gauge the [...] magnitude of the contract. The Memorandum issued with the notice in May [sic] for tenders, does not give an idea of anything like the work to be done. Hence it is not to be wondered that I should at times find myself perplexed for want of sufficient material.’

\(^{35}\) Murray & St Leger registered as Cape Times Ltd. in 1898 (BC 1091 Gerald Shaw Cape Times collection, University of Cape Town Libraries. (2.1.2) Legal documents relating to the forming of the Cape Times into a Company, Memorandum of Association, 1898). The scope of their business is described in article 2: ‘To carry on business in Cape Town and elsewhere [...] as printers, publishers, lithographers, engravers, paper dealers, bookbinders and general stationers and contractors in every branch of the printing business and especially as printers and publishers of the "Cape Times" newspaper and any other newspaper or newspapers.’ They began laying the foundation for a much larger printing undertaking, including the introduction of Linotype machines in the place of manual type-setting (BC 1091 as above. Minute book 1, 9 February 1900:23-24). A large new printing works was constructed in Keerom Street in 1902 (BC 1091 as above. Minute book 1, 12 February 1901 to 31 January 1902: 36-52 passim). For an outline of the history of Murray & St Leger and its successor Cape Times Ltd., see Appendix A section A.15 and A.16.
Richards retained the *Gazette* contract, ‘General Government Printing,’ and ‘Printed Forms’ contracts, but could not compete in 1902, when Cape Times secured all the Government printing contracts. In 1904 Cape Times Ltd. purchased the machinery and other moveable assets of W.A. Richards & Sons (BC 1091, MOIB 2/2602). With very few exceptions, the work of Cape Times Ltd. gave Government complete satisfaction, but at a substantial increase, ultimately, in prices.

### 7.2.5 The Bookbinding Contracts

Bookbinding is relevant to this Study and to this Chapter only so far as it concerns the bound sets of parliamentary papers listed in Appendix E, consisting of the annual Legislative Council and House of Assembly Minutes or *Votes and proceedings* respectively, and the associated ‘Annexures’ and octavo Reports of Select Committees, while the Colonial Secretary’s Office issued a separate series of bound volumes containing the same documents (though differently arranged) consisting of the *Votes and proceedings* of both Houses of Parliament bound in a single volume per year, and a series of ‘Appendixes’ (numbered in Roman numerals), Appendix I usually containing the foolscap sized publications, and Appendix II (or sometimes III) containing the octavo-sized publications. Limited quantities of Bills were also bound. This work was carried out in the contractor’s workshop.

Most bookbinding work for Government involved the binding-up of office documents such as correspondence, court records, and archival records. The contract price for this work differed from parliamentary binding as the volumes were bound ‘outside workshop’ (that is, by the contractor on the premises where the documents were housed).

Traditionally, commercial bookbinding was an adjunct to the printing trade, and both of Cape Town’s early commercial printers, William Bridekirk and George Greig, offered bookbinding services (*South African almanack & directory*, 1829; xi, xv). Private bookbinders listed in the same source included Thomas Phillips (xxii) and B. de Roos (xxiii) formerly of the Government Printing Office. Later printers Pike, De Lima and Saul Solomon & Co. each had bookbinding departments (*Standard encyclopedia of southern Africa* [SESA] 9, 1973: 139), the latter Company being quite significant.37

The earliest specific binding contract with Government appears to be that with N.H. Marais,38 who undertook all parliamentary binding from 1854 until his death in 1875 (see Accounts of the House of Assembly, HA 918-920). Robert Scott,39 formerly of Saul Solomon & Co., took over

---


37 Saul Solomon & Co. appears to have secured only one distinct contract for Government and parliamentary bookbinding (July 1882 to June 1884). The Company’s bookbinding department was burnt out on 20 September 1882 (*Cape Argus*, 22 September 1882: 3c). Although they resumed operations (see CO 4244 (S28) 23 April 1884) the Company was wound up soon afterwards. They were capable of turning out the finest work, employing the Scottish bookbinder Robert Scott about 1856 as the bindery manager (*Cape Argus*, 14 June 1890: 3c). In 1860 they were offering ‘to undertake binding in cloth, calf, morocco, morocco elegant and all other styles’ (*Government gazette*, 13 July 1860: 6b).

38 Nicolaas Hendrik Marais (1821-1875) was principally a bookseller and publisher, specializing in religious books (Rossouw, 1987: 99), and in addition to this and his bookbinding work, he acted as Secretary to the Cape Town & Green Point Tramway Company from 1865, and died in 1875 (Death notice MOOC 6/9/152 no.1887½, Coates, 1976: 44, 59).

39 Robert Scott (ca.1834-1890) was born in Fifeshire, Scotland and is first listed as a bookbinder in Cape Town directories in 1857. He was manager of Saul Solomon & Co’s bookbinding department (*Cape Argus*, 14 June 1890: 3c) for 20 years, taking over the binding, book selling and Tramway Company business interests of N.H. Marais in 1876. His wife Ann Scott ran a glove-cleaning service from their Long Street shop (directory information). Scott’s health broke down in 1883.
all facets of Marais’ business. He was awarded the parliamentary bookbinding contract between 1876 and 1886, and the Government bookbinding contract from 1876 until 1889. His son held the contract from 1897 to 1907.

The parliamentary bookbinding contract was awarded to W.A. Richards & Sons between 1887 and 1891, with some work being done by Murray & St Leger who took over the parliamentary contract from Richards and the Government contract from Scott between 1892 and 1897 (Civil Service list [hereafter CSL], 1893: 154). Robert Scott was again the contractor for all Government and parliamentary binding from January 1897 to March 1907 (CSL, 1897: 175 and successive editions to 1905: 191), followed finally by Cape Times Ltd. with a contract which extended from 1908 to 1912 (CSL, 1908: 170).

7.3 Government control

The symbiotic relationship which had existed between Government and the early printing contractors since the days of the Greig contract of 1835 placed much of the administrative work in the hands of the contractor, leaving to Government only the tasks of requisitioning work and checking the accounts.

Government and the Colonial Secretary’s Office were to all intents and purposes synonymous before the advent of Responsible Government in 1872.40 After 1872 other Departments were created, but the Colonial Secretary’s Office remained paramount. Between 1872 and 1879 printing and the related contracts remained under the ultimate control of Colonial Secretary’s Office (though orders for printing and the accounts relating to them began to be sent directly between the several Government Departments and the Government Printer,41 a practice which worked satisfactorily so long as Saul Solomon & Co. remained the contractor).

The new-style Stationery Contract entailed responsibility for requisitioning, importing, checking, storing and distributing hundreds of different articles, which proved too onerous for the Colonial Secretary’s Office staff.42 This would be exacerbated once the new-style Printing Contracts with W.A. Richards & Sons took effect in July 1881.

(Cape Argus, 21 July 1883: 3g) but he struggled on assisted by his sons John and Robert Scott (both trained as bookbinders). In the directory for 1888 Robert Scott father and son have separate entries. The following year Robert Scott the elder relinquished his Tramway duties (Cape Argus, 18 March 1889: 1f, 26 July 1889: 3g). He died 12 June 1890 (MOOC 6/9/281 no.1111) and although Robert Scott the younger continued the bookbinding and stationer’s business, the Government binding contract passed to Murray & St Leger (CSL, 1893: 154) until 1896. In 1897 Robert Scott regained the Government contracts (CSL, 1897: 175) retaining them to March 1907. While the work of the elder Scott has been commended, that of the son is considered inferior (SESA 9,1973:139, 140).

40 Before Responsible Government very little public business could be transacted without the intervention or authority of the Colonial Secretary. All correspondence on civil, judicial, military, financial, and native affairs passed through our office, which was also the medium of communication with His Excellency the Governor. The Colonial Secretary controlled all the Public Departments throughout the Colony. (G.110-'83 Civil Service Commission, 1883: 13 Q217, evidence of Henry de Smidt.)

41 CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. Memorandum by S. Solomon [undated].

42 The Stationery Contract accounts were checked in England by the Crown Agents (G.110-'83 Civil Service Commission, 1883: 249 Q3556, 3559, evidence of J.H. Collard).
7.3.1 Stationery and Newspaper Office in the Treasury

A Cabinet decision to shift responsibility to the Treasury must have been taken as early as March 1879, because in that month the Assistant Treasurer wrote to the Colonial Secretary objecting (CO 2510\textsuperscript{43}), but he must have given way, for a few weeks later he writes (CO 1101\textsuperscript{44}) to inform the Colonial Secretary that he has appointed George McCall Theal ‘to meet the requirements of the business connected with Stationery Requisitions which has been delegated to this Department.’

Having made provision for the work related to the Stationery contract, the Colonial Secretary then shifted to the Treasury the responsibility for several other contractual matters such as ‘Printing, and paper for printers,’\textsuperscript{45} ‘Extra Gazettes,’ ‘Subscriptions to newspapers,’ and ‘Advertising in local newspapers.’ It is worth quoting from the Assistant Treasurer’s November letter of protest to the Colonial Secretary (CO 1102\textsuperscript{46}).

To execute the whole of the work in connection with the printing, heretofore spread over the various Ministerial Departments and the Audit Office, including the issue of all orders, their proper and punctual execution by Contractor, the examination and audit of all accounts, has now been charged to my Department.

The great labour attending all this is found to be interfering with the efficiency of this office in respect of its legitimate duties, and apart from this, the short time it has been in the hands of the Treasury has convinced Mr Miller that the officers of the Department are quite unable to undertake the duties through want of knowledge of technical details obtained by long experience in working the Contract, an experience which must naturally be in the possession of the Department [Colonial Secretary’s Office] so many years entrusted with the work.

Under these circumstances, Mr Treasurer Miller considers it indispensably necessary that arrangements should be made for relieving this office from this exceptional duty so the staff may be enabled to deal more effectively with Revenue control.

This plea evidently fell on deaf ears, for on 1 December 1879 the Stationery Office formally commenced work in the Treasury under G.M. Theal, with a storekeeper-messenger-packer as his assistant (CO 1102\textsuperscript{47}). A little over a year later, Peter Herman (who would become a key figure in this Branch) was transferred to the Treasury to audit the accounts (CO 1168\textsuperscript{48}), and by July, with the commencement of the ‘new style’ W.A. Richards & Sons printing contracts, the permanent staff

\textsuperscript{43} CO 2510 Letters received (Index), 1879. An entry exists to this effect for letter 625/494D 28 March 1879 ‘Stationery accounts cannot legally be audited in the Treasury,’ but this letter was evidently removed from the file before the correspondence was bound, and cannot now be traced.

\textsuperscript{44} CO 1101 Letters received (Treasury), Jan-June 1879. (668/559D) Assistant Treasurer to Colonial Secretary, 23 April 1879.

\textsuperscript{45} Under the 1878-1881 printing contract then still in force, Government supplied the paper.

\textsuperscript{46} CO 1102 Letters received (Treasury), July-Dec 1879. (963/338D) Assistant Treasurer to Colonial Secretary, 8 November 1879.

\textsuperscript{47} CO 1102 as above. (1001/395D) Assistant Treasurer to Colonial Secretary, 4 December 1879.

\textsuperscript{48} CO 1168 Letters received (Treasury), Jan-June 1881. (162/134D) Assistant Treasurer to Colonial Secretary, 12 March 1881.
increased to four (CO 1169). The Treasury was never reconciled to the responsibility for Stationery. Administration of the Richards printing contract, and performance of the numerous tasks relating to distribution, sales and storage, added to the problem. Richards & Sons’ style of invoicing aimed to confuse the Treasury’s clerical staff who lacked expertise in this field. Over-charging and manipulation of provisions of the contract to the Printer’s advantage (G.110-’83) meant that Henry de Smidt, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Office, who had helped draft the Richards’ contract, had to be called-in repeatedly to give advice. These problems will be discussed in section 7.4.5.

7.3.2 Stationery and Printing Branch of the Colonial Secretary’s Office.

The Sprigg Ministry, defeated in Parliament over the handling of the Basutoland Rebellion, was replaced by a new Ministry on 9 May 1881 under Prime Minister T.C. Scanlen, in which C.W. Hutton was appointed Treasurer and J.C. Molteno (the former Premier under Responsible Government) was Colonial Secretary once more. It was this Ministry which, from July 1881, encountered the problems inherent in the ‘new style’ printing contracts awarded by the previous Ministry.

On 10 November, a letter from the Treasury requesting that the Department be relieved of responsibility for printing and stationery finally bore fruit, and the duties were taken over by the Ministerial Department of the Colonial Secretary in January 1882 as the Stationery and Printing Branch. Supervision of its work was added to the duties of the Chief Examiner of Accounts and Returns, Henry de Smidt (who retained the responsibility after his promotion to Under Colonial Secretary), for which he received an allowance (Blue book 1882, 1883: 132). R.G. Lawrence remained in charge of the day-to-day running of the Branch, as he had been since November 1880 in the Treasury, assisted by P.G. Herman, examiner of accounts who also transferred from the Treasury, a bookkeeper, two clerks, a carpenter (for making up the packing cases for despatch), a storeman (who came over from the Treasury), a messenger and two porters (CSL, 1886: 18) completed its staff. The significant cost of all this staff had to be added to what was admitted to be a much more expensive printing contract with W.A. Richards & Sons than the Saul Solomon & Co. contract had been (see for example C(sc).1-’83). By 1890 (CSL, 1890: 24) the Stationery and Printing Branch consisted of an Examining Office under P.G. Herman, and a Stationery Office under R.G. Lawrence with a total of 16 staff (not counting De Smidt). In 1894 (CSL, 1894: 27) this Branch of the Colonial Secretary’s Office was renamed the Stationery Office and Depot for Police and Gaol Stores, and further divided into two branches, ‘Administrative Branch, Stationery and Printing’ under P.G. Herman dealing with requisitions and accounts, and an ‘Executive Branch, including Depot for Police and Gaol Stores’ under J. Sissison (who took over from Lawrence in 1891) dealing with warehousing, distributions and sales with a total of 15 staff. From 1 July 1896 the ‘Administrative Branch’

---

49 CO 1169 Letters received (Treasury), July-Dec 1881. Minute 986, 17 July 1881.

50 G.110-’83 Civil Service Commission, 1883: 257 Q3672, evidence of Henry de Smidt.

51 Letter 1306/49D from Treasury to Colonial Secretary, 10 November 1881, listed in the ‘Index to letters received, 1881’ (CO 2512) as ‘Stationery work, requesting to be relieved of’ (reply dated 21 November), could not be traced in the bound files of correspondence.

Retirement of Hampden Willis, November 1891

This photograph was identified by the Archives staff only as ‘Colonial Secretary’s staff’ and we are left to speculate about the occasion and the people portrayed. The place is clearly the south entrance of the Houses of Parliament adjacent to the Colonial Office. Headgear denoted rank. The seated gentleman, an elderly man on the left, and the man with his foot on the chair are wearing top hats, the sign of seniority. The middle-level staff are wearing round-topped bowler hats. The messengers on the right have flat-topped caps with a crown insignia in front. Messengers were employed from the age of twelve. The occasion is probably the retirement of Hampden Willis (seated) in November 1891 with Henry de Smidt claiming his seat as Under Colonial Secretary. The top-hatted gentleman to the left of the front row is almost certainly J.E.B. Rose, Assistant Controller and Auditor-General, while behind and slightly to the right of him is Charles Abercrombie Smith, the Controller and Auditor-General who punctured De Smidt’s exuberance in the matter of the 1891 Census. It is regrettable that others in the photo cannot be identified.
was still further divided to provide a ‘Printed Forms Branch’ (CSL, 1897: 33). The Senior Clerk who, from 1897, acted as ‘Gazette Editor’ was not part of this structure but worked separately under the supervision of the Under Colonial Secretary. In 1905 the Stationery and Printing Branch reached its greatest extent with the Administrative Branch headed by C.J. Fawcett and eight staff, and the Executive Branch headed by E.M. Jackson and 32 staff, altogether 42 officials (CSL, 1905: 37-38). The *Civil Service list* (1905: 171) contains a description of the duties of this large department.

The control of the Printing and Stationery services was transferred from the department of the Treasurer-General to that of the Colonial Secretary in January, 1882. The Under Colonial Secretary is charged with the control of the department which consists of Assistant Controller, Bookkeeper, Storekeeper, Clerical Staff, storemen, and other employees. Among the many duties devolving upon the staff the following may be specified: 1. Examination of Orders on the Contractors for printing, printed forms, books and stationery. 2. Receipt and Supply to Government Departments of all Stationery, Maps, Books, Printed Forms and Parliamentary Papers and Books. 3. Receipt and Supply of Convict, Prison, Police Stores, Equipments and Clothing, Messengers’ and Foresters’ Uniforms, Hospital Supplies, &c., &c. 4. Inspection, Packing and Forwarding of the above by Rail and Ship. 5. Customs House work, Clearing of all Imports and Exports for the Ministerial Divisions of the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Prime Minister, and the Attorney-General. 6. Sale to the Public of Maps, Parliamentary Books and Papers, and accounting for same. 7. Issue of Permits to land on Robben Island.

In 1905 drastic cutbacks were made throughout the Civil Service owing to the post Anglo-Boer War recession, so that the following year we find only 19 staff remaining (CSL, 1906: 39), increasing slightly to 22 in 1910 (CSL, 1910: 34).

### 7.4 Execution and administration of contract printing

Having sketched an outline of the succession of printing and binding contracts, as well as the infrastructure developed by Government to oversee the work of the contractors, it remains to take a closer look at the roles played by Government and Contractor during the different stages, from originating, preparing, and printing Parliamentary papers and other official documents including forms, to publishing and accounting.

---

53 Fawcett had been employed as the Government’s expert advisor on printing. From the very beginning of the W.A. Richards & Sons’ contracts, officials had difficulty understanding the accounts sent in by the contractor (see section 7.4.5). Their complexity compelled Henry de Smidt (Controller of Printing) to obtain expert advice from someone within the printing trade. At first Henry Dawes, manager of the previous contractor’s works gave confidential advice (Select Committee [upon] the cost of printing, 1883: 81-83) for which he was paid £65 in the first year, gradually diminishing, subsequently done by P.G. Herman in his own time for £25 (Select Committee on public accounts, 1890: 5-6 Q14, evidence of Henry de Smidt); F.J. Centlivres was the next consultant appointed in 1894 at a retainer of £100 per annum (CSL, 1895: 33), but in 1898, owing to a conflict of interests, he sought to be relieved of the position (CO 1959 Administrative and Convict Service. Folio 224, Stationery and Printing Expert, 1899-1910. Chief Clerk to Colonial Secretary, 5 September 1898). Government considered (subject to parliamentary approval) a full-time appointment. Chief Clerk E.M. Jackson and Henry de Smidt (recently transferred to the Treasury) happened to be on vacation in England in December 1898 where they interviewed applicants (CO 1959 cited above, report by Jackson and De Smidt to Under Colonial Secretary, 23 February 1899). C.J. Fawcett was appointed in April 1899, moving to the General and Inspectorate Branch of the Colonial Secretary’s Office in 1901 (CSL, 1905: 37), becoming head of the Stationery and Printing Office in 1905 (CSL, 1906: 39).

54 E.M. Jackson: see Chapter 6 section 6.4.4 n.98.
7.4.1 Budgeting

From the time of the first Legislative Council (1834-1853) the Colonial Secretary prepared and presented the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, and this practice was continued after the establishment of Parliament where perhaps the most important (if least interesting) event of the year was the Colonial Secretary’s Budget Speech in the House of Assembly. Also continuing the practice of the old Legislative Council was the arrangement of the Estimates of Expenditure under different numbered ‘Votes’ for the various services for which the Colonial Secretary was ultimately responsible. The amount assigned for printing appeared under Vote 15: Miscellaneous Services.

Under Responsible Government, the 1875 Audit Commission (G.20A-’75) recommended certain changes which were included in the Audit Act (Act 30-1875), amongst other things that the Colony’s financial year be changed from the calendar year to a twelve-month period ending on 30 June (section 9 of the Act), and also required that revenue and expenditure accounts should be shown by Department (section 10 of the Act), resulting in a new classification for the tabling of revenue and expenditure. Each Department was required to appoint an Accounting Officer. The Estimates for the year 1876-77 (G.41-’76) were for the first time cast under ‘Divisions’ representing the different Ministries, Division I covering the Ministerial Department of the Colonial Secretary (including Vote 14 Miscellaneous Services, and Vote 11A Legislative Council and 11B House of Assembly, each with provision for the cost of printing).

As with the tendering process and awarding of contracts (mentioned in 7.2.3 above), the Sprigg Ministry introduced some major changes in the Estimates commencing in 1878 (G.23-’78). Firstly, the Estimates made separate provision for expenditure on printing, binding and stationery under each Ministerial Department and Office in addition to a general Vote 10, and separate Votes 14 and 15 for the two Houses of Parliament, making it difficult to determine at a glance the total cost of printing. This practice was repeated in the next financial year, 1879-80 (G.46-’79), after which the newly-established Stationery Office received its own Vote 46 for all Government printing. The second change which affected only printing reflected a new policy whereby Government ceased to make separate provision for the paper required for official printing. The third change was a general one: the Treasurer-General (not the Colonial Secretary) presented the Estimates and delivered the Budget Speech in line with British practice, the change being explained to Parliament on 18 June 1878 (Cape Argus, 20 June 1878: (sup)1a, and other newspapers).

Subsequent changes were of a minor nature such as the placement of the Parliamentary

---

55 ‘In accordance with a [directive] of the Governor, draft estimates are laid before both Houses, stating the specific grants of money, which will be required during the current financial year for the public services, and also the estimated revenue for that period ...’ (Clough, 1909: [2] 180).

56 G.20A-’75 Report of a Commission appointed [...] to enquire into and report upon the system of Audit and Public Accounts, 1875. Henry de Smidt was Secretary of the Commission.

57 The ‘Audit Act, 1875’ as passed by Parliament will be found in Statutes ... 1874-1878 (1878: 138-144). It was amended by Act 13-1883 in respect of the Auditing of parliamentary accounts.

58 Except for 1878-79 and 1879-80, printing was budgeted for centrally for the Government service and for Parliament, while bookbinding was always budgeted for by Department.

59 This practice appears to have been introduced when the Saul Solomon & Co. printing contracts were extended in 1878. Paper of an inferior quality was introduced (see Chapter 8 section 8.3.1).
votes under the Department of the Prime Minister when that was separated from the Department of the Colonial Secretary.

7.4.1.1 The Government gazette

Although the Government gazette after 1828 was produced at the risk of the concessionaire and not the Government, various practices developed which made Government liable for certain costs for which provision had to be made in the Estimates of Expenditure. These included supplying the paper required for offprints of Bills and Acts (and the parchment required for the enrolled copies of the Acts), excess of official matter beyond the contract amount, and paying for extra copies above the stipulated number of free copies, which ceased to be shown as a separate amount in the 1883-84 Estimates (G.67-’83). The new-style Gazette contract of 1881 made provision for the concessionaire to pay a bounty to Government for the privilege instead of supplying free printing work.

7.4.1.2 Government printing

This Study deals with documents such as annual departmental reports and the Estimates presented to Parliament, but as already stated, these formed but a part of the printed matter produced for Government. Other material included circulars, criminal indictments, custom-printed ledgers, forms (including telegram forms), printed letterhead stationery and envelopes, brochures, manuals, and timetables.

The Colonial Office originally had the budget exclusively under its own control. In the 1870s, in the early years of Responsible Government, the new Ministerial Divisions started placing their orders directly with the contractor which rendered financial planning difficult. In an attempt to regulate this, the several Offices in the Civil Service were given their own printing budgets between 1878 and 1880 as mentioned, but this reverted to central financial control when the Stationery Office was set up in the Treasury in 1879, and when, from January 1882, the Colonial Secretary’s Office again took on the responsibility, with which it remained to the end of the Colonial period.

A practice taken over from the days of the old Legislative Council was to provide separate budgets for printing work performed in the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Colony, but by 1864 this had been discontinued (Estimates, G.14-’64: 42).

7.4.1.3 Parliamentary printing

In the first years of Parliament’s existence it is almost impossible to determine the budget amount set aside for printing.\(^6\) Parliament’s operating budget appears in the Estimates of Expenditure under Vote 15: Miscellaneous Services up to 1859 (HA.— ‘59) after which it appears with a heading of its own though still under Vote 15. In 1864\(^1\) (G.14-’64) separate figures are shown for printing for the Legislative Council (£500) and House of Assembly (£1000) which continued thereafter, though the usual amount

---

\(^{60}\) One may assume that Parliament’s printing expenses were included in the general Vote 15: Miscellaneous Services, since the amount shown in the Colonial estimates [...] for the year 1854 (22) for ordinary printing was £800, jumping to £1492 for the year 1855 (G.32-’56) with an additional £1657 to be voted defray printing costs actually incurred during 1854.

\(^{61}\) Stating the situation in this year and other years quoted does not exclude the possibility (unless otherwise stated) that the style may have been introduced in preceding years, the Estimates of which may not have been inspected.
As early as 1801, when there were hardly any English-speakers in the Cape, it was already felt necessary to import a ‘pure’ Dutch-speaker to undertake translation work for the Cape Town Gazette (BO 92 Miscellaneous documents. (128-130) Memorial of C. Graafland 15 February 1802).

In 1881 when the language question was raised in Parliament the Member for Swellendam hoped the language being proposed was ‘proper Dutch and not the language of Di Patriot (cheers)’ (CCP 1/3/1/6 House of Assembly. Debates [clippings] 1881: 205). When the Taalbond was established in 1890 at a congress convened by Rev. A. Moortrees, a resolution was adopted stating that the proposed ‘volkstaal’ should be High Dutch and not Cape Dutch (Hofmeyr, 1913: 423). Schools which taught Dutch taught High Dutch well into the twentieth century.

A compromise was reached by declaring Afrikaans to be an official language in addition to English and Dutch, the latter remaining an official language of South Africa until 1961. (Parliament (South Africa), Joint committee on the use of Afrikaans, Jt. Comm. 1–1925, passim).

The compilation, preparation, editing, indexing and translating of material destined for printing by the Printing Contractor involved many officials, mostly unidentified, throughout the Civil Service, but the critical stages in the process were usually the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary’s Office, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

A few remarks about translation work in general would not be out of place at this point as they apply to each of the following categories. The language which Parliament agreed in 1882 to allow to be used in debates, and which was increasingly used in parliamentary publications, in the courts, in the civil service and in education was nominally Dutch. In reality there had for many years, for perhaps a century or more, been a growing divergence between literary Dutch of the Netherlands, and the version of that language spoken in southern Africa. The fact that grammatical Dutch was not actually spoken in parliamentary debates has been alluded to in Chapter 6 section 6.3.2. It is claimed in Chapter 2 section 2.11 that this divergence between literary and spoken forms of Dutch contributed to weakening the position of Afrikaners in Cape politics, especially as Afrikaner leaders in the late nineteenth century still promoted grammatical Dutch as the standard.

The purity of literary Dutch was artificially maintained in the press by importing newspaper reporters and compositors from the Netherlands, applicable also to parliamentary publications. Attempts to use ‘simplified Dutch’ in official documents were made in 1906 (see T 973 Treasury. Memo C.G. Murray 1 March 1906). But the ambiguity surrounding precisely what meaning was to be placed on the term ‘Dutch’ in respect of its use in Parliament was only addressed in 1925. A Committee of the Union Parliament tried to establish whether the use of the term in section 137 of the South Africa Act of 1909 passed by the British Parliament meant ‘Dutch’ as understood in Britain, or at the Cape (Jt. Comm. 1–1925).

Translation of Government reports was undertaken for a fee by the Government Printer who in any case, was contracted to employ competent translators for Gazette work. This practice is conclusively proved by an inter-office memo in the correspondence file on the Colonial Bacteriologist’s 1894 report (see Appendix C section C.4 and Fig. C.3).

---

62 As early as 1801, when there were hardly any English-speakers in the Cape, it was already felt necessary to import a ‘pure’ Dutch-speaker to undertake translation work for the Cape Town Gazette (BO 92 Miscellaneous documents. (128-130) Memorial of C. Graafland 15 February 1802).

63 In 1881 when the language question was raised in Parliament the Member for Swellendam hoped the language being proposed was ‘proper Dutch and not the language of Di Patriot (cheers)’ (CCP 1/3/1/6 House of Assembly. Debates [clippings] 1881: 205). When the Taalbond was established in 1890 at a congress convened by Rev. A. Moortrees, a resolution was adopted stating that the proposed ‘volkstaal’ should be High Dutch and not Cape Dutch (Hofmeyr, 1913: 423). Schools which taught Dutch taught High Dutch well into the twentieth century.

64 A compromise was reached by declaring Afrikaans to be an official language in addition to English and Dutch, the latter remaining an official language of South Africa until 1961. (Parliament (South Africa), Joint committee on the use of Afrikaans, Jt. Comm. 1–1925, passim).
7.4.2.1 The Government gazette

Before 1897 there appeared to be no control over ‘copy’ prepared for printing in the Gazette. Under Saul Solomon & Co., the printer was trusted to accept ‘copy’ as it came in from the different sources, although it was admitted that much of the copy prepared for the printers was very illegible (G.110-’83⁵⁵). The only Gazette contracts with Saul Solomon & Co. which have been preserved stipulate the number of columns available for official material, but Government notices and the like would be inserted ‘to any extent’ free of charge (C.47-’61, HA 130 (262), A.48-’78⁶⁶). Under the new-style Richards contract, 48 and later 54 columns in the Gazette were available for Government matter free of charge, after which an ‘excess’ charge of 10s. 6d. was imposed for every additional column (CO 1836⁶⁶). The 1902-1907 contract with Cape Times Ltd. (CO 1836⁶⁸) makes 64 columns on a smaller page available free for Government matter and provided for a fee of 20s. per column for ‘excess.’ The printer, by using larger type fonts, inter-linear leading and display headings could easily force Government matter into costly ‘excess’ for his own financial advantage. Every contract made provision for penalty fees on Government material delivered after 4pm. on the day before publication.

In February 1895 the Under Colonial Secretary sent out a Circular (CO 1836⁶⁹) to all Government offices asking for their co-operation to reduce these heavy charges by condensing and amalgamating official advertising. On 10 October 1898 letters were sent to each of the Ministerial Departments instructing them to forward everything for the Gazette to the Colonial Secretary’s Office where it would in future be edited by a responsible senior officer ‘providing for the more efficient control of the publishers than has hitherto been practicable’ (an example of this letter will be found in AGR 323⁷⁰).

In his 1898 Memorandum, E.M. Jackson demonstrates that the charge for ‘excess’ on material originating in the Colonial Secretary’s Office alone was running at a rate of £1227 a year (CO 1836⁷¹). He urged Government to appoint a ‘Gazette Editor’ who would prepare all official matter for the Gazette so as to make the most economical use of the available number of columns, showing that the savings on ‘excess’ alone would cover the salary of such a person several times over. Annotations written in the margins of the Memorandum indicate the support of Cabinet for this proposal.

On 9 October 1901 Jackson wrote another lengthy Memorandum (CO 1836 infra. already cited) showing how successful this appointment had been in cutting down Gazette expenses. But the

---

⁵⁵ G.110-’83 Civil Service commission, 1883: 254 Q3628.


⁶⁸ Contract: 1902-1907 CO 1836 infra. Tender no.1, [...] for printing and publishing the Government Gazette’ [...], 1901: 2 §10, and 7 Schedule B (a).

⁶⁹ CO 1836 infra. Circular ‘February 1895’ attached to 1897-1902 contract cited above.

⁷⁰ AGR 323 Agriculture. (437 infra.) Colonial Secretary’s Office to Under Secretary for Agriculture, 10 November 1898.

⁷¹ CO 1836 infra. [Memorandum] E.M. Jackson, Chief Clerk to Under Colonial Secretary, 31 October 1898.
title ‘Gazette Editor’ implied more than it deserved. When the holder of the office wrote to the Under Colonial Secretary, listing the details of his duties, pointing out that he could never take any public holiday falling prior to publication day, and that his health was suffering as a result, requesting a salary increase of £50, the Under Colonial Secretary transferred him to other work with the note ‘salary to remain the same’ (CO 1977).

Translating official matter into the Dutch language would be at the cost and responsibility of the publisher of the Gazette if instructed to do so, as provided for in every contract. Translating is stressful work and Richards evidently had a poor relationship with his translators: Regter died of overwork in 1882, his (unnamed) successor resigned about October the following year and the next appointee proved to be incapable (CO 4236). In 1889 an (unnamed) translator was given notice of dismissal by Richards who claims his subsequent mistranslation of the 1887 Education Department report was the result of spite (CO 4283). Richards also tried unsuccessfully through subterfuge to get Government to pay the cost of translating official notices (CO 4265). From the Contractor’s point of view, translation was an unwelcome burden, the Acts of Parliament which had to be published in the Gazette and afterwards issued as an offprint in wrappers, causing particular difficulty (see CO 4283).

Fig. 6.1 in Chapter 6 shows how the Dutch content in the Gazette halved

72 Thomas lists the duties of the Gazette Editor in a Memorandum (CO 1977 Administrative and Convict Service, 1899-1903 part I, Folio 251, 12 December 1900) to the Under Colonial Secretary in support of desired promotion. These include: correspondence, numbering of Proclamations and Government Notices, forwarding material to the printer, arrangement of proofs, etc. returned from the printer, checking all accounts for ‘excess,’ maintaining a register of recipients of free copies and two order books, inserting advertisements of missing persons, arms and ammunition, patents, naturalization, and letters patent, also preparing the statistical table of public libraries for the Statistical register, and dealing with members of the public in person in his room, besides ‘other work.’

73 CO 1977 cited above, Folio 251. Memoranda J.T. Thomas to Under Colonial Secretary, 12 December 1900 and 31 March 1901. The Under Colonial Secretary has written in the margin ‘There is no editing – in the proper sense of the word – done at present.’ This was true enough, for the duties entailed compiling and managing the Gazette and not editing its content.

74 Of the translators employed by the Gazette contractor, only two can be identified for certain. One was the Rev. D.P. Faure who Saul Solomon & Co. employed after he lost his Government position for exposing the Koegas Atrocities (referred to elsewhere), and Hendrik Regter (1826-1882) who worked himself to death at the early age of 56. Regter was a journalist first on the Cape Monitor staff, then on the staff of Het Volksblad, before becoming sub-editor of De Zuid-Afrikaan, while at the same time working at night as translator for the Government gazette until the early hours of the morning. In a career at the Cape spanning 22 years after his arrival from Holland, he could recall having taken only two days off work (obituary in Het Volksblad, 13 July 1882: 4a). As Faure pointed out, translation was always done under great pressure of deadlines (Faure: 1907: 149). The last straw for Regter appears to have been the translation of the 1882 Acts of Parliament, for W.A. Richards (in his first year as Gazette contractor) writes to the Under Colonial Secretary (CO 4226 Memorials O-R, 1882: 29) 13 June 1882) only days before Regter’s death to say ‘I have given instructions to the translator to proceed with his part of the work by night and day.’ As his obituary states, he came home one day, lay on his couch, and his life ebbed away. Richards had forced the pace in reaction to evidence presented to the Civil Service Commission (G.110-’83) by Henry de Smidt on 3 March 1882 (1883: 253 Q3615-3621) about the tardy publication of the Acts in Dutch.

75 CO 4236 Memorials R, 1883. (R79) Richards to Under Colonial Secretary, 15 November 1883.

76 CO 4283 Memorials R-S, 1892. (R37) Under Colonial Secretary to W.A. Richards & Sons, 1 June 1892.

77 CO 4265 Memorials N-Z, 1888. (R22) Richards to Under Colonial Secretary, 22 May 1888.

78 CO 4283 Memorials R-S, 1892. (R54) Richards to Under Colonial Secretary, 13 September 1892, requesting an allowance to pay for translating the Acts of that year, which Government refused. W.A. Richards & Sons were on the point of insolvency at the time.
after Richards won the contract (although part of this can be ascribed to Government’s attempts to reduce the cost of ‘excess’ official matter).

Indexes to the Government gazette are referred to in some detail in Chapter 8 section 8.7.3, but it is sufficient to note here that the work was carried out by the Colonial Secretary’s Office staff (notably W.H. Milton, afterwards Administrator of Southern Rhodesia) in their own time at home (A(sc).21-’90).

### 7.4.2.2 Government printing

Responsibility for the ‘copy’ of reports resided with the entity which originated the items. This could be within the Government service, such as one of the Ministerial Divisions or Departments within a Division, or even Offices within a Department. (The complexity of the Cape Civil Service can be gauged by consulting Appendix B.) But ‘copy’ often originated in Government-aided institutions, such as public libraries, museums, and botanical gardens (which were required to report annually to the Colonial Secretary).

It was the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary’s Office to write to every Department and Institution urging them to submit their reports early to ensure they were printed and in the hands of Members of Parliament a month before the opening of Parliament. This was usually done each December and followed up by a reminder in January ‘Let there be no further delay!’ The reporting period was traditionally the calendar year, while in 1875 the financial year was altered to run from July to the following June, with the result that the figures in the report were almost a year out of date by the time they reached the Parliamentarians. The Jameson Ministry in 1904 changed the reporting period to coincide with the financial year. This obliged each Department and Institution to issue an extra report for the six-month period January to June 1904. Many reporting entities soon reverted to the calendar year, however.

Translation into Dutch was technically the responsibility of the originator of the document. The first parliamentary translation into Dutch was the work of H.J. Zoer (HA 909). It appears

---


80 For confirmation of this see, for example C(sc).1-’83 (Council. Report of the Select Committee [...] upon the cost of printing, 1883: 48, evidence of J.L. Cobbin). In Department of Crown Lands, ‘copy’ is sent to the Assistant Commissioner who looks over it and gives a written order.

81 The following circular (AGR 153 Agriculture. Folio 655) from the Colonial Secretary’s Office 13 March 1893 is typical: ‘During the last Session of Parliament the attention of Government was drawn to the great delay which in some cases has occurred in the preparation and publication of annual reports, and a desire was expressed that all reports should be placed in the hands of Members of both Houses of Parliament a month previous to the opening of the Session. A promise was made by the Government that every effort should be made to meet the general wish of Members in this respect. [...]’

82 Several annual reports refer to the instructions in Colonial Office Circular of 27 June 1904 (G.10*-1904: 1, G.11*-1904: 1, G.31*-1904: 1, G.34*-1904: 1). The supplementary reports for January-June 1904 were assigned the same document numbers as the respective 1903 report, but with an asterisk as shown.

83 Dokumenten handelende over het publiek onderwijs, 1885 (see Appendix G, item 76).

that in practice translation of documents when required by Government was arranged by the Government Printer at the expense of Government.\textsuperscript{85} In 1892 the number of Government reports requiring translation doubled, and by 1896 would double again (Chapter 5 Fig. 5.4).

Many of the more extensive reports of Commissions have comprehensive indexes, which display considerable competence. As with the Gazette indexes, the work was done by officials in the Colonial Secretary’s Office in their private time. It was difficult to convince Members of Parliament that the small gratuities paid to the officials involved were justified. These Indexes are always compiled anonymously but we may guess that E.M. Jackson (mentioned in Chapter 6 in respect of indexes to the Statutes) and W.H. Milton (mentioned in the preceding section of the present Chapter) were responsible for much of the work. Indexes were also compiled to the Government’s ‘Appendix’ volumes of Parliamentary reports.

7.4.2.3 Parliamentary printing

Parliament was a notable source of ‘copy’ such as Votes and proceedings, reports of Select Committees, petitions, Returns to Orders, and selected items laid on the Table of each House which required printing. Since there was much in common between the two Houses of Parliament in respect of the type of material requiring printing, and since the House of Assembly generated a great deal more printed matter than the Legislative Council, it will be the work of the Assembly which will form the basis of the following remarks, but some preliminary remarks are provided on differences between the practice of the two Houses.

An important difference between the Upper and Lower Houses was the role of the Standing Committee on Printing. Although the phrasing of the provision for such a Committee in the ‘Standing Rules’ of both the Upper and Lower Houses is almost identical (in essence ‘to assist the President or Speaker in all matters which relate to Printing executed by order of this Council/House, and for the purpose of selecting and arranging for printing Returns and Papers presented in pursuance of motions made by members’\textsuperscript{86}), in practice there was a significant difference. Although the Assembly’s Printing Committee theoretically consisted of the Prime Minister, leader of the Opposition and the Speaker (Clough, 1909: [2] 260 \S\S\(\text{(A)(2)}\)), responsibility for choosing items for printing was generally left to the discretion of the Speaker in terms of a supplementary rule (Assembly. Rules, 85 An enlightening document is an inter-office memo between officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Colonial Secretary’s Office in April 1895 on the subject of responsibility for translation, to which each official added a response or a further query, bound in AGR 153 (Agriculture. F.655 ‘Annual report of Bacteriologist,’ see Appendix C. Fig. C.3). This concludes with the note ‘The translation is arranged by the Printers on receiving our requisitions for copies in English and Dutch. They employ Mr Faure. 16/4 Hds.’ Rev. D.P. Faure (1907:148-150) tells how, after he lost everything in the bank crash of 1890, the Minister of Public Works secured for him all the Government translation work amounting to some 1500 pages a year; unfortunately it would all arrive at once marked ‘urgent.’ Faure turned out work at the rate of 20 pages of small print \textit{per diem}, working night and day, leading to a complete mental breakdown in March 1897. Proof that the Government paid the Government Printer for translating the annual reports to be submitted to Parliament will be found in CO 4283 (Memorials R.S, 1892. (R37) Under Colonial Secretary to W.A. Richards & Sons, 1 June 1892) where a demand is made for the refund of £6 18s. paid by Government for translating the Education report ‘which is unsatisfactory in the extreme.’

86 \textit{Standing rules and orders of the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854}, rule 232; Assembly. \textit{Standing rules and orders, [1854]} rule 160 (in 1900 this rule was number 312).
1901: §313). On the other hand, the President of the Legislative Council, who was also Chief Justice, could not undertake his Presidential duties to the same extent as the Speaker, and the Council’s Standing Committee on Printing played a more active role; but by resolution of Council 26 September 1883, decision-making was delegated to the Clerk of the Council (Clough, 1909: [2] 260).

The Clerks of both Houses played a crucial role in preparing the text of the Votes and proceedings (or Minutes). This was an arduous and exacting task carried out under pressure. As each sitting progressed, ‘copy’ was despatched to the Printing Contractor to be set up in type, which left little scope for correcting errors. The same rigorous schedule had to be adhered to for the proceedings of Committees and revisions of Bills. The weekly Order Papers (incorporated into the Votes and proceedings and Minutes) also had to be compiled.

The Clerks were responsible for preparing other types of document for printing as well, such as reports of Select Committees and items which were laid on the Table and ordered to be printed by resolution of the House or the Council’s Printing Committee or Assembly’s Speaker respectively.

An important role-player in the preparation of legislative documents was the Parliamentary Draftsman. The drafting of legislation was originally the responsibility of the Attorney-General (Kilpin, 1918: 42) but in 1877 a separate post was created in the Attorney-General’s Department by resolution of the House of Assembly (Votes, 3 August 1877: 426 §5). His duties were to prepare all Bills for Parliament, revise Bills during their passage through Parliament, and watch the progress of all Bills and suggest necessary amendments (Assembly. Rules, 1900: xxiii-xxiv Appendix C). The drafting process also included writing the side notes and abstract which would appear in the published version of each Act. In 1885, by resolution of the House of Assembly (Votes, 19 June 1885: 239-40 §23), this post was transferred to the House of Assembly and became part of the Joint Parliamentary Establishment. The first incumbent was Advocate A.W. Cole 1877-1887, followed by Advocate W.P. Schreiner 1887-1891, and Advocate J.A. Joubert 1891-1910 (CSL, various editions). This appointment (which did not exclude private practice as a Barrister) was considered one to which, despite its small salary, members of the Cape Bar might aspire (Cape law journal 8, 1891: 51).

Translation would become a major factor in the documentary work of the House of Assembly, though less so in the Council (see Chapter 4). Petitions in Dutch required translation into English, and in 1883 alone, 201 were translated by J.A. Smuts at a fee of £80 13s. (HA 958). The Order Paper and Bills were translated into Dutch from the 1884 session, the work being shared out

---

87 Saul Solomon, on page 14 of a memorandum on the renewal of the printing contract in 1878 (CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878 infra), states that a printing committee was appointed in 1854 but no such committee has been appointed in any subsequent session.

88 The continuous supply of ‘copy,’ written on one side of the page in a legible hand, by the Clerks to the Printer was a key provision of every Parliamentary Votes and Proceedings Contract (for example 1857-1864 contract clause 2, the 1902-1907 contract clause 5) so that the Printer could have the finished work ready to distribute to Members early the following morning. No proofs were provided but the type was kept standing for two days to allow for reprinting with corrections, if any.

89 In 1885 both Houses of Parliament assembled for the first time under one roof in the building which subsequently housed the South African Parliament. The proximity of the two Houses to each other made it possible to create a Joint Parliamentary Establishment (under the ultimate control of the Speaker of the House of Assembly). This included joint refreshment facilities, a joint Parliamentary Library, and the posts of Parliamentary Draftsman and Translator.

between A.M. de Witt, C.F. Silberbauer and H.J. Zoer (HA 95891). With the prospect of increasing amounts of translation work, the Select Committee on Internal Arrangements resolved to appoint a staff translator who would devote all his time to the requirements of the House (HA 22092). The Speaker deferred this appointment until the next Session, and in 1885 appointed Hendrik Johannes Zoer as Sworn Translator and Clerk on the Joint Establishment at £300 a year (HA [unnumbered]; HA 90993). Zoer was the son-in-law of Hendrik Regter, the late translator for the Government gazette.94 He held this position until his health broke down in July 1902 (HA 91195). He died a year later aged 45 (MOOC 6/9/491 (176)), succeeded by C.G. Murray in August 1902.96 Other translators were hired on a casual basis when the amount of work exceeded the capacity of the staff translator. These included Rev. D.P. Faure and Hubertus Elffers, who, when the report of the Select Committee on the Jameson Raid (1896) was demanded in Dutch at the shortest possible notice, between them translated about 400 pages over a weekend (HA 938;97 Faure, 1907: 148).

Indexing was done anonymously as a rule (the indexes themselves will be discussed in Chapter 8). One is left to assume that this work took place during the recess. Indexes include the substantial preliminary matter in the bound Votes and proceedings or Minutes, and the contents-lists to the bound ‘Annexures’ of each House. Major cumulative indexes to the principal documents Tabled in the House of Assembly (1854-1897, 1898-1903 and 1904-1910)98 were compiled by Ernest F. Kilpin (Clerk of the House of Assembly). The 1854-1897 edition provoked a protest from the Government Printer: the quotation was based on typed pages as originally submitted, but the ‘copy’ when it arrived was handwritten and not formatted for typesetting (HA 94099).

7.4.3 Requisitions

In the absence of ephemeral office records of the Cape Colonial Government such as order books

91 HA 958 cited above. July 1884.


94 Zoer’s wife Pauline, daughter of Hendrik Regter, died 1884 (MOOC 6/9/208 (8475)).


96 Conrad Gie Murray was born in Middelburg in 1865, one of 16 children of the Rev. William Murray and Elsabe Gie (DSAB 3, 1977: 647-648). Qualifying as a teacher at Victoria College, Stellenbosch, he taught at Paarl before joining the staff of the Cape Times in 1897. He served as translator to the Cape Parliament from August 1902 (HA 912 Assembly. Letters despatched, 1902-05: 3-4) until Union, when he was appointed Chief Translator to the Union Parliament. In evidence before the parliamentary Joint Committee on the use of Afrikaans in Bills, Acts and official documents (Jt Comm. no.1-1925: 4-6) he seems unenthusiastic about abandoning Dutch. His obituary states he took a keen interest in the development of Afrikaans. At 65 he applied to retire on pension owing to the strain he now feels in carrying out his duties (Assembly: Votes, 16 May 1930: 695 §4). He died 29 July 1933 (MOOC 6/9/4310 (38613); Cape Times, 31 July 1933: 2a, 9e).

97 HA 938 Assembly. Accounts. (Accounts bound in after 12 September 1896.)

98 Index to the annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly, 1854-1897, [etc.]

and accounts, it is not easy to determine exactly the procedure followed in placing orders with the printing contractors. As before, reliance has to be placed to a considerable extent on evidence presented before the Civil Service Commission of 1882-83, the Legislative Council’s Select Committee on Printing Accounts of 1883, and the House of Assembly’s Select Committee on Public Accounts of 1890. The printers’ contracts themselves offer some clues, but unfortunately many of the texts have not been preserved, leaving gaps in the record at critical dates. In the following paragraphs only a broad overview can be provided.

7.4.3.1 The Government gazette

The Gazette contractor was legally answerable to the Colonial Secretary for the official content of that newspaper as well as for the by-products such as offprints of Acts, Proclamations and Government Notices. The Colonial Secretary’s Department also had to check and settle accounts for items like penalties for late submission, ‘excess’ official matter, and so on. Contractually, the Colonial Secretary or a person authorized by him, could instruct the printer which official notice should be printed in the Dutch language. In the 1873-78 Gazette contract, the first after the transition to Responsible Government, the role of the Colonial Secretary is played down, and ‘Government’ is substituted. In practice every Ministry and Department, in addition to the specified Colonial Secretary’s Office, the Master of the Supreme Court, and the Clerks of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, sent their official matter direct to the printer, but officers of other Administrative Departments would obtain numbers for their Proclamations or Government Notices from the Record Clerk in the Colonial Secretary’s Department (CO 1836100). We saw in the preceding Section (7.4.2) how Government was obliged to create the post of Gazette Editor in 1898 to channel official material to the printing contractor (the Clerks of Parliament, the Prime Minister’s Office and the Attorney-General’s Office were exempted) in order to control the costs. In the same year, the Controller of Printing (one of the titles of the Under Colonial Secretary) is named as the contracting party on Government’s behalf in the agreement for the first time. The Colonial Secretary’s Office (in particular the Gazette Editor) was responsible for maintaining the list of persons to whom the contractor had to deliver free copies of the Gazette (see section 7.4.2 n.68). No surviving evidence has been found as to the form in which these orders were given, but the orders were expected to be written.

7.4.3.2 Government printing

The contracts for Government printing up to the 1868-72 contract state that orders shall only be accepted from the Colonial Secretary or person duly authorized by him. Since there appears to have been no contention about this matter one must assume either that this was adhered to, or (as is more likely) that a certain degree of informality prevailed which did no harm while the contracts were performed by Saul Solomon & Co. Later evidence shows that in this early Parliamentary period, occasional disputes over prices occurred which were settled amicably in discussion between the accounting staff and Henry or Saul Solomon (G.110-'83101), and this accommodating style of

---

100 CO 1836 Printing and supply of Government gazette, 1899-1903. Memorandum E.M. Jackson to Under Colonial Secretary, 31 October 1898: [2].

transaction may have extended to orders as well.

Under the Richards contracts, the contractor exploited all informalities to their advantage. After the introduction of Responsible Government, several new Ministries were created and each Ministry (including Departments within them such as the Railway Department), and the Secretaries of Commissions of Enquiry began to place their own orders directly with the printers. The Sprigg Ministry no doubt had this in mind when they drafted the Budget for 1878-79 (G.23-78) and 1879-80 (G.46-79), allocating amounts for printing to each Department separately. Unfortunately this situation led to reckless and uncontrolled expenditure on printing which was investigated by a Parliamentary Committee (C(sc).1-'83102). Evidence was led that even by a little modification of the order, a considerable saving might in some cases be effected (17 September 1883: 6 Q35A, evidence of C.B. Elliott). The Committee’s report pointed out that

(vii) a facility has existed for some time, and does exist at present, for incurring unnecessary expenditure, by a lax system of unchecked orders for printing indiscriminately emanating from separate Departments. [...] (ix) The printing contract contains many provisions which would enable the officer charged with giving the orders and instructions for printing to the contractor to reduce the cost to a minimum provided such officer be possessed of a practical knowledge of [...] the printing trade set forth in terms of the contract [...]" 

As The Cape Argus (12 September 1883: 3c) commented,

It is a new notion that any contractor should be expected to check the extravagance of his employers. We suppose Messrs W.A. Richards & Sons do not make work for themselves. They print what is sent to them to be printed, and they charge for their labour and material at the rates agreed upon in 1881. If there is anything wrong in the rates, that is the fault of the Government – the Sprigg Government – which tried so hard to persuade the country that they had effected a saving of £20,000 per annum. As a matter of fact, the existing contract is more desirable, from the Printer’s point of view, than the contract which was held by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., and if anybody, again, is to blame for that, it is not the present Ministry, but their predecessors, by whom the contract was made.

There was no option but to manage the orders to obtain the greatest efficiency. The only solution (other than abandoning the contract system, which had been suggested103) was the centralization of the ordering system within the Colonial Secretary’s Office at the highest level: both the Stationery and Printing Branch, and the future Gazette Editor would be directly responsible to the Under Colonial Secretary who acted as Controller of Printing.104

---

102 C(sc).1-'83 Council. Select Committee [...] upon the cost of printing for Government commissions

103 In the course of its enquiry, the Public Service Commission (1883: 258 Q3679-3681) posed the question whether the example of New Zealand and the Australian Colonies, which had set up Government Printing Works, should be followed; Henry de Smidt thought it an excellent plan, though he doubted whether it would lead to economies. In the same year the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Printing Accounts reported in favour of establishing a Government Printing Office (Council. Votes, 2nd session, 1883. 21 September 1883: 167 §1(10)).

104 Henry de Smidt took on the duty of Chief Examiner of Stationery and Printing Accounts in January 1882 for which he was paid a supplementary amount of £100 in addition to his salary as Chief Clerk and Accounting Officer in the Colonial Secretary’s Office (CSL, 1886: 18). The title was changed to Controller of Stationery and Printing on 1 July 1887 (CSL, 1889: 23), which title and responsibility he retained when appointed Under Colonial Secretary on 13 November
Henry de Smidt, in his evidence (C(sc).1-’83,19 September 1883: 58) outlined his attempts since taking responsibility for printing in January 1882 to limit W.A. Richards & Sons’ scope to make decisions which tended to raise the cost of the work.

I have prescribed a form in which the contractor shall render accounts. In the form all the items are numbered in one consecutive series for each account. The number of the requisition asking for printing work to be done, and of the order for its execution is also stated. The number of copies is also given and a description of the printing work in every case. Attached to the account is the original requisition and orders and the receipts.

Before the Civil Service Commission (G.110-’83: 257 Q3672) the same year, De Smidt says

All orders for printing go through me and my experience goes to prove that a much vaster saving is effected by a proper supervision of requisitions for printing than anything else. Much depends upon the way in which an order goes to the printer, who, of course, takes advantage of every provision in the contract favourable to himself.

Evidence by J.H. Collard (C(sc).1-’83,17 September 1883:50,56) showed that orders often needed to be placed at great speed and working through the [Stationery Office] was a great inconvenience. But ‘Mr de Smidt is always ready to assist work which is required in a hurry. You have only to tell him and he will put his requisition marks upon it and send it off to be printed in a moment.’

Filed among the Colonial Secretary’s Office records are examples of orders to contractors evidently torn off along perforations from the original order book. On these, written large in blue pencil, one encounters a code which corresponds with the job number printed on the bottom of the front page of the item itself. This may be the ‘requisition mark’ referred to by Collard in the previous paragraph. The typical job number as it appears on printed matter consisted of a capital letter (‘A’ in the case of the Richards contracts, ‘B’ in the case of the Cape Times Ltd. contracts) followed by digits representing the specific job (which reverted to ‘1’ in 1897, 1899, 1901, 1902, and 1907 roughly corresponding to fresh contracts); the next element – often omitted – indicates the number of copies required, followed by the month number, and finally the year (mostly two digits, but in full in the first years of the twentieth century). The components are usually divided by a dot ‘.’ but sometimes by a slash ‘/’. Cape Times Ltd. job numbers were initially similar, but from 1907 ran onto two lines divided by rule, ‘B’ numbers appear on both lines, the lower one always higher than the upper one, possibly the upper number is the Government’s order number, while the lower number is the printer’s entry for the job in their records; this is mere speculation. The information about the number of copies to be printed is interesting when provided. This code appears on printed matter ordered under the authority of the Controller of Printing for the Executive Government, including forms. No code appears on the Estimates, the annual Statistical register, the Statutes, or the Government gazette, and only rarely on parliamentary printing. In 1904 it became the practice to state the cost of printing, in addition to the job number, on the front of the document (Appendix G, item 445: G.100*). The document

1891 but the salary allowance now fell away (CSL, 1893: 26). On 1 July 1898, De Smidt was replaced by Noel Janisch both as Under Colonial Secretary and as Controller of Printing (CSL, 1899: 32, 33).

105 Such job numbers appear in the correspondence files as far back as 1889 and possibly even as far back as 1882, but were first printed on the official documents themselves in 1896 without quantity or date elements, which appeared for the first time in 1898.
number which was assigned to parliamentary papers will be discussed in Chapter 8.

A case study (see Appendix C) demonstrates, in a singularly complicated example, all the processes and procedures involved to get the 1894 report of the Colonial Bacteriologist into print. The complexity was caused by the compiler waywardly placing orders without consultation or authority, and by the Controller of Printing stubbornly ignoring official instructions and thwarting the process.

Binding contracts were negotiated by the Colonial Secretary’s Office but each Ministry had a ‘Binding and Stationery’ vote, sending material direct to the contractor (CO 1959\(^{106}\)). Indiscriminate ordering caused much aggravation to Controller of Printing and Stationery, who sent out a circular in September 1906 instructing all offices to direct future orders through his office in the same way as printing (CO 1817\(^{107}\)). Binding is dealt with in Chapter 8 section 8.2.4, 8.3.2 and in Appendix E.

### 7.4.3.3 Parliamentary printing

The procedure for ordering parliamentary printing work is carefully laid down in the contracts between the Colonial Secretary on behalf of Parliament on the one hand, and the printing contractors on the other. This was to ensure the effective execution of printing at the greatest possible speed. The surviving copies of contracts entered into cover the period 1857-1867 and 1873-1881 (Saul Solomon & Co. – Votes and Proceedings and other parliamentary printing), and 1902-1907 (Cape Times Ltd. – Votes and proceedings only); no copy of the contract with W.A. Richards & Sons for parliamentary printing has been found.\(^{108}\) We have seen that under the new style of printing contracts introduced by the Sprigg Ministry in 1880 (effective 1881), contracts were split up in the hope of obtaining lower prices through competition between smaller printing offices, so that from this period onward, the ‘Votes and proceedings’ contract was separate from the ‘Other parliamentary printing’ contract.

There is a consistent pattern of instructions throughout these periods which differs only in the details. When Cape Times Ltd. took over the printing contract the Clerk of the House of Assembly supplied them with a list of instructions (HA 897\(^{109}\)) which provide us with considerable information respecting quantities to be printed, style of printing to be followed, and the manner in which the completed work is to be distributed. The following remarks are based on these ‘Instructions’ and the terms of the surviving contracts.

One undeviating rule was that only the Clerks of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively might place orders with the printing contractor.

---


\(^{107}\) CO 1817 Administrative & Convict Service. Folio 64, Printing and bookbinding, 1899-1911.

\(^{108}\) The contracts referred to have been located in the following sources:

- 1873 - 1878 HA 130 Assembly. Annexures, 1878. (262) Copy of a contract [...] (c).

\(^{109}\) HA 897 Assembly. Letters received, 1903-1904. (82) Cape Times Ltd to Clerk of the House, 1 June 1903 (to which is attached a copy of the ‘Instructions’).
The ‘Votes and proceedings’ of the two Houses of Parliament\textsuperscript{110} were normally printed with ‘extra expedition’ which did not need to be specified, and unless specifically requested, no proofs were supplied. Since the finished copies of the proceedings of one day had to be delivered to Members by 7 am (formerly 8 am) the following day, it was necessary to do the printing through the night. The Clerks were contractually required to send to the Contractor at his Printing Office in Cape Town, while the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly is sitting, and during the Proceedings, portions of the Minutes and Votes and Proceedings of the day, in the English and Dutch languages. Further that the manuscript or copy shall be sent to the Contractor either written in a legible hand, or type written, or printed, on one side only of the paper, and in the state in which it is to be finally printed, and that the Clerks shall send to the said Contractor as aforesaid, the whole of the Minutes and Votes and Proceedings of the day, in the English and Dutch languages, within two hours after the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly shall have risen; Provided, however, that in case either [House] shall at any time sit after midnight, then for every hour of such sitting after midnight, the Contractor shall be allowed one hour after seven o’clock the next morning for the delivery of the Minutes or Votes and Proceedings [...] (HA 898 pt.2, Tender no.2.)

At the conclusion of each session, the Clerks would send for printing the preliminary matter for the bound volumes of ‘Votes and proceedings,’ including Contents, Tables of Proceedings on Bills, Abstracts of Petitions, and Indexes. (Proofs were required.)

Bills were required to be printed in the Government gazette and separately after the first reading in either House (always in English, but also Dutch translations of House of Assembly Bills as read for the first time from 1884 onwards, in the Council from 1898) and thereafter amended Bills were reprinted (in English only, unless Members required a special Dutch translation) at every stage of the legislative process. (To facilitate making amendments, the printer kept the type of the English version standing, but the type of the Dutch version was not retained, so that if a reprint of the Dutch Bill had to be made, the type had to be reset at great expense (HA 952\textsuperscript{111})).

Reports of Select Committees (if chosen for printing) and ‘A’ and ‘C’ papers (papers printed by Order of the respective Houses) were produced under slightly less pressure than the ‘Votes’ and Bills, but nevertheless the time allowed under the contract for completion of this class of printing (typically two pages of ordinary matter in 12 working hours, ie. 8 am to 7 pm, and two pages every four hours thereafter for each item ordered) was nevertheless short, and even shorter times were provided for in cases when ‘unusual expedition’ is specified by the Clerks, but at a 60% premium on the contract price. Proofs were required to allow for corrections.

7.4.4 The work of the Contractor

In this section the subject matter has been organized by the stages in which the printer processed each order. Differences between ‘Gazette’ work, general Government orders and orders from Parlia-

\textsuperscript{110} From 1887, ‘Votes and proceedings’ of the Legislative Council renamed ‘Minutes’ in line with House of Lords practice.

\textsuperscript{111} HA 952 Government Stationery Office to Clerk, House of Assembly, 18 November 1907.
ment will be noted as they arise. A discussion of the important issue of paper quality has been held over to Chapter 8.

7.4.4.1 Typography

Contracts with the Government’s printers specify the size of type to be used because this had a direct bearing on the prices charged. In the case of the Government gazette, the 1856-62 contract specifies a type not larger than Small Pica, the 1897-1902 contract specifies Long Primer for Government Notices and advertisements, and Small Pica for Bills; the 1902-07 contract required Brevier throughout. The ‘Votes and proceedings’ contract of 1857-62 required all work to be in Pica unless otherwise ordered, the 1902-07 contract requires the ‘Votes’ to be in Small Pica, but the contents pages to have a variety of sizes: ‘Contents’ – Small Pica, ‘Proceedings on Bills’ – Bourgeois, and ‘Abstract of petitions’ – Nonpareil. Some examples are shown in Chapter 8 Fig. 8.1.

It was necessary to specify the type size because smaller type cost more to set up, while larger type used up the Government’s quota of free space in the Gazette faster, or filled more pages at additional ‘per page’ cost. It was also necessary to specify that the text must be ‘set solid,’ since printers (especially Richards) often deliberately ‘leaded-out’ the text (that is, inserted spaces between the lines) which may, perhaps, have improved the aesthetic appearance of the page, but increased the number of pages occupied by the text, to the financial advantage of the contractor.

The Imperial coat-of-arms appeared on the masthead of the Gazette and on documents such as Acts and the annual Estimates. A selection of designs offered by Saul Solomon & Co. is shown in Chapter 8 Fig. 8.2.

Prior to Cape Times Ltd. securing the printing contracts in 1902, all Government printing was typeset by hand, to a certain extent by female staff (certainly in the case of Saul Solomon & Co.), working by gaslight. The presses were driven, via belting and shafting, by steam engines (or petrol and gas engines in the case of Richards & Sons).

Cape Times Ltd. revolutionized all of this. Just prior to winning the 1902-1907 Government contracts the Company installed electric lighting throughout its premises (1899), introduced Linotype mechanical typesetting machinery (1900) which halved the number of compositors, installed ‘Victory’ rotary presses (1900) printing from stereos instead of standing type, and used electric motive power (1902) – which was generated on-site – to drive the machinery in their new Keerom Street works (BC 1091).
7.4.4.2 Format

Page size was also significant. Contracts for Government and parliamentary printing (excluding the Gazette) specified Foolscap folio and Royal octavo as the standard, which was rarely deviated from. Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century the Gazette was produced with a page size of 11 x 15 inches, but from 1902 the smaller Foolscap folio paper size was prescribed with a type area of 6½ x 10½ inches (CO 1836 previously cited).

7.4.4.3 Lithography

Government reports prepared for Parliament often included lithographed maps, plans and diagrams. Saul Solomon & Co., the Government Printers, announced their lithography facilities in 1861 and in 1873 they obtained a steam-driven litho-printing machine (Cape Argus, 7 January 1873: 1c). Many of the lithographed maps and plans in Government reports carry the inscription ‘Lithographed by Saul Solomon & Co.’ although the actual delineation may in many cases have been the work of the staff of the Surveyor-General’s Office, and later also by the Public Works Department. Excellent work was produced by W.A. Richards & Sons including plans in multiple colours. Later plans carried the credit ‘Cape Times Ltd Litho.’ Examples of each contractor’s work appear in Fig. 7.3. Murray & St Leger (afterwards Cape Times Ltd.) made the best offer for all the printing equipment sold in J.N. Clements’ insolvency (MOIB 2/1932) which included a lithographic press and stones, and in 1904 bought all the moveable assets of W.A. Richards & Sons (MOIB 2/2602), including the presses and 251 litho stones. The lithographic equipment of Saul Solomon & Co. seems to have been taken over by The Argus Printing and Publishing Co. whose imprint also occasionally appears on maps and plans in Government reports. Lithographic printing in South Africa warrants a study of its own.

7.4.4.4 Photography

The first photographs to appear in Government reports are probably those inserted in the 1892 annual report of the Government Bacteriologist (G.24r-‘93) which were printed by Nop’s Electrotype Agency, London. This report is discussed in Appendix C and two of the photographs are reproduced in Fig. C.1. Some remarkable flash-light photographs taken inside Cape Town sewers

116 For common nineteenth century paper sizes (unfolded) see Chapter 6 section 6.2.1.1, n.4.

117 ‘The undersigned having added to their establishment a copperplate engraver and a lithographic printer [...] are now prepared to undertake any orders [...] such as cards, promissory notes, certificates of shares, banknotes, circulars, etc., etc.’ (Government gazette, 1 November 1861.)

118 There is no evidence that the Surveyor-General’s Office in Cape Town possessed the machinery to print from the lithographic stones, printing being carried out by the larger printing houses in the city or in England (personal communication Lindsay F. Braun, Department of History, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, USA, 30 June 2008). See also G.33-’77 Report of the Surveyor-General, [1876]: 52.

119 MOIB 2/1932 Liquidation accounts in insolvent estates 9-16 December 1886 (54/391 [821]).

120 MOIB 2/2602 Liquidation accounts in insolvent estates 21 May 1904. (108).
Fig. 7.3 Portions of lithographs showing name of printing contractor

Saul Solomon & Co.
Railway Commission, 1879.

W.A. Richards & Sons
Plan of Cape Town, 1884.

Cape Times Ltd.
Select Committee on Kalk Bay harbour, 1902.
by Dr Gregory appear in G.5-'97 (Report of the Medical Officer of Health, 1896) which may have been processed and printed by Richards; certainly the Company claims the credit for the photographs which appear in G.50, G.53 and G.75 of 1899. Photos were reproduced increasingly in Government reports and were invariably printed on glossy calendered paper and tipped-in. The reproduction of photographs in printed media is another topic which warrants further study.

7.4.4.5 Proofreading

After the text of a document had been set up in type by the printers, proofs were sent to be proof-read by whichever official is named in the original order. In the case of the Gazette, proofs were only supplied if specifically requested by the Colonial Secretary, the printer being contractually responsible for the accuracy of the text, though the type had to be kept standing for 36 hours to allow Government to order amendments and additional offprints of notices. A similar provision regarding proofs existed in the case of the parliamentary Votes and proceedings since the speed with which they had to be printed and distributed did not allow for proof-reading, although in this case the type had to be kept standing for two full days should errors be found necessitating the reprinting of the sheet concerned. Henry de Smidt admitted to the 1882-83 Civil Service Commission (G.110-'83 previously cited: 253 Q3616) that Dutch language matter was not proof-read with the same care as that in English. (An illustration of a marked-up galley proof will be found in Appendix C Fig. C.2.)

The Civil Service Entrance Examination, Section A ‘General,’ included a three-quarter hour test in which text marked up in the traditional proof-reader’s manner had to be copied, as well as a three-hour paper covering indexing, précis-writing and corrections for the press (see, for example, CSL, 1896: 307, 309-310). Thus the ordinary Civil Service clerk was well prepared to undertake proof-reading.

Evidence given before a Select Committee had to be proof-read in four hours, while other printing for Parliament and all Government work was required to be proof-read within eight ‘working hours,’ and if detained longer than that, a fine could be levied at the rate of 1s. per hour per half-sheet (ie. two pages). Delivery times imposed on the printer for each item ordered would be extended by the length of time the proofs were detained. Should the proofs not be returned within the stipulated time, the printer was entitled to proceed with the printing as it stood, and if errors were afterwards reported, the work would be re-set and charged for as if it were a new order. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council (C(sc).1-'83 already cited: 32 Q232) heard in Calvert Andrews’ evidence, that in the case of one document (which had been ordered at exceptional expedition) the proofs were delayed by the officials so long that a fine of £1000 was run up.

Type had to be kept standing while proofs were being checked, and this had serious consequences for the printer who needed the type for other work.121 As we have seen, type was also kept standing for the Votes and proceedings, as well as the Second Reading version of Bills as printed in the Gazette – the English, not the Dutch – which speeded-up the amendment process once the Bill was modified in Parliament. The Acts of Parliament had to be kept standing to allow for special copies to be taken on parchment for enrolment with the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and later on, also the multi-volume collected Statutes (1896 and 1905) which were compiled by Tennant and Jackson (see Chapter 6 section 6.4.4).

---

121 This problem was less serious after Linotype mechanical typesetting was introduced.
7.4.4.6 Document numbering

The document numbers for Government, House of Assembly and Legislative Council papers appear to have been assigned by the printing contractor. This is mentioned in Chapter 8 section 8.6, and dealt with in greater detail in Appendix F.

7.4.4.7 Delivery

Delivery times were specified in the various printing contracts. In the case of contractor Saul Solomon & Co., delays were only raised as an issue in 1871 concerning the annual Blue Book, and here it was shown that Government was to blame for not providing the 'copy' in time (CO 4170). In fact, Saul Solomon laid so much store on the timely delivery of printing work that when, during the 1878-81 re-negotiation of the parliamentary Votes and proceedings contract, the Clerk of the Legislative Council asked for increased penalties for the late delivery of work, Solomon was greatly nettled by the innuendo. The last Contractor, Cape Times Ltd., was seldom guilty of late delivery, and the only serious incidence occurred in 1893 when bookbinding work fell into arrears (HA 910).

The principal problem was with contractor W.A. Richards & Sons. Correspondence too numerous to specify (see volumes of 'Memorials' for letter 'R': CO 4236, 4243, 4250, 4261 and 4265, 1883-1888) passed between the Government and the Contractor, and only infrequently did the Contractor have a plausible excuse. The delays were at their worst between 1883-1888, and in 1896 when the Company was coping with insolvency. The contractors, with some justification, blamed the delays on the detention of proofs by Government officials in many cases.

Delivery of completed work was specified in the contracts. In the case of the Government gazette, the printer had to deliver or post copies directly to official recipients according to a list provided to them. The posted copies were carried free of charge ‘On Her Majesty’s Service.’ Government printing was usually delivered to the office that placed the order (generally the Colonial Secretary’s Office, and later the Government Stationery Office), though under Saul Solomon’s contracts the printer was entrusted to distribute on behalf of Government and the residue was warehoused by the printer at no cost to Government. Parliamentary printing was delivered to the Clerks of the two Houses, and, before the opening of the new Houses of Parliament in 1885, the stocks of parliamentary papers were managed on behalf of Parliament by the Department of Crown Lands and Public Works (C(sc).1-'83 previously cited: 48 Q369-370, evidence of J.L. Cobbin). The further distribution and sale of publications is detailed in section 7.4.6.

---

122 CO 4170 Memorials Q-S, 1871. (S42) Solomon to Colonial Secretary, 31 May 1871.

123 Solomon replied: ‘It is extraordinary that Legislative Council Clerk makes this claim while the House of Assembly’s Clerk makes no such claim tho their work is 6 or 7 times as much; and as a matter of fact, with the exception of the session of ’76, when it was admitted both by Government & by Parliament that circumstances were quite exceptional, the Printing from the first session of 1854, has always been up to time, and it has not been necessary, as is the case every session in the Imperial Parliament, to place dummies upon the table of the two Houses [...] This is a fact of which the Contractor is proud & I think justly proud.’ (CO 4516 Minutes, Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. Memorandum by Saul Solomon, undated.) ‘Dummies’ are blank papers, presented, if the real documents were not ready in time, to avoid disrupting parliamentary business (May, 1946: 257-258).

7.4.5 Accounting

The contracts between Government and printers can be expected to make provision regarding payment for completed work. Unfortunately, only a few of the contracts have survived.\(^{125}\) The earliest contract (1857-1862, which in the event lasted to 1867) simply provides – in section 20 – for payment every two months. No means of dispute resolution is provided for, which is unfortunate because two serious disputes arose concerning the printing accounts of the 1864 session of Parliament in Graham’s Town.\(^{126}\)

By the time of the 1878-1881 contracts (covering the *Votes and proceedings*, parliamentary printing, the *Gazette*, and general printing), Government – in section 30 – paid every two months, and again no method of dispute resolution is prescribed.

Between this contract and the 1897-1902 contract, developments can be derived from other sources. Henry de Smidt told the Legislative Council Committee that (presumably in or after 1882) he devised the form in which the contractor was required to render his accounts (C(sc) 1.\^-’83 already cited: 58 Q419) containing the requisition number, the number of copies and a description of the printing work (59 Q422). When W.A. Richards & Sons found themselves in financial difficulties, Government agreed in 1896 to settle accounts monthly (AGR 323\(^{127}\)).

For the period 1897-1902 only the *Gazette* contract has been preserved and from this we see that the changes indicated in the previous paragraph have all been incorporated. Accounts are to be in a prescribed form, payments to be made monthly, and disputes to be referred to the Controller and Auditor-General for final adjustment.

The 1902-1906 *Gazette* contract (sections 20-22) provides for monthly payments provided the account was submitted before the 7th of the month, the exact times of ordering and delivery must be proven, and payment would be made within 21 days; the *Votes and proceedings* contract (sections 14-15) provides for the submission of a single account for all sessional printing submitted at the end of the session, and, for other work, accounts were to be rendered ‘from time to time,’ in each case accompanied by the original vouchers and a complete copy of the work.

Saul Solomon complained to the Colonial Secretary on 2 May 1871 that his account for parliamentary printing for 1869 was delayed in the Treasury and the 1870 account had not yet even reached the Treasury; this was still the case when Solomon wrote again on 11 September, pointing out that in addition, he was still waiting for a settlement of the 1871 account, in all about £3000 – and there was no suggestion that in this case the accounts were disputed (CO 4170\(^{128}\)).

Accounts would be settled ‘provided such accounts on examination are found to be correct’

\(^{125}\) For sources of the several contracts, see section 7.4.3, n.105.

\(^{126}\) Messrs Godlonton & Richards were appointed parliamentary printers for the Graham’s Town session of 1864. They were paid £1,300 as an advance, but on making up their accounts found there was a balance due to Government which they refused to repay. A year later Government yielded ‘in view of the satisfactory manner in which the requirements [...] were met.’ (HA 919 Assembly. Accounts, 1862-1868. Colonial Office to Clerk, House of Assembly, 21 August 1865.) Meanwhile Saul Solomon & Co. tried to recover from Government an amount of £3000 which they computed to be their losses owing to parliamentary work being awarded to others in 1864 while they were obliged to retain the staff on full pay. (See section 7.2.2, n.12 for sources.) In neither case was arbitration resorted to.

