

MR. ROBERT ST. LEGER ATTWELL, one of the prominent men of Johannesburg, was born in 1856, and is the son of Mr. James Attwell, who in a private capacity accompanied the settlers of 1820 to the Cape Colony. Mr. Robert Attwell was one of the forty men who first prospected for diamonds on the Vaal River, and took part in the discovery of the Du Toits Pan, De Beers, and Kimberley mines. His pioneer instincts further led him, a little later, to be among the very earliest to accomplish the domestication of the ostrich, and so to start one of the few distinctive Cape industries. He took an active and prominent part in the Kaffir wars of 1877-78 in the Cape Colony, and in the Zulu war of 1878-79 he was one of the most responsible transport officers under General Lord Chelmsford. Soon afterwards he joined General Sir Garnet Wolseley in a like capacity and served through the Secoconi war, and again in 1884 he did notable work with Sir Charles Warren's expedition in Bechuanaland.

The payable nature of the Rand conglomerate-beds was first discovered early in 1885, and he was a pioneer here even before the prospects became known to the big



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Kimberley mining men. His judgment of the value of the new "fields" was not amiss, for a January number for that year of the "Kimberley Independent" contains a statement from him that the Witwatersrand was destined to rank among the richest of the world's goldfields.

Mr. Attwell's father was of considerable note amongst the politicians of South Africa in his time; the son, never having wished to thrust himself forward in public life, has directed his energies mostly to farming, and has done much for its development in the Cape Colony, Griqualand West, and the Orange River Colony.

He married, in 1884, Miss Kate Coombe, of Dartmouth, in the Old Country, a lady who has the distinction of having been the first pioneer Englishwoman on the Rand, and who now dispenses a charming hospitality at the family residence in Doornfontein, Johannesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Attwell, after so strenuous a life, are now winning that leisure they have looked forward to, and



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watch with just pride the growth in mind and body of the four fine children who will worthily carry forward their name into the rising generation.

MR. CHARLES ABURROW was born in Hambledon, Hampshire, England, in 1852, and is the son of William Aburrow, of Hampshire. He received a liberal education at the Brighton Grammar School, and was then articled in 1868 to Mr. Francis Newman, County Surveyor of the Isle of Wight and Town Engineer of Ryde, who also had a big practice



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as architect and civil engineer. He spent nine years with this firm, and gained considerable knowledge and experience in his profession. He then joined the well-known firm of Mowlem & Burt, London, contractors. In 1879 he sailed for South Africa, and proceeded to Kimberley to take up his appointment of engineer for the London and South African Exploration Company. He spent nine years with this company, and in 1889 proceeded to Johannesburg and organised a practice as civil engineer. In 1892 he was appointed Town Engineer of Johannesburg by the Town Council, which office he filled until the commencement of the war. Before the campaign was over he returned to Johannesburg and resumed this post for a few months; he then joined in partnership with Mr. P. E. Treeby as architects and civil engineers.

Mr. Aburrow is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, the Society of Architects, London, Fellow of the Geological Society of London, Deputy Grandmaster of the English Freemasons in the Transvaal, and is a member of the Johannesburg Turf Club and Wanderers' Club. Mr. Aburrow has won great respect and popularity in all circles on the Rand. Endowed with plenty of common sense and a practical view of life, he has been successful in his undertakings. His skill and talent in matters pertaining to his profession have rendered his services a valuable acquisition to the public.

TO quote the words of an old philosopher, "Men are made of potencies." They are the magnets of an iron world, and what some effect by intellect and intuition, others achieve by strong determination and sheer force of character. Genius is universal in its distribution and finds its limits in any rank of life, be it that of the statesman, the artist, or the man of trade. To accomplish anything great or good, means not only giving the best of one's talent, but also of one's sensibility and reasoning. Talent or superiority by itself confines;



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but that man who sums up life as a pivot on which to centre his highest aims and merits for the sake of others, he it is who subordinates all deficiency and waste of time by his central intelligence, and that

places him in a relation to all men, and makes him what he is, *amicus humani generis*. Such a character we find in Mr. WILLIAM SMALE ADAMS, Secretary for the Chamber of Commerce and the Rand Provident Building Society, Johannesburg.

The son of W. J. Adams, of Plymouth, he was born in the year 1867 at Cork, in Ireland, where he spent the greater part of his childhood. After such schooling as he received there, he was sent to London to be educated, where he remained till the year 1884. His inherent love of truth; his strong intellect and heroic determination to succeed, despite all hardships and obstacles, guided him through many a troublesome time, without in any way spoiling his natural youthful zeal and thorough boyishness, and at the early age of seventeen we find him devoting his time and attainments to the aid of various educational bodies in North London. His durability of common sense and natural equity procured for him the appointment of Secretary of the London Provision Exchange, and in 1897 he was appointed Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries. In such capacity he exercised his vigorous brain to the benefit of all that came in his way, and until 1901 officiated as secretary to various companies in England. Ill-health, however, interfered with his labours, and in compliance with medical advice he left England and chose South Africa as a new field for the reinforcement of physical and material advantages. A successful career in this land of immense possibilities marked his new change of life.

On his arrival in Cape Town he soon joined the staff of the Harbour Board, where his influence as acting Secretary detained him till June of the following year.

In July 1902 he was commissioned by the Government to proceed to Johannesburg, and there undertook the duties of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. His high-mindedness and intense resentment to all party opinions and feelings won for him the post of Justice of the Peace.

Having acquired by years of hard work and unremitting study the reputation as a man of letters, he became in 1903 member of the Technical Educational Commission and later a member of the Witwatersrand Council of Education. He is registered as a Public Accountant under the Transvaal Accountants Ordinance.

In the year 1903 Mr. Adams married the second daughter of R. S. Fingland, of Leeds, England, and has two children.

MR. HERBERT AINSWORTH is one of the old pioneers of the Rand who have greatly assisted to build Johannesburg up to its present pre-eminence in South Africa. Born at "The Thorns," near Bolton, Lancashire, he is the fifth son of the late Mr. Joseph Ainsworth, who was well known in the North of England as a cotton spinner and manufacturer. After a comprehensive education at Rossall School, he served his articles with Mr. James Stott, mining engineer, Manchester. Close and unremitting study developed a natural aptitude for such work, and he persevered with such success that he very soon became an expert mining engineer, and proved his ability and enterprise by becoming a colliery proprietor in his native county and South Wales.

Mr. Ainsworth travelled considerably in the United States of America and West Indies, and came to the Transvaal in August 1889. Three years later (in the meantime having been engaged in mining) he opened a business as supplier of specialities in mining machinery, which has extended largely since that year, and now ranks among the leading houses of the kind on the Rand. He holds an English Government certificate as mine

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manager, is a member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and belongs to the Rand Pioneers' Association. While in Great Britain he had residences near Bolton, Lancashire, and at Swansea, South Wales; he now resides most of his time in Johannesburg.

MR. ABRAHAM ANTONY AURET was born of colonial parents at Victoria West, Cape Colony, in the year 1866, and was educated at the South African College, Cape Town.

In the year 1883, at the age of seventeen, Mr. Auret commenced in business at Victoria West, Cape Colony, continuing same with varied success till the year 1887, when he proceeded to Johannesburg and started practice there as a law agent. Two years later he went to Swaziland, and subsequently to the Pietersburg district, where he received the appointment of Secretary to the Board of Executors and Trust Company, remaining with them till 1895, when he returned to Johannesburg and became the representative of F. A. English, Esq., which position he still retains.

In the year 1902 he married the daughter of J. H. Hoffmeyer, and has issue three children. Mr. Auret is



MR. A. A. AURET.

a member of the Chamber of Mines and Geological Society, as well as being a director of numerous mining companies on the Rand. In clubland he may be met at the New Club, Johannesburg.

MR. ADAM ALEXANDER was born in 1870, and is the son of Raphael Alexander. When only seven years of age he was taken to Cape Town, and there his education was conducted at the Educational Institute. In 1888 he went to Johannesburg, and has remained there ever since, with exception of a few years spent in England. He was until 1902 the senior member of the well-known legal firms of Messrs. Adam and B. Alexander. Mr. Alexander studied for the law, and is at present a member of Gray's Inn, and expects shortly to



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be called to the Bar. He is a member of the National Liberal Club, and has been on the Executive Committee of the Witwatersrand Hebrew Congregation in Johannesburg. He is a member of the Stock Exchange, and takes a great interest in the financial and commercial welfare of the Rand. Mr. Alexander is a man of talent, and hopes to make a name for himself in the legal profession. His career has been a highly successful one, and he has devoted much time and care to the duties involved in his practice.

MR. BERNARD ALEXANDER is ubiquitous, if the many public offices and important positions he fills are criterions of the fact. Born in Germany in the year 1872, he is a son of R. Alexander, Esq., of Johannesburg, and came to South Africa when only a lad of five years of age. He received his early education at the Educational Institute, Cape Town, and later at the Boys' Public School, Worcester. Completing his studies, he was attracted to the goldfields in the rush that took place in the year 1887, where he then little dreamed he would make the mark he has. There is no more interested public man in the Transvaal in matters affecting the advancement and progress of this sub-continent than the distinguished subject of our biographical sketch. He has devoted his energies, his ability, and his precious time to movements of public utility, the general weal, or philanthropy, and he deserves well of a land he has done so much for. Mr. Alexander has been associated with the firm of Messrs. Adam and B. Alexander, solicitors, of Sacke's Buildings, Johannesburg, since the year 1894.

Among Mr. Alexander's public offices is that of Justice of the Peace for the Witwatersrand goldfields; he is also on the Executive Council of the Jewish Board of Deputies for the Transvaal and Natal, President of the Jeppestown Hebrew Congregation, member of the Board of Honorary Officers of the Witwatersrand Old Hebrew Congregation, Past Master of the Doornfontein Masonic Lodge, President of the Transvaal Law Agents' Association, Director of the Johannesburg Permanent



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Mutual and Investment Society, Chairman of the Empire Theatres Company of South Africa, Limited, and, last but not least, is on the Executive Council of the Transvaal Responsible Government Association, in which, with advanced thinkers, he is keenly interested. He married Miss Danziger, of Johannesburg.