\(^{127}\) AGR 323 Agriculture, 1896-98. (437) Colonial Secretary to Under Secretary for Agriculture, 20 March 1896.

\(^{128}\) CO 4170 Memorials Q-S, 1871. (S27, S95) Solomon to Colonial Secretary. Fortunately, Saul Solomon & Co. could rely on other sources of income.
— which only too often they were not. Examination of printing accounts was a fruitful source of dispute between Government and their contractors. Arbitration by the Controller and Auditor-General proved to be no solution as the Auditor-General did not possess expert knowledge. Part of the problem involved disputed interpretation of the terms of the contract, and a more serious problem was the evident manipulation of the complex terms of the ‘new style’ contract by contractor Richards, or at the very least, the application of the terms of the contracts to his greatest advantage. Many instances of overcharging were exposed in the course of evidence presented before the Civil Service Commission, 1882-83 (G.110-‘83) and at last, the merits of the former contractor Solomon began to be appreciated. The following are some extracts from the evidence.

Evidence of Henry de Smidt (pages 255-258, extracts).

I have found the contractors Messrs Solomon most reasonable in meeting the Government in regard to [...] special work. We understood the matter so well that there was never any dispute as to my ruling.

Regarding the present contractor Richards: In one instance owing to unnecessary spacing I was able to obtain a reduction of 60 pages. His charge was reduced but not without remonstrance.

The contractor has frequently charged for using a larger sheet size than was actually used. [...] It is a remarkable fact that with parchment paper and parchment, the overcharges are more frequent than with ordinary paper; in fact, the present contractor has, in some few instances where parchment has been used, charged for twice the quantity he need have used.129

Citing other examples where accounts were cut down: One example was cut down from £109 to £49 where the contractor charged for using Brevier type instead of Plain Pica, when only the first line was in Brevier type. Another instance where the work was ordered to be printed partly bound and partly unbound he charged for setting the type twice. Sometimes he would set the type wider than the contract size and charged more. I resisted this and would not allow him to charge more than the contract size of the page. [...] There is an account now under consideration which I will reduce to £900. [...] Much depends upon the way in which an order goes to the printer, who, of course, takes advantage of every provision in the contract favourable to himself.

Asked if there were any deductions in the accounts of the former contractor: Not to such an extent.

Evidence of F.H. Joubert (pages 265-266, extracts).

I checked some accounts of the present contractor: in four accounts there were different mistakes, but he submitted supplementary accounts which are still on hand. One I cut down by £300. Every account was cut.

Asked whether he felt competent to check these accounts: Not at first. I found the checking of Messrs Solomon’s accounts much easier than the present contractor [...] Anything outside the contract, the charges of which I could not check, Messrs Solomon used to have explained.

129Parchment was used to print copies of the Acts of Parliament which were enrolled with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Richards, in a memorandum to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, refers to this matter, saying he cannot print three pages side-by-side, only two or four, and he is entitled to retain the offcuts (HA 211 Annexures, special session 1883. (32½) Disallowances of certain charges).
Excessive printing charges led to the appointment by the Legislative Council of the Select Committee on Printing Accounts in 1883 (C(sc).1-’83) – already frequently quoted – from which the following excerpts are taken.\footnote{130}{The problem of overcharging appeared to diminish from about 1885. Corrective factors involved may have included the outcome of the parliamentary inquiry, more effective administrative structures (centralized ordering and accounting), and the creation by Government of an advisory post of Printing Expert. W.A. Richards died in 1884.}

**Evidence of J. Steytler, Chief Accountant, Railway Dept.** (pp. 43-45, extracts).

Since the new contract came into force we had occasion to order certain forms, and I found that the accounts were so technical that I really could not check the amounts from my own personal knowledge, so I got information in checking the first account. By that means I found we have been overcharged enormously. [...] Seeing how much I had been overcharged, and how easily I could have been misled if I trusted to my own ordinary knowledge, I wrote a letter to the General Manager saying I was not competent to check these accounts [...] When I struck out certain items and reduced the account to one-third the printer did a new calculation and by another means brought the account to virtually the same amount as before.

**Evidence of J.H. Collard of the Treasury** (pages 51, 57, extracts).

In working with Messrs Solomon’s contracts we had the experience of the Colonial Office to guide us in auditing the accounts. In cases of dispute Mr de Smidt always kindly helped and matters were always arranged in that way. But when the new contract came into existence there were so many alterations and provisions that I despaired of working it, as I had very little knowledge of printing. I mentioned this to the Treasurer and said we should be driven into a corner with accounts under a contract containing so many special items. [...] Afterwards the accounts were audited at the Colonial Office. I think a great number of them were cut down.

Referring to Henry de Smidt: He can sit down and argue the point with the contractor Mr Richards, who perfectly understands his work, and for whom, I found myself no match at all. It was for this reason chiefly that the Treasury sought to be relieved of the printing work.

**Evidence of H. de Smidt, Chief Examiner, Colonial Secretary’s Office** (pp.58-59).

Describing how he checks the printing accounts: My first care is to see that for every charge there is an order and a receipt, and a specimen of the work done. I then examine the specimen and go through it page by page, measuring whenever that is necessary. I make the necessary deductions after which I either go over the account with the contractor in person, or I write queries, pointing out to him where he has overcharged. To these queries I receive in due course a reply, and the account is finally passed and settled.

Asked how often he finds errors: Less now that I have come to an understanding with the contractor and he now understands the contract.\footnote{131}{Collard and De Smidt were responsible for drafting this complicated contract.} The difference between us continued for some little time, until at last we came to an understanding which was a satisfactory one. After that he rendered the accounts in a manner in which I could accept them. No more difficulty after that.
Evidence of H. Dawes, manager of S. Solomon & Co. printing dept. (pages 82-83).

There were many discrepancies. Sometimes very large amounts, sometimes the account is cut by 50%—very frequently. [...] For example, the contractor would print and charge in excess of foolscap size while the job could have been printed on foolscap, also overcharging per ream of paper 8s. to 10s. whereas the contract was 4s. to 6s. a ream. I believe that in almost every case my correction was accepted by the contractor.

Evidence of W.A. Richards, contractor (page 85).

*Asked to show proof of the orders referred to, be cannot:* After the work is entered, I have to hand back all orders and receipts, and when the amount is paid I destroy all papers connected with it to avoid assimilation.

When the Stationery and Printing Office was taken over by the Colonial Secretary’s Office, Henry de Smidt had overall control as Accounting Officer. The further development of the Stationery and Printing Branch has been described in sections 7.3.2 and 7.4.6. The services of consultants Dawes, Centlivres and finally Fawcett were obtained to adjudicate on disputed matters of a technical nature.

A problem which arose over the auditing of parliamentary accounts led to a change in the Constitution. For many years, accounts which were certified for payment by the President and Speaker of Parliament were accepted by the Auditor-General and paid by the Treasury. It is likely that Henry de Smidt, new in his position as Examiner of Printing Accounts, queried Richards’ account for three House of Assembly papers containing tabular matter (one being A.35–’82, the other two not named). These accounts were referred to the Controller and Auditor-General who disallowed the charges, whereupon the printer appealed to the Speaker (HA 211). The Speaker deemed this to be interference by Government with the rights and privileges of Parliament. Early in 1883, the Internal Arrangements Committee supported the Speaker and overruled the disallowance (HA 211), which the Controller refused to accept (HA 968). That year new legislation made provision for the Speaker of the House of Assembly to audit its own accounts. Later the Speaker was authorized to audit the Joint

---

132 The accounting side of the Stationery and Printing Branch was under the executive control of P.G. Herman whose designation as Chief Examiner was changed to Assistant Controller in 1895 (CSL, 1895: 33). He retained this post until 1900 when he was dismissed from the Civil Service for insolvency after the surety he provided (in breach of Civil Service regulation A.36) for his brother’s debts was called-up (MOIB 2/2451 Insolvent Estates, 22-29 November 1900 (294)). R.W. Farmar filled the position until the 1905 restructuring when C.J. Fawcett became head of the combined Stationery Branch (CSL, 1906: 39, 1907: 37).

133 For details about the successive printing experts, see section 7.3.2 n.55. When the matter of appointing a full-time printing expert was under discussion in 1898, the technical queries referred to the consultant during the year were listed, and may be seen in the file of ‘Colonial Secretary’s Memoranda,’ 1897-1898 (CO 6198 pt.2, ‘Rough memorandum,’ undated, about 24 November 1898).

134 HA 211 Assembly. Annexures, special session 1883. (32½%) Richards to Clerk of the House of Assembly, 9 January 1883. This is a most interesting defence by W.A. Richards of his interpretation of the contract and his pricing policies.


137 Section 16 of the Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act, no.14 of 1883 (Statutes, 1884: 704-709), and repealing the 78th section of the Constitution Ordinance of 1853 and portions of the Audit Act, no.30 of 1875.
Parliamentary Establishment accounts. Government continued to audit Legislative Council accounts.

7.4.6 Distribution, sales and warehousing

In section 7.2.2 it was noted that contractors Greig and Solomon, as a quid pro quo for the right to publish the Government gazette, undertook the distribution and warehousing of printed matter on behalf of Government. This changed with the new-style contracts of 1879 and 1881, and Government had to make provision for doing this itself. The bureaucracy which was created to manage distribution and sales grew inexorably until the retrenchment of 1905. Part of the trouble was that, having set up an entity responsible for distribution and sales of stationery and printed matter, it was easy to include other duties as well, such as the issue of Police and Foresters’ uniforms, supplying the requirements of the Convict service, handling the journal subscriptions for the Library of Parliament, and even issuing tickets to visit Robben Island (then a leper and mental asylum).

7.4.6.1 The Government gazette

From the beginning of contract printing, the contractor was required to post or deliver the Government’s free quota of Gazettes from his premises according to a list provided by the Colonial Secretary’s Office in terms of the contracts (see the 1857-1862/67, 1873-1878, and 1878-1881 contracts section 14; 1897-1901 section 13, and 1902-1907 section 12). The last-mentioned contract clause, for the first time, stipulates that “The wrappers used for the transmission of the “Gazette” by post shall be equal in every respect to the sample marked C, with the words “ON HIS MAJESTY’S SERVICE,” “The Government Gazette” and the addresses of the recipients, printed in good clear type [...].” Little information has been found relating to the provision of back issues of the Gazette. In 1900, Government Printer (W.A. Richards & Sons) was able to supply certain back issues for the years 1898 and 1899, which at least proves that stock was available for a limited time (CO 2154).

7.4.6.2 Government printing

Originally – although the 1857-1862 contract makes no mention of the fact – the Government printed ‘G’ papers were stored by Saul Solomon & Co. from whom stocks were drawn as required, as the following 1857 newspaper extract shows:

A visitor entering the establishment finds, opening into the street, a large publishing office, much larger than the generality of publishing offices in England. On the right are the offices of the bookkeeper and clerks; on the left is an office-room, where piles of Government

---

138 Section 15 of the Audit Act Amendment Act, no.32. of 1888 (Statutes, 1889: 576).

139 To avoid having to purchase items of stationery from Saul Solomon & Co. in emergencies, the Government laid in larger stocks from Waterlow & Sons. Collard of the Government Stationery Office told the Civil Service Commission on 3 March 1882 that they had £5000 worth of stocks on hand (G.110-‘83: 249 Q3569). This had to be stored and distributed. To this add the stocks of forms and parliamentary papers.

140 CO 2154 Distribution of official publications, folio 743, 1899-1903. W.A. Richards & Sons to E.H.L. Gorges, Colonial Secretary’s Office, 20 June 1900.
documents, blue books, &c., are ranged on shelves, showing that it is there that the orders are taken for printing and Government work. (Cape Argus, 13 May 1857: 3a-b.)

Changes were made after the Government Stationery Office was created in the Treasury in 1879 to handle the new Stationery Contract. As we have already seen, the Stationery Office came under the control of the Colonial Secretary’s Office from a requisitioning and accounting point of view in January 1882. Data respecting the management of stocks are absent for this period, though the inclusion of a Packer and a Carpenter in its (initially) small staff (G.110-'83) suggests despatching of stationery was undertaken. The testimony of J.L. Cobbin of the Department of Crown Lands and Public Works (C(sc).1-'83 previously cited: 47-49) reveals that he received the finished parliamentary papers from the printers and saw to their proper distribution; but it is likely that at this date each Ministry (principally the Colonial Secretary’s Office) took responsibility for managing their own stocks.

From 1889 we are on firmer ground. The General directory of South Africa for that year shows that the Government Stationery Office and Government Stationery Stores had moved into the back quarters of the large Dutch-period mansion at the corner of Wale and Keerom Streets where Joachim von Dessin had formed the first public library in South Africa more than a century before. The Civil Service list of 1890 (24) for the first time shows a separation between the accounting staff under P.G. Herman at the ‘Colonial Office’ building and the distribution and sales staff initially under R.G. Lawrence in Keerom Street. Owing to the distance between the two offices, communication was maintained by means of memoranda which were preserved in bound volumes (CO 6191-6198 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1886-1899) and now serve as important sources of very detailed information. In 1891, Capt. J. Sissison (1833-1915) took charge of the Stationery Office and under his direction it grew into a major enterprise. Sissison’s repeated appeals for a purpose-built building were turned down by Government (for instance CO 2297).

In 1893 the Stationery Office was put in charge of receiving, storing, distributing and sales of printed parliamentary papers formerly received by the separate Ministerial Departments, and preparing sets of papers for binding (CO 6195). In the same year they were given the responsibility of issuing tickets to travel to Robben Island (Rules [...] for the guidance of Civil Commissioners [...] , 1905: 442).


142 By the end of 1899, when Sissison retired (CO 1689 Folio 23, Papers re. J. Sissison retirement), it operated from five buildings in the vicinity of Keerom Street: the offices and adjacent publications store near Wale Street and their Police Uniforms and Gaol Store higher up Keerom Street near Green Street, also a Book and Map Store, and the Stamp Store [Juta’s directory of Cape Town, 1902], with stabling for eight horses and two delivery vans (CO 6198 pt.1 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1896-1897; Sissison to Under Colonial Secretary, 24 July 1897; PWD 2/1/32 pt.2 Folio 2402 section 37, Hire of property in Keerom St from Teubes for stables and coach house). In addition they had used a building called ‘The Jett Store’ (CO 6198 pt.1 cited above. Sissison to, Colonial Secretary’s Office, 7 December 1896). His staff consisted of six porters and packers, four storemen (three in the Police Uniforms and Gaol Store), four messengers, three assistants in the Printed Forms Section, an Inspector of Stores, two clerks and a bookkeeper (CSL, 1900: 37). Sissison was replaced by H.L. Creed – acting November 1899, permanent July 1900-September 1903, and E.M. Jackson – acting October 1903, permanent April 1904-August 1905 (source CSL various editions, CO 2194 Administrative & Convict Service, 1899-1900 Folio 814 Papers re. E.M. Jackson, 29 June 1905 application to retire). After this the Administrative and Executive Branches of the Government Stationery Office were merged under C.J. Fawcett.

143 CO 2297 Folio 1297, 1899 (cited above) – concluding note.

144 CO 6195 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1893. Controller of Printing to [...] , 9 March 1893.
One of the principal tasks of the Government Stationery Office was to distribute parliamentary publications according to lists provided to them by the Colonial Secretary’s Office. Although these lists must have been updated frequently, and although the series of ‘Colonial Office Memoranda’ volumes contain many instructions to add recipients to the list, comprehensive lists for only 1877 (CO 5482\(^{145}\) and 1881 (CO 5483\(^{146}\) have survived. These lists have most beneficiaries in common, which are listed in Fig. 7.4. Copies of unbound papers were supplied free to the Colonial press. An instruction from the Under Colonial Secretary to supply all public libraries with free copies of parliamentary papers caused some dismay, for several memoranda are attached, the consensus being that libraries would be supplied only if they applied (CO 6198 pt.2\(^{147}\)). Consignments were made up in crates for shipment, hence the need for a carpenter on the permanent staff.

In support of repeated appeals to the Under Colonial Secretary for more staff and better pay, statistics were provided of letters and telegrams despatched: 819 in 1891, 1607 plus 822 advices of despatch in 1892 (CO 6194\(^{148}\)), The Stationery Office also despatched by rail and steamship, in crates and barrels, 1047 packages of Police and Gaol stores in the 1892-93 financial year, 1194 the following year, and 1752 in 1894-95; Stationery and Printed Papers totalled 419, 607 and 841 items respectively, in addition to which between three and four thousand items were sent off by mail (CO 6197\(^{149}\)).

One gains a sense of increasingly frantic activity from the Government Stationery Office’s correspondence (CO 6191-6198 passim) as the number of printed items increased. Problems with substandard printed stationery and forms supplied by W.A. Richards & Sons added to the burden. Instead of merely posting off the requisitioned items to the various Government offices all over the Colony, every consignment had to be opened and carefully inspected. Badly cut forms, press-copy books with hundreds of pages fewer than the contract amount, defective stationery, and the use of paper of inferior quality were typical problems, for which the contractor invariably apologised profusely when caught out. All this checking added to the workload, and staff had frequently to work late into the night without extra pay (overtime pay was forbidden in the Government service). The health of the Stationery Office bookkeeper Vogts broke down after he had put in 232 hours of unpaid overtime just between June and September 1893 (CO 6195\(^{150}\)).

Responding to a complaint from the Clerk of the House of Assembly (no doubt forwarding a complaint of a Member) that G. papers had not been distributed promptly to the press, H.B. Shaw writes (HA 897\(^{151}\)) that the delay in sending out these papers to the Colonial press was due to the quantity involved, about 100,000 copies with a maximum of 1,000 copies of a single report, and all


\(^{146}\) CO 5483 (as above), 1878-1882.

\(^{147}\) CO 6198 pt.2 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1896-1898. Under Colonial Secretary to Government Stationery Office [GSO], [-] December 1898.

\(^{148}\) CO 6194 Colonial Office Memoranda, July-December 1892. Return of letters and telegrams despatched (undated).

\(^{149}\) CO 6197 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1895. Superintendent GSO to Under Colonial Secretary, 5 June 1895.

\(^{150}\) CO 6195 Colonial Office Memoranda, 1893. Under Colonial Secretary to Colonial Secretary, 27 September 1893.

\(^{151}\) HA 897 Assembly. Letters received, 1903-1904. (175) H.B. Shaw, Colonial Secretary’s Office to Acting Clerk, House of Assembly, 26 September 1904.
### Cape of Good Hope

**Libraries**†
- Aliwal North
- Beaufort West
- Cradock
- East London
- Fort Beaufort
- George
- Graaff-Reinet
- Graham’s Town
- Kimberley
- King William’s Town
- Panmure [East London east]
- Port Elizabeth
- Queenstown
- Somerset East
- South African Public Library
- Stellenbosch

**Government**
- Attorney-General*
- Board of Trade
- Colonial Office* (8 copies)
- Emigration Agent
- House of Commons*
- House of Lords*
- Secretary of State (three sets)
- Solicitor-General*
- Treasury
- War Office

### Great Britain

**Government**
- Attorney-General*
- Board of Trade
- Colonial Office* (8 copies)
- Emigration Agent
- House of Commons*
- House of Lords*
- Secretary of State (three sets)
- Solicitor-General*
- Treasury
- War Office

### Institutions and Libraries
- Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh
- Bodleian Library, Oxford
- British Museum
- Education Library
- Free Library Manchester
- Gray’s Inn Library*
- Incorporated Law Society
- Inner Temple Library*
- King’s Inn Library (Dublin)*
- Lincoln’s Inn Library*
- Middle Temple Library*
- Royal Colonial Institute
- Royal Geographical Society*
- Royal Society, London
- Statistical Society*

### Universities and Colleges
- All Souls College, Oxford
- King’s College, London*

**Other**
- Athenæum [club]*

### British Colonies

**Government of ...**
- Barbados
- Canada
- Ceylon
- Griqualand West (to 1879)
- India
- Jamaica
- Mauritius

**Foreign**
- Austria
- Denmark
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Netherlands
- Orange Free State
- Portugal
- Russia
- Spain
- Sweden & Norway
- Transvaal
- Turkey
- United States of America

**Other**
- Iowa State Library
- Royal Society, Berlin
- Soc. de Geographique, Paris

Acts, Votes & proceedings, and Appendixes I and II distributed free or by exchange (source: CO 5482 January 1877, CO 5483 February 1882).

* These received only the Acts of Parliament.

† In 1899, 30 Colonial public libraries were receiving free copies of the Acts, Votes and Proceedings, and Appendix I and II (CO 6198).
stages of the distribution process having to be performed in a room 24 ft by 15 ft., expressing the hope that Government would provide them with a new building.

By 1907, the despatch of parliamentary papers to the press had become so efficient, that a 48 hour embargo had to be placed on them in order that members of Parliament might receive their copies first (HA 899\textsuperscript{152}).

Alas! the much hoped-for building never materialised. From 1905, owing to the severe post-Anglo-Boer War economic recession, the Government Stationery Office was greatly scaled down and merged with the Administrative Branch under the management of C.J. Fawcett, formerly the printing expert (CO 1959,\textsuperscript{153} A.7-'05\textsuperscript{154} and Section 7.3.2 n.53). In 1906 (as stated in Section 7.3.2) we find only 19 staff remaining (CSL, 1906: 39), increasing slightly to 22 in 1910 (CSL, 1910: 34). In tandem with the reduction of staff there was a drastic reduction in quantities of publications held in the Government Printing Office and Parliamentary store-rooms (see Section 7.4.8).

7.4.6.3 Parliamentary printing

The first Standing rules and orders of the House of Assembly lays down that ‘a copy of every Paper ordered to be printed by this House shall be delivered to each member of the House gratis, and sold at a reasonable price to the public, at such place or places as the Speaker shall appoint’ ([A.34-1854]: 22 §161). Although the earliest known contract (1857/62: C.47-'61 part 2 §2, 3) requires all printing to be delivered to the Clerks of Parliament ‘or as they may direct.’ J.L. Cobbin explains (C(sc).1-'83: 48-49) that in practice the printing was delivered to the Public Works Department where a staff member ensured they were distributed properly. Between 1854 and 1884, neither House yet had permanent premises where stocks of parliamentary papers could be stored.

The two Houses of Parliament initially met in separate buildings in the City hired for the duration of each session.\textsuperscript{155} It was the responsibility of the Department of Public Works to provide accommodation for official purposes. Between the end of the Solomon printing contract in mid-1881 and the opening of the new Houses of Parliament in mid-1885 it is likely that their stocks of printed papers were stored in the Buitenkant Street Public Works stores (J.L. Cobbin’s evidence before the Legislative Council Committee in 1883 (C.1-'83: 48-49) tends to support this supposition). Under the Solomon contract Cobbin simply checked the accounts on behalf of Parliament.

---

\textsuperscript{152} HA 899 Assembly. Letters received, 1907. (72, 87) Letter by Clerk of the House, and Circular by Under Colonial Secretary, 20 June 1907.


\textsuperscript{154} A.7-'05 Assembly. Schedule of reductions and omissions [...] Estimates of Expenditure 1905-06 [G.6-'05]: 7 (Printing Expert post abolished).

\textsuperscript{155} The House of Assembly originally met in the Banqueting Hall of the Goede Hoop Masonic Lodge (Kilpin, 1938: 99-100, illustration Chapter 2 Fig. 2.2), and its fittings were set up, taken down and stored between sessions by a contractor, S. Savage (See HA 918 Assembly. Accounts, 1854-1861: passim). A similar arrangement probably applied to the Legislative Council which, between 1854 and 1884 met in the Council Room of the Supreme Court, originally built to house the South African Public Library and used by the first Legislative Council from 1834 (Kilpin, 1938: 84-85). The Assembly’s Clerk of the Papers was employed only during sessions between 1854-1872 after which date was he continuously employed (‘The Clerk’s staff notebook’ – unnumbered untitled House of Assembly volume relating to appointments and duties of staff, Cape Town Archives).
After 1885, stocks of unbound parliamentary papers were certainly moved to the cellars under the Houses of Parliament as it was from here that they were removed in 1907 (PWD 1/5/12\textsuperscript{156}). The Assembly’s Clerk of the Papers, J.A. Smuts, who now had the scope of his duties extended as a result, wrote to the Clerk of the House that ‘he feels himself unequal to the task of continuing to perform all the duties assigned to his present office’ and requests leave to retire on pension ([Clerk’s staff note-book]\textsuperscript{157}).

Writing in March 1910, Clerk of the House of Assembly tells the Under Colonial Secretary (HA 901\textsuperscript{158}) how he distributes the 300 copies of ‘G’ papers sent to him. The officers of Parliament get 6, the press, Agent-General and Secretary of State get 25, Members get 107, 137 are set aside for binding in the ‘Annexures to the Votes and Proceedings,’ and 25 are put into storage. The number of ‘G’ papers supplied to the Legislative Council at this date is not known. In 1903 papers printed by order of the House of Assembly were distributed as follows (HA 896\textsuperscript{159})

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>House of Assembly</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
<th>Government Stationery Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Votes &amp; proceedings</td>
<td>625 copies</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notulen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Stationery Office</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Stationery Office</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetsontwerpen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Office</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A/C papers &amp; Select Committee Reports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>380</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Government Stationery Office</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-papers (Dutch)</td>
<td></td>
<td>none printed</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With the Government Stationery Office a few city blocks away in Keerom Street, officials requiring a parliamentary paper would send a messenger to obtain it from the Assembly’s Clerk of the Papers stocks, since the Colonial Office building shared the same site as Parliament. This practice annoyed the Clerk of the House who asked the Under Colonial Secretary to put a stop to it (HA 901\textsuperscript{160}).

\textsuperscript{156} PWD 1/5/12 file 138 II, ‘Accommodation for surplus books & parliamentary papers removed from House of Assembly,’ 1907. Lists of items removed (which are included both in this file and in HA 637 Annexures, 1907 (185)) include items printed before 1885. This matter is discussed in 7.4.8.

\textsuperscript{157} Cape Town Archives. House of Assembly. Unnumbered, untitled volume relating to the several officers of Parliament, [1902 or later]: 53 (entry dated 6 June 1888).

\textsuperscript{158} HA 901 Assembly. Letters received, 1909-10. (20) Kilpin to Under Colonial Secretary, 5 March 1910.

\textsuperscript{159} HA 897 Assembly. Letters received, 1903-1904. (82) Cape Times Ltd. to Clerk of the House, 1 June 1903, to which is attached a copy of the Clerk’s ‘Instructions to Printer.’

\textsuperscript{160} HA 901 Assembly. Letters received, 1909-1910. (20) Clerk of the House to Under Colonial Secretary, 5 March 1910.
7.4.7 Disposal of surplus stock

The records before 1903 are silent about the disposal of surplus parliamentary papers. It is probable
that nothing was discarded up to this date. The new Government under L.S. Jameson which took
office in 1904, after spending an extraordinary amount of public money on a second series of ‘G’
papers (see section 7.4.2 ‘Government printing’), plunged into a retrenchment exercise which
decimated the Civil Service, and cut the printing budget. The Colony was bankrupt.

7.4.7.1 The Government Gazette

Since the Gazette was a private publication, any surplus issues after the contract quota and standing
orders had been satisfied could be sold-off or otherwise disposed of without reference to
Government. No specific reference to the disposal of surplus Gazettes has been seen and one is left
to speculate. When the assets of Saul Solomon & Co. were liquidated, stocks of the Acts of
Parliament were offered for sale (Government gazette, 8 June 1886: 8b) but not the Gazettes, and for all
one can tell, the back issues may have been purchased by the new printing contractor, Richards.
When W.A. Richards & Sons’ affairs were placed under management by their creditors, there was
a process of ‘liquidation of assets,’ especially after 1903 when ‘stocks’ – not differentiated, but
consisting mainly of ‘vast quantities of stationery lines,’ printing consumables, paper, etc., but
probably also included printed matter such as back issues of the Gazette – were set down at a value
of £10,297 or 25% of the total assets of the Company including their immoveable property (MOIB
2/2602). On 7 April 1904, Cape Times Ltd. bought the whole of the stock-in-trade, plant,
machinery, office furniture and the book debts (same source).

7.4.7.2 Government printing

Severe economic depression in the Cape Colony followed the Anglo-Boer War. This is summed-up
in the following two passages from the Cambridge history volume 8 (1936: 790-791 and 629).

But [hopes of continued prosperity] were not all realised and severe depression ensued,
particularly in the Cape, which was afflicted by severe drought, and in which the diamond
industry was further affected by the American and European financial difficulties of 1907-8. The
public revenue of Cape Colony fell in the five years 1902-3 to 1906-7 by over one-third, both
the two main sources of income – the railway surplus and the customs receipts – falling sharply,
whereas little reduction was made in expenditure, so that there was a series of budget deficits.
In the Cape Dr Jameson’s tenure of office daily became more insecure. He was faced from the
start with a steadily diminishing revenue. [...] ‘A beastly time of retrenchment and of a
consequent growling public and a party at sixes and sevens’ is his own description of it. The
retrenchment mostly hit the urban community [...] 

Cutbacks in stocks of parliamentary G. papers had already begun in the second half of 1903. H.L.
Creed, nearing the end of his tenure as head of the Executive Branch of the Printing and Stationery
Branch, was instructed to keep no more than 50 copies of each parliamentary paper in English and
20 in Dutch and set aside the remainder as well as obsolete miscellaneous papers, books and maps

---

161 MOIB 2/2602 Insolvent estates, 1904. (108) W.A. Richards & Sons, pg.3.
— tens of thousands of items in all — for destruction. By far the largest quantities were the Dutch language papers (see Fig. 7.5). Every item was painstakingly listed including the number of copies to be written off, the list ending with the bound volumes of accounts submitted by the printing contractors. Creed requested authority for their destruction. (CO 2154).

The Jameson Ministry, a week after taking office in 1904, gave attention to the problem of surplus stocks of publication. For example, the Under Secretary for Agriculture was instructed to dispose of a Dutch pamphlet by A.C. Macdonald Rapport omtrent koorn produktie in Australie (G.65A-'96), of which 2000 copies were printed in 1896, by sending parcels of copies to all the Civil Commissioners ‘for distribution among the more influential grain farmers of your District’ (AGR 153).

In 1905 Parliament abolished the post of Printing Expert by rejecting the vote for his salary, slashed £3000 off the £11000 stationery Vote and another £3000 off the £19,000 printing Vote for the 1905-06 financial year (A.7-'05). Mention has already been made of the resultant staff cuts in the Office of the Controller of Printing and Stationery (section 7.3.2) when the Administrative and Executive Branches of the Office were amalgamated in 1905. Hired premises had to be given up, and the Public Works Department was under pressure from all sides to store Government documents and parliamentary papers in Government-owned properties under its control.

The Government correspondence files provide no information how the waste paper was destroyed, though a 1905 Cape Town Municipal document (3/CT 4/2/1/1/13) refers to the removal of old books and papers by wagon to the Strand Street quarry where they were burnt. There was at this time no facility for recycling paper available.

### 7.4.7.3 Parliamentary printing

Parliament tackled the issue of stock reduction tardily but thoroughly. In October 1905 a Record Destruction Committee was formed, which decided to retain up to 10 copies of each unbound document in English printed between 1854 and 1889, 15 of each printed between 1890 and 1899, and 25 of each printed between 1900 and 1903, and 15 copies of each Dutch language document; of the bound ‘Annexures’ and reports of Select Committees, only three complete sets for the period 1854-1895 would be retained, while all Legislative Council documents in the Assembly store would

---

162 CO 2154 Administrative and Convict Service. Folio 743, Destruction of Blue Books. (743) Creed to Under Colonial Secretary, 17 October 1903. The data provided in this list is of interest, showing the relative proportion of surplus English and Dutch language papers (see Figure 7.5 and Appendix D Table D.2).

163 AGR 153 Agriculture. Folio 443 (2993) ‘Wheat growing in Australia.’

164 A.7-'05 Schedule of reductions and omissions recommended by the Select Committee on the Estimates of Expenditure, 1905-06. Vote 11 p.22; Vote 29 p.65.

165 3/CT 4/2/1/1/13 City Engineer’s Department. File 1542/7 (330) Burning of paper, Memo 19 May 1905.

166 In 1905, paper and other combustible refuse was tipped on the shore of Table Bay where it was burnt, but the practice was stopped by the Harbour Board at the very moment the Government surplus was sent for destruction, and was thus diverted to the quarry. Paper waste, it seems, had long been burnt here. The earliest scheme to recycle waste paper in Cape Town that the writer has found was a proposal by a certain Mr Laughton in March 1913 for a ten-year contract with the City Council to purchase all the City’s paper refuse and trade waste. At that time 12 to 14 tons of waste paper was being taken daily to the municipal destructor. (3/CT 4/2/1/1/156 (329/12) Disposal of waste paper.)
Fig. 7.5 Production and surplus of some Dutch and English 1898 G papers

Title of document

G.17 Report of the Master of the Supreme Court, 1897.
G.24* Report of the Director of the Bacteriological Institute, 1897.
G.35 Reports of the Chief Inspector of Sheep [...], 1897.
G.45 Report on irrigation legislation and enterprise in American states [...] 
G.50 Reports of the Heads of the Government agricultural schools, 1897.
G.64 Report of the Registrar of Brands, 1897.
G.72 Rinderpest statistics for the Colony, 1896-7-8.

*octavo format.

Chart 1. Relative quantities of 1898 Dutch and English G. papers printed.

Chart 2. Percentage residue of 1898 Dutch and English G. papers in 1903.

For data from which these charts were derived, see Appendix D table D.2.
be disposed of (HA 637). The Public Works Department forced the pace by terminating the lease of a building in Dorp Street where the correspondence files of several Ministries as well as large stocks of bound parliamentary papers had been stored (HA 637 already cited). There were no takers when these bound volumes totalling several thousands were offered to Government Departments (HA 898) and when this failed to clear them, they were removed to storage by the PWD. It was intended that they be sold to the public. The Head of PWD, Lewis Mansergh, protested to the Clerk of the House about having to manage the sales: ‘Its such a bother,’ he annotated in his forceful handwriting on Kilpin’s letter of 15 May 1906 (HA 637 already cited). This material was not disposed of, and was still there a year later when a further mass of material was cleared out of the basement of the Houses of Parliament.

The task of listing the House of Assembly’s unbound surplus stocks was given to the 18 year old Ralph Kilpin who produced an impeccably typed list of all 108,000 ‘G.’ papers and 10,000 ‘A.’ papers (HA 637 cited above, another copy in PWD 1/5/12). The authorities could not bring themselves to destroy the surplus and the Public Works Department were again asked to remove that mass of material to their St James’ Walk store. The PWD reported that the earlier consignment of parliamentary papers still lay on the floor of this store for lack of shelving, and it could accommodate no more unless the material was stored in bulk (ie. boxed). The PWD arranged for labourers to remove the stock and transport it by wagon to St James’ Walk where it was unloaded. Supervision proved to be negligent, and to Ralph Kilpin’s horror, the orderly arrangement of material was reduced to chaos, resulting in acrimonious correspondence (PWD 1/5/12 cited above, letters dated 15, 28 August 1907). This material appears to have remained in its boxes for 60 years, until finally in the late 1960s it was tipped out into a loading bay of the Cape Provincial Library Service headquarters, where it was sifted through by the present writer and a colleague. Out of this jumbled mass the long-forgotten Dutch language parliamentary papers emerged (Coates, 2007: 60-62).

7.5 Conclusion

No single conclusion can be drawn from the diverse topics covered in this chapter. One underlying assumption by all the role-players in the publication process was a belief in the worth of the published records of Parliament and the Government. This is especially evident when one considers how reluctant officials both in the Civil Service and in Parliament were to discard remaining stocks of publications in the early twentieth century. In all the files of documents which were consulted for

---


169 Ralph Kilpin, son of E.F. Kilpin, Clerk of the House, joined the parliamentary staff on leaving school in 1905. He would later become Clerk of the Union House of Assembly and author of several books on parliamentary procedure and history (DSAB 4, 1981: 279).

170 PWD 1/5/12 Public Works Department. (138 II) St James’ Walk Store: Accommodation for surplus books and parliamentary papers removed from House of Assembly, 1907-1910.

171 St James’ Walk is a kerbed and cobbled alley, little wider than a wagon, lined on both sides by tall warehouses. It runs between Harrington and Canterbury Streets, parallel to Longmarket and Caledon Streets; it is now (2008) gated at each end, and no longer shown on street maps.
this study, the writer has seen no remark which questioned the importance of what was being done. A prodigious amount of work was performed in ‘overtime’ by Civil Servants (usually unpaid) as well as the contractors’ employees, to ensure that the publications were seen through the production process. In several cases the health of officials and employees broke down. Especially vulnerable were the translators (who were required to work under almost impossible time constraints, usually at night) as the early deaths of Regter and Zoer, and the mental breakdown of Faure attest. Alcohol abuse was not unusual among those under greatest stress at middle-management level.

The value of the contract system of printing, on the other hand, was occasionally questioned. It was not without its drawbacks, but the inconvenience of out-sourcing never quite outweighed the perception that costs would be higher should a Government Printing Department be set up again. Neither the technical nor managerial skills were available to do the work in-house.

It is curious to observe how the relationship between the printing contractor and Government client changed between 1854 and 1910, starting with Saul Solomon. His overly paternal attitude towards officials, coupled with his leading position as a politician and the owner of an outspoken newspaper, caused anxiety among officials and politicians alike. It is clear that his style of doing business (providing special deals and intangible benefits, as his mentor George Greig had done) was disliked by officials who were obliged to go along with it so long as there was no competition in the printing trade. They suspected, incorrectly, that Solomon was exploiting Government. Politically, Solomon (one of the cleverest debaters and strategists ever elected to Parliament) was feared. His liberal position on Blacks, and the courage with which he advanced them, earned him many enemies among the growing class of British settlers. The arrival of Governor Frere, the Cape-Xhosa War of 1877-78, and Frere’s appointment of J.G. Sprigg as Prime Minister in 1878 turned the electorate against Solomon. So although the Civil Service was apolitical, personal views no doubt coloured their official actions. The Sprigg Ministry’s petty vindictiveness against Saul Solomon is amply demonstrated by the circumstances surrounding the renewal of the Stationery Contract in 1879.

When Sprigg’s Treasurer-General, Miller, resolved to abolish the Solomon-style of contracting by implementing a new system based on contracts of limited scope and itemized pricing, senior officials like De Smidt and Collard happily co-operated, but drafted an unworkable form of printing contract,¹⁷² which Solomon (thinking he had no competition) declined to comply with, while Richards (evidently with Eastern Province political backing and inside assistance) accepted without comprehending the extent of the work he was taking on.

W.A. Richards & Sons, it cannot be denied, turned out competent work,¹⁷³ and was innovative, but eventually failed due to lack of capital, the early death of its proprietor, an exponential growth in the demand for printing by Government, and insufficient commercial work to sustain the company during slack periods.

Saul Solomon & Co. lost the Government contract and failed because its principal proprietor could not adapt to new methods nor would he yield control to a younger generation until it was too late. The Company’s large establishment had outdated equipment, supported a loss-making liberal newspaper (The Cape Argus) which no longer reflected popular opinion, and did not have sufficient

¹⁷² Henry de Smidt (DSAB 3, 1977: 211-212) made up in self-confidence for what he lacked in knowledge of the printing trade, while James Collard, a former magistrate, had at least this claim to some knowledge of stationery and printing terms that he was the son of a Cape Town bookseller and stationer, J.H. Collard, sen., who died in 1880 (Rossouw, 1987: 32).

¹⁷³ The Company cannot be blamed for the bad quality of the paper they used for official work: this was prescribed by Government during the Saul Solomon & Co. contract of 1878 (see Chapter 8).
commercial printing work to be viable without the Government contracts.

The last contractor, Cape Times Ltd., invested heavily in a large building with the most modern printing machinery available before taking up the full range of Government printing contracts. In its relations with Government no favours were asked or offered. The Government contract was managed by C.E. Solomon who had learned the business in his uncle’s Company and in England; he had also learned much through the failure of Saul Solomon & Co. and was not disposed to allow Government to ruin this company’s business. They maintained a good commercial jobbing order-book, and the Cape Times was South Africa’s leading newspaper in the first half of the twentieth century.

On Government’s side, the change from the Solomon-style contract, where the contractor undertook many additional administrative functions, to the new-style contract which transferred responsibility for storage, distribution and sales to Civil Servants, an almost unstoppable growth in the size of the bureaucracy dealing with printed matter (including forms) resulted, and it was only the hard times which followed the Anglo-Boer War which forced a cutback in the Department of the Controller of Printing and Stationery. No confirmation has been found, but it is possible that when the Government Stationery Office staff was reduced in 1905, some of the work of distribution may have been transferred to the printing contractor.

To publish in the Dutch language was a political decision taken in Parliament (see Chapter 2) which clearly did not receive support from Civil Servants, nor were the documents themselves in much demand by the public for whose benefit they were ostensibly produced. Translation and proofreading were left entirely to the printing contractor. In order to keep official matter published in the Government gazette within the space allocated free of charge from 1881 onwards, it was the Dutch language material which was restricted to prevent costly ‘excess’ (see Chapter 6 Fig. 6.1), and only the vigilance of certain politicians prevented the use of the language officially being entirely discontinued. Coupled to this was the fact that documents, Government Notices and Proclamations in the Dutch language had no legal status, and furthermore, Afrikaans had, by the beginning of the twentieth century replaced Dutch as the spoken (and increasingly the written) language of the Afrikaner. The language of Holland was little-read and spoken less.

Officials for their part did not promote the distribution of the Dutch language parliamentary papers, even though ‘GA’ papers were stocked by the Government Stationery Office (as the 1903 list of surplus copies testifies, see Fig. 7.5). The already small print runs were halved from 1907 and a large proportion of these remained in storage until discarded. Of the documents printed in Dutch by order of the House of Assembly (Notulen, Wetsontwerpen, and Opgaven), none were supplied to the Government Stationery Office and these could be obtained only on application to the Clerk of the Papers.

In the economic cutbacks of 1905-1907, the reduction in the number of Dutch titles which were printed is significant (see Chapter 5 Fig. 5.4), regaining ground slightly shortly before Union.

The publishing programme of the Cape Colonial Government and Parliament cannot be better-described than ‘monumental.’ It has left a priceless legacy to subsequent researches and historians.
Chapter 8. Preservation and Access

8.1 Introduction

Preservation and access are two sides of one coin where publications are concerned. Access legitimates the preservation of documents, and without preservation there would be nothing to access. Much of what follows reflects the writer’s own experience during a career of four decades initially with the Cape Provincial Library Service, then with the South African Library (now National Library) in Cape Town (which possesses probably the most complete collection of published Cape Colonial and South African parliamentary papers), also as a long-time researcher and more recently as a conservator at the Western Cape Archives Repository (where both published and unpublished Cape Colonial parliamentary papers will be found), experience which encompasses both preservation and access.

This Chapter commences with a review of the physical attributes of the parliamentary publications with remarks on the formats adopted, the nature of the paper used for printing, and the leather, boards and adhesives used for binding. Each of these attributes presents preservation difficulties which are discussed. Some problems could be corrected at significant expense, but it is usual to resort to reformatting and reference is made to some notable examples. Preservation problems tend to hinder access. Access, for its part, usually aggravates those very problems.

The physical storage methods adopted determine how efficiently these documents may be preserved and accessed. Several methods are followed in various repositories. Some methods follow the document numbers supplied by the printers, other methods adopt a subject approach. An attempt is made to evaluate each method.

The Chapter then addresses the means of access and the attitudes and aptitudes of the professional staff who have to assist researchers in what is undoubtedly one of the more challenging fields of documentation. It concludes by assessing future trends.

8.2 Physical characteristics

The physical format of some official publications, notably the Government gazette, but also the folio sized documents, the thick and heavy bound volumes, the structure of these bindings, and the use for many years of extremely low-grade paper contribute to problems of preservation and access.

8.2.1 Format

Cape parliamentary papers were produced in two standard sizes, ‘Foolscap folio’ and ‘Royal octavo,’ though in a few instances ‘large Royal octavo’ was reluctantly adopted.\(^1\) Lithographic maps and diagrams were, when required, folded down to the size of the documents they accompanied, producing thick fascicles which required packing in the gutter (binding margin). The Government gazette was distributed as a fold-out page when printed on one side only in the form of a tabloid newspaper, permitting easier handling and, especially when folded over, giving a degree of protection for the contents.

---

\(^1\) Page sizes (untrimmed, in inches): Foolscap folio page 13½ x 8½ (text 10 x 5½, add 7/8 for side notes); Royal octavo page 10 x 6½ (text 7½ x 4, add ¼ for side notes); large Royal octavo 10 x 6¼ (Esdale, 1954: 53, Shepherd, 1958: 117, and actual measurement). For dimensions of the printing sheets before folding, see Chapter 6 section 6.3.3 n.62. The text area of tabular matter, such as the annual Estimates, often exceeded normal text dimensions. Trimming by the printers after folding and again during binding could crop as much as half an inch (about 1.2 cm.) off each page. 163
The printing contracts with Saul Solomon & Co. up to 1881 provided for paper to be supplied at the expense of Government. This long-standing arrangement was evidently intended, originally, to protect the contractor against fluctuation in the price of paper all of which was imported and on which import duty was levied.

Up to 1873, Saul Solomon & Co. used a good, durable white paper. The contract which commenced in July 1873 fixed a limit on the price which Government would pay for the paper, and referred for the first time to samples identified by letters ‘B’ to ‘T’ of which ‘B’ (‘Ordinary blue-laid foolscape’), ‘C’ (‘Yellow-wove foolscape’) and ‘D’ (‘Coloured printing paper’) were appropriate for general printing. (‘Sample A’ was the grade of paper specified for the Government gazette.) Provided the paper looked like the sample, the printer could in fact use whatever he pleased regardless of quality, and since the price was now fixed, there was no incentive to use good paper. During the course of the 1873-1878 contracts there were bitter complaints about the paper Solomon was using, yet this was by no means as bad as what was to follow during the Richards era. Answering criticism from the Clerks of both Houses of Parliament in 1878, Solomon commented noncommittally ‘As to paper quality, we could revert to the better paper formerly used’ (CO 4516).

During the 1870s, cheap paper made from ground wood fibre first made its appearance at the Cape, being used by the Cape Times newspaper between 29 April and 6 May 1876, for which the publishers apologised (Cape Times, 2 May 1876: 2c). Paper of a quality almost as bad was used by Saul Solomon & Co. for the Government gazette through most of 1877. During the course of the 1878-1881 general printing contract, many Government documents were printed on paper of even worse quality than during the previous contract.

Government officials – ignorant about paper quality and with no available means of testing it – were completely at the mercy of the printing contractor. From the inception in July 1881 of the Sprigg Ministry’s new-style printing contract, the contractor was required to provide the paper at his own expense, and the only criterion of quality was the ‘sample’ referred to in the contract. Paper
used by W.A. Richards & Sons became progressively worse and was particularly bad during the second five-year contract (1886-1891): either the contractors were singularly uninformed about paper quality (which is most unlikely), or they thought (which is much more likely) they could bluff their way with the officials in the matter of paper quality as they did in so many other aspects of the printing contracts, as we saw in Chapter 7.

The Richards contract had hardly begun when the Under Colonial Secretary challenged the paper quality. Richards replied (CO 4217) that he had the paper especially made by a British mill to the sample allegedly given him by the Treasury (which officials denied), but when challenged, thought the sample may have been given him by the Agent-General in London (CO 4217) which it was impossible to confirm. Together with the earlier letter, Richards submitted a sample of what he describes as ‘a sheet of better quality’ which, happily (so he suggested), he happened to have in stock. Bound in volume CO 4217 is a sample of the disputed paper as well as the alleged ‘better quality’ paper, the latter having darkened considerably with time and is so acidic that adjacent documents have been ‘burnt’ brown through contact with it. Henry de Smidt in a marginal note on the letter of 31 October says correctly ‘I would say the paper is not equal to sample, & that we must require paper either equal or superior to sample,’ while another official notes ‘The matter is one requiring decision of an Expert.’ A marginal note by a Colonial Secretary’s Department clerk on Richards’ letter of 30 November reads ‘We cannot, I fancy, do anything much in the matter at present. A.C.D[ale] 1/12,’ which is at least candid!

The matter was revived in 1884 with a new protest that the paper was not up to the sample, which drew from W.A. Richards the caustic comment (CO 4243) ‘I may say that we have but one quality in store made by a sample sheet sent home to the makers. I think there’s scarcely a perceptible, if any, difference but should be quite willing to [submit the point] for consideration and reference as was done on the last time on your behalf.’ In the margin Dale remarks ‘At this rate we shall never get straight, A.C.D. 6/2.’ The contractors (W.A. Richards having died in the interim) write again on 1 December (same volume, R86) to tell the officials they have enough of this paper in stock to print the blue book. De Smidt (Chief Clerk) comments on 8 December (marginal note) that he can but accept the printer’s terms but demands a reduction in price, to which the contractor agrees (same volume, R88, 8 December 1884). The contractors had triumphed, and today, the severely-deteriorated documents which came from their press bear testimony to this.

The appointment of C.J. Fawcett in 1899 as Printing and Stationery Expert on the staff of the Controller of Stationery and Printing (see Chapter 7 section 7.3.2 n.52) was opportune, occurring just before fresh tenders were called in 1900. Judging by the evidence of the documents themselves a century later, the quality and durability of the paper used by Cape Times Ltd. from 1902 onwards was a vast improvement over that used by the previous contractor, W.A. Richards & Sons.

To obtain an objective assessment of the paper used by the Contractors, the National Library was appealed to for samples chosen on a systematic basis but a recent policy directive has stopped the disposal of any surplus stock, and samples had to be selected on a less-systematic basis from other sources. The assistance of the British Historical Paper Archive was sought, but also without

---

8 CO 4217 Memorials 1881, O-R. (R93) Richards to Acting Under Colonial Secretary, 31 October 1881.

9 CO 4217 (R100) as above, 30 November 1881.

10 CO 4243 Memorials 1884, N-R. (R12) W.A. Richards to A.C. Dale, 5 February 1884.
result. Ten samples of paper were eventually analysed specially for this study by the Laboratory of Nampac Research and Development, Epping, Cape Town, and the assistance of Jacques Haarhoff, Laboratory Manager, is gratefully acknowledged. The report will be found on pages 167-168. Details of the sources of the samples and a subjective description of each paper type will be found in Appendix D section D.3.

The laboratory tests reveal that all the paper samples are acidic with a pH lower than the optimal 6.5 or 7. Acidity is a major factor in deterioration as it hastens the breakdown of the microscopic cellulose fibre mesh constituting the basic structure of paper. As may be seen, paper used by Solomon had a consistent pH value of about 4.5. Richards’ and Cape Times’ paper was even more acidic (averaging 3.8), yet the former’s paper is terminally brittle, while the latter’s paper is still in reasonable condition. The microscopic analysis reveals the reason for this difference. Solomon’s and Cape Times’ paper contained chemically pulped fibre with a low lignin content, whereas Richards’ paper was mechanically pulped, high in lignin, and composed seemingly of straw. Without input from the British Historical Paper Archive and in the absence of the Contractors’ commercial records, we cannot determine with certainty the source of these types of paper.

8.2.3 Typography and press-work

When the contract work of Saul Solomon & Co. is compared with the work of W.A. Richards & Sons, it is the well-meaning, economical and negotiable attitude of the former company which is remembered, while corner-cutting, expensive, exploitative practices are the hallmark of the latter partnership. Similarly the paper mostly used by the former company compares very favourably with that of the latter (for reasons explained above).

But when the typography and press-work of Saul Solomon & Co. is examined critically, it has notable defects. All too often the type-setting is untidy, while the type itself is often clogged with ink and worn through over-use. This is especially noticeable in the Gazette, which was frequently and justly criticized by Saul Solomon’s detractors for being almost illegible. Inking in all classes of work is often uneven, while the impression was so heavy that pages take on a three-dimensional appearance like flong. Imposition of text on either side of the sheet is frequently careless and out of register. All the same, the printing works were capable of putting out a good product on occasion, such as the company’s sample book Specimen of printing types, borders, colored inks, &c., in use at the Gazette & Trade List Office, No.50, St George’s Street, Cape Town (1847). Fig. 8.1 (page 171) shows body text in some common type sizes, and Fig. 8.2 (page 172) ‘cast ornaments’ shows a selection of Imperial coats-of-arms stocked by the Company and used on the Gazette, the Statutes and elsewhere. The standard of their lithographic work was good.

In contrast, despite all the criticism of their paper quality and sharp business practices, W.A. Richards & Sons’ typography was invariably crisp and neat, with a light impression, evenly inked. No complaint about this aspect of Richards’ work has been found in the Government records.

11 pH value. (Chem.) A logarithmic index for the hydrogen ion concentration in an aqueous solution. Used as a measure of acidity of a solution [...] A pH below 7 indicates acidity, and one above 7 alkalinity (Dictionary of science and technology, 1971: 887a).

12 The W.A. Richards & Sons’ insolvency record (MOIB 2/2602 (108) 1904) names the following British paper-makers and wholesalers among the creditors (listed in descending order of money owing) H. Spicer & Co., James Wrigley & Sons, Spalding & Hodge, Edward Lloyd, and John Walker & Co.
Background:
Paper samples from three different printers were subjected for analysis to determine if there is a difference in the quality of the paper.

Summary:
The paper samples that aged better have a portion of chemically pulped fibre content while those paper samples that did not age well were manufactured with only mechanically pulped fibres.

Materials & Methods:
Samples included:
Printed documents from between 1861 and 1880 printed by Saul Solomon & Co
Printed documents from between 1886 and 1891 printed by W A Richards & Sons
Printed documents from between 1903 and 1904 printed by Cape Times Ltd

Water Drop Penetration test was determined according to Tappi Standard Method 831 om-99.
The pH of the paper surface was determined according to Tappi Standard Method 529 om-04.
Fibre type identification was done by microscopy and Herzberg staining.

Results & Discussion:
The test results for the surface pH in table 1 show that the paper samples that were printed between 1861 and 1880 are not as acidic as the other samples. The water drop tests showed that all the samples contain sizing agents in the centre of the paper. It was found that the sizing in the samples from after 1886 has lost its activity near the edges of the paper where it has been exposed to air. This indicates a difference in the quality of the sizing that was used for the samples.

Table 1. Analysis of printed archive paper samples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Printer</th>
<th>Surface pH</th>
<th>Water Drop Test @ centre</th>
<th>Water Drop Test @ edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1861 1a</td>
<td>Saul Solomon &amp; Co</td>
<td>4.498</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861 1b</td>
<td>Saul Solomon &amp; Co</td>
<td>4.438</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Saul Solomon &amp; Co</td>
<td>4.475</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Saul Solomon &amp; Co</td>
<td>4.592</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>Saul Solomon &amp; Co</td>
<td>4.566</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>W A Richards &amp; Sons</td>
<td>3.999</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>&lt;1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>W A Richards &amp; Sons</td>
<td>3.675</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>&lt;1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>W A Richards &amp; Sons</td>
<td>3.713</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>&lt;1s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Cape Times Ltd</td>
<td>3.766</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>&lt;5s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Cape Times Ltd</td>
<td>3.544</td>
<td>15 min +</td>
<td>&lt;1s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Copyright vests in Nampak Products Limited ("Nampak"). While every effort is made to ensure that the information and conclusions contained in this document are accurate, Nampak does not accept liability for any loss or damage that may arise out of the reliance by any person upon any of the information or conclusions contained herein.
The fibres in the Saul Solomon & Co and the Cape Times Ltd samples (figure 1 & 3) have stained darker than the fibres from the W A Richards & Sons sample in figure 2. This indicates that the paper used by Saul Solomon & Co and the Cape Times Ltd used a mixture of chemically pulped fibres (dark fibres were chemically pulped) and mechanically pulped fibres. The paper samples printed by W A Richards & Sons were manufactured with only mechanically pulped fibres and these fibres seem to consist of a fairly large portion of fibre bundles that were not separated properly during the pulping process. The fibre bundles in the W A Richards & Sons printed samples appear similar to straw but this could not be confirmed.

Figure 1. Micrograph of the Herzberg stained fibres from a Saul Solomon & Co paper sample.

Figure 2. Micrograph of the Herzberg stained fibres from a W A Richards & Sons paper sample.

Figure 3. Micrograph of the Herzberg stained fibres from a Cape Times Ltd paper sample.

Regards,
Jacques Haarhoff
Finally Cape Times Ltd. produced tidy work although some early examples under their Government contract show signs of excessive inking resulting in letters blocking out. From 1902 their typesetting was done on Linotype machines which may not have allowed the compositor the same degree of control over the appearance of the page.

8.2.4 Bindings

The binding work relevant to this Study principally concerns the official sets of parliamentary papers (see Appendix E). It also has a bearing upon the debates of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament (see Chapter 6 section 6.3.3) and the Statutes (see Chapter 6 sections 6.4.3.2 to 6.4.4 passim).

8.2.4.1 Parliamentary papers: Annexures and Appendixes

From the beginning of the Cape colonial Parliament, parliamentary publications were produced in Foolscap folio and Royal octavo formats which dictated binding up in separate series of volumes; the Dutch ‘Governements Rapporten’ being the major exception where folio and octavo reports are bound together. Folio was by far the commonest format for parliamentary work, and used exclusively for the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. Octavo was adopted principally for reports of Select Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, although a minority of Government papers were also produced in that format, especially after Dr Edington, the Government Bacteriologist, established the right to publish his 1894 annual report in Royal octavo format, followed by other specialist departments of the Department of Agriculture (see case study Appendix C section C.4). Later, some of these specialist departments adopted a slightly wider ‘large Royal octavo’ format.

In addition to the two formats, there were generally two qualities of binding for the parliamentary Votes, Annexures and Select Committee Reports: a cheap version quarter bound in cloth with paper sides and labels (costing about 9d. or 10d. a volume to bind), and a special version half bound in leather with cloth sides and gold lettering (costing about 5s. or 6s. each). The Government’s series of Votes and Proceedings of Parliament and Appendixes I and II were bound in light brown leather with gold lettering on black labels. It is appropriate that an examination of the binding methods and materials which were used should be deferred to section 8.3.2 (‘Preservation issues – Bindings’) below. Illustrations of the principal official binding styles appear in Appendix E Fig.E.1-3.

8.3 Preservation issues

Parliamentary papers were printed to inform legislators and the public about current issues. The long-term preservation of these documents in libraries and archives was not a primary consideration. Dr Edington, the Colonial Bacteriologist previously mentioned, in urging that his reports be published in a durable form, expresses an opinion on these conflicting purposes.

---

13 In leather-bound volumes, ‘quarter bound’ means only the spine and hinge of the case is covered with leather, while the boards are lined with a cheaper material such as book-cloth or decorative paper. ‘Half bound’ means that the spine and the corners of the boards are covered in leather and the remainder of the boards are lined with cloth or paper, ‘full bound’ means the entire exterior of the case is covered with leather. In the latter two styles there is a cost factor to be weighed up between the extra labour entailed in the ‘half bound’ style vs. the cost of materials in the ‘full bound’ style. The same definition applies to book-cloth bindings, except the boards are usually lined with paper and not cloth.
I may again remind you that I make my work here my only interest & that the salary I am in receipt of is not the only thing I look for, but that I hope for my work passing beyond the Colony & remaining long after the time when I shall have ceased to be. The ordinary form of blue book is such as makes it certain that work put forth in its pages can only have an ephemeral existence (AGR 153\textsuperscript{14}).

The fact that sets of parliamentary papers were officially bound as ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ indicates, however, that a secondary value was placed on these documents for future consultation. But preservation assumes use, and as we shall see, neither the paper quality in general, nor the binding styles stand up well to use.

8.3.1 Paper

So long as the printer chose the paper and Government paid for it, the contractor used a good quality which has remained in remarkable condition to the present time. But, as stated in section 8.2.2 above, when Government began to place limits on their expenditure on paper in the 1873 printing contract, inferior paper was introduced, becoming more inferior with the 1878 contract, and when the new-style contract of 1881 required the contractor to supply paper entirely at his own cost, paper of the worst imaginable kind was introduced.

The paper used in parliamentary contract work between the mid-1880s and the mid-1890s has decayed owing to its poor quality wood or straw fibre content and high acidity, to the extent that it can barely withstand even the most careful handling. The process of deterioration has proceeded too far for mass-deacidification to be of any service. Fortunately, more durable (even if not less acidic) paper was introduced at the turn of the nineteenth century after Government employed a printing expert to advise it, and the contract printing work of Cape Times Ltd. (1902-1910) has survived well.

Paper used for lithographic printing is generally of a heavy grade but does not stand up well to handling, being particularly prone to crack along folds.

8.3.2 Bindings

Various components of a binding contribute towards the durability of the volume. These include the method of forming the text block by joining the pages together at the spine, the materials used on the spine (including the lining material and adhesive), the style of cover, the materials used for the boards and spine, and finally the covering material. Other factors not strictly relevant to preservation include decorative treatment and external lettering. Headbands were never used in the official series of Annexures and Appendixes.

The documents which were to be bound in a single volume were arranged by parliamentary or Government officials. Preparing the title-pages and contents lists was a necessary preliminary step before the material could be despatched to the binding contractor. The occasional job number found on the contents lists give some indication how many volumes were to be bound. The official would write on a slip of paper the titling which was to appear on the spine (and sometimes also on the front cover) of the volume and this slip would accompany the volume through all its stages.

\textsuperscript{14} AGR 153 Department of Agriculture, correspondence. (folio 655) Annual report of Bacteriologist, Edington to Assistant Secretary for Agriculture, 11 February 1895.
LONG PRIMER.

And be it enacted, that the judge and superintendent for the time being shall make all such contracts and disbursements as shall be necessary for purchasing or renting any land, or building, or for erecting, fitting up, furnishing, or repairing any building for a police station, or any other purposes connected with this ordinance, in such manner as the governor of this colony for the time being shall approve of or direct, and of all lands and buildings so to be purchased or rented, and of the fixtures and furniture thereof, and of all good held or pure lawful possess
said judge a whatsoever r sufficient to without any judge and su; lawful posses
in the Ordins over to, the trements, and the members superintendet governor for or

And be it enacted, that the judge and superintendent for the time being shall make all such contracts and disbursements as shall be necessary for purchasing or renting any land, or building, or for erecting, fitting up, furnishing, or repairing any building for a police station, or any other purposes connected with this ordinance, in such manner as the governor of this colony for the time being shall approve of or direct, and or rented, and all goods and held or pur chase and lawful pos vested in the si legal proceedin and office, it superintendet particular des cendent also shall of all watch Ordinance No. to, the govern

ABCDE

And be it enact time being sha; as shall be nece building, or for any building no cected with this this colony for of all lands and of the fixtures chattels whatso for the purposes shall be deemed superintendent, regarding his p to style “the ju or more part pos terdent also s all watchhouse 1840, and the colony, and is furnished or; and the said i the direction. ABC.

ABCDEF

more particular superintenden lawful possess mentioned in vested in anc colony, and is necessaries fu of the said pos i dent for

ABCDE.

SMALL PICA.

PICA.

GREAT PRIMER.

And be it enacted, that when and as often as by reason of distance, accident, neglect, or any other cause or reason whatsoever, the notice afore-said shall not be served till such time that the day therein limited for the payment of the rate therein mentioned, shall not arrive till after the day mentioned in the announcement in the last preceding section mentioned as that on which the rate in question is to become due and payable, shall have expired, then, and in every such ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

case, it shall be the duty of the person liable to pay the rate, in regard to
CAST ORNAMENTS.
When a printed sheet is folded to produce successive pages, all those pages share common folds on the spine or binding side. By passing a thread successively through the fold of each section or quire and over cords or tapes the sections are attached to each other yet flexible. Unfortunately, parliamentary papers are not produced in consistent quire sizes, and indeed, many documents consist of no more than one or two leaves, rendering machine sewing impossible and greatly increasing the labour of hand sewing as the thinner sections have to be made up into thicker sections.

15 When a printed sheet is folded to produce successive pages, all those pages share common folds on the spine or binding side. By passing a thread successively through the fold of each section or quire and over cords or tapes the sections are attached to each other yet flexible. Unfortunately, parliamentary papers are not produced in consistent quire sizes, and indeed, many documents consist of no more than one or two leaves, rendering machine sewing impossible and greatly increasing the labour of hand sewing as the thinner sections have to be made up into thicker sections.

16 By this method, all the folds are cut away, the binding edges are fanned out, and a flexible adhesive is applied. When the pages resume their proper position again, a small quantity of adhesive is drawn back with them and each page is attached to its neighbour. This method was used to bind the present study.

8.3.2.1 Preparation

In preparing the documents for binding, the binder invariably discarded the coloured wrappers. This was a mixed blessing, because on the one hand they can cause a weakness in the text block, but on the other hand they would have served a useful function in locating successive documents. The wrapper was often but not always printed from the same type as the title-page. In one or two instances, the cover served as the title-page, so that without it, the publication is unidentified. In some cases the job number appeared only on the wrapper, so that this information is also lost (see section 8.6 ‘Document numbering’).

8.3.2.2 Creating the text block

Attaching the pages together to form a text block is technically termed ‘binding,’ while providing a hard cover is called ‘casing.’ Binding can be achieved by a variety of methods.

The most satisfactory method is known as ‘sewing through the fold.’ Books bound by this method are very durable and open easily and relatively flat, while the cords or tapes provide great strength and secure the text block into the case. The sewing can be done by machine or by hand. This style of binding was not adopted by the binding contractors on account of its expense.15

Another similar style can only be effected mechanically: instead of sewing, each quire is gang-stitched through the fold onto a cloth backing strip. Wire staples in this method replace the thread, and the cloth strip replaces the cord or tape. From a preservation point of view it produces a volume not half as sturdy, the wire staples soon corrode, the paper is stained with rust, and soon the volume falls apart.

A third method which only became common in the late twentieth century, was ‘perfect binding’ – perhaps one of the greatest misnomers of all time. The spine is not particularly flexible and the open volume tends not to lie flat. If ‘perfection’ there be, it is perfectly quick, perfectly cheap and perfectly short-lived.16

The fourth method – adopted by the contract binders – is called ‘stabbed binding.’ It is a particularly inflexible style of binding, and having (usually) no cords or tapes, the text block relies solely on the strength of the end papers and any spine lining such as linen mull to attach it to the case. Volumes
sewn by this method do not open easily and in a short time the text block separates from the case.\footnote{By means of spikes, a series of holes about 4cm. apart are stabbed through the last centimetre of the paper on the binding edge of groups of documents. The group is tightly laced together through these holes and then sewn down onto the preceding group of documents. Cords or tapes are sometimes included, but usually not. After mull has been glued to the spine (with animal glue which sets completely rigid), it is covered by a layer of heavy paper (generally offcuts of waste wrappers). Rounding is not carried out and backing is unnecessary.}

End-papers, consisting (in superior work) of highly-decorative ‘marbled’ paper, or plain cartridge paper in the case of cloth cases, are attached to the front and back of the text block.

### 8.3.2.3 Creating the case

Cases – the hard protective outer coverings – are then made for the volumes. There were of two qualities: quarter cloth and half leather (the latter representing about one-quarter of the total number on order, and costing some six times as much as the cloth-covered type).

Quarter-bound cloth cases consist of two pieces of strawboard (forming the front and back covers) joined by light book-cloth sufficient to enclose the spine of the text block. The spine cloth is stuck down onto the text block and the front and back covers are stuck down onto the end-papers. Plain coloured paper is pasted over the covers on the outer sides and the volume is trimmed flush on a guillotine. Printed paper labels are attached to the spine and front cover.

Half-bound leather cases, however, consist of three pieces of strawboard (front and back covers, and a thinner spine-board). Pared leather is pulled over the spine board, false bands are formed to give a traditional appearance, and the leather is lapped onto the front and back covers and a head-cap formed. The sides are covered with a light book-cloth.

Strawboard is highly acidic and intrinsically weak. It is easily identified by its yellow curry colour. Its rapid deterioration contributes to the preservation difficulties associated with the ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendices.’

After the lettering and decoration in gold foil (in the case of the Annexures and Select Committee Reports series) had been applied, the front and back covers were pasted down onto the end-papers and mull, leaving the spine hollow. In the case of the Appendix series, the leather spine was not tooled but lettered labels were afterwards attached.

The Appendix series of volumes (see Appendix E section E.5, and illustration Fig. E.1) were cased in a light brown ‘skiver,’ one of a variety of forms of sheepskin, which has not proved durable, with covers breaking off and the leather itself flaking and crumbling, although the spine labels made of a different leather are in very good condition. Few volumes in the collections of the National Library, Cape Town, remain in their original cases, the majority having been rebound between the 1930s and 1950s, and the remainder are now also in need of repair.

During the period that N.H. Marais was binding contractor (1857-1876), the Votes and Proceedings, Annexures and Select Committee Reports of the two Houses of Parliament were bound in a glossy black leather called ‘blue roan’ which is another form of sheepskin (for an illustration see Appendix E Fig. E.3). This leather took gold tooling well and this series is probably the most attractive of all the contract bindings. Unfortunately they are now also snapping at the hinges and badly scuffed at the head and tail of the spine. Reference was previously made to the ‘Hansard’ volumes bound in ‘basil,’ yet another form of sheepskin (see Chapter 6 section 6.3.3, n.65). It is worth quoting Esdaile (1954: 204) on the topic of sheepskin in bookbinding.
Sitodrepa panicea. The damage is caused by the feeding larvae or grubs which are white and the size of a pin-head. The external holes in the binding are the points where the adult beetle emerged.

Sheep, if whole, is good enough for binding books for which, either by reason of the use anticipated for them or of the paper on which they are printed, only a short life is required. It should not be used for the permanent preservation of books. In its split state, as “skiver” (having a pleasant soft suède-like surface) it is somewhat less durable than stout paper. “Basil” and “roan” denote various tannings, the latter by sumach.

Sheep has a rippling grain which is generally recognisable, and, as already observed, a soft loose texture. [...]

When Robert Scott the elder took over the parliamentary bookbinding contract he introduced a new style of binding (see Appendix E Fig. E.2) in a leather which appears to be ‘morocco’ (a tough goatskin) but as Esdaile (203) says, sheepskin is commonly moulded under pressure to take the grain of ‘morocco’ (or, as he says, ‘sheep dressed up as morocco!’) The chances are good, therefore, that these Annexures are also bound in a form of sheepskin which would explain their poor durability.

In both the Annexures series and the Appendix series, although a handsome effect was achieved at first, the underlying structure of the text block and the materials making up the case were unsound. In no time the heavy text block breaks away from the case and little-by-little the documents become detached from the text block. Users, trying to read down into the partially-open binding margin of the text severely strain the sewing, and worse, photocopying is guaranteed to break the sewing and soon the structure breaks down completely and the volume falls to pieces. Strangely enough, the cheap cloth-bound version, because it has no spine board and tends to be slightly more flexible, is better able to withstands this abuse.

8.3.3 Folded plans and maps

Many Government reports contain lithographed charts, tables and maps, some of them of considerable size, which the printer folds down to fit into the folio document. These folded lithographs cause severe problems for the bookbinder, as they are many times thicker on the outer side of the document than on the inner side. It is usually necessary to pack the binding edge with stubs of paper to keep the volume even. These stubs greatly contribute to the inflexibility of the volume. Folded lithographs have to be opened with extreme care by the reader (care which is seldom exercised) and refolded in the original manner (which is often not readily apparent) after use. Heavy folded maps are only bound into the volume along the comparatively short length of the spine. Very soon the bound edge begins to tear – especially if the volume is turned over to make photocopies – and the map becomes detached or torn.

8.3.4 Pests

Certain volumes, mainly in the Appendix-series, have exit holes of the ‘bookworm’ or paste beetle. 18 This insect devastated the bindings of files of correspondence in several government offices in Cape Town. Attempts were made to apply corrosive sublimate solution to existing bindings and mix zinc chloride into the paste the binders used. Many of the surplus volumes of Appendixes stored by the National Library in Cape Town show signs of past infection. The Government Entomologist was

---

18 *Sitodrepa panicea*. The damage is caused by the feeding larvae or grubs which are white and the size of a pin-head. The external holes in the binding are the points where the adult beetle emerged.
at a loss to find a remedy which actually worked.\textsuperscript{19}

The outbreak was first noticed in the Colonial Archives in 1896 and mostly affected volumes bound after 1879, the volumes bound in 1888 and 1889 in particular were described as ‘full of living bugs’ despite treatment. It was only fumigation in 1913 which brought it under control. It was suggested that it was the leather itself, and not the paste, which attracted the insect, especially since ‘skiver’ was tanned with a mixture containing saccharine. Cases covered with Buckram (book cloth) in the place of leather using the same paste were unaffected.

8.3.5 Handling and use

More destructive than the Paste Beetle are human users. Use is what justifies preservation, yet use can in no small measure jeopardise preservation.

The bound ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ are large and heavy. Owing to their weak spine structure these volumes become distorted if they are not tightly packed on the shelf, and distortion in turn hastens the detachment of text block from the case. Heavy volumes also tend to be dropped in transit from shelf to user.

Because of the difficulty in locating specific documents in the bound volumes, these volumes also receive a disproportionate amount of handling and paging, which, coupled with the often extremely degraded state of the paper, causes irreversible damage.

The tightness of the bindings is a major problem. Users strain the volumes open and use a variety of stratagems to prevent the volume springing shut while notes are made. Few libraries make book-cradles available to their users to alleviate some of the strain on the spines, although there is no complete solution to this problem.

Photocopying from these volumes is impossible unless the spines are purposely broken (as is often done by machine operators).\textsuperscript{20} The more responsible curators have placed an embargo on copying from these volumes (see microform, section 8.4.1). Photocopying the folded lithographic maps and plans contained in these volumes will invariably result in the map or plan being seriously damaged. Some curators have made a decision to cut all such lithographed material out of the volumes and store them separately in plan cabinets, but this then requires careful cross-referencing of locations which might easily become obsolete, and the user of the volume is denied immediate access to material referred to in the text. An insoluble problem.

The greatest threat to these bound volumes is the indifference of library staff and users. Most of these problems (other than photocopying lithographed maps) affect individually-bound documents to a lesser extent, although paper decay is still a serious issue.

8.4 Reformatting

A problem exists and a solution needs to be found. Reformatting the documents to preserve the information content is the only practical option, yet it is expensive. A small percentage of the Cape

---

\textsuperscript{19} This matter is dealt with at length in Department of Agriculture files AGR 456 (folio 3439) Damage done by Paste Beetle, and AGR 629 (file T197) Extermination of the Paste Beetle.

\textsuperscript{20} In the late 1980s the British Library developed copiers with a wedge-shaped platen which allowed copying of tightly-bound volumes, but in practice lowering the mechanism into the partially-opened volume could itself cause damage, and the idea did not catch on.
parliamentary papers are frequently consulted, while the great majority are consulted very seldom, if at all. Most curators cannot justify the expense of reformatting their whole collection of parliamentary papers, yet it is difficult to determine the point at which the use of a specific item is sufficient to justify the cost. Few libraries or archives keep a record of how often individual items are used, if indeed they could know, except by observing the trail of destruction arising from use.

There is a well-known period when poor-quality paper was used (1873-1901), and one may consider reformatting only this part of the collection. Yet this is the very period when the publishing of parliamentary papers was most prolific.

Supposing that individual items can be identified, the practical options are photocopying, micro-formatting and digitization. In each case it will be necessary to disbind the documents, so a decision needs to be taken about the retention and storage of the original documents. Rebinding will usually be out of the question and restricting access to the originals will be essential. Generally wrapping and boxing will be adopted, with use restricted to the reformatted version. Access to the originals would then be limited to any future reformatting procedure which may be adopted.

8.4.1 Photocopying

Photocopying of very heavily used items is a practical solution as the equipment is found in all libraries and archives, the process is simple, and the work can be undertaken by staff during slack work periods. As with microfilming, the bound volume has to be sacrificed.