MR. BEN AURET, whose short biographical sketch we have pleasure in reproducing below, is an Afrikaner by birth, having been born at Victoria West, in Cape Colony, in the year 1879, and is the only son of J. G. Auret, Esq., Advocate of the Supreme Courts of the Cape Colony and Transvaal. He was educated primarily at the South African College, Cape Town, and in Paris at the Essle Ozanam, and subsequently proceeded to England, where he completed the academic course of jurisprudence at Oriol College, Oxford, obtaining his degree of B.A. in the year 1904. Whilst at Oriol Mr. Auret rowed in his college eight. On the termination of his Varsity career he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, and returning to South Africa in December of the same year, commenced practice as a barrister-at-law in Johannesburg. During the late Anglo-Boer struggle, Mr. Auret joined the famous regiment of Remington's Guides, in which body he served in the Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal, and was present at many of the most noted battles that occurred during the war, amongst others being Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, Paardeburg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill, Wiltbergen, and numerous less important engagements in Natal. After serving with the above-named regiment for the space of nine months, Mr. Auret obtained his commission, and subsequently joined the Field Intelligence Department in the Transvaal until September 1900, when he left for England. At the University he took up Freemasonry, rising to the chair of Junior Warden in the Apollo University Lodge, and also to Provincial Grand rank in the Provincial Grand Lodge of Oxfordshire. He is a member of the Rand Club.

MR. WILLIAM FRANCIS ARMITAGE is a son of the late W. Armitage, Esq., merchant, of London, and was born at Islington, in the metropolis of London, in the year 1873, and came out to South Africa, Port Elizabeth, as a child of only three years of age. He received his education at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, and embarked in life in the employ of the Municipal Corporation of that town until the year 1888, when he proceeded to the Transvaal (Johannesburg), and entered the firm of Messrs. Woodhouse & Rawson, Ltd., merchants, with whom he remained till 1895, when he joined the firm of Arthur Meikle, auctioneers, of Johannesburg, in whose office he is still employed. Mr. Armitage married Ethel, daughter of the late O. Lagerwall, Esq., of Port Elizabeth, and has issue one child.

During the late Anglo-Boer war Mr. Armitage donned khaki and served with General French's column for eighteen months, winning a commission and then being



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placed in charge of the Transport Department. For his services in the field Mr. Armitage received a medal and several bars. He is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association.

MR. JOHN ADCOCK is a native of Port Elizabeth, where he was born in 1864, being the son of Mr. Charles Thomas Adcock of that town. He was educated at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, and subsequently at King's College, London, and at the latter institution he qualified creditably as a chemist and metallurgist. In the year 1889 he came back to South Africa, and with Mr. Jolly opened a chemists' business in Johannesburg. The partnership continued for twelve years, but after the war Mr. Adcock decided to found an independent business in Krugersdorp, where he has now a flourishing practice. He has always devoted much study to the diseases peculiar to animal life in this country, with the result, for which many a farmer is grateful, that he has invented remedies which are of incalculable value in the treatment of



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cattle, dogs, and fowls. During the war Mr. Adcock assisted in training men for the Medical Staff Corps, and he also recruited for the R.A.M.C. He is noted for his knowledge of animals and agriculture, and is on the Executive of the Farmers' Association and a J.P. Possessed of great belief in the future of Krugersdorp, and a member of both the West Rand and the Krugersdorp Clubs, he is married to a daughter of Councillor Mason, of Blackpool, England, and has one son.

Mr. Adcock is a member of the Pioneers' Association. He is one of the founders of the present Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society, was its first Hon. Secretary and was afterwards elected its President. He was also a founder of the first Transvaal Kennel Club, was its Hon. Secretary for four years, and was made a life member. Mr. Adcock is well known as a "doggie" man, his knowledge of dogs and dog medicines being very valuable to all the canine fanciers of the Transvaal.

DR. VICTOR G. ALEXANDER, M.B., C.M.B., B.Sc. (Public Health) (Edin. Univ.), is the only son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Alexander, R.A.M.C., and was born in the year 1874 on board H.M.S. "Victor Emmanuel," outward bound for India. He was educated at Bedford County School, England, and at Edinburgh University. He had a distinguished career at the University, and upon qualifying as a doctor and taking his degree he received the appointment of Resident Physician to the Leith Public Health Hospital and Assistant and Deputy Medical Officer to the Port of Leith.

This appointment he held for a year and was then the successful candidate for the post of Medical Superintendent of the Corporation Hospital of the Borough of Booth.

Dr. Alexander then applied for service in South Africa, and was duly appointed Medical Officer of the Burghers Camp by the Colonial Office in London. He accordingly came out to South Africa and eventually became Senior Medical Officer to the Standerton Camp, Transvaal.

In the year 1903 Dr. Alexander received the appointment of additional District Surgeon of Johannesburg, which position he held for two years. When Divisional District Surgeons of Johannesburg were appointed in 1905, he was offered by His Majesty's Government the "D" District, which he accepted.

Dr. Alexander is a member of the British Medical Association, the Transvaal Medical Society, the Mining, Chemical and Metallurgical Society of the Transvaal, and the District Surgeons' Association.

MR. HUGH ROMILLY ABERCROMBIE is a son of the Rev. Ralph Abercrombie, M.A., of Manchester, and was born at Cardiff in the year 1872. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Dulwich, and came out to South Africa in the year 1887, joining the firm of Messrs. Beckett & Co., where he remained for some years. Leaving this firm he established himself in business commercially and is now engaged in the mining industry. Mr. Abercrombie has made a mark in the political world of South Africa for refusing to fight against the chief Malstock until he had been granted a vote in the elections for the Transvaal Volksraad, and was fined very heavily for his supposed recalcitrant conduct, but this action on his part resulted to a great extent in the movement for the franchise being granted to white people—in other words, to enforce the moral rights of the Uitlanders—the real *casus belli* of the late war. He is the joint-author of "The Rise and Fall of Krugerism," a work dedicated to the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Alfred Milner, and the late Right Honourable Cecil John Rhodes, the mighty triumvirate of South Africa, to whom the upheaval of South Africa politically was due. This work has been favourably commented upon by the press.

Mr. Abercrombie is a great supporter of sport in all its different branches, being president of the P.C.A. and vice-president of several other sporting clubs; he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New Club, Pretoria, and is a probable candidate for the Legislative Assembly.



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ISAAC NICHOLAS VAN ALPHEN was born in 1854, at Beek, near Nymegen, Netherlands, and is the son of Isaac Van Alphen, of educational fame in the early pioneering days of the old settlers. He landed in South Africa at the early age of three, and in 1866 entered the printing trade under Mr. James Cooper Rous, the manager of the Government printing office, where he obtained much knowledge. In 1871 he went to Potchefstroom, where he joined the staff of the "Transvaal Advocate," this paper being followed by "De Transvaal," and remained with the proprietor until after the war of 1880-81, oftentimes engaged in fighting during his work. In 1881 he was appointed Postmaster and Acting Landdrost of Potchefstroom, acting at the same time as Public Prosecutor and Market Master. Four years later he succeeded Mr. Jan Adam de Vogel on his death as Postmaster-General of the Republic, and for this purpose proceeded to Pretoria. The same year, 1885, he was appointed Justice of the Peace of the State.

During his administration as Postmaster-General of the Republic Mr. Van Alphen did much to accelerate and improve the postal communication of the times. Under his wise and intuitive rule a complete reformation was inaugurated, and he introduced many new systems and improvements which greatly mitigated the inconvenience of delay and other evils. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster-General for Swaziland, when he immediately extended the Transvaal postal system to that territory, under the control of his Pretoria office. More extensions were developed under his direction, until practically the whole of South Africa became united by a network of postal branches, and a uniform system of exchange of mails was introduced.

In 1889 he was appointed Secretary to the Swaziland Joint Commission, this being a delegation to inquire into the state of affairs in Swaziland and to report to the Governments concerned. The Commissioners were:— For the South African Republic: The late Commandant P. J. Joubert, the late General Vice-President N. J. Smit, the late Dr. A. Krause, Attorney-General, as legal adviser. For the British Government: The late Sir Francis de



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Winton, K.C.M.G., and Colonel Martin, C.M.G., Commissioners, Mr. Advocate Schreiner, legal adviser, and Captain Baden-Powell (Mafeking), Secretary. Mr. Theo. Shepstone attended as resident adviser of the Swazi Queen Regent.

Mr. Van Alphen has taken an immense interest in the public welfare of his country. As member of almost all public institutions and committees he has exerted his powers to the utmost to further the advancement and development of commercial and political interests. As member of the Burghers' Park Committee it was mainly due to his energy that Pretoria became possessed of such a fine park and recreation grounds.

In 1897 he was commissioned by the Government to represent the Transvaal at the Quinquennial Universal Postal Union Congress at Washington, U.S.A., and on his way thither he visited England and much of the Continent. On his return Mr. Van Alphen resumed his duties, taking an active part in all the leading debates and affairs of the time.

Among his many public appointments he was member of the municipality of Potchefstroom, local director of the Imperial Life Insurance Company, member of the Medical Committee, 1899, and member of the Board of Management for the Robinson Bonanza, Ferreira Deep, and Rose Deep Gold Mines.

During the Jameson Raid he was appointed Chief Commandant of Burgher Guard for Government Buildings, Pretoria, and during the great flood of 1893 he was chosen Chairman of the Relief Committee.

Space will not permit us to enlarge in detail on the many public capacities in which Mr. Van Alphen has so ably done his duty. In times of war as well as of peace he has ever been at the front, urging on and exemplifying by his own character and example the glorious unselfishness of working always for the public good.

During the Boer war he was entrusted by the Government to supervise the maintenance and travelling of the refugees. Shortly before the declaration of peace, Mr. Van Alphen left for Europe, and on his return settled down for some time in Durban; but since taking up his



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abode again in Pretoria he has retired very much from public life.

In 1879 he married Miss Rousseau, of Huguenot descent, at Potchefstroom, and has four sons and two daughters.

Mr. Van Alphen has taken an active part in the interest of his Church, and is an influential Freemason, having occupied the chair, and lower and higher orders under Dutch, English, and Scotch constitutions.

AMONGST the leading commercial men of the Transvaal, Mr. NORMAN ANSTEY figures prominently. Born in the year 1870, in Devonshire, England, he is the son of J. W. Anstey, of Tiverton. After he had finished his education at the West Somerset County School, England, he commenced business in Hull, Yorkshire, and was afterwards with the firm of I. and R. Morley, in Wood Street, London. In 1889 he landed in South Africa and proceeded to Johannesburg, where he stayed for a short while, leaving on account of ill-health; he then went to Maritzburg and Durban, and afterwards to Zululand, in order to obtain further experience in the country, but returned to the Transvaal in 1892 and opened the firm of Norman Anstey & Co. in Johannesburg in 1899. This establishment is one of the leading houses of its kind in the Transvaal, which reputation, however, has not been obtained without the usual anxieties and drawbacks that all big concerns have to encounter. During the war Mr. Anstey left Johannesburg for Durban, in which town he established another branch that still exists.

In 1894 he married the third daughter of W. Downes, Esq., of Shropshire, England, and is the father of three children. Mr. Anstey has won much respect by his example of steady adherence to all moral and social principles, and wherever it has been in his power to help and mitigate the lives of others he has ever done his utmost.

MR. G. S. BURT ANDREWS, the Town Engineer of Johannesburg, is the eldest son of the late Mr. G. R. Andrews, C.E. He was born at Greenwich in the year 1868, and was educated at a private school. At an early age Mr. Andrews commenced his career as a civil engineer, and for four and a half years he was an assistant in the engineer's department of the Bournemouth Improvement Commissioners, where he had exceptional opportunities of gaining an insight into important town improvement works. In 1886 he was appointed assistant in the engineer's department of the Hornsey Local Board under Mr. T. de Courcy Meade, M.Inst.C.E., who is now the city engineer of Manchester. During the four years Mr. Andrews was in London he was entrusted with many works of importance. In 1889 he decided to go to Johannesburg, but arrived in the Golden City at the end of the great "boom," and was not very much encouraged with the prospect which presented itself at the time.

For some years Mr. Andrews was in a private practice in Johannesburg as an engineer and architect. In 1883 he was selected, from a large number of applicants, for the post of assistant town engineer, which position he held until the outbreak of the war. Like the majority of Uitlanders, Mr. Andrews had to leave the country at the commencement of hostilities, and decided to take up his temporary abode at Maritzburg. Whilst at the capital of Natal, he obtained temporary employment in the borough engineer's department of the municipality, and assisted Mr. Laffan in the preparation of a water supply scheme and several other important works.

In February 1900 Mr. Andrews joined the Imperial Light Horse, and proceeded with the regiment as a trooper through Natal to the Biggersberg. During the time that he was with this famous regiment he took part in many engagements, notably the relief of Mafeking, and in operations round Pretoria, Rustenburg, Warmbaths, and Barberton. After eight months in the field, Mr. Andrews obtained his discharge, and returned to Johannesburg, when he was reinstated in his former position.

On the retirement of his chief, Mr. Charles Aburrow, M.Inst.C.E., he was appointed acting town engineer under the Imperial Government municipality, which position he held for over twelve months. On the arrival of Mr. Leitch from England he was appointed deputy engineer, and remained as such until the end of 1904, when his chief accepted the position of engineer to the Rand Water Board and Mr. Andrews was unanimously appointed to the important post he now holds.



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In 1893 Mr. Andrews was married to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Bell, J.P., of New Scotland. He is a prominent Freemason, and holds high rank in nearly all of the different degrees. He is an associate member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the South Africa Association of Engineers, member of the Society of Architects, London, member of the Council of the South Africa Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association.

MR. JULIUS ALEXANDER, whose portrait and brief biography is appended below, is a son of Raphael Alexander, Esq., formerly of Johannesburg, but now resident in Germany. He was born at Cape Town, Cape Colony, October 28th, 1878, and educated at the Educational Institute, Cape Town, and then with the Marist Brothers, Johannesburg. Completing his educational studies, and electing the law as a profession, he was articled to S. H. Van Diggelen, Esq., solicitor, in 1892, and later entered the office of



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Messrs. Hull & Hofmeyer, solicitors. He is at present with Messrs. A. and B. Alexander, solicitors, of Johannesburg.

Mr. Alexander is one who has seen this mighty land grow and expand day by day almost hourly, and remembers the time when tents were pitched in Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. He himself came through from Kimberley to Johannesburg in the old Jubilee coach. Mr. Alexander has not yet completed his articles, but he promises to be an ornament of the profession he has embraced.

He is a Freemason, being a member of the Doornfontein Lodge.

MR. THOMAS ADAMSON, the subject of our biographical sketch, has had a most interesting career, embracing collegiate life, art and letters. He is the eldest son of Thomas Black Adamson, Esq., shipbuilder, of Alloa and Grangemouth, and was born on January 18th, 1859, at Alloa, Stirlingshire, Scotland. He was educated at Blair Lodge, Podmont, and the Madras College at St. Andrew's, Scotland. Leaving college, he was apprenticed for three years to a firm of chartered accountants of Glasgow, and was also for some time in a merchant's office in that city. Mr. Adamson devoted some years of his life to the study of art at the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, and also in Paris at the Académie Julian. Coming to Johannesburg in the year 1889, he was commissioned to paint portraits of the late ex-President Krüger, the late General Joubert, and General Smit; the two latter portraits were hanging for some years in the Volksraad, Pretoria. Mr. Adamson has been Secretary of the Johannesburg Market Concession and Buildings Company, Limited, since April 1892.

During the late war he joined the Railway Pioneer Regiment as lieutenant and paymaster of the 2nd and 3rd battalions, being promoted to captain and honorary paymaster. He was appointed paymaster of the Town Battalion Rand Rifles from March 22nd, 1902, until the disbandment of that corps, when he became captain and paymaster of the Scottish Horse Volunteers.

Mr. Adamson is a secretary of companies by profession, and was for ten years member of the Committee of the Caledonian Society and for three years its honorary treasurer. He is also a member of the New Club, Johannesburg, and Fellow of the Society of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated).

MR. ALEXANDER AIKEN, who has the reputation of being one of the finest, if not indeed the most expert, of accountants in South Africa, was born in the year 1861 at Old Meldrum, Scotland. He received his education at Peterhead Academy, and was trained in the Town and County Bank of the Buchan capital. In February 1890 he left the service of that institution to come out to South Africa on the ground of ill-health, and on arrival he joined the staff of the South African Loan, Mortgage and Mercantile Agency, serving first at Pretoria, then at Johannesburg, and subsequently at Cape Town.

In the year 1894 he removed from the last-named place, and became associated with the National Bank, striking out on his own behalf as an accountant the following year in Johannesburg.

During the late war he was assistant to Mr. Emrys Evans, the financial adviser to Lord Roberts at Bloemfontein and Pretoria, and in 1901 he acted as Town Treasurer for the municipality of Johannesburg. On relinquishing the latter position in 1902 Mr. Aiken resumed his own practice, and he has continued since as a private accountant.

In 1904 the Town Council of Johannesburg appointed him auditor to the municipality, and by that selection high appreciation was shown of his public spirit and his professional abilities and integrity. Mr. Aiken is a J.P. and was chairman of the Board of Arbitration which sat for the settlement of the insanitary area claims.

He married Miss Elizabeth Bruce Stephen in 1899, of which union there is one child.

The subject of this sketch is a member of both the Rand and the New Clubs in Johannesburg.



MR. A. AIKEN.

MR. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER ADCOCK is a native of Port Elizabeth, where he was born on October 10th (Krüger's Day), 1854, receiving his education at the Grey Institute in the same town. He left school at the age of sixteen, and joined Messrs. Mackie, Dunn & Co., but shortly afterwards left their service for the New Rush, now Kimberley. There he occupied his time as a digger for the space of six months, and was at first put to such straits that he was on the point of selling his first diamond in order that he might feed his boys, but was dissuaded by the late Hon. Cecil Rhodes, who lent him the necessary money, rather than allow him to part with the coveted "sparkler," which even now adorns one of his digits. From that point Mr. Adcock prospered, but he had soon to return to the port on account of ill-health of his father, who indeed died a few months later. This decease threw upon Mr. Adcock's shoulders the management of the chandlery business which was the sole asset of a family of ten, and he acquitted himself of the task with the most creditable results. In 1876 he paid his first visit to England, and the following year he returned and spent some months ostrich farming in the Karoo. Then he went back to Port Elizabeth, and afterwards went with Commandant Nettleton and the native contingent through the Zulu war. At the end of 1878 he trekked to Basutoland, and traded there till 1886, when he drifted to the Rand to set up a share broking and general agency business. He remained in Johannesburg till 1894, acquiring interests in the George Goch, the Reitvlei, and the Horseshoe properties, and then on the invitation of the late Hon. C. J. Rhodes he went to Bulawayo, where he had acquired land, and remained in that district until 1902. Although a lieutenant in the Rhodesian Volunteers, he had no opportunity of seeing active service in the late war. In the course of the year mentioned he came back to Johannesburg, and resumed business as a mining and estate agent. Mr. Adcock was one of the initiators of the first Stock Exchange on the Rand and also of the Wanderers' Club, and he was one of the six guarantors of the first portion of St. Mary's Church in 1888. He is a popular member of the Rand Pioneers' Association, the Kimberley Association, and the New Club in Johannesburg.

APIONEER of some distinction, who has participated in many of the stirring and important events of South Africa, is JAMES ARNOLD AWDRY, Esq., son of West Awdry, Esq. He was born near Chippenham, in Wiltshire, in 1845, and educated at Marlborough College in 1864. He entered the Army as ensign in the 86th Regiment, but in 1874 the fame of the South African goldfields drew him from his profession, and he retired from his regiment to seek his fortune in the "Land of Promise." He lays claim to the distinction of being one of the first to pan out gold in Cape Colony. In 1876 he went to Pilgrim's Rest, but the first Secoconi war breaking out, his digging operations were soon brought to an end. He left for East London, where he was engaged in land surveying for some years. He commanded the East London Burghers during the Gaika and Galeka wars, and therefore possesses the medal. After a trip to England Mr. Awdry proceeded to the Rand, where he resumed his mining interests, and introduced with several friends one of the first batteries which were erected on the Edinburgh Mine. In the early days of his colonial experience he joined the Stock Exchange, but on leaving the Rand to go north he retired.

Mr. Awdry has been a wide traveller, having fished in the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, and shot a variety of big and small game. His prospecting led him on many "fields of



J. A. AWDRY, ESQ.

venture," at one time being actively engaged in exploring and prospecting the low country on behalf of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company. Mr. Awdry is married, and is a member of the Rand Club and Rand Pioneers' Association. During the ten years of his military life, previous to colonising, he served in Ireland, Gibraltar, Mauritius, and South Africa. He is a sportsman and a great favourite in both public and private life.