Care should be taken to select durable paper, cut ‘long-grain.’ The finished product will require some kind of binding. Photocopying should be single-sided, since the toner on facing pages has a tendency to cause pages to stick together. Folded plans can be copied by professional plan copying shops. Photocopies need careful storage to prevent gradual image loss. Photocopies made twenty or more years ago have often lost their images entirely through fading, the cause of which could not be established, but may be due to bleaching agents or acidity in the paper, and atmospheric humidity. Libraries sometimes resort to photocopying to obtain a document for their collection which they did not possess.

8.4.2 Microform

Users believe that microfilm and microfiche are ‘librarians’ solutions’ because they (the librarians) take little account of the user’s problems with the medium such as eye strain and ergonomics, especially when consulting them for long periods at a time. Yet this method of reformatting has the best track record respecting durability and economy. Microfilm on reels is difficult to search, while the reading equipment is costly and subject to breakdown. Microfiche is a format greatly to be preferred as the specific document can be selected with ease, manipulating the medium in the viewer is simplicity itself, and the viewers are inexpensive with few moving parts.

Roll microfilm in 35 mm format remains the standard library format. One reel can contain 650 frames, and it is usual to copy facing pages on a single frame.

A single microfiche consists usually of five or six channels with eight or nine frames – each

21 It is somewhat easier to search a newspaper on microfilm since the date usually appears in the header of every page, whereas with parliamentary papers, it is essential to view the title page of each successive document to establish from the document number its position in relation to the item required.
usually representing a pair of facing pages – per channel, allowing between 80 and 100 images to be copied on one fiche. But the reduction of a foolscap page to an image 7 x 14 mm in size greatly impairs image quality. Where there are accompanying maps or plans, these have either to be copied in parts, or a special microfiche card is used which accepts 35 mm images, or indeed the whole fiche area 95 x 150 mm may be used for a single image. Images larger than the screen size of the viewer are difficult to utilize effectively.

Using 35 mm microfilm, the problem of image size is not so extreme. There is no solution to the problem of large maps and plans. Since the documents follow one another and can only be accessed by winding through from the start, it is a clumsy method.

In 1980 the company E P Microform, of East Ardsley in England reproduced a complete set of Cape parliamentary documents (Votes and proceedings, Annexures and reports of Select Committees) based on the ‘Appendix’ volumes with a printed companion checklist and a substantial historical introduction by Shula Marks, as well as the annual statistical Blue book on microfilm. As we shall see, the contents of the ‘Appendix’ volumes were not arranged in a user-friendly sequence, so that this particular venture suffers both from the inherent problem of roll film and the added difficulty regarding the location of individual documents within the ‘Appendix’ volumes (fully discussed in Appendix E section E.5; this complexity is illustrated in the sample page Fig. 8.3).

All Cape parliamentary publications (Votes and Proceedings, Government, Council and Assembly papers and reports of Select Committees) were copied on microfiche in document number order by the South African Library (now National Library, Cape Town) in 1991, totalling many thousands of fiche, of which copies may be purchased. This library also offers the Cape of Good Hope Government gazette for sale on 35 mm roll film, and its indexes on microfiche.

8.4.3 Digitization

Digitization of documents has opened access to information via the Internet to an unprecedented extent, yet it does not appear that any systematic programme of scanning Cape parliamentary publications has been attempted for good reasons. For retrieval purposes, each digitized document must be supplied with the basic bibliographic hypertext data in machine-readable form, which requires skilled staff. To be of optimum service to the researcher, each image needs to be indexed to facilitate searching. Otherwise the resultant series of scanned images will be no easier to search than a reel of microfilm. To provide an electronically readable text by Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software from Victorian typefaces and tabular material does not give reliable search results. Such a project is probably beyond the capacity of any South African institution at present.

---

22 Government publications relating to the Cape of Good Hope to 1910 / ed. Shula Marks and Anthony Atmore. (East Ardsley: E P Microform, 332 reels 35 mm microfilm. 1980.) E P Microform products are obtainable from Microform Academic Publishers, Main Street, East Ardsley, Wakefield WF3 2AP, West Yorkshire, United Kingdom, Web page http://www.microform.co.uk/academic/ and e-mail map@microform.co.uk. The full set of 332 reels markets at £22,244 at 2008 prices, not including shipment.

23 Cape of Good Hope official publications ['Cape OffiPubs'] / ed. Peter Coates and Jenny Walters. (Cape Town: South African Library, 6000 microfiche. 1991-1993.) Quotations and orders from the Reprographics Department, National Library of South Africa, P.O. Box 496, Cape Town 8000.

24 Microfilm, in this case, has the advantage of showing the entire page at one time, whereas only a partial image of a page can be displayed on a computer screen.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reel</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Appendix I</th>
<th>Vol. 1</th>
<th>ANEXURES (see Musiker pp.176-179)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P53</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>(cont)</td>
<td>Vol. 1</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prime Minister's Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G25-’07, G24-’07, G26-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A2-’07, A1-’07.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Secretary's Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G10-’07, G18-’07, G21-’07, G22-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G1-’07, G2-’07, G23-’07, G25-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G18-’07, G2-’07, G19-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G19-’07, G16-’07, G16-’07, G23-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G12-’07, G1-’07, G2-’07, G16-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G10-’07, G17-’07, G13-’07, G13-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G20-’07, G16-’07, G13-’07, G13-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G12-’07, G10-’07, G10-’07, G10-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G10-’07, G10-’07, G10-’07, G10-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Musiker pp.177-180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Treasurer-General's Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C1-’07, G2-’07, G2-’07, G6-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C11-’07, G6-’07, A5-’07, A2-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A7-’07, G2-’07, G2-’07, G2-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G1-’07, C1-’07, C2-’07, A1-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G1-’07, G5-’07, G1-’07, G5-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G1-’07, G1-’07, G5-’07, G1-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Musiker pp.177-180)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attorney-General's Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G3-’07, G2-’07, C1-’07, A1-’07.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioner of Public Works' Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C7-’07, C2-’07, C7-’07, C7-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C3-’07, C2-’07, C1-’07, C2-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G5-’07, G2-’07, G5-’07, C2-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G2-’07, G4-’07, A0-’07, C3-’07, C8-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G5-’07, G5-’07, C8-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Secretary for Agriculture's Ministerial Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G3-’07, C7-’07, A1-’07, C1-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G2-’07, A4-’07, A6-’07, A6-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A6-’07, A1-’07, C5-’07, C6-’07,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C12-’07, G2-’07, G2-’07, G2-’07,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.5 Methods of arrangement

‘Government documents form a unique bibliographic class of publications,’ writes Marjory Eales (1976: 9). ‘Their physical format forces special organization onto the library or institution handling them. As there is no formal method according to which they are organized, their organization varies from library to library.’ Some collections require the user to consult a bibliography or handlist to trace the location of individual documents, others may be searched by subject or title in formal catalogues and the arrangement of the documents in that case will often be by assigned class or call numbers. If the user is following up citations or uses one of the printed or online bibliographical aids to identify the required item, they would find it most advantageous to locate the item by its printed document number.

Concerning retrieval, Eales (1976: 9) continues, ‘This is the most serious problem which has to be faced as these documents have not been catalogue, indexed and listed to the same extent as non-governmental publications.’

The official bound volumes of Cape parliamentary ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ were produced in suites, that is, in sets of volumes which were intended to stand together, and in some collections (and in the E P Microform microfilm) this arrangement has been respected. The sequence within any year would typically be: Votes and proceedings (including the annual foolscap edition of the Acts of Parliament), followed by volumes of ‘Annexures’ or ‘Appendix I’ containing Government, Council and Assembly documents in folio format, concluding with the Reports of Select Committees (including octavo reports) or ‘Appendix II.’ In some years the Assembly or Council papers are bound in the same volumes as the Votes and proceedings. These sets are identified in Appendix E.

In other collections where documents are retrieved by call number via an inventory, the Votes and proceedings of each year are filed together in one series, the ‘Annexures’ of Council and Assembly in two separate series, the ‘Appendix I’ in yet another series, and the octavo-sized Reports of Select Committees and ‘Appendix II’ in other separate series. This system of arrangement requires a network of catalogue cross-references to accommodate the occasional irregular inclusion of sessional documents with the Votes, and the octavo papers of Government with the Reports of Select Committees, or with ‘Appendix II.’

Some libraries only stock selected items which may have been obtained loose and bound individually, or extracted from the bound volumes provided free by Government to all colonial public libraries. Annual reports of individual organs of the Government and of publicly-funded institutions are often treated as ordinary serials. Individual reports, commissions, and the like might, under this system, be bound individually and shelved with the ordinary book stock. This approach demands full individual cataloguing of each series or item, something which libraries prefer to avoid (see section 8.7).

The arrangements in use at the National Library, Cape Town, follow most of the above methods, since that library has the good fortune to possess multiple copies of every parliamentary publication. It keeps the suites of volumes together, hence the ‘Appendix’ series (including the Votes and proceedings of Parliament) is shelved together in date order, as are separate sequences of ‘Annexures’ (including the Votes and proceedings and Reports of Select Committees) of the Council and the Assembly respectively. There is in addition a parallel, duplicate sequence of annual reports of Departments and Government-funded Institutions bound by title and filed alphabetically, and finally there is a chronological series of duplicate reports of Commissions of Inquiry and similar separate material.
This means that Government ‘G’ documents may be found in each of four different sequences, and ‘A’ and ‘C’ documents in at least two. Many individual publications produced by Government, which either because of the frequency of their use or because they are not directly associated with the main series of parliamentary papers, have been catalogued separately and filed in a special sequence of their own or with ordinary book stock.

Extracting maps and plans and storing them separately has already been mentioned. This has serious drawbacks for the user, and in the writer’s opinion, is inadvisable.

8.6 Numbering methods

Two unconnected forms of numbering will be found on Cape parliamentary publications. The most important system of numbering is the document number. The other number which will be found on documents from the late 1890s is the job number which assisted the printing contractor and the Colonial Secretary’s Office staff to keep track of orders.

8.6.1 Document numbers

A system of numbering is essential for the management and retrieval of official publications. Numbers were provided for some Cape parliamentary papers (the Government ‘G’ papers and some House of Assembly ‘A’ papers and Legislative Council ‘C’ papers) from 1855, but only becoming a consistent system from 1860. The development of the system is fully explained in Appendix F. Typically the document number and year appeared between square brackets in the bottom left corner of the title-page and cover as shown below.

This numbering system applied to documents in the English language. Documents published in the Dutch language by order of the House of Assembly from 1884 had a variety of numbering styles, but the prefix ‘AD’ in an independent number range predominated between 1889 and 1897, thereafter the very few Assembly papers used the same symbol and number as the English version with the addition of a small ‘A,’ thus ‘A.3A–1900.’ Government papers were consistently numbered in the latter style from 1890, thus ‘G.4A–90.’ In only two instances were unique ‘G’ numbers allocated to Dutch language documents, namely ‘G.46–90’ and ‘G.48–90’ – no ‘A’ was added (the equivalent English versions were numbered ‘G.17’ and ‘G.37’ respectively) and number ‘G.47’ was unused. No explanation has been found for this. Document numbers were assigned by the Government Printer (see Appendix F section C.2) in the order in which the requisitions were received.
8.6.2 Job numbers

Requisitions by the Controller of Printing and Stationery (Colonial Secretary’s Office) for any product or service were assigned job numbers to assist matching orders and invoices. This was not limited to orders for printing, but each contractor had his own letter prefix, W.A. Richards & Sons being ‘A’ and Cape Times Ltd. being ‘B.’ It seems that the number increased up to the end of a contract, when it reverted to ‘1’ on the renewal of the contract. This number was written boldly on the requisition form in blue pencil.

Job numbers begin to appear on the documents themselves from 1896 coinciding with the renewal of Richards’ printing contract. The number appeared on the wrapper and sometimes also on the title-page in the lower right hand corner in a very small font size (during the Cape Times Ltd. contracts the number sometimes appeared in the top right hand corner). In its fully-extended form, the job number provides data which can prove invaluable to the bibliographer. An example ‘A749.1000.12.95’ on a document published in 1896 indicates the printer to be Richards (‘A’), the order number (‘749’), the number of copies printed (‘1000’), and the date of placement of the order (‘12.95’). In the early 20th century the cost of printing was added below the document number on the left. Unfortunately the job number frequently lacks some of these elements. The precise typographical style of the job number varies and seemed to depend on the whim of the compositor.

8.7 Access aids

The sheer bulk of official publishing by Government and Parliament presents formidable challenges to anyone, on the one hand, trying to locate a document which is known to exist, and on the other hand, discovering unsuspected material in these resources. There are a number of tools available to facilitate access to the Cape parliamentary publications which fall into the two categories suggested above. On the one hand there are citations found in secondary sources such as books and articles. On the other hand there are indexes, bibliographies and catalogues.

8.7.1 Citations

Garner and Smith (1984: 1) begin their study of documenting government publications by stating three reasons why authors should provide proper citations.

The first is a matter of honesty: you should give credit to the people from whom you got your material. A citation can also lend authority to your work, signaling [sic] your reader that a great deal of careful research went into your final product. The last, and perhaps most
important, function of a citation is to provide a kind of road map for research.

The last reason is that which is most applicable to this study. They point out (2) that there are many reasons why government documents present special citation problems,

but basically they all come down to this: governments do not always follow standard publishing practices, and libraries do not always treat documents as they treat books. In the case of commercial publications [...] you typically can expect to find a page with an obvious title, author, place of publication, and publisher. On the back of that page you can find a copyright date. Governments, however, do not necessarily follow these ‘rules.’

It is no surprise, therefore, that authors have adopted diverse styles of citing official publications (and these comments also apply to unpublished documents).25 Historical works depend heavily on official and unpublished material. History faculties at South African universities recommend the numbered footnote style prescribed by the *Journal of African history*:

> Notes should be footnotes not endnotes. [...] Citations of references should be made only in the notes and not in the text, and there should be no separate bibliography [etc.]

(https://assets.cambridge.org/AFH_ifc.pdf 2007: 2 §4)

Within this parameter, some variation may be found. Most authors use the printed document number provided on a government publication as the key element of their citation, and supply this as the principal element in their lists of sources (which is usually classified by type of document), assuming that official documents are stored separately from other stock and arranged numerically by these document numbers in library or archival collections. Some authors, presuming that the documents will be arranged with other library stock by title or by a class number, cite the titles of reports and not the document numbers. These two styles are illustrated in Fig. 8.4, each the work of an academic writer of repute.

A large proportion of enquiries for Cape parliamentary publications will result from citations in published works. The librarian or archivist will only be required to match the citation and the physical document. This requires the use of other access tools such as catalogues, inventories, bibliographies and even home-made indexes which will be dealt with presently.

It was unfortunate that two parallel and indistinguishable series of ‘A’ and ‘C’ document numbers were assigned to Cape parliamentary publications in folio and octavo formats respectively. The result is that a document cited (for example) as A.6–’60 could be the folio ‘Petition of Charles James Fair’ or the octavo ‘Report of the Select Committee on the petitions of Messrs Way and Carruthers.’ In citing an ‘A’ or ‘C’ document number, it is advisable to add (sc) to numbers relating to reports of Select Committees in octavo, thus ‘A(sc).6–’60.’

---

25 There are several methods in use whereby works are cited in a text. The *British standard recommendations for citation of unpublished documents* (BS 6371: 1983: 1 §3) recommends what it calls ‘running notes’ where a superscript numeral in the text leads to a correspondingly numbered note which may contain bibliographical references. It states ‘The Harvard system is the least satisfactory for citing unpublished items.’
2. CAPE COLONY OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Minutes of the Legislative Council with Annexures, 1854–1910.


Debates in the Legislative Council, 1867–8, 1870–1, 1874–6, 1890–99.

Standing Rules and Orders of the Legislative Council, 1854.


Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854–1910.

Blue-Book of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1872–85.

Statistical Register of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1874–1909.

Census of the Cape of Good Hope, 1865.

Civil Service List, 1866–1910, ed. E. F.


J. L. McCracken


land and Thembuland. Rose Innes pressed on Scannel how important it was that Cape rule there should be put on a legal footing.\footnote{Ibid., 1899, p. 16.} While the government was pondering how this could be done, Port St. John's came into the limelight and showed a way out. By a proclamation of 4 September 1878 Frew had declared British sovereignty over the port and the tidal estuary of the Main-
8.7.2 Manuscript tools

When official publications are stored as a collection separate from general collections of books and serials – which is commonly the case – they are often uncatalogued, and access is obtained by reference to informal tools such as lists or by means of local location marks written by hand in the margins of published bibliographies and applicable only to the specific collection. Archivists traditionally use typed inventories listing the call numbers of volumes, and made photocopies of the contents lists in those volumes, so that each search has to be made in two stages: first from the document number or key word to the volume number using the contents list, then from the volume number to the call number via the inventory.

8.7.3 Printed indexes and bibliographies

The Cape parliamentary papers fortunately have several printed bibliographical aids. The principal tool for accessing the Votes and proceedings is the contents list and index found in all volumes from 1854, but increasing in sophistication over the years. In its fully-developed form, the contents list consists of several components. The following is a collation of the contents of a representative example.


The contents list is a vital tool for accessing the contents of the Votes and proceedings. The same contents list, in English, has been bound in with the Dutch language Notulen with the page references altered by hand to match the different pagination for the years 1889-91, 1893-4, 1896-8, 1900 and 1904 (see Appendix G items 94, 116, 155, 180, 200, 239, 267, 296, 345 and 409). Researchers would do well to remember this index when trying to locate reports of parliamentary debates in newspapers, as by this means the exact date of the debate can be established.26

The bound ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ for each year contain their respective title pages, and numerical and alphabetical indexes by key word, citing the volumes in which the items would be found.

The earliest separately printed index to the published and unpublished documents presented

26 Published debates in the ‘Hansard’ style are only available for certain years (see Chapter 6 section 6.3.3), and their indexes are not entirely satisfactory.
to Parliament is *Index to Acts of Parliament and annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly from 1854 to 1865*, published in folio format by order of the House of Assembly in 1866. It established the layout followed by the subsequent official ‘Indexes to Annexures’ by arranging entries by year within a broad alphabetical arrangement, and by providing the annexure numbers of all documents, as well as the ‘A’ and ‘G’ document numbers for printed documents (but taking no account of Legislative Council ‘C’ documents). Key words are used for alphabetizing.

The principal bibliography relating to papers laid on the Table of the House of Assembly is *Index to the annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly [...] 1854 to 1897. Printed by order of Mr Speaker* (1899). This was supplemented by editions covering 1898-1903 (1903) and 1904-1910 (1910). This bibliography follows the pattern of the 1866 index, covering a selection of unpublished documents and all printed documents laid on the Table of that House (excluding the documents of the Legislative Council). Its sections comprise ‘Explanatory notes,’ ‘General index to annexures and printed papers’ (including published and unpublished reports of Select Committees), ‘Index to resolutions,’ ‘Index to Bills,’ ‘Index to Select Committee printed reports’ and ‘Index to Commission Reports.’ Sample pages have been illustrated in Fig. 8.5.

Although this bibliography only covers documents of the House of Assembly, it is still generally-used on account of its reliability and the inclusion of unpublished material. The alphabetical arrangement of the ‘General index’ divided by year requires some mental adjustment by the user.

A major bibliographic undertaking compiled by N. and R. Musiker is the *Guide to Cape of Good Hope official publications, 1854-1910* (1976), 466 pages in extent (see Fig. 8.6). The Guide does not include manuscript annexures, but does include the published documents of both the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. It is divided into four parts: the ‘Annexures’ in chronological order by year and document number, the ‘Annexures’ arranged under subject headings (seemingly following the American ‘Library of Congress’ headings), the ‘Reports of Select Committees’ in chronological order and the ‘Reports of Select Committees’ arranged under a pragmatic system of subject headings which will be more familiar to the South African user than the ‘Congress’ system. This work suffers from omissions and errors resulting evidently from inaccurate typing, but is otherwise a most useful publication.

The microfilm reproduction of the Cape parliamentary publications produced by E P Microform in 1980 was published with a printed companion edited and introduced by Shula Marks. The ‘index’ (rather, a checklist),27 limits itself to listing the contents of each volume of the ‘Appendix’ series of bound volumes and identifies the reel of microfilm on which it appears, relying on Musiker’s bibliography for both subject and chronological access (see Fig. 8.3).

Cape parliamentary papers are not included in *Mendelssohn’s South African bibliography* (1910) to any extent (see pages 261-282), and the entries which have been included do not consistently provide the printed document number. A useful feature, however, is the list of Cape Ordinances, 1825-31. On the other hand, the bibliography contains a comprehensive list of British parliamentary papers relating to South Africa. When ‘Mendelssohn’ was revised and brought up to 1925, the steering committee decided to exclude Government publications after 1854 (*A South African bibliography to the year 1925* 1, 1979: xv).

The *Government gazette* was regularly indexed up to 1910. The first index covers the official

---

27 This can be downloaded via the Internet at www.microform.co.uk/guides/R97056.pdf (a 9MB file).
Fig. 8.5 Index to the Annexures and Printed Papers, House of Assembly

Annexures listed alphabetically subdivided by year (left)

Other sections include indexes to Resolutions, Bills (below),
Select Committee Reports and Commission Reports.

### INDEX TO BILLS,
1854—1897.

The figures refer to the sessional number of the Bill, and the year in which it was introduced. It may be convenient to observe that the numbering of Bills is entirely distinct from the numbering of Acts.

#### ABBREVIATIONS.

(a). Dropped in Assembly.
(b). Dropped in Council.
(c). Discharged.
(d). Proceedings Suspended.
(e). Referred to a Select Committee.
(f). Withdrawn.

Unless Dropped, Discharged or Withdrawn, all those Bills become Law.

---

**A**

Amateur Dances Prohibition, 18—30 (a), 19—91.
Accident Insurance, 48—72.
Accruals, Contingencies, 14—72.
Accounts of Expenditure and Trustees, 21—73.
Additional Judges, 24—44 (a), 21—64.
Adultery Church Property, 19—66.
Administration of Estates, 10—72.
Administration of Justice, 16—45 (a), 30—55, 7—64 (a), 53—73 (a), 1—76, 5—79, 30—33, 19—72, 18—66, 53—56, 33—96.
Admiralty Judges, 21—44 (d).
Admission of Pool and Strips, 1—90.
Agent-General, 1—79.
Agriculture, 8—85 (a).
Agricultural Inducements, 26—78 (a).
Do. Immigrants, 9—50, 8—85.
Do. Lands, 30—78, 99—21, 9—80.
Algiers Bay Harbour, 11—84, 49—87, 9—73.
Alice Loan, 33—78.
## Cape of Good Hope Official Publications, 1854-1910

### AGRICULTURE
- (1852-1899) Reports on Agricultural
- (1899-1906) Reports on Agriculture

### AMNESTIES
- C. 2-45: Letters patent confirming amnesty
  - (over half size)

### ALBANY GENERAL HOSPITAL
- C. 3-63: Report on the hospital

### Chronology (below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Estimates of public revenue and expenditure ... 1875-1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>Further regulations ... by the Controller and Auditor-General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Her Majesty's government ... consists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report on ... Euthenic Gardens, Cape Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Accrue to ... Crown Estates and Grants, Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Estimates of Income of ... the Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Another report in connection with South African Colonies and States to which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report ... Table of Account ... Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report ... Annual Report ... Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report ... Hospital ... King William's Town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report ... Inspector ... medical establishment ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Report ...Inspector ... medical establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Further Report ... Inspector ... medical establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Additional Report ... Inspector ... medical establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Further Report ... Inspector ... medical establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>Further Report ... Inspector ... medical establishment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Subjects (left)
- Correspondence with persons in... Albany
- Petition of ... by ... in the ... 1879 |
- Petition against the ... railway... 1880 |
contents of the Gazette from 1803 to 1881 and was published as a single work at an unknown date.  

This is in the same style as the half-yearly indexes of a later period. The index covers only official matter, namely Government advertisements, Government notices, Minutes of the Governor, Orders in Council and Government proclamations. It does not, therefore, include notices of insolvent and deceased estates or other semi-official matter, nor any matter which the publisher may have elected to include in its columns. Entries are by key word, and headings are in upper case letters if there are subheadings otherwise the headings are in lower case; place names predominate. The half-yearly indexes which were designed to be bound with the Government gazette usually extended to 100 pages each, and were printed on very poor-grade paper, the period 1884-1900 being the worst, but a microfiche copy is offered for sale by the National Library, Cape Town. Job numbers from the July-December 1906 edition onward shows that 500 copies were printed. Indexing was done by the staff of the Colonial Secretary’s Office usually at home. The best-known indexer was W.H. Milton (A(sc).21-'90), who would later become the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia.

8.7.4 Catalogues

Librarians have been reluctant to catalogue Government publications individually. This, Garner and Smith (1984: 2) believe, is because government documents typically lack many of those elements required for a proper bibliographic description. But there are other problems connected with cataloguing. In the traditional card catalogue, this class of publication requires corporate headings which can become very complex with multiple hierarchical levels for the name of the state, the department, the branch and perhaps even the office needing to be named before reaching the title of the document, making the catalogue exceptionally difficult to search. Since Government publications are usually anonymous, the title and document number are often the only available bibliographic elements. Libraries known to the writer which did maintain full catalogue entries for their holdings of Cape parliamentary publications (the Africana Library of the Johannesburg City Libraries, and the State Library, Pretoria, now part of the National Library of South Africa) had relatively limited holdings. Garner and Smith (1984: 3) sum up as follows:

[T]here is nothing resembling a typical library card catalog for government documents in which you can find a comprehensive and cumulative list – by author, title, and subject – of what a library has. Furthermore, even in those cases where a library has given a document a complete bibliographic record, that record is often so complicated that it is only by chance that one ever comes across it in the file.

Instead of cataloguing documents like books, libraries have relied on other ways of making them accessible. For a document citation to be useful it must take into account these other ways. These include specialized book catalogues, abstracts, and indexes in which bibliographic records may be found by date, by document or report numbers, by names of agencies or committees, by keywords in titles, and so on.

28 Index of Government proclamations and notices, from 1803 to 1881. (Cape Town: W.A. Richards & Sons, [nd].) 94p.

29 The first half-yearly index is entitled Index to the Government Gazette of the Cape of Good Hope for the half year ended 31st December 1881. Compiled by the Colonial Secretary’s Office, and Published by Authority. (Richards, 1882.)

Fig. 8.7 Result of keyword search on the National Library database


Report of the select committee on the Jameson raid into the territory of South African Republic... cvi, 264, cclxviii p. (A.6-'96).

24 cm. Cape Town. W. A. Richards, Government Printer. 1896

p.ii-cxxi of Appendix in Dutch and English, with same pagination
On-line catalogues are much easier to search and it becomes a simple matter to locate a known item, although the depth of subject analysis is doubtful. The omission from the databases of records for institutions with the largest holdings of Cape parliamentary publications may lead the searcher into believing that they do not possess these documents. See Fig. 8.7 for examples of a National Library on-line record as shown on the public access screen (www.nlsa.ac.za) and the data input screen. This record shows the copy at the Pretoria campus. A copy of the same document in the Cape Town campus collections is shown described on a traditional catalogue card.\footnote{The Cape parliamentary papers are generally only selectively catalogued in the Cape Town campus card catalogue, reliance being placed on access via bibliographies, supporting the view expressed by Garner and Smith above.}

An online database which can be made to work like a catalogue is that of the National Archives of South Africa (www.national.archives.gov.za). By initially selecting ‘KAB’ [Kaapse Argiefbewaarplek / Cape Town Archives] as the subset, an enquiry mask is shown. In the ‘Search words’ section, by typing-in the term ‘annexures’ in the first box, followed in successive boxes by key words \emph{actually} used in the title of a document linked by the ‘AND’ operator, and finally providing the exact date if known or a limited date range in the ‘Chronological selection’ boxes, the desired document is quickly identified on the ‘Results’ screen showing the document number in the ‘Reference’ line and the year in the ‘Starting’ line; the Archives Repository’s call number can be found in the ‘Volume no’ field (see Fig. 8.8). Similarly reports of Select Committees can be located by entering ‘select’ in the first box, and proceeding as before.

8.8 Professional assistance to users

The reader who has reached this point in this study will not be surprised that the effective exploitation of the Cape Colony’s parliamentary publications (or any other body of official publications) requires the intervention of a skilled and dedicated librarian or archivist. Specialist staff today can usually be found only in the larger academic libraries. Such staff ought to have a hands-on, practical knowledge of the material itself, because catalogues and bibliographies hardly begin to open up the resources which lie buried in collections of official publications. Staff need to understand how their collections are arranged and how to call the correct volumes from the shelves. They need to know the gaps and deficiencies in their collections to remedy them when possible. They need to be familiar with parliamentary procedures as well as the terminology used by government agencies to be able to match this up to their users’ requests. They should be able at once to recognise those clues such as document numbers and titles which users may know about through citations. Above all, such staff members need to have great empathy with their clients and enthusiasm for the treasures which lie within those seemingly dull publications typical of government. Such a specialist finds her- or himself rooted in a particular institution, whose skills can not readily be transferred to a different institution with different methods. The government publications librarian has also to be firm, ensuring that fragile or tightly-bound documents are not abused.

8.9 Trends

At the outset (Chapter 1 section 1.2) four facets of the topic were presented to justify undertaking this study of Cape parliamentary publications, briefly (1.) to direct attention to this remarkable body of documents and assess its usefulness for research, (2.) to look at the question of language use in
Fig. 8.8 Using the National Archives database as an index to annexures

Enquiry mask (above) and result of search (below).
parliamentary debate and in the documents distributed to Members of Parliament, (3.) to describe the publication process, and (4.) to deal with the inter-related topics of preservation and access. The second and third objectives are of principally retrospective interest and have been covered at length in Chapters 2 and 7 respectively, but the first and fourth topics have dynamic aspects which could be considered.

With the transition to a ‘new South Africa’ in the 1990s, there was intense concentration on the history of the ‘liberation struggle’ and the writer can attest to repeated assertions that earlier history was irrelevant. This was confirmed by Mrs Laureen Rushby, official publications specialist, University of Cape Town Libraries (interview 21 August 2008), but added that starting five years ago (that is, about 2004) there had been a strong revival in demand for Cape and South African parliamentary papers. It is evident that historical and political studies cannot disregard the records of the past, if (and especially when) the history of the time is reinterpreted. The nature and potential of these Cape documents have been comprehensively described in Chapters 3 to 6. It may be assumed that there will be continuing demand for access to them in future.

The future of original printed copies of Cape parliamentary publications (especially those printed between the late 1870s and about 1901 which are terminally brittle – see section 8.2.2 and 8.3) looks bleak as they cannot withstand even the most careful handling. Bound sets of parliamentary publications were widely distributed to Imperial, colonial and foreign libraries, yet only a small percentage of these sets appear to have survived. The most-widely distributed form was the Executive Government’s ‘Appendix’ series in which the documents are arranged in a most unhelpful manner, severely inhibiting access (see Appendix E section E.5). As pointed out (section 8.5), there are difficulties in locating the volumes containing the desired item. Even at the National Library, Cape Town, where multiple sets of the material have been arranged in several different and helpful ways (see section 8.5) staff prefer to retrieve the microfiche copies.

By the 1980s it was clear that the paper originals had reached the limit of their usability and that microform – a tested and dependable medium – would offer a solution (see section 8.4.2). A complete 35mm microfilm copy of the parliamentary papers was made by E P Microforms which unfortunately reproduced the confusing arrangement of the ‘Appendix’ series, and the roll film makes it intrinsically difficult to know what document one is looking at as there are no running titles. In addition, the set is priced beyond library budgets. The National Library of South Africa offers for sale a 35mm microfilm copy of the Government gazette. The National Library also produced a microfiche copy of the parliamentary publications. This format permits the images to be arranged numerically by document number (see section 8.6.1) for easy retrieval, and it is simple to identify from the title-strip of the fiche which document one is viewing. But here, also, the cost is high and one, maybe two complete sets were ever sold. Microform, despite its advantages, is disliked by users.

Section 8.7 notes existing access tools, such as citations, home-made lists, printed indexes, bibliographies, and catalogues. None of these do more than list the titles or key-words in the title. What is needed is a descriptive bibliography providing at least a measure of subject analysis. Nor do the existing bibliographies (Shula Marks’ checklist – see Fig. 8.3 – excepted) refer the enquirer to the volume in one of the official sets in which that document may be found. An example of what may be done in both respects is the bibliography of Cape parliamentary papers in Dutch, Appendix G.
Chapter 9. Conclusions and recommendations

9.1 Conclusions

The foregoing Chapters and the associated Appendixes have provided – in the form of a series of essays – a comprehensive record of official publishing undertaken to facilitate the legislative and oversight functions of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope. When that Parliament neared its end, the Prime Minister J.X. Merriman said “This Parliament is one of which we may feel justly proud” (McCracken, 1967: 141), and his remark applies with equal force to its published record, which, in addition to the record (in English and in Dutch) of its proceedings, its Bills and the Acts, included some 7,300 separate publications in English (of which about 350 were translated into Dutch) on every subject which came under Parliament’s scrutiny. The publications were created by civil servants who were dedicated to their work. They were collected and preserved by curators who appreciated the intrinsic value of their contents.

The Cape Parliament exerted a profound influence far beyond the Colony itself, bearing in mind that the Cape of Good Hope was, up to the end of the nineteenth century, the predominant force in southern Africa, and its published material was widely distributed beyond its borders. When the four South African colonies joined to create the Union of South Africa in 1910, its Parliament was located in Cape Town, in the Cape’s Parliament buildings, with largely Cape Colonial officers, preserving almost intact the Colony’s publishing traditions and practices. For these reasons this study has a far wider application than the Cape Colony. In the words of Ralph Kilpin (1938: 111) ‘the old Cape House merged, rather than lost, its identity in the Union Parliament and entrusted all its high traditions and historical associations to the safe-keeping of a united nation.’

9.2 Recommendations

Having attempted to demonstrate the significance of these parliamentary publications, it remains only to urge that they be exploited to best effect using the most effective current means, ideally by researchers themselves. Part of the solution would be a thorough, annotated bibliography of Cape parliamentary publications offering comprehensive subject analysis, similar in style to Appendix G in this study.

Researchers have come to anticipate that all their information needs will be found in digital format, on the Internet, free of charge. Spending hours or days in a library reading room laboriously paging through volumes and copying out passages does not fit well with the needs and expectations of the student. Nor will the paper-based records survive indefinitely. The ideal solution would be the transcription of text to machine-readable form, something which cannot be contemplated due to the prohibitive cost of transcription.

A cheaper, if less-successful, digital solution would be to scan each page as an image (which is not machine-searchable) and to supply hypertext data connected to each image stating in machine-readable form the title of the document and other bibliographic information. Such a project is currently under consideration by the National Library, deriving digital images from their microfiche masters. Its effectiveness from the point of view of access would depend on the compilation of the comprehensive bibliography suggested above.

It is certain that the Cape parliamentary publications deserve some form of digital access in future. By this means documents could be exploited and viewed anywhere at any time, day or night.
— Outline —

A. Primary sources : pages 390-398

A.1. Archival sources
   1. Western Cape Archives Repository
   2. University of Cape Town Libraries
   3. National Archives (London)

A.2. Printed sources

B. Secondary sources : pages 399-403

Books, articles and serial titles

C. Picture credits : page 404

Photographs used in the text

— Table of abbreviations —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Accessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>Parliament – House of Assembly papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).</td>
<td>Parliament – House of Assembly select committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afr. Patriot</td>
<td>Afrikaanse Patriot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGR</td>
<td>Agriculture, Department of Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>University of Cape Town Libraries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BO</td>
<td>British Administration (British Occupation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.</td>
<td>Parliament – Legislative Council papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(sc).</td>
<td>Parliament – Legislative Council select committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Colonial Secretary’s Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO (London)</td>
<td>Colonial Office (London)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSL</td>
<td>Civil Service list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council</td>
<td>Parliament – Legislative Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS:AB</td>
<td>Dictionary of South African biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DS:AE</td>
<td>Dictionary of South African English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDC</td>
<td>Cases decided in the Eastern Districts’ Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.</td>
<td>Parliament – Government papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GH</td>
<td>Government House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gov. gaz.</td>
<td>Cape of Good Hope Government gazette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>Parliament – House of Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>Parliament (G.B.) – House of Commons papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUS</td>
<td>Law Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCA</td>
<td>Legislative Council 1834-1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCB</td>
<td>Parliament – Legislative Council 1854-1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>Notaries’ deeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OED</td>
<td>Oxford English dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Question (asked in Select Committee, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.A Adv &amp; Mail</td>
<td>South African advertiser and Mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SESA</td>
<td>Standard encyclopedia of southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

389
A. Primary sources

A1. Archival sources

1. Western Cape Archives Repository (Cape Town)

— Inventory 1/9 (Treasury)

— Venter, P.J. Government departments of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806-1910 [1930, typescript]

Accessions (ie. non-official manuscript collections)

A 611 Southey, R. [private papers]

Agriculture, Department of.

AGR 153 Correspondence to December 1895, Folio 652-667.
AGR 323 Correspondence 1896-1898, Folio 437.
AGR 456 Correspondence, 1900-1901, Folio 3439.
AGR 629 Correspondence, 1908-1910, File T 197

British Administration, 1795-1803.

BO 92 British occupation: miscellaneous documents, [1797-1803].
BO 178 British occupation: Proclamations, November, 1798 to October 1800.

Cape Town municipal records

City Engineer’s Department


Colonial Secretary’s Department

Letters received from

CO 277 Printing Office, 1826.
CO 350 Printing Office, 1828.
CO 498 Printing Office, 1841.
CO 1101 Treasury, January-June 1879.
CO 1102 Treasury, July-December 1879.
CO 1113 Sundry Committees, July-December 1880.
CO 1129 Treasury, January-June 1880.
CO 1168 Treasury, January-June 1881.
CO 1169 Treasury, July-December 1881.

see also Indexes to letters received (below)
Administrative and Convict Service

CO 1689  Folio 23, Papers re J. Sissison, 1899.
CO 1817  Folio 64, Requisitions for Printing and Bookbinding, 1899-1911.
CO 2154  Folio 743, Distribution of official publications, 1899-1903.
CO 2297  Folio 1297, Accommodation for Printing and Stationery Office, 1899.

Indexes to letters received

CO 2510  1879 index.
CO 2512  1881 index.

Memorials received

CO 3942  1829 C-G.
CO 3978  1835 F-H.
CO 4013  1842 F-L.
CO 4017  1843 F-K.
CO 4025  1845 F-K.
CO 4074  1854 E-K.
CO 4091  1856 S.
CO 4095  1857 G-J.
CO 4160  1869 S-Z.
CO 4165  1870 S-Z.
CO 4170  1871 Q-S.
CO 4205  1879 J-O.
CO 4217  1881 O-R.
CO 4226  1882 O-R.
CO 4236  1883 R.
CO 4243  1884 N-R.
CO 4278  1891 Q-S.
CO 4283  1884 N-R.
CO 4283  1892 R-S.

Sundry

CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878.
CO 5761 Commissions, naturalization certificates, warrants etc. 2, 1852-1871.
CO 5762 Commissions, naturalization certificates, warrants etc. 3, 1871-1880.
CO 5951 Circulars, 1880-1883.
CO 6194 Memoranda, July-December 1892.
CO 6195 Memoranda, 1893.
CO 6197 Memoranda, 1895.
CO 6198 pt.1 Memoranda, 1896-1897.
CO 6198 pt.2 Memoranda, 1896-1898.

Government House

GH 1/54 General despatches, London, March-April 1826.
GH 23/6 General despatches, Cape, 1821.
GH 23/7 General despatches, Cape, 1821-1826.

Law Department

JUS 63 [Correspondence], 1909.

Legislative Council (Cape of Good Hope, 1834-1853)

LCA 9 Appendix to the Minutes, 1838.
LCA 19 Appendix to the Minutes, 1847.

Limited Companies

LC 52 Saul Solomon & Co. Ltd. (1886)

Notaries’ deeds

NCD 138/15 J. Reid, 1845-1846.

Parliament (Cape of Good Hope, 1854-1910)

House of Assembly

CCP 1/3/1/6 Debates [press cutting book], 1882.
HA — [Appointments and duties of officers of the House. ca 1902.]
HA — Journal, 1854.
HA 3 Annexures, 1854.
HA 5 Annexures, 1854.
HA 6 Annexures, 1855.
HA 12 Annexures, 1857.
HA 61 Annexures, 1865.
HA 62 Annexures, 1865.
HA 130  Annexures, 1878.
HA 137  Annexures, 1879.
HA 211  Annexures (special session), 1883.
HA 213  Annexures, 1884.
HA 220  Annexures, 1884.
HA 284  Annexures, 1889.
HA 637  Annexures, 1907.
HA 889  Letters received, 1854-1868.
HA 897  Letters received, 1903-1904.
HA 898  Letters received, 1905-1906.
HA 899  Letters received, 1907.
HA 901  Letters received, 1909-1910.
HA 909  Letters despatched, 1883-1889.
HA 910  Letters despatched, 1889-1896.
HA 911  Letters despatched, 1896-1902.
HA 912  Letters despatched, 1902-1905.
HA 918  Accounts, 1854-1861.
HA 919  Accounts, 1862-1868.
HA 920  Accounts, 1870-1876.
HA 931 re-numbered HA 968.
HA 938  Audited accounts, July 1896 - June 1897.
HA 940  Audited accounts, July 1898 - June 1899.
HA 953  Audited accounts, July-December 1907.
HA 958  Duplicate accounts, July 1883 - June 1885.
HA 968  The Clerk’s note-book, [c.1907].

Legislative Council (1854-1910)

LCB 1-4  Minutes of the Legislative Council, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1866-67.
LCB 407  Minutes of Select Committees: finance, 1890-1907.

Public Works, Department of

PWD 1/5/12 138(2)  St James’ Walk store: accommodation for books and parliamentary papers, 1907-1910.
PWD 2/1/52(2) 2402  Hire of property in Keerom Street, September-November 1897.

Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope

CSC 2/2/1/119  Provisional cases, July-September, 1856.
CSC 2/2/1/207  Provisional cases, September-December, 1885.
CSC 2/6/1/27  Civil cases, 1848.
CSC 2/6/1/34  Civil cases, 1855.
CSC 2/6/1/36  Civil cases, 1857.

Master of the Supreme Court

MOIB 2/913  Insolvency liquidation and distribution accounts, 1860.
MOIB 2/1228  Insolvency liquidation and distribution accounts, 1869.
Treasury

T 1235 [Correspondence]. Transfer E.H. Walton, 1910.

2. University of Cape Town Libraries: Manuscripts Department, Rondebosch

BC 1091 Gerald Shaw ‘Cape Times’ collection:
— Memorandum of Association, 1898.
— Minute book 1, 1898-1912.

3. National Archives, Kew (London)

Colonial Office

CO 48/80 [Correspondence.] Cape of Good Hope, January-March 1826.

A2. Printed sources

[general]

Blue-book for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1834-1885; continued as Statistical register of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, 1886-1908. Cape Town: Solomon / Richards / Cape Times (printers).

Cape of Good Hope Civil Service list, 1884-1910.


Cape Town gazette = Kaapsche stads courant, 1800-1826; superseded by Cape of Good Hope government gazette, 1826-1910.

Civil Service list, see Cape of Good Hope Civil Service list.

Codified circular instructions, see Rules and regulations for the guidance of Civil Commissioners.
Government gazette, see Cape of Good Hope Government gazette.

Rules and regulations for the guidance of Civil Commissioners, Resident Magistrates and others [...] in force on the 1st January, 1904 [...] Cape Town: Cape Times Ltd., 1905. [Cover title ‘Codified circular instructions, 1904.’]


Statistical register of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, see under Blue-book for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Acts, see Statutes.

Legislative Council (Cape of Good Hope, 1834–1853).

Copies of all correspondence and communications [...] during the year 1848, relative to the formation of a representative government for the Cape of Good Hope. Presented to the Legislative Council by H.E. the Governor, 1849.

Rules, orders and forms of proceeding, contained in LCA 9 and 19 [section A.(1) above].

Parliament (Cape of Good Hope, 1854-1910)

Government reports (by year)

G.32 – ’56 Abstract of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony [...], 1855.

G.14 – ’64 Estimates of the expenditure [...], 1864.

G.20A – ’75 Report of a Commission appointed [...] to enquire and report upon the system of audit and public accounts, 1875.

G.41 – ’76 Estimates of the expenditure [...], 1876-77.

G.23A – ’78 Estimates of the expenditure [...], 1878-79.


G.67 – ’83 Colonial estimates of the expenditure [...], 1883-84.

G.110 – ’83 Report of a Commission appointed [...] to enquire into and report upon the existing condition and regulation of the Civil Service in the Colony, 1883.

G.53 – ’93 Correspondence explanatory of a disallowance of £125 from the Printing and Stationery Vote 1891-92, 1893.


G.31* – 1904 Report on the Grahamstown Fine Arts Association and School of Art for the half-year ended 30 June 1904.

G.34* – 1904 Report on [...] convict stations and prisons for the half-year ended 30 June 1904.

House of Assembly

General (A – Z)

— [Assembly. Debates.], see Debates in the House of Assembly in B. Secondary sources.

— [Assembly. Rules.], see Standing rules and orders.


— Debates in the House of Assembly, see B. Secondary sources.

— Index to the annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly [...] 1854-1897, 1899. Cape Town: Cape Times.


Papers and returns (by year)


A.48 – ’78 Copy of a contract entered into between the Colonial Secretary and Henry Solomon for the performance of printing and stationery, 1878.

A.37 – ’79 Memorial of the sub-committee of the Farmers’ Protection Society of Albert, 17 July 1879.

A.7 – ’05 Schedule of reductions and omissions [...], estimates of expenditure, 1905-06.
Reports of Select Committees (by year)


Legislative Council (1854-1910)

General (A – Z)

— [Council. Minutes] see under Votes and proceedings.
— [Council. Votes] see Votes and proceedings.
— Minutes of proceedings, see Votes and proceedings ...
— Standing rules and orders, 1854. [Council. Rules.]
— Votes and proceedings of the Legislative Council, 1854–1910; title varies 1887-1910: Minutes of proceedings (which is technically the correct form). [xC Council. Minutes.]

Papers and returns (by year)

C.47 – '61  Return [...] for copies of all contracts made by the Government for printing [...] including the Government gazette [...] during the last three years, namely 1858 to 1860 inclusive, 1861.
C.1 – '81  Petition of the Scriba of the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa, in favour of making the knowledge of the Dutch language compulsory at the examinations for the Teachers’ and Middle-class Certificate, 5 Apr 1881.

Reports of Select Committees (by year)

C(sc).5 – '81  Report of a Select Committee [...] upon the teaching of the Dutch language in public schools, 1881.
Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Council [...] upon the cost of printing for Government Commissions, 1883.

Parliament (Great Britain)

House of Commons

HC 282

House of Commons papers 282: Cape of Good Hope. Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry [...], 30 May 1827. [Bigge & Colebrooke report.]

Parliament (Union of South Africa, 1910-1961)

JC.1 – 1925

Report of the Joint Committee on the use of Afrikaans in Bills, Acts and official documents, 1925.

House of Assembly

—

Votes and proceedings, 1930.

Statutes and laws (Cape of Good Hope)

(1858) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope passed by the first Parliament during the sessions of 1854-1858 to which is prefixed the Letters Patent and Order in Council constituting a Parliament for the Colony. 1858. Cape Town: S. Solomon. (Note that the 1853 Constitution Order in Council and the Schedule may also be found in Eybers, G.W. 1918, Select constitutional documents 45-57; House of Assembly. Standing rules and orders 1900, Appendix G; Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1886, 1, 1887: 290-329; Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1895 1, 1895: 491-530.)

(1862) Statute law of the Cape of Good Hope comprising the Placaats, Proclamations and Ordinances enacted before the establishment of the Colonial Parliament. 2v. Cape Town: Solomon, 1862.

(1868) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, passed by the third Parliament, during the sessions of 1864-1868. Cape Town: Solomon, 1868.

(1878) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, passed by the fifth Parliament, during the sessions of 1874-1878. Cape Town: Solomon, 1878.

(1884) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope passed by the sixth Parliament during the sessions of 1879-1883, Cape Town: Richards, 1884.

(1887) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1886, 3v. Cape Town: Richards, 1887.

(1889) Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope, passed by the seventh Parliament, during the sessions of 1884-1888. Cape Town: Richards, 1889.
B. Secondary sources – Books, articles, and serial titles


Afrikaanse Patriot, 1876-1904. Superseded by Paarl Post. [Afr. Patriot]


Bisset, M. & Smith, P.F., 1909, etc. The digest of South African case law containing the reported decisions of the superior courts to the end of 1905. Cape Town: Juta, 3v. and following editions.


Buchanan, E.J., see Cases decided in the Eastern Districts’ Court ...


Cape Argus, 1857, in progress.

Cape Argus weekly edition, 1881-1911.

Cape Chronicle, 1862.

Cape law journal 8, 1891.

Cape of Good Hope almanac and annual register, 1845.

Cape of Good Hope Civil Service list, 1885-1910.

Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Government gazette, 1838-1839.

Cape of Good Hope Government gazette, 1826-1910. (Superseded Cape Town Gazette.)

Cape of Good Hope literary gazette, 1830-1835.

Cape Times, 1876, in progress.

Cape Times law reports 10, 1901.
Cape Town gazette and African advertiser = Kaapstads Courant en Afrikaansche berigter, 1800-1826. (Superseded by Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette.)

Cases decided in the Eastern Districts’ Court of the Cape of Good Hope reported by E.J. Buchanan 4, 1885. Cape Town: Juta.


Coates, P.R., 1976. Track and trackless: omnibuses and trams in the Western Cape. Cape Town: Struik.

Coates, P.R., 2001. The missing coat-of-arms of the Cape Colony, in: Quarterly bulletin of the National Library of South Africa, 56(2)


De Kock, M.H., 1924. Selected subjects in the economic history of South Africa. Cape Town: Juta.


Eastern Province Herald, 1845, in progress.


*General directory of South Africa*, 1889.


Hofmeyr, J.H., 1913. *The life of Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr (Onze Jan)*. Cape Town: Van de Sandt de Villiers. (Also published in Dutch as *Het leven van Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr (Onze Jan)* with different page numbering.)


*Juta's directory of Cape Town and suburbs*, 1902.

*Kaapsche stads courant*, see *Cape Town gazette*...


*Ons Land*, see *Zuid-Afrikaan verenigd met Ons Land* (1894-1930).


Solomon, Saul, & Co., 1847. *Specimen of printing types, borders, colored inks, &c., in use at the Gazette & Trade List Office, no.50, St George's Street, Cape Town.*


*South African advertiser and Mail* [SA Adv. & Mail], see *South African commercial advertiser.*

*South African almanack and directory,* 1829.


*Standard and Mail,* 1869-1879.


Theal, G.M. *Records [...]* see *Records of the Cape Colony.*


*Times* (London), 1866.


*Volksblad,* 1856-1886.


*Zuid-Afrikaan* 1830-1894; continued as *Zuid-Afrikaan vereenigd met Ons Land,* 1894-1930.
C. Picture credits

Generally Copies of documents and screen shots by the author.

Fig. 2.1 The Treaty Tree in 2008 (photograph by the author)

Fig. 2.3 The old House of Assembly. (*The Observer of South African affairs*, July 1877, copy Cape Town Archives L 1672.)


Fig. 6.2 House of Assembly in session, 1900. (Photo by Arthur Elliot, Cape Town Archives E 5492).

Fig. 7.2 Henry de Smidt steps into the post of Under Colonial Secretary, 1891 (T.B. Stenhouse photographs, Cape Town Archives AG 4991).

Fig. A.4 Printing establishment of Geo. Greig (Cape Town Archives AG 8996); Saul Solomon & Co. (Cape Town Archives E 8629); W.A. Richards & Sons (letterhead April 1900, Cape Town Archives HA 941); Cape Times Ltd. (letterhead April 1910, Cape Town Archives HA 957).

Fig. E.1-3 Bound volumes in the National Library, Cape Town (photos by the author).
Appendix A. Government printers of the Cape

A.1 Introduction

Printing from moveable type developed in Europe after 1440 and was a significant industry by the time the Dutch East India Company established their settlement at the Cape in 1652. Yet a century and a half went by and the settlement still possessed no printing press.

Fear of the power of the press to criticize and undermine authority was undoubtedly the chief factor preventing the adoption of printing at the Cape during the Company period. In the Netherlands (the laws of which also applied at the Cape) the press was under stringent control imposed by a series of Placaten issued by ‘their High Mightinesses’ (as the heads of government described themselves) between 1659 and 1744 (CO 48/80¹).

A secondary factor inhibiting the press could have been the deliberate discouragement of manufacturing and skilled trades at the Cape, as pointed out by De Kock (1924:15).

The Company had consistently opposed all branches of industry involving special processes. [...] The Fiscals had always been most strongly opposed to any suggestion for the establishment of manufacturing institutions and the admission of the more important handicrafts, on the grounds that it would be detrimental to the Company’s factories in Holland – a principle which has been associated with the colonial enterprises of all countries at all times.

Admittedly J.C. Ritter, the official bookbinder, had experimented with type and a rudimentary printing device in the 1790s to print a few simple documents of small size,² earning him the distinction of being South Africa’s first printer.

This essay traces the subsequent development of printing for Government, initiated as a public-private partnership in 1800, through a phase of departmental work, to the practice after 1828 of contracting-out the work to private individuals and companies. The contract system would survive to the end of the Colonial period in 1910.

Printing was not the only service which was contracted-out by Government. Bookbinding, reporting the Parliamentary debates, and the supply of stationery were all left to private enterprise. The purpose was to limit the involvement of Government in areas in which it had little expertise, yet as we shall see, a growing number of officials were assigned to monitoring the contractors to prevent abuses such as fraud and over-charging.

A.2 The introduction of printing at the Cape

Laws and regulations required proper promulgation in order to come into effect. In modern administrations, promulgation takes place on the insertion of the law or regulation in a dedicated

---

¹ CO [London] 48/80 Cape of Good Hope, January to March 1826. (263) ‘Excerpts from the Laws of Holland and West Friesland as to the restrictions placed on the Press,’ fol.195-208. Governor Somerset had these Dutch Placaten translated and submitted to Lord Bathurst (Colonial Office) to prove that the powers he exercised in censoring the South African Commercial Advertiser derived from Dutch law which was guaranteed in the deeds of capitulation of 1797 and 1806.

publication, often including the words ‘Gazette’ or ‘Courante’ in its title.

At the Cape up to the end of the eighteenth century, where no such publication existed, laws passed by the Governor-in-Council were promulgated by being read out from the balcony of the court-house in Cape Town. This would usually be followed-up by ‘Placaten.’ But the ‘Placaten’ were so numerous, and their contents so soon ignored, that those which remained in force needed to be re-enacted by each successive Governor (Cambridge history 8, 1936: 830-831).

The repetitive copying-out of ‘Placaten’ by clerical staff became more onerous as government of the expanding settlement was tightened-up. In 1786, the Governor repeated an earlier request (made about 1783) to the Council of Seventeen in the Netherlands that he be provided with a printing press and a printer to operate it, to avoid this ‘manifold copying’ and its attendant heavy cost. But fear of the power of the press induced him to give the assurance that such a press would be placed under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Council (Leibbrandt 3, 1988: 928-929). In 1792 the Council of Policy at the Cape made a further request for a press, including a specification drawn up by J.C. Ritter (SESA 9, 1973: 136b), who is known to have possessed a rudimentary printing apparatus of his own on which several Proclamations were printed (Rossouw, 1987: 142). Just before the end of the Company’s rule at the Cape in 1795, a further request for a printing press was submitted (Leibbrandt 4, 1988: 1546). But the Dutch East India Company was on the point of bankruptcy, and nothing materialised beyond those experiments by Ritter.

On the arrival of the British at the Cape in 1795 to secure the settlement in the name of the Prince of Orange of the Netherlands and titular head of the moribund Dutch East India Company, efforts were made to improve its administration which was found to be in a most unsatisfactory state. Not least of the reforms was to improve the means of publicizing the laws and regulations of its Government.

A.3 The Cape Town gazette, or Kaapsche stads courant

Permission to establish a printing press at the Cape of Good Hope was finally granted in 1800, for the purpose of producing a publication which would act as the official mouthpiece of Government. This was made possible by private enterprise and private capital.

According to A.M.L. Robinson (1982: 125) Governor George Yonge encouraged the Cape-based British merchants Walker and Robertson to set up a printing press and produce a ‘Gazette.’ John Robertson proceeded to England where in June he purchased the necessary press and types, and hired three skilled printers and a Dutch translator. On 21 July 1800 Governor Yonge

3 Gazette, derived from the Greek ‘gaza’ meaning ‘treasure, or store’ was adopted as ‘Gazetta’ by the Italian compilers of digests of news which circulated throughout Europe in the late 16th century; in England the term ‘Gazette’ was applied to manuscript compilations of authoritative and accurate information, and was adopted for The Oxford gazette (1665), precursor of The London gazette, official mouthpiece of the Court and thus of the British Government (Handover, 1965: 9-10).

4 Courante was also of Italian origin, and adopted by the Amsterdam Courante in 1618, the world’s first newspaper in the modern sense (Handover, 1965: 10).

5 [Placaat] Plakaat, [Dutch/Afrikaans] placard, edict, proclamation, poster (Van Rhijn, [1905]: 225). As the name implies, these were designed to be posted-up in public places. They were copied out by hand and distributed to Landdrosts, who would in turn have further copies written-out for functionaries under their jurisdiction.
The Cape Town Gazette

The Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser.

Published by Authority.


No. 1.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Town Gazette: first edition in English and Dutch.
granted the partners a monopoly to act as printers (BO 178: [95-6], Rossouw, 1987: 170), and on 16 August the first edition of the *Cape Town gazette and African advertiser* or *Kaapsche stads courant en Afrikaansche beriger* (see Fig. A.1) was published at the ‘Government Printing Office,’ 35 Plein Street. 

The *Cape Town gazette* was for several years printed on Large Royal size paper with three columns to the page, two or four pages to the sheet; similarly the *Kaapsche stads courant*. ‘Extraordinary’ (or supplementary) editions might be printed on a single sheet, or a half sheet with English and Dutch text back-to-back. Government notices and proclamations were placed in the prime position, followed by items of foreign news, with the remainder of the space taken up with official, legal and commercial advertising, all in English and in Dutch in the respective copies. Like its British model, which was also privately-printed until 1923 (Handover, 1965: 91), the Cape *Gazette* used a small font size (necessitating a multi-column layout) to crowd as much as possible into the available space, (Handover, 1965: 10-11). The phrase ‘Published by Authority’ (‘Geauthorizeerde’ in the case of the Dutch version) appeared prominently in conjunction with the title which was surmounted by the Royal coat-of-arms just as it did in the *London gazette* (Handover, 1965: 15). The layout of the folio-sized *London gazette* was based on the two-column format of the ‘Authorized Version’ of the English Bible. The original Cape *Gazette* had a larger page size with three columns.

### A.4 Government rescinds the privilege

Walker and Robertson did not enjoy their printing privilege for long. As a result of allegations of corruption, abuse of position for the enrichment of himself and his family, and of lax administration, Governor Yonge was relieved of his duties in January 1801. Chief among the beneficiaries of Yonge’s favours had been the wealthy merchants Walker and Robertson. A commission of inquiry implicated them in criminal activity (with the Governor’s connivance) such as trading with the enemy, illegal trading in slaves, improperly-awarded monopolies such as shipping and the timber trade, and their alleged neglect to maintain business records – records which would have revealed the lavish payments the partners made to relatives of the Governor in return for favours received (Philip, 1981: 349-350, 442).

Government in the Colony was unwilling to relinquish total control and regulation of the inhabitants.

[N]early every profitable profession at the Cape, banking, surveying, conveyancing, transferring of slaves, printing and auctioneering, were all monopolized by the Government to the injury of numbers, with little profit to itself (Arndt, 1928: 197).

During the age of revolution and the Napoleonic Wars, the role of the press was a matter of grave suspicion, for through its influence, established government could easily be undermined. The acting-

---

6 BO 178 British Occupation. Proclamations: November 1798 to October 1800; a copy of this document may be found at BO 92 [121].

7 It is of passing interest to note that the present-day South African Government Printer’s offices are now located at no.90 in the same street.

8 Some standard 19th century English printing paper sizes (in inches): Foolscap 17 x 13½, Crown 20 x 15, Demy 22½ x 17½, Royal 25 x 20, Large Royal 27 x 20; also in double size, eg. Double Crown 30 x 20, Double Demy 35 x 22½. (Esdaille, 1954: 53, Shepherd, 1958: 117.)
Governor General Dundas realised that the mouthpiece of Government could not remain under the control of persons implicated in corruption and whose integrity could not be relied upon. In a letter to Lord Hobart dated 8 October (Records of the Cape Colony 4, 1899: 80-81) Dundas explains:

[...] I am apt to believe that the disseminating through all the parts of an enlightened Colony a general knowledge of public events, through the medium of a Newspaper, is not only gratifying to Individuals but, under proper restrictions, useful in the administration of public affairs. The establishment of a Printing Press nevertheless, during the administration of Sir George Yonge, I conceive to be premature, and more likely to produce evil than good effects, since the minds of the Inhabitants are by no means prepared to exercise the freedom of discussion on almost any subject, particularly politics, concerning which they have been led to entertain very confused and erroneous opinions. The Printing Press however having been placed in the hands of private individuals, by the authority of the late Governor, at whose expense, to import the Press from England, I have not thought myself at liberty to deprive them of their privilege of printing without a proper compensation, and as it was represented to me that the suppression of the press would be attended with many inconveniences to the Merchants and others, I have thought it advisable [...] the purchasing from the proprietors on Colonial account, the whole printing apparatus, placing it under the immediate inspection of Government, in the office of the Secretary of the Colony in the Castle under the Superintendency of Mr [John] Barrow, Auditor of Accounts, who has voluntarily offered his assistance upon this occasion [...].

Dundas therefore paid Walker and Robertson Rds. 12,000 (£2,000) in compensation for their rights and the printing equipment and between 10 and 19 October the Government Printing Office was transferred to the security of the Castle, and set up in the offices of the Government Auditor, where it remained until 1814, producing the weekly Gazette as well as diverse other printed material. The imprint of the Gazette now read: ‘Published every Saturday at the Government Printing Office, at the Castle, where subscriptions and advertisements will be received daily from Nine till Twelve o’clock in the Forenoon, and from Two till Five in the Evening.’ The production of an annual Almanac or directory, and other lesser items of printed matter required by Government, as well as commercial printing was undertaken.

The public were informed of the change in the following terms:

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor having considered it as improper and irregular, being contrary to usage in any of His Majesty’s Governments abroad, to allow the Editing of a Public Newspaper from a Press in the hands of private individuals, has found it expedient to purchase from the present Proprietors the Printing Press and Materials, which have lately been imported into this colony, and to place the same, for the future, under the immediate inspection of Government. [...] (CT gazette, 10 October 1801: 1; Fig. A.2)

The same announcement informs the public that any notice appearing in the Gazette under official signature ‘will be meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient notifications, in the

---

9 The amount offered was contested by the partners (who wanted Rds. 16,000) in a Memorial dated 2 October 1801 (BO 92: British Occupation. Miscellaneous documents [117-121]) which provides details about the equipment and financial aspects of their undertaking.
The Cape Town Gazette,
AND
AFRICAN ADVERTISER.

Published by Authority.

Vol. II. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1801. NUMBER 61.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant Governor having considered it as improper and irregular, being contrary to usage in any of His Majesty's Governments abroad, to allow the Edition of a Public Newspaper from a Press in the hands of private individuals, has found it expedient to purchase from the present Proprietors the Printing Press and Materials, which have lately been imported into this colony, and to place the same, for the future, under the immediate inspection of Government.

And although he may not consider himself as fully competent to decide on the utility and importance of continuing the establishment of a Printing Press in this colony, which must be left for the consideration and future determination of His Majesty's Ministers at home; yet, in consequence of representations made to him from several of the principal officers of His Majesty's Government here, respectable merchants and others, that the suppression of the Press, having been once established, would be attended with many inconveniences, he has been induced to allow the continuance of the same for the present, and also the publication of a Weekly Newspaper, in the English and Dutch languages, under the Title of

The Cape Town Gazette, and African Advertiser.

And as the Government has no intention of extending the profits beyond what may be sufficient to meet the expenses of the establishment, this Paper will be delivered every Saturday morning to Subscribers only, at the reduced price of Twelve Rix Dollars a year; and on the arrival of any important intelligence from Europe or other parts of the world, an EXTRAORDINARY Print will immediately be struck off, and sent to each Subscriber.

All public Acts and Ordinances of this Government will be inserted in The Cape Town Gazette, and African Advertiser; consequently all Proclamations, Advertisements, General Orders, and Public Notices whatsoever, appearing under the official signature of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of this colony, the Private Secretary of the Governor, or of any other officer of Government properly authorized to publish them in this Paper, will be meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient notifications, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any single individual, or others, to whom such may have a reference.

Advertisements of different kinds, Notices of Public Sales, Mercantile Intelligence, and other matters of a similar nature, will be admitted into this Paper; Hand Bills also, Catalogues, and all other printing works may be had by application at the Printing Office in the Castle, on terms very considerably lower than those that have hitherto been charged, a Table of which will be printed and stuck up in the Office.

Those who intend to become Subscribers to The Cape Town Gazette, and African Advertiser, are requested to leave their names at the Secretary's Office of the Colony, at the Office of the Land Revenue in the Castle, at Mr. Ryneveld's, His Majesty's Fiscal, and at the Landdroft of Stellenbosch.

The First Number will be delivered to Subscribers on Saturday the 24th instant.

Cape of Good Hope, 10th October, 1801.

By Command of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,
and Acting Governor.

JOHN BARROW, Superintendent of the Press.
same manner as if they were particularly specified to any single individual, or others, to whom such may have a reference – an unambiguous statement that laws were henceforth to be promulgated by virtue of their publication in the Gazette (a provision which was repeated in the Constitution Ordinance of 1853).

A.5 The Kaapsche courant of the Batavian interlude (1803-1806)

The Cape was handed over by Britain to Dutch control once more in February 1803. For a short while the Cape Town gazette continued unchanged (barring the removal of Britain’s royal coat-of-arms from the masthead10) until no.75, 26 March, in which edition it was explained that its promise to subscribers to continue the paper in the English and Dutch languages to the end of the subscription period had been fulfilled, and invited new subscriptions to what it called ‘the Cape Gazette.’

The Batavian Republic officials took over the Government Printing Office with Dr R. de Klerk Dibbetz as its Superintendent. The English version of the Gazette was discontinued and the title changed to Kaapsche courant, which from 9 April 1803 contained only Dutch language editorial matter, although advertising in French, English and German (in Latin characters) would be accepted.

This paper will in future appear under the simple title of The Cape Gazette, at the usual day, in Dutch only; and contain, as heretofore, all Proclamations, General Orders, Advertisements and Public Notices whatsoever, which directly by, or in name of, the Government, or any other legal authority will be made and issued. [It would contain advertisements] and the rest will be filled up with such articles of intelligence as we shall receive from other quarters of the globe, and with such matters wherein the inhabitants of this Colony may be in any degree interested. [...] (Cape Town gazette, 26 March 1803: 1.)

The announcement goes on to outline what other matter would be accepted for publication in the Gazette:

Advertisements of different kinds, Notices of Public Sales, Mercantile Intelligence, and other matters of a similar nature, will be admitted into this Paper; Hand Bills also, Catalogues, and all other printing work may be had by application at the Printing Office in the Castle, on terms very considerably lower than those that have hitherto been charged, a Table of which will be printed and stuck up in the Office.

It used a new font of type of larger body size than the English small pica, with a distinctly European appearance. This type was probably imported during February or March 1803 while the original Gazette was coming to an end. The limitation of the printing press (four-page sheet of maximum size 18½ x 20 inches) dictated that the original page size (18½ x 10 inches) was retained. From the second edition, advertisements which overflowed the regular columns were printed vertically in the outer margins (an extraordinary practice which did nothing to enhance the appearance of the page). The Kaapsche courant volumes for 1803, 1804 and 1805 in the National Library’s Cape Town collections have printed title pages reading ‘Kaapsche Courant, voor den jaare 1803 [or –4 or –5].

10 Masthead: The statement of title, ownership, editors, etc., of a newspaper or periodical; [...] in the case of newspapers it is commonly found on the editorial page or at the top of page one [...] (Anglo-American cataloguing rules, 2nd ed., 1980: 567.)
Ter Drukkery van het Gouvernement.’

In an ‘Advertentie’ on 27 August 1803, the Government announces that copies of the ‘Gouvernements courant’ will be distributed free of charge to all ‘Heemraden, Veld-Commandanten, Cornets en Wagtmeesters in de Buiten-Districten.’ This practice would be maintained by the succeeding British administration.

The last edition under Dutch rule was dated ‘Saterdag den 11 January 1806’ containing the Articles of Capitulation of the Cape to the British in the Dutch and English languages. In an advertisement in the Gazette of 1 February 1806 (1c), the Superintendent, Dr Dibbetz, who had publicly expressed his hostility towards the English and served as private secretary to the ousted Governor Janssens, put his house and furniture on the market, and on 6 March sailed for Holland (DSAB 5, 1987:197-198; DSAB 3, 1977: 443).

A.6 Revival of The Cape Town gazette and Kaapsche stads courant

With the following edition on 18 January, the Gazette became fully bilingual once more and, although it began the new series with volume 1 number 1, it resumed its original title, both English and Dutch in their respective mastheads, with the British coat-of-arms. Not only this, but the same English-style font was used in the body of the Gazette as before, as if it had been kept in storage during the Batavian period.11

The account books of the Government Printing Office for 1806 to 1815 (GPR 2, 3 and 3A) and correspondence files 1806 to 1844 (CO 1 to 537 passim) have survived, and it is particularly interesting to observe from these sources that the manual labour was provided by slaves hired from the Commissary-General, and that there were at times also ‘Prize Negroes’ (slaves captured after 1808 and landed at the Cape) serving so-called ‘apprenticeships’ in the Office.12 The officials in the Printing Office now included George Ross, the Superintendent, originally brought to the Cape by Walker and Robertson in 1800, and Andreas Richert, ‘Printer and Corrector of the Dutch’ (acting in charge when the Printing Office moved to the Slave Lodge in 1814) who succeeded Ross as its Superintendent in 1821.13

The move of several important Government departments, including the Colonial Secretary’s Department and the Government Printing Office from the Castle to the ‘Civil Offices’ in the

---

11 What became of the Continental font used for the Kaapsche courant is unclear, but it may have been that type which De Lima found stored in the Customs House in 1830, formerly the property of the Burgher Senate (1795-1828), which he, as publisher of De Verzamelaar (established in 1828) wished to acquire (CO 3948 Memorials, 1830. (38) De Lima to Governor, 18 January 1830).

12 The ‘Prize Negro’ system has been described as a clandestine form of slavery practised after the oceanic slave trade was abolished in 1808 (Shell, 1994: 146-148). The Printing Office’s three Prize Negroes Carpora, Esma and Manneppa were taken from the captured slave ship ‘Restaurador.’ When their apprenticeship period came to an end in May 1826, the Superintendent decided to hire Carpora (‘a clever and useful Boy at the Press’) at £3 a month and keep Esma for a few months (though the latter soon absconded), but as for Manneppa, he was to be dispensed with at the earliest opportunity (CO 277 Letters received, Govt Printing Office, 1826. (22) Marsh to Col. Secretary, 22 May). Two ‘Government slaves’ had been hired from the Colonial Commissariat from an early date, but the last died shortly before he was due to receive his liberty; and only then was his name, Meuron, mentioned for the first time in the records; he had cost £9 a month to hire, plus his personal allowance of 4s. 6d. a week and a ‘New Year’s gift’ of 11s. 3d.

13 George Ross returned to England, leaving Cape Town in April 1820 (Philip, 1981: 358 ‘Ross, George’)
refurbished old Slave Lodge building took place on 1 March 1814, and the Printing Office was located in that part of the building 'opposite the Vestry Room of the Reformed Church' (Groote Kerk) according to a notice in the Gazette of 26 February. The last imprint giving the address 'at the Government Printing Office in the Castle' appeared this edition. In the following edition of 5 March the Gazette's imprint reads: 'Printed at the Government Press, Cape of Good Hope.' In the same edition, a different smaller version of the Royal coat-of-arms appeared on the masthead, and a smaller font was used for the text. The old press continued in use until the end of December 1821. From 7 January 1822 the page size increased to 14 x 20 inches trimmed, or a four-page sheet size of 35 x 22½ inches, indicating that a new, larger press had been obtained. The typographic style was also changed to a very uniform one with small pica body type and small capital headings, in some respects resembling the London Gazette.

Over the years the amount and variety of printing work as well as the number of staff in the Printing Office had gradually increased, so that by 1821 there was a Superintendent, Book-keeper, six Compositors, a Bookbinder and a Messenger (presumably the press was still operated by slave-power). In 1824 the Superintendent pleads for overtime pay as his Compositors had worked through the whole night for several weeks printing the Gazette (GH 23/7).

No press in private hands was tolerated. One imported into the Eastern Cape by settlers Godlonton and Stringfellow in 1820 was immediately confiscated by Government and placed in the office of the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet. On this press a few items of minor importance were printed at a cost greater than they were worth.

But major changes were on the way. Private presses challenged the Government press from 1824, and drew away the revenue-earning commercial printing work. Lord Charles Somerset (detested by the British Settlers of 1820) was summoned to England to answer accusations made against him, departing on 5 March 1826 (Government gazette, 10 March 1826: 1c). A Commission of Enquiry was sent out to examine the administration of the Colony, and would make many recommendations in its report. The Colony was left in the hands of a level-headed Lieutenant-Governor, General Richard Bourke, whose destiny it would be to oversee those sweeping reforms in the Government system.

The Commission recommended the privatization of Government printing, and the Government gazette was soon put out to tender. (The Gazette contract is traced below in sections A.8 onwards.) For several years, however, the Government Printing Office continued to produce the Almanac and the printed material required by the Government, only shutting finally at the end of 1844.

14 At this time only elderly and infirm slaves belonging to the Colonial Government were still housed in part of the building, and in 1828, the Government finally liberated all its remaining slaves (Shell, 1994: 204, 205).

15 New rapid-acting Stanhope-type presses had been obtained by late August 1821 capable of printing sheets of 'Double Demy' size (CO 141: Letters received: Government Printing Office, 1821. Richert to Colonial Secretary, 24 August 1821). An order for 300 reams of 'Double Demy' printing paper and other sundries confirms the planned size change (CO 141: 5 November; GH 23/6 General despatches, Cape, 1821. (42A) Actg. Governor to Agent for Colonies, 16 November 1821).

16 GH 23/7 General despatches, Cape, 1824. (105) Governor Somerset to Bathurst, 29 July.

17 This press was bought by L.H. Meurant in 1827 when printing was deregulated (Rossouw, 1987: 47).
A.7 The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette

One of Bourke’s reforms was to phase out of the newspaper-like Cape Town gazette, replacing it from 7 July 1826 with a strictly official Cape of Good Hope Government gazette, with its title in English only. The last edition carrying the old Dutch title Kaapsche stads courant was that of 23 June 1826, and the last with the old English title appeared on 30 June, although Dutch language matter was still included.

The Gazette had the privilege of being distributed postage free (GH 1/54) although the date of inception of this concession has not been discovered.

Bourke prescribed a more professional-looking Gazette to go with the title-change. The size was reduced from the five-column layout to the three-column 15½ x 10 inches page (the same sheet size as before, but folded twice, producing eight pages instead of four per sheet, or ‘octavo’ in place of ‘folio’). The contents continued to be divided equally between the English and Dutch languages even though it no longer carried a Dutch title. A little news was still provided together with official announcements and advertising. There was no printer’s imprint for the remainder of that year through to March 1828, possibly a portent that the future of the Government Printing Office was undecided.