DR. E. ARCHER-BROWN was born in the year 1874, at Queenstown, Cape Colony, and is the son of F. B. Brown, of Clare, Suffolk, England. He received his early education at the High School, Queenstown, where he obtained prizes in most of the classes, and the year before he left he obtained the senior medal of the school. Thereafter he proceeded to the Edinburgh University and various medical schools in London and Dublin, graduating in medicine in the year 1899.

Dr. Archer-Brown, as his biography detailed below will demonstrate, is an ornament to the medical profession, and, considering his energy and youth, he is a distinct acquisition to South Africa. His ability as a physician and surgeon is undoubted. During the recent Anglo-Boer war, Dr. Archer-Brown, owing to his special knowledge of South Africa and its races, was one of the first civil surgeons to be called to the front. After the war he practised for a short time in Mafeking and Kimberley, and in May 1903 he commenced practice in Von Brandis Square, Johannesburg, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

His many past distinctions are sufficient to the reader without elaboration. They are:—House surgeon, St. Marylebone Infirmary, London; civil surgeon, Netley Hospital; medical officer, Boer Refugee Camp, Mafeking; acting surgeon, Standerton Hospital; and acting house surgeon, Kimberley Hospital. Dr. Archer-Brown is a member of the British Medical Association and the Transvaal Medical Society. Whilst in Edinburgh he was a teacher and demonstrator of practical anatomy and pathology and secretary to the South African Club. His student course has also been exceptionally brilliant,



DR. E. ARCHER-BROWN.

indicating not only genuine but hard study. He is a medallist in junior practical anatomy, senior practical anatomy, practice of medicine, midwifery, diseases of women, pathology, and practical materia medica and pharmacy. In addition, he took first class honours in practical and theoretical surgery, clinical surgery, diseases of the eye, practical physiology, and practical zoology.

Dr. Archer-Brown is socially a member of the Athenæum Club. He is a frequent contributor of scientific articles to the various medical journals. Whilst still at school he carried off several prizes in shooting competitions, and he was elected captain of the Queens-town Cadets.

MR. HENRY BROCKLESBY BUNKELL is distinguished in the mining world as an engineer and geologist, and from his long experience may be classed as an expert in all matters relating to metallurgy. He was born in London in the year 1857, and is a son of Henry Christopher Bunkell, Esq. He was educated at University College School and at King's College, where he obtained his certificate for metallurgy.

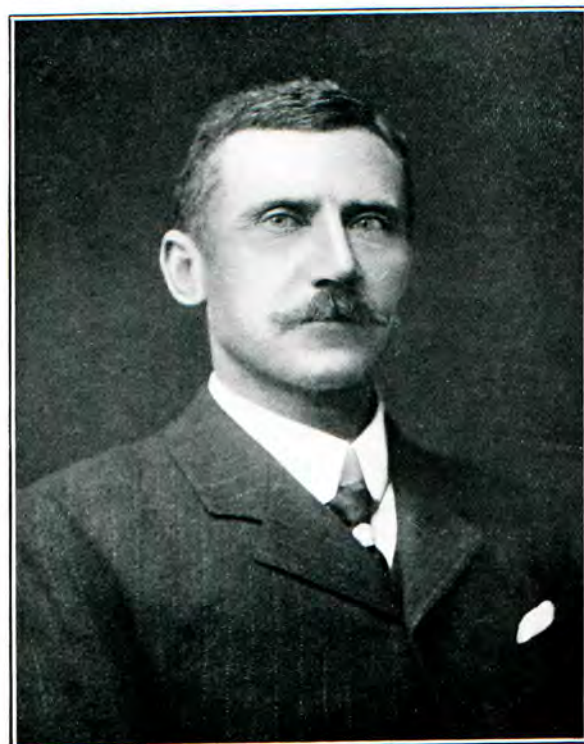
Commencing life, he entered the ranks of engineers, and apart from his distinguished career in South Africa has an equally creditable record in England and in foreign lands. He was lead mining in Weardale; later he was employed on railway engineering in Minas Geraes in Brazil, and also copper mining as engineer at Rio Tinto, Spain. After this brilliant record Mr. Bunkell arrived in the Transvaal in the year 1887, and since that period has been engaged in mining generally in gold, silver, copper, diamonds, coal, &c., in important positions such as manager or consulting engineer, and during the last ten years has been engaged as mining and consulting engineer to Messrs. Lewis and Marks, the famed firm of Johannesburg.

During the late war Mr. Bunkell was in Durban, Natal, where he was a member of the Rifle Association, which at the time did duty as town guards, and was also attached to the Naval Brigade of that port. On his return to the Rand he joined the Rand Rifles. Subsequent

to the war and on returning to Johannesburg, he has been a prominent and leading engineer on the Rand, &c.

Amongst his many important actions in the Transvaal are the development of the Violet Mine for flotation for J. P. Henderson, Esq., now known as the Violet Consolidated, and the discovery of the Schuller Diamond Mine on the 30th November 1895. Mr. Bunkell is a member of the Institution of Mining Engineers, England, of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, a certificated mine manager of the Transvaal, member of the Geological Society of the Transvaal, and of the Rand Club, Johannesburg. It may be mentioned that he is a freeman of the City of London, being a member of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Mr. Bunkell married Agnes, second daughter of James Hannan, of Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Scotland, and has issue two daughters.



MR. H. B. BUNKELL.

As we go to press we regret to record that Mr. Bunkell lost his life at the colliery disaster at Vereeniging, Orange River Colony, in his noble effort to save the lives of those entombed in the mine.

MR. HERMANUS STEPHANUS BOSMAN was born at Victoria West in 1848. In 1860 he became clerk in the business of Foxmann & Co., and two years later the Rev. A. Murray visited the town and adopted him in his family circle with a view to the ministry. He went with him to Worcester, and attended the school of the late Mr. Rowan, who afterwards became one of the Inspectors of Education in the Cape Colony. In 1865, the Rev. A. Murray being called to Cape Town, he entered the South African College under Professors Cameron, Chirde, Nobel, and Heyns, obtaining the Queen's Scholarship for five years. In 1870 he passed the B.A. examination, and thereupon entered the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch. Being pressed by the professors at Stellenbosch, he became in 1872 first assistant at the local gymnasium for eighteen months. In 1874 he left for Edinburgh, Scotland, to continue his studies in theology, and also attended classes at the university in chemistry, English literature, and mental philosophy, subsequently

attending classes at Utrecht and Leiden, in Holland. In 1875 he passed his civil examination, and, being called to Pretoria, came over here in 1876 as minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. The congregation rapidly grew from 800 to 4,000 members, and in 1882 the old church was built, being opened in 1885, when the union between the two extremes of the Dutch Church took place. In 1899 he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Council at Washington, U.S.A.

Mr. Bosman married, in 1876, a granddaughter of the Rev. D. A. Faure, of Cape Town.

A PROMINENT commercial man is Mr. P. C. BAERVELDT, son of L. P. Baerveldt, surgeon, of Amsterdam. He was born in Amsterdam, Holland, on the 13th of March 1862, and was educated at the High School. On completing his education, he went in for commerce, and, after five years' diligent application, he became secretary of a company in Amsterdam, which position he held for two years. He also filled the post of managing director of the botanical gardens in Arnheim for five years. In 1889 he landed in South Africa, and launched out on his own account, and also as a representative of his country's industry in the mercantile world of the Transvaal. In Pretoria he established a firm in his own name, that at first had little pretensions, but rapidly rose in the competition of his trade. As general and financial agent, he met with considerable success; and in February 1892 he entered into partnership with Mr. Heyblom. They took up their quarters in the building opposite the Standard Bank, where they gradually enlarged the business. In 1894 Mr. Baerveldt was deputed to act as Government Commissioner to the Antwerp Exhibition, and during his absence his partner died. The business was transformed into a limited liability company in 1898, now acting as the Transvaal Bank and Handels Vereeniging Banking Company. Two years previous this firm took over the management of the Netherlands South African Hypotheke Bank.

During the years 1893-1904 Mr. Baerveldt acted as Consul for Belgium in Pretoria, and since 1900 he has been Vice-Consul for the Netherlands. In 1894 he received the Order of Knight of Leopold, also the Order of Nassau, and in 1895 the Order of Danebrog. He is a member of the Rand and Pretoria Clubs. Mr. Baerveldt has taken a wide interest in the affairs of his time, and has been a central figure in the commercial sphere, where he has merited respect from everyone.

He married Miss Gothart, the daughter of Mr. Gothart, formerly manager of the cement factory in Pretoria.

MR. THOMAS BLADES, whose biography we briefly append, was born in the year 1863 at Sheffield, and is a son of Mr. T. Blades, cutler of that city. He was educated at the Grammar School in the town of his birth, and came out to South Africa (Durban) in the year 1881 as apprentice to the firm of George Hillary, builder, Durban. In 1886 he proceeded to Barberton, remaining there until 1887. Abandoning Barberton, he betook himself to Johannesburg and set up as a builder and contractor, which business he still conducts most successfully. Prior to his setting up for himself, Mr. Blades was in partnership with Mr. J. Thompson, of Johannesburg, also a builder and contractor. While associated with him he erected many important and handsome buildings that now tend to adorn the "Golden City," the principal among them being Stuart Campbell & Co.'s buildings, the Trust Building, Messrs. Jagger & Co.'s magnificent premises,

Walter Block New Permanent Buildings, the C.S.A.R. Offices, the High Court Buildings, &c.

He is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association and of the New Club, Johannesburg.

MR. HERBERT BAKER, F.R.I.B.A., one of the most eminent architects who have come to South Africa, was born in Kent, England, in the year 1874, and was educated at Tonbridge. After leaving school, he sailed for the Cape in 1892, and there remained for some time. During his stay in Cape Town he was employed by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes in the construction of "Groote Schuur" and also that of the "Woolsack," the African home of Rudyard Kipling. Amongst other edifices which he has designed are the Cape Town Cathedral and the Kimberley monuments. Mr. Baker at length visited the Transvaal, and in Johannesburg his valuable services were speedily brought into requisition. Amongst the many private buildings on which he lavished so much care and thorough workmanship are the beautiful residences of Sir George Farrar and Mr. Dale Lace. A clever, conscientious, thorough architect, Mr. Baker has had a most successful career. He is a member of the following Clubs:—Rand, Johannesburg, Civil Service, Cape Town, and Arts Club, London.

MR. ROBERT BAIKIE, the subject of our sketch, was born in Kirkwall, Orkney Isles, in the year 1861, his father being Samuel Baikie, Esq., a well-known architect in Kirkwall. He was educated in the



MR. R. BAIKIE.

town of his birth, and came out to South Africa in the year 1890, proceeding to Pretoria, where he was appointed accountant to the South African Loan, Mortgage and Mercantile Agency, holding this post till August 1901, when he established his own business as auditor and accountant, which he still conducts successfully. Mr. Baikie is a member of the Scottish Institute of Accountants by examination and a Fellow of the Society of Accountants and Auditors of England. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and holds the offices of president of the Pretoria

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District Football Association and vice-president of the Caledonian Society; he is also a member of the principal sporting clubs and of the New Club, Pretoria. Mr. Baikie is honorary treasurer of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Pretoria and many other public institutions.

In the year 1898 Mr. Baikie married Maggie, second surviving daughter of the late Alexander Scott, Esq., of Greenock, and has issue three children.

MR. OLIVER FOSTER BROTHERTON was born at Grahamstown, Cape Colony, in 1864, and was educated at Bury, Lancashire, and Lovedale, Cape Colony. His father is the Rev. R. H. Brotherton, Baptist



MR. O. F. BROTHERTON.

minister, formerly of Grahamstown and Alice, and at present of Port Alfred, Cape Colony. On leaving school he was appointed to a branch of the firm of Baker, Baker & Co., of Kingwilliamstown, at Alice, and remained with them for about eight years. In 1889 he came to the Rand and joined the firm of Messrs. W. J. Quin & Co., secretaries to companies and brokers. Afterwards he joined Mr. Edwin Dunning (now Sir Edward Dunning) and Mr. S. B. Dowling. He then became attached to the staff of Mr. Abe Bailey, and now manages the secretarial department of the Witwatersrand Township Estate and Financial Corporation, Ltd. Mr. Brotherton is a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors (Incorporated), New Club, and was at one time on the committee of the Wanderers' Tennis Society. He takes a warm interest in the political and social schemes of the day. His reliable and well executed duties have made his services a valuable acquisition to the financial and administrative interests of Johannesburg, and he is liked and respected by all who know him.

Mr. Brotherton was married in 1903.

BORN in Rondebosch, near Cape Town, in the year 1863, Mr. VAN BREDA is the son of John Van Breda, Esq., partner in the well-known firm of Van der Byl & Co. He was educated at the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, and on leaving school entered the

services of the Standard Bank, Cape Town. This was in 1882. Since then Mr. Van Breda has remained with this bank, in which he has steadily and surely worked his way upwards. In 1896 he proceeded to Germiston, where he opened the first branch of the Standard Bank and officiated there as manager.

During the war he was left in charge of this bank, and successfully fulfilled his duties in the midst of much disturbance. This bank was originally instituted in a small house, but now occupies a fine and handsome building. In his official capacity Mr. Van Breda has shown much reliance and a thorough understanding of the work his duties involved; and by his courteous manner he has gained much popularity amongst the bank's customers.

In all the movements that tended to promote the development of Church social affairs he took a prominent part, and by his quiet yet assertive manner aided greatly in the welfare of his surroundings. He has taken a great interest in religious and educational matters, and assisted towards opening the first English school in Germiston. Since his arrival there the town, which then was but in embryo, has greatly enlarged, and it is to Mr. Van Breda's efforts that many thanks are due to his untiring work for the good of all around him.

MR. JAMES BURNS, whose biography we have pleasure in reproducing, is an Irishman by birth, having been born at Westport, Ireland, in the year 1859. His education was conducted principally at George Watson's Schools, Edinburgh, and on the closing of his school career he proceeded to England and entered the Income Tax Department at Somerset House, Strand, London, where he subsequently became Deputy Inspector of Foreign Dividends. His period of service under the Government at Somerset House extended over the lengthy period from 1877 to 1902, during which space of time Mr. Burns occupied various important positions in the Secretary's office. In May 1902 Mr. Burns was offered, and accepted, the responsible and arduous appointment



MR. J. BURNS.

of Accountant-General of the Transvaal, and for that purpose proceeded to South Africa and commenced his duties in Pretoria. In the same year Mr. Burns received the above-mentioned appointment at the hands of Lord Milner, under whose leadership he had served for a number of years in England. In the year 1886 he married Lilian, fourth daughter of J. F. Reid, Esq., of Brixton Hill, London.

He is a prominent member of both the Irish and Scottish Associations in Pretoria, being of Irish and Scotch parentage.

MR. JOHANNES HENDRIK ELIZA BAL, whose biographical sketch will prove interesting reading to those who peruse *MEN OF THE TIMES*, is a native of Holland, having been born at Rotterdam in the year 1850, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. G. Bal-Brughman, of Rotterdam.

He received his education in the town of his birth. On the termination of his scholastic career, he passed the necessary examinations as an accountant, and was required to fill an appointment in the offices of the Dutch Trading Company along the Portuguese coast of South Africa. He sailed for South Africa in the Union Steamship Company's mail steamer "Danube," with Captain Draper in command, in the year 1876, and for the subsequent three years was stationed at Delagoa Bay.

In 1879 Mr. Bal proceeded to Lydenburg, where he engaged in business by opening a Boer trade store, which however, owing to the outbreak of the first Boer war in the following year, he was obliged to relinquish. He then set out for Pretoria, where he arrived in the year 1881, and entered the firm of Messrs. Simpson, Schappert & Co., public accountants, gold concession agents, and mining brokers. Here he remained as managing clerk and accountant till 1886, when he commenced business on his own account as general and financial agent and sworn translator of the High Court of the Transvaal. Mr. Bal is at present still in business as the Senior Sworn Translator of the Supreme Court of Justice in the Transvaal for four languages (since 1883), and also practises as a registered accountant and registered patent and trade mark agent. He is also well known as a property owner in the Transvaal.

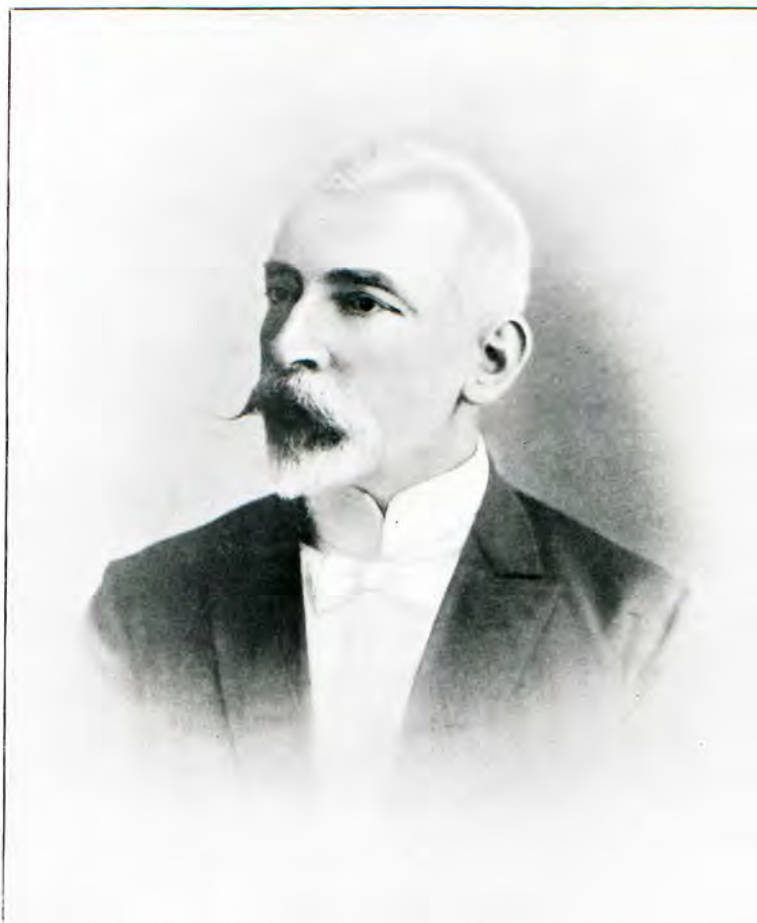
Mr. Bal was co-founder of the Netherlands Bank in South Africa and of the General Exploration and Building Company; in addition, he is concerned in several companies and syndicates.

For the space of over ten years Mr. Bal acted as translator to and was empowered by the desire of the Portuguese Government to administer the business of the Portuguese Consulate-General as alternate (honorary) during the two terms of office of the Portuguese plenipotentiary, the late Viscount de Matalha. The decisive action taken at the time practically terminated the Mapoch war in 1883, and several years later ended the Kosi Bay complications, in a manner highly satisfactory to both England and Portugal, each Power becoming possessed by treaty of a large block of coast territory, which considerably altered the maps of Natal and Mozambique. Mr. Bal also assisted in other important negotiations, which, however, do not admit of publication. He is a Freemason, belonging to the Pretoria Celtic Lodge and to the Acacia Royal Arch Chapter, and is a foundation member of the German Club in Pretoria and a member of the Officers' Club of Rotterdam.

In 1891 Mr. Bal married Annie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ingelsby Van Reede Van Oudtshoorn, of Cape Town, a descendant of the Dutch Governor General (Baron Pieter) of that name, of Cape Colony in the year 1772. Of this union there is issue one daughter, Annie de Matalha Bal, now thirteen years of age. Mrs. Bal having died in the year 1892, Mr. Bal married a second time, in the year 1894, Henrietta, eldest daughter of the late Hon. E. Van Lier, LL.D., of Amsterdam, of which marriage there was issue one son, John de Matalha Bal, since deceased.

During the Boer war (1899) Mrs. Bal was one of the three ladies chosen as members of the head committee of the Red Cross Society, in which capacity she rendered the greatest services by her untiring and unselfish energies from the start

to the conclusion of the war. Mr. Bal's residence is situated at 255, Church Street, Pretoria.



MR. J. H. E. BAL.

MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH BECKER is a native of Cradock, Cape Colony, where he was born in 1849. Educated at the Burghersdorp Albert Academy, he entered a mercantile house when twenty-one years of age, in the Orange River Colony, and in 1897 he came to the Transvaal. In 1880-81 he rendered valuable and gratuitous service to the Government in postal work and attending to despatches. He was secretary to the Mutual Estate and Trust Company at Krugersdorp for a considerable time, but resigned that position in 1901 to start an independent business as an auctioneer and sworn appraiser. This he continues with deserved success, and he is now also a courteous and able market master. After the British occupation of Krugersdorp

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Mr. Becker acted for the military authorities in supplying relief to poor Boer families until the establishment of Burgher camps. Subsequently, at the request of Lord Milner, he became head of a local committee for relieving returning British subjects; for this work Mr. Becker received no payment. Mr. Becker married a daughter of the late Mr. F. C. Massyn, of Cape Colony, and has eight children. He is a popular member of the Krugersdorp Club, for which he acts with foresight on the committee.

SOUTH AFRICA has not yet produced another of either sex who has rivalled in achievement with pen and brush the late Mrs. F. W. BARBER, *née* Mary Elizabeth Bowker, daughter of Miles Bowker, of Tharfield, Lower Albany.



MRS. F. W. BARBER.

This lady was born in England, and came to South Africa with her parents, who were settlers of 1820, spending her childhood and youth at Tharfield, near Port Alfred. She was the constant companion of her father, himself an ardent student of nature and a good botanist; from him she learnt the principles of those sciences which gained her the friendship of the Hookers and of Doctor Harvey, whom she materially assisted in the compilation of the "Thesaurus Capensis," many of her discoveries being named after her in both her maiden and married names.

From her love of natural history sprung a life-long correspondence with Charles Darwin and many other eminent men of the day. Many of her papers of observation on South African fauna and flora were read before and published by the Linnean Society. Her genius was also recognised on the Continent and she was elected a member of the Hungarian Ornithological Society.

During the early troublesome times of the frontier the family were frequently shut up in laagers surrounded by hostile Kaffirs, and on several occasions had to flee for their lives. This lady was the author of a volume of fifty charming poems, all of which bear testimony to her sense of humour and love of natural history.

In the year 1845 she was married to Frederick William Barber, son of Thomas Barber, the eminent artist of Nottingham, England, and had two sons and a daughter.

In 1854 her husband was granted the farm Lammermoor on the Zwart Kei for service rendered in the war against the Kaffir chief Kreli, when he was driven across the great Kei. In these new fields many of her botanical discoveries were made. From here they removed to the farm Highlands, near Grahamstown, and it was there that she conducted her most important investigations in the life studies of butterflies, her valuable services being handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Rowland Trimman in his work on the butterflies of South Africa.

Eighteen years later the family removed to the Griqualand West diamond fields, where Mrs. Barber lived for many years, and painted a number of her pictures. Her hospitable home was the rendezvous of all the men of note who visited the country during the early days of Kimberley.

On the discovery of gold in the Transvaal Mrs. Barber removed thither with her two sons, spending the cold winter with her brother, Colonel Bowker, of Malvern, Natal. Her death took place in that colony, in Pietermaritzburg, on September 4th, 1899. During her lifetime Mrs. Barber gave her herbarium and collection of butterflies to the Albany Museum, and to these her son's daughter has added her many varied and beautiful paintings of birds, flowers, and insects, as a memorial of her, and for the encouragement of others in their pursuit of these beautiful subjects which so filled her life with unalloyed pleasure and interest, and in whose glorious pageant year by year her name will live and be remembered.

FOREMOST amongst the great pioneers of the Rand, and a prominent personality in the historical annals of South Africa, is HENRY MILFORD BARBER, F.R.G.S. He is the second son of Frederick William Barber, and grandson of Thomas Barber, the famous artist, of Nottingham, England, and was born



H. M. BARBER.

at Highlands, near Grahamstown, being educated by private tuition.

In the year 1869 he proceeded with his family to Kimberley in quest of wealth from the newly-discovered diamond mines. Success attended the diggers here and also on the New Rush or Colesberg Kopje, where they worked for several years. During the years 1873-74 Mr. Barber devoted his time to travelling and hunting, his range being within the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg districts, where big game was then plentiful. In 1876 he visited Matabeleland, and made the acquaintance of Lobengula. More hunting ensued, but, on his return, he was detained in Bulawayo as a hostage by Lobengula owing to the political intrigues of Mr. Frewin. The rush for gold at the De Kaap Mines brought Mr. Barber to that place prospecting, and his brother, who was with him, was the lucky discoverer of the first payable reef on Government ground. The event created an influx of diggers to the spot, which became known as "Barber's Camp," and, finally, as the place grew, it took the name of Barberton, after the brothers. The following year Mr. Barber again went prospecting, and one of his party discovered another reef, from which sprang the small mining village of Avoca. On the discovery of gold at Witwatersrand, Henry Barber took up his residence there, and, with the help of his brother, assisted materially in the flotation of several important companies. His thirst for adventure and strong roving propensities brought him into contact with much of the interior of South Africa, and afforded him a wide knowledge of the country and its advantages and defects. A keen sportsman, he has shot much big game, including seven lions, but his almost too fearless nature nearly led to a fatality by a tiger on the Sabi River, and he was once badly gored by a buffalo.

Mr. Barber's career has been one of great adventure, being varied with hardships and bounded with much success; but through his whole life he has always shown that complete balance of body and soul which makes a man master of himself and all his actions. Fearless, self-reliant, scornful of all petty motives, and possessed of a bright and happy-go-lucky nature, "Hal Barber," as he is called, is a popular and greatly respected man. Wherever there was anything to lead, he was always well to the front, and by his cheery, whole-hearted manner, infused life and buoyancy in all around him. As a pioneer, his work for South Africa is unquestionably of immense profit, his connection with the goldfields being of unlimited importance, and he was instrumental in laying the foundation of much of the subsequent wealth of the country.

Mr. Barber now lives at The Castle, Port Alfred, Cape Colony, and is married to a daughter of the late Thomas Holden Bowker, M.L.A., the founder of Queenstown and originator of the early Cathcart System of Frontier Defence.

FREDERICK HUGH BARBER, who ranks with his brother, H. M. Barber, as one of the pioneers of South African history, is the son of F. W. Barber, Esq., a geologist and scientific farmer of the district of Grahamstown. His mother was the daughter of Miles Bowker (one of the British settlers of 1820), and an authoress, scientist, naturalist, and artist of great fame. Born at Grahamstown, Mr. F. H. Barber grew up on his parents' farm, and was educated at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown. After leaving college, he launched out into various pursuits and enterprises, and his career has been one of singular experience and marked with considerable success. In 1870 he started on an exploring tour with a view to prospecting, and travelled to the Vaal

River, pegging and working claims on nearly all the river diggings. He and his brother pegged and worked original claims on De Beers, Du Toits Pan, Bultfontein, and Kimberley. In 1872 he joined the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police under Sir Walter Currie as sub-inspector, and on retiring from the force three years later was presented with a handsome testimonial by his troop. In 1875 he started from Kimberley in a bullock wagon to visit the Victoria Falls and shoot big game. His love of sport took him through Matabeleland in 1877. Ten years spent in a bullock wagon, hunting, travelling, and prospecting, brought him in contact with nearly every country south of the Zambesi, including Bamangwatoland, Matabeleland, Mashonaland, Bechuanaland, Manicaland, Gazaland, the Kalihari Desert, German West Africa, Zululand, Swaziland, Basutoland, the Transkei, and the Portuguese south coast colonies. He became a great friend of the chief Khama, and spent three months on a friendly visit to Lobengula in 1878. In 1879 he returned and worked claims on the Kimberley mine, and the following year we find



MR. F. H. BARBER.

him actively engaged in ostrich and cattle farming in Albany. The goldfields of North-eastern Transvaal next attracted his attention, and with his brother, H. M. Barber, and cousin, Graham H. Barber, he plunged into the speculative and venturesome career consistent with the life of a miner and digger. Their efforts were successful, and as a witness of the result of their labours, "Barberton," named after the brothers, rose into existence and fame.

In 1886 Mr. Fred. H. Barber proceeded to the Witwatersrand goldfields and settled in Ferreira's Camp (now Johannesburg), where he floated almost the first company on the Rand, the "Ferreira," with a capital of £12,000. Before floating the company, he sank on the claims the first shaft on the Rand to a depth of 50 feet, thereby proving the permanency of the reef, and crushed 100 tons of ore at Struben's mill, which yielded over 1 oz. to the ton over the plates, the ore being carried by bullock wagon for nine miles. He floated the Simmer and Jack Company, and acted as director and promoter

MEN OF THE TIMES.

of some of the principal companies on the Rand, including the Jumpers, Aurora, Spes Bona, Kleinfontein, Princess, and Nigel Deep. He was also associated with the flotation of the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Investment Company and the Johannesburg Board of Executors, in both of which he was one of the directors.

Mr. Barber is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and is on the Committees of the Grahamstown Museum, Art Society, and Botanical Gardens, and a J.P. of Albany. He was late chairman of the Board of Works, Municipal Council, Grahamstown. He belongs to the following clubs:—Rand and Pioneer, Johannesburg; Albany and Grahamstown Clubs, Grahamstown; and the City Club, Cape Town.

In 1899 Mr. Barber married Miss E. R. Evans, daughter of the late J. B. Evans, of Rietfontein, Graaff Reinet, who introduced the Angora goat into South Africa.

In reviewing Mr. Barber's interesting and varied career it is impossible to do him the justice he merits from want of space. Our brief summary of his important and useful life has been little short of cataloguing the main events of his career. His life has been many-sided, comprising as it does that of farmer, frontier policeman, explorer, hunter, miner, prospector, and speculator. His expeditions have extended into almost every remote part of Central South Africa and the colonies, while on the Continent they have included nearly every country in Europe, besides visiting Egypt and travelling up the Nile. A man of culture and refinement that in no way have deteriorated from the rougher influences of life, he figures prominently among the leading men who have aided in the promotion and extension of South African interests. His enthusiasm and love of sport, natural history, and enterprise is characterised by self-restraint, probably due to his excellent home training. Throughout his career he has shown a singular recognition of the higher ideals of life.