From the beginning of 1827, a one penny tax was imposed on every sheet of paper used to print Colonial newspapers, including the Gazette.¹⁹

The services of the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office and Editor of the Gazette, Andreas Richert, were dispensed with, and his assistant, B.J. van de Sandt, was appointed Superintendent of a much scaled-down department in his place. The pseudonymous contributor ‘Vivian’ (1832: 238b), writing in the Cape of Good Hope literary gazette a few years later drew attention to this occurrence:

The Cape Town Gazette [...] formerly contained articles of news, and occasionally useful papers by Mr John Barrow, and various other contributors. After an existence of about one-and-twenty years in this form, the Lieutenant Governor General Bourke, closed the columns. In an unfortunate moment the Editor carried his heart on his sleeve, and offered a few words on the ‘full influence of free publication on the minds, manners, actions, and habits of men in social life.’ [...] This was not to be endured, especially at a time when the press of the Colony was indicted.²⁰ The consequence was, that all light was immediately flung out of the Gazette, and advertisements, as at the present time, only prevailed. [...]

---

¹⁸ GH 1/54 General despatches, London, 1826. (259/727) Earl Bathurst to Somerset [or Burke], 11 April: [107-08].

¹⁹ Shortly after the British Government allowed the South African Commercial Advertiser to resume publication in 1825 – it had closed in 1824 in protest against censorship – the Secretary of State in London, Earl Bathurst, directed the Cape Government to impose a tax on the paper used for printing newspapers and periodicals (GH 1/54 General despatches, London, 1826. 259/757, 11 April). This was duly promulgated as Ordinance 26 of 1826 (Gov. Gaz. 23 October: 1a-b, 3a). Printing paper had to be brought to the Stamp Office in Cape Town to have the red One Penny tax-stamp embossed on each sheet. This rendered production of newspapers costly and difficult (especially for Eastern Cape publishers, see Meurant, 1885: 80) and inflated the selling price beyond the means of any but the well-to-do, which may have been the intention. Bathurst directed that it also applied to the Government gazette. This provision was repealed by Ordinance 2 of 1848 (Gaz. Gaz., 6 July: 1a). In Britain, taxes had been imposed on newspapers since 1712; the Stamp Act of 1815 fixed the tax at four pence a copy; in 1836 this was reduced to one penny, and the tax was finally abolished in 1855 (www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/1stamp.htm).

²⁰ That is, suppressed. The South African commercial advertiser was suspended between March 1827 and October 1828.
The investigations of Commissioners Bigge and Colebrooke and their subsequent Report (HC 282, 1827) had a notable influence on the history of Colonial administration at the Cape. Their more reliable explanation for Richert’s dismissal and the reorganization of the Printing Office was that ‘certain fees having been improperly taken and appropriated by the Superintendent to himself and others in the printing office, the department was regulated in the last year, and a new Superintendent appointed’ (HC 282, 1827: 58). The Commissioners were evidently unhappy about the commercial ventures undertaken by Government, such as banking and printing. The Government Bank was subsequently closed down, while printing of the Gazette (and later all Government’s printing requirements) would be outsourced to private contractors.

Since the establishment of two private presses in Cape Town, much of the business formerly performed in the government printing office has been withdrawn from it. [...] Their profits arising from this source have been much reduced. [...] We are therefore of opinion, that the government printing office may be advantageously reduced; and that the printing business of government, including the publication of ordinances and government advertisements, may be contracted for by a private printer. [...] We cannot doubt that the printing business of the government would be an object of considerable importance to a printer, who would undertake it upon terms more advantageous to the public, than are comprehended in the permanent and contingent charges of a stipendiary department. (HC 282, 1827: 58-59.)

This recommendation would affect the whole subsequent history of Government printing in the Cape Colony, which, between 1844 and 1910, was done entirely by private contractors. The first result was to put the publication of the Government gazette out to tender.

The year 1828 is described by Walker (1957: 162-3) as ‘the annus mirabilis of Cape history.’ It was the year in which the freedom of the press was won, a new judicial system introduced (with English as its sole language), and new local government structures created. This was also the year that Government slaves were liberated and the Government Printing Office was drastically downsized. Interesting times indeed!

A.8 The Gazette contract: William Bridekirk

George Greig and William Bridekirk were respectively the proprietors of the two commercial printing shops in Cape Town referred to by the Commissioners. Greig’s relationship with Government had hitherto been a hostile one, whereas Government’s relations with Bridekirk were very cordial. Bridekirk had worked on the staff of the Government Printing Office from his arrival at the Cape in 1817 until 1823 when he set up as a bookbinder and stationer. In 1824 the Government confiscated and sealed Greig’s printing presses (after he quarrelled with Somerset) and bought his printing types. Greig left the Cape and the Government shortly afterwards, on 30 July 1824, sold the presses and the types to Bridekirk22 which he used to print the pro-Government South African...

---

21 House of Commons papers. HC 282. Cape of Good Hope. Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry; I. Upon the administration of the Government at the Cape of Good Hope; II. Upon the finances [...]. 30 May 1827. [Bigge and Colebrooke report.]

22 An inventory of all materials purchased from Greig will be found in CO 277 Letters received, Govt Printing Office, 1826. (28) ‘Contents of Mr Greig’s office.’ Greig returned to the Cape in 1825 and tried fruitlessly to recover his types, as well as the presses which were actually the property of the London Missionary Society, but then in the possession of...
his competitor (GH 23/7 Despatches from Cape, 1825. (214) Somerset to Bathurst, 23 August; CO 3942 Memorials, 1829. (376) Greig to Secretary to Govt. 29 June).

That Bridekirk won the five-year contract to print the Cape of Good Hope Government gazette, commencing on 4 April 1828, should therefore come as no surprise. The terms and conditions of the contract are unknown. In his first edition the following announcement appeared:

Notice is hereby given, that the Printing and Publishing of the Gazette having been disposed of by Tender, the Undersigned begs respectfully to announce to his Friends and the Public in general, that he has become the Contractor for the Printing thereof; and that the Gazette will, in future, be printed and published by him on Friday Mornings.

The proposed contents and the rates of subscription are outlined in this edition, and the publisher’s address is given as ‘Heerengracht.’ The profitability of the contract would depend heavily on advertising revenue, both official and unofficial, as well as on subscriptions. Greig, then back in Cape Town, responded by announcing a weekly advertising sheet to be distributed free of charge with a promised circulation larger than that of the Gazette (Gov. Gaz., 11 April 1828: 7a) to undercut Bridekirk.

In appearance, Bridekirk’s Gazette was in every way a near-perfect imitation of the two-column London gazette including the legend ‘Printed by Authority’ (see Fig. A.3). It was now foolscap in size (13 x 8½ inches), with the title — as it would remain – in English only (although still containing the usual 50% of matter in Dutch). The typography was set in a single font throughout, and the only concession to advertisers was to commence each advertisement with a large drop capital letter. The quality of the press-work was a noticeable improvement over that of the Government Printing Office, whose surplus presses and types were sold by public auction on 27 June 1829 (Gov. Gaz., 5 June 1829: 1a; CO 3942).

The last copy printed at ‘The Gazette Office,’ 31 Heerengracht was dated 31 May 1833; the Gazette thereafter published at no.2 Church Street ‘where the general routine of printing is attended to.’ Bridekirk’s last edition of the Gazette in the folio size, number 1540, appeared on 26 June 1835, when, in a supplement, the publisher announces that he has sold the business to Messrs Richert and Pike. The Gazette contract thereupon passed to George Greig who (in partnership with his brother William, who may have provided the capital but seemed to play an otherwise minor role in its affairs) in the meantime had also secured the Government stationery contract in 1830 (CO 3942).

Before embarking on a review of the Greig contracts, it is worth anticipating developments in the Eastern Province of the Cape.

A.9 The Eastern Province government gazette

We need to look briefly at conditions on the eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. A war between
The Cape Government gazette and the London gazette, 1828
the Colonists and the Xhosa (1834-35), changing and unpredictable government policies towards black and white settlers in the frontier districts, the liberation of slaves, factionalism between old settlers and new, the commencement of what is now known as the Great Trek, and other upheavals made the area very difficult to govern from far-off Cape Town. To compound the problem, communication was slow, either on horseback overland or by sailing vessel along the coast between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth (Meurant 1885: 79).

The British Government saw fit to create the position of Lieutenant (deputy) Governor for the Eastern Province, General Bourke having been intended to be the first to hold that office. It was during the troubled 1830s that Cape-born Andries Stockenström was appointed Lieutenant Governor in February 1836.26

To facilitate administration in the eastern districts, a short-lived local Gazette was established entitled *The Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province government gazette* (vol.1 no.1, 12 July 1838 to vol.2 no.77, 26 December 1839). It was printed by contractors with missionary connections Aaron Aldum and Job Harvey of Graham’s Town, and like their Cape Town counterparts, the printers styled their premises in Bathurst Street ‘The Gazette Office.’ The first page contains a ‘Government Advertisement’ stating

> His Excellency the Governor deemed it expedient to cause an Official Gazette to be established for the Eastern Division of the Colony [...] is pleased hereby to give Public Notice that the said Gazette is so established.

It was of large format typical of the newspapers of the time. The short partnership between Aldum and Harvey coincided with the period covered by this local Gazette (Rossouw, 1987: 4).

Although this publication closed down, the tradition of a local Gazette in the Eastern Province lived on, and many nineteenth century local newspapers contracted with Government to include legal notices and official announcements in their columns, and would add to their newspapers’ titles the phrase ‘... and Government Gazette for the district of...’

A.10 The Gazette contract: George Greig

When George Greig returned to the Cape from England in 1825, he set up again as a printer. But when, in 1835, he secured the Gazette contract,27 which he would hold (nominally at least) for two decades, he and his brother William divided-up their Cape interests.

The brothers formed a wholesale merchant business in Cape Town in 1835 called Geo. Greig & Co. which appears after 1843 to have been managed locally by Henry and Richard Solomon (see CSC 2/6/1/2728); a partnership between the Greig brothers and A.S. Robertson, the bookseller, took over the retail side of the business (NCD 138/15), while the Greigs’ printing interests and Government printing contract were subcontracted to Bridekirk’s former Manager, Samuel J.

---

26 Stockenström held this position in the face of bitter hostility from the English settlers (egged-on by the Graham’s Town journal) with minimal support from the Governor in Cape Town. He was finally relieved of that position while on a visit to England in August 1839, returning to the Cape in 1840 (DS AB 1, 1968: 776-7).

27 A separate publication, *The Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province government gazette* (1838-39), printed in Graham’s Town, did not form part of Greig’s contract. See section A.4.2.3.

28 CSC 2/6/1/27 (96) G. Greig & Co. vs. Wiggett, 1848
Mollett (Rossouw, 1987: 106).

Disparaging remarks about George Greig (likening him to a ‘negotie winkel’ proprietor) appeared in the Cape of Good Hope literary gazette (June 1835: 95), stating among other things that ‘Mr Greig, having rented the Government Gazette, is employing his talents in the collection and editorship of its advertisements, for to the latter branch of dealing [the Gazette] is exclusively confined.’

After Mollett’s sudden death in 1840, Saul Solomon, a bookbinder and engraver employed first by Greig and afterwards by Mollett, took over Mollett’s printing works (Rossouw, 1987: 70, 143) and systematically developed it.

George Greig and the Solomon family were linked in many ways. The eldest brother Henry Solomon was Greig’s bookkeeper. Richard Solomon, another of four brothers, appears from scattered references to have been Greig’s manager in Cape Town. Greig was a witness at Richard’s baptism at the age of 17. Saul Solomon, whose printing works would become the largest in the Colony, is reputed to have paid off all Greig’s debts at the Cape when the firm was sequestrated in 1856 (more of this later). A younger brother, Edward Solomon, who became a clergyman, was not evidently in Greig’s orbit.

The contract between Greig and the Government to print and publish the Government gazette has not been found, but Greig’s comments on it (CO 397830) provide some idea of its terms. He undertakes to produce 24 columns of text on eight pages (though he proposed a larger size to minimize the need for supplements); there would be no charge to Government for producing it with any amount of official matter which it may require to be inserted, but Government would buy from him such number of copies as it required at a cost of three pence each, or two pence if he were exempted from stamp duty on these copies, and the debates of the Legislative Council would be reported. The profit would, of course, be derived from official and statutory advertising which was required to be inserted in it, and from private advertising and subscriptions.

Seven months after taking over its publication from Bridekirk, Greig boasted that the circulation of the Gazette had increased from 400 copies to 800, largely due to a reduction in the subscription price (Gov. Gaz., 3 June 1836: 5b). By 1845 Greig was supplying 600 copies to Government alone, entirely free of charge (CO 402531), apart from such copies as were sold to private subscribers.

Greig had a shrewd eye for a business deal and knew how to manipulate senior officials. When the Gazette contract came due for renewal, he and the Colonial Secretary were usually content to roll it over on three months’ notice, though Government was under constant pressure from other

---

29 Apart from the generally-acclaimed efforts by the Greig brothers to secure the liberty of the press in South Africa, no record has been found in which anything complimentary about George Greig personally has been found. On the contrary, his style of letter-writing in a wildly untidy handwriting is exceedingly irritating, while the correspondence of others (including close relatives) is littered with abuse of the man (choice examples may be found in CO 4074 (30) 1854: 2 and passim, and MOIB 2.1228 (48) letter by Wm Robertson, 3 November 1864). One gains some sympathy with Governor Charles Somerset as the character of the man he was dealing with is exposed; their dispute may have had less to do with the liberty of the press and more to do with mutual dislike.

30 CO 3978 Memorials, 1835. (111) Greig to Government Secretary, 14 April 1835.

31 CO 4025 Memorials, 1845. (208) Greig to Govt Secretary, 13 January.
printers to re-advertise the contracts, forcing Greig to undercut his rivals in anticipation. He was no doubt equally astute in driving down the charges of his printers. Yet in correspondence with Government he expresses the grievance that he has been forced to make costly ‘allowances,’ pointing out the risk he carried in the venture, asking for concessions (such as exemption from stamp duty on supplements, and for payments not provided for in the contract), accusing his competitors of forcing him ‘to submit to very serious deductions (far beyond what the true circumstances warranted)’ and vigorously opposing any attempt to levy a tax on advertising (see CO 4017 (252), CO 4025 (208)).

A.10.1 The Greig-Mollett partnership

Samuel John Mollett (a British trained printer, one of the Settlers of 1820), who had been employed as an overseer in Bridekirk’s printing works, acquired the printing works of George Greig in 1835, presumably under an agreement of partnership which was Greig’s usual method of working.

Greig’s major assets, of course, were the Government gazette and general printing contracts registered in his name. The tradition had grown up under Bridekirk that the Gazette contractor was entitled to name his business ‘The Gazette Office’ and this was continued by Mollett at no.1 Grave Street on the corner of the Keizersgracht, Cape Town (Rossouw, 1987: 106). From no.1541, 3 July 1835, the page size was increased to 15 x 10 inches with three columns per page. Apart from the gradual disappearance of commercial advertising, the Gazette would appear regularly for decades without further change of size or style.

Saul Solomon transferred to Mollett’s establishment continuing his work as an engraver and bookbinder, while his brothers Henry and Richard remained as bookkeeper and manager respectively of Geo. Greig & Co. (DSAB 1, 1968: 760a; Rossouw, 1987: 143; Solomon, 1948: 64).

A.10.2 The Greig-Solomon partnership

Mollett died suddenly on 30 April 1840. Saul Solomon’s name appeared as printer (as required by law) in the imprint of the following edition (8 May), taking over the ‘Gazette Office’ title. The full imprint used in 1840 was ‘Printed and published for the Contractor by Saul Solomon at the Gazette Office, 50 St Georges Street.’ Solomon was an engraver and lithographer of considerable ability (being responsible for such items as banknotes and postage stamps) and proved to be an exceptionally able manager, though not a trained printer.

---

32 Greig insisted that his tenders and the terms of his contracts be treated as highly confidential, and not even to be shown to the Auditor-General for fear of information being leaked to his competitors (CO 4013 Memorials, 1842. (236) Greig to Govt Secretary, 13 December). This may explain why no early contract has been found in the collections of the Cape Town Archives.

33 CO 4017, 4025. Memorials, 1843, 1845.

34 Grave Street, pronounced Grâve, from the Dutch for ‘stately’ or ‘dignified.’ Afterwards renamed Parliament Street.

35 Also spelt Keysergracht, the street was afterwards named Darling Street (in honour of the Lieutenant-Governor who opened the first Colonial parliamentary session in 1854) and currently (2007) a candidate for renaming once again.

36 CO 3978 Memorials, 1835. (111) Greig to Secretary to Government 15 April 1835, see ‘NB.’
At this moment Government resolved to shut down their Printing Office completely. On 1 November 1844 tenders were invited from contractors willing to undertake all the Government’s printing requirements in the English and Dutch languages (Gov. Gaz., 1 November 1844: 2b). This included (1.) ordinary established forms, (2.) circulars, (3.) offprints of Ordinances appearing in the Gazette, (4.) indictments in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, (5.) ‘solid matter’ per foolscap page, and (6.) ruled work such as ledgers with column headings. The bid made on behalf of George Greig was successful.

George Greig left Cape Town in July 1843 to reside in London, returning occasionally when contracts needed to be bid for or renewed. The Cape Town wholesale business was left in the hands of his brother William Greig, and Henry and Richard Solomon (DSAB 2, 1972: 275b). In the case of the printing business, Saul Solomon (who William Greig considered to be no more than their ‘manager’) functioned increasingly independently of the Greigs. Not long afterwards William Greig also returned to England, leaving their Cape Town affairs under the control of A.S. Robertson and the Solomon brothers respectively.

Saul Solomon and his brother Henry, registered a company Saul Solomon & Co. in 1846 or 1847 (sources differ) in which George and William Greig evidently had a stake. This name would become synonymous with the best printing work done in the Colony up to that time, and the company undertook all Government and Parliamentary printing for forty years. It was said of Saul Solomon that his skill was not as printer but as a manager (Murray, 1894: 131).

William Greig dissolved his Cape Town partnership with his brother on 14 December 1850 with the proviso that his share of the profit of the Government printing contract would continue to be paid to him during the term of the contract and its subsequent renewals.

A.10.3 The failure of George Greig & Co.

A potential windfall for printing contractors was the establishment of Parliamentary institutions in 1854, for Parliament would inevitably require a considerable amount of printing. But it was not the

37 The Printing Office finally closed on 31 December 1844. The remaining staff B.J. van de Sandt (Superintendent), M. Schonegevel and B.J. van de Sandt Jr. (compositors), J. Middelkoop (compositor and pressman), and S. Toerien (pressman) were retrenched (Cape almanac, 1845: [24]).

38 William Greig writes, concerning the printing contract, ‘that Mr Saul Solomon for some year or two actually discontinued to write to his London firm Wm Greig & Co. (that is, Wm Greig & Geo. Greig) for the Business of their Printing Establishment at Cape Town & I was kept in the dark [...] That worthy but in this case, mistaken, man, acknowledged his Error. & I consented to overlook the affront Mr Saul Solomon, had been induced by Mr Geo. Greig, to inflict on me, [who was] his Benefactor, Brother & Partner.’ (CO 4074 Memorials, 1854. (29) W. Greig to R. Southey, Sec. to Govt 14 August. Punctuation and capitalization as in the original).

39 In 1857 William Greig made over his own London wholesale business, which had been in partnership with A.S. Robertson of Cape Town, to his niece Elizabeth Miller who married William Robertson about 1856. William Greig, who lived with his niece, shortly thereafter became insane, and eventually died in 1863 (Times (London), 20 November 1866: 11a). It would appear that A.S. Robertson was the father of William Robertson mentioned above, and uncle of William and George Greig. (See MOIB 2/1228 (48) Wm Robertson to G.M. Stewart, 3 November 1864. Robertson labels George Greig ‘that despicable wretch.’)

40 William Greig received £875 per annum as his share, a good indication of the profitability of the Gazette contract. He accused his brother of depriving him of this income by entering a new contract with Government in 1854 instead of renewing the 1851 contract in which he had an interest. Taking the dispute to arbitration, William lost his claim and had to settle heavy legal costs (CSC 2/6/1/34 (3)).
kind of work which could be undertaken by any but the largest printing offices. At that time there were only three possible contenders: G.J. Pike (who published the *South African commercial advertiser* and many books), B.J. van de Sandt de Villiers (son of the Superintendent of the former Government Printing Office, who published *Het Volksblad* and a wide range of books in English and Dutch), and Saul Solomon & Co. (whose printing office was by far the most comprehensive, the first to have steam-driven presses, publisher of the *Cape Argus*, *Cape mercantile advertiser*, *Cape monitor* and the *Government gazette* besides much else).

The *Votes and proceedings* of each House of Parliament would have to be type-set and printed overnight ready for delivery the following morning, and all other work such as Returns and Reports of Select Committees had to be delivered within a day or two if not within hours. In practice, Saul Solomon & Co. was the only printing firm equipped to take on this work; in addition Saul Solomon & Co. had the advantage of being the printer to the former Legislative Council (though its requirements were quite modest).

A Select Committee of the House of Assembly on 20 September 1854 recommended that Government call for tenders for the performance of printing work for the following year only, to test the effectiveness of the contract system (HA 5). That first year’s work appears to have been done on terms specially negotiated between the Colonial Secretary and George Greig on 20 March 1854 (HA 889). In 1855 a contract was duly signed between the Colonial Government and George Greig for that year only, though it contained provisions for discounted prices if the contract should be extended to five or seven years (HA 3). Since Saul Solomon had been elected to Parliament, it was convenient to have the parliamentary printing contract in someone else’s name.

By 1856 the financial affairs of the wholesale firm Geo. Greig & Co. had become ‘greatly embarrassed.’ It may be for this very reason that, on the one hand, Greig put pressure on Government to extend the terms of the 1855 Parliamentary contract. The Speaker, on the other hand, could not be moved from his position that for the moment he would agree to nothing but a contract for one year only (HA 889). It is not improbable that Speaker Christoffel Brand had unofficially been promised better terms by Solomon once he was at liberty to deal with Government directly.

Tenders for the 1857 Parliamentary printing were invited once more in August 1856. Government invited Greig to put in a quotation, which he had to decline because his affairs in Cape Town were still under judicial management which precluded him from tendering (CO 4095). But

---

41 HA 5 House of Assembly. Annexures, 1854. (194) Report of the Select Committee [on arrangements for printing executed by order of the House].

42 HA 889 House of Assembly. Letters received. Colonial Secretary to Speaker of the House of Assembly, 27 February 1854.


44 HA 889 House of Assembly, Letters received. 19 April 1856, annexure A. (This contains copies of correspondence on the subject for the period 24 November 1854 to 3 November 1855.)

45 Insolvency proceedings were concurrently in progress in England against George Greig, initiated by the Rev. H.H. Williams who married Greig’s daughter on the basis of a £2000 marriage settlement, which money, once the marriage was solemnised, was not forthcoming (MOIB 2/913 (68)).

by this time Saul Solomon had bought Greig out, secured the stationery contract (CO 4091,47 and took over the Gazette contract and the general printing contract in his own name, as outlined below.

On 12 August 1856, the Supreme Court nominated two trustees and Greig’s business was placed under sequestration (CSC 2/2/1/119; MOIB 2/91348). If George Greig were to be declared insolvent, there was a distinct possibility of serious consequences for Saul Solomon & Co. (in which Greig had a major interest) which could have destroyed the Colony’s leading commercial printing establishment. But if the situation were handled adroitly, it presented Solomon with a golden opportunity to throw off his connection with Greig and have the Government contracts entirely under his own control.

On learning of the sequestration order against Greig, the Secretary to Government wrote to inform Solomon that they would hold him personally and wholly responsible for carrying out the printing contracts with Government, demanding the necessary security which Greig could no longer provide. This Solomon did (CO 409149) and thereby secured the existing printing contracts in his own right.50

Saul Solomon & Co. had been the Government printing contractor in all but the name, managing the editorial and advertising side of the Gazette, having all official matter translated into the Dutch language, printing it, distributing it both to Government offices and to subscribers, also performing all Parliamentary printing, and much of the Government’s requirements.51 It was not simply the responsibility which a journeyman owed towards his former master (an age-old tradition of apprenticeship). It made good business sense to buy out Greig’s share in the printing business, for Saul Solomon was not guided by sentiment.

Saul Solomon’s elder brother and later partner Henry was, at the time of Greig’s sequestration, the manager of the Cape Town wholesale business Geo. Greig & Co. (SA Comm. Adv., 21 February 1857: 2c-e). Greig, who returned to Cape Town on 29 January 1857 (SACA, 12 March 1857: 4d) to defend his insolvency proceedings, complained bitterly to the Colonial Secretary

47 CO 4091 Memorials ‘S’ 1856. (82, 83) H. Solomon qg G. Greig to Col. Secretary, 25 July.


49 CO 4091 Memorials ‘S’ 1856. (92) S. Solomon to R.W. Rawson, 22 August.

50 To save his own business and secure for himself the profitable Government contracts, Solomon (in addition to finding the security demanded by Government) bought-out Greig’s share in the printing partnership at exceptionally heavy cost to himself. The settlement which was arrived at by arbitration (arbitrators appointed 22 December, award made 31 December, and made an order of the Supreme Court 12 January 1857) included the following: (a.) for his interest in the premises in Longmarket Street, Cape Town, Solomon would pay Greig £1350, (b.) the steam engine, stock, type, presses, stationery and every item whatsoever, Solomon would receive in exchange for taking over the mortgage and all debts (£1655 7s. 2d.) of the partnership and settling everything owing by the partnership to Greig, (c.) payments totalling £5488 would be made by Solomon to Greig in four instalments before 31 December 1857, and (d.) the costs of arbitration to be shared equally between the parties (CSC 2/6/1/36 (29)). The story according to W.E.G. Solomon (1948: 14-15) was that Saul Solomon called a meeting of creditors of Greig’s business and settled their claims, by this means acquiring Greig’s share in the printing business. This is simplistic, and the cited source of this information proves, in any case, to be incorrect.

51 Government reserved the right to have printing work required for the Eastern Province executed locally by separate contracts with Graham’s Town printing houses, though as a matter of convenience, much of this work was performed in Cape Town to the great annoyance of the disappointed provincial contractors (see ‘Nice pickings,’ in: Cape Chronicle, 11 July 1862: 2d).
about ‘the manner in which the Contracts were entirely alienated from me’ (CO 409552).

A.11 Printing contracts: Saul Solomon & Co.

The transition from contracts in the name of Greig to those in the name of Solomon would have made no difference at the practical level, since, as we have seen, the company had been executing official orders since 1840, when the office was opened at 50, St George’s Street, Cape Town. The works entrance was in Longmarket Street in the same city block. These premises are still occupied by the Cape Argus, successors of Saul Solomon & Co. (see Fig. A.4).

The timing of Solomon’s take-over of Greig’s contracts was perfect. The Gazette and general printing contract was renewed in August 1856, while his tender for the parliamentary printing contract for March 1857 to March 1862, later extended to December 1864 (as allowed for in section 13), was accepted (CO 416053).

A.11.1 The years of expansion and diversification

Having won the government contracts, Solomon felt secure enough to spend capital on augmenting his equipment, including a second Napier’s double-cylinder press capable of two-sided printing of 800 sheets an hour. There were, in addition, a large number of hand presses which filled one entire floor of the three-storied works building in Longmarket Street. There were composing rooms, an engine room, a machine room with power distributed by shafts and belting, stores and offices.54 Eight different newspapers, or 17,700 copies, were printed each week. There was a ruling department which operated 24 hours a day. A special sales office retailed government publications to the public. The firm at this time employed 110 persons, 50 of whom on any one day during the Parliamentary session worked overtime into the early hours of the morning, and even the most difficult tabular and figure work was turned out in an extraordinary short space of time (Cape Argus, 30 November 1858: 2c).

In July 1860 Saul Solomon & Co. offered bookbinding ‘in cloth, calf, morocco, morocco elegant, modern antique and all other styles with economy and despatch’ (Gov. Gaz., 13 July 1860) and an advertisement in the same paper on 21 December announced vacancies for two or three intelligent lads to learn the bookbinding trade. The following year the Company was able to offer engraving and lithography. Printing of maps became one of their specialities (Gov. Gaz., 1 November 1861). A steam-driven lithographic press was imported in 1873 (Cape Argus, 7 January 1873: 1c).

With such resources, no other printer in the Colony could challenge the position of Saul Solomon & Co. for the various government contracts which were rolled-over year by year according

---


53 The text of the parliamentary contract has been seen in three sources: the version in CO 4160 Memorials ‘S-Z’ 1869. (40) Solomon to Southey 14 May is the most informative as it has copious marginal annotations by senior officials about a later dispute. Copies may also be found in HA 12 House of Assembly. Annexures, 1837 (35), and C.47-’61 ‘Return to an address [...] 5 June 1861 [...] for copies of all contracts [...]’. The latter source also contains the texts of contracts for the Gazette and general printing, as well as the Stationery Contract.

54 The original steam engine and press, the first in the Colony, had been installed in July 1854 (Rossouw, 1987: 143) to cope with parliamentary printing, and financed by George Greig by means of a mortgage in favour of J.A. le Seuer (see the December 1856 arbitration agreement GSC 2/6/1/36 (29)). Up to this time all printing was hand-powered.
Fig. A.4 Printing works of Greig, Solomon, Richards and Cape Times

Picture credits see page 404
to provisions in the contracts until 1873 when new tenders were invited.

One major setback the Company suffered arose from the decision of Governor Wodehouse (1861-1870) to hold Parliament in Graham’s Town, resulting in the parliamentary printing being awarded to printers in that city, while the large staff Solomon employed for this work in Cape Town stood idle and severely drained the Company’s financial resources. Solomon calculated his losses to have been about £1900 (CO 4165\textsuperscript{55}). To make matters worse, government subsequently delayed settling the ordinary accounts for printing actually performed: in 1871 the accounts for 1869 and 1870 were still outstanding, and a further amount of £2900 – a substantial amount for any business to carry – was owing for work done during the 1871 parliamentary session (CO 4170\textsuperscript{56}).

The 1873 renewal of the contracts caused an outcry among rival printers, who claimed on the one hand that Saul Solomon, a parliamentarian and politician with the highest credentials among officials such as the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General, had used his influence and the dominant position of his company to secure fresh contracts on much more advantageous terms – an increase of 70\% being mentioned by one source (\textit{Standard & Mail}, 15 March 1873: 3d), and on the other hand that Solomon had (they alleged) purposely arranged for the renewals to take place just ahead of the 1873 parliamentary session\textsuperscript{57} because constitutional changes – Responsible Government, or Ministerial control by elected politicians instead of London-appointed officials – could put into office persons who might not be as sympathetic towards the Company (\textit{Standard & Mail}, 28 June 1873: 2c). Jealous business rivals did all they could to find fault with Solomon’s official work, especially the \textit{Gazette}.

Backed by the more remunerative contract Solomon again invested capital in his printing plant, installing a larger 8HP horizontal steam engine to drive the various presses which were over-taxing the original 5HP machine (\textit{Cape Argus}, 13 August 1874: 4a) and in 1875 purchased a Dryden & Forde press capable of delivering 1500 copies an hour (\textit{Cape Argus}, 30 September 1875: 2f).

\section*{A.11.2 Saul Solomon: the person and the politician}

While these notes have concentrated on Saul Solomon’s role in printing, his personal life, political career and business interests are relevant to this essay and justify some brief comments.\textsuperscript{58}

Henry, Saul, Richard and Edward Solomon, and two sisters Margaret and Bella, were born on the island of St Helena where their father Joseph was a merchant. In about 1821 Henry and Saul aged five and four were sent to a Jewish boarding school in England to receive their education, where, through mismanagement of rheumatic fever, both would be of stunted growth, particularly Saul. In 1829 Saul was sent to the South African College, Cape Town (to which town the whole family subsequently moved), followed by an apprenticeship in the printing works of George Greig & Co. where he soon proved to be an invaluable manager. He served under Mollett who took over

\textsuperscript{55} CO 4165 Memorials ‘S-Z’ 1870. (S54) Solomon to Southey, 16 May 1870.

\textsuperscript{56} CO 4170 Memorials ‘Q-S’ 1871. (S27) Solomon to Southey, 2 May; (S95) 11 September.

\textsuperscript{57} The printing contracts were usually renewed ahead of the opening of Parliament for sound administrative reasons, so this is a very weak argument.

\textsuperscript{58} These notes are derived from the biographical essay in \textit{Dictionary of South African biography} 1, 1968: 759-61 and W.E.G. Solomon (1948) Saul Solomon, the Member for Cape Town.
Greig’s printing works, taking charge of it himself when Mollett died in 1840. In 1847 Saul and Henry formed a company Saul Solomon & Co. in which Greig had a significant stake. In 1852, Saul Solomon started the *Cape mercantile advertiser*, and undertook the printing of the *Cape Argus*, established in 1857 (buying this paper in 1863 when it was in financial difficulties).

Saul Solomon had always held liberal views, and was a noted campaigner for the rights of black South Africans. His first political speech was made in 1850, and when parliamentary government was granted he was among the first to be elected in 1854, representing Cape Town until 1883 when failing health forced him to retire. Several offers of Ministerial appointments (including that of first Prime Minister of the Colony) he rejected, preferring to give advice from a position of independence. Saul Solomon ranks among the greatest of South African politicians of any generation, noted for his high principles and political shrewdness. He maintained contact with every important role-player, white or black, of his generation, many of whom were guests at his Sea Point home.

His interests extended further than politics and printing. He was involved in life and property insurance companies (such as the Mutual Life Assurance Co. [Old Mutual], of which he was the founder), a transport company, the Cape Town gas company, the Table Bay Harbour Board, and in many other leading local institutions including the South African Public Library.

But in politics and in business, he was constantly handicapped by his physical deformity, which was used mercilessly against him by his opponents. He suffered from insomnia, getting about four hours sleep a night, but put this to good use by extensive reading from his well-stocked library.

**A.11.3 Solomon’s empire collapses**

Saul Solomon had achieved in his career as much or more than any other South African. All this while he remained a bachelor, looked after by his devoted sister Bella. But it would appear that his marriage in 1874 at the age of 56 marks the very moment when the tide of his fortune turned.

At the time of his marriage to the social reformer Georgiana Thomson, Saul Solomon began to employ women, both as bookbinders and as compositors. Within three years this practice was declared a complete success (*Cape Argus*, 1 April 1876: 2c-d). But the consequence was that the male staff were required to do all the heavier tasks and night shifts, and for the first time in the Company’s history, the men went on strike: the contention being that not only had their working conditions become more onerous, but women were willing to work for lower wages, thus driving down the industry rate. Saul Solomon, though he ran his business on paternalistic lines, never tolerated the least infringement by staff of his legal rights, and the strikers were prosecuted, the magistrate adding:

> It will never do for immigrants [for such the strikers were] coming out here to establish the practice of what is called picketing and intimidating or threatening others from working for their master. Any such system as that I will endeavour to put down, as it is a most dangerous thing, and I hope will never be introduced into this colony (*Cape Argus*, 29 August 1876: 3b).

The Company continued to be plagued by labour trouble, with absenteeism, inebriation and assaults. It seemed as if staff morale had broken down with the increase of the establishment. By 1878 it was employing some 200 staff, and had in use eight hand-operated presses and ten steam-driven machines. ‘The Government cannot be ignorant,’ Saul Solomon wrote, ‘that no other printing office
in the Colony can perform the work it requires.’ (CO 451659) Solomon had fallen into a fatal sense of complacency.60

Saul Solomon is most widely remembered today, not as the successful proprietor and manager of a printing house, but for his political career as the Member of Parliament for Cape Town, during which time he fought for the rights of the black inhabitants of the Colony. ‘I shall consider it a sacred duty,’ he stated, ‘to give my decided opposition to all legislation tending to introduce distinctions either of class, colour or creed’ (DSAB 1, 1968: 760b). His astuteness made him indispensable to the leading politicians of his time: he seemed always to have the perfect solution to any political impasse or procedural dilemma which might come up in the House of Assembly. The first Prime Minister John Molteno was heavily dependant upon his advice, This was also the case, for a time, with J. Gordon Sprigg, who would prove to be the architect of the destruction of Saul Solomon & Co.

Solomon printed The Cape Argus newspaper (established in 1857, purchased by him in 1863, and later sold to its editor, Francis Dormer). This newspaper was commonly considered to be the mouthpiece for Solomon’s liberal political views, though he consistently averred that he never interfered with its editorial policy nor personally contributed to its columns. The newspaper fiercely attacked the racist policies of J.G. Sprigg, an immigrant from England, proprietor of The East London Despatch, believer in a ‘vigorous’ policy against blacks, appointed Prime Minister in questionable circumstances in February 1878 by the like-minded Governor, Sir Bartle Frere (1877-1880).

Within a month of Sprigg’s appointment as Prime Minister, a Commission was appointed to review the printing contracts between the Government and Saul Solomon & Co. It was clear that opinion was hostile to the existing contractor, despite Solomon’s detailed defence of the capacity of his Company to perform the contracts and its scale of charges. The Commission wanted the contract referred to the Tender Board (Solomon contending that they did not have the competence to judge on the matter) and to allow time for a review to take place, recommended the contracts with Saul Solomon & Co. be renewed for one year only. The Company rejected this and submitted instead a revised contract on 24 June 1878 (CO 451661.)

The new contracts for printing the Gazette, for Parliamentary and general government printing were renewed for a further three years, and the House of Assembly took the unprecedented step of ordering the details of the contracts to be published, which had hitherto been regarded as a highly confidential matter (A.48-'7862). The printing contracts would expire on 30 June 1881. This allowed the protégées of the Prime Minister, Godlonton, Richards & Co., printers of Graham’s Town, time to prepare plans to set up a printing works in Cape Town and snatch the supposed profitable government contracts from Saul Solomon & Co.

59 CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, Minutes. (14) Memorandum [by S. Solomon] on stationery and printing contracts 1873 to 1878.
60 A description of the Saul Solomon & Co. printing works at its greatest extent will be found in an appendix to W.E.G. Solomon’s biography of his father (1948: 353-5).
61 CO 4516 Printing and Stationery Committee, 1878. Minutes of the Commission.
62 A.48-'78 House of Assembly. Copy of a contract entered into between the Colonial Secretary and Henry Solomon for the performance of printing and stationery. 1878.
A.12 The Graham’s Town printing contract of 1864

The parliamentary session of 1864 which was held in Graham’s Town has already been alluded to, and, as we shall see, it is not out of place to revert to the subject now.

The Constitution Ordinance of 1853 did not specify where in the Colony Parliament had to meet, though it had traditionally assembled in Cape Town as the seat of Government. Governor Wodehouse had struggled unsuccessfully to impose his wishes on Parliament, especially with respect to annexing the separate Colony of British Kaffraria to the Cape, the opposition coming in large measure from Western Province members. He correctly calculated that by holding Parliament in the Eastern Province, many Western members would not be present and he could push through his annexation plans.

Government hurriedly contracted with the long-established Graham’s Town printers Godlonton, Richards & Co. (HA 6163) to undertake the necessary parliamentary printing work. Government afterwards admitted ‘the difficulties the Contractors had to contend with, the disadvantages they laboured under in having to perform work at the shortest possible notice with a staff which it was difficult to supplement without entailing very great expense [...]’ (HA 91964). Thus Parliament agreed, in view of the satisfactory manner in which they had fulfilled the requirements, to pay the contractor a sum in excess of the contract price (HA 6265).

For some years afterwards, correspondence was exchanged between Saul Solomon & Co. and Government about compensation for the Company’s computed losses. The Company was able to point out that the contract for parliamentary printing clearly specified that the work was to be performed at their printing works in Longmarket Street, Cape Town, and nowhere else. While it was self-evident that the work of the Graham’s Town session could not be sent from Cape Town, the facilities and employees of the Cape Town contractor stood idle yet had to be paid (CO 4160, 1869; CO 4165, 187066). The claim was last raised in 1872. The ensuing silence may not be unrelated to the renewal, on terms exceptionally favourable to Saul Solomon & Co. the following year, of the Government printing contract.

A.13 The politics of the printing contract, 1878 to 1881.

It was W.A. Richards (stepson and partner of Robert Godlonton, the Graham’s Town printer and Member of Parliament) who seized the opportunity offered by the Sprigg Premiership to make a bid for the Government printing contracts. Sprigg had been placed at the head of Government as Premier by Sir Bartle Frere without calling for a general election – a move still regarded as

---

63 HA 61 House of Assembly. Annexures 1-100, 1865. (26) Copy of contract entered into by the Government and the printer at Graham’s Town for printing parliamentary documents during the session of 1864 (23 April 1864).

64 HA 919 House of Assembly. Accounts, 1862-68. Colonial Secretary to Clerk of the House, 24 August 1865.

65 HA 62 House of Assembly. Annexures 101-179, 1865. (170) Special report of the Committee on Internal Arrangements: printing accounts of last session [reported 4 August 1865]. Godlonton, Richards & Co. only managed to meet their deadlines by sub-contracting much of the work to other printing houses in Graham’s Town and Port Elizabeth. The House of Assembly had initially refused to pay a higher rate for printing done at night.

66 CO 4160 Memorials ‘S-Z,’ 1869. (40) S. Solomon to Colonial Secretary 14 May 1869; CO 4165 Memorials ‘S-Z,’ 1870. (SS4, S148) Solomon to Colonial Secretary 16 May, 29 November 1870.
constitutionally questionable – dismissing the Molteno ministry after a serious disagreement over the respective rights of the Ministry and Governor to control Colonial policy during the ninth Cape-Xhosa War (1877-78).

William Attwell Richards owned printing establishments in Kimberley and London as well as his original interest in the Graham’s Town establishment. It would be necessary to find capital to set up an entirely new printing office large enough to carry out the Government contracts, and this would only be forthcoming once their tender had been successful. The influence of the political head of Government would be necessary to facilitate their bid.

Unusually long notice (10 months) inviting tenders was given: Solomon’s contract expired on 30 June 1881, yet the advertisement was dated 26 July 1880 (Government gazette, 3 August 1880: 23-24, Government notice 813). It would require political intervention to extend the existing Solomon contract (as provided for in section 31 of the Gazette and general printing contract) to allow extra time to the new contractor to set up business, should this be needed. As pointed out above, the very fact of publicizing the confidential details of Solomon’s contract by order of the House of Assembly was itself a manoeuvre by his sworn political foe. Solomon’s biographer remarks that ‘the circumstances were equivocal, to say the least’ (Solomon, 1948: 255).

A technical committee met to assess the tenders. Both Henry Solomon (on behalf of Saul Solomon & Co.) and W.A. Richards of Kimberley on his own account submitted tenders for all the advertised contracts, and there were also tenders from England for the supply of printed forms.

Henry Solomon was a genial man, greatly liked by everyone, but not as shrewd as his brother Saul. The Company was by far the largest printing firm in the Colony, and had handled the Government contracts since 1840 competently. Having no competitor in Cape Town, they had grown complacent and expected always to have things their own way. He submitted tenders which did not conform to the details of the tender document (CO 1113) despite this being a stated requirement.

Mr Solomon’s tender was so altered from the form required by the notice that the Commission have been compelled to go into a most troublesome and tedious calculation in order to compare it with the others.

And in a second report (CO 1113), it was stated by way of apology for not awarding the principal contracts to Saul Solomon & Co., that

as regards the tender of Mr Solomon we felt that we should be consulting the wishes of Government in shewing exceptional consideration to a gentleman who has performed the work under successive contracts for many years past and who has invested a considerable amount of capital in providing his establishment with the machinery and plant requisite for carrying out a contract of such magnitude as that which he now has. We therefore applied ourselves to such calculations as would enable us to form a judgement of the relative advantages afforded by his tender and that of the other competitor, Mr Richards.

---

67 See for instance Cape Chronicle, 2 November 1860: 2b where the brothers are contrasted, but keep in mind that this newspaper was conspicuously hostile towards Saul Solomon.

68 CO 1113 Sundry Committees, July to December 1880. (166) Committee on the printing contract, 21 December 1880.

69 CO 1113 cited above, 23 December, §6.
This second report claimed (optimistically) that due to the competition, ‘Government will reap the benefit of the suggestion [?] in the shape of a large reduction in prices.’ However, the Commission seems to have been blind to the fact that Richards’ quote was based on the English price of paper to which shipment and import duty had to be added (Solomon, 1948: 256), and that the grade of paper to be used – common newsprint – was of greatly inferior quality to that consistently used by Solomon, a fact apparent to every curator of the products of Richards’ printing works. For the sake of an assumed price advantage of a pound or two, this contract was actually greatly more expensive. Very soon, acceptance of Richards’ tenders would be repented in every respect. By then Saul Solomon & Co. had ceased to exist70 and Richards had the field to himself.

A.14 The W.A. Richards & Sons contracts

W.A. Richards, determined to win the printing contracts, had the powerful political backing of his stepfather Robert Godlonton, a Member of the Legislative Council since the inception of Parliament, and of J.G. Sprigg, Prime Minister and member of the House of Assembly.

On the day the contracts came into force (1 July 1881) an advertisement was placed in the Government gazette (17) announcing two partnerships, one in London – ‘W.A. Richards & Co.’ – and the other in Cape Town – ‘W.A. Richards & Sons, government and general printers, &c. and wholesale stationers.’ Just weeks before, Richards met with the Colonial Secretary to ascertain what Government’s requirements were. The questions he posed in his letter (CO 421771) display a lack

70 Saul Solomon’s health gave way after the loss of the printing contracts in June 1881, the sale of the Cape Argus newspaper in July, and the drowning of his young daughter and her governess in September. Some years earlier he had taken his nephews Charles and Henry (sons of his elder brother and partner Henry) into the printing business and in the 1870s sent Charles to England to learn the stationery trade. The nephews had ill-defined duties in Saul Solomon & Co., and no-one but Saul Solomon himself was permitted to make decisions. It is clear that Saul’s headstrong wife Georgiana greatly disliked the nephews and the feeling was evidently mutual. As Solomon’s condition deteriorated, so his wife took command. Catastrophe soon overtook the business. The nephews asked to be admitted as junior partners of the Company, but Saul Solomon – on the verge of a nervous breakdown – vacillated between selling the business outright to them and retaining absolute control himself. Before anything definite could be settled, he was taken by his wife to England in August 1882 on medical advice, leaving the nephews in charge. The Company won the Government bookbinding contract that year, but in September 1882 the bookbinding department was burnt out and the work went to Richards. It appears that Georgiana sheltered her husband from all news of the Company. When they returned in December, he knew nothing of developments and vainly tried to re-assert his control over the business. For the first few months of 1883 the nephews tried unsuccessfully to obtain terms whereby they could purchase the business outright. Finally on 9 July 1883 the nephews and Saul and Henry Solomon signed an agreement which ceded the business to the new partners on stringent terms. Saul Solomon, now seriously disturbed, was unaware that his wife had booked them on a ship leaving for England that very afternoon, and when he refused to go on board, she ordered a porter to carry him on. The nephews turned the fortunes of the business around, and made a profit of £11,600, but defaulted on the unrealistic instalments due to their uncle. Application was therefore made to place the business under sequestration. In June 1886 attorney W.E. Moore, agent for Saul Solomon, had him declared an imbecile and took control of his affairs. With two friends – Ross and Attwell – they formed a new Company named Saul Solomon & Co. Ltd., taking over the assets. Charles Solomon predicted that this had been the scheme from the start; he would be left to turn the business around, and dispossessed of it on some pretext once it had returned to profitability. On 24 November 1886, Dormer (who had purchased the Argus in 1881 with money obtained from Cecil Rhodes) formed the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, which bought out Dormer’s interests in the Cape Argus newspaper as well as the assets of the new Saul Solomon & Co. Ltd. Saul Solomon died in obscurity in Scotland on 17 October 1892. (Principal sources: CSC 2/2/1/207 1885 (345); Limited Companies LC 52A (C 910); W.E.G. Solomon (1948) passim; Cape Argus, 16 December 1885: 3a-d; Cape Argus weekly ed., 20 October 1892: 13a-c.)

71 CO 4217 Memorials ‘O-R’ 1881. (R30) W.A. Richards to Colonial Secretary, 7 June.
of understanding of what would be required of his company. He was awarded the *Gazette* contract, the general government printing contract, the *Votes and proceedings* of Parliament contract, and separately the parliamentary general printing contract, but not the printed forms contract which was shared between three London companies (CO 1113 (169) cited above).

It is ironic that the politician J.G. Sprigg, who was instrumental to such a degree in channelling the contracts to W.A. Richards & Sons and thereby ruining his political foe Saul Solomon, did not survive in office long enough to bear the consequences. It was J.C. Molteno (who had been so questionably ousted from office by Governor Frere to make room for Sprigg in 1878), who was once more in the post of Colonial Secretary and had to reap what his predecessor had sown both in respect of the new contractor as well as politically.

Richards’ company was under-capitalized and under-staffed, resulting in its persistent failure to deliver printed work within the contract time, their manipulation of the terms of the contract to increase their charges (as well as deliberate attempts to over-charge government), and inadequate and tardy Dutch translation work. (Under the Stationery Contract they persistently delivered defective goods and short quantities for which they always apologised most profusely when caught out.)

The result was that, whereas under the Solomon contract the straightforward invoices could be quickly verified in the Department of the Treasurer-General by an official with little specialist knowledge, and consignments of stationery could with confidence be despatched directly to the Government offices all over the Colony; under the Richards contract this checking and accounting had to be undertaken by a special unit (headed by the Under Colonial Secretary himself, growing to become one of the larger offices in the Civil Service and including among its numerous staff one printing expert specially hired in England), and all stationery orders had to be delivered to its offices in Cape Town for quality control purposes before being despatched to the respective offices. It should be obvious that even if Richards’ work had been cheaper than Solomon’s as Government had mistakenly hoped, the additional administrative cost was considerable. Examined by a parliamentary enquiry in 1883, Richards confessed that Solomon’s had been ‘an extraordinary cheap contract’ (C(sc).1-’83). It brings to mind the classic fable of ‘King Log and King Stork’!

On the credit side, one should note that the neatness of Richards’ printing work was a considerable advance on that of Solomon’s work. Also (and this is important) the amount of printing ordered by Government and Parliament increased dramatically in the 1880s and 1890s, augmented from 1889 by the translation and printing of a growing number of Dutch language reports.

Of the equipment and machinery of W.A. Richards & Sons’ Cape Town works little is known for certain. Initially they owned only one large high-speed press, which was disabled by an accident in 1882 and took well over a month to repair, but while that was out of action, however, two large and two small presses arrived (CO 4226). In 1882, they refer to their business as ‘W.A. Richards & Sons, *Steam Printing Office*;’ but that year advertise for sale a ‘two-HP vertical engine and boiler combined, with steam whistle’ and an Otto & Crossley silent gas engine, presumably to

---

72 A sub-leader in the *Cape Argus*, 12 September 1883 (3c-d) throws the blame for the expensive Richards contract on the Sprigg administration as well as blaming Sprigg for requisitioning the printing of several costly reports which were the subject of a parliamentary inquiry in 1883 (C(sc).1-’83. Legislative Council. Report of the Select Committee [...] upon cost of printing for Government commissions, etc.)

73 C(sc).1-’83 cited above: 85 §625.

74 CO 4226 Memorials ‘O-R’ 1882. (10) W.A. Richards to Acting Under Colonial Secretary, 17 March 1882. During this time Richards had to subcontract the most urgent work, no doubt at considerable cost to themselves.
make way for more powerful machinery (Gov. Gaz., 10 November 1882: 927a). A 1903 inventory shows that at that time they owned three large powered presses, three smaller manual presses, an historic ‘Albion’ press as well as two gas engines and one petrol engine (MOIB 2/260275). The partnership consisted of William Attwell Richards (who learned the printing trade from his step-father Robert Godlonton, proprietor of The Journal newspaper in Graham’s Town) and his four sons Joseph, William, George and Alfred Richards. The original financing of the Company is unclear. Some capital was put up by John Walton (retired Wesleyan minister, whose son became a partner in the business), with loans by Robert Godlonton and several members of the Walton family connected with the Eastern Province Herald newspaper in Port Elizabeth. Capital left in the partnership Richards, Glanville & Co. by Wilmot Glanville was also utilized. Machinery and type was obtained on credit.

W.A. Richards died suddenly in London on 28 August 1884 (MOOC 6/9/214 (9475); MOOC 13/1/500;76 obituary Cape Argus, 2 September: 2h; Eastern Province Herald, 3 September 1884: 2f) and the business was continued by his sons and his brother-in-law Edgar Harris Walton (DSAB 3, 1977: 829).

Richards’ business floundered. The parliamentary Votes and proceedings and binding contracts were soon lost to Murray & St Leger (see below). In 1891 (if not before) a loan to the extent of £30,000 was raised from the Bank of Africa secured by properties of the Company in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth and on the properties of the partners individually (MOIB 2/2602 (108) cited above). In November 1892 James Richards and Edgar Walton met the Under Colonial Secretary to discuss the working of the contract in general (CO 428377) though the outcome is not known.

The directors of the Bank, dissatisfied at the way the business was being conducted, appointed C.T. Mouat to supervise the firm’s affairs in December 1893. Walton withdrew from the partnership (T 123578). In September 1895 an agreement was signed with unsecured creditors by which A.S. Walford and W.N. Jones were appointed to oversee the business, while Mouat retained full control of management. Between 1895 and 1897, a gradual liquidation of the Company took place. The Government agreed to settle accounts monthly instead of quarterly (CO 183679); trade creditors received 10s. in the pound; cash creditors received 6% per annum, but unsecured creditors, mostly family members, received nothing (MOIB 2/2602 (108)). Practical management of Richards’ printing works was placed in the hands of David Smail.80

---

75 MOIB 2/2602 Liquidation and distribution accounts 21 May 1904. (108) W.A. Richards & Sons

76 MOOC 6/9/214 Death notices 1884 (9475); MOOC 13/1/500 Accounts, 28 February 1887 (76).

77 CO 4283 Miscellaneous ‘R-S’ 1892: (69) J. Richards to UCS De Smidt 15 November.


80 In mid-1902 the business was offered for sale. Smail (on behalf of a syndicate) offered £40 000 including the landed property. London creditors insisted on £45 000 which Smail refused, whereupon one of the London creditors, Alfred Jones (of W.N. Jones & Sons) applied to sequestrate the business. When the trustees offered the business to Smail for £25 500 he rejected it under the altered circumstances, and all the moveable assets were purchased by Cape Times Ltd. for £15 250 (MOIB 2/2602 (108) previously cited), which Company also hired the building for several years (MOIB 2/2789 (676), etc.). The building at 22 and 24 Castle Street was sold in 1910 to F.W. Smith (T 1235 previously cited).
The binding department of S. Solomon & Co. burnt out on 20 September 1882 (Cape Argus, 22 September 1882: 3c). Evidently this contract was taken over by Richards (CO 4278 Memorials ‘Q-S,’ 1891. (R12) 12 March 1891).

CO 4278 Miscellaneous ‘Q-R’ 1891. (R13) Richards to Under Colonial Sec., 12 March 1891.


CO 1959 Administrative & Convict Service, 1899-1910. (224) [printing contracts].
would have needed to set up the type especially (see HA 95285). They held this contract initially until the end of the 1891 parliamentary session when it was regained by Richards. As Shaw (1975: 44) points out, Murray & St Leger were undercapitalized and may have struggled to meet the onerous obligations and time pressures connected with printing the Votes and proceedings. In the following year, 1892, they focussed their attentions on erecting a new printing works in St George’s Street, Cape Town. In 1897, Cape Times Ltd. were again awarded the Votes and proceedings contract as well as the ‘Parliamentary’ contract, and the ‘Ruled Printed Books’ contract.

Murray & St Leger began laying the foundation for a much large printing undertaking, including the introduction of Linotype machines in the place of manual type-setting and electrically-driven presses, planning a custom-built building for their works out of the city centre in Keerom Street (BC 109186). In 1898 the partners registered their business under the Companies Act of 1892 as ‘Cape Times Ltd.’ as they were vulnerable through lack of working capital (BC 109187). When ‘Cape Times Ltd.’ was floated, a large part of the capital was provided by Dr Rutherford Harris thus unwittingly ensnaring the newspaper in the financial empire of his friend Cecil Rhodes who tried thereby to direct the editorial policy of the Cape Times newspaper (Shaw, 1975: 44-45).

Although Richards retained the Gazette contract, ‘General Government Printing,’ and ‘Printed Forms’ contracts, they were unable to compete in 1902, when fresh tenders were invited for all Government and parliamentary printing for the period 1902-1907 which were all, barring the ‘Parliamentary Binding’ contract, secured by Cape Times Ltd. (CO 1836, HA 89888), whose large new printing works in Keerom Street, Cape Town, was constructed in that year (BC 1091, HA 89789). In 1904 they purchased all the machinery and other assets of W.A. Richards & Sons (BC 1091, MOIB 2/260290). The manager in charge of the Government and parliamentary contracts was none other than C.E. Solomon, partner in the failed Saul Solomon & Co.

Cape Times Ltd. was now in possession of all the official contracts, which concluded at the

---

85 An anomalous situation existed briefly in 1907 when Bills were printed under one contract and the Gazette under another (HA 952 Audited accounts. Stationery and Printing Office to Clerk of House of Assembly, 18 November 1907; also undated Memorandum bound with this letter).


87 BC 1091 Gerald Shaw Cape Times collection, University of Cape Town Libraries. (2.1.2) Legal documents relating to the forming of the Cape Times into a Company, Memorandum of Association, 1898. The scope of their business is described in article 2: ‘To carry on business in Cape Town and elsewhere [...] as printers, publishers, lithographers, engravers, paper dealers, bookbinders and general stationers and contractors in every branch of the printing business and especially as printers and publishers of the "Cape Times" newspaper and any other newspaper or newspapers.’

88 Bookbinding was contracted to Robert Scott (CO 1959 Administrative and Convict Service, 1899-1910. (224) Memorandum by P.G. Herman, 4 July 1895). House of Assembly accounts show that Cape Times Ltd. finally secured this contract from April 1907 when Scott closed his business.


90 BC 1091 as above. Minute book 1, 12 February 1901 to 31 January 1902: 36-52 passim; HA 897 Letters received 1903-1904. (3) Under Colonial Secretary to Clerk of the House, 17 January 1903. Cape Times Ltd. expected to occupy their new printing works in February or March that year.

end of the Colonial period with the printing of Government gazette, no.9309, 30 May 1910. On 31 May the Cape Colony became the Province of the Cape of Good Hope within the Union of South Africa. Of all the companies who held Government contracts, Cape Times Ltd. appears to have given consistently good service both to Government and to Parliament.
Appendix B. Structure of Government

B.1 Introduction

The following structural outlines of the Cape colonial administration are provided for the better understanding of South Africa’s most complex bureaucracy before Union in 1910. Three principal stages of development during the parliamentary period are identified. The first is the situation at the establishment of the Representative Parliament. The second stage developed quite rapidly after the granting of Responsible (or Ministerial) Government in 1872. The third stage began in 1898 with the appointment of Noel Janisch as Under Colonial Secretary and reached its fullest development about 1904. After this, the number of officials was cut back drastically to save money due to the economic recession which followed the Anglo-Boer War.

The situation in 1855 (a year after the creation of Parliament), 1878 (following new instructions to Governor Frere in 1877) and 1904 follow in skeleton form with some additional comments. The principal sources drawn on are the Cape of Good Hope blue book, the Civil Service list, and in particular a typescript compilation of essays about the Civil Service, prepared in 1933 for Cape Town Archives’ internal use by P.J. Venter, entitled ‘Government departments of the Cape of Good Hope, 1806-1910.’ Reference is also made to Kilpin (1938) and McCracken (1967).

B.2 Government structures at the time of Representative Parliament (1855)

The establishment of a Parliament in 1854 with no meaningful control over the Government except that of withholding funds, left Government structures unchanged.

The Governor

- represents the British Crown (the Queen)
- powers specified in ‘Letters Patent’ (instructions)
- may reserve any Act of Parliament for Her Majesty’s pleasure
  (but Her Majesty may annul any Act of Parliament within two years)
- staff consists of
  - Private Secretary
  - Aide-de-Camp (who was also Clerk of the Executive Council)
  - Guardian of Government House
  - Lieutenant Governor
  - Lieut. Governor’s Secretary
  - Messenger

The Government

- Government was vested in an Executive Council (established 1827)
- Governor’s Aide-de-Camp was Secretary to the Executive Council
- Executive Council was composed of the Governor (President) and five permanent officials, namely
  - Colonial Secretary
  - Treasurer and Accountant-General

---

1 His designation up to 1866 was properly ‘Secretary to Government’ in which year it was changed to ‘Colonial Secretary.’
The ‘Queen’s English’ of the Letters Patent by which Parliament was created is worth quoting (Statutes, 1858: I-III).

2

'Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, [etc.]

Now, know you that, in pursuance and in exercise of the powers to us in that behalf in anywise belonging, we, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do hereby declare and ordain that there shall be within our said settlement of the Cape of Good Hope a Parliament [...] And it was so.

Colonial Secretary’s Office in Cape Town was commonly referred to as the ‘Colonial Office.’ This should not be confused with the Colonial Office, London, office of the Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies after 1801 (under a Secretary of State for War and Colonies), and reorganized after the functions were divided between two Secretaries of State in June 1854 (Carrington, 1950: 527-529).

Parliament (administered by the Colonial Secretary’s Office)

- established by Letters Patent 23 May 1850 and Order in Council 11 March 1853. First session held 30 June to 9 September 1854 and at least annually thereafter (except 1901)
- empowered to pass laws subject to disallowance (veto) by the Queen, and to approve financial appropriations
- consisted of an Upper House (Legislative Council) and a Lower House (House of Assembly), both elected and both competent to vote on appropriation Bills
- five permanent members of the Executive Council entitled to participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament but not vote

— Legislative Council

- Chief Justice of the Colony acted as President
- fifteen elected Members (eight from the Western Districts and seven from the Eastern Districts)
- personnel consisted of
  - Clerk of Council
  - Usher of the Black Rod, and
  - Chamber Keeper and Messenger

— House of Assembly

- forty-six elected Members (representing twenty-two constituencies)
- The Speaker (elected from among the members of the Assembly)
- personnel consisting of
  - Clerk of the Assembly
  - Assistant Clerk
  - Sergeant-at-Arms, and
  - Messenger

Executive Government

- the Executive Government was synonymous with the Office of the Colonial Secretary
- The Colonial Secretary was the official channel of communication between Parliament and colonists on the one hand, and the Governor-in-Council on the other
- the responsibilities of the Office were exceedingly diverse, with a large staff directly and indirectly under the Colonial Secretary’s supervision
- examples of functions administered directly by the Colonial Secretary included
  - Resident Magistrates
Civil Commissioners\(^4\)
Post Office
Medical establishment (hospitals, Vaccine Institute, district surgeons)
Aborigines (native affairs)
Frontier and local police
Public roads
Parliament
Ecclesiastical establishment\(^5\)
Education

- certain specialised branches with considerable autonomy within the Office were headed by senior officials (some of whom sat on the Executive Council) appointed by the Imperial authorities, each with its own staff:
  - Treasury
  - Audit Office
  - Surveyor-General’s Department
  - Civil Engineer’s Department
  - Customs Office
  - Attorney-General’s Department (under which the Sheriff’s Office), and
  - Supreme Court (under which the Master’s Office)

**B.3 Responsible parliamentary non-party government (1878)**

In consequence of the passing of the Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act, 1872 [Responsible Government Act], a number of Ministries were created which took over many of the responsibilities of the Colonial Secretary’s Office, each headed by a Minister (or political head) who was required to be an elected member of one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The Act created new Departments of Crown Lands and Public Works, and Native Affairs, and the Treasurer and Attorney-General became political positions. At the same time the Colonial Secretary became a political office-holder. Because there were as yet no properly constituted political parties, Ministers were chosen on the basis of what we now call a ‘Unity Government,’ representing diverse interests. Each of the three Ministerial Departments now required a permanent official in charge of its day-to-day operation. There was a gradual settling-down process after 1872. New Letters Patent were issued on the appointment of Sir Bartle Frere in 1877,\(^7\) so that it is best to view the situation as it existed in July 1878.\(^8\)

---

\(^4\) Civil Commissioners were financial officers appointed to each Division of the Colony, the post usually being combined with that of Resident Magistrate.

\(^5\) Ministers of religion who were employed and paid for by the Government.

\(^6\) Act 1–72 (Statutes, 1879: 194-196).

\(^7\) These Letters Patent dated 26 February 1877 would remain in force to the end of the colonial period. The text may be found in Part II of each edition of the *Civil Service list*.

\(^8\) Functions of Ministries were reallocated by Government Notice dated 27 May 1878, with effect from 1 July 1878.
The Governor and Commander-in-Chief

- represents the British Crown (the Queen)
- acts as High Commissioner for Frontier Affairs
- powers specified in ‘Letters Patent’ (instructions)
- may reserve any Act of Parliament for Her Majesty’s pleasure (but Her Majesty may annul any Act of Parliament within two years)
- staff consists of
  - Private Secretary
  - Aide-de-Camp and additional Aide-de-Camp
  - Clerk of the Executive Council, and a Clerk.

The Government

- Government was vested in an Executive Council (established 1827)
- the Executive Council was composed of the Governor (President), the Major-General in the Army, the Secretary to the Executive Council (who was a member of the Governor’s staff), and five Ministers (who separately formed the Cabinet), namely
  - Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary
  - Attorney-General
  - Treasurer of the Colony
  - Commissioner for Crown Lands and Public Works, and
  - Secretary for Native Affairs

Parliament (administered by the Colonial Secretary’s Department)

- Established in 1854 and met at least annually thereafter (except 1901); the first session under Responsible Government held 24 April to 26 June 1873
- empowered to pass laws subject to disallowance (veto) by the Queen, and to approve financial appropriations
- consisted of an Upper House (Legislative Council) and a Lower House (House of Assembly), both elected and both competent to vote on appropriation Bills
- the five Ministerial members of the Executive Council were required to be elected Members of one or other House. Ministers could participate in the proceedings of either House but could only vote in the House of which they were members

— Legislative Council

- Chief Justice of the Colony acted as President
- twenty-one elected Members (three from each of seven Provinces)
- personnel consisted of
  - Clerk of Council
  - Officer in Charge of Books
  - Usher of the Black Rod
  - Shorthand-writer and Assistant Clerk, and
  - Messenger

---

9 The term Prime Minister, though implicit, does not appear in the Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act of 1872. Between 1872 and 1884 the Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary was a single Ministerial position. From May 1881 to June 1882 and after May 1884 the positions of Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary were held by different persons, although a division of the Ministerial Department of the Colonial Secretary only occurred in 1889 (Government Notice 1 July 1889) when a separate Ministerial Department of the Prime Minister was set up. Between 1891 and 1894 the two merged; in April 1894 they were again separated; merged 1898 to 1900; separated in June 1900 and finally merged between January 1909 and May 1910.
— House of Assembly
  • sixty-eight elected Members (representing thirty-three constituencies)
  • The Speaker (elected from among the members of the Assembly)
  • personnel consisted of
    Clerk of the Assembly
    Assistant Clerk
    Sergeant-at-Arms
    Librarian
    Clerk of the Papers
    Shorthand-writer and Committee Clerk
    Messenger

Executive Government
  • Executive Government was vested in the Cabinet
  • The Colonial Secretary was the official channel of communication between Parliament and colonists, and the Governor-in-Council.¹⁰

— Colonial Secretary’s Ministerial Department
  • this Department (with diverse responsibilities and a large staff directly and indirectly under the Under Colonial Secretary’s supervision) was the foremost of several Ministerial Departments
  • in addition to an Accounting Branch, functions administered directly by the Colonial Secretary included
    Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates
    Control and Audit Office (incl. Revenue and Expenditure Branches)
    Deeds Registry Office
    Post Office
    Education
    Medical establishment (Medical Committee, Vaccine Institute, hospitals, district surgeons)
    Police and Gaols
    Parliament
    Ecclesiastical establishment¹¹
    Defence (including Cape Mounted Riflemen), and
    Crown Agents

— Treasurer-General’s Ministerial Department (created by Act 1–’72)
  • Department was managed by the Assistant Treasurer & Accountant-General
  • responsibilities included administering
    Treasury and
    Customs

— Attorney-General’s Ministerial Department (separated in 1878 from Colonial Secretary’s Department where it had been semi-autonomous)
  • managed directly by the Attorney-General

¹⁰ From May 1881 this became the responsibility of the (separate) Prime Minister.

¹¹ The system of Ecclesiastical Grants was abolished by Act 5–’75, after which then existing beneficiaries could retain their Government salaries until death or resignation.
• responsibilities included
  - prosecution of crime in the superior courts
  - Parliamentary Draftsman
  - Solicitor-General’s Office (Graham’s Town)
  - Sheriff’s Office (including the Public Executioner)
  - Supreme and Eastern Districts Courts
  - Registrar of the Supreme and the Eastern Districts Courts, and
  - Master’s Office (including the Insolvent Branch)

— **Commissioner of Crown Lands & Public Works Ministerial Department**
  (created by Act 1–’72)
  - the Department had five major sections each managed by a permanent official. It administered all the land laws of the Colony, as well as public works of every description.
  - Office of the Commissioner, headed by an Assistant Commissioner responsible for
    - Ports and Harbours
    - Crown Forests and Plantations
    - Surveyor-General’s Office
    - Public Works Department under a Chief Inspector
    - Railway Engineer’s Department
    - Telegraph Department (under a General Manager)

— **Secretary for Native Affairs Ministerial Department**
  (created by Act 1–’72)
  - The administration’s work (says the *Civil Service list*) is confined to those aborigines within the Colony who are not sufficiently civilized to be brought under the ordinary law; they live under Superintendents responsible to the Civil Commissioners; beyond the boundaries of the Colony affairs are administered by Chief Magistracies
  - Department which had five Branches was administered by an Under Secretary for Native Affairs with very many officials scattered throughout the northern and eastern districts of the Colony and beyond
    - Cape Town office had a small staff
    - Border Department (within the Colony)
    - Border Department (outside the Colony)
    - Transkei, Tembuland, Pondoland, Port St John, Griqualand East, and Trans-Gariep-Damaraland, and Basutoland (with civil, educational, judicial, and police)

— **The Controller and Auditor-General**
  By Act 30–’75, the Auditor was made independent of the Executive and answerable only to Parliament. The appointment was permanent, and the office-holder could only be removed by the Governor acting on addresses from both Houses of Parliament

**B.4 Mature parliamentary party government (1904)**

A most significant administrative measure was the Audit Act Amendment Act, Act 32 of 1888\(^{12}\) which clarified the status of all the Ministerial Departments by requiring an ‘Accounting Officer’ to

---

\(^{12}\) In a footnote Eybers (1918: 71 n.1) points out that this and other Acts of 1888 are unique in being enacted in the name of ‘the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope in Parliament assembled’ and not in the name of the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in whom the authority to promulgate laws was properly vested.
take final financial responsibility for each Department. Considerable political changes, including the separation of duties of Governor and High Commissioner for South Africa, and the formation of distinct political parties, had taken place during the preceding quarter century. During this time the new Ministerial Departments of the Prime Minister and of Lands, Mines and Agriculture had been created (in 1889 and 1892 respectively), Lands and Mines being taken over from the Department of Public Works. Lands, Mines and Agriculture soon split into Departments of Lands and Mines on the one hand and Agriculture on the other in 1893, while in the same year Native Affairs was incorporated into the Prime Minister’s Department. Considerable reallocation of lesser Ministerial responsibilities had also taken place. The only significant structural change which took place after 1904 was the re-incorporation of the Department of the Prime Minister into the Colonial Secretary’s Department in January 1909.

**The Governor**
- represents the British Crown (the King)
- powers specified in ‘Letters Patent’ (instructions) of 1877, amended 1904
- an Administrator appointed
- may reserve any Act of Parliament for His Majesty’s pleasure (but His Majesty may annul any Act of Parliament within two years)
- staff consists of
  - Private Secretary
  - Colonial Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary
  - Aide-de-Camp and additional Aide-de-Camp
  - Chief Clerk, and two other Clerks, three typists
  - Head Messenger and three other Messengers

**The Government**
- Government was vested in an Executive Council (established 1827)
- the Executive Council was composed of the Governor (President), the Secretary to the Executive Council (who was a member of the Governor’s staff), and six Ministers (responsible to Parliament who separately formed the Cabinet), namely
  - Prime Minister
  - Colonial Secretary
  - Treasurer of the Colony
  - Attorney-General
  - Commissioner of Public Works, and
  - Secretary for Agriculture

**Parliament**
- Established in 1854 and met at least annually thereafter, except 1901 for which omission the Parliamentary Indemnity Act (Act 5–’02) was required
- empowered to pass laws subject to disallowance (veto) by the King, and to approve financial appropriations
- consisted of an Upper House (Legislative Council) and a Lower House (House of Assembly), both elected and both competent to vote on appropriation Bills
- both Houses met in new Houses of Parliament from 1885
- the six Ministerial members of the Executive Council were required to be elected Members of one or other House. Ministers could participate in the proceedings of either House but could only vote in the House of which they were a member
— Legislative Council
  • Chief Justice of the Colony acted as President
  • twenty-six elected Members (representing nine Provinces)
  • personnel consisted of
    Chairman of Committees
    Clerk of Council
    Assistant Clerk and Shorthand-writer
    Clerk of the Papers and Committee Clerk
    Usher of the Black Rod
    Chief Messenger
    Assistant Messenger

— House of Assembly
  • one hundred and seven elected Members (representing 47 constituencies)
  • The Speaker (elected from among the members of the Assembly)
  • Chairman of Committees (elected from among the members)
  • personnel consisting of
    Clerk of the House
    Taxing Officer
    Clerk Assistant
    Sergeant-at-Arms
    Shorthand-writer and Committee Clerk
    Assistant Shorthand-writer and Committee Clerk
    Clerk of the Papers
    Translator
    Chief Messenger
    Assistant Messenger

— Joint Parliamentary Establishment
  • created after opening of the new Houses of Parliament (1885)
  • under the Administration of the Speaker, House of Assembly
  • personnel consisted of:
    Parliamentary Draftsman (formerly in Attorney-General’s Department)
    Librarian
    Assistant Librarian
    Caretaker
    Hall Porter

Executive Government
  • Executive Government was vested in members of the Cabinet
  • The Prime Minister was the official channel of communication between Parliament and colonists on the one hand, and the Governor-in-Council on the other

— Prime Minister’s Ministerial Department
  • The Prime Minister was the sole channel of communication between Parliament and the public on the one hand, and the Governor-in-Council on the other
  • Deals with all correspondence with Imperial Government, other Colonies, and with foreign countries
  • Responsible for
    Governor’s establishment
    Native Affairs Department
— Colonial Secretary’s Ministerial Department
  • still the largest of the Departments but without its former political power
  • responsibilities were very diverse, including
    - Elections and registration of voters
    - Patents and Naturalization
    - Licences and Contracts
    - Cape Mounted Police and Cape Colonial Forces
    - Local Government and Health Branch (with Medical Officer of Health)
    - Bacteriological Institute
    - Statistical Branch (with Registrar of Births and Deaths)
    - Stationery and Printing (with Administrative and Executive Branches)
    - Convict Stations and Prisons
    - Education Department
    - Elsenburg Agricultural School

— Treasurer-General’s Ministerial Department
  • Duties increased, similar to Chancellor of Exchequer in England
  • responsibilities included:
    - Customs
    - Ports and Harbours
    - Agent-General for the Colony (including Emigration Branch)
    - Licences and Stamps
    - Excise Branch
    - Income Tax Branch\(^\text{13}\)
    - Control and Audit Office
    - Department of Posts and Telegraphs

— Attorney-General’s Ministerial Department
  • Principal duty is to prosecute all crimes and offenses
  • Special duties imposed by numerous Acts of Parliament
  • Normal responsibilities included:
    - Civil Commissioners and Resident Magistrates
    - Solicitor-General’s Office (Graham’s Town)
    - Crown Prosecutor’s Office (Kimberley)
    - Supreme Court, Eastern Districts Court, High Court and Circuit Court
    - Master’s Office (including Orphan Chamber, and Insolvency Branch)
    - Deeds Registry Offices (Cape Town, King William’s Town, Kimberley, Vryburg)
    - The High Sheriff
    - Detective Force (Illicit Diamond Trade)

— Commissioner of Public Works’ Ministerial Department
  • In addition to responsibility for all public works, responsibilities included:
    - Lighthouses
    - Irrigation (investigation, design and construction)
    - Government Water Drills
    - Government Railways

— Secretary for Agriculture’s Ministerial Department
  • This Department had a chequered history and shifting responsibilities from its original establishment in 1887, becoming the Secretariat for Lands, Mines and Agriculture in the

---
\(^{13}\) Income tax introduced in 1904 as provided for in the Additional Taxation Act (Act 36–’04).
Treasury in 1892. In September 1893 a separate Ministerial Department was created. 
• the Department in 1904 was responsible for
  Surveyor-General’s Office
  Crown Forests
  Irrigation (administration)
  Mines
  Fisheries (including Sea Fisheries, and Trout)
  Horticultural Assistant
  Registrar of Brands
  Colonial Bacteriologist
  Veterinary Surgeons
  Rosebank Experimental Station
  Government Entomologist
  Inspectors of Sheep
  Government Viticultural Expert
  Government Botanist
  Agricultural Journal
Appendix C. Report of the Colonial Bacteriologist

C.1 Introduction

The following case study has been included not to illustrate the norm in the production of a government publication, but rather to demonstrate to what extent the production process can go awry when a personality clash occurs, when individuals (on both sides) ignore normal procedures or directives, and when obstacles are placed in the way of innovation by conservative officials. This single example (G.5–'95) entailed an exceptional number of production problems.

C.2 Appointment of Edington as Colonial Bacteriologist

During the late nineteenth century the livestock farming industry of the Cape Colony was threatened by a variety of diseases such as the African Horse Sickness, Redwater in cattle, Heartwater in sheep, and Lung Sickness, which veterinarians were unable to eradicate. In 1890, John X. Merriman (then Treasurer of the Colony) encouraged the Government to appoint a scientific man to investigate the causes and discover a cure for these diseases. The Department of Agriculture (still a branch of the Colonial Secretary’s Office) sought to obtain a thoroughly trained and experienced Bacteriologist and Physiological Chemist. The job description, drawn up by Dr Duncan Hutcheons, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was sent to the Agent-General in London in December 1890 with orders to handle the selection process.

The selection and appointment process is documented in the Department of Agriculture volume AGR 215, folio 54: ‘Colonial Bacteriologist, appointment, salary, etc.,’ vol.1 and 2. The most promising of the 29 applicants was Dr Alex. Edington, 30 years of age, with a string of academic qualifications to his credit, who was a lecturer in Bacteriology at the University of Edinburgh. He presented his credentials in an octavo-sized 24-page pamphlet especially printed on cream laid paper for this application, making a pretentious impression. The numerous terms and conditions he set for his appointment in a large assertive handwriting should have been a caution to the authorities. He was duly appointed to the position.

As will be evident from what follows, Edington had a keenly-developed sense of his own importance, and as Thelma Gutsche says in her Dictionary of South African biography article (4, 1981: 144, 145), he ‘marred his scientific achievements by his anxiety to prove his work superior to, and in advance of, that of other investigators. [...] His experiments were vitiated by his reputation for publishing premature and inadequately-tested conclusions.’ He held the post from 1891 to 1905.

An important element in Edington’s process of self-promotion would be his annual report. His report for 1894 makes an especially good case study, illustrating a wide range of procedures and pitfalls in the preparation and publishing of a parliamentary paper. No Government report, it seems, was so beset with difficulties as was this one, and its progress through the production stages was documented accordingly in meticulous detail by the irritated officials involved.

Edington accepted the offered salary of £500 per annum, but on arrival found that he (like

---

1 The Agent-General was Charles Mills, formerly Under Colonial Secretary of the Cape (1872-1878).

2 Edington was appointed on the basis of his high qualifications, although another person with less-impressive qualifications but with a temperament appropriate to colonial conditions may have proved more successful in the end.
all officials of his rank) had to provide his own accommodation. This led to an acrimonious correspondence and the rejection of proffered quarters which he deemed to be below his dignity, demanding a housing allowance instead. His correspondence with the Secretary [Minister] for Agriculture is filled with phrases such as ‘I do not intend permitting this disallowance,’ ‘I require ...’ and ‘I need ...’ While his laboratory was being fitted up on the outskirts of Graham’s Town, he proceeded on an unauthorized tour of Natal and the Transvaal. The Secretary for Agriculture confided in John X. Merriman that he was afraid to rebuke him lest he consequently blamed the Department for the failure of his researches into African Horse Sickness, the main reason for his appointment.

Among numerous demands, Edington persuaded Government to appoint and bring out from Scotland his former assistant, Miss Euphemia Cummings of Edinburgh University, to be his assistant in Graham’s Town. She arrived only to be sent again to Scotland to prepare some microscope slides, a trip which she extended without authority in order to complete a course of study unrelated to her work.³

Edington’s contract ended in 1894 and he demanded a doubling of his salary to £1000 as a condition for remaining in the service. In December 1893 the Government, eager to retain his services (as it seemed from his reports that a breakthrough in the search for a Horse Sickness vaccine was imminent), added to his duties that of Medical Officer for the Colony, bringing his combined salary to the desired amount of £1000. Having secured the salary, he claimed that he could not undertake both duties but insisted on drawing the full salary as Government Bacteriologist alone, to the great ire of the Under Colonial Secretary, Henry de Smidt, who despite his enormous responsibilities and long service, earned £100 a year less. De Smidt, in his other role of Controller of Printing, would in due course clash with Edington over his 1894 annual report.

C.3 The 1892 and 1893 annual reports⁴

Edington’s first report, that for 1892, was not without its problems. The report, printed in the standard folio format,⁵ is a dazzling display of erudition reviewing the history of and achievements in bacteriology going back to the 18th century, accompanied by three line drawings copied from a standard textbook, but none of this having much bearing on his work at the Cape. He mentions his tour of southern Africa and describes setting up his laboratory, to illustrate which he required two leaves inserted into the report containing four photographic views of his laboratory.⁶ Henry de Smidt, Controller of Printing, comments ‘I do not see any necessity for reproducing these photos.’ Dr Hutcheon remarks ‘Dr Edington has given a very modest account of the work he has performed during the past year.’ (After reading the report, one suspects Hutcheon’s comments may have been sarcastic.) However, the plates (Fig. C.1) were printed in London by the ‘Autotype’

³ Miss Cummings appears to have fallen out with Edington. After 18 months’ service she broke her contract abruptly, returning to Scotland on 1 September 1893, with Edington urging the Department to let her go, and in future to appoint a man to assist him.

⁴ The source of information for the following notes is Department of Agriculture volume AGR 153, folio 655 ‘Annual report of Bacteriologist for Parliament’ (correspondence arranged by date), also DS AB 4, 1981:144-145.

⁵ Printed 800 copies in English and 150 in Dutch. The Dutch translation done by Rev. Faure.

⁶ Possibly the first photographs to appear in a Cape parliamentary paper. These plates with the English captions were included in the Dutch version.
Fig. C.1 Photographic plates in the 1892 annual report
process on calendered paper from half-tone blocks made by Nops Electrotype Agency.

While typesetting was in progress, Edington kept supplying additional material and altering what he has sent previously. To crown it all, on 12 February, he demanded that his signature be graphically reproduced in the report, on which request De Smidt has scribbled angrily ‘Name & M.B., F.R.S.E – printed’ which is more-or-less how it appears. When Edington saw the final print he discovered that the charts had been omitted.

The 1892 report was entitled Report of the Colonial Bacteriological Institute, while the title of the 1893 report had subtly changed to Report of the Colonial Bacteriologist. It seemed to go through the production stages quite smoothly, and included a map and a chart lithographed by the Surveyor-General’s Department.

C.4 The 1894 annual report

Once the 1893 report appeared in print, Edington wrote to the Assistant Secretary for Agriculture to inform him that the next report would be very voluminous and he required that it be published in Royal Octavo ‘to suit scientific men.’ To this the Assistant Secretary agreed, although never previously had an annual report been published other than in folio. The scene was set for a major confrontation between Edington and the authorities.

The 1894 report was sent to the Government Printer via the staff of the Controller of Printing in three instalments, marked by Edington to be printed with Pica Mediaeval type in Royal Octavo format. In January 1895 Edington was in London and personally ordered the printing of five pages of photographic plates of microscope slides (presumably those prepared by Miss Cummings while in Scotland) directly from Waterlow and Sons in London, possibly to preempt objections to photographs previously expressed by Henry de Smidt.

De Smidt, in his usual high-handed manner, deleted the request for Royal Octavo and the special font and sent the order through for printing in folio in line with all other annual reports. When the galley proofs began arriving on Edington’s desk (see Fig. C.2), he saw that his request had been ignored. He wrote (11 February) to stop further work on the report.

I confess feeling that some mistake must have been made or otherwise that I should not be treated with what would seem to be want of courtesy by the department to which I am attached. I may again remind you that I make my work here my only interest & that the salary I am in receipt of is not the only thing I look for, but that I hope for my work passing beyond the Colony & remaining long after the time when I shall have ceased to be. The ordinary form of blue book is such as makes it certain that work put forth in its pages can only have an ephemeral existence. If by any regulation the blue books must be published in this form then I have to ask that you will give instructions for the type to be kept & 100 impressions printed in the size & form which I have asked for namely, royal octavo.

The matter was referred to the Colonial Secretary and the Secretary for Agriculture who decided the report should be in folio ‘to be uniform with other Parliamentary Papers. [...] It is, therefore, out of my power to alter the size to Royal Octavo’ wrote Henry de Smidt (letter to Assistant Secretary for

---

7 W.A. Richards & Sons had recently printed some medical reports in this font and style which Edington wished to emulate. It must be admitted that this was a pleasing font and superior to the standard Pica used for all Government work.
Apart from illustrating the typesetting errors which the proofreader encounters, this Figure shows the folio format in which the report was set uniform with all other annual reports as required by Henry de Smidt, Controller of Printing, and repudiated by Dr Edington with the backing of the Secretary for Agriculture. The work was typeset a second time in octavo format and 'Mediaeval' type face to meet Edington’s demands. The document number ‘G.5’ was assigned at the outset. Owing to the resetting of the work, the original proofs were not returned to the printer but were filed, providing us with a rare example of proofs in the official records. (AGR 153.)

Fig. C.2 Galley proof of a page of the folio version of the 1894 report.

With regard to the circulation, it is most curious to note that the heart’s action remains almost unimpaired until the onset of marked symptoms which are as I have said usually only seen shortly before death: not infrequently, however, careful observation may show that the conjunctiva are slightly yellow, oedematous and injected.

Farmers as a rule overlook the symptoms I have noted and hence their observations are limited to the time when the animal becomes moribund. These latter symptoms are ushered in by weariness. The animal stands listlessly, leaning heavily first on one leg and then the other, and frequently refusing food. Suddenly, as a rule, it is seen to begin to breathe more heavily and to heave at the flanks, which symptoms become, latterly most excessive and marked, while the pulse becomes small, feeble, and frequent. It lies down frequently, and almost as quickly gets up again, until by and by it is unable to do so and the fatal issue supervenes in a comparatively sudden and quick manner. Frequently at the moment of death a great cloud of white froth is blown from the mouth and nose which remains without falling or becoming fluid after death. It was commonly considered that this consisted of mucus, but the latter differs in the fact that it is watery and soon collapses into a gritty fluid. The froth of horse-sickness really consists of blood serum, a highly albuminous fluid comparable to the white of an egg, to which indeed it is closely related. Sometimes before death if the horse be coughing, a yellow clear fluid drops from his mouth and nose, which is simply the blood serum which at the moment of death is blown out of the chest in the form of froth.

In the Dikkop form the incubation period is almost if not absolutely identical. The initial rigor occurs equally as in the preceding form, but while in Paard-ziekte the fatal issue commonly occurs in twelve days, in the latter it may be delayed for a few days later.

The commonly observed symptoms usually occur about the tenth day, and consist in swelling of the subcutaneous tissue of the head. The supra-orbital fossae fill up and sometimes bulge, and the jaw, lips and neck may be equally so. In some cases this swelling is mostly confined to the tongue constituting the variety known as blue tongue. Weariness is a common feature, and the animal seeks to support his head on the side of the stall or on the manger. This feature is sometimes also noticeable in the Paard-ziekte form but not invariably so.

In one case in my observation the subcutaneous swelling was limited for the most part to the tissue of the abdomen, and in this case the fatal issue was long delayed.

In another case the swelling passed into the larynx and the animal presented the symptoms of cough. The fatal issue supervenes in the Dikkop form similarly to that obtaining in the Paard-ziekte.
As arranged before you went home, the printing of the report was to be in Royal Octavo. I think I told you at the time that the printing office would be sure to oppose this, and I may say, that I had more than one long discussion on the subject with the Under Colonial Secretary, who had no authority from us, however, to alter the requisition from Royal Octavo, to Folio size and the matter has been set right by revised instructions to the printers to recast in Octavo size as arranged.

To De Smidt (the same day) he wrote ‘The foolscap print will be of no use to us.’ But De Smidt appears to have taken revenge by failing to forward the revised requisition to the Government Printer until late April when ordered to do so by the Secretary for Agriculture, the printer all the while still patiently awaiting the return of the folio proofs. Waterloo & Sons delivered the photographic plates (which cost £25 to print in colour) but Edington discovered they had neglected to print the captions which had to be over-printed in Cape Town by Richards. When nothing had materialized by May 1895, Edington was informed by the printer that the original manuscript copy had been lost. Presumably the typesetting would have to be done from the proofs of the folio version.

Just as a start was made to print the 850 copies, Edington asks that 100 copies be printed on superior paper and bound in hard covers, but on 30 May the printer reports he has ceased work on the job for want of official instructions in this respect which he only received about 15 June. Soon after, the copies were delivered, when 26 of the 100 special editions were found to be defective and had to be returned for correction.

De Smidt was not yet satisfied. On 30 July he wrote to the Secretary for Agriculture pointing out that the abortive typesetting of the folio version had cost £7 12s. 3d. which he would charge to the Budget Vote of the Department of Agriculture, adding that in addition, the octavo report cost £2 18s. 6d. more that the folio report might have cost. To this the Assistant Secretary for Agriculture replies (19 August):

[...] I am directed to say that there are no funds at my disposal that would enable me to comply with your wishes, even were the course proposed a reasonable one. It will be recalled however that in the requisition for the printing of this Report, it was expressly desired that it should be in octavo form, and that the type was, notwithstanding this, set up in foolscap form, on instructions it is presumed given to the printers by your office. As the result of the discussion which followed, it was decided, through Mr Frost’s intervention, that the octavo size was to be preserved, and the Report has been so issued accordingly. [...]
An interesting chain of questions and answers about translating the 1894 annual report of the Bacteriologist. (AGR 153 folio 655.)

[To] Chief Clerk [W.H. Tooke] Are you seeing to the translation of our reports or such of them as are usually translated? CC [Charles Currey, Under Secretary for Agriculture]. 11/4. [To] BMM [B. McMillan, 1st Class Clerk] Who translates them? Mr Faure or Zoer? HdS [H. de Smidt, Controller of Printing]. Revd Mr Faure. BMM 13/4. HdS. The translation is arranged by the Printers on receiving our requisitions for copies in English & Dutch. *They employ Mr Faure. 16/4 HdS. Thanks. I suppose we specify which are to be translated. CC 17-4-95. Yes, always. HdS 17/4. CC, 18/4. File 19/4. (*obscured under the fold.)
Henry de Smidt was finally over-ruled and a precedent was established. From 1896 several departmental annual reports were published by the Department of Agriculture in octavo format, although only the Bacteriologist’s report was set in Pica Mediaeval type. All were profusely illustrated. Consideration of the Dutch translation began about 11 April, and an interesting inter-office memorandum found in the correspondence file (see Fig. C.3) clarifies the general principle of translation of Government reports, establishing definitely that the translation of such reports was the responsibility of the Department but handled by the Government Printer, and that the decision as to what was translated was taken by the Departments. The printing order was placed on 30 June 1895. Since Edington had no special interest in the Dutch version, the 750 copies were printed in folio format in the usual style, but he had only ordered sufficient plates for the English version. The printer was requested to insert a slip reading ‘Bericht – De photo-litho kaarten kunnen gevonden worden in de Engelse uitgave.’

C.5 Conclusion

This Appendix reveals the inter-office personality clashes between people with pronounced egos and different objectives, and exposes the petty ways in which officials obstructed what they did not like. As stated in Chapter 5 section 5.2 the motive for publishing reports of Government departments was to enable Parliament to exercise its oversight function, which increased in importance after the granting of Responsible Government in 1872. But as is evident from the present Appendix C section C.4 in particular, the Colonial Bacteriologist used his annual report not only to submit his work for parliamentary scrutiny, but to promote his own status among his professional peers, hence his insistence on the report being in a particular style and quality of presentation not hitherto adopted in the Colony. One notes the innovations of format, attractive typeface, photographic illustrations and case bindings. In this he met with resistance from the Controller of Printing. But the Department of Agriculture, although newly established in 1887, had sufficient power to over-rule the Controller’s wishes, and thereby setting a precedent.

Reference to Chapter 5 Fig.5.6 shows that a large proportion of reports published in the Dutch language were in the field of agriculture. It is fortunate that the file relating to the 1894 Bacteriologist’s annual report contains a definitive policy statement on translation policy and procedure (Fig. C.3). However, it is clear that the Dutch version of the report was a matter of indifference to the Colonial Bacteriologist, indicative of wider indifference in the Civil Service.

The most important conclusions to be drawn from this narrative are that there was on the one hand a genuine need for central control of work sent to the printing contractor (refer to Chapter 7 section 7.4.3), yet there was, on the other hand, an equal need to allow innovation and development, for instance the inclusion of photographic illustrations in government reports.
**Appendix D. Tables of data**

The following three tables provide the specific data from which general conclusions are drawn in Chapter 6 Fig. 6.1, Chapter 7 Fig. 7.5, and Chapter 8 section 8.2.2 respectively.

**D.1. Government gazette sampling data** (see Fig. 6.1)

1. Supplements are included with the principal edition; Extraordinary gazettes are included with the closest edition.
2. Where columns have been widened in the *Gazette* (eg. for Ordinances or Acts), measurement is based on normal column structure to make the figures comparable.
3. The figures represent approximate column-lengths measured in centimetres, English on the left and Dutch on the right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Courts, other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1800 November</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1801 May</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1803 May</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>November</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>163</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum 1800/1801</strong></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>521</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1803</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum 1803</strong></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Courts, other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>347</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>169</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>230</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>185</td>
<td></td>
<td>179</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>132</td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum 1820</td>
<td>E 127</td>
<td>D 135</td>
<td>773</td>
<td>794</td>
<td>1716</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1828</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>41</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td>68</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>203</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>273</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum 1828</td>
<td>E 1456</td>
<td>D 935</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>1251</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Bridenkir) 8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1835 continues on following page
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August).
Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Courts, other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>November 6</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td>(Greig-Mollett)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1835</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>2213</td>
<td>747</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>69</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>May 6</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>November 4</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1842</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>1350</td>
<td>2638</td>
<td>1654</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>1438</td>
<td>2315</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>November 6</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>654</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1161</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>246</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1851</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2028</td>
<td>2626</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>1307</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

247
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). 
Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>May 2</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Govt notice</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt advert</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal advert</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private advert</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts, other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum 1856

| E | D | 2960 | 3678 | 2771 | 200 | 2921 | 1404 | 434 | 105 | 79 | 18 |

1865 May 5

| Govt notice | 374 | 288 | 138 | 102 | 90 |
| Govt advert | 24 | 79 | 186 | 235 | 110 |
| Legal advert | 537 | 195 | 123 | 46 | 27 |
| Private advert | 148 | 104 | 337 | 83 | 72 |
| Shipping | 29 | 182 | 234 | 265 | 131 |
| Markets | 6 | 186 | 234 | 257 | 131 |
| Domestic | 5 | 197 | 227 | 195 | 130 |
| Courts, other | 20 | 176 | 217 | 190 | 10 |

26

| Govt notice | 35 | 22 | 149 | 206 | 55 |
| Govt advert | 22 | 133 | 111 | 83 | 10 |
| Legal advert | 35 | 25 | 118 | 148 | 97 |
| Private advert | 129 | 77 | 277 | 117 | 70 |
| Shipping | 139 | 33 | 72 | 215 | 152 |
| Markets | 6 | 35 | 25 | 118 | 70 |
| Domestic | 9 | 197 | 210 | 270 | 62 |
| Courts, other | 20 | 139 | 72 | 215 | 152 |

1865 continues on following page
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August).
Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Courts, other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>116 98</td>
<td>239 144</td>
<td>279 176</td>
<td>67 101</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>183 82</td>
<td>249 230</td>
<td>208 133</td>
<td>34 75</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>137 12</td>
<td>234 179</td>
<td>309 188</td>
<td>68 41</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>124 67</td>
<td>315 252</td>
<td>204 172</td>
<td>24 25</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40 31</td>
<td>309 324</td>
<td>365 255</td>
<td>194 107</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>40 32</td>
<td>294 145</td>
<td>101 117</td>
<td>20 14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>86 245</td>
<td>245 187</td>
<td>360 97</td>
<td>115 72</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>291 35</td>
<td>277 276</td>
<td>273 228</td>
<td>176 53</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum 1865</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2621</td>
<td>3752</td>
<td>3877</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>3069</td>
<td>2688</td>
<td>969</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Shipping</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Courts, other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>May 2</td>
<td>912 128</td>
<td>276 189</td>
<td>134 55</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>— 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>809 92</td>
<td>55 55</td>
<td>227 184</td>
<td>92 40</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>473 167</td>
<td>486 120</td>
<td>222 92</td>
<td>52 43</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>497 21</td>
<td>190 208</td>
<td>92 105</td>
<td>35 32</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>367 197</td>
<td>18 586</td>
<td>293 87</td>
<td>35 100</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>360 261</td>
<td>797 278</td>
<td>204 110</td>
<td>11 51</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>271 52</td>
<td>609 235</td>
<td>59 75</td>
<td>25 48</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>191 223</td>
<td>351 224</td>
<td>122 43</td>
<td>93 23</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1662 284</td>
<td>197 169</td>
<td>133 104</td>
<td>46 58</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sum 1873</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>2852</td>
<td>6434</td>
<td>2899</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>4211</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1416 268</td>
<td>114 178</td>
<td>192 109</td>
<td>35 70</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1232 309</td>
<td>418 232</td>
<td>166 85</td>
<td>88 28</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>912 284</td>
<td>354 115</td>
<td>237 106</td>
<td>6 29</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1395 213</td>
<td>428 150</td>
<td>152 88</td>
<td>— 65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>608 60</td>
<td>650 40</td>
<td>156 74</td>
<td>— 38</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>962 365</td>
<td>397 192</td>
<td>244 73</td>
<td>— 26</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>421 212</td>
<td>295 243</td>
<td>287 157</td>
<td>30 12</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>28</td>
<td>557 313</td>
<td>269 139</td>
<td>191 104</td>
<td>— 65</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>394 225</td>
<td>137 108</td>
<td>255 90</td>
<td>— 25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>671 717</td>
<td>407 265</td>
<td>189 154</td>
<td>44 60</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1187 197</td>
<td>252 108</td>
<td>150 132</td>
<td>10 36</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>569 423</td>
<td>494 230</td>
<td>156 106</td>
<td>33 62</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1201 420</td>
<td>354 108</td>
<td>175 116</td>
<td>29 32</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>913 140</td>
<td>435 285</td>
<td>130 100</td>
<td>— 30</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1369 420</td>
<td>212 175</td>
<td>132 120</td>
<td>20 17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1660 175</td>
<td>539 270</td>
<td>140 82</td>
<td>19 33</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>633 109</td>
<td>336 256</td>
<td>192 77</td>
<td>38 10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>145 70</td>
<td>458 203</td>
<td>164 172</td>
<td>45 31</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1878</td>
<td></td>
<td>16245 4920</td>
<td>6549 3297</td>
<td>3308 1945</td>
<td>397 669</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1882

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>News &amp; General</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>1750 746</td>
<td>447 55</td>
<td>210 82</td>
<td>175 32</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1704 125</td>
<td>254 73</td>
<td>240 35</td>
<td>404 52</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>991 23</td>
<td>497 121</td>
<td>280 73</td>
<td>55 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>857 130</td>
<td>612 —</td>
<td>304 103</td>
<td>166 46</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>699 65</td>
<td>304 65</td>
<td>167 60</td>
<td>68 4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1031 134</td>
<td>411 120</td>
<td>134 48</td>
<td>203 14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2146 191</td>
<td>548 94</td>
<td>250 27</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>641 14</td>
<td>472 146</td>
<td>230 130</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>396 148</td>
<td>403 30</td>
<td>152 30</td>
<td>48 5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1882 continues on following page
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August).
Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1882</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1026</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>895</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum 1882</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>16158</td>
<td>2891</td>
<td>5964</td>
<td>4740</td>
<td>2159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5964</td>
<td>1180</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1897</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>3312</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>1283</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2505</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>2161</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>2166</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>2301</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2894</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>November 2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>2636</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1346</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sum 1897</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>26953</td>
<td>9684</td>
<td>5281</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4055</td>
<td>2408</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notice</th>
<th>Govt advert</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>616 28</td>
<td>1204 100</td>
<td>56 —</td>
<td>34 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>756 74</td>
<td>404 215</td>
<td>434 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>372 —</td>
<td>961 112</td>
<td>389 —</td>
<td>24 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>742 —</td>
<td>946 112</td>
<td>389 —</td>
<td>24 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>532 41</td>
<td>523 179</td>
<td>411 —</td>
<td>7 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>574 41</td>
<td>321 147</td>
<td>604 —</td>
<td>22 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>542 168</td>
<td>560 76</td>
<td>336 —</td>
<td>22 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>308 224</td>
<td>332 14</td>
<td>424 4</td>
<td>22 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>868 280</td>
<td>700 —</td>
<td>252 112</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>1204 84</td>
<td>422 —</td>
<td>696 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1840 168</td>
<td>923 56</td>
<td>— —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1932 336</td>
<td>381 —</td>
<td>570 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>420 336</td>
<td>313 —</td>
<td>616 —</td>
<td>28 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>756 168</td>
<td>672 —</td>
<td>728 112</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>812 —</td>
<td>394 292</td>
<td>613 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>868 532</td>
<td>211 —</td>
<td>740 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1036 224</td>
<td>153 —</td>
<td>572 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1903</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>14178 2704</td>
<td>9420 1303</td>
<td>7830 228</td>
<td>161 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>2704</td>
<td>1303</td>
<td>228 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Govt notices &amp; ads</th>
<th>Govt notices &amp; ads</th>
<th>Govt notices &amp; ads</th>
<th>Govt notices &amp; ads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>732 280</td>
<td>808 —</td>
<td>56 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>588 56</td>
<td>672 —</td>
<td>112 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1464 84</td>
<td>617 —</td>
<td>28 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>588 280</td>
<td>784 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2324 112</td>
<td>560 —</td>
<td>56 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>644 140</td>
<td>728 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1568 112</td>
<td>676 —</td>
<td>56 —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>420 56</td>
<td>504 —</td>
<td>— —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>560 76</td>
<td>672 —</td>
<td>84 —</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1908 continues on following page
May and November sampled in each representative year (except 1800 established in August). Numerals represent column centimetres; English (left), Dutch (right); all measurements approximate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Government notices and ads</th>
<th>Legal advert</th>
<th>Private advert</th>
<th>Discontinued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>1592</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1704</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum 1908</td>
<td>E 19820</td>
<td>D 3584</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sum 1908 | E 19820                   | D 3584       | 9745           | 896          |
D.2. Surplus 1898 G papers (see Fig. 7.5)

(1.) The purpose of this Table is to indicate the relative demand for Dutch and English copies of Government reports based on a comparison between the number of copies printed (when known) and data about surplus copies of these reports in the years 1903 (Government Stationery Office) and 1907 (House of Assembly). Sources from which the data concerning surplus material was derived will be found in Chapter 7 section 7.4.8.

(2.) In 1898, for the first time, some Government reports printed in English and in Dutch carried job numbers which showed the quantity printed. These have all been included in the following table. This was less frequent in 1899, and after that this information was only provided once more between 1908 and 1910.

(3.) For purposes of comparing those Dutch language reports where the quantity of superfluous copies is known with those English language counterparts where the quantity printed in 1898 is unknown, the quantity printed in 1899 or some other year or a reasonable estimate of the quantity has been supplied in brackets [—].

(4.) Agreed numbers of G. papers were retained when surplus stock was weeded out. In the case of the House of Assembly a maximum of 15 copies were retained, and in the case of the Government Stationery Office the maximum was 20 copies. If no copies are indicated for destruction, then the reserve stock may have been less than the number indicated, perhaps no copies at all. There is no data on this point.

(5.) It is unknown how many copies of the documents listed below were also contained in the surplus bound Annexures or Appendixes. Adding the number of listed documents contained in these destroyed bound volumes to the data below would tend to increase the percentages of surplus stock.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Col. 1 Document number and title</th>
<th>Col. 2 Total number of copies printed</th>
<th>Col. 3 A-store: loose copies reserved</th>
<th>Col. 4 A-store: loose copies destroyed</th>
<th>Col. 5 G-store: loose copies reserved</th>
<th>Col. 6 G-store: loose copies destroyed</th>
<th>Col. 7 Surplus loose copies</th>
<th>Col. 8 Percentage of surplus copies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.7 Education. Report, 1897</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.7A Onderwijs. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.8 Redistribution of Seats Commission</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.8A Redistribution van Zetels Commissie</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.10 Bechuanaland rebellion losses Commission</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55.75</td>
<td>8.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Last</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>Last</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.17</td>
<td>Master of Supreme Court. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.17A</td>
<td>Meester van Hoog-Gerechtshof. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.18</td>
<td>Registrars of Deeds. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.18A</td>
<td>Registratoren van Acten. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.24</td>
<td>Bacteriological Institute. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.27</td>
<td>Entomologist. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>198-248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.27A</td>
<td>Insectenkundige. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.30</td>
<td>Water drills. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.32</td>
<td>Electrician. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.33</td>
<td>Grey Institute. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.34</td>
<td>Agricultural Assistants. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.35</td>
<td>Inspector of Sheep. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.35A</td>
<td>Inspecteur van Schapen. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.36</td>
<td>Public Service Guarantee Fund. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>91-106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.38</td>
<td>Colonial Medical Council. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.40</td>
<td>Van Wyk’s Vlei Estate. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.45</td>
<td>Irrigation legislation in American states &amp; Australia</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.45A</td>
<td>Landbesproeiing wetgeving in Amerikaanse staten &amp; Australie</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.49</td>
<td>Colonial Forces. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>55-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.50</td>
<td>Agricultural Schools. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.50A</td>
<td>Landbouw School. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.55</td>
<td>Veterinary Surgeon. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.55A</td>
<td>Veearts. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100-115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.58</td>
<td>Statement of loans, 31 Dec. 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.64</td>
<td>Registrar of Brands. Report, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.64A</td>
<td>Registrateur van Brandmerken. Rapport, 1897</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>167-182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.72</td>
<td>Rinderpest statistics, 1896-1898</td>
<td>1896-1898</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.72A</td>
<td>Rinderpest statistiek, 1896-1898</td>
<td>1896-1898</td>
<td>&lt;15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>152-167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.84</td>
<td>Roads and rights of way in Tembuland</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90-110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D.3 Paper samples: source documents

The following is a list of publications from which samples were taken for analysis. A subjective description of each sample is provided. The results of the analysis are discussed in Chapter 8 section 8.2.2.

Saul Solomon & Co.

1861a *Acts of Parliament, 1861*  
[light paper, issued for short-term use pending publication of the octavo Acts on better paper]

1861b *Colonial Estimates for the year 1861: schedule to Act no.27, 1861* [G.36–‘61]  
[apparently good durable paper]

1866 *Index to Acts of Parliament and Annexures...1854-1865* [unnumbered]  
[the paper has darkened but is otherwise apparently in good condition]

1879 *Commission of inquiry [into] Railways* [G.3–‘78]  
[a major report of 830 pages and 19 folded lithographic maps and diagrams, the paper is still in good condition]

1880 *Report by Mr E.J. Dunn on the occurrence of gold in the Knysna district* [G.42–‘80]  
[a three-page report with a large folded lithographic map, paper seems to be weak]

W.A. Richards and Sons

1886 *Report on the recent gold discoveries in the division of Knysna by Thomas Bain* [G.46–‘86]  
[the paper of the text has darkened considerably and is very fragile; contains two folded lithographed maps which have become brown where they have been in contact with the text pages, but not affected by contact with the blue wrapper]

1888 *Reports on the Knysna gold fields and on gold mining ... in the Colony, 1887* [G.48–‘88]  
[undoubtedly an example of the worst grade of paper used by this contractor; it has turned brown, and especially so at the edges which are almost too brittle to handle; the folded lithographic map has turned an even darker shade where it has come in contact with the text pages; the map has not been materially discoloured by contact with the blue wrapper; the report was printed in May 1891; in July 1891 the new contract required the Contractor to use better paper]

1891 *Report on the sewerage of the City of Cape Town by Clement Dunscombe* [G.51–‘91]  
[the paper has darkened considerably, especially at the edges, and the three lithographed maps have become brown where they have been in contact with the text pages; the maps have not been materially discoloured by contact with the dark blue wrapper; the report was printed in May 1891; in July 1891 the new contract required the Contractor to use better paper]

Cape Times Ltd.

1903 *Reports on the proposed construction of a fishing harbour at Kalk Bay* [G.63–1903]  
[the paper has discoloured slightly, more so at the edges; it has a smooth finish and seems to be supple and in good condition; the three folded plans have not been discoloured by contact with the text pages or the green wrapper]

1904 *Report of the Select Committee on the Kalk Bay Electric Lighting Bill* [A(sc).13–‘04]  
[the paper has discoloured slightly, but especially on the edges where it has been in contact with the blue paper wrapper; otherwise the paper is in good condition]
Appendix E. Official sets of parliamentary publications

E.1 Introduction

Documents Tabled in the first Legislative Council (1834-1853) were bound up into volumes entitled ‘Appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings.’ Most of these documents were in manuscript, though some had been printed for wider distribution, either to Members of the Council themselves or for public information.

With the advent of Parliament in 1854, Government continued the tradition of binding ‘Appendixes,’ though these now only included those documents printed by order of the respective Houses and by Command of the Governor (see Chapters 3 to 5). These accompanied the annual volume of ‘Votes and Proceedings of Parliament’ in matching binding styles.

Binding and preserving all the documents (both manuscript and printed) which had been laid on the Table of each House of Parliament was the responsibility of the Clerks of the respective Houses, with the contents numbered in the sequence of Tabling. These volumes were labelled ‘Annexures.’ Each House also compiled sets of printed documents which were bound under the title ‘Annexures to the Votes and Proceedings’ (occasionally ‘Printed Papers’) and ‘Reports of Select Committees’ to accompany the bound ‘Votes and Proceedings’ of the respective Houses.

There are therefore five official series of Parliamentary papers: the two complete collections of Tabled ‘Annexures’ of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly respectively on the one hand, and the three series of ‘Annexures’ (or ‘Printed Papers’) of the Legislative Council, ‘Annexures’ of the House of Assembly, and ‘Appendixes’ compiled by Government on the other hand. The latter three series are of interest to this study.

The printed ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ series were each bound in two sequences according to the standard formats in which they were printed, namely folio and octavo. In rare instances, octavo documents are found bound in with folio documents. There were two qualities of binding used for the Parliamentary ‘Votes and Proceedings,’ the ‘Annexures’ and the octavo papers: the cheaper of these was a quarter binding with spines made of thin book-cloth and paper labels on the spine and front cover produced in greater quantities, and a more expensive version half bound in leather (‘roan,’ ‘skiver’ and imitation ‘morocco’) tooled in gold, with book-cloth covered boards produced in limited quantities, often marked ‘Office Copy.’ Government’s version was bound in a light coloured leather called ‘skiver’ with black leather title pieces (labels). All these are spongy leathers made from sheep skin, are not very durable, and inadvisable for binding purposes. The internal arrangement of documents in the volumes of printed ‘Annexures’ and ‘Appendixes’ respectively differ fundamentally as explained below.

---

1 Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament in one volume, Legislative Council always in front.

2 Printed documents took the place of manuscript originals in the ‘Annexures.’

3 The ‘Votes and Proceedings’ of the Legislative Council became ‘Minutes’ from 1887 in line with British House of Lords practice.

4 See comment on sheepskin Chapter 8 section 8.3.2.3, illustrations Fig. E.1-3, pages 266-268.
E.2 Annexures (ie Printed Papers) of the Legislative Council

Apart from the first years of Parliament (1854-1858, see Appendix F), papers ordered to be printed by the Legislative Council were numbered in two parallel and indistinguishable series of folio and octavo papers each starting ‘C.1’ every year. Papers presented by order of the Governor (G papers) began to be numbered in 1855. These documents were arranged numerically for binding. Because the quantity published by order of the Council was limited, there exists no single volume of folio C papers; these were either bound in the same volume as the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ or preceded the folio G papers in the folio Annexures (or ‘Printed Papers’) volume(s). Octavo Council papers (generally reports of Select Committees) were bound with octavo G papers in a separate octavo volume, although very occasionally (eg. 1904) octavo G papers were bound in the folio volumes. The number of sets which were bound is unknown. A table of all known official volumes appears on pages 262-264.5

The ‘Votes and Proceedings’ volumes were provided with a detailed index, and the folio and octavo Annexures volumes had appropriate contents lists. The annual folio Acts of Parliament were usually bound with the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ from 1869.

E.3 Annexures (ie Printed Papers) of the House of Assembly in English

The numbering of printed House of Assembly papers (discussed in Appendix F to this study) began tentatively in 1855, and, as was the case with Council papers, two parallel series of A papers – folio and octavo – were adopted, bedevilling access ever afterwards. In the same year G numbers began to be applied to Government papers. The printed documents (or ‘Annexures to the Votes and Proceedings’) of this House, like the Council documents, were arranged for binding in numerical order by document number. It was usual for the folio A papers to be bound as a group preceding the G papers (usually but not always in the first volume) or, when there were sufficient, in a volume of their own. Only in the 1875, 1883 and 1898 special sessions and in 1910 were A papers (and occasionally also G papers) bound with the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ in a single volume. The octavo reports of Select Committees and any G papers in that format were always bound separately. As was the case with the Legislative Council, the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ volumes were provided with a detailed index, and the folio and octavo ‘Annexures’ volumes had appropriate title-pages and contents lists. The annual foolscap Acts of Parliament were bound with the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ from as early as 1857. A table of all known official volumes appears on pages 262-264.

These volumes were bound in two qualities, a cheap cloth-bound version with paper labels on the spine and front cover, and a ‘blue roan’ (later ‘morocco’) leather-bound version with lettering and rule tooled in gold.6 In 1865 100 sets were bound (10 in leather, 90 in cloth), in 1889 150 sets were bound (30 in leather, 120 in cloth), while in 1908 137 sets were bound (HA 919, 931, 954).7

E.4 Annexures (ie Printed Papers) of the House of Assembly in Dutch

The first Order Papers of the House of Assembly in the Dutch language were produced in 1884 and

---

5 See illustrations Fig. E.1 and E.3, pages 266, 268.

6 See illustrations Fig. E.2-3, pages 267-268.

of the three cloth-bound volumes which were bound containing 1884-1886, only one has been preserved in the Library of Parliament. The 1887 and 1888 volumes have been preserved in the Library of Parliament and the Cape Town Archives Repository; it is not known how many volumes were bound for 1887, but 20 sets of 1888 were cheaply bound in cloth with paper labels on the spine and front cover, commencing a formal series of Dutch language documents entitled ‘Notulen en Wetten.’ From 1889 they contain Assembly and Government papers in Dutch. In 1892 the number of sets bound increased to 25, increasing further to 30 sets in 1899, decreasing slightly to 29 between 1906 and 1910 (HA 931-967). From 1893 the title is adjusted to ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten.’ In most subsequent years up to 1909-10, ‘Gouvernements Rapporten’ were bound separately from ‘Notulen en Wetten,’ with folio and octavo papers bound together. It is unknown to whom these volumes were distributed but at the time of writing, only four incomplete sets could be accounted for. These were companion volumes to the House of Assembly’s ‘Annexures’ series of English documents and bound at the expense of that House. A table of all known official volumes appears on pages 264-265. Some typical volumes are illustrated in Fig. E.2 on page 267. No equivalent set of volumes was produced by the Legislative Council.

E.5 The Appendix series of the Executive Government in English

Very numerous sets of parliamentary papers and ‘Votes and Proceedings’ were bound by Government for the use of the Colonial Civil Service and increasingly for distribution to Imperial government offices, consulates, and local and foreign libraries, as well as to send in exchange for parliamentary papers received from other colonies and states. (See Fig. E.1 on page 266.)

In 1881 73 sets were being distributed (see Chapter 7 Fig. 7.4) not counting the unknown number retained for office use or kept in stock. This was increased by resolution of Parliament in 1898 so that these volumes could be supplied to all Colonial public libraries. The job number of the contents list for 1904 indicates that 550 copies were printed (450 in 1905) from which one may deduce that in that year some 130 complete sets (90 in 1905) were bound and distributed. A large stock of bound volumes (the quantity does not appear in available records but an amount of several thousand is mentioned) which had never been distributed was destroyed prior to 1905 when the hired store in Dorp Street containing them was relinquished (see Chapter 7 section 7.4.8).

The internal arrangement of documents in these volumes needs to be noted in some detail. The document numbers were usually disregarded, and an apparently arbitrary arrangement was adopted which has rendered the use of these volumes exceptionally difficult. The earliest sets


9 A resolution of Parliament to this effect is referred to in several records of the Government Stationery Office at the end of 1898 and early 1899, but the resolution itself could not be traced.

10 A contents list was used for each of the volumes of folio ‘Appendixes’ and another for each of the octavo volumes each year. Five hundred and fifty folio contents lists were printed for 1904 which had four volumes of Appendix I while in 1905, 450 were printed for 6 volumes.

11 Between 1873 and 1881 documents were arranged in document number sequence like the two Houses of Parliament’s ‘Annexures,’ but the former confusing style was reverted to in 1882, indicating that this arrangement served a definite, though unknown, purpose. It is a matter of great regret that a set of ‘Appendixes’ was used by E P Microform for their commercially-made microfilm of the Cape Parliamentary Papers, perpetuating the confusion (see Chapter 8 section 8.4.2). The ‘Cape Offipubs’ microfiche set procurable from the National Library is arranged by document number.
appear to be arranged in groups having a tenuous subject affinity, and after 1873 these subject
groups became identified with the various Ministries, though within the Ministerial group a
consistent plan of arrangement, if there was one, cannot be detected. Often ‘A,’ ‘C,’ and G papers
were interfiled. The 1883 Contents List provides topical headings which appear to be clustered by
Ministry although this is not stated, and the sub-arrangement of documents under these headings
seems to follow no obvious method. In 1903 the following explanation appears at the start of the
index to Appendix I:

Papers marked thus [G.1—1903] are printed by Command of His Excellency the Governor,
[A.1—1903] by the House of Assembly and [C.1—1903] by the Legislative Council. The
“G,” “A” and “C” Papers are bound in Five Volumes, arranged in each Volume according
to Ministerial Divisions. The Volume in which each Paper will be found is indicated thus,
Vol.i., ii., iii., iv. or v. All Octavo Papers and Select Committee Reports are bound in
separate Volumes.

The 1905 Contents List in Appendix I. for the first time provides distinct headings for the different
Ministries. The confusing and impractical internal arrangement of documents is clearly demonstrated
by the following summaries for selected years:

1863 Appendix I. vol.1. Harbours / Hospitals / Shipping / Immigration / Survey / Education /
Museums / Botanical Gardens and Parks / Forests / Mail Services / Customs / Convicts
and Roads / Railways / Revenue and Expenditure; vol.2. Papers of Legislative Council /
Papers of House of Assembly / Petitions; Appendix II. Reports of Public Examiners /
Commissions / Select Committee reports of Legislative Council / (ditto) House of
Assembly.

1871 Appendix I. (single bound volume, internally divided into two ‘volumes’) first part Botanical
Gardens and Parks / Education / Libraries and Museums / Hospitals / Shipping / Public
Works / Forests / Harbours / Convicts / Customs / Finance; second part Papers of
Legislative Council [numerical order] / Papers of House of Assembly [random order];
Appendix II. Government octavo paper / Select Committee reports of Legislative Council / (ditto) House of
Assembly.

1873-1881 Appendix I. (folio) and Appendix II. (octavo) contents arranged numerically by
document number.

1883 (second session) Appendix I. vol.1. General: Civil Service Commission / Meteorological
Commission / Representation / War Claims / Agent-General’s report / OFS claims on
Cape customs / Audit regulations / Ownership of Vooruitzigt; vol.2. Appropriation, Financial
(including Estimates), Loans, Appropriation, Customs; vol.3. Education, Museums and Galleries,
Public Libraries, Parks and Gardens, Medical and Hospitals, Civil Commissioners, Postal, Deeds, Police,
Colonial Forces, Petitions to Parliament; vol.4. Works and Buildings, Convicts, Railways, Coal,
Telegraphs, Irrigation; vol.5. Surveys, Woods and Forests, Veterinary, Emigration, Mines, Harbours,
Miscellaneous; vol.6. Native Affairs, Basutoland, Pondoland, Stellaland, Tembuland, Transkei; vol.7.
Tembuland Commission; Appendix II. Reports of Select Committees (Council and Assembly
together arranged A-Z by keyword); Government Commission on Police.
Appendix I. vol.1. General (A-Z by keyword); vol.2. Financial (A-Z by keyword), Customs (A-Z by keyword); vol.3. Departmental reports (A-Z by category, subdivided A-Z by name);

Appendix II. Audit Rules and Regulations; reports of Select Committees: Legislative Council, House of Assembly (numerical order).

1905 Appendix I. vol.1. Prime Minister's Ministerial Division (no evident internal order); vol.2-3. Colonial Secretary's Ministerial Division (1904* and 1905 documents together in no evident order); vol.4. Treasurer's Ministerial Division (no evident internal order); vol.5. Attorney-General's Ministerial Division, Commissioner of Public Works' Ministerial Division, Secretary for Agriculture's Ministerial Division (all with no evident internal order); vol.6. Secretary for Agriculture's Ministerial Division (no evident internal order); Appendix II. vol.1. reports of Select Committees (numerically arranged) Legislative Council C.1-4, House of Assembly A.1-3; vol.2. House of Assembly A.4-12; vol.3. House of Assembly A.13-40; vol.4. octavo Government G papers (in no evident order).

Compounding the difficulty in locating specific documents in the Appendixes is the fact that the original coloured wrappers were discarded by the bookbinders, making it difficult to tell where one document ends and the next one begins. The only certain but labourious way to locate a document is first to establish from an index/contents list in which volume it was bound, then opening the contents list of the appropriate volume with one hand, open the volume at random with the other; this random document is paged through until its title page is found; the position of this document is then checked in the contents list to see whether it is listed before or after the sought document; the process is repeated serendipitously until the correct document is located. The contents of the Appendix volumes in the National Library, Cape Town, have been numbered from a to zzz in pencil and these numbers appear in a marked-up copy of Musiker's 1976 bibliography. It is small wonder that the 'Annexures' volumes of the two Houses of Parliament are preferred sources. Occasionally documents which cannot be found in the 'Annexures' volumes may be found in an Appendix volume.

### Checklist of bookbinding contractors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Government binding</th>
<th>Parliamentary binding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.H. Marais</td>
<td>[ ? ] to 1875</td>
<td>1855 to 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Scott (sr.)</td>
<td>1876 to 1891</td>
<td>1876 to 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.A. Richards &amp; Sons</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1886 to 1891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray &amp; St Leger</td>
<td>1891 to 1897</td>
<td>1891 to 1897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Scott (jr.)</td>
<td>1897 to 1907</td>
<td>1897 to 1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Times Ltd.</td>
<td>1907 to 1912</td>
<td>1907 to 1912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Bookbinding contracts did not prevent Government sending work to non-contracting binders.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
<th>House of Assembly</th>
<th>Executive Government</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V&amp;P (^1)</td>
<td>Annexures (^2)</td>
<td>V&amp;P Annexures (^3)</td>
<td>V&amp;P (^4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>Octavo</td>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>Octavo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1859</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1861</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. From 1887: ‘Minutes’
2. Includes C & G papers
3. Includes A & G papers
4. Includes both Houses
5. Includes A C G papers
6. Several variants exist
7. No volume yet found
8. From this date includes Acts
9. C & G papers with V&P
10. C papers with V&P, no G
11. Education Comm separate
12. Session 1866-67
13. Volume labelled ‘1 & 2’
14. From this date incl. Acts
15. Main session April-June
16. Special session November
17. C papers with V&P
18. A papers with V&P
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
<th>House of Assembly</th>
<th>Executive Government</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V&amp;P¹ and Acts²</td>
<td>Annexures³</td>
<td>V&amp;P and Acts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
<td>I Folio, II Octavo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 3 6 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 3 6 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>1 2 7 —</td>
<td>1 4 6 1</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>1 1 —</td>
<td>1 3 6 1</td>
<td>1 3 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1 2 2 8</td>
<td>1 3 6 2 8</td>
<td>1 5 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 3 6 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 4 6 1</td>
<td>1 7 9 1 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1 11 — —</td>
<td>1 12 — —</td>
<td>1 13 — —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>1 14 2 1</td>
<td>1 15 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 3 16 1</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 2 17 1</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>1 18 2 1</td>
<td>1 2 17 1</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 2 17 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 2 17 2 19</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 17 1</td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 17 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 17 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 17 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1 5 1</td>
<td>1 5 17 1</td>
<td>1 6 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td>1 4 17 1</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td>1 4 17 1</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1 4 1</td>
<td>1 4 17 1</td>
<td>1 4 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1 20 — —</td>
<td>1 21 — —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 1</td>
<td>1 4 17 2</td>
<td>1 F 22 4 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. From 1887: ‘Minutes’  
2. Includes C & G papers  
3. Includes A & G papers  
4. Includes both Houses  
5. Includes A C G papers  
6. Vol 1 contains A papers  
7. Second volume not found  
10. Numbered Appendix III  
11. Special sess. Jan-Feb incl C  
12. (ditto) including A papers  
13. (ditto) including A, C papers  
14. Includes Estimates  
15. Includes A papers  
16. Vol.3 includes A, G papers  
17. Vol.1 includes A, G papers  
18. Henceforth named ‘Minutes’  
19. First vol. Audit Regulations  
20. First session incl. C papers  
21. First session incl. A papers  
22. Both sessions together
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Legislative Council</th>
<th>House of Assembly</th>
<th>Executive Government</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
<td>Folio Octavo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 4 3 3</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1 4 2 5 1</td>
<td>1 3 3 2</td>
<td>1 4 2</td>
<td>1 4 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>— 3 —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1 6 2 1</td>
<td>1 5 7 3</td>
<td>1 5 7 3</td>
<td>1 5 7 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1 6 3 8 2</td>
<td>1 5 9 2</td>
<td>1 5 2</td>
<td>1 5 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1 6 4 10 1</td>
<td>1 4 3 3</td>
<td>1 4 3</td>
<td>1 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1 6 5 1</td>
<td>1 3 3 4</td>
<td>1 6 4</td>
<td>1 6 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1 6 6 1</td>
<td>1 7 11 5</td>
<td>1 7 4</td>
<td>1 7 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1 6 3 1</td>
<td>1 3 12 3</td>
<td>1 3 3</td>
<td>1 3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1 6 3 1</td>
<td>1 4 2 2</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1 6 2 1</td>
<td>1 2 3 2</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
<td>1 2 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>1 13 — —</td>
<td>1 14 — —</td>
<td>— — —</td>
<td>1 14 — —</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Includes both Houses
2. Includes A, C, G papers
3. Vol.1 includes A, G papers
4. First of 3 v. incl. C, G papers
5. Volumes numbered 2, 3
6. Includes C papers
7. Contain 1901-02 G papers
8. Vols numbered 2, 3, 4
9. Vol.3 includes A, G papers
10. Vol.1 incl. octavo papers
11. Vol.1 contains A papers
12. Vol.2 includes A, G papers
13. Includes C, G papers
14. Includes A, G papers

---

**Checklist of standard sets of official bound volumes in Dutch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wetgevenden Raad</th>
<th>Wetgevende Vergadering</th>
<th>Uitvoerende Gouvernement</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notulen en Wetten</td>
<td>Rapporten¹</td>
<td>Folio Oktavo</td>
<td>1. Includes Verslagen van Gekozen Comites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Ordelijst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td></td>
<td>1²</td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Includes Rapporten, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>1³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Wetgevende Raad</td>
<td>Wetgevende Vergadering</td>
<td>Uitvoerende Gouvernement</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notulen en Wetten</td>
<td>Rapporten</td>
<td>Folio</td>
<td>Oktavo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td></td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. E.1 Bound volumes: Appendixes; Printed Papers of Legislative Council

Picture credits see page 404
Fig. E.2  **Bound volumes: Annexures of House of Assembly; Rapporten**

Picture credits see page 404
Fig. E.3 Early binding styles: ‘roan leather’ and cheap cloth bindings

Picture credits see page 404
Appendix F. Document numbering

F.1 Introduction

The documentation of a legislature, especially where large numbers of documents are involved, depends on a system whereby the completeness of the record can be maintained and accurate retrieval achieved. An efficient system of bibliographic control, or indexing, of parliamentary papers also depends on the assignment of a distinct number to each document. The system which the Cape Colonial Parliament inherited had functioned well enough for its predecessor, the Legislative Council (1834-1853). Each document was numbered upon Tabling. The documents were arranged by these numbers and bound up in volumes of ‘Appendixes to the Minutes.’ A new series of numbers commenced each year. Few of these documents were printed, and bore no special identifying number. The system did not work efficiently where there were a large number of printed papers.

F.2 Numbering of printed documents

In 1854, the fledgeling Parliament continued this practice, but a greatly increased number of unnumbered printed papers must have made the work not only of distribution by the Parliamentary staff, but also of sales by the Government Printer’s office (Saul Solomon & Co.) very difficult. No document number was assigned to any printed document in 1854. A numbering system for printed documents appears for the first time in 1855, when a few Assembly and Council papers and almost all Government papers were numbered. From 1859 numbers were applied consistently to all parliamentary publications through to the end of the colonial period in 1910. It is not known who originated the system, though it may have been the work of J.A. Smuts, the temporary clerk appointed in 1854, who became Clerk of the Papers in 1857, with a specific post created for him in 1858. House of Assembly printed papers are consistently numbered from 1858. Legislative Council papers were only consistently numbered from the following year. Government papers had been consistently numbered since 1855.

The numbers themselves appear to have been assigned to each item by the printer in the sequence in which the documents were requisitioned, though only circumstantial evidence supports this. The number had been assigned by the proof stage (see Fig. C.2).

---

1 The Legislative Council had in turn inherited the system from its predecessor, the Council of Advice (1825-1834). The first Clerk of the Council was D.M. Perceval (1825-1828) of whom Kilpin (1938: 43-44) writes: ‘He was responsible for the system which still obtains [in the Union Parliament] of keeping the minutes separate from the documents laid on the table; he devised what amounted to the modern loose-leaf method of entry; he started the system of indexing which compares favourably with many in existence today, and in all his work he was careful to follow, where possible, the practice of the old Council of Policy.’

2 The Civil Service list of 1886 (133) lists J.A. Smuts as holder of the office from 1858, though he had served as a temporary clerk in Parliament since 1854. The ‘Clerk’s staff note-book’ (Cape Town Archives. House of Assembly [unnumbered, undated]: 53) gives 1857 as the date. Before 1872 the position was only for the duration of the parliamentary session, but became a full-time one in that year.

3 In 1864 Parliament convened in Graham’s Town. There were two printing contractors, one in that city and the other in Cape Town. Each used their own series of numbers, resulting in many duplicate document numbers being assigned that year.
F.3 The numbering system for English language printed documents

The basic system was simple – perhaps too simple. Printed Government papers were usually produced in folio format (though occasionally also in octavo, commencing in 1857\(^4\)), numbered in a single sequence of G. numbers each year (for example G.1-’55).

Documents in folio format ordered to be printed by the House of Assembly would be assigned A. numbers, the Legislative Council’s printed folio documents were assigned C. numbers, commencing a new series each year, in each case followed by two digits indicating the year (for example A.1– ’55 and C.1–’55). The A. and C. numbers were originally applied only to printed documents in folio format, whether they were Returns or reports of Select Committees. Variants occur, such as C.P. for C., A.P. and H.A. for A., possibly short-lived attempts to distinguish Returns from reports of Select Committees.

The system allowed for sub-numbering (for example when supplementary reports were printed, or when Departmental Reports were issued in separate parts) by the addition of a small capital letter (for example G.1A).

It is a matter of lasting regret that printed Assembly and Council reports of Select Committees in octavo format were numbered in a parallel and indistinguishable series of A. and C. numbers starting in 1859. Up to 1858, printed reports of Select Committees were produced both in folio (with A. and C. numbers) and in octavo (unnumbered) formats. It is of vital importance that users of Cape Colonial parliamentary papers are aware of these parallel sequences. The Index to annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly (1854-1897, 1898-1903, and 1904-1910) attempts to get around this problem by citing the A. series of reports of Select Committees as ‘S.C.’ (for example under 1858, S.C.3. refers to document A.3–’58: report of the Select Committee on the Berg River bridge, while A.3–’56 shown thus in the index refers to a document on tenders for construction of a railway to Wellington).

These numbers bear no relationship, either numerically or sequentially, to the number assigned when the documents, known as Manuscript Annexures, were originally Tabled in Parliament. Within each House, the numbering of Manuscript Annexures was simply numerical by year or session.

F.4 The numbering system for Dutch language printed documents

The first Government report printed in the Dutch language, G.45–’84, carried the same number as the English version. From 1890 printed Government reports in Dutch were given the same number as the English version with the addition of a small capital A. (eg. G.4A–’90). This causes confusion with those documents where the small capital A has been assigned to a secondary report in English. The first Dutch publication of the House of Assembly, Documenten handelende over het publiek onderwijs, in 1885, which had no direct English counterpart, was unnumbered; in the same session Correspondentie over zaken die betrekking hebben op het Britsche Protectoraat [Bechuanaland] is numbered A.15A–’85. Between 1888 and 1897 the symbol A.D. is generally used for both printed Returns and

\(^4\) The earliest G. papers in octavo format appear to be G.27-’57 and its supplement G.34-’57 (Treaties with native chiefs) and an unnumbered paper afterwards assigned G.11-’57 (Affairs of the Cape Colony and Natal, 1855-57).

\(^5\) This device was later also used to indicate Dutch language versions.
reports of Select Committees of the House of Assembly in Dutch, although from 1890, the printed reports of Select Committees in English (with A. numbers) contained Dutch translations of the report proper without evidence with the same number as the English, but internally numbered the same as the English version but prefixed S.C. instead of A. On those few subsequent occasions when the entire report of a Select Committee including the evidence was printed in Dutch, a small capital A distinguished it from the English version (eg. A.5A–94).

F.5 Early attempts to regularize the numbering for 1854-1858

As stated above, the majority of those documents of the House of Assembly which were printed in folio format (about 32 cm.), irrespective of whether they were Returns or reports of Select Committees, were numbered from 1855 using the prefix ‘A.’ The smaller octavo format (about 22 cm.) reports (usually reports of Select Committees) were not numbered until 1859, and then in a sequence of numbers also prefixed ‘A.’ Thus, from 1859 onwards, there are two sequences of indistinguishable ‘A’ numbers for Returns and for reports of Select Committees respectively, which has been the source of serious confusion ever since.

An index (Index to the Annexures, 1899) was compiled and published by the House of Assembly including both of the ‘A’ sequences of documents and the ‘G’ papers, as well as many of the unpublished annexures. The entries in many cases offer ‘A’ and ‘G’ numbers for documents which were in fact issued without printed document numbers. There is no evidence when this retrospective assignment of numbers took place. Unfortunately, not all the documents were so numbered, and there was some duplication of numbers and other inconsistencies.

The Legislative Council Returns mostly received numbers (prefixed ‘C’) in 1855 and 1856, and then again from and after 1859. Reports of Select Committees in octavo format were only numbered from 1859, and, as in the case of the House of Assembly, these were also numbered in a second ‘C’ series indistinguishable from the printed Returns series. As in the case of the House of Assembly, this identical and parallel series of numbers causes considerable confusion.

F.6 A definitive system of numbering for 1854-1858

In 1991 the South African Library (now part of the National Library of South Africa) undertook the comprehensive microfilming of all the published English language Cape parliamentary papers between 1854 and 1910. The project was named ‘Cape Offipubs.’ Several thousand microfiche were produced, which may be purchased from the National Library. The present writer prepared and edited the series together with the Head of the Reprographic Department, Mrs J. Walters.

In order to provide a fixed order of documents published during these early years, and to draw up a Contents List, it was necessary to assign a unique number to each unnumbered document within the traditional system, but also to make use of existing retrospectively assigned numbers appearing in the Index to Annexures ... of the House of Assembly, 1854-1897 whenever possible.

In the following table covering all the documents published between 1854 and 1858 (the period of the first Parliament), existing retrospectively assigned document numbers which appear

---

6 This retrospective numbering must have occurred after 1866, as these entries are shown as unnumbered in the Index to Acts of Parliament and annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly from 1854 to 1865 (Cape Town: Saul Solomon & Co., 1866).
in the *Index* and which are free of inconsistencies have been adopted and marked with a white rectangle (\(\square\)). Numbers which were assigned by the Editor, either because there was no number or owing to irremediable inconsistencies, have been marked with a black rectangle (\(\bullet\)). Where a retrospectively-numbered document has been re-numbered, the older number is provided in parentheses in a parallel column.

Document numbers not prefixed with either a black or white rectangle are those which will be found printed on the documents themselves. In order to eliminate the confusion between parallel sequences of numbers having the same prefix, Select Committee reports have the letters ‘sc’ added to the number. These tables are arranged by year, and internally by A, A(sc) (House of Assembly documents), C., C(sc) (Legislative Council documents), and G (Government papers).

**F.7 Definitive table of document numbers, 1854-1858**

**1854**

**House of Assembly**

- returns and papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.1</td>
<td>(A.—)</td>
<td>Governor’s speech: opening of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2</td>
<td>(A.15)</td>
<td>Roads Boards reports 1845-1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.3</td>
<td>(A.14)</td>
<td>Eastern Province local establishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.4</td>
<td>(A.12)</td>
<td>Port Elizabeth harbour improvements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.5</td>
<td>(A.11)</td>
<td>Kat River rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.6</td>
<td>(A.8)</td>
<td>Roads administration: Pottinger’s minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.7</td>
<td>(A.27)</td>
<td>Lighthouses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.8</td>
<td>(A.33)</td>
<td>John Montagu: pension for widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.9</td>
<td>(A.4)</td>
<td>South African College</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.10</td>
<td>(A.36)</td>
<td>Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.11</td>
<td>(A.2)</td>
<td>Judicial Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.12</td>
<td>(A.6)</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.13</td>
<td>(A.10)</td>
<td>Universal Exhibition, Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.14</td>
<td>(A.1)</td>
<td>Table Bay: Scott Tucker’s report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.15</td>
<td>(A.27)</td>
<td>Customs establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.16</td>
<td>(A.28)</td>
<td>Table Bay: Scott Tucker’s further report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.17</td>
<td>(A.34)</td>
<td>House of Assembly standing rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.18</td>
<td>(A.35)</td>
<td>Governor’s speech: proroguing Parliament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- reports of Select Committees (octavo size)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).1</td>
<td></td>
<td>W.T. Brown’s petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table Bay, port of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern frontier, defence of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Educational system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Graham’s Town Church Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).6</td>
<td>(A.35)</td>
<td>Railway construction on guarantee system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Customs Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. W. Gorrie’s petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pieter Donald Höhme’s petition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gunpowder Ordinance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A(sc).11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Freehold grants to Hottentots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- A(sc).12 Rev. James Read’s petition

— reports of Select Committees (folio size)

A(sc).13, 14 — not used

- A(sc).15 (A.37) Robben Island establishment
- A(sc).16 Malmesbury road debts
- A(sc).17 Rev. James Read’s petition
- A(sc).18 Samuel Loxton’s petition
- A(sc).19 Customs tariff
- A(sc).20 Oliphants River
- A.21 (sc) Crown lands
- A.22 (sc) Masters and Servants Ordinance
- A.23 (sc) Magistracies
- A.24 (sc) Pound regulations
- A.25 (sc) Mr de Wet’s petition
- A.26 (sc) Pieter Auret’s petition

Legislative Council

— returns and papers

- C.1 Legislative Council. Standing rules
- C.2 Petition: Queenstown, representation of
- C.3 Petition: Port Elizabeth, extended jurisdiction
- C.4 Petition: Victoria East, settlement of Fingoes
- C.5 Petition: Graham’s Town, Wesleyan Chapel
- C.6 Petition: Oudtshoorn, magistrate’s court
- C.7 Petition: Riversdale, separate division
- C.8 Petition: Glen Lynden, Dutch Reformed Church
- C.9 Petition: Genadendal, freehold titles
- C.10 Petition: Graham’s Town, ecclesiastical grants
- C.11 Petition: Groenbloem, freehold titles
- C.12 Petition: Stellenbosch, road debts
- C.13 Petition: Western Province, burgher duty

— reports of Select Committees (folio size)

- C.1(sc) Magistracies
- C.2(sc) Wine and Spirits Ordinance
- C.3(sc) Stretch, Charles Lennox, petition of
- C.4(sc) Eastern frontier, defence of
- C.5(sc) Customs tariffs

Government papers

- G.1 (G.9) Eastern frontier: Cathcart’s settlement plan
- G.2 Supplementary estimates, 1854
- G.3 Parliament: letters patent
- G.4 Border Fingoes and the Mounted Police
- G.5 [Abstract of revenue and expenditure, 1853]
- G.6 Abstract of estimates 1855
- G.7 Further supplementary estimates 1854
- G.8 Namaqualand metals and leasing of lands
1855

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— returns and papers

A.1 Opening speech by Governor
A.1 (another) Statement of assets and liabilities, 1854
A.2 Table Bay harbour, improvement of
A.3-6 — see (sc) folio
A.7 Message on the case of J.F. de Jager
A.8 — see (sc) folio

— reports of Select Committees (octavo size)

- A.1(sc) Steam communication with the Mother Country
- A.2(sc) Railway communication, introduction of
- A.3(sc) Responsible government (see also A(sc).4 folio)
- A.4(sc) Camp Ground, alienation of
- A.5(sc) O'Reilly's petition for compensation, first report
- A.6(sc) O'Reilly's petition for compensation, second report
- A.7(sc) Botanic Gardens, Cape Town
- A.8(sc) Crown Lands, sale of
- A.9(sc) Lunatics, lepers & chronic sick, provision for
- A.10(sc) Customs papers
- A.11(sc) Holloway's petition
- A.12(sc) Frontier defence
- A.13(sc) Maynard, charges against

— reports of Select Committees (folio size)

A.1, 2 — see 'returns and papers'
A.3(sc) folio Education
A.4(sc) folio Responsible government
A.5(sc) folio Quitrent
A.6(sc) folio Gaols, delay in erecting
A.7 — see 'returns and papers'
A.8(sc) folio Table Bay harbour
A.9(sc) folio Tulbagh petition for separate fiscal division
A.10(sc) folio Road Board, operation of
A.11(sc) folio District Surgeon of Port Elizabeth
A.12(sc) folio Railroads constructed with government guarantee
A.13(sc) folio Burgher Force Bill
A.14(sc) folio Stellenbosch road debts
A.15(sc) folio Gaols, message of governor on grants
A.16(sc) folio Crown Lands
A.17(sc) folio Table Bay, improvement and safety
A.18(sc) folio Libraries, government assistance to
LEGGISLATIVE COUNCIL

— returns and papers

C.1 Petition: Malmesbury, on burgher duty
C.2 Petition: Onder Bokkeveld, on burgher duty
C.3 Petition: Riversdale, on burgher duty
C.4 Petition: Genadendal, on burgher duty
C.5 Petition: Caledon, on burgher duty
C.6 Hottentot rebels, communication on
C.7 Petition: Chamber of Commerce on weights and measures
C.8 Petition: Graham's Town, against Responsible government
C.9 Petition: Cape Town clergy, supporting ecclesiastical grants
C.10 Petition: Cape Town English Church, opposing Ecclesiastical grants

— reports of Select Committees (folio size)

C.1(sc) folio Glen Lynden Dutch Reformed Church
C.2(sc) folio Eastern frontier alarm and panic
C.3(sc) folio Namaqualand lessees and tram shareholders
C.4(sc) folio Van Eyk and others of Kat River
C.5(sc) folio Wine and Spirit Ordinance
C.6(sc) folio Ceded territory and Chumie, disposal of land in

GOVERNMENT PAPERS

G.1 Report of the Central Prison Board, 1854
G.2 Report of Comm. for improving harbour of Table Bay, 1854
G.3 Col. Secretary's report on reports of Roads Board for 1843-53
G.4 Pensioners enrolment conditions for service in South Africa
G.5 Judicial establishment, Eastern Province
G.6 Orange Free State application for a grant
G.7 Fingo location, report of special commissioner
G.8 Judicial establishment, Eastern Province, further correspondence
G.9 Roads Board, memorandum by Chairman
G.10 Prison Board report, appendices to
G.11 Revenue and expenditure 1854, abstracts
G.12 Seats of new Magistracies, abstract of returns
G.14 Report on locations in South Victoria district
G.15 Further report of commissioners on Fingo locations
G.16 Supplementary estimates 1855 (1st, 2nd and 3rd prints)
G.17 Further supplementary estimates 1855
G.18 Namaqualand copper fields, report of C.D. Bell
G.19 Report of the Central Board on Public Roads, 1853
G.20 Report of the Central Board on Public Roads, 1854

1856

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— returns and papers

A.1 Statement of balances, 1854
A.2 Statement of balances, 1853

275
A.3 Expenses in elections for the Legislative Council
A.4 Expenses in elections for the House of Assembly
A.4 (another) – see A.16
A.5 Expenses incurred in the registration of voters
A.6 Expenses incurred for printing and stationery 1853 and 1854 for ditto
A.7 Grounds upon which the Chief Justice claims superannuation allowance
A.8 Petition: medical practitioners Port Elizabeth & Uitenhage, Medical Bill
A.9 Petition: apothecaries, chemists and druggists of Cape: Medical Bill
A.10 Sum of £85,000 said to be at rest in the Treasury Chest, correspondence
A.11 Losses in horses and cattle by the horse and lung sickness
A.12 Estimate of revenue and expenditure, 1856
A.13(sc) folio Report of Select Committee on report of Postmaster-General
A.14(sc) folio Report of Select Committee on Bill for improving public roads
A.15 Despatch from President of OFS with enclosure [Zulu squatters]
A.16 (A.4) Petition: Victoria, opening a road through Meiring’s Poort
A.17(sc) folio Third report of [Select] Committee on finance

— reports of Select Committees (octavo)

- A.1(sc) First report on Postmaster-General’s report
- A.2(sc) Frieslich’s case
- A.3(sc) Police Department, Cape Town
- A.4(sc) Finance
- A.5(sc) Mineral leases
- A.6(sc) Meiring’s Poort
- A.7(sc) Immigration
- A.8(sc) Copeman’s petition
- A.9(sc) Faure’s petition
- A.10(sc) Norman’s petition
- A.11(sc) Botanic Gardens
- A.12(sc) Claims of the Orange Free State
- A.13(sc) Freehold for Hottentots at Missionary Institutions
- A.14(sc) Medical Bill

— reports of Select Committees (folio, also listed in ‘returns’ above)

A.13(sc) folio Second report on Postmaster-General’s report
A.14(sc) folio Public Roads Bill
A.17(sc) folio Third report on Finance

Legislative Council

— returns and papers

C.1 Petition: Cape Town, improper treatment of animals
C.2 Petition: William Gilbert, war losses
C.3 Petition: Cape Town, against introduction of responsible government
C.4 – none found
C.5 Note from Lord Bathurst on the law of inheritance

— reports of Select Committees (octavo and folio)

- C.1(sc) folio Agricultural labour, introduction of
- C.2(sc) octavo Gunpowder Ordinance, working of
Meiring’s Poort, opening of
One hundred and twenty diagrams submitted after decease of surveyor

Government papers

G.1 Differential customs duties, dispatch dated 12 July 1855
G.2 Statement on land rent outstanding on 31 March 1855
G.3 Lighthouses, dispatch dated 6 September 1855
G.4 Geological report on gold districts at Smithfield by A. Wyley
G.5 Maitland lead and copper mines near Port Elizabeth
G.6 Geological report on the coal of the Stormberg
G.7 Native Institutions of Lovedale, Salem and Healdtown, report
G.8 Regulations for opening Crown Forests in George, report of Auditor
G.9 Board of Comm. for port and harbour of Algoa Bay, report
G.10 Commissioners for the port and harbour of Table Bay, report
G.11 Contracts for conveyance of mails in force 31 December 1854 & 1855
G.12 Reports Somerset Hospital & General Infirmary Robben Island, 1855
G.13 Report on Botanic Gardens, Cape Town, 1855
G.14 Report of South African Museum, 1855
G.15 Report of Postmaster-General on tour of inspection, country districts
G.16 Report of Public Prisons Board, 1855
G.17 Return of road rates
G.18 Report of Public Roads Board, 1855
G.19 Report on Botanic Gardens, Graham’s Town, 1855
G.20 Civil and criminal cases tried by resident magistrates, 1854 and 1855
G.21 Proclamations and regulations for British Kaffraria, 1855
G.22 Native Industrial Schools at Salem, Healdtown, etc., further papers
G.23 Opening speech of Governor
G.24 Estimate of revenue & expenditure, 1856, additional estimates 1856
G.25 Estimated expenditure, 1856, abstract (two printings)
G.26 Report of Postmaster-General on tour of inspection, further papers
G.27 Draft Bill for improving public roads: Circular to Divisional Councils
G.28 Present state and estimated cost of completing Zuurberg road
G.29 Imports and exports, 1854 and 1855, statement
G.30 Civil Commissioners: statistical returns in Blue Book returns 1854
G.31 Roads Bill, addendum to replies from Divisional Councils
G.32 Abstract of revenue and expenditure 1855
G.33 Granting farms in Victoria & Queenstown, sup. report by Maj. Hope
G.34 Reports by Civil Commissioners on roads
G.35 Copper districts of south Namaqualand, prov. report by A. Wyley
G.36 Emigration of youths from reformatory institutions in England
G.37 Granting and occupation of farms in Victoria and Queenstown.
G.38 Message on deficiency of revenue, 1856

1857

House of Assembly
— returns and papers

A.1 Opening of Parliament, speech by Governor
A.1 (another) Petition: Donald Moodie, for grant
A.2 Petition: wharfage at Algoa Bay
A.2 (another) — see reports of Select Committees (folio), A.24
A.3  (A.25) Immigrants from Germany, communication from W. Berg

A.3 (another) – see A.25 below

A.4  Petition: A. Heyn et al., against separation of E. and W. Provinces

A.5  Petition: Wellington, on railways

A.6-13 see reports of Select Committees (folio), A.6-13

A.14  (G.42) Population returns of the Cape, 1855, abstract

A.15-24 see reports of Select Committees (folio), A.15-24

A.25  (A.3) Petition: Cape Town, revision of wharfage, Table Bay harbour

A.26  Convicts, estimate of amount required for maintenance and discipline

— reports of Select Committees (octavo)

A.1(sc)  Education [with] appendix

A.2(sc)  Strand Street reclaimed waste land

A.3(sc)  Meiring’s Poort labourers’ complaints

A.4(sc)  Railroads

A.5(sc)  Malmesbury main road

A.6(sc)  Petition: Gilbert, Booth and McMaster

A.7(sc)  Sanitary state of Cape Town

A.8(sc)  Uitenhage inquiry papers

A.9(sc)  Lands granted to See of Cape Town & Port Elizabeth Harbour Board

A.10(sc)  Cattle thoroughfares and pound regulations

— reports of Select Committees (folio)