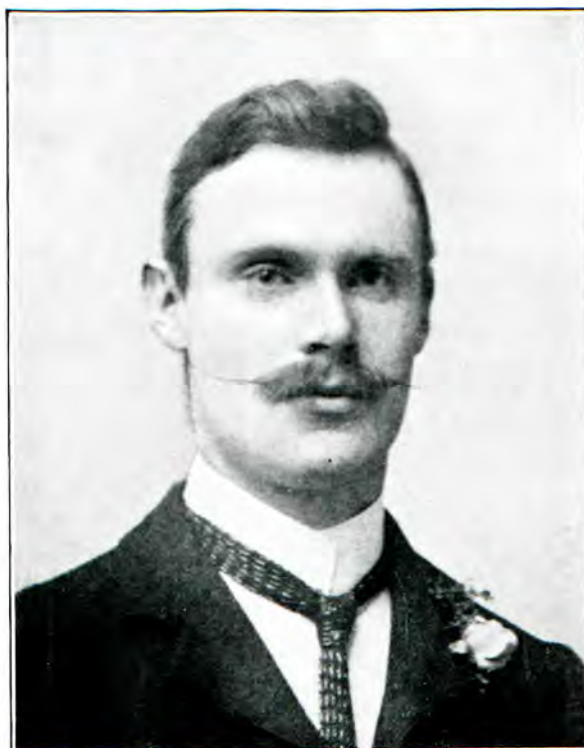
MR. RICHARD ALAN BARRY is a son of South African soil, having been born at Kimberley, Cape Colony, in 1874, and is a son of Sir Jacob Barry, late Judge President of the Eastern Province of Cape Colony. He received a thorough education both in South Africa and England, primarily at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and afterwards at Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, England, and the Camborne School of Mines in Cornwall, from which latter institution he graduated in the year 1892. The following year he returned to the land of his birth, and proceeded to Johannesburg, where he became employed on the staff of the Robinson Mine for the following three years in various capacities of engineering work. He next proceeded to Krugersdorp, where his services were requisitioned by the West Rand Mines, Ltd., as chief surveyor, and in this capacity he remained for the two succeeding years. Having thus gained considerable practical experience, Mr. Barry returned to Johannesburg, where he commenced business as a mining engineer, and still carries on the same with considerable success.

During the time of the late hostilities Mr. Barry served in the field for a period of fifteen months in Marshall's Horse, enlisting as a trooper and resigning with the commission of lieutenant, and well meriting the Queen's medal and five clasps, among which may be mentioned, in addition to many less important engagements, Paardeberg, Diamond Hill, and Johannesburg. He is at the present time a lieutenant in the Imperial Light Horse Volunteers of the Transvaal.

Mr. Barry is not unknown in sporting circles, and, in addition to being a member of the Rand Club, is also a

member of the Wanderers' and Imperial Light Horse Sports Club. In the year 1902 he married Gladys, third daughter of A. Van der Byl, Esq., a well-known merchant of Cape Town, and has issue one daughter.

MR. A. M. BEAMISH is one of the many colonial-born representatives of British families who have by force of character forged their way into the front ranks of the profession they have adopted. He was born in the year 1877 in the town of Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, and is the son of Dr. R. Beamish, of Ireland, in which country the subject of this biography spent



MR. A. M. BEAMISH.

the greater part of his life, as he was taken there when quite a child. He received his professional education at the College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, securing the honours of L.D.S. of that academy. In 1903 Mr. Beamish returned to South Africa, and established himself in Johannesburg. He is a member of that popular body, the Transvaal Irish Association.

THOUGH not so well known to the world as his noted brother, ex-President Schalk Burger, it seems probable that Mr. JOHANNES ANDRIES BURGER will bulk largely in the future politics of the Transvaal. Mr. J. A. Burger belongs to Lydenburg, where he received his education. He joined the mining department of the late Republic at Barberton in 1885, and so expert did he prove in this line of work that he rose to be mining commissioner at Krugersdorp, and official records testify that he filled that responsible position with tact and marked ability. He was a valuable member of ex-General Louis Botha's forces during the recent Boer war, and he went through the fighting with distinction from start to finish. Mr. Burger wields a potent influence among the Boer farmers, and the fact that he has decided to oppose his old leader at the hustings will doubtless have an important effect upon the chances of the representatives at the general election, which is foreshadowed as we write. Since the war, it may be added, he has been farming on his farm near Johannesburg.

MR. RICHARD BAUMANN, whose interesting biography we have pleasure in producing, is a son of South African soil, having been born in Port Elizabeth in the year 1866. He is the only son of August Baumann, Esq., a well-known merchant in Graaff Reinet, in which town Mr. R. Baumann received his elementary education at the Graaff Reinet College, and afterwards finished off a successful scholastic career in Germany. Returning to South Africa in the year 1882, he became articled to the law by entering the office as articled clerk to W. Gregorowski, solicitor, of Graaff Reinet, and brother to ex-Judge Gregorowski of Pretoria. On completion of his articles he proceeded to Kimberley, where in 1886 he became chief clerk and manager to Mr. D. J. Haarhoff, solicitor, of that town, remaining with him till the year 1889, when he entered into partnership with his former chief (Mr. Gregorowski) in Johannesburg. This partnership was dissolved soon after the outbreak of the late war in 1899, when Mr. Baumann went to Durban, becoming a member of the Uitlander Committee there. He subsequently proceeded to Cape Town, where he became a member of the High Commissioner's Consultative Committee and also of the Permit Committee, which committees were formed for the purpose of dealing with the affairs of the Uitlanders and the granting of permits to enable them to return to the Transvaal. In April 1901 he returned to Johannesburg as a member of the above-mentioned committees, and resumed his legal practice there. In May of the following year he was joined in partnership by Mr. D. F. Gilfillan, which business is still carried on under the style of Baumann & Gilfillan on an extensive scale.

In the year 1891 he married Mary, third daughter of the late Joseph Spence, Esq., of Uitenhage, in the Cape Colony, and of that union there has been issue three children.

He is a member of the Rand, New, and Wanderers' Clubs in Johannesburg, and although not yet forty years of age, he has already left many a deep and weighty impression in Johannesburg, where he is a general favourite and greatly respected by all who know him.

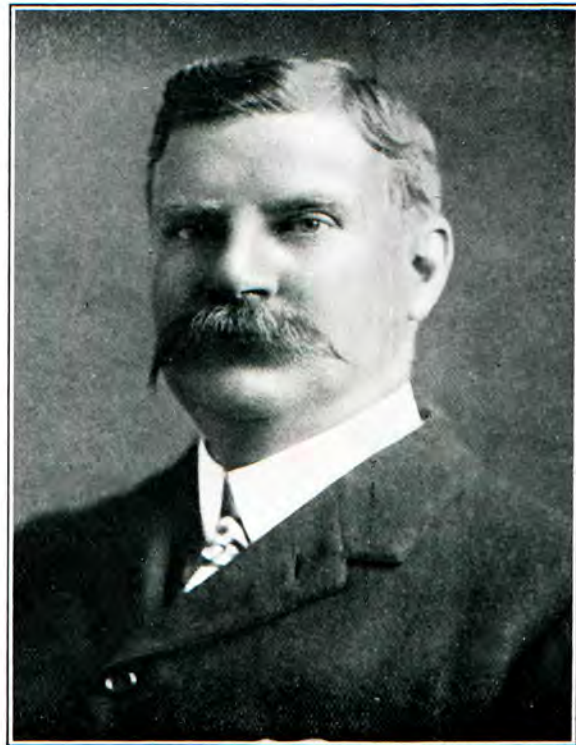
MR. GEORGE BARKELY BUDLER, the subject of our biography, is a son of the late Rev. J. F. Budler, of Saron, Cape Colony. He was born at the Paarl in the year 1867, and received his education at Victoria College, Stellenbosch. Embarking in life, he was articled to Fairbridge & Arderne, solicitors, Cape Town, and in the year 1900 was admitted to the Supreme Court, Cape Colony, as an attorney, practising in that colony for about nine years. In 1899 he proceeded to the Transvaal, and in the year 1902 joined James Berrangé, Esq., in partnership, the firm being known under the designation of Berrangé & Budler. On the outbreak of the late Anglo-Boer war, Mr. Budler joined that gallant irregular corps, Brabant's Horse, holding the commission of lieutenant, and received the Queen's medals and three clasps. On the termination of hostilities he resumed his old practice, which has steadily grown ever since. He is a keen all-round sportsman.

AMONG the men who have recently come to the Transvaal and established themselves in the legal profession is GEORGE MELVILL BENNETT, Esq., son of the late George W. Bennett, of Cape Colony. Born in the year 1878 in Cape Colony, he was educated in England, first at the Birkenhead School, Cheshire, and subsequently at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. and LL.B. degrees in 1899. Mr. Bennett is well known in sporting circles,

and obtained his Blue for Rugby, 1897-98. The following year he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, and almost immediately returned to South Africa, where he was admitted as an advocate in the Cape Colony. He proceeded to Johannesburg, and in the year 1902 established a practice as solicitor of the Transvaal.

During the Boer war Mr. Bennett was attached to the Intelligence Department in the Cape Colony. He is a member of the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg, and is an influential and much respected man.

MR. CHARLES ALFRED OLIVER BAIN was born at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, in August of the year 1864. He is the grandson of Thomas Bain, Esq., of the East India Company Service, and son of Samuel Bain, Esq., one of the earliest settlers in South Africa, who arrived at Port Elizabeth from England in the year 1850, and became a prominent citizen and councillor, and who was also twice elected mayor, and in addition Grand Master of the Eastern District Lodge. He



MR. C. A. O. BAIN.

received his education at the Grey Institute, Port Elizabeth, and also in England, where he was a pupil at Driffild College, in Yorkshire. After leaving school, he became identified at Port Elizabeth with most forms of manly sport.

In 1879 Mr. Bain entered the service of Messrs. Hirsch, Loubser & Co., where he remained till the year 1883, when he joined his father, who had meantime removed to Beaufort West. Three years later he was the means of introducing a considerable amount of capital to the Millwood Goldfields at Knysna. This venture, however, turned out unsuccessful, and, foreseeing that these fields were destined to be a failure, he proceeded in 1887 to the Transvaal, where he interested himself in the formation of several companies, notable among them being that of the Driefontein Gold Mining Company. In 1894 he became associated with the African Estate Group, with which he remained until the beginning of 1898, in which year he retired from business and went to live in England. In 1900 he rejoined the Estate Finance and

Mines Corporation on the board of directors, but, finding that the English climate was distasteful, he again set out for South Africa in 1903, as manager of the corporation, residing in Johannesburg.

Mr. Bain was president of the musical section of the original Wanderers' Club in 1888-9. He is at the time of penning these lines the vice-president of the Transvaal Game Protection Association, and president of the Johannesburg branch. He is a member of the committee of the Transvaal Progressive Association, and a member of the scientific associations connected with the fauna and flora of South Africa. He is also a member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Rand and New Clubs of Johannesburg, and the Constitutional Club of London.