A.6-9(sc) folio  Clerks’ salaries

A.10(sc) folio  Petition: J.M. Horak

A.11(sc) folio  Petition: J. Riley

A.12(sc) folio  Lady Grey bridge tolls

A.13(sc) folio  Table Bay harbour wharfage

A.14(sc) folio  Port Elizabeth harbour wharfage

A.15(sc) folio  Education

A.16(sc) folio  Lighthouses

A.17(sc) folio  Petition: Worcester, postal arrangements

A.18(sc) folio  Du Toit’s Kloof road

A.19(sc) folio  Petition: J.P. Cloete

A.20(sc) folio  Knysna and Plettenberg road

A.21(sc) folio  Petition: Copeman, vacant cures

A.22(sc) folio  Census

A.23(sc) folio  Petitions: opposing burgher law

A.24(sc) folio (A.2) Table Bay harbour of refuge

Legislative Council

— returns and papers

C.1  Granting and occupation of farms in in Queenstown and Victoria

C.2  Separate government for the Eastern Districts of the Cape Colony

C.3  Petition: Donald Moodie, relief

C.4  Petition: Cape Town, levy on harbour improvements

— reports of Select Committees (octavo)

C.1(sc)  Disputed land beacons, present state of the law
GOVERNMENT PAPERS

G.1 Postal communication by steam between England, Cape, Mauritius, India
G.2 Settlement of the Anglo-German Legion at the Cape
G.3 Construction of a harbour in Table Bay
G.4 Report on the Robben Island General Infirmary, 1856
G.5 Annual report of the Table Bay Harbour Board, 1856
G.6 Report of the Botanic Gardens, Cape Town, 1856
G.7 Land rent outstanding on 31 March 1856
G.8 Reports on Native Industrial School at Salem and Healdtown, 1856
G.9 Reports of the Port Elizabeth Prison Building Committee, 1856
G.10 Estimated expenditure 1856, abstract
G.11 High Commissioner’s correspondence on Cape, Natal, &c. 1855-57
G.12 Revenue and expenditure 1856, abstract
G.13 Report of the Native Industrial Institution at Lovedale, 1856
G.14 Report of Algoa Bay Board of Commissioners for improving port, 1856
G.15 Report of the Surgeon of the Somerset Hospital, 1856
G.16 Report on public education for 1855 and first half of 1856
G.17 Geography and topography of the Cape, memoir by Thomas Maclear
G.18 Imports & exports 1855 and 1856, and value of sheep’s wool exported
G.19 Report on operation of Shipping Office, Cape Town [1855, 1856]
G.20 part 1 Insolvent Law Commission [part 1]: Present state of the law
G.20 part 2 (G.35) Insolvent Law Commission [part 2]: Abolishing referent credit
G.21 Report on the working of the Convict system, 1855 and 1856
G.22 Annual report of Board of Commissioners of public roads, 1856
G.23 Report of the Botanical Gardens, Graham’s Town, 1856
G.24 Report of the Commissioners for Public Prisons, 1856
G.25 Roads Board: report of Mr Bain on the Langkloof and Knysna road
G.26 Reports and surveys on proposed introduction of railways
G.27 Treaties with native chiefs, 1804-1854
G.28 Despatch relative to the construction of Colonial lighthouses
G.29 Estimate of revenue and expenditure, 1857
G.30 Report of the South African Museum, 1856
G.31 Claims and liabilities of Central Road Board, 1855 and 1856
G.32 Traffic returns & estimates of railway connected with Cape Town
G.33 General Prison Board, annexures to report 1856
G.34 Treaties with native chiefs, appendix
G.35 – see G.20 part 2
G.36 Mineral and geological structure of south Namaqualand, by A. Wyley
G.37 Statement of payments to schools in 1856 not on the establishment
G.38 Statement of aid to evening schools for the adult coloured population
G.39 Natives indentured for service in Colony by Chief Comm., Br. Kaffraria
G.40 Supplementary estimates, 1857 (first and second printing)
G.41 Further supplementary estimates, 1857
G.42 – see A.14 ‘returns’

1858

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— returns and papers (single sequence used for all folio papers)

A.1 Speech by Governor, opening of Parliament
A.2 Draft reply to Governor’s opening speech
A.3 Tenders for construction of railway to Wellington, message from Governor
A.4 Petition: Piketberg, Berg River, &c., re. wall across Berg River
A.5 Petition: Malmesbury and Cape Division, road to Malmesbury
A.6 Petition: C.J. Botha, disputed land beacons farms Middelburg, Jaskraal
A.7 Petition: Dutch Reformed Church synod, increasing wants of Church
A.8 Petition: Municipality of Port Elizabeth, on Main Roads Bill
A.9 Petition: Stephen Mundy, election of E.H. Dell as Member of Assembly
A.10 Correspondence with OFS on threatened rupture with Basuto nation
A.11 Memorial: town & Division of Swellendam, opening of Tradouw pass
A.12 Erection of a general hospital, draft address to Governor
A.13 Petition: householders of Cape Town, constitution of municipality
A.13\^ Memorial: residents of Albert, on the subject of the burgher law
A.14 Despatch on the subject of the projected harbour of refuge, Table Bay
A.15 Petition: Stockenstrom, licences for retail of wine, malt or spirits
A.16 Committee on the Safety of the Inhabitants of this Colony, first report
A.17-22 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.23 Petition: Rev. P.W. Copeman, claim to arrears of salary
A.24 Petition: merchants of Pt Elizabeth, mediation between OFS & Moshesh
A.25 – see reports of Select Committees (folio),
A.26 Memorial from T.H. Bowker, message from Governor
A.27 Petition: Baron von Ludwig, index map of certain Divisions of Colony
A.28 Memorandum of account showing financial position of Colony, 1858
A.29 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.30 Schedule D, Annexure to the Colonial Estimates of 1854
A.31 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.32 Inspection of country, Port Elizabeth to Graaff-Reinet, for line of railway
A.33 Additional regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands
A.34 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.35 Abstract of petitions received during the session of 1858
A.36-39 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.40 Copies of communications from the Agent with the Tambookies
A.41-45 – see reports of Select Committees (folio)
A.46 Petition: C.W. du Plooy for DRC Hopetown, re. the farm Duvenaarsfontein
A.47 Return of remission of Transfer Duty, etc., from 1855
A.48 Proclamation by Lord C.H. Somerset on the Law of Inheritance

— reports of Select Committees (octavo)

- A.1(sc) Petition of Christoffel Jacobus Botha
- A.2(sc) Petitions respecting the Cape Town Municipal Ordinance
- A.3(sc) The Berg River Bridge
- A.4(sc) Petitions requesting aid for ecclesiastical purposes (cf. A(sc).12 oct.)
- A.5(sc) Constructing railway inland from Port Elizabeth (cf. A(sc).36 folio)
- A.6(sc) On Du Toit’s Kloof
- A.7(sc) First Class School at Graaff-Reinet
- A.8(sc) Erection of a new general hospital, Cape Town
- A.9(sc) Petition of T.H. Bowker
- A.10(sc) The Uitenhage College Bill (see also A(sc).43 folio)
- A.11(sc) The Uitenhage inquiry papers
- A.12(sc) On ecclesiastical grants (see also A(sc).4 octavo)

— reports of Select Committees (folio)

A.1-15 – see 'returns and papers'
A.16(sc) folio Safety of Inhabitants of the Colony, first report (cf. A.29 (sc) folio)
A.17(sc) folio Missionary institutions

280
A.18(sc) folio Quarantine laws
A.19(sc) folio Harbour of refuge in Table Bay
A.20(sc) folio Extensions of magistracies
A.21(sc) folio Roads and bridges (see also A.37 (sc) folio)
A.22(sc) folio Port Elizabeth wharfage dues Bill, Standing Rules & Orders Comm.
A.23, 24 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.25(sc) folio Postage despatch
A.26-28 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.29(sc) folio Safety of inhabitants of the Colony, final report (cf. A.16 (sc) folio)
A.30 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.31(sc) folio Petition: Rev. P.W. Copeman
A.32-33 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.34(sc) folio Survey of Christina Bay
A.35 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.36(sc) folio Constructing railway inland from Port Elizabeth (cf. A.5 (sc) octavo)
A.37(sc) folio CWH on report of SC on roads and bridges (see also A.21 (sc) folio)
A.38(sc) folio Disputed land beacons [Legislative Council sc report, C.1 (sc),]
A.39(sc) folio Police salaries
A.40 – see ‘returns and papers’
A.41(sc) folio Main road to Malmesbury via Koeberg
A.42(sc) folio Coroners’ inquests
A.43(sc) folio Uitenhage College Bill (see also A.10 (sc) octavo)
A.44(sc) folio Cattle thoroughfares
A.45(sc) folio Petition: Albert, for the amendment of the Burgher Law Act

Legislative Council
— returns and papers

- C.1 Petition: Dutch Reformed Church Synod, requesting monetary relief
- C.2 Petitions: Worcester, necessity & importance of Du Toit’s Kloof
- C.3 Memorial: inhabitants of Swellendam, opening of Tradouw Pass
- C.4 Petition: ratepayers of Cape Town, for one Municipal Board
- C.5 Petition: householders of Cape Town, amendment to city's constitution
- C.6 Petition: exempt Bills of Exchange from Usury Laws
- C.7 Memorial: Swellendam, amend Divisional Council Act re casting vote
- C.8 Memorial: Cape Town, pier between Mouille Pt & Chavonnes Battery
- C.9 Petition: Port Elizabeth, interference in war between OFS & Moshesh
- C.10 Petition: inconvenience of Law of Inheritance in this Colony
- C.11 Petition: Port Elizabeth, amendment to Law of Inheritance
- C.12 Return of the public teachers, duties and religious denominations
- C.13 Petition: H.W. Ballot & Brothers, improvement of Christina’s Bay
- C.14 Petition: ratepayers of Cape Town, Market Relief Tariff

— reports of Select Committees

- C.1(sc) Law on disputed land beacons [also reproduced as A.38 (sc)]
- C.2(sc) Gunpowder magazines

Government papers

G.1 Report of survey Orange River, E. of Little Namaqualand, R. Moffat
G.2 Report on institution of Board of Examiners in Literature & Science
G.3 Papers: purchase of horses at the Cape for service in Colony or India
G.4 Proceedings of court at Fort Hare, 1857, on cases of Macomo, &c.
G.5 Papers indicating plans by Kafir Chiefs re. destruction of cattle
G.6 Report of Govt Agent with Tambookies stipends to well-disposed Chiefs
G.7 Correspondence re. proposed road between Knysna and Lange Kloof
G.8 Report on progress and present state of Sailors’ Home, Cape Town
G.9 Report of the Trustees of the South African Museum, 1857
G.10 Reports of General Infirmary Robben Island & Somerset Hosp., 1857
G.11 Report of the Prison Building Committee of Port Elizabeth, 1857
G.12 Report on the Native Industrial Institution at Lovedale, 1857
G.13 Additional papers re. supply of remount horses for the Army in India
G.14 Report of Board of Public Schools on Grey Foundation, Pt Elizabeth
G.15 Abstract of estimates expenditure of the Colony for the year 1858
G.16 Reports on Native Industrial Schools Healdtown, Salem, &c., 1857
G.17 Report of Board of the Provincial Hospital at Port Elizabeth, 1857
G.18 Report of the Central Board of Commissioners for Public Roads, 1857
G.19 Comm. from Council of SA College re. Bill to regulate that institution
G.20 Estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the year 1858
G.21 Appendix to the abstract of estimated expenditure for the year 1858
G.22 Statement of value of imports & exports, 1856-57, and wool exported
G.22.A Comparative statement of revenue of the Colony for years 1856-1857
G.22.B Schedule of Colonial estimates
G.23 Comparative statement of the estimates and actual revenue for 1857
G.24 Report of the Committee of the Albany General Hospital, April 1858
G.25 Conditions for construction of railway from Cape Town to Wellington
G.26 Report of the Botanic Garden, Cape Town, for the year 1857
G.27 Statements of revenue and expenditure for the year 1857
G.28 Comparative statement of the expenditure for 1856 and 1857
G.30 Appendix to report of the Port Elizabeth Prison Building Committee
G.31 Statement of estimated and actual expenditure of the Colony for 1857
G.32 Report of proceedings of the Shipping Office for the year 1857
G.33 Report of the Superintendent-General of Convicts for the year 1857
G.34 Comparative statement of the estimated and actual expenditure, 1857
G.35 Report of Committee of the Botanic Gardens, Graham’s Town, 1857
G.36 Copy of communication from the Colonial Emigration Commissioner
G.37 Communication from Geological Surveyor on central districts of Colony
G.38 Deposition made by Nonquase, a Kafir Prophetess
G.39 General account-current for 1857
G.40 Report of operations of the Kowie Harbor Improvement Company
G.41 Supplementary Colonial estimates for the year 1858
Appendix G. Bibliography of Dutch language publications

G.1 Introduction

This study of the parliamentary publications of the Cape Colony commenced with the compilation of this Bibliography of parliamentary papers translated into the Dutch language.

The 89th clause of the Schedule to the Constitution Order in Council dated 11 March 1853 constituting the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope states:

And be it enacted, that all debates and discussions in the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, respectively, shall be conducted in the English language, and that all journals, entries, minutes, and proceedings of the said Council and Assembly be made and recorded in the same language.

The 89th clause does not specifically proscribe publishing Bills or Acts of Parliament, or indeed any other official document in any other language for general information. Between 1854 and 1857 numerous Wetsontwerpen (Bills) were published in the Gazette in Dutch, but the practice stopped abruptly during the 1857 Parliamentary session, possibly as a result of an administrative decision, but coinciding with a new contract for printing parliamentary papers and publishing the Gazette (see Appendix A). Only in 1884 was a resolution adopted in the House of Assembly requiring first drafts of all public Bills to be published in Dutch in the Gazette and separately for the use of Members. From that year Wetsontwerpen are bound at the end of the collected sessional volumes of Bills in English.

Acts were published in the Gazette in English at the end of each Parliamentary session. During 1854-1870, 1874-1879, and 1881 selected Dutch Akten (Acts) were published in the Gazette. The editions of the Gazette in which they appear are indicated in the ‘Bibliography.’ From 1882 (but not 1885 and 1886), official collections of Akten (often called Wetten) were published in folio volumes. Unlike the English Acts, Akten never appeared in octavo format. Only Acts in English had legal status.

In 1884 the Ordolijst (Order Paper) of the House of Assembly was issued in Dutch for the first time, becoming Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering (a full translation of the Votes and Proceedings) in August 1888 (see Chapter 4). Also in 1884 the first parliamentary documents were printed in the Dutch language, but it was only in 1889 that, by resolution of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly, selected documents were translated from English into Dutch on a systematic basis, a practice which continued through to the end of the Colonial Parliament (see Chapters 4 and 5).

The following Bibliography includes all the Dutch language parliamentary publications (as defined in Chapter 3) which were located during a thorough investigation in the years 1983-1985. A few titles have been added which were published but were not found. The broad arrangement is chronological, and the entries for each year are classified as follows:

Legislation (Wetgeving)
  Bills (Wetsontwerpen)
  Acts (Wetten/Akten)
House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)
  Proceedings (Verrichtingen)
Reports of Select Committees (Verslagen van Gekozen Comites)
Annexures (Aanhangsels)
Sundry (Diverse)
Legislative Council documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Raad)
(subdivided as above)
Government documents (Gouvernements dokumenten)

Each document is fully described, together with appropriate comments, the title of the English version, the job number (if known), and the provenance of copies.

General notes are provided where necessary at the start of relevant years describing developments in the production and publication of Dutch-language documents. Each entry is numbered, and an index to these items has been provided.

Notes and comments contained in this Bibliography have been indexed in the general index but users should refer to the specific index at the end of the Bibliography for references to individual editions of documents. This is to avoid overloading the general index.

G.2 Provenance of the material

| BP | Bloemfontein City Libraries |
| CA | Cape Town Archives Repository |
| CLP | Library of Parliament, Cape Town |
| CS | National Library, Cape Town |
| CU | University of Cape Town Libraries |
| GU | Cory Library, Rhodes University, Graham’s Town |
| JP | Johannesburg Public Library |
| JU | Cullen Library, University of the Witwatersrand |
| KP | Africana Library, Kimberley |
| PAgr | Library of the Dept of Agriculture |
| PS | National Library, Pretoria |
| SU | University of Stellenbosch Library |

G.3 Notulen, Wetten en Rapporten (official bound volumes)

The following is a survey of the Dutch language parliamentary publications which were bound to the order of the House of Assembly, indicating library holdings.

| 1884-6 | Ordelijst | CLP | 1899 | Rapporten |
| 1887 | Notulen en Wetten | CA (CLP ‘Notulen’) | 1900 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1888 | Notulen en Ordelijst | CA CLP | 1900 | Rapporten |
| 1889 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten | CA CLP | 1901-2 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten |
| 1890 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten | CA CLP CS | 1902-4 | Rapporten |
| 1891 | Notulen Wetten Rapporten | CA CLP CS CU | 1902-3 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten |
| 1892 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten | CA CLP | 1904 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1893 | Notulen, Wetten, Rapporten | CA CLP CS | 1904-5 | Rapporten |
| 1894 | Notulen en Wetten | CA CLP CS | 1904-6 | Rapporten |
| 1894 | Rapporten | CA CLP CS | 1905 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1895 | Notulen en Wetten | CA CS CU | 1906 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1895 | Rapporten | CLP | 1906-7 | Rapporten |
| 1896 | Notulen en Wetten | CA CLP CS | 1907 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1896 | Rapporten | CA CLP | 1907-09 | Rapporten |
| 1897 | Notulen en Wetten | CA CS | 1908 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1897 | Rapporten | CLP | 1909-10 | Notulen en Wetten |
| 1899 | Notulen en Wetten | CA CS CU |  |  |
LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

   Translation of A Bill to improve the system of Municipal government in this Colony, which had appeared in the Gazette on 27 July.

[AB.8.] Een Wetsontwerp ter daarstelling van Afdeelings Raden in de onderscheidene afdeelingen in deze Kolonie, en ter bepaling bunner pligten en magt daarin, en ook ter verandering van de wyze van aanstelling van Veldcornets voor de onderscheidene veldcornetschappen dezer Kolonie, in: Government gazette, 10 August 1854.
   Translation of A Bill for creating Divisional Councils in this Colony, and determining their duties and powers therein; and also for altering the mode of appointment of Field-cornets, for the several Field-cornetcies of the Colony, which appeared the Gazette on 3 August.

[AB.11.] Een Wetsontwerp te daa rstelling van eenen Raad van Commissarissen terregeling der Fingo en Tambookie Locatien, in: Government gazette, 3 August 1854.
   Translation of A Bill for constituting a Board of Commissioners for the regulation of the Fingo and Tambookie locations, which appeared in the Gazette on 3 August.

   Translation of A Bill to regulate till the expiration of the year 1855, the dealing in gunpowder, fire-arms, and lead, which appeared the Gazette on 7 September. See also AB.17. below.

   Translation of A Bill for repealing all existing laws legalizing the trade in gunpowder, and for extending to the Government of this Colony a monopoly in the trade of the same, which appeared in the Gazette on 17 August. See also AB.15. above.

   Translation of A Bill for creating Divisional Councils in this Colony, which appeared in the Gazette on 24 August.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 1, 5, 7, 1854.
   Published in Government gazette (1.) 28 September 1854; (2.) 10 July 1855. Acte 1: Eene Acte ter
verzekering van vrijheid van spreken en debatten of handelingen in het Parlement, en sumiers bescherming te verlenen aan personen in de publicatie van Parlementaire documenten gebezigd (An Act to secure freedom of speech and debates, or proceedings in Parliament, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Parliamentary papers) was a crucial Act governing Parliamentary proceedings. Acte 7: Eene Acte om terzetting door gezworen tot civiele zaken uit te breiden (An Act for extending trial by jury to civil cases) was reserved for the signification of Her Majesty’s pleasure. The English version was promulgated on 5 July 1855. All were set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1855

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


[AB.7.] Een Wetsontwerp om in de behoorlyke uitoefening van Burgerdienst door de ingezetenen der Kolonie te voorzien, in: Government gazette 7 September 1854 and 9 January 1855. Translation of A Bill to provide for the performance of Burgher Duty by the inhabitants of this Colony, which appeared in the Gazette on 31 August 1854 and 5 January 1855.

[AB.14.] Een wetsontwerp ter aanmoediging van den invoer van vrye Europische arbeiders in dezer Kolonie, in: Government gazette 6 March 1855. Translation of A Bill for encouraging the importation of free European labourers into this Colony, which appeared in the Gazette on 3 March.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, 16, 1855. Published in Government gazette (1.) 26 June; (2.) 29 June 1855; (3.) reprinted 11 January 1878. All Acts set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1856

General note: An exceptional number of Bills and Acts were published in Dutch during this year. Two (marked *) were not submitted to Parliament.

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

[*] Wetsontwerp om de Burgers (sic) der Oostelyke Provintie in staat te stellen opgeroepen worden, aan enige plaats binnen de gezigde Provintie dienst te doen, in: Government gazette 9 May 1856.
Translation of Bill for enabling the Burghers of the Eastern Province to be called out to do duty at any place within the said Province, published in the Gazette on 2 May.

Translation of Bill for continuing electoral privileges to Fiscal Divisions which may be hereafter created out of existing Electoral Divisions, published in the Gazette on 9 May.

[AB.1.] Wetsontwerp om de Wetten de betrekkelijke regten en pligten van meesters bedienden en leerlingen te verbeteren. in: Government gazette 14 January 1856.
Translation of Draft of a Bill to amend the Laws regulating the relative rights and duties of masters, servants and apprentices, published in the Gazette on 18 January. A note explains the purpose of publishing in Dutch as well as in English: ‘Door den Prokureur-Generaal inhandigd aan den Klerk van de Volksvergadering, ter publiek making in de ‘Gouvernements Gazette’ alvorens dezelve ter overweging by de aanstaande zitting worde ingebragt.’ (Presented by the Attorney-General to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, for publication in the ‘Government Gazette’ before the same is introduced for consideration during the forthcoming session.)

Translation of Bill for amending the law relative to the registration of voters and to the taking of polls, published in the Gazette on 29 April.

Translation of Draft of a Bill for improving the public roads of the Colony, Gazette 11 January.

[AB.5.] Een Wetsontwerp ter betere verzekering in zekere gevallen der erfenissen van minderjarigen, in: Government gazette 1 April 1856.
Translation of A Bill for better securing in certain cases the inheritances of minors, published in the Gazette on 28 March.

[AB.6.] Een Wetsontwerp om de Ordonnantie no.9, 1851, getiteld ‘Ordonnantie ter betere regeling van den verkoop van wynen en sterk bruijende dranken, in: Government gazette 1 April 1856.
Translation of A Bill to amend the Ordinance no.9, 1851, entitled ‘Ordinance for the better regulation of the sale of wines and spirituous and fermented liquors, published in the Gazette on 28 March.

[AB.7.] Een Wetsontwerp om de wet betrekkelijk wisselbrieven en promissen op heilige en vacantiedagen vervallende te verklaren, in: Government gazette 15 April 1856.
Translation of A Bill to declare the law in relation to bills of exchange and promissory notes becoming payable upon holidays, published in the Gazette on 28 March.

[AB.8.] Een Wetsontwerp ter voorkoming van wreedheden ten aanzien van dieren, in: Government gazette, 8 April 1856.
Translation of A Bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, published in the Gazette on 28 March.

[AB.9.] Een Wetsontwerp om de verspreiding van bemettelyke en aanstekelyke ziekten voor te komen, in: Government gazette 4 April 1856.
Translation of A Bill for preventing the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, in the Gazette on 1 April.
[AB.16.] Een Wetsontwerp om de werking der Insolvente Ordonnantie no.6, van 1843, krachtiger te maken, voor zooveer als het verleenen of weigeren van ontdrag van insolventen betreft, in: Government gazette 15 April 1856.

Translation of A Bill for rendering more effectual the working of the Insolvent Ordinance no.6, of 1843, so far as regards granting or refusing the discharge on insolvents, published in the Gazette on 4 April.


Translation of A Bill for amending the laws relating to the practice and sale of medicine in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, published in the Gazette on 8 April.


Translation of A Bill to amend Act 5 of 1855, entitled ‘An Act for creating Divisional Councils in this Colony.’ This Bill relates to Port Elizabeth specifically. See also [AB.33].


Translation of Bill to appoint the Field-cornets of the several Field-cornetcies Registering and Polling Officers for the election of members for the Parliament of this Colony, published in the Gazette on 11 April.


Translation of Bill for constituting the District of Tulbagh a Division, published in the Gazette on 18 April.0


Translation of Bill for promoting the formation of volunteer corps, published in the Gazette on 9 May.


Translation of Bill for reviving the Ordinance no.15, 1844, entitled ‘Ordinance to provide for the registration in the Land Registers of the Colony of certain subdivisions of the locations and extensions of the settlers of 1820, published in the Gazette on 9 May.


Translation of Bill for introducing into this Colony immigrants from Europe, in the Gazette on 13 May.

[AB.32.] Wetsontwerp om het bedragen, door de Municipaliteit van Kaapstad voor de kosten van de Uitvoerende Politie van de Kaapstad, te worden bygedragen, te bepalen, in: Government gazette 16 May 1856.

Translation of Bill for fixing the amount to be contributed by the Municipality of Cape Town, towards the expense of the Executive Police of Cape Town, in: Government gazette 13 May.
Een Wetsontwerp ter verbetering van Acte no.5 van 1855, getiteld ‘Eene Acte ter daarstelling van Afdeelings Raden in deze Kolonie. (Door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur by de Volksvergadering ingediend.) in: Government gazette 16 May 1856.

Translation of A Bill to amend Act 5 of 1855, entitled ‘An Act for creating Divisional Councils in this Colony,’ published in the Gazette on 13 May. See also [AB.18].

Wetsontwerp om te voorzien in de regeling van zekere inlandsche locatien, in: Government gazette 16 May 1856.

Translation of Bill to provide for the regulation of certain native locations, published in the Gazette on 9 May.

Wetsontwerp ter beter verzekering van de krachtdadigheid van de Gewapende en Rydende Policie Magt aan de grens derze Kolonie, in: Government gazette 27 May 1856.

Translation of Bill for better securing the efficiency of the Armed and Mounted Police Force upon the frontier of this Colony, published in the Gazette on 23 May.


Translation of Bill to regulate till the expiration of the year 185[  †] the dealing in gunpowder, firearms and lead, published in the Gazette on 23 May. The date is incomplete in the Gazette in both languages, but appears as ‘1857’ in Act 19 of 1856.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 1,7,1 8,2 10,2 12-14,2 15,7 16,2 19,2 20 (§ 1-32),3 (§ 33-49),4 (§ 50-61),5 21,2 23,6 25,8 1856.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 13 June; (2.) 20 June; (3.) 27 June; (4.) 1 July; (5.) 4 July; (6.) 8 July; (7.) 11 July 1856; (8.) reprinted 11 January 1878. Acte 15 set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints, the remainder are set in wide columns.

1857

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

[AB.1.] Wetsontwerp ter verbetering van de publice wegen der Kolonie, in: Government gazette 6 March 1857 (§ 1-29), and 10 March 1857 (§ 30-61).

Translation of Draft of Bill for improving the public roads of the Colony.


Translation of Draft of Bill for promoting education in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.


Translation of Draft of Bill for amending the laws relating to the practice and sale of medicine in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
Wetsontwerp om het bedragen door de Municipaliteit van de Kaapstad, voor de kosten van de uitvoerende police van de Kaapstad worden bygedragen, te bepaal, in: Government gazette 17 March 1857.

Translation of Draft of Bill for fixing the amount to be contributed by the Municipality of Cape Town towards the expense of the executive police of Cape Town.


Translation of Draft of Bill for regulating the payment of the expenses of Field-cornets and other public officers attending to give evidence in certain criminal cases.


Translation of Bill to declare the meaning and effect of the Proclamation of the 12th of July 1822, and to revise and amend in certain respects the law of inheritance.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)


Published in Government gazette 9 October 1857. These two Acts, issued in English and in Dutch long after their original publication in English only on 30 June 1857, have a bearing on the National Suicide of the amaXhosa. Both set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 1858.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 27 July; (2.) 30 July; (3.) 3 August; (4.) 6 August; (5.) 10 August; (6.) 7 September; (7.) 21 September; (8.) 24 September; (9.) 8 October. Set in narrow columns.

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 1-2, 3-5, 6-7, 8-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19-20, 21, 22-23, 24-25, 1859.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 15 July; (2.) 19 July; (3.) 22 July; (4.) 26 July; (5.) 29 July; (6.) 2 August; (7.) 5 August; (8.) 9 August; (9.) 19 August; (10.) 23 August; (11.) 26 August; (12.) 9 September; (13.) 9 September; (14.) 13 September; (15.) 16 September. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.
1860

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 23, 29, 1860.  
Published in Government gazette (1.) 25 May; (2.) 7 September; (3.) 14 September; (4.) 25 September; (5.) 16 October; (6.) 16 October; (8.) 23 October; (9.) 26 October; (10.) 2 November. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1861

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 5, 6, 8, 9, 19-20, 22, 23, 24-25, 37, 1861.  
Published in Government gazette (1.) 27 December 1861; (2.) 14 January; (3.) 17 January; (4.) 24 January; (5.) 28 January; (6.) 31 January; (7.) 4 February; (8.) 11 February 1862. Set in narrow columns (with the exception of Acte 5), unsuitable for folio offprints.

1862

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 2, 3, 5-6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13-14, 1862.  
Published in Government gazette (1.) 15 August; (2.) 19 August; (3.) 22 August; (4.) 26 August; (5.) 29 August; (6.) 2 September; (7.) 5 September; (8.) 9 September. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1863

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Akten van het Parlement]: Acte 1, 6, 7-8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 1863.  
Published in Government gazette (1.) 14 August; (2.) 21 August; (3.) 25 August; (4.) 28 August; (5.) 4 September; (6.) 15 September; (7.) 18 September. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1864

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)
Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 (§1-60), 8 (§61-69), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 1864.
Published in Government gazette (1.) 13 September; (2.) 4 October; (3.) 1 November; (4.) 8 November; (5.) 6 December; (6.) 13 December; (7.) 30 December 1864; (8.) 9 January; (9.) 17 January; (10.) 3 February; (11.) 6 February; (12.) 13 February; (13.) 14 February; (14.) 16 February; (15.) 24 February; (16.) 2 March; (17.) 3 March; (18.) 6 March 1865. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1865

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 3, 4, 1865.
Published in Government gazette (1.) 24 November; (2.) 8 December. Acts from 7 to 25 of 1864 appeared in the Gazette in January, February and March 1865 (see 1864 above). Both set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type.

1866-67

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 3, 4, 5, 7-8, 14, 1866-67
Published in Government gazette (1.) 22 January; (2.) 1 February; (3.) 19 February 1867. All set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type. There are no Acts for 1866 except those for 1866-67.

1867

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 1, 3, 4-5, 7, 8-9, 11-12, 16-17, 21, 22, 1867.
Published in Government gazette (1.) 10 September; (2.) 17 September; (3.) 20 September; (4.) 1 October; (5.) 11 October; (6.) 22 October; (7.) 31 December. All set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type. Acts of the Session 1866-67 (see above) were numbered in a separate sequence although also gazetted in 1867.

292
1868

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

[Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 1-6, 7-8, 9-12, 16-24, 25-26, 27-29, 31-33, 1868.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 29 September; (2.) 2 October; (3.) 6 October; (4.) 9 October; (5.) 16 October. All set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type.

1869

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

[Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 1-7, 8-10, 11-13, 14-16, 21-22, 24, 1869.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 26 November; (2.) 30 November; (3.) 3 December; (4.) 7 December. All set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type.

1870

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

[Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 1, 2-3, 4-5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 1870.

Published in Government gazette (1.) 3 June; (2.) 7 June; (3.) 10 June; (4.) 14 June; (5.) 17 June; (6.) 21 June; (7.) 24 June; (8.) 1 July; (9.) 5 July. All set in wide columns, suitable for folio offprints without resetting the standing type.

1871-73

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

[None in Dutch.]
1874

LEGISLATION (*WETGEVING*)

Acts (*Wetten/Akten*)

— [*Wetten van het Parlement*: Wet 1-4, 5-7, 8-11, 12, 13, 14, 15-17, 18-19, 20-21, 22-24, 25-26, 27, 28-29, 30, 31, 1874.]

Published in *Government gazette* (1.) 29 September; (2.) 2 October; (3.) 6 October; (4.) 9 October; (5.) 13 October; (6.) 16 October; (7.) 20 October; (8.) 23 October; (9.) 27 October; (10.) 30 October; (11.) 3 November; (12.) 6 November; (13.) 20 November. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1875

LEGISLATION (*WETGEVING*)

Acts (*Wetten/Akten*)

— [*Wetten van het Parlement*: Wet 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25-27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1875.]

Published in *Government gazette* (1.) 7 September; (2.) 10 September; (3.) 14 September; (4.) 17 September; (5.) 21 September; (6.) 24 September; (7.) 1 October; (8.) 5 October; (9.) 8 October; (10.) 12 October; (11.) 15 October; (12.) 19 October; (13.) 22 October; (14.) 26 October; (15.) 29 October; (16.) 2 November; (17.) 5 November; (18.) 9 November; (19.) 12 November 1875; (20.) 21 January 1876. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.

1876

LEGISLATION (*WETGEVING*)

Acts (*Wetten/Akten*)

— [*Keizerlijk Wet*: 33 en 34 Vict., [1870] Hoofdstuk 90: Wet op buitelandse aanwerving.]

Published in the *Government gazette* 25 August, being a translation of the Imperial Foreign enlistment Act, enacted in the Cape Colony by Governor Henry Barkly in 1876 to prohibit Colonists supporting the Transvaal forces in the war against the baPedi chief Sekoekoei.

— [*Wetten van het Parlement*: Wet 1-2, 3-5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11-12, 13, 14-20, 21-22, 23-24, 1876.]

Published in *Government gazette* (1.) 14 July; (2.) 25 July; (3.) 1 August; (4.) 8 August; (5.) 15 August; (6.) 22 August; (7.) 5 September; (8.) 8 September; (9.) 12 September; (10.) 15 September; (11.) 19 September. All set in narrow columns, unsuitable for folio offprints.
1877

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 2-5, 6, 7, 8, 11-14, 15, 16, 17-19, 21-22, 24, 25, 26-27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 13, 1877. Published in Government gazette: (1.) 11 September; (2.) 14 September; (3.) 21 September; (4.) 25 September; (5.) 28 September; (6.) 2 October; (7.) 5 October; (8.) 9 October; (9.) 12 October; (12.) 23 October; (13.) 30 October. Wetten 8, 21-22, 28-30, 33, 35, 37 were printed in wide columns suitable for making offprints in folio format from standing type, whereas the other Wetten of 1877 were set in narrow columns.

1878

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 2, 3-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31-32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 1878. Published in Government gazette: (1.) 10 October; (2.) 14 October; (3.) 17 October; (4.) 17 September; (5.) 24 September; (6.) 27 September; (7.) 4 October; (8.) 8 October; (9.) 11 October; (10.) 15 October; (11.) 18 October; (12.) 22 October; (13.) 25 October; (14.) Wet op burgermacht en leidingen republished in Dutch in the Government gazette 10 December 1878 and 5 November 1880, and in English, Burgher force and levies Act on 6 December 1878 and 2 November 1880, in connection with ongoing Colonial military action against the Korana and Basuto people respectively. Wetten 7 and 20 were set in the wide format suitable for making offprints in folio format from standing type, whereas the other Wetten of 1878 were set in narrow columns.

1879

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: Wet 3, 6, 8, 9, 10-11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31-32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 1879. Published in Government gazette: (1.) 10 October; (2.) 14 October; (3.) 17 October; (4.) 21 October; (5.) 24 October; (6.) 28 October; (7.) 31 October; (8.) 4 November; (9.) 7 November; (10.) 11 November; (11.) 14 November; (12.) 18 November; (13.) 21 November; (14.) 25 November; (15.) 28 November; (16.) 2 December; (17.) 5 December; (18.) 9 December; (19.) 12 December; (20.) 16 December; (21.) 19 December; (22.) 23 December. The Dutch version was set in narrow columns unsuitable for offprinting in folio format without resetting the type.
1880

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— *Wet 11, 1880.*

Published for the first time in Dutch in *Government gazette* 21 December 1880 in context of the Basuto Rebellion. The Dutch version was set in wide columns.

1881

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement]: *Wet 1-2, 3-5, 6, 7, 8, 9-10, 11, 12, 13, 14-15, 16-18, 19-23, 24, 25, 26-29, 1881.*

Published in *Government gazette* (1.) 5 July; (2.) 8 July; (3.) 15 July; (4.) 19 July; (5.) 22 July; (6.) 26 July; (7.) 2 August; (8.) 5 August; (9.) 16 August; (10.) 19 August; (11.) 22 August; (12.) 23 August; (13.) 26 August. From *Wet 8* the Dutch version was set in wide columns.

1882

*General note:* After many fiercely-opposed and fruitless attempts to secure the right to use the Dutch language as well as the English language in debates in the House of Assembly, the right was conceded on 9 June 1882 by an amendment to the 89th clause of the Schedule to the Constitution of 1853. No resolution was taken by either the House of Assembly or the Legislative Council in 1882 to publish separate volumes of collected *Akten* (Acts) in Dutch. An administrative decision must have been kept in keeping with the sentiment of Parliament.

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— *Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie van de Kaap de Goede Hoop gepasseerd in de zitting van het jaar 1882 ... Wet 1–48.* Richards, each Act separately paginated; folio. (The following also appeared in the *Gazette: Wet 1-3, 5-11, 22-33, 35, 36, 37-38, 41-47.*)

Printed on poor quality wood-pulp paper, and issued both in buff covers, and in cardboard covers lined with blue paper, green cloth spine and paper label. This translated form of the Acts of Parliament, which (as with all subsequent compilations) bore the Colonial coat of arms on the title-page, and not the Imperial coat of arms as was the case with the definitive English-language version, was intended for information only, and had no legal standing in the Courts. However, individual Acts in Dutch did have the Imperial coat of arms on the first page. Printed from standing type used in the *Government Gazette* by W.A. Richards & Sons. (Those published in


Government gazette appeared (1.) 4 July; (2.) 21 July; (3.) 4 August, set in wide columns suitable for offprinting in folio format. Provenance: CA, CS, PS.

1883

LEGISLATION (WEETGEVING)

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement ... gepasseerd in de tweede zitting van het jaar 1883 ... Wet 1–34.

Richards, each act separately paginated; folio.

The above Acts were passed during the main (second) session of 1883. The short first session of that year was devoted to Basutoland affairs and no legislation was passed. These Acts were printed on poor quality paper and issued in sage green paper covers. Provenance: CA, CS.

1884

General note: After amending the Constitution in 1882 to permit the use of either English or Dutch in debate, Members could now be elected to Parliament who spoke only Dutch. A large number of such persons were elected in the 1884 general elections. M.M. Venter (MLA for Albert Division) brought forward a Motion on 5 May that the ‘Votes and Proceedings’ be printed in the Dutch as well as the English language. This was referred to the ‘Select Committee on Internal Arrangements,’ which on 6 May recommended, rather, that the ‘Order Papers’ be printed in Dutch at a cost of £3 per diem (presumably including the cost of translation). The same Member on 24 June moved that ‘the Bills which are before the House as well as those which may still be introduced be printed in Dutch as well as in English.’ This was recommended by the ‘Select Committee on Internal Arrangements (printing Bills in the Dutch language),’ whose report was adopted without debate on 27 June 1884 (Assembly. Votes, 1884: 308 item 10; Assembly. Debates 27 June 1884: 76-77). This applied only to public (and not private) Bills.

LEGISLATION (WEETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

AB.19 [Wetgevende Vergadering] Wetsontwerp tot het eenigermate wijzigen der Wet op Insolvente Boedels. 4 pp., folio.

AB.19 Insolvency law amendment Bill was the first Bill to be translated. Other Government Bills translated into Dutch that year were AB.26-30, 32, 35, 37-38, 42 and 50. A.M. de Witt, architect, surveyor and valuer, was contracted to translate most of the Bills, while J.A. Smuts translated AB.26, C. Fred Silberbauer translated AB.29 and 32, and H.J. Zoer translated AB.37. Provenance: CA, CS (store).

CB.2 [Wetgevende Raad.] Wetsontwerp om te voorzien in het beter onderdrukken van diefstallen van wol, angorahaar en gelaagde karkassen. 1 p., folio.

Translation of Bill for the better suppression of theft of wool, (etc.) This is the first Bill in Dutch originating in the Legislative Council, but translated by H.J. Zoer for submission to the House of Assembly. Zoer became staff translator on 1 May 1885. For the circumstances, see note respecting AB.19 above. Thereafter all public Bills were translated. Provenance: CA, CS (store).
Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement van de Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, 1884. Wet 1-38, 1884. 69

Richards, each Act separately paginated; folio.

Only two of these Dutch Acts appeared in the Government Gazette.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Order lyst. [Order paper.] (1.) Maandag 12 Mei 1884 – (49.) Woensdag 23 Juli 1884. 70

W.A. Richards & Sons, each fascicle separately numbered and paginated, folio.

This Session commenced on 1 May. Printed on inferior wood-pulp paper, 100 copies of each; the contract price being 8s. 6d. Provenance: CLP 'Order Lyst 1884-1886,' and CS (store, bound with 1887 Bills).

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

A.13. [Translation of Correspondence between the ... Secretary of State for the Colonies and ... T.C. Scan- len, Esq., Premier of the Cape Colony, with reference to the government of Bechuanaland. 4 pp.] 71

This report was translated into Dutch by H.J. Zoer at a cost of one guinea, and 100 copies of the 3 page report were ordered to be printed on 15 July at a cost of £1 2s. 6d. No copy has been found and the Dutch title is unknown. The context was the westward expansion of the Transvaal into Bechuanaland using the micro-republics Stellaland and Goshen as its proxies. The translation may have been intended for circulation among the Dutch-speaking population of the territories concerned. A further report in Dutch on the same topic was published the following year, see A.14-1885 (item 77).

Legislative Council documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Raad)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— [Order lyst] 72

J.H. Hofmeyr (pp. J.A. Burger) moved 20 May that the desirability of the Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day being printed in the Dutch language be referred to the Printing Committee. The Committee, on 12 June, declared 'that no necessity exists which would justify the additional expenditure...'

Government reports (Gouvernements rapporten)

G.45 Ministerieel Departement van Kroonlanden en Openbare Werken. Verslag van den Kolonialen Veearts voor het jaar 1883. Richards, 88pp., folio. 73

1885

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [None published separately in Dutch.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Orderlijst. (1.) Maandag 18 Mei 1885 – (61.) Maandag 10 Augustus 1885. [Richards], 366 pp. [47 unnumbered fascicles], folio. Printed on wood-pulp paper. Spelling changed from Orderlijst to Ordelijst from 29 May. Provenance: CLP.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

[A — ] Dokumenten handelende over het publiek onderwijs in de kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop. Richards, 143 pp., folio. This composite publication, analysed below, was ordered to be printed on the motion of M.M. Venter on 23 June 1885, and consists of translations of several Government reports. It was printed on very poor quality wood-pulp paper and issued in stiff dark blue wraps. Contents: Voorlopig rapport over den staat van het onderwijs ... door Donald Ross ..., Inspecteur-Generaal van Colleges en Scholen, pp.3-77 (translation of G.12-1883: Preliminary report on the state of education); Rapport van den Superintendent-Generaal van Onderwijs voor 1884 met tafels en toevoegsel, pp.81-95 (translation of G.6-1885: Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for 1884); Officiële commentariën: statistiek en van onderwijs, met een toevoegsel, pp.97-117 (translation of G.78-1883: official comments on statistics of education); and Officiële commentariën: resultaten van de inspectie en de klassificatie der leerlingen onder de elementaire standaards, gelijk opgemaakt uit de rapporten van inspecties voor het jaar ge-eindigd 31 December 1884, pp.119-143 (a translation of official comments on the results of inspections and the classification of pupils in the elementary grades, a copy of which at the National Library (Cape Town) cannot now be found). Provenance: CS.

A.15A. Correspondentie over zaken die betrekking hebben op het Britisch Protectoraat aan de Zuid-Westelijke grenzen der Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek. Gedrukt op last van den heer Speaker. [Richards], 57 pp., folio. Translation of A.14-1885: Further correspondence ... British Protectorate ... on the South-Western Border of the South African Republic. It reports Sir Charles Warren’s expedition to Bechuanaland, Stellaland and Goschen, and contains Overzigt van de geschiedenis van Bechuanaland met aanbevelingen omtrent het toekomstig bestuur by John Mackenzie, 9 June 1885, as well as several despatches by C.J. Rhodes.
One hundred copies printed on very inferior wood-pulp paper and issued without wraps, costing £1 2s. 6d. Provenance: PS. See also A.13-'84 (item 70) above.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

[G — ] [Begrooting (Estimates)]

P.B. van Rhijn moved in the Legislative Council on 6 August that the Estimates should in future be printed in Dutch as well as in English. The motion was defeated 8 in favour, 10 against.

1886

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-8, 10-26, 29-30, 32-33, 35, CB.1═[AB.36], 37-43, 45, 47-56. Printed on extremely poor wood-pulp paper. Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [None published in Dutch.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Ordelijst. Maandag 12 April 1886 – Donderdag 24 Junij 1886. [Richards], 197 pp., folio. Printer not named, but pages.1-73 and 155-197 printed on very inferior wood pulp paper typical of Richards’ work, and pp.74-151 on moderate quality paper, which may have been printed by Murray & St Leger as subcontractor to Richards. Provenance: CLP.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.42A. [This is Further correspondence having reference to the proposals for a Customs Union, in continuation of G.42-'86 and contains no Dutch.]

1887

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-2, 2A, 3-9, 9B, 11-16, 18, 20-25, 29, 33-34, 36-57. Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.
Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1887 ... Wet 1-45, 1887. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Despite a motion by A.S. le Roex 12 July that the Acts be published in Dutch within a week of the end of the Session being negatived, they were nevertheless published. Provenance: CS, GU (Cory), JP.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)


Printed on moderately good paper, 100 copies of each; the contract price has increased to 9s. 3d. with the new contractor. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1887.' Provenance: CLP.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-10, 12, 14-16, 18-27, 29, 31-51.

AB.35 was printed ‘AB.33’ in error. Printed on extremely poor wood-pulp paper. Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: BP, CA, CS (store).

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement van de Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1888 ... Wet 1-39, 1888. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.


House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen en ordelijst van de Wetgevende Vergadering, ... 26 Mei tot 24 Augustus 1888 [title page]. Murray & St Leger, 1 p., folio.

See full note and provenance under Notulen (item 89) below.

— Ordelijst [van de Wetgevende Vergadering ...] 28 Mei – 13 Junij 1888. [Murray & St Leger], 37 pp., folio.

See full note and provenance under Notulen (item 89) below.

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vijfde zitting, zevende Parlement] no.14, 13 Junij –

301
no.63, 20 Augustus 1888. [Murray & St Leger], pp.38-531 [40 fascicles], folio.

The Ordelijst [Order paper] was discontinued after p.37 (13 June) and the Notulen (Minutes, or Votes and Proceedings) commenced at p.38 (13 June). The Compiler has found no resolution to change from printing the Order Paper to the more useful Minutes. One hundred copies were printed. The contract price for the Ordelijst remained 9s. 3d., while the printers were paid 8s. 6d. for the Notulen, which is surprising considering the larger number of pages involved. Provenance: CA ‘Notulen en Orderlijsten,’ CLP ‘Notulen en Wetten.’


These two fascicles cover the ‘extra session’ of 1888. The printers were paid the usual 8s. 6d. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten.’ Provenance: CA, CLP.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

A.D.1. [This document has not been identified.]

A.D.2. Landgoed Van Wijks Vlei: voorwaarden en kondities voor het gebruik en bezit van grond ... Richards, 8 pp., folio.

Translation of A.6-'88: Van Wyk’s Vlei estate: terms and conditions for the use and occupation of land ...

Printed on extremely poor quality wood-pulp paper and issued without wraps. Provenance: CS.

1889

General note: This was the crucial year for the publication of Government and Parliamentary Papers in the Dutch language. On 3 July a Select Committee was appointed on the question of issuing translations, and it was resolved that any document would be issued in Dutch if ten or more Members requested it but that certain annual Government reports would routinely be published in Dutch, including Blue-book on native affairs, Report of the Department of Agriculture, Reports of District Surgeons, Report of the Superintendent-General of Education (exclusive of tabular material), and Estimates of expenditure. Also reports of Select Committees (exclusive of evidence) on public Bills. The resolution respecting House of Assembly documents came into effect immediately, the Government reports only from 1890. Reports of Select Committees on public Bills in Dutch (exclusive of the minutes of evidence) were issued separately in folio format in 1889 and 1890, after which the Dutch text of the report itself (without proceedings and evidence) may be found within the English octavo version; in only a few exceptional cases were entire Reports of Select Committees (including the evidence) translated into Dutch and published separately (see items 166 ‘fruit culture,’ 185 ‘local self-government,’ 201 ‘agricultural schools’ and 241 ‘Jameson raid’).

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Westontwerpen)

— AB.1-3, 5-16, 20-26, 28-33, 35, CB.3=[AB.36], 37-50, CB.6=[AB.51], 52. AB.48 printed AB.32 in error. Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.
Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1889 ... Wet 1-41, 1889. 93
Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

The Speaker on 1 August gave instructions that in future the Dutch copies of the Acts passed were to be bound with the Dutch copies of the Votes and Proceedings (Notulen). Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, PS.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering, [eerste zitting, achtste Parlement], no.1, 20 Mei – no.59, 12 Augustus 1889. [Murray & St Leger], 566 pp., folio.

The Speaker on 1 August gave instructions that in future the Dutch copies of the Acts passed were to be bound with the Dutch copies of the Votes and Proceedings (Notulen en Wetten volume). Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, PS.


In this English language index found in the 'Notulen en Wetten 1889' volume in the Library of Parliament the page references have been altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen.

Annexures and reports of Select Committees (Aanhangsels en verslagen van Gekozen Comites)

— Folio papers, printed by W.A. Richards & Sons.

A.D.1. Spoorweg conventie tusschen de Oranjevrijstaat en de Kaap Kolonie. 24 pp. 96
Translation of G.53-'89: Railway convention between the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten, 1889.' Provenance: CA, CLP.

A.D.2. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... [over] de werking van en wenschelijkheid of anderszins om te amenderen de 'Wet op Heeren en Dienstboden,' en in oorweging te nemen en to rapporten over de 'Landlooperij-wet van 1879 ...' 2 pp.

A.D.3. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... over de petitie van den Bisschop van Kaapstad ... [betreffende het woud-terrein G. toe gekend voor een kollege in de stad George]. 1 p.
Translation of A(sc).13-'89: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of the Bishop of Cape Town for the grant of forest lot G for a college at George... Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.4. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... over de werking van Wet no.10 van 1871, no.12 van 1870 en no.15 van 1875, met betrekking tot getemde en wilde struisvogels ... 1 p.
Translation A(sc).15-'89: Report of the Select Committee on domesticated and wild ostriches. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.5. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... [over] de werking van de bestaande wet met betrekking tot 100
het omheinen of insluiting van grond ... 1 p.
Translation of A(sc).10-'89: Report of the Select Committee on fencing or enclosing of lands. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.6. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... [over] de werking van Artikel 18 van Wet no.15 van 1887 ... [betreffende voorziening voor verligting aan pachters en de verkoop van landerij]. 1 p.

Translation of A(sc).14-'89: [First, and second and final] reports of the Select Committee on the petition of Mrs (widow) George Rex Duthie, [the case of Mrs Bowers, the widow of the late Captain Bowers, C.M.R., the petition...of...the widow of the late Mr John Larkin Fry, and the widow of the late Mr Hans Christian, and the widow of the late William Hutton who died as the result of working overtime and conditions at the Salt River railway workshops]. Widow Duthie’s given names were Mary Louisa. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.8. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... over de werking van de Wet of Vriendelijke Genootschappen no.7 van 1882 ... 1 p.

A.D.9. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... [op] de correspondentie tusschen den Stadsgemeenteraad van Kimberley en den Commissaris van Kronlandeijen en Openbare Werken, betrekkelijk het beschikken over het resteerende van het landgoed Vooruitzicht en de magt van de Regering om weder bezit te nemen van grond op dat landgoed ... 1 p.


A.D.11. Regulaties opgesteld overeenkomstig het rapport van een gekozen comité ... (A.19-'88) ... als richtsnoer voor registrerende en herzienings beamhten, en om uit te leggen de pligt en magt van assistenten tot registrerende beamhten onder Wet no.14 van 1887, gewoonlijk genaamd de Wet op het registreren van Parlementaire stemgerechtigden, 1887.' 1 p.
Translation of A.10-'89: Regulations for voter registration officers and the duties and powers of assistant Registration Officers. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.12. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie ... van wijnboeren en anderen die in wijnbouw belang hebben, over de werking van de Wet op ziekte in wijngaarden ... met instructies om de raadzaamheid te overwegen om de beperking weg te nemen op den invoer van bollen en tuberkels 107
van plaatsen waar de Phylloxera niet heerscht ... 3 pp.
Translation of A(sc).6-'89: Report of the Select Committee on [the] Vineyards Diseases Act [with instructions to consider the expediency of removing the restrictions on the importation of bulls and tubers from places where the phylloxera does not prevail]. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

A.D.13. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... over de pligten Vereischt van de politiemagt in de distrikten Kimberley en de Kaap en in Kaapstad, en het voldoende, of anderzins, van de betaling verbonden aan gezegde pligten ... 1 p.
Translation of A(sc).11-'89: Report of the Select Committee on [the] duties required of the Cape Town [and the Cape Division] and Kimberley police force [and the sufficiency of the pay attached to such duties]. Provenance as A.D.1 above.


A.D.15. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... over de werking van de proklamaties die het vervoer beperken buiten de getroffene grenzen van vee besmet met roodwater. 2 pp.
Translation of A(sc).20-'89: Report of the Select Committee on [the working of the proclamations restricting the removal of cattle beyond the boundary proclaimed infected with the] red-water disease. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

Sundry (Diverse)

[A — ] [Translation of the Masters and Servants Acts, Richards, [41?] pp.]
No copy of this has yet been found either in English or Dutch. The translation and publication of these laws was authorized by the Speaker on 1 August at the request of Members. Richards rendered his account for £10 2s 9d. on 10 December 1889, which was paid by the House of Assembly. There were side notes on 39 pages. Copies were distributed among the Members of the House.

[A — ] [Translation of the Oath of allegiance. Richards, 2 pp.]
No copy has been found. Print order A.844.26.89 was for 50 copies. This may be considered an administrative document and not a Parliamentary paper in the strict sense.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.53A. see A.D.1. (item 96) above.

1890

General note: The octavo Select Committee reports printed by Richards contains a Dutch translation of the report section only (without the evidence or other matter) on public Bills starting with A(sc).4–1890. Reports on private Bills were seldom translated. Within these documents during 1890 and 1891, the Dutch reports were separately paginated, and had their own document numbers – ‘S.C.’ was substituted for ‘A,’ eg. A.4–’90 (English) contained S.C.4–’90 (Dutch translation). Some 1890 Dutch translations, sent for printing before the new practice began, appear as before in folio, num-
bered A.D.1, 2, 4, 5, and 6. A.D.7 may have been printed in folio as well as within the octavo publication A(sc).17 = S.C.17, though no folio copy has come to light. The document symbol ‘A.D.’ was also used for other documents ordered by the House of Assembly to be translated and printed in Dutch (whether Assembly or Government papers). See further notes at 1891 and 1892. (The document number assigned to papers translated into Dutch and printed by order of the Government was the same as the English version with the addition of a small ‘A,’ for example G.4A–'90, for which see sub-section ‘Government reports.’ For the sake of clarity the ‘S.C.’ Dutch reports of Select Committees, in addition to the ‘A.D.’ reports, have been listed in full for the transitional year 1890 only, but have not been indexed by subject.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1890 ... Wet 1-30, 1890. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio. Printed on very bad wood-pulp paper. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten.’ Provenance: CA, CS (also separate), CLP.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [tweede zitting van het achtste Parlement], no.1, 29 Mei – no.56, 20 Augustus 1890. [Murray & St Leger], 434 pp., folio. Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.

— Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly, second session, eighth Parliament, 29th May to 20th August 1890. [Index] Murray & St Leger, xvi pp., folio. This English language index found in the ‘Notulen en Wetten 1890’ volumes in the Cape Town Archives and National Library (Cape Town) have the page references altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen.

Annexures and reports of Select Committees (Aanhangsels en verslagen van Gekozen Comites)

— Folio papers printed by W.A. Richards & Sons.

Translation of A(sc).5-'90: *First report of the Select Committee on waste lands*. The Dutch translation of the *Tweede rapport* ... is included in the octavo copy of A(sc).5A-'90 and numbered S.C.5A-'90, see below. Provenance as A.D.1. above.


Translation of A(sc).3-'90: *Report of the Select Committee on Stockenstrom ‘Boedel Erven’*. The ‘Boedel Erven’ were farms originally granted to Hottentots but acquired by Dutch farmers and over time informally subdivided into unviable plots. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

Translation of A(sc).13-'90: *Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Annie Smith [widow of the late William Smith, senior attendant at the Graham’s Town Lunatic Asylum]*. Smith was killed by J.L. Nelson, one of the inmates. Provenance as A.D.1 above.

Translation of A(sc).10-'90: *Report of the Select Committee on the purchase by Government of Mr Hawkens’s (sic) house at Graham’s Town*. Provenance as A.D.1 above. Magistrate John Hemming passed on confidential information to estate agent Wheeldon who pre-empted the purchase of the house by Government. See also *Tweede en finale rapport* ... S.C.10A-1890 below.

A.D.7. see [S.C.17.] (item 133 below).

— Octavo papers printed by W.A. Richards & Sons.

S.C.2. see A.D.1. (item 117 above).

S.C.3. see A.D.4. (item 120 above).

S.C.4.  *(Rapport van het Gekozen Comité benoemd ... om onderzoek te doen naar de werking ... van de Vrijwilligers in die gehele Kolonie. 5 pp.)*  

S.C.5. see A.D.2. (item 118 above).

S.C.5A.  *(Tweede rapport van het Gekozen Comité op verlaten landerijen. 4 pp.)*  
Included in A(sc).5A-'90: *Second report of the Select Committee on waste lands*. Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections. The *Eerste rapport* was numbered A.D.2, see above.

S.C.7, 8. – none in Dutch.


S.C.10. see A.D.6. (item 122 above).

S.C.10A. (Tweede en finale rapport van het Gekozen Comité op den koop van het huis van den bever Hawkens [te Grahamstad]. 2pp.)

S.C.11. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité over de kwestie van het ten nutte maken van alle waterloze Kroonlanderijen die nu on bewoond liggen ... [2]p.)


S.C.12. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité benoemd ... op de petities van de Paarl, Malmesbury, Caledon en de Kaapsche Afdeeling met betrekking tot de arbeidskwestie ... [2]p.)

Included in A(sc).12-’90: Report of the Select Committee [upon the petitions from the Paarl, Malmesbury, Caledon, and the Cape Division] on the labour question. Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.13. see A.D.5. (item 121 above).


Included in A(sc).14-’90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Mrs Mary Hudson [widow of the late John Hudson]. Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.15. [(Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van J.N. Eckard en P.G. de Wet over Kroonlanderijen te Carnarvon.])

No copy in Dutch has been found although Richards presented an account for printing 25 copies in wrappers at 4s. a copy. The document number has also been referred to as A.15A-1890. The English version is A(sc).15-’90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of J.N. Eckard and P.G. de Wet and others on the subject of Crown Lands in the Division of Carnarvon.

S.C.16. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité benoemd ... op het Wetsontwerp tot het Onderdrukken van Diefstallen van Vee ... [1]p.)


[S.C.17.] (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van den Afdeelingsraad...van Robertson ... over de Victoria-brug ... [1]p.)

Numbered ‘A.D.?’ though included on p.[iv] of A(sc).17-’90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition from the Divisional Council ... of Robertson on the subject of the Victoria Bridge ... Although no separate folio copy in Dutch exists, Richards presented an account for 4s. for printing it.
S.C.18. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie ... betrekkelijk de Zendingstatie Ebenezer. [1p.])
   Included in A(sc).18-'90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of the Ebenezer Mission Station.
   Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.19. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité ... op de petitie van C. Grobbelaar en anderen, van Queenstown ... verliezen ... ten gevolge van hun veelvuldigen dienst in het veld als Burgers ... [1p.])
   Included in A(sc).19-'90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of C. Grobbelaar and others, of Queenstown, on losses sustained by them [in consequence of their frequent service in the field] as Burgers.
   Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.20. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petities van Fraserburg over de Weg-bijdrage aan den Afdeelingsraad van Tulbagh ... [1p.])

S.C.21. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de Publieke Rekeningen. 2pp.)

S.C.22. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van A. Stead en anderen, standhouders op het landgoed Vooruitzigt, Kimberley, ... [1p.])

S.C.23. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van Dr William Grimmer [pensioen]. [1p.])

S.C.24. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van J.P. Swemmer, Sr. [ontslaan uit Civiele Dienst]. [1p.])
   Included in A(sc).24-'90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of J.P. Swemmer, sen. [praying for an enquiry into his dismissal from the Forest Department]. Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.25. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van P.E. de Roubaix [land te Drie Ankerbaai]. 2pp.)

   Included in A(sc).26-'90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Mrs Charlotte Fuggle. Her late husband police constable James Fuggle died as the result of a brutal assault on him at Mowbray.
   Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.

S.C.27. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op de petitie van Mej. Blyth, weduwe van wijlen Kapitein Matthew Smith Blyth, Hoofd Magistraat van de Transkei, verzoe-kende het Huis om de omstandig-heden to overwegen waarin zij gelaten is door den dood van wijlen harren echtgenoot ... [1p.])
   Included in A(sc).27-'90: Report of the Select Committee on the petition of Mrs Blyth [widow of the late Captain Matthew Smith Blyth, Chief Magistrate of the Transkei, praying the House to consider the circumstances in which she has been left by the death of her late husband]. Provenance: ‘Octavo papers’ in most collections.


GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.1A. see A.D.3. (item 119 above).

G.4A. Ministerieel Departement voor Inboorlingen-zaken. Bluebook over inboorlingen-zaken, 1890. 146

Richards, [i], 60 pp., folio.


G.6A. Speciaal rapport van den Superintendent-Generaal van Onderwijs, volgens een besluit van de Wetgevende Vergadering betreffende schoolregulatie. Richards, 8 pp., folio.


G.12A. Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Junij 1891. 149

Richards, xiii, 158, xliii pp., folio.

Translation of G.12-'90 first print : Estimates of expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1891. Printed on moderate quality wood-pulp paper, and issued in dark blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1890.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)

G.46. Rapporten van de Distriktis-dokters over de Publicke Gezondheid van 1889. Richards, 60 pp., 150 folio.

This document number is unique to the Dutch publication (ie. there is no English report G.46). It is a translation of G.17-'90: Reports of District Surgeons on public health for 1889. Printed on inferior wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1890.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS).


This document number is unique to the Dutch publication (ie. there is no English report G.48). It is a translation of G.37-'90: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year
1889-90. The report which was printed on inferior wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers; the separately-paginated supplementary reports are printed in such a way that each forms a separate fascicle. These are as follows: Departement van Landbouw, bijvoegsel I. Verslag van de Koloniale Veeartsen voor het jaar 1889-90. 24 pp. (Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon); (...) II. Rapport van den Inspecteur van Wijngaarden over het jaar 1889. 7 pp. (Report of the Inspector of Vineyards); (...) III. Rapport van den Gouvernements Wijnbouwkundige voor 1889-90. 7 pp. (Report of the Government Viticulturist); (...) IV. Verslag van den Gouvernements-tobakskundige over het jaar 1889-90. 4 pp. (Report of the Government Tobacco Expert); (...) V. Verslag over de Gouvernements-schoolen voor Landbouw over het jaar 1889-90. 15 pp. (Report on the Government Agricultural Schools); (...) VI. Rapport van den Landbouwkundigen Assistent voor de afdeling East London, King William’s Town, enz., over 1889-1890. 12 pp. (Reports of the Agricultural Assistants); (...) VII. Verslagen der Comités en Curatoren van Publicien Parken en Botanische Tuinen voor het jaar 1889-90. 35 pp. (Reports of the Committees and Curators of Public Parks and Botanical Gardens). Several of these reports would in subsequent years be issued as separate publications. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1890.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

1891

General note: From 1891, the translated report of Select Committees on public Bills appeared within the octavo version and will not from now on be itemized except in the four exceptional instances when the full report and minutes of evidence were translated into Dutch and published separately (see items 166 ‘fruit culture,’ 185 ‘local self-government,’ 201 ‘agricultural schools’ and 241 ‘Jameson raid’). The new style did not provide a specific document number for the Dutch text, and a single pagination continues throughout.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-7, 9-12, 14-28, 30-33, 37-44, CB.1b=AB.45, 46-56.

Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1891 ... Wet 1-38, 1891.

Richards, each act separately paginated, folio.

Includes ‘Index der Wetten.’ Provenance: CA, CS (also defective copy separate).

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [derde zitting van het achtste Parlement], no.1, 26 Mei – no.61, 18 Augustus 1891. [Murray & St Leger], 743 pp., folio.

Cost of the 100 copies 9s. 3d. a day. (700 English copies cost 8s. a day.) In ‘Notulen en Wetten.’

Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.
— Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly, ... 26th May to 18th August 1891. [Index] 155
Murray & St Leger, xiv pp., folio.
In this English language index found in the ‘Notulen en Wetten 1891’ volume in the Library of Parliament the page references have been altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.4A. Ministerieel Departement voor Inboorlingen-zaken: Bluebook over inboorlingen-zaken, 1891. 156
Richards, [i], 63 pp., folio.

G.8A. Rapport van den Superintendent-Generaal van Opvoeding voor het jaar 1890. Richards, 23 pp., 157
folio.
Translation of G.8-'91: Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for the year 1890 with tables and appendices. The Dutch version does not contain the statistical tables and appendices. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten’ (CS) and ‘Gouvernements Rapporten’ (CA). (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

G.12A. Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Junij, 1892 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 158, xxxiv pp., folio.
Translation of G.12-'91: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1892. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1891.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

G.15A. Verslagen over de publieke gezondheid [voor het jaar 1890], zijnde (1.) Verslag over het uitbreken der typhuse koorts te Claremont; (2.) Verslag over het voorkomen van watervrees te Hanover; (3.) Verslag over Dr Kochs lymmf en de uitwerking er van bij melaaatschheid; (4.) Verslagen van Distriktdokters. Richards, iv, 65 pp., folio.

G.19A. Verslagen omtrent de Kantoren van Akten te Kaapstad, King-Williamstown en Kimberley voor het jaar 1890. [Richards?], 11 pp., folio.

Translation of G.36-'91: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1890-91. The report which was printed on inferior wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers consists of the general report and six separately-paginated supplementary reports which are printed in such a way that each forms a separate fascicle. These are as follows: Departement van Landbouw, aanhangsel I. Verslag van den Koloniale Veearts voor het jaar 1890-91, 19 pp. (Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon); (...) II. Verslag van den Gouvernements-Wijnbouw-kundige
voor het jaar 1890-91, 7 pp. (Report of the Government Viticulturist); (...) Departement van Landbouw, aanhangsel III. Verslag van den Gouvernements-tabaksbeaufnijder voor het jaar 1890-91, 4 pp. (Report of the Government Tobacco Expert); (...) IV. Verslag omtrent de Gouvernements-schools van Landbouw voor het jaar 1890-91 (contents include Landbouw- en Wijnbouw-school te Stellenbosch; Gouvernements-Landbouw-school te Somerset-oost), 19 pp. (Report on the Government Agricultural Schools, including Agricultural and Viticultural College, Stellenbosch and Agricultural College, Somerset East); (...) V. Verslag van de Gouvernements-assistenten voor het jaar 1890-91, 7 pp. (Reports of the Agricultural Assistants); (...) VI. Verslagen van de Comités en Curatoren van de Publiekken Parken en Botanische Tuinen voor het jaar 1890-91, 45 pp. (Reports of the Committees and Curators of Public Parks and Botanical Gardens). Several of these reports would in following years be issued as separate publications. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1890.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

1892

General note: Between 1892 and 1897 use of the document symbol ‘A.D.’ resumes for documents (whether Assembly or Government papers, and excluding reports of Select Committees) ordered by the House of Assembly to be translated into Dutch and printed. (Documents translated into Dutch and printed by order of the Government were, as in 1890 and 1891, given the same number as the English version with the addition of a small ‘A.’ See a further note at 1898.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-10, 12-15, 15A, 17-20, 20A, 21, 23-24, CB.1=[AB.25], 26-29, 32-43, CB.3= [AB.44], 45-50, CB.5=[AB.51], CB.4=[AB.52], CB.6=[AB.53], 54-58.

Only first drafts of Bills were printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1892 ... Wet 1-40, 1892. 163

Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Provenance: CA, CLP.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vierde zitting, achtste Parlement], no.1, 3 Junij — no.61, 29 Augustus 1892. [Richards], 634 pp., folio.

Cost of the 100 copies 7s. a day. In ‘Notulen en Wetten.’ Provenance: CA, CLP.

Annexures and reports of Select Committees (Aanhangsels en verslagen van Gekozen Comités)

A.D.1. Rapport van de Commissie benoemd om onderzoek te doen naar het bezit van grond, enz., in het 165
A.D.2. [Unknown.]

No publication of this number was found, but it was seven pages in extent costing 6s. 9d. according to accounts submitted by Richards for the period March to September 1892. It may have been the translation of A.4-'92, Minute recommending a special pension to Sir Langham Dale.

A(sc).9A. Rapport van het Gekozen Comite op vruchten-cultur en vruchten-uitvoer. 1892, Richards, ix, 166 84, xxv, (1) pp., ill., octavo.

Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in pale blue wrappers. Translation of A(sc).9-'92, Report of the Select Committee on fruit culture and fruit export, which also contains the report in Dutch, 7 pp. Provenance: JP.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


Translation of G.3-'92: Third and final report and proceedings, with appendices, of a Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the educational system of the Colony. The first report (G.9-'91) and second report (G.3-'92) were not published in Dutch. 'G.3' was assigned to both the second and the third reports. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers. Bound with 'Notulen en Wetten, 1892.' Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, SU.)

G.5. [Agreements between the government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and the Netherlands South African Railway Company, regarding the completion and working of the line from Vaal River to Johannesburg and Pretoria. Richards, 39 pp., folio.]


G.7A. Ministerieel Departement voor Inboorlingen Zaken. Blauwboek over inboorlingen zaken, 1892. 169 Richards, [i], 61 pp., folio.

Translation of G.7-'92: Ministerial Department of Native Affairs. Blue-book on native affairs, 1892. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers. Bound with 'Notulen en Wetten, 1892.' Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, PS.)


Translation of G.9-'92: Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for the year 1891, with tables and appendices. The statistical tables and appendices are not included in the Dutch version. Printed on very bad wood-pulp paper; no copy retaining its wrappers has been seen. Bound with 'Notulen en Wetten, 1892.' Provenance: CA, CLP.

G.10A. Rapporten omtrent de Registratie Kantoren, Kaapstad, King William’s Town en Kimberley voor het jaar 1891. Richards, 9 pp., folio.

Translation of G.10-'92: Reports upon the Deeds Offices, Cape Town, King William’s Town, and Kimberley, for the year 1891. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Bound with 'Notulen en Wetten, 1892.' Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CA, JP, PS.)


G.38A. Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Junij 1893 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 158, xlix pp., folio.

Translation of G.38-’92 (first print) Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1893. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in dark blue wrappers. Bound with ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1892.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)


Translation of G.56-’92: Reports on locusts and their destruction [part I.] Printed on wood-pulp paper (pp.9-20 being of exceptionally bad quality) and issued without wrappers. (Part IV was printed by order of the House of Assembly as A.1-’92 in English only; the whole report may be found
1893

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-12, 14-26, 26B, 28-29, 32-52.  
Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1893 ... Wet 1-37, 1893.  
Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.  
Bound with ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vijfde zitting van het achtste Parlement], no.1, 16 Junij - no.61, 9 September 1893. Richards, 739 pp., folio.  

— House of Assembly. Index to votes and proceedings, 1893. Printer unknown, xvii pp., folio.  
Lacks title-page. This English language index found in the ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten, 1893’ volume in the Library of Parliament has the page references altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen.

Annexures and reports of Select Committees (AANHANGSELS EN VERSLAGEN VAN Gekozen Comites)

A.D.1. [Probably a translation of Return showing the result of the clearance of traffic returns between the Netherlands Railway Company and the Government of the Cape Colony ... up to 31 March 1893. Richards,12pp.]  
No copy of such a document in Dutch has been found. The English language publication referred to was numbered A.2-'93.

A.D.2. Kopijen van telegrammen en correspondentie in verband met de voorgestelde toepassing op distrikten in de Kolonie van bepalingen ten aanzie van spoorwet gelijk aan die vervat in artikels 200, 201 en 202 van het Strafwetboek der Inboorlingen Landen. Richards, 4 pp., folio.  
Translation of A.9-'93: Copies of telegrams and correspondence in connection with the proposed application to districts in the Colony of provisions in respect of spoor law similar to those contained in sections 200, 201 and 202 of the Native Territories Penal Code. Printed on good quality paper without wrappers. Richards charged 6s. 9d. for 100 copies, but the typography and paper quality suggest the work of Murray & St Leger. Provenance: PS.

This is a translation of A.3-'93 on the railway refreshment contract with James Douglas Logan of Matjesfontein. One hundred copies were printed and issued in wraps of unknown colour. Provenance: PS.

[A.1A. not a Dutch language publication.]

[A.14A. not a Dutch language publication.]


Unnumbered. Translation of much of A.24-'93: Regulations for boring on private farms (Adopted by resolution of House of Assembly, 5th September 1893.) Richards did not claim payment for this document from the House of Assembly, and the omission of the document number, suggests that this was translated and printed for and distributed by the Colonial Department of Lands, Mines and Agriculture, and not by order of the House of Assembly. Provenance: CS.


Translation in full of A(sc).9-'93 Report of the Select Committee on local self-government. Issued in limp medium blue wraps. It deals with the more effective working of Divisional Councils, with supplementary documents entitled Open brief: Afdelingraad hervorming / Joseph M. Orpen (pp. i-vii) and Memorandum door den heer Orpen (pp. xli-xlvi). Richards invoiced the House of Assembly for 400 copies one year after printing the English version A.9-'93. This, and the unusually large quantity of copies, suggest that it was a later decision aimed to bring the matter to the attention of the public, especially since the Dutch translation of the report had already been printed in the usual way on pp.viii-ix of A(sc).9. Considering the number of copies printed, it is surprising that none have been located in other larger collections. Provenance: JP, KP.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.2A. Voorloopig rapport van de Phylloxera Commissie, 1893. Quarantaine en invoer regulaties, met notulen van werkzaamheden, notulen van getuigen en bijlage. Richards, 14, ix, 46 pp., folio.


G.10A. [Translation of G.10-'93: Department of Lands, Mines and Agriculture. Selections from correspondence relating to the settlement of 'Loeriesfontein,' in the Division of Calvinia, vi, 139 pp.]
No surviving copy in Dutch has been found, but its existence is known from remarks by its translator, D.P. Faure, who describes translating 140 pages, especially the haste demanded of him and the small type-face which was used. (My life and times, Cape Town: Juta, 1907, p.149.)

G.14A. Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid [1892]. Richards, lxiv, 138 pp., folio. 189

G.19A. Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten, Kaapstad, King William’s Town en Kimberley voor het jaar 1892. [Richards], 9 pp., folio. 190


G.21A. Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Junij 1894 (eerste druk). Richards, vii, 166, liii pp., folio. 192
Translation of G.21-'93 (first print): Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June, 1894. Printed on pale green wrappers. Bound in 'Notulen, Wetten en Rapporten, 1893.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, BA.)

G.24B.A. Departement van Landen, Mijnen en Landbouw. Rapporten van den Koloniale Veearts en de Assistent Veeartsen voor het jaar 1892. Richards, 17 pp., folio. 193

G.24E.A. Departement van Landen, Mijnen en Landbouw. Rapport van den Hoofd Brandziekte Inspecteur voor het jaar 1892. Richards, 10 pp., folio. 194


1894

General note: The government printing contractor W.A. Richards & Sons was placed under judicial management in December 1893.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1894 ... Index tot Wetten; 198

Wet 1-39, 1894. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten.'

Provenance: CA (and separate copy), CLP, (CS separate copy only), JP.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [eerste zitting van het negende Parlement], no.1, 17 Mei - no.69, 18 Augustus 1894. Richards, 758 pp., folio. 199

Bound with: 'Notulen en Wetten' CA, CLP (slightly incomplete).

— Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... 1894. [Index.] Richards, xviii pp., folio. 200

This English language index found in the 'Notulen en Wetten 1894' volume in the Library of Parliament has the page references altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen.

Reports of Select Committees (Verslagen van Gekozen Comites)

A(sc).5A. Rapport van het Gekozen Comité op landbouwscholen. Richards, viii, 57, xxxiv pp., octavo. 201

This is a complete translation of A(sc).5-'94 Report of the Select Committee on agricultural schools. The Dutch report had been printed in the usual way on pp.3-4 of A(sc).5. Issued in limp light blue wrappers. The report recommends placing emphasis on practical farming rather than theory; includes a supplement Memorandum: ontwikkeling der Landbouwschool te Stellenbosch (ie. Stellenbossche School voor Land- en Wijnbouw) / F. Blersch, Stellenbosch 28 October 1892, pp. xxxii-xxxiv. Since 400 copies were printed, it is a matter of surprise, as with A(sc).9A-'93, that no copy was traced in larger collections. Provenance: JP.

319
G.1A. Rapport van de Brandziekte Commissie, 1892-94, met notulen van verrichtingen, notulen van getuigenis en aanhangsels. Richards, xiv, 37, lxi, 751, x pp., folio.


G.3A. [Rapport van het Arbeid Commissie, 1893-94.] Rapport aan zijne Excellentie ... I (a) Of het tegenwoordig aantal arbeiders binnen de Kolonie verkrijgbaar voor boerenwerk genoegzaam is voor dat doel; (b) zoo niet, waaraan moet de ongenoegzaamheid toegeschreven worden, ... (c) welke maatregelen er genomen kunnen worden om de klachten van boeren en anderen te genoemt te komen, ... 2. Of het wenselijk is, ten einde het aantal werkvolk te vermeerderen, Europeesch immigratie meer aantemoedigen; 3. In hoever het stelsel, in Europa bekend als het Metayer stelsel, en in deze Kolonie als boeren om de helft, ingebruik is, en welken invloed het stelsel heeft op het aantal werkvolk.] [Richards?], xxxvii pp., folio.

This document has no imprint, and consists only of the translation of the report appearing on pp.i-xxiii in volume III. of G.3-'94: Report of the Labour Commission, 1893-94. [subtitle] Report to His Excellency ... I (a) Whether the present supply of labour available within the Colony for farm work is sufficient for that purpose; (b) if not, to what cause such insufficiency is due ...; (c) what remedial measures can be adopted to meet the complaints of agriculturalists and others ... 2. Whether it is desirable, for the purpose of increasing the supply of labour, that more encouragement should be given to European immigration. 3. How far the system known in Europe as the Metayer system, and in this Colony as farming on the half, obtains, and what bearing the system has on the sufficiency or otherwise of labour. The 1,815 pages of evidence in the English original has been omitted. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Bound with ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1894.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


G.17A. Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten, Kaapstad, King William’s Town en Kimberley voor het jaar 1893. Richards, 13 pp., folio.

G.19A. Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1893, insluitende rapporten van de districts dokters en plaatselijke besturen. Richards, xcvii, 167 pp., folio.
Translation of G.19-'94: Reports on the public health for the year 1893, including reports of the district surgeons and local authorities. Printed on wood-pulp paper of especially poor quality and issued in dark blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1894.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)

G.28A. Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Junij 1895 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 190, lv pp., folio.
Translation of G.28-'94 (first print): Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June, 1895. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in dark blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1894.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)


G.49A. Rapport van den heer George Payne van zijn bezoek van de Kolonie in verband met den invoer van zuivere uitgezochte wijn levures. Richards, 3 pp., ill., folio.
Translation of G.49-'94: Report by Mr George Payne of his visit to the Colony in connection with the introduction of pure selected wine levers. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1894.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)


Translation of G.61-'94: Department of Agriculture. Reports of the agricultural assistants at Graham’s Town & Stellenbosch for the year 1893. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in light blue wrappers. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1894.' Provenance CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)

[G.62A. not a Dutch language report]

1895

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Bills originating in the Legislative Council were translated when submitted to the Legislative Assembly. Only first drafts of public Bills were printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. However, the Syndicate introducing legislation for the electrification of tramways in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth in 1895 submitted their private Bills* to Parliament in both Dutch and English, a unique occurrence. The promoters were anxious to win over support of Dutch-speaking Members (see Coates, 1976: 84). Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1895 ... Index tot Wetten; Wet 1-39, 1895. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1895.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, CU.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen [van de Wetgevende Vergadering, tweede zitting van het negende Parlement,] no.1, 2 Mei - no.64, 3 Augustus 1895. Richards, 835 pp., folio.

Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1895.’ Provenance: CA, CLP (slightly incomplete), CS, CU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


Translation of G.5-‘95: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Director of the Colonial Bacteriological Institute for the year 1894 (published in octavo format). Supplement entitled Opgaven van langgietste inentstof en koepok stof verschaf door het Bacteriologisch Instituut gedurende 1894. The English version of this publication was the source of a bitter dispute between the compiler, Alexander Edington, and the government (see Appendix F) which sheds useful light on the whole process of printing and translating government reports. Sufficient to note here is that Edington demanded his report be published in Royal Octavo (an intermediate format between octavo and folio). Edington had the plates printed in England in Royal Octavo, while the government printing contractor had set up the type for both English and Dutch versions in the usual folio format. The English version was eventually re-set to the requirements of the compiler, but the Dutch version appeared in folio. The fruitless expenditure on this report depleted the Departmental printing budget. A printer’s note is tipped in: Bericht – De photo-litho kaarten kunnen gevonden worden in de Engelse uitgave. These lithographed charts consisted of 11 figures on 5 leaves of plates. It is not known whether this report was issued in wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1895.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copy PS.)


G.8A. Departement van Inboorlingen Zaken. Inboorlingen zaken blauwboek, 1895. Richards, ii, 139 pp., folio.


G.22A. Begroeting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni, 1896 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 222, viii pp., folio.
Translation of G.22-‘95 (first print): Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1896. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in dark blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1895.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)
G.24A. Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1894, insluitende het rapport van den agerenden Geneeskundige Gezondheids Beampte voor de Kolonie en de Geneeskundige Inspecteurs en plaatselijke autoriteiten. Richards, cxl, 236 pp., folio.
Translation of G.24-'95: Reports on the public health for the year 1894, including the report of the acting Medical Officer of Health for the Colony together with reports of district surgeons, medical officers, medical inspectors and local authorities. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1895.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, PS.)

G.26A. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den bestierder van de Gouvernements tabak boerderij, Ebenezer West, Stockenstrom, voor het jaar 1894. [Richards], 5 pp., folio.


G.33A. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den opzichter van de Gouvernements wijnbouwboerderij te Groot Constantia voor het jaar 1894. [Richards], 8 pp., folio.

G.41A. Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten, Kaapstad, King William’s Town en Kimberley voor het jaar 1894. [Richards], 10 pp., folio.

Translation of G.56-'95: Reports of the agricultural assistants, Graham’s Town, Stellenbosch and Cape, for the year 1894. Includes regulations for the importation of Margarine, p.9. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in light blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1895.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)

G.67A. Correspondentie omtrent den toestand van zaken in Pondoland Oost na de annexatie aan de Kolonie. 233

G.71A. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport omtrent de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1894-95. [Richards], 3 pp., folio.

Translation of G.73-'95: Department of Agriculture. Reports of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and Mr Otto Henning, Government Veterinary Surgeon, on experiments at Koonap relative to the treatment of liver disease in calves. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1895.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)

1896

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetontwerpen)

— AB.1-12, 14-17, 19-20, CB.1=AB.21, 23, 25-34, 36-45, CB.3A, 3B=[AB.46], 47-52. 236
Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1896 ... Inhoud; Wet 1-38, 1896. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.
Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, JP.
Proceedings (Vertrichtingen)

- Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [derde zitting van het negende Parlement], no.1, 30 April - no.62, 29 Juli 1896. Richards, 733 pp., folio.
  The number of copies printed was increased from 100 to 150 copies. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.

- Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... 30th April to 29th July 1896. [Index.] Richards, xix pp., folio.
  This English index has had its page numbers altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

Annexures and reports of Select Committees (Aanhangsels en verslagen van Gekozen Comites)

A.5A. Correspondentie met betrekking tot de quaestie van verzuim in het doorvoer verkeer met de Transvaal te Vaal rivier. Gedrukt op last van den Speaker, Juni 1896. Richards, 9 pp., folio.
  Translation of A.5-'96 Correspondence respecting ... the delay to traffic ... at the Vaal River and relates to retaliatory measures taken by the South African Republic after the Jameson Raid. Printed on superior paper without wraps. No job number. In submitting his accounts, the printer notes that the work was done with great dispatch (24½ hours) for which an additional charge was made. Provenance: CS.

  The report in Dutch appeared in the usual way on pp.xxxii-lii of A(sc).6-'96 Report of the Select Committee on the Jameson raid into the territory of the South African Republic. The translation of the whole document was undertaken at great speed and the work was shared out between D.P. Faure (evidence, 264 pp.) and H. Elfers (appendix, 120 pp.); H.J. Zoer had lost the use of his hands owing to gout. Richards was put under extreme pressure to rush through this job. No details can be found of progress on printing the Dutch translation, but we know that eight compositors, in addition to press men, were kept at work on the English report from Saturday noon 11 July until Monday morning 13 July at 8.30 when proofs were delivered to the Parliamentary Committee. Three hundred copies of the Dutch version were printed. The resultant charges were a matter of dispute afterwards. Provenance: CS, JP.

Sundry (Diverse)


G.3.  *[(Railway Convention.) Further railway convention between the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by ... the Governor, 1896. Richards, 24 pp., octavo.]*


G.6A.  *Rapporten van Registraturen van Akten, Kaapstad, King William’s Town, Kimberley en Vryburg voor het jaar 1895*. [Richards], 13 pp., folio.


G.23A.  *Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1897 (eerste drink).* Richards, xiii, 240, lixii pp., folio.


Translation of G.34-'96: Department of Agriculture. Reports of the principals of the Government agricultural schools for the year 1895. Contents include reports on Gouvernements Landbouw School, Stellenbosch and Landbouw School te Somerset Oost. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in medium blue wrappers. Job number A1500.750.3.96. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.' Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS: in reserve store only.)


Translation of G.41-'96: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and the assistant veterinary surgeons for the year 1895. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. Job number A1504.750.4.96. This report is not bound with 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896' though appearing in the contents list; this oversight may explain the unusually large number of surplus copies (50) listed for destruction in 1907. Provenance: separate copies CS, JP, PS.

Translation of G.43-'96: Department of Agriculture. Reports of the agricultural assistants at Cape Town, Graham's Town and Stellenbosch for the year 1895. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. Job number A1505.750.4.96. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.' Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)

Translation of G.43*-'96: [Dairying in Australia / by A.C. Macdonald]. Printed on superior wood-

328
pulp paper; surviving copies had their wrappers (which doubled as title pages) removed at the time of binding. Information taken from contents page and body of the publication. No job number found. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP.

G.51. [Minutes of the railway commission appointed by the Honourable Volksraad of the Orange Free State to negotiate, together with His Honour the State President, with applicants for the construction, maintenance and exploitation of the railway lines authorized by Resolutions of the 3rd May 1895 nos 98 and 208 respectively. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by ... the Governor, 1896. Richards, 60 pp., folio.]


G.55A. Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1895, insluitende rapporten van districts dokters, plaatselijke autoriten en geneeskundige inspecteurs. Richards, 278 pp., folio.


Translation of G.61-’96: Further report of the Chief Inspector of Sheep for the year 1895 relating to the carrying out of simultaneous dipping during the period November 1895 to March 1896. See also G.33A. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in light blue wrappers. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


Translation of G.65-’96: Department of Agriculture. Report on wheat production in Australia / by A.C. Macdonald, agricultural assistant. The body of this report is printed on calendered paper, though the title-page, which is a separate leaf, is printed on a slightly different grade and size of paper and appears to have been added later. It was issued in dark blue wrappers. The document number appears on the wrapper, title page and (unusually) on the first page of the text. Job number A2756.2000.5.96 indicates that 2000 copies were printed, the largest order for any Dutch language Parliamentary publication. In 1904 there remained 1200 copies in stock when the decision was taken to distribute them free of charge. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)


This unnumbered report is a translation of G.71-’96: Department of Agriculture. Report on wheat growing and agriculture generally in Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania / by Walter Halse and J.D.J. Visser. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of ... the officer administering the Government. The
captions to the plates are in English. Printed on superior wood-pulp paper and issued in medium blue wrappers. No job number. Not found in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.’ Provenance: separate copies CS, JP, PS.


Translation of G.73-'96: Reports in regard to horses sent to Mashonaland after experimental treatment against horse-sickness at the Colonial Bacteriological Institute, Graham’s Town. The date of publication, 1895, on the title page is clearly a misprint; the English version is correctly dated 1896. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in medium blue wrappers. Job number A3215.850.6.96. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1896.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)


1897

General note: From this date until the end of the W.A. Richards & Sons contract in 1901, wrappers on Government reports have the title and imprint printed both on the front and the back covers (and in the case of the Estimates, also on the spine) in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, 8 June 1896. From this year, when a new contract with Richards came into force, until 1899, the paper quality used improved considerably, but in 1900 the company, now insolvent, reverted to using very poor grade wood-pulp paper for ‘G’ (Government) reports.

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-10, 13-14, 16-18, 24-25, CB.3A=AB.26, CB.1=[AB.27], 28, CB.2=[AB.29], 30-41, CB.10=[AB.42], 43-44, CB.8=[AB.45], 46-49. Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1897 ... No.1-29, 1897. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1897.’ Provenance: CA, CS, (separate copy GU (Cory)).

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering (vierde zitting van het negende Parlement), no.1, 2 April - no.54, 24 Juni 1897. Murray & St Leger, 651 pp., folio.
The number of copies printed was 100 plus a further 50 copies. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten, 1897.' Provenance: CA, CS.

— Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... 2nd April to 25th June 1897. [Index.] 267
Cape Times, xvi pp., folio.
This English index had its page numbers altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten, 1897.' Provenance: CA, CS.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

Translation of A.13-'97 Copy of agreement with the Bechuanaland Railway Company for working of the railway from Vryburg to Bulawayo by the Cape Colonial Railway Department. The typography is typical of Murray & St Leger, but their printing accounts for the 1897 session do not specify any of the documents concerned. Provenance: JP, PS.

[A(sc).1A. is not a Dutch language report.]

Legislative Council documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Raad)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Debatten in den Wetgevende Raad in de vierde zitting van het negende Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop, 2 April tot 24 Juni, 1897. Van de Sandt de Villiers, iv pp., 316 cols., octavo.
Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land newspaper. Wrappers were probably pale grey; usually sold half bound in calf. Provenance: CS, PS.

Government documents (Gouvernements Dokumenten)

G.5A. Rapport van den Medischene Gezondheids Beambte voor de Kolonie gedurende het jaar 1896. 270
Richards, 22, ccxxiii pp., ill., 6 maps, folio.
Translation of G.5-'97: Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony for the year 1896. Twelve supplements are entitled 1. Ongezonde gebouwen te Beaufort West (Unhealthy buildings at Beaufort West), 2. Tyfheuze koorts te Port Nolloth (Typhoid fever at Port Nolloth), 3. Tyfheuze koorts te Beaufort West (Typhoid fever at Beaufort West), 4. Tyfheuze koorts te Robertson (Typhoid fever at Robertson), 5. Tyfheuze koorts te Port Elizabeth (Typhoid fever at Port Elizabeth), 6. Naturellen locaties te Port Elizabeth (Native locations at Port Elizabeth), 7. Tyfheuze koorts te Tarkastad (Typhoid fever at Tarkastad), 8. Tyfheuze koorts te Prins Albert (Typhoid fever at Prince Albert), 9. Stormwater riolen van Kaapstad (Stormwater sewers of Cape Town), 10. Slachthuizen te Maitland (Maitland slaughter-houses), and 11-12. Tabellen (Tables). Supplement 9. includes three technically remarkable photographs taken in the main sewer under Adderley Street, Cape Town. Captions to the illustrations are in Dutch. Printed on superior-quality paper and issued in dark blue wrappers. For the first time the full title and imprint appear both on front and back of the wrapper (see general note above), as well as the title up the spine. Job number A938.9.97 (on title page), A1938.9.97 (on cover). Not included in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1897.' Provenance: separate copies BP, CS.
G.6. [Railway Convention between the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State. Richards, 75 pp., folio.]
Contains Dutch translation Spoorweg Conventie tuschen de Kaap Kolonie en den Oranje Vrijstaat. ‘Conventie’ pp.12-31; ‘Schedule B.’ pp.31-32. Minutes, annexures, tables, and maps are printed in English only. Job number A4244. When the Railway Convention was reprinted as part of G.81-’98 South African treaties, conventions, agreements and state papers subsisting on the 1st day of September 1898, only the English text was reproduced.


G.18A. Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1898 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 185, cix pp., folio.
Translation of G.18-’97 (first print): Estimates of expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1898. Printed on superior wood-pulp paper and issued in dark blue wrappers. The Colonial coat-of-arms on the title page (which includes the head of the figure of ‘Hope,’ see P.R. Coates ‘The missing coat-of-arms of the Cape Colony’ in: Quarterly bulletin of the National Library of South Africa 56(2) December 2001, p.77 and endnote 23, p.78). Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1897.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP, PS.)


G.28A. Rapporten der Registrateurs van Akten, Kaapstad, King William’s Town, Kimberley en Vryburg over het jaar 1896. [Richards], 17 pp., folio.

G.32A. *Departement van Landbouw. Rapporten van de principalen van de Gouvernements landbouwscholen voor het jaar 1896.* Richards, 10 pp., folio.


Contains Dutch translation *Protocol tot de Tol Conventie gemaakt en gesloten door de Gouvernementen van de Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop en van den Oranje Vrijstaat ... 1889 ...* on pp.9-16. Issued in medium blue wrappers. Job number A426.2.97. Provenance: CS.


Translation of G.42-'97: *Reports on the public health for the year 1896 including reports of district surgeons, local authorities and medical inspectors.* Printed on good wood-pulp paper and issued in sage green covers. Job number A432.3.97. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1897.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)

G.44. *Minutes of the Customs Union Conference assembled at Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, September 1896.* Richards, 24, 24 pp., folio.
Contains Dutch translation *Notulen van de Tolunie Conferentie, vergaderd te Bloemfontein, Oranje Vrij Staat, September 1896.* Printed on good wood-pulp paper as separately paginated English and Dutch fascicles, and issued in dark blue wrappers. Job number A491.3.97. Bound in Annexures, House of Assembly 1897 vol.3 and Appendix I 1897 vol.2. Provenance: found in most collections; separate copy CS.


G.69A. *Translation of Report (1.) Commissioner of Police ... King William’s Town, (2.) Commissioner of Police ... Kimberley, (3.) Assistant Resident Magistrates ... Cape Town, Suburban, Simon’s Town and Durbanville Police Forces ... 1896.*

No copy of the Dutch version of this report has been found, but 10 surplus copies were listed for destruction in 1907. This was possibly a clerical error, because reports of the Commissioners of Police were in no other year issued in Dutch.

G.70A. *Rapporten van Professor R. Koch over zijn onderzoek van de runderpest te Kimberley, December 1896 tot Maart 1897.* Richards, 29 pp., octavo.

Translation of G.70-'97: *Reports by Professor R. Koch upon his investigation into rinderpest at Kimberley, December 1896 to March 1897.* Printed on good paper and issued in medium blue wrappers. Job number A686. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1897.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, PS.)

G.82A. *Verder rapport van den Hoofd Inspecteur van Schapen over het jaar 1896, betreffende het gelijktijdig dippen gedurende het tijdperk van November 1896 tot Maart 1897.* Richards, 7 pp., 3 folded maps, folio.

Translation of G.82-'97: *Further report of the Chief Inspector of Sheep for the year 1896, relating to the carrying out of simultaneous dipping during the period November 1896 to March 1897.* Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in dark blue covers. Job number A842. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1897.’ Provenance: CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)
General note: By resolution taken 7 December during the second Session of the Legislative Council in 1898 (Council Minutes, 2nd session 1898:180 §17), the report (excluding evidence and other matter) of all Select Committees on public Bills would also be printed in Dutch. This was in line with the established practice in the House of Assembly. Only two were published that Session. There were no printed House of Assembly Select Committee reports issued during the first Session. Hereafter, the relevant Dutch translations may be assumed. From this year, use of the symbol ‘A.D.’ was finally discontinued. Documents translated into Dutch (whether by order of the House of Assembly or Government) have the same document numbers as the respective English versions, with the addition of a small ‘A.’ Inconsistently, this device is sometimes also used to indicate documents in English. The collected volumes of Dutch ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten, 1898’ include only documents published during the second session of Parliament. The binding contractor, Robert Scott, was seriously ill that year, and admitted in a letter to the Accountant of the House of Assembly dated 12 October 1898, that his affairs were in a state of confusion. Orders sent to his home were lost. One may safely assume that copies of the ‘Notulen’ and ‘Rapporten’ sent for binding in June or July were among these.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. AB.1-24 submitted during the first session of 1898; AB.25-75 submitted during the second session. Bills of the first and second sessions bound in separate volumes. AB.30A, 48, 49A were printed according to accounts but not bound-in. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1898 ... Index tot Wetten; Wet 1-44, 1898. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten, 1898.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— [Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vijfde zitting van het negende Parlement], 20 May - 28 June 1898. Cape Times, (details unknown).]

No copies of these Minutes have been found. An account for printing a total of 150 copies of the ‘Notulen’ was submitted by Cape Times Ltd. 29 June 1898. See ‘General note’ for an explanation why the documents of the early session (our only source for the ‘Notulen’) are missing.
---

Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [eerste zitting van het tiende Parlement], no.1, 7 October - no.53, 22 December 1898. Cape Times, 536 pp., folio.

The total number of copies printed was 150 copies. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

---

Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... [1898]. [Index.] Cape Times, xxi pp., folio.

This English index had its page numbers altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen. Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

A.1A. Rapport der afgevaardigen van den Oranje Vrijstaat naar de Tol Conferentie gehouden te Kaapstad op Dinsdag den 12 den April 1898 en volgende dagen. Cape Times, 3 pp., folio, issued without wrappers.

Translation of A.1-'98: Report of the delegates of the Orange Free State to the Customs Union Convention held at Cape Town on Tuesday the 12th April 1898 and following days. Printed by order of Mr Speaker (1898). See also G.66. (Notulen ...) Provenance: CS, JP, PS.

A.2A. [Translation of The education acts and regulations framed thereunder and passed by both Houses of Parliament / compiled by the Speaker, Sir Henry Juta, Q.C., and presented to the House of Assembly, May 1898. Cape Times, 63 pp, octavo, in wrappers.]

This document was a matter of dispute between Cape Times Ltd and the Clerk of the House who considered it an extravagance, the Dutch version in particular. It was produced on instructions of the Speaker for special despatch which attracted a supplementary charge. Both English and Dutch versions had side notes, raising the cost materially, and 37 pages of the English version originally set up in folio were reset at the Speaker’s instructions in octavo. The Speaker told the House he compiled this document during the recess at the request of several Members. Six hundred copies were printed in English and 200 in Dutch, but none of the latter has been traced. Unfortunately, the ‘Notulen’ for the first session of 1898 have also not been preserved so the exact title of this document in Dutch cannot be established. (Provenance of English version: Annexures House of Assembly, Octavo papers 1898 and Appendix II 1898 vol.1 in most collections.)

A.20A. Memorandum van punten overeengekomen als basis voor een Wetsontwerp voor de betere vertegenwoordiging van het volk in het Parlement, November 1898. [Cape Times], 3 pp., folio, issued without wrappers.

Translation of A.20-'98: Memorandum of points agreed upon as basis for a Bill for the better representation of the people in Parliament. This report deals with the delimitation of constituencies. The document number has been added in ink. Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten, 1898.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ous Land, of which complaint was made that they were neither full nor accurate. This edition covered the early session of 1898 only; there was no edition for the second session of 1898 (1st session, 10th Parliament) either in English or Dutch. Issued in pale grey wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS.

Reports of Select Committees (Verslagen van Gekozen Comités)

C(sc).1. (Eerste rapport van het Gekozen Comite benoemd op last van den Wetgevenden Raad op den 27sten October 1898 ... over de werking der Afdelingsraden in deze Kolonie. [5 pp.])
Translation included on pp.xi-xv of C(sc).1-'98: Report of the Select Committee on Divisional Councils, printed by order of the Legislative Council, December 1898.

C(sc).2. (Rapport van het Gekozen Comite benoemd op last van den Wetgevenden Raad op den 8sten December 1898 ... [over] de grieven uitgedrukt door de talrijke visschers te Simonstad, Kalkbaai en Somerset Strand met betrekking tot de ‘Pieter Faure’ en ander visschkotters, waardoor het bewerdt wordt dat de visscherij in groot mate vernield ... [3 pp.])
Translation included on pp.vii-ix of C(sc).2-'98 Report of the Select Committee on the fishing industry, printed by order of the Legislative Council, December 1898.

Sundry (Diverse)

Translation of Rules, orders and forms of proceedings (1898). Printed on calendared paper and issued in salmon pink wrappers. No job number. Provenance: CS.

Government Documents (Gouveurments Dokumenten)


G.25A. Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1899 (eerste druk). Richards, xiii, 186, cxxxii pp., folio.


G.45A. Rapport omtrent landbouwkeuring wetgeving en onderneming in de Amerikaansche staten, Australische kolonien en verscheidene Europeesche landen, voorzover zij van toepassing is op de Kaap Kolonie / door Wm. Ham. Hall, Adviserenden Waterbouwkundige Ingenieur. Richards, vi, 77 pp., folio.
Translation of G.48-'98: Reports on the public health for the year 1897, including reports of district surgeons, local authorities and medical inspectors. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. Captions on the chart in English only. Job number A3378.4.98. Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten, 1898.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)


[G.58A-'98 is a misprint for G.58A-'99.]


G.66. Minutes of Customs Union Conference opened at Cape Town on the 12th April, 1898, and Customs Union Convention entered into between the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Republic of the Orange Free State, and the Colony of Natal, 1898. Richards 21, 22 pp., folio.]

G.72A. Rinderpest statistiek voor de Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop (de Transkei uitgesloten) 1896-7-8. Richards, 7 pp., folio.

G.75A. Rapport omtrent de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1897. Richards, 6 pp., folio.
1899

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-4, 4b* 5-6, CB.6=AB.6b, 7, 7b, 8-11, 11b, 12-13, 21-22, 22λ* 23-25, 28, 321 CB.2λ=[AB.29], CB.3=[AB.30], CB.4=[AB.31], 32-34, 36, 38-39, 41, 43-49, CB.9=[AB.50], CB.11=[AB.51], CB.12=[AB.52], 53-56.

Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1899 ... [Bladwijzer]; Wet 1-48, 1899. Each Act separately paginated, folio.

Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten, 1899.' Provenance: CA, CS, CU.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [tweede zitting van het tiende Parlement], no.1, 14 Juli - no.64, 12 October 1899. Cape Times, 653 pp., folio.

Provenance: CA, CS, CU.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)


Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in paper wrappers (of which none has been preserved), as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


[G.13A. is not a Dutch language report. This number was written in ink on the cover of Laws relating to stamp and licence duties, 1899. Richards, 221 pp., octavo; G.13-’99 is Report of the Surveyor-General for 1899.]


Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy JP.)

G.16A. *Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten, Kaapstad, King William's Town, Kimberley en Vryburg voor het jaar 1898.* Richards, 14 pp., folio.

Translation of G.16-'99: *Reports of the Registrars of Deeds, Cape Town, King William’s Town, Kimberley and Vryburg for the year 1898.* Job number A5863. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1899.'

Provenance: CA, CLP.


Translation of G.18-'99: *Colonial Secretary's Ministerial Division. Reports of the principals of the agricultural schools at Eisenburg and Somerset East for the year 1898.* The farm Eisenburg at Mulders Vlei replaced the former agricultural school at Stellenbosch during the period under review. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in medium blue wrappers. Job number A5904.600.3.99. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1899.'

Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)


Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)


Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)


Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)

G.30A. *Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1900 (eerste druk).* Richards, xiii, 199, cxlii pp., folio.

Translation of G.30-'99: *Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1900. Colonial coat of arms on title page, crest is headless.* Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. No job number. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1899.'

Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


G.41A. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Registrateur van Brandmerken voor het jaar 1898. [Richards], 2 pp., folio.

Translation of G.49-‘99: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Government Entomologist for the year 1898, which was printed in octavo format. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. Job number A166.500.6.99; the new series of numbers probably represents the commencement of a new printing contract. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1899.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

G.50A. Rapport van de Thebus Besproeiings Commissie, 1899, met notulen van verrichtingen, notulen van getuigenis, correspondentie en kaarten. Richards, [iv], 66 pp., 5 plates, ill., 4 folded maps, 2 folded plans (charts, maps and plans in colour), folio.


G.58A. Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1899 [ie. 1898]. Richards, 7 pp., folio.

G.69A. Rapport van de vertegenwoordigers van het Gouvernement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, aangesteld om beraadslagen met vertegenwoordigers van den Oranje Vrijstaat, omtrent het gezamenlijk gebruik van het water der Oranje Rivier, met notulen der verrichtingen, 1899. Richards, [i], 33 pp., folio.

G.76A. Algemeen overzicht van beproeien en watervoorraad, regenval en waterrechten in de Kaap Kolonie, met enige opmerken omtrent putten, pompen en tunnels graven voor water. [Richards], [i], xxiv pp., folio.
Translation of the introductory portions only of G.76-'99: Ministerial Department of Public Works. Special report on Colonial irrigation and hydrographic survey, with statistics and map of the proposed hydrographical districts. This report provides a general overview of irrigation and water-supply, rainfall and water rights in the Cape Colony, with some remarks on wells, pumping and tunnelling for water (pp.i-xxiv). The preliminary page Verklaring van de kunst woorden gebruikt in het volgend rapport is a glossary of technical terms used. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Job number A1191.500.9.99. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1900.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

1900

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-3, 3A-B, 7-21, CB.2=[AB.22].
Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1900 ... Lijst van Wetten; Wet 1-21, 1900. Richards, each Act separately paginated, folio.
Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1900.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [derde zitting van het tiende Parlement], no.1, 20 Juli - no.61, 13 October 1900. Cape Times, 375 pp., folio.
The total number printed was 150 copies. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1900.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

— Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... [1900]. [Index.] Cape Times, xlii pp., folio.
This English index had its page numbers altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen. Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten en Gouvernements Rapporten.’ Provenance: CA, CS.
Annexures (Aanhangsels)

A.1A. Afschriften van minuten en memoranda met bijlagen bevattende de briefwisseling tusschen Zijn Excellentie den Gouverneur en het vorige Ministerie betreffende de vergoeding, die uitbetaald moet worden voor verliezen gedurende den oorlog en opstand geleden, en de wijze waarop met degene die aan den opstand, den laatsten ingesloten, hebben deelgenomen, moet worden gehandeld. Minute het ontslag der Ministers indiende. Cape Times, i, 59 pp., folio.

Translation by H. Elffers of A.1-1900: Copies of minutes and memoranda ... between His Excellency the Governor and the late Ministry, regarding the compensation to be paid for losses sustained during the war and rebellion, and the course to be pursued towards those who have been engaged in rebellion, including the final minute tendering the resignations of Ministers. Elffers, on 25 July, protests to the Clerk of the House that he cannot turn out work at the rate demanded of him at his standard tariff of 2s. per 100 words. Issued in medium blue wrappers. The printers charged extra for delivering 25 of the 130 copies with 'extraordinary expedition.' Bound in 'Gouvernements rapporten, 1900.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, (also separate copies CS, PS).


Translation (possibly by H.C.V. Leibbrandt) of A.2-1900: Papers relating to martial law in certain districts of the Colony. Bound in 'Gouvernements rapporten, 1900.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS, (also separate copy JP).

A.3A. Briefwisseling gevoerd tusschen het Gouvernement en de Standard Bank over de uitwerking der Proclamatie van de krijgswet in verband met de handelingen der Bank. Cape Times, 5 pp., folio.

Translation by H. Elffers (see note at A.1A. item 346 above) of A.3-1900: Correspondence which passed between the Government and the Standard Bank as to the effect of the proclamation of martial law with regard to the Bank’s dealings. Bound in 'Gouvernements rapporten, 1900.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— [The contracts to report the debates in Dutch as well as in English lapsed.]

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


G.17A. Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1899. Richards, 7 pp., folio.


Begroting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1901. Richards, xiii, 156, lxxxix pp., folio.

Translation of G.21-1900: *Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1904.* Printed on superior wood-pulp paper and issued in olive green wrappers. No job number. Colonial coat-of-arms on title page; crest is headless. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1900.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy PS.)


Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den bestierder van de Gouvernements wijnboerderij Groot Constantia voor het jaar 1899. Richards, 8 pp., folio.


Blauwboek omtrent inboorlingen zaken, 1900. Richards, vi, 72 pp., folio.


Ministerieele Afdeeling van den Kolonialen Secretaris. Rapport van den Directeur van het Koloniaal Bacteriologisch Instituut voor het jaar 1899. Richards, [ii], 84 pp., octavo.


Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1899, insluitende rapporten van districts dokters, plaatselijke authoreiten en geneeskundige inspecteurs. Richards, 195 pp., folio.

Translation of G.56-1900: *Reports on the public health for the year 1899,* including reports of district surgeons, local authorities and medical inspectors. Printed on inferior wood-pulp paper and
issued in olive green wrappers. Job number A2552.300.6.1900. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1900.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)

G.65A. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Registrateur van Brandmerken voor het jaar 1899. [Richards], 2 pp., folio.


1901
(No Parliamentary Session.)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Sundry (Diverse)

Translation of Standing rules and orders and forms of proceeding of the House of Assembly relating to public business (1900). Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued sewn, cased in straw-board covers lined with buff book-cloth cut flush. Date on the spine '1900' but on the front cover '1901.' Three hundred copies were printed in time for the scheduled opening of Parliament in June which in the event did not take place (Grundlingh, 1973, p.276 and n.11).

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENT DOKUMENTEN)


G.23A. *Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten (1) Kaapstad, (2) King William’s Town, (3) Kimberley en (4) Vryburg voor het jaar 1900.* Richards, 9 pp., folio.


G.29A. *Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1900.* [Richards], 5 pp., folio.


G.57A. *Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Registrateur van Brandmerken voor het jaar 1900.* [Richards], 3 pp., folio.

1902

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— [Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1902 ...] Wet 1-47, 1902. [Cape Times?], each Act separately paginated, folio.

These acts have been bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902, en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02' without cover or title-page which were probably never printed; certainly no account for printing them was submitted to the House of Assembly. Provenance: CA, CS.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vierde zitting van het tiende Parlement], no.1, 20 Augustus - no.61, 14 November 1902. Cape Times, 493 pp., folio.

The total number of copies printed was 150 copies. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)


Members complained that these reports were ‘very meagre.’ Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

G.4A. [Rapporten omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1900 ...] 376

The only evidence of the possible existence of this document (translation of Reports on the public
health for the year 1900 ... is a record in the catalogue of the Pretoria Division of the National Library where it has the shelf mark 'O.P.(S) Cape 29/3' but reported to be 'missing.' However, since no other copy has been found, it was probably not published in Dutch that year.

G.13A. **Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Registrator van Brandmerken voor het jaar 1901.** 377
[Richards], 3 pp., folio.
Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Job number A2474.750.3.02. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)

Translation of G.14-1902: *Department of Agriculture. Report of the Agricultural Assistant at Stellenbosch for the year 1901.* Captions to the illustrations are in Dutch. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in pale blue wrappers. Job number A2476.300.3.19[02]. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)

G.17A. **Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Hoofd Inspecteur van Schapen voor het jaar 1901, met bijlagen.** Richards, 15 pp., octavo.

G.19A. **Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Melkboerderij Expert voor het jaar 1901.** 380
[Richards], 2 pp., folio.
Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Job number A2620.300.4.02. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies BP, P.Agri.)

Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued in medium blue covers. Job number A2886.300.6.1902. This is the last Dutch report definitely known to be printed by 'W.A. Richards, Gouvernements Drukkers, Kasteel Straat.' G.33A. (below, without imprint) was possibly the last. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS.)

G.33A. **Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano [ie. guano] eilanden voor het jaar 1901.** 382
[Richards?], 6 pp., folio.
Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers. Job number A3*36[3936?]300.6.1902. This is likely to have been the last Dutch report printed by W.A. Richards before the contract passed to Cape Times. Bound in 'Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.' Provenance: CA, CS.
G.37.  
Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1903. Cape Times, xiii, 164, cii pp., folio.

Translation of G.37-1902: Estimates of expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1903. Printed on superior paper and issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Colonial coat-of-arms on the title-page is the same block – headless crest – as formerly used by Richards. This is the first Dutch report bearing the imprint ‘Cape Times Beperkt, Gouvernements Drukkers.’ No job number. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)

G.39A.  

The imprint is in English. Translation of G.39-1902: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Government wine farm Groot Constantia for 1901-1902. Printed on wood-pulp paper and issued without wrappers (the English version was issued in stiff blue wrappers). Job number B9, which new series represents the commencement of the printing contract with Cape Times Ltd. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1902 en Gouvernements Rapporten 1901-02.’ Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)

G.57A.  


G.61A.  


G.66A.  
Rapport omtrent de publieke gezondheid voor het jaar 1901, insluitende rapporten van district dokters, plaatselijke autoriteiten en geneeskundige inspekteurs. Cape Times, 226 pp., folio.


G.77A.  

Imprint date is 1903 while the document number date is 1902. Translation of G.77-1902: Colonial Secretary’s Ministerial Division. Report of the Director of the Colonial Bacteriological Institute for the year 1901. Printed on superior paper; probably issued in wrappers, though none retained on surviving bound copies. Job number B200. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.
LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-2, 5, 5b, 6, 7A, 8-10, 10B, 11-12, CB.5=AB.14b, 14B, 17A, 18-20, 21A, 22-32, CB4A=[AB.33], 34-39.

Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenience: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Wetten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1903 ... Register; Wet 1-16, 1903. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.


HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vijfde zitting van het tiende Parlement], no.1, 5 Juni - no.61, 28 Augustus 1903. [Cape Times? see note], 565 pp., folio.

Surviving sets have neither title page nor contents list. No account for the printing of the Dutch ‘Notulen’ has been found (although the binding account for 30 volumes is on file). Typographically it looks like the work of Cape Times Ltd (which printed the English Index to ‘Votes and proceedings’ that year) and has the new style print order number G34.1.100.4.03. The firm W.A. Richards and Sons, which had been under judicial management since December 1893, was sequestrated by order of the Supreme Court on 7 September 1903. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1903 en Rapporten 1902-03’ volume. Provenience: CA, CS.

Annexures (Aanhangels)

A.1A. Tol-Unie Conventie aangegaan tuschen de Kaap de Goede Hoop, Natal, de Oranje Rivier Kolonie, de Transvaal en het gebied van Zuidelijke Rhodesia. [Cape Times], 21 pp., folio.

Translation of pp.19-39 of A.1-1903 Customs Union Convention concluded between the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Orange River Colony, the Transvaal and the territory of Southern Rhodesia, excluding the Minutes of Proceedings. Bound with ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1903, Gouvernements Rapporten 1902-03.’ Provenience: CA, CS; (also separate CS, PS).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in *Ons Land*. Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)**


**G.13A.** *Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Registrateur van Brandmerken voor het jaar 1902*. [Cape Times], 2 pp., folio.


**G.14A.** *Rapporten van de Registrateurs van Akten, (1) Kaapstad, (2) King William’s Town, (3) Kimberley, en (4) Vryburg voor het jaar 1902*. [Cape Times], 9 pp., folio.


**G.17A.** *Rapport van den Superintendant van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1902*. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.


**G.18.** *Begroeting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1904 (eerste druk).* Cape Times, xiii, 181, cxix pp., folio.


G.29A. *Blauw boek omtrent inboorlingen zaken.* Cape Times, ii, 94 pp., folio.  


1904

*General note:* A Colonial Office Ministerial Circular dated 27 June 1904 (and similar circulars from other Ministries about the same date) instructed all Departments as well as institutions receiving financial assistance from the Colonial Treasury, in order to afford sufficient time to have reports of those institutions printed and delivered to the various Members of the Colonial Legislature earlier than heretofore, that in future such reports should have reference to the period 1st July to 30th June (the end of the financial year), instead of the calendar year ending 31st December. The consequence was that in 1904, the majority of reports were printed twice: one for the calendar year 1903, and the other covering the first six-months of 1904. The same number was used for both, the second (six month) period being indicated with an asterisk (*). Not only did this decision create problems for
bibliographical control, but it also had serious financial consequences at the very moment that the severe post-Anglo-Boer War recession began to be felt. In 1906 many Departments and Treasury-supported institutions reverted to reporting on the calendar year.

**LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)**

**Bills (Wetontwerpen)**

- AB.1-13, 15, 17, 20-21, 24, 29-31, 34-36, 40-52, CB.4=[AB.54], 55, 57, 58. 406
  
  Only first drafts of Legislative Assembly public Bills printed in Dutch except at the request of Members. Provenance: CA, CS.

**Acts (Wetten/Akten)**

- Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1904 ... Lijst van Akten; 407
  Wet 1-37. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.
  

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)**

**Proceedings (Verrichtingen)**

- Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [eerste sessie, elfde Parlement, no.1, 4 Maart] - no.55, 408
  
  The volume in the Cape Town Archives has been badly mutilated and is in very bad condition. The number of copies printed is unknown. Provenance: CA, JU.

- Votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly ... 1904; [Index.] Cape Times, [-] pp., folio. 409
  
  This English index had its page numbers altered to correspond with the Dutch Notulen. Bound in ‘Notulen, Wetten 1904.’ Provenance: CA.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)**

**Proceedings (Verrichtingen)**

- Debatten in den Wetgevenden Raad in de eerste sessie van het elfde Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop geopend den 4den Maart 1904. Van de Sandt de Villiers, 7 pp., 368 cols., octavo. 410
  
  Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance CS, SU.

**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)**

Translation of G.3-1904: Colonial Secretary’s Ministerial Division. Report of Mr W. Mason, ex-Principal, Elsenburg, on the working of the Agricultural College at Elsenburg during his tenure of office as Principal of that institution. In the report Mason (Principal 1898-1903) defends the basis upon which Elsenburg was conducted. Issued without wrappers. Job number B417. For the annual report, see G.68A. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy BP.)


This report covers the period 1 October 1903 to 30 June 1904. Translation (excluding the tabular statements) of G.5*-1904: Department of Public Education. Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for the year ending 30th June 1904. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B667. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


A note on the title-page reads ‘Tot hiertoe werden de Blauw Boeken genoemd naar het jaar waarin zij gepubliceerd werden, dit jaar dait de naam het tijdperk aan waarvoor de informatie gegeven wordt (ie. ‘... this year the designation indicates the period in respect of which the information is supplied’).


G.13A. Rapport van den heer Callcott M. Stevens, den Registratie Beambte voor de Kaapstad, omtrent de Parlamentaire Registratie van Kiezers voor de kiesafdeeling Kaapstad, het auditeren en doen afdrukken van de kiezers lijsten voor de kiesafdeelingen Woodstock, Wijnberg en Simonstad en het doen afdrukken der kiezers lijsten voor de gehele Kolonie, 1903. [Cape Times], 9 pp., folio.
Translation of G.13-1904: Report of Mr Callcott M. Stevens, the Registering Officer for Cape Town, on the Parliamentary registration of voters for the Electoral Division of Cape Town, the audit and the passing through the press of the Voters’ Lists for the Electoral Divisions of Woodstock, Wijnberg and Simon’s Town, and the passing of the Voters’ Lists for the whole Colony through the press, 1903. Colonial Secretary’s Ministerial Division. It is a defence of the high costs involved. The English version has not been preserved in either the bound Annexures or the Appendices, where a note states that ‘supply insufficient for binding.’ A copy of the English document will, however, be found in the ‘Store-room’ at CS, and at the Cape Town Archives in the Manuscript Annexures of the House of Assembly no. 53, 1904. Issued without wrappers. Job number B465. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04.’ CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)


William's Town, and (4) Vryburg for the half-year ended 30th June, 1904. Details of wrappers unknown.

Job number B691. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.


Translation of G.35-1904: Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony on the public health and on the Government & state-aided hospitals of the Colony, together with the annual health reports of district surgeons and local authorities for the year 1903. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B501. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04,' provenance: CA, CS, and in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05,' provenance CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)

Translation of G.35*-1904: Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony on the public health together with the health reports of district surgeons and local authorities for the half-year ended 30th June 1904. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B728. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-06.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


Translation of G.418-1904: Department of Agriculture. Reports of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and the assistant veterinary surgeons for the half-year ended 30th June 1904. Issued in stiff dark blue covers. Job number B763. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05.' Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)

G.45. Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Melkboerderij Assistent voor het jaar 1903. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.

G.50. Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1903. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.

G.50.* Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het half-jaar geëindigd 30 Juni 1904. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.

G.57. Ministerieel Departement van den Procureur-Generaal. Rapport van den Meester van het Hoog-Gerechtshof voor het jaar 1903. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.

G.57.* Ministerieel Departement van den Procureur-Generaal. Rapport van den Meester van het Hoog-
Gerechtsbof voor het half jaar 1 Januari tot 30 Juni 1904. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.


G.63A. Rapport omtrent de werking van 'De Immigratie Wet, 1902.' Cape Times, 53 pp., folio.


Translation of G.65-1904: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30 June 1905. Colonial coat-of-arms on the title page is new, with the 'Good Hope' crest in new pose and entire. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. No job number. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04.' Provenance: CA, CS; and in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05,' provenance CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)


Translation of G.68-1904: The Colonial Secretary's Ministerial Division. Report of the Principal of the School of Agriculture at Elsenburg for the year 1903. For W. Mason's comments, see G.3A.-1904. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B561. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04,' provenance: CA, CS; and in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05,' provenance CLP. (Also separate copies BP, JP, PS.)


Name of Director: W. B. Gordon. Translation of G.94-1904: Report by the Director of Irrigation on his tour through the north-western districts, June-July 1904. Maps entitled 'Sketch map illustrating tour of Director of Irrigation,' 'Sketch of islands in the Orange River Upington to Kakamas,' and 'Zak River sketch plan of Brand Vlei Irrigation Works.' Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B740. Provenance: separate copy PS.

G.97A. Onderwijs Wet van 1865 en regulaties daaronder afgekondigd, met additionele wetten daarmede verbonden en alle regulaties die gepubliceerd zijn met betrekking tot onderwijs sedert het passeeren van Wet no. 13 van 1865. Cape Times, 29 pp., folio.

Translation of G.97-1904: Colonial Secretary's Ministerial Division. Education Act of 1865 and regulations promulgated under same, together with additional related legislation, and all regulations that have appeared in reference to education since the passing of Act no. 13 of 1865. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B708. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1902-04,' provenance: CA, CS, and in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05,' CLP.

G.100A.* Departement van Landbouw. Rapport van den Tuinbouw Assistent voor het half-jaar geëindigd 30 Juni 1904, insluitende rapport omtrent het Gouvernements Arbeids Kantoor. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.

Translation of G.100-1904 (without *): Department of Agriculture. Report of the Horticultural Assistant for the half year ended 30th June 1904 (including report on the Government Labour Bureau). Issued without wrappers. Job number B731. This is the first Dutch document to carry the cost of printing on the cover. Bound in 'Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-06.' Provenance: CA, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)
1905

General note: The Colony found itself in the grip of the severe post-war economic recession and it was necessary to cut back drastically on expenditure. This affected all Government services, and printing expenditure was no exception, especially after the ruinous double expenditure on annual reports during 1904. The cuts are tabulated in A.7-1905 (item 449 below). Printing under the Colonial Secretary’s vote was cut from a budgeted £19,000 to £3,000, bookbinding from £400 to £100, and stationery from £11,000 to £3,000. The Dutch translations of Government papers bore the brunt of this retrenchment, and only four items were published in 1905 compared with 34 in 1904, twelve in 1903, and thirteen in 1902. Of these, the Begrooting [G.6-'05] (which was printed before the reduction was enforced) was the only document of substantial size, while the remaining three totalled a mere 47 printed pages.

Legislation (Wetgeving)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1, 1A, 1C, 2, 2[A], 3-14, 16-17, 19, 21, 23-25, 25A, 26-27, 29-31, CB.1=AB.32, 446
Provenance: CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1905 ... Bladwijzer; Wet 447
1-50. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.

House of Assembly documents (Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [tweede zitting, elfde Parlement], no.1, 10 Maart] - 448
no.59, 6 Juni 1905. Cape Times, 700 pp., folio.
Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1905.’ Provenance: CA, CS, CU, JU.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)

A.7[A]. Schedule van verminderingen en weglatingen aanbevolen door het Gekozen Comite op de Begrooting 449
van Uitgaven, 1905-'06 [G.6-'05]. [Cape Times], 12 pp., folio.
Translation of A.7-'05 Schedule of reductions and omissions recommended by the Select Committee on the Estimates of Expenditure 1905-'06 [G.6-'05]. Bound in ‘Gouvernements rapporten 1904-05.’
Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy PS).
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Debatten in de Wetgegenden Raad in de tweede sessie van het elfde Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop geopend de 10de Maart 1905. Van de Sandt de Villiers, viii pp., 516 cols., octavo.

Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

[G — ] [Translation of Report of the South African Native Affairs Commission, 1903-05.] No Dutch copy of this report (if it existed) has been seen; the only evidence of its existence is a letter dated 7 June 1905 from the Colonial Secretary’s Office to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, enquiring whether he requires more copies of the Dutch version of this report as there were still 25 spare copies in the Government Stationery Office. (Cape Town Archives: HA 898, item 73.) The English version in four volumes (the supposed Dutch translation was possibly of volume I only) was printed by order of the High Commissioner and, though Tabled in the Cape Parliament, cannot be regarded as Cape Parliamentary papers.


Translation of G.6-1905: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1906. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-05.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copy CS.)


LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-5, 10-11, 14, 17-19, 19A, 20-23, CB.1=[AB.24], CB.2=[AB.25], CB.3=[AB.26], CB.4=[AB.27], 28-36, 38-41, CB.8=[AB.42], CB.7=[AB.43], 44-45, CB.9=[AB.44], 47,* 48, 50-54, 56, CB.12=[AB.57], CB.11=[AB.58], 59, CB.13=[AB.60], 61-62, CB.10=[AB.63], 64-68.

Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1906 ... Bladwijzer; Wet 1-42. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.


HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)


LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)


Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Note the simplification of orthography now introduced, demonstrated here by ‘Wetgevende.’ Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


G.16A. Rapport van de Registrateur van Akten — (1) Kaapstad, (2) Kimberley, (3) King William’s Town en (4) Vryburg voor het jaar 1905. [Cape Times], 12 pp., folio.


G.36A. Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het half jaar geëindigd 31 December 1904, en voor het jaar 1905. Cape Times, 7 pp., folio.


G.39A. Rapport van den Geneeskundigen Gezondheids Beambte voor de Kolonie omtrent de publieke gezondheid en de Gouvernements en ondersteunde hospitalen in de Kolonie met de rapporten van de districts dokters en plaatselijke autoriteiten voor de twee jaren 1904 en 1905. Cape Town, iv, cxii, 84, 303 pp., folio.


Translation of G.47-1906: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Acting Director of Agriculture (with appendices) for the year 1905. Includes the following reports: Hoofd Vetarts (Chief Veterinary Surgeon), Hoofd Inspecteur van Schapen (Chief Inspector of Sheep), Gouvernements Insectenkundige (Government Entomologist), Gouvernements Wijnbouw Expert (Government Viticultural Expert), Landbouw Assistent (Agricultural Assistant), Hoofd van de Landbouwschool Elsenburg (Principal of Agricultural College, Elsenburg), Tuinbouw Assistent (Horticultural Assistant), and Registrateur van Brandmerken (Registrar of Brands), none of which were printed in a manner which allowed them to be issued as separate fascicles. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B1050. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-06.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP.)


Translation of G.58-1906: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1907. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. The Colonial coat-of-arms on the title page differs in detail from that on the front and back of the wrappers. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-06.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies CS, PS.)


Translation of Customs Union Convention, 1906, which is unnumbered, but has the document number ‘G.76’ in pencil on the first page; the Dutch copy has not been similarly numbered. See also A.1A-1903 (item 392 above). Issued without title-page or wraps. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1904-06.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS.

1907

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1907 ... Bladwijzer; Wet 1-29. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Issued in stiff blue-grey wrappers. Job number B66.11.07/CTLtd–B.98. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1907.’ Provenance: CA, CS, CU. (Also separate copies CA, CS.)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vierde zitting, elfde Parlement, no.1, 21 Juni - no.58, 19 September 1907. Cape Times, 608 pp., folio.

Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten 1907.’ Provenance: CA, CS, CU, JU.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Debatten in de Wetgevende Raad in de vierde sessie van het elfde Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop geopend de 21ste Junie 1907. Van de Sandt de Villiers, ix pp., 606 cols., octavo.

Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers, as well as half-bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)


Translation (excluding supplementary material) of G.8-1907: Department of Public Education. Report of the Superintendent-General of Education for the year ending 30th September 1906. This is the last of this Department’s reports published in Dutch. Issued in stiff medium blue wrappers. Job number B999.100.07 / CTLtd–B1227. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1906-07.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)


Translation of G.11-1907: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1908. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. The Colonial coat-of-arms on the title page differs in detail from that on the front and back of the wrappers. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1906-07.’ Provenance: CA, CLP, CS. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP.)


Translation of G.30-1907: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Director of Agriculture (with appendices) for the year 1906. Includes the following reports: Hoofd Veearts (Chief Veterinary Surgeon), Veearts Laboratorium Grahamstown (Veterinary Laboratory Graham’s Town), Hoofd Inspecteur van Schapen (Chief Inspector of Sheep), Gouvernements Insectenkundige (Government Entomologist), Landbouw Assistent (Agricultural Assistant), Hoofd der Landbouw School Elsenburg
G.33A. Rapport van den Superintendent van de Gouvernements guano eilanden voor het jaar 1906. [Cape Times], 4 pp., folio.


G.61A. Aantekeningen omtrent het spaarzaam gebruik van besproeiings water en het meten van rivieren en stromen in besproeiing slooten. / Kantoor van den Directeur van Besproeiing, Kaapstad. Cape Times, 12 pp., ill, octavo. 

This report was written by F.E. Kanthack (see p.8). Translation of G.61-1907: Note on the economical use of water in irrigation and the measurement of stream and irrigation canal discharges. Issued without wrappers. Job number B32.1000.8.07 / CTLtd--B42. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)


1908

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)

— AB.1-2; 3-5, 5A, 6-8, 8A, 9, 9B, 10-11, 13, 15-19, 19[Α], 20-21, 21[Α]-B, 22-23, CB.1=[AB.24], 25, 27, CB.13=AB.27B, 28, CB.4=[AB.29], 30-32, CB.5=[AB.33], CB.2*=AB.33, CB.2*=AB.34 (Gekozem Comité), 35, 35B, CB.6=[AB.36], 37-39, 39B 40-42, 42A 43-45, 45A, 46-49, CB.7= [AB.50], CB.7=[AB.50] (Gekozem Comité), 51-54, 56.

AB.1-2 submitted during the first session of 1908; AB.3-56 submitted during the second session. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zitting 1908 ... Bladwijzer; Wet 1-45. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.

Job number B172.10.08/CTLtd–B218. Issued in stiff medium blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1908.’ Provenance: CA, CS, CU, JP, PS. (Also separate copies CA, CS.)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [eerste zitting, twaalfde Parlement], no.1, 22 April - no.4 27 April 1908. Cape Times, 18 pp., folio.
   Minutes of this short session are bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1908’ at CA, CS, CU, and ‘Notulen, 1908’ at JU.

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [tweede zitting, twaalfde Parlement], no.1, 19 Juni - no.61, 11 September 1908. Cape Times, 664 pp., folio.
   Minutes of this main session are bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1908’ at CA, CS, CU, and ‘Notulen, 1908’ at JU.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Debatten in de Wetgevende Raad in de eerste en tweede sessies van het twaalfde Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop respectievelik geopend de 22ste April en de 19de Junie 1908. Van de Sandt de Villiers, vii pp., 556 cols., octavo.
   Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers as well as half bound in calf. Provenance: CS.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

   Translation of G.2-1908: Irrigation by pumping: a guide to farmers and others in the planning of pumping schemes, selection of suitable plant and the cost of working / by Mr F.E. Kantback, Director of Irrigation. Issued in stiff dark blue wrappers. Job number B62.500.10.07 / CTLtd–B91. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)


G.21A. Begrooting van uitgaaf te worden gedekt gedurende het jaar eindigende den 30sten Juni 1909 (eerste druk). Cape Times, xiii, 200, xlviii pp., folio.
   Translation of G.21-1908: Estimates of the expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1909. Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. The Colonial coat-of-arms on the title page differs in detail from that on the front and back of the wrappers. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copy CS.)
Translation of G.23-1908: *Department of Agriculture. Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1907 with ... appendices.* Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. Includes the following reports: Hoofdveearts (Chief Veterinary Surgeon), Veearts Laboratorium Grahamstown (Veterinary Laboratory, Grahamstown), Hoofd Inspecteur van Schapen (Chief Inspector of Sheep), Gouvernements Insectenkundige (Government Entomologist), Landbouw Assistent (Agricultural Assistant), Landbouw School Elenburg (Agricultural College, Elenburg), Gouvernements Wijn Boerderij Groot Constantia (Government wine farm Groot Constantia), Tuinbouw Assistent (Horticultural Assistant), Registrateur van Brandmerken (Registrar of Brands), Melkboerderij Expert (Dairy Expert), Wol Expert (Wool Expert), Senior Analyst, Gouvernements guano eilanden (Government guano islands), and Editeur van het Landbouw Journal (Editor of the Agricultural Journal).

Job number B112.4.08 / CTLtd–B143. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies BP, CS, JP, PS.)


1909

LEGISLATION (WETGEVING)

Bills (Wetsontwerpen)


All the above Bills were presented during the second session of 1909. Provenance: BP, CA, CS.

Acts (Wetten/Akten)

— Akten van het Parlement der Kolonie de Kaap de Goede Hoop, zittingen 1909 ... Bladwijzer; Wet 1-43. Cape Times, each Act separately paginated, folio.


HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVENDE VERGADERING)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [derde zitting, twaalfde Parlement], no.1, 30 Maart - no.13 17 April 1909. Cape Times, 49 pp., folio.

Minutes of this short session are bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1909-10.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vierde zitting, twaalfde Parlement], no.1, 1 Juni - no.56 3 December 1909. Cape Times, 592 pp., folio.

Minutes of the main session are bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1909-10’ at CA, CS, and ‘Notulen, 1909-10’ at JU.

Annexures (Aanhangsels)


LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DOCUMENTS (DOKUMENTEN DEN WETGEVERNDE RAAD)

Proceedings (Verrichtingen)

— Debatten in de Wetgevende Raad in de derde en vierde sessies van het twaalfde Parlement van de Kaap de Goede Hoop geopend de 30ste Maart en de 1ste Junie 1909.

Printed from reports of Legislative Council debates in Ons Land. Issued in pale green wrappers as well as half bound in calf. Provenance: CS, SU.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS (GOUVERNEMENTS DOKUMENTEN)

[G — ] Zuid Afrikaanse Nationale Konventie [1908-09]. Verslag. (To which is attached a Draft Bill entitled Zuid Afrika Wetsontwerp.) [printer unknown], i, 23 pp., folio.

This document has no imprint or document number. The English version was not found in any of the bound Annexures or Appendices for 1909-10. Bound in ‘Gouvernements rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP.

[G — ] Zuid Afrikaanse Nationale Konventie [1908-09]. Tweede verslag. (To which is attached a new Draft Bill entitled Zuid Afrika Wetsontwerp (zoals finaal door de Zuidafrikaanse Nationale Konventie aangenomen.) [printer unknown], vi, 21 pp., folio.

This document has no imprint or document number. The English version was not found in any of the bound Annexures or Appendices for 1909-10. Bound in ‘Gouvernements rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP.


Translation of G.26-1909: Estimates of expenditure to be defrayed during the year ending 30th June 1910. Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. Colonial coat-of-arms the same on title-page and cover. No job number. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP.)


Translation of G.31-1909: Department of Agriculture. Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1908

Issued in stiff light blue wrappers with a list of publications offered for sale. The report of the Trades Commissioner in Dutch was available as a separately paginated unnumbered fascicle (see below). Job number B235.5.09/CTLtd–B296. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP, PS.)


Offprint in part of the *Rapport van het Departement van Landbouw voor het jaar 1908.* Issued without wrappers. No job number. Provenance: CS.

G.36A. *Rapport van den Directeur van Besproeiing voor het jaar 1908.* Cape Times, 16 pp., folio. 516


This report continues G.44A-1907 (item 483 above). Translation of G.51-1909: Further notes on the proposed Ashton canal irrigation project, dated 29th September 1909 / by Mr F.E. Kanthack, Director of Irrigation. Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. Bound in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten, 1907-09.’ Provenance: CA, CLP. (Also separate copies CS, JP, PS.)

G.52A. *Rapport omtrent een voorgesteld besproeiings plan in de districten Clanwilliam en Van Rhynsdorp / door F.E. Kanthack, Directeur van Besproeiing.* Cape Times, 16 pp., and accompanying set of plans, folio.

Translation of G.52-1909: Report on a proposed irrigation project in the Clanwilliam and Van Rhynsdorp districts / by F.E. Kanthack, ... Director of Irrigation. Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. Job number B285.250.11.09 / CTLtd–B354. Accompanied by a separate unnumbered document in English only entitled Plan to accompany report (G.52-1909) on a proposed irrigation project in the Clanwilliam and Van Rhynsdorp districts / by F.E. Kanthack, Director of Irrigation. Van de Sandt de Villiers (printers), [1] folded map. Issued in blue-green wrappers. Job number B285.1125.12.09. Note the print run for the plan – 1125 – is the sum of the 875 English copies of the report and the 250 Dutch copies. Neither of these documents are found in ‘Gouvernements Rapporten’ volumes. Provenance: separate copies BP, CS, JP.

372
1910

**General note:** G.39-1910 and G.39A-1910 were the last Parliamentary publications of the Cape Colony prior to Union. Thereafter, documents presented to the Cape Provincial Council were numbered ‘CP.’ (English) and ‘KP.’ (Dutch) respectively. Printed documents Tabled in the Union Parliament carried the symbol ‘U’ in 1910-11 and ‘UG’ thereafter.

**LEGISLATION** (*Wetgeving*)

**Bills** (*Wetsontwerpen*)

— AB.1.

Provenance: (bound with Bills, 1909) CA, CS.

**Acts** (*Wetten/Akten*)

— [*Wet nr.1 van 1910.] Wet om de Speciale Bezuinigings Wet, 1908, opteheffen. Cape Times, 521 pp., folio.

Bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1909-10.’ Provenance: CA, CS.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS** (*Dokumenten den Wetgevende Vergadering*)

**Proceedings** (*Verrichtingen*)

— Notulen van de Wetgevende Vergadering [vijfde zitting, twaalfde Parlement], no.1, 9 April. Cape Times, 522 pp., folio.

Minutes of this short and final session of the Cape House of Assembly are bound in ‘Notulen en Wetten, 1909-10’ at CA, CS, and ‘Notulen, 1909-10’ at JU.

**GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS** (*Gouvernements Dokumenten*)


Advisory Board). Issued in stiff light blue wrappers containing lists of publications offered for sale by the Government Stationery Office. Job number B322.3.10 / CTLtd–B403. The report of the Trade Commissioner was also available as an offprint (see below). Provenance: ‘Gedrukte Aanhangsels, Unie van Zuid Afrika, 1910-11, deel II.’ Provenance: CS, JP, PS.


Translation of G.39-1910: Finance accounts for the period 1st July 1909 to 30th May 1910 / prepared by the Controller and Auditor-General. Issued in stiff light blue wrappers. Job number B421.12.10 / CTLtd–B556. The job number which is the same for the Dutch and the English versions indicates that the order was placed in December 1910, making them the last Parliamentary publications of the Cape Colony. In ‘Gedrukte Aanhangsels, Unie van Zuid Afrika, deel II.’ Provenance: CS, JP, PS.
### G.5 Index to the chronological table

1. The language of the index is English. Dutch and English terms are used as main headings.
2. Citations in the form ‘[year]: gn’ refer to the contents of ‘General notes.’
3. Citations in the form ‘[year]: [number]’ relate to the numbered entries.
4. Bills and Acts, when individually listed, have not been indexed by title or subject.
5. Select Committee reports (with four exceptions), have not been indexed by title or subject.
6. The year in the citation is the year of publication, not necessarily of the contents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1890: 514</th>
<th>1910: 523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculturalist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also</td>
<td>Agricultural Assistant(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1908: 496</th>
<th>1909: 514</th>
<th>1910: 523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Journal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1889: 151</th>
<th>1897: 279</th>
<th>1906: 466</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1890: 151</th>
<th>1898: 315</th>
<th>1907: 478</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1891: 161</th>
<th>1899: 328</th>
<th>1908: 496</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1894: 201</th>
<th>211</th>
<th>1901: 370</th>
<th>1909: 514</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1895: 227</th>
<th>1903: 405</th>
<th>1910: 523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1896: 252</th>
<th>1904: 442</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1889: gn</th>
<th>1892: 172</th>
<th>1908: 496</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, see Farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1890: 151</th>
<th>1906: 466</th>
<th>1909: 514</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1891: 161</th>
<th>1907: 478</th>
<th>1910: 523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1895: 230</th>
<th>1901: 365</th>
<th>1908: 494</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, Department of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1892: 172</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1892: 172</th>
<th>1899: 340</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aliwal North / Aliwal Noord</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1889: 112</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allegiance, Oath of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1898: 313</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American states / Amerikaansche staten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1896: 247</th>
<th>1909: 514;</th>
<th>1908: 496</th>
<th>1910: 523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analyst / Analyst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1894: 203</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arbied Commisie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1904: 445</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armed resistance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1895: 233</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Canal Project / Ashton Kanaal Plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1907: 481</th>
<th>1909: 518</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia / Australië</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1896: 256, 260-1</th>
<th>1898: 313</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia / Australië</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteriologist / Bacteriological Institute</td>
<td>1893: 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacterioloog / Bacteriologisch Instituut</td>
<td>1893: 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baarn</td>
<td>1893: 191</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 207</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baPedi</td>
<td>1876: 58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkly East</td>
<td>1896: 243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barkly West</td>
<td>1892: 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basutoiland</td>
<td>1883: 65</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaufort West</td>
<td>1897: 270</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechuanaland</td>
<td>1884: 71</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1885: 77</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechuanaland Railway Company</td>
<td>1897: 268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bechuanalaandsche Spoorweg Maatschappij</td>
<td>1897: 268</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Begroting van uitgaaf</td>
<td>1885: 78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1890: 149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891: 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1892: 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1893: 192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 224</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bezettings- en ziekten, Wet op</td>
<td>1892: 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bestemming</td>
<td>1898: 313</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 340, 341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 443</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also Ashton Kanaal Plan; Thebus Besprenings Commissie</td>
<td>1909: 517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besprening Congress</td>
<td>1909: 517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>1854: gn, 1-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1855: 8-10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1856: gn, 12-34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1857: 36-41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1884: gn, 67-68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1885: 74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1886: 79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1887: 81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1888: 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1889: 92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>1898: gn, 301-302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td>1889: 93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1905: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bizana</td>
<td>1893: 233</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bliersch, F.</td>
<td>1894: 201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloemfontein</td>
<td>1897: 284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue book on native affairs, see Native affairs blue book</td>
<td>1894: 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeren oom de brief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boeren arbeiders</td>
<td>1894: 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boer War, see War</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanic gardens</td>
<td>1890: 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891: 161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1892: 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanische teinen</td>
<td>1890: 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1891: 161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1892: 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandweerken, Registrant van</td>
<td>1897: 282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1900: 359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 416-417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902: 377</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908: 496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brands, Registrar of</td>
<td>1897: 282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1900: 359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 416-417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902: 377</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 335</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 396</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908: 496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brand Vlei</td>
<td>1906: 464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandziedekte Commissie</td>
<td>1894: 202</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandziedekte Inspector</td>
<td>1893: 194</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 228;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 212</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 251</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandziedekte Wetten</td>
<td>1909: 511</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget, see Estimates of expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings, unhealthy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calendar year</td>
<td>1904: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvies</td>
<td>1895: 235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvinia</td>
<td>1893: 188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canals</td>
<td>1907: 486</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Division</td>
<td>1895: 232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Times Ltd</td>
<td>1898: 298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902: 382-384</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town</td>
<td>1891: 160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1896: 246, 255</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1901: 364, 365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1892: 171, 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1897: 270, 277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 395, 397</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1893: 190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1988: 307, 318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 420, 423-426</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1894: 208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 327, 330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>424, 431-432</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895: 216, 230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1900: 351</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Town (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907: 477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908: 494, 499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnarvon (district)</td>
<td>1896: 243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catheart (town)</td>
<td>1892: 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claremont</td>
<td>1891: 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christiana</td>
<td>1906: 464</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clanwilliam</td>
<td>1909: 519</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coates, Peter Ralph</td>
<td>1895: 216</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1897: 274</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat of Arms</td>
<td>1882: 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902: 383</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 468</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1897: 274</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 399</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907: 476</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 305</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 441</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908: 495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 332</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1905: 457</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colesberg</td>
<td>1900: 349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial —, see also next word</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Secretary's Department, see specific sub-departments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour printing (examples)</td>
<td>1897: 278, 285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation (war losses)</td>
<td>1900: 346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constituencies</td>
<td>1898: 299</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitution Order in Council</td>
<td>1854: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1882: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1884: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contagious Diseases Act</td>
<td>1892: 173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts validity of Acts</td>
<td>1854: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1882: 64</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown Lands and Public Works, Department of see</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lands, Mines and Agriculture, Department of, and specific sub-departments and offices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Union Conference</td>
<td>1897: 284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 297, 318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs Union Convention</td>
<td>1897: 281</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 392</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Expert</td>
<td>1899: 338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1900: 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 435</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1909: 514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1901: 362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907: 478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairying</td>
<td>1896: 256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of Assembly</td>
<td>1882 gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislative Council</td>
<td>1897: 269</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1903: 393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1907: 474</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1898: 300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1904: 410</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1908: 492</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1899: 324</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1905: 450</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1909: 508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1902: 375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1906: 459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Debatten

**Wetgevende Raad**

- 1897: 269
- 1903: 393
- 1907: 474
- 1898: 300
- 1904: 410
- 1908: 492
- 1899: 324
- 1905: 450
- 1909: 508
- 1902: 375
- 1906: 459

**Wetgevende Vergadering**

- 1882: gn

### Deeds, Registrars of

- 1891: 160
- 1897: 277
- 1906: 461
- 1892: 171
- 1898: 307
- 1907: 477
- 1893: 190
- 1901: 365
- 1908: 494
- 1895: 230
- 1903: 397
- 1896: 246
- 1904: 423-424

### Defence Commission

- 1897: 272

### Delimitation of constituencies

- 1898: 299

*see also Redistributie van [Parliamentary] Zetel Commissie*

### Demonstrator in Fruit Drying

- 1910: 523

### Departmental reports

translation policy

- 1889: gn
- De Witt, A.M.

- 1884: 67, 68

### Dipping van schapen

- 1896: 259

### Dipping of sheep

- 1896: 259

### District-dokters

- 1890: 150
- 1896: 258
- 1900: 358
- 1891: 159
- 1897: 283
- 1902: 387
- 1894: 209
- 1898: 314
- 1904: 429-430
- 1895: 225
- 1899: 334
- 1906: 463

### District Surgeons

- 1889: gn
- 1896: 258
- 1902: 387
- 1890: 150
- 1897: 283
- 1904: 429-430
- 1891: 159
- 1898: 314
- 1906: 463
- 1894: 209
- 1899: 334
- 1905: 225
- 1900: 358

### Divisional Councils

- 1893: 185

### Document symbols

A (Assembly Paper)

- 1890: gn

A [small cap.] (Dutch translation)

- 1890: gn
- 1898: gn

AB (Assembly Bill)

- 1854: gn

AD (Dutch translation)

- 1890: gn
- 1892: gn
- 1898: gn

CB (Council Bill)

- 1854: gn

CP (Provincial Council papers)

- 1910: gn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document symbols (continued)</th>
<th>DO-GE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KP (Provincial Council papers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC (Select Committee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U / UG (Union Government papers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* (second reports)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drankweil, Commissie op</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890: 119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drifts / Drijten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896:240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Droogen van vruchten</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drying of fruit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acts and Bills in Dutch not proscribed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cost-saving publishing measures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courts, validity of Dutch Acts in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debate in Parliament authorized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simplified Cape-Dutch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906: 459</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translation policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East London</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890: 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edington, Alexander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893: 195</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Department / Superintendent-General of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885: 76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894: 205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900: 349</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895: 221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902: 386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890: 147, 148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896: 243</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903: 394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891: 157</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897: 273</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 412-413</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898: 304</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906: 460</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893: 196</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899: 325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907: 475</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Acts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898: 298</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 444</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elffers, Hubertus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896: 241</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900: 346</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elsenburg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899: 328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 411, 442</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908: 496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901: 370</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906: 466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909: 514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903: 405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907: 478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English language</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854: gn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomologist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896: 249</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901: 363</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907: 478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897: 285</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902: 381</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908: 496</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898: 310</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 414-415</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909: 514</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899: 336</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905: 454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900: 353</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906: 466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Entomology, see Insektenkunde**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates of expenditure</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1885: 78</td>
<td>1895: 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889: gn</td>
<td>1896: 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890: 149</td>
<td>1897: gn, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891: 158</td>
<td>1898: 309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 173</td>
<td>1899: 332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903: 192</td>
<td>1900: 352</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**European countries**

| 1898: 313 | 1906: 469 |       |

**European immigration**

| 1894: 203 |       |       |

**Europese landen**

| 1898: 313 |       |       |

**Europese immigratie**

| 1894: 203 |       |       |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excise, Controller of</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910: 525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exhibition**

| 1907: 485 |       |       |

**Expenditure, see Estimates of expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1894: 201</td>
<td>1896: 261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Farming on the half**

| 1894: 203 |       |       |

**Farm labourers**

| 1894: 203 |       |       |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faure, D.P.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1893: 188</td>
<td>1896: 241</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fever**

| 1892: 173 | 1893: 189 |       |

**Financial accounts (1909-1910)**

| 1910: 530 |       |       |

**Financial year**

| 1904: gn |       |       |

**Finantie rekeningen (1909-1910)**

| 1910: 530 |       |       |

**Fishery Advisory Board**

| 1910: 523 |       |       |

**Forellen broederij**

| 1909: 514 | 1910: 523 |       |

**Fort Beaufort**

| 1892: 172 |       |       |

**Fraserburg**

| 1895: 221 |       |       |

**Fruit**

| 1892: 166 | 1907: 485 | 1908: 502 |       |

**Fruit Drying**

| 1910: 523 |       |       |

**Fruit Inspector**

| 1909: 514 | 1910: 523 |       |

**Gebouwen, ongezonde**

| 1897: 270 |       |       |

**Gekozen Comites, verslagen van Wetgevenden Raad**

| 1898: gn |       |       |
Gekozjen Comites, verslagen van (continued)
Wetgevende Vergadering
1889: 97-105, 1892: 166
107-110 1893: 185
1890: 117-118, 1894: 201
120-145 1896: 241
Gemenechte Gezondheids Beamte
1895: 225 1904: 429
1896: 263 1906: 463
see also Medische Gezondheids Beamte
George
1892: 172
Gewapende demonstraties
1895: 233
Gezondheid
1890: 150 1895: 225 1900: 358
1891: 159 1896: 258 (1902: 376), 387
1892: 173 1897: 283 1904: 429-430
1893: 189 1898: 314 1906: 463
1894: 209 1899: 334
1895: 225 1900: 358
Glen Grey
1892: 165
Goshen
1884: 71
Government Stationery Office
1909: 512 1910: 523
Graaff-Reinet
1892: 172
Graan, Klassificeerder van
1910: 523
Graders of Maize
1904: 429
Graders of Oats
1904: 430
Grahamstown / Grahamstad
1892: 172 1895: 232
1894: 215 1896: 255
Grond, bezit van, Glen Grey
1892: 165
Groot Constantia
1895: 229 1902: 384 1909: 514
1896: 253 1907: 478 1910: 523
1900: 354 1908: 496
Guano islands / Guano eilanden
1895: 234 1901: 368 1907: 479
1897: 288 1902: 382 1908: 496
1898: 320 1903: 398 1909: 514
1900: 350 1906: 462
Hall, Wm. Ham.
1898: 313
Halse, Walter
1896: 261
Handels Commissaris
1907: 485 1909: 514-515
1908: 501-502 1910: 523-524
Hanover
1891: 159
Hartz River
1906: 464
Hay (district)
1896: 243
Health
1890: 150 1896: 258 (1902: 376)
1891: 159 1896: 263 1902: 387
1892: 173 1897: 283 1904: 429-430
1893: 189 1898: 314 1906: 463
1894: 209 1899: 334
1895: 225 1900: 358
Henning, Otto
1895: 235
Herbert (district)
1896: 243
Horse-sickness
1896: 262
Horticulural Assistant
1904: 445 1908: 496 1910: 523
1906: 466 1909: 514
Hospitals / Hospitalen
1904: 429
House of Assembly
see Bills; Order paper; Select Committee reports;
Standing rules; Votes and proceedings
Humansdorp
1892: 172 1896: 243
Hydraulic Engineer
1898: 313
Hydrographic survey
1899: 341
Immigratie
1894: 203
Immigratie Wet (1902)
1904: 440
Immigration
1894: 203
Immigration Act (1902)
1904: 440
Import regulations
1893: 186
Inboorlingen-zaken, blauwboek / bluebook
1890: 146 1896: 245 1904: 418-419
1891: 156 1897: 275 1906: 465
1892: 169 1898: 312 1907: 480
1893: 187 1899: 333 1908: 497
1894: 206 1900: 356 1909: 512
1895: 222 1903: 401 1910: 526
Inboorlingen landen, strafwetboek der
1893: 182
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insectenkundige</th>
<th>1896: 249</th>
<th>1901: 363</th>
<th>1907: 478</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal arrangements, Select Committee on</td>
<td>1884: 1gn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invoer regulaties</td>
<td>1893: 186</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>1898: 313</td>
<td>1906: 464</td>
<td>1908: 493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899: 340, 341</td>
<td>1907: 481</td>
<td>1909: 516</td>
<td>519</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904: 443</td>
<td>1907: 486</td>
<td>1910: 529</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also Ashton Canal Project; Thebus Irrigation Commission</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation Congress</td>
<td>1909: 517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jansenville</td>
<td>1894: 206</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>1892: 168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonkershoek</td>
<td>1909: 514</td>
<td>1910: 523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juta, Henry</td>
<td>1898: 298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaap Afdeling</td>
<td>1895: 232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaapstad</td>
<td>1891: 160</td>
<td>1897: 270, 277</td>
<td>1904: 420, 422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 171</td>
<td>1898: 307</td>
<td>423-424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893: 190</td>
<td>1899: 327, 330</td>
<td>1906: 461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894: 208</td>
<td>1900: 351</td>
<td>1907: 477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895: 230</td>
<td>1901: 364-365</td>
<td>1908: 494</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896: 246, 255</td>
<td>1903: 395, 397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaderoen</td>
<td>1895: 235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanhach, F.E.</td>
<td>1907: 483, 486-487</td>
<td>1908: 493, 518-519</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiepers</td>
<td>1904: 420</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>see also Stemgeregtigden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberley</td>
<td>1891: 160</td>
<td>1896: 246</td>
<td>1903: 397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 171-172</td>
<td>1897: 277, 290</td>
<td>1904: 423-424</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893: 190</td>
<td>1898: 307</td>
<td>1905: 461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894: 208</td>
<td>1899: 327</td>
<td>1907: 477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895: 230</td>
<td>1901: 365</td>
<td>1908: 494, 499</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingwilliamstown</td>
<td>1890: 151</td>
<td>1896: 246</td>
<td>1904: 423-424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891: 160</td>
<td>1897: 277</td>
<td>1906: 461</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892: 171-172</td>
<td>1898: 307</td>
<td>1907: 477</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893: 190</td>
<td>1899: 327</td>
<td>1908: 494</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894: 208</td>
<td>1901: 365</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895: 230</td>
<td>1903: 397</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Klassificerder van Graan**
- 1910: 523

**Klassificerder van Hawe**
- 1910: 523

**Klippe Kraal**
- 1906: 464

**Knysna**
- 1892: 172 | 1893: 189

**Koch, R.**
- 1891: 159 | 1897: 290

**Kolonialen Secretaris, Departement van, see name of specific sub-departments and offices**

**Koonap**
- 1895: 235

**Koorn**
- 1896: 260, 261

**Koorts**
- 1892: 173 | 1893: 189

**Kronlanden en Openbare Werken, Departement van, see also name of specific sub-Departments and Offices**

**Krijgswet**
- 1900: 347-348

**Kunstwoorden (technische woorden)**
- 1899: 341

**Labour Bureau**
- 1904: 445

**Labour Commission**
- 1894: 203

**Landbepalingssee Bespalling**

**Landbouw**
- 1896: 261

**Landbouw, Departement van**
- 1890: 151 | 1906: 466 | 1909: 514
- 1891: 161 | 1907: 478 | 1910: 523
- 1892: 172 | 1908: 496

**Landbouw Co-operatie, Superintendant van**
- 1906: 469 | 1908: 500
- 1907: 484 | 1909: 514

**Landbouwkundige**
- 1909: 514 | 1910: 523

**see also Landbouwkundige Assistent(en)**

**Landbouwkundige Assistent(en)**
- 1890: 151 | 1896: 255 | 1902: 378
- 1891: 161 | 1899: 330 | 1903: 395
- 1895: 232 | 1901: 364 | 1908: 496

**Landbouw Jaarboek**
- 1908: 496 | 1909: 514 | 1910: 523

**Landbouw scholen**
- 1890: 151 | 1897: 279 | 1906: 466
- 1891: 161 | 1898: 315 | 1907: 478
- 1892: 172 | 1899: 328 | 1908: 496
- 1895: 227 | 1903: 405 | 1910: 523
- 1896: 252 | 1904: 442

**Land tenure, Glen Grey**
- 1892: 165
Lands, Mines and Agriculture, Department of
1893: 184 1893: 188
see also Agriculture, Department of; Crown Lands and Public Works, Department of

Languages
see also Dutch language, English language
English prescribed by Constitution
1854: gn

Lector en Onderwijzer, Droogen van Vruchten
1910: 523

Lecturer and Demonstrator in Fruit Drying
1910: 523

Legislative Council (1854-1910)
see Bills; Debates; Order paper; Select Committee reports; Standing rules

Leibbrandt, H.C.V.
1900: 347

Leprosy
1891: 159 1892: 173

Leprosy Commission
1895: 219

Le Roux, A.S.
1887: 82,

Lesotho, see Basutoland

Lever ziekte in kalveren
1895: 235

Liquor Laws Commission
1890: 119

Liver disease in calves
1895: 235

Local self-government
1893: 185

Locust Officer
1910: 523

Locusts
1892: 176

Logan, James Douglas
1893: 183

Loeriesfontein
1893: 188

Macdonald, Archibald Campbell
1892: 172 1896: 256, 260

Mackenzie, John
1885: 77

Maitland
1897: 270

Maize, Graders of
1910: 523

Margarine
1895: 232

Marital law
1900: 347-348

Mason, W.
1904: 411

Master of the Supreme Court
1892: 175 1896: 250 1901: 369
1893: 191 1897: 276 1903: 400
1895: 223 1899: 326 1905: 455

Masters and Servants
1889: 111

Mashonaland
1896: 262

Maëtfontein
1893: 183

Medical Officer of Health
1895: 225 1897: 270
1896: 263 1904: 429

Medische Gezondheids Beamte
1897: 270

see also Geneeskundige Gezondheids Beamte

Meester van het Hoog Gerechtshof
1892: 175 1898: 306 1906: 467
1893: 191 1899: 326 1907: 482
1894: 207 1901: 369 1908: 499
1895: 223 1903: 400 1910: 527-528
1896: 250 1904: 438-439
1897: 276 1905: 455

Melkboerderij
1896: 256

Melkboerderij Expert
1899: 338 1902: 380 1908: 496
1900: 360 1904: 435 1909: 514
1901: 362 1907: 478 1910: 523

Metayer system / stelsel
1894: 203

Meyer, C.
1904: 421

Middelburg
1899: 325

Ministerie, ontslag van
1900: 346

Ministry, resignation of
1900: 346

Minutes, see Votes and Proceedings

Mulders Vlei see Elsenburg

Murray & St Leger
1886: 80

Natal
1898: 318 1903: 392

National Convention
1909: 509-510

Nationale Konventie
1909: 509-510

Native affairs blue book
1889: gn 1895: 222 1903: 401
1890: 146 1896: 245 1904: 418-419
1891: 156 1897: 275 1906: 465
1892: 169 1898: 312 1907: 480
1893: 187 1899: 333 1908: 497
1894: 206 1900: 356 1909: 512
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Native Affairs Blue Book (continued)

Native Affairs Commission
1905: 451

Native locations
1897: 270

Native Territories Penal Code
1893: 182

Native locations
1897: 270

Nels Kop
1906: 464

Netherlands South African Railway Co.
1892: 168 1893: 181

New Zealand
1896: 261

Nieuw Zeeland
1896: 261

Noord Westelijke Distrikten
1909: 511

North-Western Districts
1909: 511

Notes
Wetgevende Vergadering
1884: gn 1893: 179-180 (298)
1889: 94-95 1895: 218 1900: 344-5
1891: 154, 156 1897: 266-267 1903: 391
1892: 164 1898: gn, 294-6, 1904: 408-409

Notes
Wetgevende Vergadering continued
1905: 448 1907: 473 1909: 505-506
1906: 458 1908: 490-491 1910: 522

see also Oordeyst

Oath of Allegiance
1889: 112

Oats, Graders of
1910: 523

Onderwijs, Departement / Superintendent van
1885: 76 1895: 221 1902: 386
1891: 157 1897: 273 1904: 412-413
1892: 170 1898: 304 1906: 460
1893: 196 1899: 325 1907: 475
1894: 205 1900: 349

Onderwijs Commissie
1892: 167

Onderwijs Wet (1865)
1904: 444

Onderwijzer, Droogen van Vruchten
1910: 523

Ongezonde gebouwen
1897: 270

Ons Land (newspaper)
1898: 300 1899: 324 1902: 375

Order paper
House of Assembly
1884: gn, 70 1886: 80 1888: 86-87, 88
1885: 75 1887: 83

see also Votes & Proceedings
Legislative Council (declines translation)
1884: 72

Orpen, Joseph M.
1893: 185

Orphan Chamber, see Master of the Supreme Court

Oudsten Analyst, see Analyst / Analyst

Paardenziekte
1896: 262

Parke / Parks
1890: 151 1891: 161 1892: 172

Parlement, vertegenwoordiging in
1898: 299

Parlementaire Zetels Commissie
1898: 305

Parliament, representation in
1898: 299

[Parliamentary] Seats Commission
1898: 305

Payne, George
1894: 214

Pedi tribe
1876: 58

Penal Code, Native Territories
1893: 182
Phylloxera Commission / Commissie

1893: 186

Piquetberg
1897: 273

Plaatselijke zelfbestuur
1893: 185

Police, Commissioner of
1897: 289

Pompen
1899: 341; 1908: 493

Pondoland East / Oost
1895: 233

Port Elizabeth
1892: 172 1895: 216 1897: 270

Port Nolloth
1897: 270

Pretoria
1892: 168

Prieska
1896: 243

Prince Albert
1897: 270

Printing costs
1904: 445 1905: gn

Proceedings, see Debates, Minutes, Order paper

Public Education, see Education

Public Health, see Health

Public parks, see Parks

Public Works, see Crown Lands and Public Works

Publieken parken, see Parken

Pumps
1899: 341 1908: 493

Putten
1899: 341

Queenstown
1892: 172

Rabies
1891: 159

Railway, Vaal River-Johannesburg
1892: 168

Railway, Vryburg-Bulawayo
1897: 268

Railway Commission
1896: 257

Railway Convention
1889: 96 1896: 244, 257 1897: 271

Railway refreshment rooms
1893: 183

Railway traffic
1893: 181

Rainfall
1899: 341

Rebellion
1900: 346

Redistribution of [Parliamentary] Seats Commission
1898: 305

Reduction in expenditure
1905: gn, 449

Regels, see Vaste regels

Regeneraal
1899: 341

Registratie Kantoren, see Akten, Registratoren van

Registration Officers
1889: 106 1904: 420

Registrerende Beamten
1889: 106 1904: 420

Reports, period covered by
1904: gn

Rhodes, Cecil John
1885: 77

Rhodesia see Southern Rhodesia; Zuidelijke Rhodesia

Richards, W.A. & Sons
1886: 80 1897 gn 1902: 381-382
1896: 241 1899: (336) 1903: 391, 399

Rinderpest
1897: 290 1898: 319

Riolen
1897: 270

Riversdale
1892: 172 1896: 243

Robertson
1897: 270 1909: 517

Ross, Donald
1885: 76

Royal octavo (paper size)
1893: 195

Scab, see also Dipping

Scab Acts
1909: 511

Scab Disease Commission
1894: 202

Scab Inspectors
1893: 194 1895: 228
1894: 212 1896: 251

Schapen, dippen van
1896: 259 1897: 291

Schapen, Hoofd-inspekteur
1897: 286, 291 1902: 379 1908: 496
1898: 311 1903: 403 1909: 514
1900: 355 1906: 466

Schoolregulaties
1890: 148

School regulations
1890: 148

Scott, Robert
1898: gn

Sekoeikoeni war
1876: 58
Select Committee reports
House of Assembly
1889: gn, 97-1891: gn 1896: 241
105, 107-110 1892: 166l
1890: gn, 117-1893: 185
118, 120-145 1894: 201
Legislative Council
1898: gn
Senators, verkiezing van
1909: 507
Senators, election of
1909: 507
Senior Analyst see Analyst
Sewers
1897: 270
Sheep, dipping of
1896: 259 1897: 291
Sheep, Chief Inspector
1897: 286, 291 1902: 379 1908: 496
1898: 311 1903: 403 1909: 514
1900: 355 1906: 466
Sheriff
1893: 191 1894: 207 1895: 223
Silberbauer, C. Fred
1884: 67
Simonstown / Simonstad
1904: 420
Slachthuizen
1897: 270
Slaughter-houses
1897: 270
Slaotten
1907: 486, 487
Sluits
1907: 487
Smuts, J.A.
1884: 67
Soil erosion
(1907: 487)
Somerset East / Somerset Oost
1891: 161 1895: 227 1898: 315
1892: 172 1896: 252 1899: 328
1894: 211 1897: 279
South Africa Act / Bill
1909: 507, (509-510)
South African Irrigation Congress
1909: 517
South African National Convention
(1909: 509-510)
South African Native Affairs Commission
1905: 451
South African Products Exhibition
1907: 485
South African Republic, see Transvaal
South African Treaties
1897: 271
Spoor law
1893: 182
Spoorweg, Vrijburg-Bulawayo
1897: 268
Spoorweg Commissie
1896: 257
Spoorweg Conventie
1889: 96 1896: 244, 257 1897: 271
Spoorwegoverschingskamers
1893: 183
Spoorweg
1893: 182
Sprinkhanen
1892: 176
Sprinkhanen Beamte
1910: 523
Standard Bank
1900: 348
Standing rules
House of Assembly
1896: 242
Legislative Council
1898: 303
Stellaland
1884: 71 1885: 77
Stellenbosch
1892: 172 1897: 279 1902: 378
1894: 201, 211, 1898: 315 1903: 395
215 1899: 330
1895: 227, 232 1900: 351
see also Elsenburg
Stem geregtigden
1889: 106
see also Kiesers
Stevens, Callcott M.
1904: 420
Steynsburg
1895: 221
Stock theft, see Spoor law
Strafwetboek der inboorlingen landen
1893: 182
Sundays River
1892: 172
Supreme Court, Master of see Master of the Supreme Court
Surgeons, see District Surgeons
Sutherland
1897: 273
Symbols, see Document symbols
Syphilis
1892: 173
Tabakskundige
1890: 151 1891: 161 1892: 172
384
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1891</th>
<th>1892</th>
<th>1893</th>
<th>1894</th>
<th>1895</th>
<th>1896</th>
<th>1897</th>
<th>1898</th>
<th>1899</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1901</th>
<th>1902</th>
<th>1903</th>
<th>1904</th>
<th>1905</th>
<th>1906</th>
<th>1907</th>
<th>1908</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1910</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarkastad</td>
<td>270</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania / Tasmania</td>
<td>261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical terms</td>
<td>341</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tentoonstelling</td>
<td>485</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thebus Irrigation Commission / Besprings Commissie</td>
<td>337</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Expert</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tol Unie Conventie</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>392</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolanic Conventie</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>318</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trades Commissioner</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>514-515</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic at Vaal River</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tramways</td>
<td>216</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transkei</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>311</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Policy</td>
<td>gn,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special despatch</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>298</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonder, Matthys Marthinus</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>433-434</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venter, Matthys Marthinus</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vergoeding (oorlog-verliezen)</td>
<td>346</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veearts, Koloniale Hoofd</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>453</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veearts Laboratorium</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>514</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vineyards, Inspector of</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visscherij Raad, Adviseerende
1910: 523
Visser, J.D.J.
1896: 261
Viniculturist
1890: 151 1892: 172 1906: 466
1891: 161 1904: 421-422
Voters
1889: 106
Votes and Proceedings
House of Assembly:
1884: gn 1895: 218 1900: 342
1889: 94-95 1897: 266-267 1906: 457
1890: 115-116 1898: 294-296 1907: 473
1891: 154-155 1899: 323 1908: 490-491
1892: 164 1900: 344-345 1909: 505-506
1894: 199-200 1903: 391
see also Order paper
Vruchten
1892: 166 1907: 485 1908: 502
Vruchten, droogen van
1910: 523
Vruchten Inspecteur
1909: 514 1910: 523
Vryburg
1896: 246 1901: 365 1907: 477
1897: 268 1903: 397 1908: 494
1898: 307 1904: 423-424
1909: 327 1906: 461
War
1900: 346
Warren, Charles
1885: 77
Water, measurement of
1907: 486
Water, meten van
1907: 486
Waterboring
1893: 184 1893: 184
Waterbouwkundige Ingenieur
1898: 313
Waterrechten
1899: 341
Water rights
1899: 341
Water trees
1891: 159
Weeskamer Tak, see Meester van het Hoog Gerichtshof
Werken, see Openbare Werken
Wetgevenden Raad, see Debatten; Notulen; Vaste regels; Wetsontwerpen
Wetgevende Vergadering see Debatten; Gekozen Comités, verslagen van; Orderfys; Vaste regels; Wetsontwerpen
Wetsontwerpen
Wetgevenden Raad
1898: gn, 301-302
Wetgevende Vergadering
1854: gn, 1-6 1890: 113 1900: 342
1855: 8-10 1891: 152 1902: 372
1856: gn, 12-34 1892: 162 1903: 389
1857: 36-41 1893: 177 1904: 406
1884: gn, 67-68 1894: 197 1905: 446
1885: 74 1895: 216 1906: 456
1886: 79 1896: 236 1907: 471
1887: 81 1897: 264 1908: 488
1888: 84 1898: 292 1909: 503, (509)
Wetten van het Parlement (Keizerlijk)
1870 (1876): 58
Wetten van het Parlement (Kolonial)
1854: gn, 7 1874: 56 1893: 178
1855: 11 1875: 57 1894: 198
1856: gn, 35 1876: 59 1895: 217
1857: 42 1877: 60 1896: 237
1858: 43 1878: 61 1897: 265
1859: 44 1879: 62 1898: 293, 298
1860: 45 1880: 63 1899: 322
1861: 46 1881: 64 1900: 343
1862: 47 1882: gn, 65 1902: 373
1863: 48 1883: 66 1903: 390
1864: 49 1884: 69 1904: 407
1865: 50 1885: 70 1905: 447
1866-67: 51 1886: 85 1906: 457
1867: 52 1887: 86 1907: 472
1868: 53 1889: 93 1908: 489
1869: 54 1891: 153 1909: 504
1870: 55 1892: 163 1910: 521
Wheat
1896: 260, 261
Wine farm at Groot Constantia, see Groot Constantia
Wine levures
1894: 214
Wine trade
1907: 485
Wodehouse (district)
1896: 243
Wool Expert
1907: 478 1909: 514
1908: 496 1910: 523
Woodstock
1904: 420
Wool Expert
1907: 478 1909: 514
1908: 496 1910: 523
Wrappers printed front and back
1897: gn
Wynberg / Wijnberg
1904: 420
Wijnbouwboerderij te Groot Constantia see Groot Constantia
Wijnbouwkundige / -expert
1890: 151 1892: 172 1906: 466
1891: 161 1904: 421-422
Wijngaarden, Inspecteur van
1890: 151
386
Wijnhandel
1907: 485
Wijn levures
1894: 214
Zak River
1906: 464
Zetels Commissie, zie Redistributie van Parlementaire Zetels Commissie
Zoer, H.J.
1884: 67, 68, 70 1896: 241
Zondags Rivier
1892: 172

Zuid Afrikaansche Besproeiings Congres
1909: 517
Zuid Afrikaansche Produkten Tentoonstelling
1907: 485
Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, zie Transvaal
Zuid-Afrikaanse Nationale Konventie
1909: 509-510
Zuid-Afrika Wet/(ontwerp)
1909: 507, 509-510
Zuidelijke Rhodesia
1903: 392
This index covers Chapters 1 to 9 and Appendixes A to F in detail, but only the introduction and ‘general notes’ in Appendix G, as this has a detailed index of its own on pages 375 to 387. The language of this index is English, and the practice has been to refer from Dutch language terms to the equivalent English terms. Alphabetization is letter-by-letter (hence newspapers files before New Zealand) with the comma or point preceding ‘a’ for filing purposes. Main headings are in regular type, subheadings in italic. A page number in parentheses indicates that the substance of the subject concerned will be found on that page even though the term itself has not been used. For ease of reference, page numbers have been given in full. Footnotes are cited by page and note number (in italic), for example ‘123n.42.’

Abstracts 189
access 182-194
preservation vs. 163, 170, 176, 177, 193, 194
accounting & auditing 112, 113, 121, 123, 123n.42, 124
Accounting Branch 231
form of account 139, 147, 149
accounting officers 232
acidity in paper 165, 167, 170, 177
see also deacidification; pH value
Ackerman, — (farmer of Albert Division) 21n.27
acten, see acts & statutes – Dutch language
acts & statutes 33, 97-110, 285
assent 98, see also – Royal assent
bindings (169)
chronological vs. topical arrangement 98, 105, 106
court of arms used 102, 103, 142
codified statutes 97-98, 103, 104-107
disallowance, see – Royal assent
disposal of stocks 157
Dutch language 21n.26, 38, 46, 53, 85-86, 98, 99, 100-102, 102n.86, 132, 132n.74, 285, 296
enrolling with Registrar 50, 98, 100, 145
five-year statutes 104, 104n.92, 105, 107
format: folio & octavo 43, 50, 99-103, 103n.90, 104
gazetting, see – promulgation
inclusion in this study 3, 35-36, 38, 71, 103
indexes 98, 99, 106, 107-110
Interpretation Act (1883) 105, 105n.94
numbering 98, 100, 100n.75, 139
offprints 97, 97n.70, 100, 101
pagination 103-104, 104n.92, 107
acts & statutes (continued)
promulgation (72), 73, 73n.8, 82, 82n.45, 100, 195-196, 199-201, 232n.12
Royal assent 98, 227, 230, 233
side notes 100, 100n.76
standing type 100, 106, 107, 108, 145
’s’statutes’ defined 38
advertising 72, 74, 81, 81n.37, 83, 84, 85n.47, 198, 199, 201, 204, 206, 209, 213
margins of Gazette used 201
taxation of advertising (proposed) 210
African horse sickness 237, 238
Afrikaansch-Hollands (Kaapsch-Hollands) 12, 89, 91
Afrikaanse Patriot (newspaper) 26n.37, 130n.63
Afrikaans language 30, 30n.44, 130, 130n.64, 136n.96, 162
see also Dutch language
Afrikaner Bond 25, 31, 102
Afrikaners
cultural & religious issues 10n.5, 23, 26, 26n.37-38, 83-84
economic issues 31
educational issues 23
historic grievances 31
language issues 11, 11n.5, 23, 26, 26n.35-38, 27, 31, 83-84, 130
legal issues 17
political issues 10n.3, 12, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25-27, 29, 30-31, 32, 83-85, 130
social issues 18, 25, 30
agriculture
Dutch language publications 69, 68
Agriculture, Department of (Cape Colony) 61, 69, 69n.7, 235-236, 237
Agriculture, Department of (Cape Colony) (continued)
records consulted 5, 237, 242
reports 240-244
reports in Dutch 69, 68, 243-244, 302
Agriculture, Department of (South Africa)
library 5, 284
akten, see acts & statutes — Dutch language
Akten, Registrateurs van, see Deeds, Registrar of
Albert Division 21.n.25-27, 26, 26n.35, 41, 101, 297
Aldum, Aaron, see Aldum & Harvey
Aldum & Harvey (printers) 74, 208
Almanac, Cape
Albers Division 21
Akten, Registrateurs van, see Deeds, Registrar of
Akten, Registrateurs van, see Deeds, Registrar of
Aldum, Aaron, see Aldum & Harvey
Aldum & Harvey (printers) 74, 208
Almanac, Cape
Also see

Appropriation Acts 100
arbitration of disputes 113, 147, 147n.126, 148, 165, 213n.50
Arms, see National Archives of South Africa;
Western Cape Archives Repository
Argus Printing & Publishing Co. 143, 221n.70
Attorney-General 61, 100, 135, 228, 230
Attorney-General, Department of 229, 231
records consulted 5
Atwell, James William 221n.70
Audit Act Amendment Act (1888) 232
auditing, see accounting & auditing
Auditor-General 61, 228, 232
arbitration of disputes 147, 148
report 62
report in Dutch 66
Auditor-General, Office of 229
Authority, see By Authority

Bacteriologisch Instituut, see Bacteriological Institute
Baird, David 10, 12
Barber, Charles J. 22
Barrow, John 199, 204
basil (class of leather) 94, 94n.64, 174-175
Basutoland 102n.85, 119n.29, 125
Batavian Republic 9, 12, 80, 201-202
Bathurst (Lord) 11, 14, 15
Begroting van Uitgaf, see Estimates of Revenue & Expenditure
Beknopt Nederlands woordeboek (1908) 4
Beredeneerde gesamentlike katalogus van groenboeke
van die ZAR (Schutte) 3n.5
Berry, (William) Bisset 31, 88
Besproeining, Directeur van, see Irrigation, Director of
bibliographic terms 4
bibliographies 186, 187-188, 194 – see also referencing
parliamentary papers (Dutch) 193, 283, 285-374
parliamentary papers (English) 194, 269-282
Bigge, John Thomas, see Commission of Inquiry (Bigge & Colebrooke)

bilingualism 20, 55, 70, 72, 202, 204
bills 3, 36, 46, 46n.7, 48, 48n.8, 49, 59, 82, 92n.45, 83, 113, 135, 141, 156, 225, see also Legislative
Draftsman
Dutch language 29, 46, 48, 49-51, 85, 94, 135-136, 141, 145, 156, 162, 225, 283, 286, 297, 335
indices 186
long title 48
short title 48
side notes 100, 135
stages in Parliament 48-49, 50-51
standing type 145

binding, see bookbinding
Bird, Christopher 14, 14n.15, 15n.16
Blauwboek over inboorlingen zaken, see Native affairs
blue book
Blacks, rights of 115n.15, 161, 218
Bloomfontein City Libraries 5, 284
blue book 37, see also Blue book (statistical); Native
affairs blue book
Blue book (afterwards Statistical register) (36), 37, 132n.72, 139, 146, 165
Dutch language 69
Blue book on native affairs, see Native affairs blue book
Blueboek (sic) over inboorlingen zaken, see Blauwboek
over inboorlingen zaken
blue roan (class of leather) 174-175
Boeren Beschermings Vereeniging 25, 25n.34
bookbinding 169, 203, 205, 257-268, 335
budgeting 128, 128n.58
cases 174-175
contracts 122, 122n.37-39, 123, 221n.70, 224, 224n.81, 225n.88, 261
bookbinding (continued)
disbinding 176, 177
folded lithographs 163, 170, 175
insect pests 175, 175n.18, 176
methods, styles, etc. 93n.60, 94, 94n.64, 104, 122n.37, 39, 163, 163n.1, 169, 169n.13, 170, 173, 173n.15-16, 174, 174n.17, 175, 176, 257-259, 266-268
ordering 140
preparation 170, 173, 257, 258, 259, 259n.8, 260
preservation issues 163-164, 175, 257
bookworm 175, 175n.18, 176
bound official series, see annexures — bound series;
appendices — bound series; manuscript annexures;
notulen — bound series
Bourke, Richard 17, 73, 97, 203, 204, 208
Brand, Christoffel 20-21, 113n.8
brandy tax 25, 25n.33
Brandziekte Commissie, see Scab Commission
Brandziekte Inspecteur, see Scab Inspector
Bridekirk, William 73-74, 80, 81, 82, 84, 205-206
British Historical Paper Archives 165-166
British Imperialism 25, 31, 78n.12
British Occupation, first (1795-1803) 9, 13
British Occupation, second (1806-1814) 9-10, 12
British standard recommendations for citation of unpublished documents 183n.25
budget debate 63, 128
Burghersdorp Division see Albert Division
Burgher Senate 13
Bushmen, see San
business ethics 76, 108, 115n.18, 119-120, 125, 131, 132, 142, 165, 205
By Authority 37n.6, 71-100
use of phrase 71, 72, 97, 100, 103, 106-107, 198

CALL numbers 180
Canada — Parliament 70
Cape almanac 73n.10, 195n.2, 199, 203
Cape Argus (newspaper) 76, 89-90, 91, 119, 214, 218, 221n.70
Cape Chronicle (newspaper) 220n.67
Cape Dutch, see Afrikaans-Hollands
Cape Hansard 95
Cape Monitor (newspaper) 132n.74
Cape of Good Hope — history (1795-1820) 9-12, 195
Cape of Good Hope blue book, see Blue book (statistical)
Cape of Good Hope Eastern Province Government gazette, see Eastern Province gazette
Cape of Good Hope Government gazette, see Government gazette
Cape of Good Hope government proclamations (1838-1855) 97-98
Cape of Good Hope official publications (microfiche) 178, 178n.23, 259n.8

Cape Provincial Library Service 163
Cape Times (newspaper) 77, 89-91, 93, 94, 95, 95n.65, 121, 224
Cape Times law reports 121, 224
Cape Times Ltd. (printers) 77-78, 79, 80, 82, 93, 94, 103, 110, 121n.35, 122, 139, 162, 182, 215, 224-226
see also Murray & St Leger
bookbinding contracts 224, 261
company records 6, 121n.35, 225n.86
labour issues 142
machinery 77, 121n.35, 142, 162, 224n.80, 225
paper quality 165-168, 170, 256
printing contracts 118, 123, 224-226
typography 142, 142n.114, 169, 225
Cape Town 10-12, 20 — see also Burgher Senate
Cape Town Archives Repository see Western Cape Archives Repository
Cape Town gazette and African advertiser (Kaapsche stads courant) 72-73, 73n.9, 79, 81, 130n.62, 196-201, 202-204 — see also Government gazette
Capitulation, Articles of (1806) 12, 195, 202
Castle of Good Hope (Cape Town) 12, 13, 73, 73n.7, 203
cataloguing 180-181, 189-190, 190n.37, 194
Catholic Church 23
Centlivres, Frederick James 127n.53, 150
Chief Justice 228, 230, 234
Christian National Education 53n.16
circulars 111, 111n.2, 129
citations, see referencing
Civil Engineer’s Department 229, see also Public Works Department
Civil Offices, see Slave Lodge
Civil Service 112, 161, 162
alcohol abuse 161
Dutch officials retained 9, 12
entrance examinations 29-30, 31, 145
language requirements 10, 14-17, 17n.17, 19-30, 31, 52-53
rules & regulations 112, 112n.5, 150n.132
Civil Service Commission (1882-83) 111, 112n.5, 137
Clements, James Nourse 143
Clerk of the House 31, 40, 48, 48n.9, 49, 55, 55n.19, 59, 62, 135, 136, 140
Clerk of the Papers 156, 269, 269n.2
Clerk’s notebook 48n.9, 55, 55n.19
Clough, (Ernest Marshall) Owen 5, 55n.19, 111
Clowes, William & Sons (printers) 108
Coates, Peter Ralph 163, 178n.23
coats-of-arms 69, 73, 102, 103, 142, 172, 198, 201, 202, 203
Cobbin, John Lesson 146, 152, 155
codified circulars, see circulars
Cole, Alfred Whaley 135
Colebrooke, William Maclean George, see Commission of Inquiry (Bigge & Colebrooke)
debates (continued)
reporting speeches in Dutch 89-90, 91, 92, 94, 96
styles of reporting 89-91, 92, 95-96
debates, published 6, 38, 47, 71, 86-96, 169, 174, 195, 224
Dutch language publications 91, 92, 94
inclusion in this study 35, 36, 71
indexes 94, 185, 185n.26
newspaper reports 87, 89-95 passim, 95n.65, 224
privileged status 34, 95, 96
Debates in the House of Assembly 95, 121, 224
Debates in the Legislative Council 121
deceased estates 71
Deeds Registry Office 231
report in Dutch 70
De Lima, (Josef) Suasso 98, 108, 109, 202n.11
Demy, see under paper – dimensions
departmental reports 36, 133, 133n.81-82, 353-354
– see also specific Department.
De Roubax, Petrus Emanuel 61n.2
De Smidt, Henry ii 149, 149n.131, 161n.172, (165), 238
Assistant Treasurer 31, 78n.32, 127n.53
biographical notes ii 78n.32, 138n.104, 161n.172
Chief Examiner of Accounts 125
Controller of Printing and Stationery 125, (137, 138),
138n.104, 139, 150, 238, 240, 242, 243, 244
evidence before committees 85-86, 101-102, 108n.104,
123n.40, 132n.74, 138n.103, 139, 145, 148, 149
requisitions, issue of 139
Under Colonial Secretary 125, 126
De Villiers, Wilhelm Petrus 26n.38
Dibbetz, Reinier de Klerk 201, 202
digitization 178, 194
division (method of voting) 27n.39
De Witt, Anthony Martinus 136
dictionaries 4
digitization 178, 194
disarmament of non-Europeans 115n.15, 119n.29
disbending 176, 177
dissolution (definition) 98n.74
distribution & sales of publications 1, 114, 114n.12, 116,
117, 118, 123, 124, 125, 127, 137, 140, 141,
146, 146n.123, 151-156
district surgeons, reports 69
Dutch language 69
distrikts-dokters, rapporten, see district surgeons, reports
– Dutch language
document numbers 140, 146, 181, 183, 258, 259, 259n.8,
260, 269-282, 305-306, 311, 313, 373
see also call numbers; job numbers
Dokumenten handelende over het publiek onderwijs
(1885) 53-54, 135n.83
domestic announcements 72, 79, 81, 83, 85n.48, 245-250
Dormer, Francis 89, 218, 221n.70
dummies 51n.12, 146n.123
Dundas, Francis 73, 199
Du Plessis, Andries Stefanus 66
D’Urban, Benjamin 18
Dutch East India Company 12, 13, 72, 104, 195, 196
Dutch-English and English-Dutch dictionary (1905) 4
Dutch language 4, 9-10, 10n.3-5, 12n.7-8, 13, 17-18,
21n.27, 30, 31, 60, 130, 211 – see also Afrikaans
language; constitutional development – language aspects
acts (acten, wetten) 38, 85-86, 100-102
bibliography, see parliamentary publications –
bibliography
bills (wetsontwerpen) 29, 49-51, 85, 94, 162
churches, use in 23, 30, 30n.43
civil service, use in 14-17, 17n.17, 19-30, 31, 54
courts, use in 12, 14, 29, 54, 130
debates (debaten), published 89-90, 91, 94, 96
document numbering system 270-271, 305-306, 311, 313
education, use in 14, 23, 29, 53, 84, 130n.64
evolution in South Africa 6, 12n.7, 13, 30, 30n.44, 89,
91, 130, 162
Government gazette, use in 72, 73, 73n.9, 79, 80, 81, 83-
86, 132, 132n.74, 137, 198, 201-202, 204
High Dutch artificially maintained 30, 89, 130, 130n.63
order paper (ordelijst) 29, 40-42, 283
parliamentary debates 20-21, 23-29, 50, 60, 70, 83-84,
130, 130n.63, 296, 297
parliamentary publications 1, 2-4, 29, 32, 56-57, 60, 66-
70, 130, 162, 222, 297, 302, 360 – see also
document numbering system
political aspects 10-11, 11n.3, 5, 12, 26, 60, 84, 130, 162
reports (rapporten) 66-70, 222, 254-255
returns (opgaven) 52-55, 162
rules, standing (regels) 59-60, 94
Select Committees (Gekozen Comites) 55-57, 162
surplus publications 158-160, 254-255
vota & proceedings (notulen) (42, 44), 46, 47, 162
Dutch Reformed Church (12), 14, 23, 23n.28-29, 25, 26,
26n.37-38, 27, 84
Du Toit, Stephanus Jacobus 25, 25n.34
Eales, Marjory (quoted) 180 – see also Annotated guide ...
Eastern Province (Cape Colony) 25n.33, 74, 120n.33,
129, 206, 208, 208n.26, 213n.51
Eastern Province gazette 74, 208, 208n.27
Eastern Province Herald 120n.13
ecclesiastical establishment 229, 229n.5, 231, 231n.11
economic conditions (incl. retrenchment) 25, 25n.31,
102, 102n.85, 127, 155, 157, 227, 354, 360
Edington, Alexander 169-170, 237-238, 240-242
education
language issues 14, 25, 29, 53, 84
religion and, 53, 53n.16
Education Act (1865) 23
Great Britain – Grave Street (Cape Town) 210, 210

Governor-in-Council, Government House records 5
government publications relating to the Cape of Good Government Printing Works (proposed) 138, 138

government House records 5

Government Printing Office (1800-1844) 13, 73 n. 10, 74, 79, 84, 84 n. 46, 97, 104, 198, 201, 202, 202 n. 12, 203-205, 206, 206 n. 23, 211, 211 n. 37, 212

Government Printing Works (proposed) 138, 138 n. 103, 161

government publishing (non-parliamentary) 35, 111, 129

government publications relating to the Cape of Good Hope to 1910 178, 178 n. 22, (186), 186 n. 27

Government Stationery Office (including Depot for Police and Gaol Stores) 110, 112, 125, 127, 150 n. 132, 151, 151 n. 142, 153, 155, 162

budget 128
disposal of surplus stock 157

origins 117, 124-125, 149, 152

printed forms branch 127

records of 5, 112

staff of 124, 125, 126-127, 152 n. 142, 153, 155, 162

Governor 9, 61, 123 n. 40, 227, 230, 233

acts proclaimed in name of 232 n. 12
delegation of powers 62 n. 4
documents presented to Parliament 62

Governor-in-Council, see Executive Council

Graaff-Reinet 21 n. 26, 101

Districts Drukery 203, 203 n. 17

Grahamstown 20, 213

Eastern Province gazette 74, 208

Parliamentary session (1864) 114, 114 n. 13, 147, 147 n. 126, 216, 219, 219 n. 65, 269 n. 3

Grahamstown Journal, see Journal

Grahamstown Public Library 5

Grave Street (Cape Town) 210, 210 n. 34

Great Britain – Parliament, see Parliament (Great Britain)

Great Trek (1836) 25, 208

Greig, George 74-75, 84, 110, 113, 113 n. 7-8, 116, 122, 161, 205, 205 n. 22, 206, 208-209, 209 n. 29, 210 n. 32, 211, 211 n. 38-39, 212 n. 45, 213, 213 n. 59, 214, 214 n. 54, 215, 216, 217
government contracts 74-75, 82-83, 84, 111 n. f. 112, 113, 113 n. 8, 116, 118, 208-211, 211 n. 38, 40, 214

innsbruck 211, 211 n. 38-40, 212, 212 n. 45

personal attributes 74, 209, 209 n. 29, 211 n. 38-39, 212 n. 45

press freedom, rule in (205), 209 n. 29

Greig, William 206, 208, 211, 211 n. 38-40
goenoewes, see Transvaal (republic) – goenoewes

Gutsche, Thelma (quoted) 237

HAARHOF, Jacques 166, 167-168

Hamilton, Ker Baillie 58

Handels Commissaris, London, see Trade Commissioner, London

Hansard, Thomas Curson 86 n. 53

Hansard’s parliamentary reports 37, 86 n. 53, 91 95, 96 – see also Debates, published

Harris, Rutherford 225

Harvard referencing method 8, 183 n. 25

Harvey, Job, see Aldum & Harvey (printers)

Hay, William 90

Heemraden 13, 13 n. 12

Herholtz, Albert 52

Herman, Peter Gerhard 124, 125, 127 n. 53, 150 n. 132, 152

historical studies, trends in 193

Hofmeyr, Jan Hendrik (Onze Jan) 24

and Dutch language 4, 24, 26-27, 53

and politics 25, 25 n. 32, 26-27, 31

and the press 90, 95

Hoogenhout, Casparus Petrus 30

Hoo: Hoog: Hollands 12 n. 7

see also Dutch language

Hottentots, see Khoi; Korana

House of Assembly 19, 29, 58, 58 n. 26-27, 59

Afrikans representation 26, 26 n. 36, 29

annexures 136, 156, 158, 186

bound annexures series 257, 258, 262-264, 267-268

Clerk of the House, see Clerk of the House

Clerk of the Papers, see Clerk of the Papers

debates 37-38, 91, 94-95, 185, 185 n. 26, 224
debating chamber 22, 87, 88, 155, 155 n. 155
document numbering, see document numbering

order paper, see order paper

place in government structures 228, 231, 234

prayer 20-21

printing budget 130

Printing Committee 134, 135 n. 87, 212

publications, see parliamentary publications

records 5, 112
House of Assembly (continued)
returns to orders, see returns to orders
rules, standing, see rules, standing
select committee reports, see select committee reports
Speaker 27, 31, 100, 134, 288, 231, 234
strangers, see Parliament — strangers
votes & proceedings, see votes & proceedings

Huguenot College Library 5
Hutchens, Duncan 237, 238
Hutton, Charles William 102n.83, 125

IMAGING see digitization
Imperial blue book 37
Inboorlingen-zaken, see Native Affairs
indexes & indexing 180, 185-190, 194
acts, laws, etc. 98, 99, 106, 107-110, 186
annexures & appendices 185-186
bills 186
debates 94, 185, 185n.26
Government gazette 133, 178, 186, 189, 189n.28-29
notulen 46, 185
parliamentary papers 43, 46, 134, 136, 185-186
select committee reports 186
short title, see of 48
training in Civil Service 145
votes & proceedings 43, 36, 141, 185, 258, 271

Index to the annexures and printed papers, 1854-1897 etc. 136, 136n.98, 186, 187
inquiries, see commissions
insect pests 175, 175n.18, 176
insolvent estates 71
Internet 194
Interpretation Act (1883) 105, 105n.94
interpreting 21n.25
inventories 180, 185
Irrigation, Director of — report in Dutch 70

JACKSON, Edgar Michael 78, 103, 104, 105-106,
106n.98, 107, 108, 108n.104, 109, 110, 127,
127n.53, 131, 152n.142
Jameson, Leander Starr 29, 157-158
Jameson Raid 30, 32, 57, 136
Janisch, Noel 31, 78n.32, 227

Controller of Printing and Stationery 138n.104
Janssens, Jan Willem (Lieut.-Governor) 12
job numbers 139, 139n.105, 140, 170, 181-182, 189, 254, 259
Johannesburg City Libraries 5, 189, 284
Joint Parliamentary Establishment 135n.89, 234
Legislative Draftsman 100, 135
Translator (51), 135, 135n.89, 136
Jones, W.N. (and W.N. Jones & Co.) 223, 224, 224n.80
Joubert, Francis Henry 148-149
Joubert, Joshua Andrea 135

Journal (Grahamstown newspaper) 120n.33
Journal (of Upper & Lower Houses) 43, 43n.4-5, 44, 69
— see the printed votes & proceedings
Journal of African history (quoted) 183
justice system, see legal system & judiciary
Juta, J.C., & Co. (booksellers) 103, 103n.90, 107, 108, 110
Juta’s guide and index to Cape & Union statutes (1913) 110

KAAPSCHE courant 201-202
Kaapsche stads courant 72-73, 73n.9, 81, 196-204
Kaapsch-Hollands (Afrikaans-Hollands) 12, 89, 91
Kaffrarian watchman 95
Kalk Bay harbour, papers 63-65
Keerom Street (Cape Town) 152, 152n.142, 156, 225
Keizersgracht (Cape Town) 210, 210n.35
Khoi (Hottentots) 10n.4, 13, 13n.9, 18
Kilpin, Ernest Fuller 31, 55, 55n.19, 57, 88, 136
Kilpin, Ralph 160, 160n.169, 194
Kimberley Africana library 5, 284
Koegas atrocities 115n.15, 119, 132n.74
Koloniaal —, see also next word
Koloniaal secretaris, see Colonial Secretary
Korana massacre, see Koegas atrocities
Kruger, Jacobus Alewyn 12n.25

LABOUR issues — female labour 142, 142n.113, 217
Laing, John 24, 27
Landbouw, Departement van, see Agriculture, Department of
Landdrots 13, 13n.11, 17
Lands, Mines and Agriculture, Department of 69
— see Agriculture, Department of; Crown Lands and Public Works, Department of
language & constitutional development 2n.4, 9-10, 17-18, 18n.19-20, 31, 32, 74, 82
language & government 2n.7, 9-10, 17-18, 18n.19-20, 31
Language Proclamation (5 July 1822) 15, 16, 18
large Royal octavo, see octavo
Lawrence, Robert George 125, 152
law reports 77
leather, used in bookbinding 93n.60, 94n.64, 174-175, 257, 266-268
legal system & judiciary 12, 14-17, 104
legislation, see acts & statutes; bills
Legislative Assembly, see House of Assembly
Legislative Council (1834-1853) 18-19, 58, 58n.26-27, 83, 97n.68, 212
bound appendices 257
debates reported 86-87, 209
document numbering 269
estimates 128
strangers, see Parliament — strangers
Legislative Council (1854-1910) 19, 59, 92-93
accounts 151
Legislative Council (1854-1910) (continued)

Afrikaans representation 26, 26n.36
bound annexures series 257-258, 262-264, 266, 268
debates 37-38, 91, 92-94
debating chamber 87, 155n.155 — see also Parliament —
budgets
document numbering 269-281
documents — see order paper; returns; rules, standing; select committees; votes & proceedings
Dutch language, use of 52, 55, 335
indexes 186
place in government structures 228, 230, 234
President 100
printing budget 130
Printing Committee 135
privilege, see Parliament — privilege
records consulted 5
strangers, see Parliament — strangers
Legislative Draftsman 100, 135, 232, 234
Leprosy Commission report
Dutch language 70
Le Roex, Abraham Stephanus 59, 66, 102
Letters Patent 18n.21, 227, 228, 228n.2, 229, 229n.7, 230, 233
libel 33n.1, 34, 95, (96), 119
librarianship (career) 1, 190, 193
libraries
consulted by author 5, 284
free copies of parliamentary papers 153-154
holdings of government publications 3
transmission of knowledge 1
Library of Parliament, see Parliament (South Africa) —
library
lignin content (paper) 166
limitations of the study 2-3
Linotype machinery 121n.35, 225
lithographs 143, 143n.117-118, 144, 176, 240
binding problem 163, 175, 176
skill of Saul Solomon & Co. 210
Lochner, Jacobus Abraham van Aarde 51
London Convention (1814) 9n.1
London gazette 72n.32, 79, 80, 81, 82, 198, 203, 206-207
long title 48
Luckhoff, [Anton Daniel?] 26n.37
Luttig, Jan Roeland George 24, 27

MACE (House of Assembly) 88
machine-readable text 194 — see also digitization
Mansergh, Lewis 160
manuscript annexures 35, 35n.4, 56, 257, 257n.2
maps 143-144, 175, 176, 178, 214
Marais, Nicolaas Hendrik 122, 122n.38, 261
margins, advertising in 201
Marks, Shula 178, 178n.22, 186, 194

Master of the Supreme Court, notices 83
Dutch language 70
mashhead 71n.1, 142, 201n.10, 202
Mauritius — Parliament 70
Medical Officer of Health 238
Meester van het Hoog Gerechtshof, see Master of the
Supreme Court
Melaatsheid Commissie, see Leprosy Commission
Mendelssohn's South African bibliography (1910) 186
Merriman, John Xavier 24, 41, 88, 194, 237, 238
messages 59
messengers 126, 156
Meurant, Louis Henri 203n.17
microform 177, 177n.21, 178, 178n.22-24, 179, 193, 194, 259n.8, 271
Microform Academic Publishers 178
Middelkoop, J. 211n.37
Miller, John 116, 116n.22-23, 117n.26, 119, 124, 161
Mills, Charles 237n.1
Milner, Alfred 31, 78n.32, 83
Milton, William Henry 133, 134, 189
ministers (parliamentary) 26
ministers (religion), see religion — ministers
minutes (Legislative Council) 43, 43n.6 — see also votes &
proceedings
Mollett, Samuel John 74, 113, 208-210, 216-217
Molteno, John Charles (and Molteno ministry) 22, 62n.4,
75, 92, 114, 125, 218, 220, 222
Montagu, John 19
Moore, William Edward 221n.70
morocco (leather) 175, 257
motions 21n.26, 39, 56
Mouat, Charles Titterton 223
Murray, Conrad Gie 136, 136n.96
Murray, Richard William (the elder) 91
Murray, Richard William (the younger) 224
Murray & St Leger (printers) 77, 93-94, 112, 121,
121n.35, 223, 224, 225 — see also Cape Times Ltd.
company records (112), 121n.35
contracts 121, 122n.39, 123
Musiker, Reuben 1, 186, 188

NAMPAC Research & Development 166, 167-168
Napoleon & Napoleonic Wars 12, 12n.6, 14, 198
Natal official publications 3, 37n.5
National Archives of South Africa 191, 192
see also Western Cape Archives Repository
National Library of South Africa (Cape Town &
Pretoria) 5, 165, 178n.23, 180-181, 189, 190, 191, 194, 201, 259n.8, 284 — see also South
African Library
Native Affairs, Department of 61, 232, 234
Native Affairs, Secretary for 230
Native affairs blue book 37

Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk, see Dutch Reformed Church

Nederlands, see Dutch language

Neehling, Marthinus Laurentius 51, 94

New South Wales 96

newspapers 71, 72, 72a.6, 74, 77, 79, 79a.33, 81, 85, 89, 90, 124, 198-199, 212, 214 – see also printing

censorship & control 18, 74, 90, 204, 204a.19, 205, 209a.29

debates, reporting of 19, 34, 87-91, 93, 94, 95, 95a.65, 224 – see also Press Gallery

official advertising 74, 124, 208

paper tax 204, 204a.19

New Zealand 96

night work, see printing – night work

Notes in the House (debates) 89, 91

notulen, see votes & proceedings – Dutch language

‘notulen en rapporten’ series 35a.4, 258-259, 264-265, 267, 284, 335

index 46, 185

numbering methods, see acts & statutes – numbering;
call numbers; document numbers; job numbers

OCEAN mail contract 115

octavo (page size) 57a.22, 163, 163a.1, 169, 240-242, 257-259, 262-264, 266-268, 305-306

Official gazette of the Cape of Good Hope 72

Official publications of the Cape of G.H. (Musiker) 3

offprints (from Government gazette) 97, 97a.70, 100, 101, 118, 129, 132, 137

Onderwijs, Departement van, see Education, Department of

on-line catalogues 190, 191-192

Ons Land, see Zuid-Afrikaan

opgaven, see returns to orders

Opvoeding, Departement van, see Education, Department of

Orange Free State official publications 3, 3a.4, 37a.5

ordelijst, see order paper – Dutch language

order book 39

order paper 29, 36, 39-41, 43, 53, 113, 135

Dutch language 29, 41-42, 135-136, 258-259, 283, 297

orders, see requisitions

ordinances 97, 97a.69, 104, 186, 211

outsourcing, see contracts

over-size volumes 93

Oxford English dictionary, 2nd ed. (1989) 4

Oxford gazette 72a.5

PAGE sizes, see folio; octavo; paper – dimensions

pamphlet (definition) 103n.87

Papendorp 10-11

paper 170 – see also parchment, parchment paper

analysis 166, 167-168

costs 118, 119, 128, 128a.59, 129, 164, 170, 221
deterioration 164a.6, 165, 170, 189, 193, 194, 256
dimensions 72, 72a.4, 73, 74, 93, 93a.61, 97, 143, 163a.1, 164a.2, 198, 198a.8, 201, 203, 203a.15

fibre content 166, 167-168

licensing, see for 170

manufacturers & merchants 166, 166a.12

quality 76, 101, 128a.59, 163-164, 164a.4, 6-7, 165-166, 167-168, 170, 189, 221, 256, 330

tax 204, 204a.19, 209

waste, disposal of 158, 158a.166, 254-255

parchment, parchment paper 100, 100a.78-79, 145, 148, 148a.129

parliament

definition of terms 2, 2a.2, 5, 98a.73-74

functions 61-62, 194

parliamentary period 21n.24

Parliament (Cape Colony) – see also House of Assembly;

Joint Parliamentary Establishment; Legislative Council (1854-1910)

Afrikaans representation 20, 26, 26a.36, 29, 84

buildings 155, 155a.135 – see also House of Assembly

– debating chamber; Legislative Council – debating chamber

Dutch language, use of 1, 4, 26-28

estimates of expenditure 128

Grahamstown session (1864) 114, 114a.13

history 1, 19-20, 29, 61, 84, 114

language issues 1, 19, 20-22, 23-29, 70, 84

library 5

place in government structures 228, 230-231, 233-234

privilege 33, 33a.1, 34, 34a.2, 150 – see also Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act (1883)

strangers 55, 59, 87, 87a.54

translator 136a.96

Parliament (Great Britain) 33, 37, 39, 57, 86, 86a.53

– see also Hansard’s parliamentary debates

Parliament (Union of South Africa) 1, 194

library 284

translator 136a.96

Parliamentary Draftsman, see Legislative Draftsman

parliamentary printing 129-130, 131-136, 140-141, 154, 155-156, 158 – see also bills; returns; select committees; votes & proceedings

contracts 75-76, 77, 113-114, 116, 116a.23, 117, 119-120, 121, 140, 140a.108

disposal of surplus 155, 157-160

distribution & sales 127, 140, 155-156

parliamentary publications 33-38, 39-60, 61-70, 160-161, 162, 237-244 – see also specific publication bills;

minutes; order papers; reports; returns;
parliamentary publications (continued)
  rules, standing; select committees; votes & proceedings
bibliography of Dutch publications 283-374
bibliography of English publications 272-282
budgeting 128, 129, 129n.60, 130, 360
cataloguing 180-181, 189-192
definitions 34-38
disposal of surplus 155, 157-160
distribution & sales 1, 114, 114n.12, 127, 141, 151-156, 259, 259n.6 – see also Government Stationery Office
Dutch language 1, 2-4, 29, 32, 56-57, 60, 66-70, 134, 158n.162, 244, 258-259, 264-265, 267, 283, 297, 302 – see also subheading Dutch language under acts; bills; debates; order papers; reports; returns; rules, standing; select committees; votes & proceedings
management 114 – see also Controller of Printing and Stationery; Government Stationery Office
numbering, see document numbers
printing contracts 74-79, 81-83, 111-114, 140n.108, 211-214, 216
privilege (protection) 33, 33n.1, 34n.2
selection for publication 2, 51, 56
study of 1-8
subject diversity 1, 36, 52, 56, 62, 68, 190
surplus stocks, disposal of 157-160, 254-255
warehousing 114, 114n.11, 116, 123, 125
Parliamentary reports of the Cape Times 93
parliamentary terms, see parliament – definitions
paste beetle 175, 175n.18, 176
patents 71
Paterson, John 120n.33
payment, see accounting & auditing; contracts – payment
Permanent Under-Secretary, see Under-Secretary...
petitions 26, 26n.37-38, 27, 43, 52, 52n.13
photocopying 175, 176, 176n.20, 177
photographs 143, 145, 238, 238n.6, 239-240, 242, 244
pH value 166, 166n.11, 167
Phylloxera Commission – Dutch language 70
Pike, George James 206, 212 – see also Richert & Pike placaten 72, 72n.3, 104, 196, 196n.5
point sizes (typography) 142n.112
Police and Gaol Stores Depot, see Government Stationery Office
political ethics 115n.15, 18, 117, 117n.26, 119, 120n.32
political studies, trends in 193
Port Elizabeth 20
Porter, William 19-22
Powell, Edmund 90
Powers and Privileges of Parliament Act (1883) 9n.2, 29, 150, 150n.137
preservation 169-176, 193-194
preservation (continued)
  – see also bookbinding; deacidification; digitization; disbinding; microform; paper – deterioration; photocopying; reformating; storage
  access vs. 163, 170, 176, 177, 193
press-copying 117n.24
Press Gallery 22, 87, 88, 91
press liberty, see newspapers – censorship & control
Pretorius, Michiel Jacobus 57
Prime Minister 20, 230, 230n.9, 231n.10, 234
Prime Minister’s Office 61, 230n.9, 233
records consulted 5
Pringle, Thomas 17
printing – see also contracts – parliamentary printing
accounts, see accounts
advisors 112, 117, 127n.53, 149n.130, 150, 150n.133, 165, 170
budgeting 128, 128n.58, 129, 129n.60-61, 130
costs 76, 115, 125, 129n.60, 203, 203n.17, 205
control 195, 195n.1, 196, 198-201, 203, 203n.17, 205
see also newspapers – censorship & control
equipment 73, 73n.7, 74, 75, 77, 122, 142, 143, 196, 203, 203n.15, 206, 206n.23, 212, 213n.50, 214, 217, 222-223, 225
history 72-78, 110, 115-116, 19-203, 208-226 passim
night work 113, 141, 212, 214, 217, 225
paper, see paper
slave labour 202, 202n.12
terminology 4
typography, see typography
Printing Accounts Select Committee (1883) 137
printing advisors 112, 117, 127n.53, 149n.130, 150, 150n.133, 165, 170
Printing and Stationery Contracts Committee (1878-81) 76, 115, 218, 220-221
Printing for Government Select Committee (1883) 111n.4
private bills, see bills
private enterprise, see contracts
privilege 33, 33n.1, 34, 34n.2, 150
prize negroes 202, 202n.12
Proclamation, adverstentien en andere officiele berigten (1828) 97
proclamations 97, 97n.67, 104, 132n.72, 137
Dutch language 137, 201
Proclamations, advertisements and other official notices (1828) 97
professional assistance to library clients 191, 193
Progressive Party 31, 31n.46
promulgation (72), 73, 73n.8, 82, 82n.45, 97, 98, 100, 195-196, 199-201, 232n.12
proofreading 30, 85-86, 101, 135n.88, 141, 145, 146, 241
prorogue (definition) 98n.73
Public Accounts Select Committee (1890) 111n.4, 137
public bills, see bills
Public Health, Reports on 69
Dutch language 69
Public Service, see Civil Service
Public Works Department 143, 155, 160, 235
— see also Crown Lands and Public Works, Department of
Public Works Stores 155, 160
Publicie Gezondheid, Verslagen over, see Public Helath, Reports on

QUEENSLAND 96
questions in parliament 21n.26, 40

RACIAL issues
black-white 76, 115n.15, 119, 208, 218
English-Dutch 30, 31, 208

Railway Department 3
rapporten, see 'notulen en rapporten' series
Rawson, Rawson William 62n.4
Reader’s encyclopedia (Benét, 1955) 4
recycling of waste 158n.166
reference assistance 191, 193
reference works consulted 4, 6
referencing method 8, 182-183, 183n.25, 184, 189, 194
reformatting 176-179, 193-194
refuse destruction 158, 158n.166
Reger, Hendrik 132n.74, 136, 136n.94, 161
religion 12
ministers appointed by Government 10, 14
reporting year 133, 133n.82, (157), 353-354
reports presented to Parliament, see parliamentary publications
Representative Government 227
requisitions 123, 125, 127, 136-141 – see also job numbers
research method 5-6
reserved schedules 61
Responsible Government 20, 26, 58, 58n.27, 61, 61n.2, 66, 66n.5, 75, 92, 111, 114, 137, 138, 229
retrenchment 155, 157, 227
retrieval methods 180-181, 193
returns to orders 29, 36, 51, 51n.11, 52, 66, 113, (119), 156, 225
Dutch language 29, 51-55, 156
surplus, disposal of 158, 160
revenue, see Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure
Richards, Cecil John 90, 221n.70, 225
Rhodes University – library 5, 284
Richards, Alfred Renfrew 223
Richards, George Impey 223
Richards, Glenville & Co. (printers) 120n.33
Richards, James 120n.33, 223
Richards, Joseph 223
Richards, Slater & Co. (printers) 120n.33
Richards, W.A., & Sons (printers) 76-77, 78, 80, 82-83, 103, 104, 104n.92, 110, 120-122, 123, 139, 146, 161, 166n.12, 182, 215, (218), 220-224, 225
accounts 147, 148, 149, 149n.130, 150, 223
bookbinding contracts 123, 221n.70, 224, 261
business practices 76, 125, 132, 138, 139, 142, 148, 148n.129, (149), 153, 165, 222
charges 125, 138, 139, 150n.134, 222
company records 5, 150
disposal of stocks 157
Gazette contracts 77, 78, 80, 82-83, 118, 121, 122, 222, 225
labour issues 132, 132n.74
lithography 143, 144
machinery 121, 122, 222-223, 224n.80, 225
paper quality 161, 165-168, 221, 256, 330
photographs 145
printing contracts 77, 121, 121n.34, 122, 222, 224, 225
stationery sales 222
typography 76, 142, 148, 166
Richards, William Atwell 76n.19, 120n.33, 121, 132, 132n.74, 149n.130, 150, 150n.134, 219-223
— see also Godlonton, Richards & Co. (printers)
Richards, William Henry 223
Richert, Andreas 202, 204-205
Richert, Johannes 206n.24 – see also Richert & Pike
Richert & Pike (printers) 74, 204, 204n.24, 206, 206n.24
Ritter, Johann Christian 195, 196
roan (class of leather) 174-175, 257
Robben Island 106n.98, 107, 127, 152
Robertson, Archibald Shaw 97, 208, 211, 211n.39
Robertson, John, see Walker & Robertson (merchants)
Robertson, William 209n.29, 211n.39
Robinson, Joseph Benjamin 90
Roman Catholic Church 73
Roman-Dutch law 12
Rose, John Edward Benjamin 126
Ross, Donald 53
Ross, George 202, 202n.13
Ross, Robert Macmillan 221n.70
Rowles, Solomon Estcourt 95
Royal, see paper – dimensions
Royal octavo, see octavo
rules (circular instructions), see circulars
rules, standing 33, 36, 39, 48, 57-58, 58n.26-27, 59-60
Dutch language 59-60, 94

St James’ Walk (Cape Town)
P.W.D Stores 160, 160n.170-171
St Leger, Frederick York 90, 91, 95, 224 – see also Murray & St Leger (printers)
San (Bushmen) 10n.4
Saul Solomon & Co., see Solomon, Saul, & Co.
Scab Commission report – Dutch language 69
Scab Inspectors report – Dutch language 69
Scanlen, Thomas Charles 27, 53, 125
Schonegevel, M. 211n.37
schools 23
Schreiner, William Philip 88, 135
scope of the study 2
Scots ministers and teachers 14, 23, 23n.29
Scott, Ann 122n.39
Scott, Robert (the elder) 122, 122n.39, 123, 261
Scott, Robert (the younger) 122n.39, 123, 225n.88, 261, 335
Secretary to Government, see Colonial Secretary
Select Committees 36, 49, 56
  reports 55, 55n.20, 56, 113, (119), 135, 141, 145, 156, 183, 186, 225
  reports, numbering of 183, 270-271, 272-281
  reports in Dutch 56-57, 135, 136, 264-265, 302, 305, 311
Select Committees series of volumes 257-258, 260-261, 266-268
Sessional Committees, see Select Committees
sewers of Cape Town (photographs) 143, 145
sheepskin (leather) 94, 94n.64, 174-175
shelving arrangement 163, 180-181, 193
shorthand reports 89, 90-91 – see also debates – reporting short title 49
side notes 100, 100n.76
signatures (typographic) 104, 104n.91-92, 108
Silberbauer, Carl Friederich 136
Sissis, Joseph 125, 152, 152n.142
Sitodrepa panicaria (pasta beetle) 175, 175n.18, 176
skiver (class of leather) 174-175, 257
slander, see libel
Slater, Josiah 120n.33
Slave Lodge (afterwards Civil Offices) 202-203, 203n.14
slaves 74, 202, 202n.12, 203, 203n.14, 205, 208
Smail, David 224, 224n.80
Smart, Thomas 31
Smith, Charles Abercrombie 126
Smuts, Johannes Adrian 135, 156, 269, 269n.2
Solomon, Bella 216, 217
Solomon, Charles Edward 77, 162, 221n.70, 226
Solomon, Edward 209, 216
Solomon, Georgiana (Mrs), see Thompson, Georgiana
Solomon, Henry (the elder) 115, 115n.18, 118, 137, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 216, 220, 220n.67
Solomon, Henry (the younger) 221n.70
Solomon, Margaret 216
Solomon, Richard 208, 209, 210, 216
Solomon, Saul
  personal and family 119-120, 216, 217, 221n.70
  political 22, 75, 76, 90, 114-115, 115n.15, 117n.26, 119-120, 161, 212, 216, 217, 218, 220
  printing and business 74, 113n.7, 9, 115, 115n.15, 119-120, 132n.74, 137, 161, 209, 210, 211, 211n.38, 216-219, 221n.70 – see also Solomon, Saul, & Co.
Solomon, Saul, & Co. (printers) 75, 76, 82, 93, 110, 114, 115n.18, 116, 117n.26, 123, 132n.74, 161-162, 211-213, 213n.30, 214-216, 217-219, 220-221, 221n.70
  accounts 147, 147n.126, 148, 149, 219
bookbinding 122, 122n.37, 39, 214, 217, 221n.70, 224, 224n.81
  charges 125, (138)
  company records (112)
  disposal of stocks 157
Gazette contracts 75, 76, 80, 82, 82n.44, 83, 84, 113, 116, 118-119, 132n.74, 146, 214, 214n.53, 220
labour issues 142, 142n.113, 214, 217
lithography 143, 143n.117, 144, 150
machinery 75, 143, 161, 212, 213n.30, 214, 214n.54, 217
map printing 214
paper quality 128n.59, 164, 164n.7, 165, 166, 167-168, 256
retail sales 151-152, 214
stationery contracts 111n.1, 113, 114, 114n.11-12, 115, 115n.15, 116-117, 117n.24-25, 214n.53
statutes 103, 104, 104n.92
typography 166, 171-172
Solomon, Saul, & Co. Ltd (1886) 221n.70
Somerset, Charles 9n.1, 14-17, 18, 83, 195n.1, 203, 209n.29
Sotho language (23)
sources 3, 5-6, 111-112 – see also referencing method
South Africa Act (1909) 130
South African Chronicle (newspaper) 205-206
South African Library 163, 178, 178n.27
  – see also National Library of South Africa
South African Advertiser and Mail, see South African Commercial advertiser
South African bibliography to the year 1925 186
South African Commercial advertiser (newspaper) 89, 91-92, 93, 204n.19-20, 206
South African parliamentary manual (1909) 5, 55n.19, 111
South African Review (newspaper) 95
South African Telegraph (newspaper) 94
Southey, Richard (Hon.) 62n.4
Speaker (House of Assembly) 27, 31, 100, 134, 228, 231, 234
Speaker’s Audit 29, 150-151
Specimen of printing types (1847) 166, 171-172
  stamp duty 204, 204n.19, 209

xiii
Standard and Mail (newspaper) 89
Standard Bank – government contracts 115
standing rules and orders, see rules, standing
standing type 100, 100n.77, 106, 107, 108, 141, 142, 145
see also stereotype
State Library, see National Library of South Africa
Stationery and Printing Branch, see Colonial Secretary’s
Office – Stationery and Printing Branch
stationery contracts 111, 111n.11, 113, 114, 114n.11-12, 115-
117, 117n.25-26, 123, 124, 151, 153, 195, 214n.53
Stationery Office, see Government Stationery Office
Statistical register, see Blue book (statistical)
Statute law of the Cape of Good Hope 1714-1853 (1862)
98
Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope 1652-1886 (1887)
105-106
Statutes of the Cape of Good Hope 1652-1897 (1897)
Index 108
Stellaland 52
stereotype 108, 108n.105, 142 – see also standing type
Steytler, John 149
Stockenström, Andries 208, 208n.26
storage 163, 176, 177, 180-181
Strand Street (Cape Town) – quarry 158, 158n.166
straw, use in boards & paper 166, 168, 170, 174
Stringfellow, Thomas King 203
Stuart, William Hemming 109, 110
Student’s manual of bibliography (quoted) 4, 175
subject analysis, necessity for 194
Supreme Court 17, 229
edit published in Gazette 71
English in its proceedings 17
Master’s Office 229
Registrar 49, 98, 100-101, 103, 106, 145
reporting of cases 224
surnames 71
surplus publications, disposal of 157-160, 259
Surveyor-General’s Office 143, 142n.118, 228
Tabling of documents 2, 2n.2-3, 51, 51n.12, 52, 53n.12,
55-56, 62, 135, 146n.123, 257
tabular matter 69, 150, 163n.1, 185, 214, 302
Tanered, Augustus Joseph 21n.25
taxation of paper 204, 204n.19
Telegraph Department 3
tendering, see competition
Tennant, David 27, 53
Tennant, Hercules 103, 103n.90, 105-106, 106n.97, 107,
108, 109
terminology 4-5
Te Water, Thomas Nicolas German 31
Theal, George McCall 124
Thomas, Leonard Tennant 78, (132), 132n.72-73
Thompson, Georgiana (Mrs Saul Solomon) 217, 221n.70
Titles and index to ordinances 1825-1853 (1857) 108
Toeriën, S. 211n.37
Trades Commissioner, London
report in Dutch 70
Tramway Company (Cape Town and Green Point)
122n.38-39
translation, translators 31, 49-51, 59-60, 85, 101-102,
102n.86, 118, 130, 132, 161, 194, 196, 243
see also Dutch language; interpreting
government printer’s translations 51n.10, 76, 84, 84n.46,
85, 132, 132n.74, 134, 202, 213, 222, 243, 244
parliamentary staff translator 50, 52n.14, 135-136
translation book 50, (60)
Transvaal (republic) 25, 50, 52, 57
greuboeke 3, 3n.5, 37n.5
Treasurer, Department of 69, 112, 124, 150, 229, 231,
235
Stationery & Printing Section 112, (117), 124-125,
(148), 149, 152 – see also Government
Stationery Office
Treasurer-General 61, 128, 227, 229, 230 – see also office-
holders Hutson, Charles William; Miller, John;
Sprigg, John Gordon
Treatise on the law of Parliament (May, 1946) 5
Treaty Tree (Woodstock) 10, 11
trends 193-194
Truter, Johannes [John] Andries (Sir) 12
typewriting 117n.24, 136
typography 30, 76, 108, 142, 166, 169, 182, 203, 240
see also standing type; stereotype
fonts 78n.32, 142, 201, 202, 202n.11, 203, 206, 240,
240n.7
labour aspects 30, 121n.35, 142, 142n.113, 203, 217
layout 76, 78n.12, 101, 110, 131, 142, 148
– see also collation marks; signatures
mechanical typewriting 121n.35, 142, 142n.114, 225
samples 166, 171-172
Typography for students (Shepherd) 4
Under-Colonial Secretary 20, 31, 126, 138, 138n.104, 227
see also Controller of Printing and Stationery
Under-Secretary for the Colonies 228n.3
United States of America 96
University of Cape Town – libraries 284
University of Stellenbosch – library 5, 284
unusual expedition 57, 141
Upington, Thomas 115n.15, 119
usage, fluctuation in 193
utility of parliamentary publications 3
Vagrancy laws 115n.15
Van de Sandt, Bernardus Josephus 204, 211n.37
Van de Sandt de Villiers, Bernardus Johannes 211, 212
Van de Sandt de Villiers & Co. (printers) 94
xiv
Van den Heever, Daniel Petrus 26n.35, 51, 60, 94
Van Rhijn, Petrus Benjamin 52
Veearts, Koloniale, see Veterinary Surgeon, Colonial
Veldkornets 13, 13e.10
Venter, Matthys Marthinus 24, 40, 49, 53, 53n.16, 297
Veterinary Surgeon – report in Dutch 67, 69
Victoria, Queen 88, 228n.2
Viljoen, Willem Jacobus 30n.44
‘Vivian’ (quoted) 204
vocabulary, see terminology
Vogts, Ferdinand Carl Louis 153
Volksblad (newspaper) 26n.37, 89, 132n.74
Von Prophalow, Hieronimus Casimirus Carolus 12
Vooruitgang (poem) 30
votes (appropriation), see Estimates of revenue & expenditure
Votes and proceedings (Minutes) 36, 39-42, 43, 46, 49, 70, 101, 113, 119, 121, 135, 141, 145, 146, 146n.123, 156, 212, 224-225
see also Journal (of Upper & Lower Houses)
accounts 147
bound series 257, 258, 262-264, 266-268
Dutch language (41-42), 46-47, 101, 102, 141, 156, 259, 264-265, 267, 283, 297
indexes 43, 46, 141, 185, 258
Minutes of Legislative Council renamed 141n.110, 257n.3

WALFORD, A.S. 223
Walker, Alexander, see Walker & Robertson (merchants)
Walker & Robertson (merchants) 72, 73, 196-199, 199n.9
Walters, Jenny 178n.23
Walton, Edgar Harris 120n.33, 223
Walton, John 223
war
Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) 31, 32, 79, 127, 157
Basutoland Rebellion (1880-81) 102n.85, 125

war (continued)
Cape-Xhosa (1834-35) 208
Cape-Xhosa (1877-78) 25, 102n.85, 161, 220
warehousing 114, 114n.11, 116, 123, 125, 150, 151-152
waste, disposal of 157-160
Waterlow & Sons (printers and stationers) 117, 117n.25, 120, 240
Webb’s guide to the official records of Natal 3
Western Cape Archives Repository, 5, 35, 52, 112, 163
paste beetle outbreak 176
Western Province 25n.33, 129, 219
wetsonwerpen, see bills – Dutch language
wetten, see acts and statutes – Dutch language
William Cullen Library see University of the
Witwatersrand – libraries
Williams, H.H. 212n.45
Willis, Hampden 120, 120n.32, 126
Winterhalter, F.X. 88
witnesses, examination of 55-56
Wodehouse, Philip Edmond 61, 219
women – labour issues, see labour issues – female labour
wrappers (covers) 35, 37n.5, 66, 93, 99, 101, 102, 103, 103n.89, 108, 173, 261, 330
wrappers (postage) 151

XHOSA language (23)

YONGE, George 72-73, 196, 198-199

ZOER, Hendrikus Johannes 52, 52n.14, 17, 133, 136, 136n.94, 161, 243
Zuid-Afrikaan (newspaper) 20, 25, 26n.37, 89, 91, 94, 132n.74
attitude towards English language 18, 20, 20n.23
Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, see Transvaal (republic)