In 1887 Mr. Bain married Jane Treadwell, youngest daughter of Mr. D. G. de Villiers, of Beaufort West, by whom he has issue four daughters.

MR. MARTHINUS ANDREAS BEGEMANN was born in the year 1864 at Pretoria. He received his education in the town of his birth, and has been identified throughout his life with that town and



MR. M. A. BEGEMANN.

Johannesburg, having seen them pass through their many transmutations from primitive villages to their present prosperous position among the towns of the Transvaal.

Completing his education, he served his articles to Messrs. Ford & Jeppe, solicitors, of Pretoria, and also to Charles Leonard, Esq., solicitor, of Johannesburg. He was admitted as an attorney, notary, conveyancer, and translator to the High Court of the Transvaal in the year 1889, and in 1897 joined E. Bramley, Esq., solicitor, of Johannesburg, in partnership, which union still continues.

Mr. Begemann is a solid representative of the legal profession. He married, in the year 1890, Maude, daughter of G. Baker, Esq., of Grahamstown, and has issue two children.

DR. TERENCE ALBERT GREEN, M.B., Ch.M., D.S.O., the subject of this biographical sketch, has established an enviable reputation in South Africa as a medical practitioner, and is the C.S.A.R. medical officer for the Klerksdorp district, having also a substantial private *clientèle*. He is the son of Mr. Sidney Green, late of the Bank of England, London, and was born in that Metropolis in 1871. Educated at Newington College, New South Wales, Australia, and at the Sydney University of the same important colony, he graduated in 1893 M.B., Ch.M. Then he walked the Prince Alfred, St. Vincent, and Sydney Hospitals, and subsequently he practised in and around Sydney for nine years.

The British cause in the late Anglo-Boer war enlisted his sympathies, and he came to South Africa with the first medical contingent from Australia, which, it will be remembered, left Sydney in October 1899.

Dr. Green, we think it worthy of relation, had the honour to command Lord Roberts' First Headquarters Staff Field Hospital at Paardeberg, and he also enjoyed the distinction of acting in a similar capacity on the general advance—his official title was then that of Commander of Hospital—until the disaster which General Clements suffered in December 1900. After this unhappy reverse to the British he returned to Australia, and in February 1901 he was persuaded to superintend the medical service of the Commonwealth. His observation of this country, however, had enamoured him of its prospects, and he returned in February 1902, settling in practice at Klerksdorp.

In conclusion, it should be stated that in the course of the South African campaign Dr. Green was three times mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief's despatches—once by Lord Roberts and twice by Lord Kitchener—and that he ultimately received honourable recognition of his services by the award of the D.S.O. at the hands of the former brilliant officer. He is married to Ada Beatrice Hamilton Dee, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Hamilton Dee, of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the union there is issue two sons and two daughters.

Not only, however, does Dr. Green fill the position of medical officer to the C.S.A.R. for the Klerksdorp district (new construction), but he also fills a similar capacity for the Gold and Diamond Mining Company, Ltd., and is Senior Medical Officer to the Western Rifles (Left Wing) of the Transvaal.

MR. GEORGE HARRIS BINDON, whose interesting biography appears below, may well claim space in any work dealing with the pioneers of the Transvaal, where he arrived as far back as the year 1877. He is a true son of South African soil, having been born in the year 1855 at the Dohne station in British Kaffaria, during the time of what is known as the third Kaffir war. He is the third son of Henry Vereker Bindon, Esq., in those days surgeon of the 6th Foot Regiment, and who subsequently became Staff Surgeon and principal Medical Officer of Natal.

Mr. Bindon received his education partly by private tuition and at Bishop's College, Cape Town, as well as in various parts of England and Ireland. On the termination of his scholastic career at Cape Town in the year 1871, he entered the service of the then Colonial Bank as clerk, where he remained during the following three years, when he joined the London and South Africa Bank at Cape Town, and shortly afterwards was transferred to the Durban branch of that bank. Here he remained till 1875, in which year he again returned to Cape Town, and joined the Cape of Good Hope Bank in the accountants' department. Two years later he threw up the latter position and proceeded to the Transvaal, and commenced farming

in the district of Zeerust. This occupation he followed with varied success till the year 1878, when he joined the Government service in Pretoria in the Audit Department, and in the same year was appointed chief clerk and accountant of the Transvaal Treasury Department. In 1880 he set up in business in Pretoria in partnership with Mr. H. Cornforth as accountants and auditors. In November of the same year, however, he proceeded on a trip to Cape Colony, and on the outbreak of the first Boer war, being unable to return to the Transvaal, he again joined the Cape of Good Hope Bank in Cape Town. Five years later he severed his connection with that bank and commenced in business in Cape Town as an accountant, and in the following year returned to the Transvaal, where he has been in business ever since as an accountant and general agent.

During the late Anglo-Boer struggle Mr. Bindon, being a full burgher of the State, was commandeered by the Boer forces and served in the field for two months, when, on account of ill-health, he was sent back to Pretoria. Here he received the appointment as assistant in the audit office in place of those who had left their respective appointments to be present in the field.

In the year 1877 he married Elizabeth, grand-daughter of the late Ernest Landensberg, Esq., who was for a number of years a member of the Legislative Council of Cape Colony. On the death of his first wife Mr. Bindon again entered into matrimony with Maria, grand-daughter of John Borchardo, Esq., late Civil Commissioner of Prince Albert, Cape Colony, and of the marriage has issue six sons and one daughter.

In addition to being a member of the Transvaal Association of Accountants, Mr. Bindon is a prominent and popular member of the Pretoria Club.

THE Transvaal presents many instances of self-made men—men who started at the bottom rung of the commercial or financial ladder and by their perseverance, industry and enterprise, succeeded not only in building up huge fortunes for themselves but in branding their names indelibly on the commercial and industrial fabric of the country. The history of these old pioneers is very interesting and instructive. Settling in a country inhabited mostly by the uncivilized aborigine, they saw the fierce combats between the native tribes; they saw the wilderness become inhabited; they participated in the struggle between the civilized and uncivilized, and finally they had the gratification of witnessing the supremacy of the white race.

Prominent, if not foremost, amongst the old pioneers of the Transvaal is the subject of our sketch, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM BECKETT, the founder of T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., one of the oldest and largest commercial houses in the Transvaal. Mr. Beckett first saw the light of day in Middlesex, England, in the year 1851. Soon after his birth his parents left England for Australia, attracted there by the discovery of gold, landing at the city of Melbourne, which was then only a canvas town, not one brick having been laid upon the other. Leaving Melbourne the family travelled up country to Castlemaine, and here Mr. Beckett received his first colonial education. They remained there until the end of 1864, when the roaming spirit of Mr. Beckett, Sen., caused the unmarried portion of the family to leave for "Sunny South Africa," landing in Port Elizabeth in November 1864, forty-one years ago. They



MR. T. W. BECKETT.

left Melbourne in a sailing vessel which took them to Mauritius, the port of its destination, where they had to land and wait some months for a vessel sailing for the Cape. Unfortunately while at Mauritius a plague fever broke out which carried off thousands daily, so they decided to leave the island at any cost and at all risks. A small schooner of 150 tons laden with sugar offered itself, having been chartered for Port Elizabeth. This opportunity they availed themselves of, and arranged with the captain (who was the owner) to take them to that port. Accordingly, sleeping accommodation was made and berths were fixed up on the sugar bags, with the result that, with a passenger list of nine persons (including an extra passenger), the journey was far from comfortable, and very different to what a voyage at the present time with all

the modern comforts and conveniences would be. The voyage was a very boisterous one, beating them about the Indian Ocean and the Cape for six weeks, but eventually they arrived safely at Port Elizabeth in November 1864, where young Master Beckett's education was finished as far as possible. At the age of sixteen he decided upon a commercial career and was fortunate in entering the services of Messrs. Savage & Hill, now Savage & Sons, at the magnificent salary of £36 per annum, where the first principles that were to decide his future life were instilled under the guidance of Mr. Sidney Hill, who is still living on his beautiful estate "Langford," near Bristol, England.

About three years after entering the services of Messrs. Savage & Hill the Vaal River diamond fields were opened up in 1870; these were later on named Kimberley. The adventurous spirit within him again became rampant, and he decided to try his fortune on new fields once more, diamond digging being the attraction this time. A party

of six was formed and they started practically for the "unknown." They chartered an ox-wagon and, with six months' supplies, started off, thinking that by the end of that period their fortunes would be made. Alas, they were doomed to disappointment! After travelling for seventy-two days they reached a town on the Vaal River called Klipdrift, now Barkley West. The party, after a few weeks' digging, broke up disappointed, and retraced their steps to Port Elizabeth. Mr. Beckett, however, refused to return worse than when he started, and he was stranded with only £4 to commence with once more.

Knowing that his former colleagues, James A. Hill and John Paddon, were on the fields somewhere, he decided to look them up, as they were about to open business there. He was successful in finding the late Mr. John Paddon, who informed him of their intentions and asked him to enter their employ, which he did in 1871. After serving them for five years at Klipdrift, the spirit of adventure again became active, and at the age of twenty-three he cast his eyes upon the South African Republic, the late President Thomas François Burgers being then its chief.

On November 4th, 1874, he married Miss Orsmond, to whom were born sixteen children, twelve of whom are living to-day, nine sons and three daughters; two sons and a daughter are married, three sons are in the business of T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., and one is farming.

In January 1875, Mr. Beckett left the Diamond Fields to settle in the Transvaal. After visiting a good many towns he decided to reside at Pretoria, which was then merely a small village with less than 1,000 inhabitants. He then started business and laid the foundations of the present well-known firm, which in 1891 was turned into a limited liability company.

During his thirty-one years' residence in Pretoria Mr. Beckett has seen many changes; nine wars, including Kaffir expeditions, and four forms of Government, *i.e.*, the former Republican Government under President Burgers, the war of Independence, the occupation of the Transvaal from 1877 to 1881, the retrocession by the Gladstonian Government, the formation of the South African Republic, and finally the late war. He took no part in politics, but was always ready to give advice. He was in charge of the commissariat stores in Pretoria during the war and was chairman of the National Bank of the Z.A.R. from its construction until peace was declared in 1902, at which date, not seeking re-election, he retired from the bank's operations. A new bond was chosen and the name changed to that of the National Bank of South Africa, which has a brilliant future before it, being controlled by a very strong directorate and an able staff of officers.

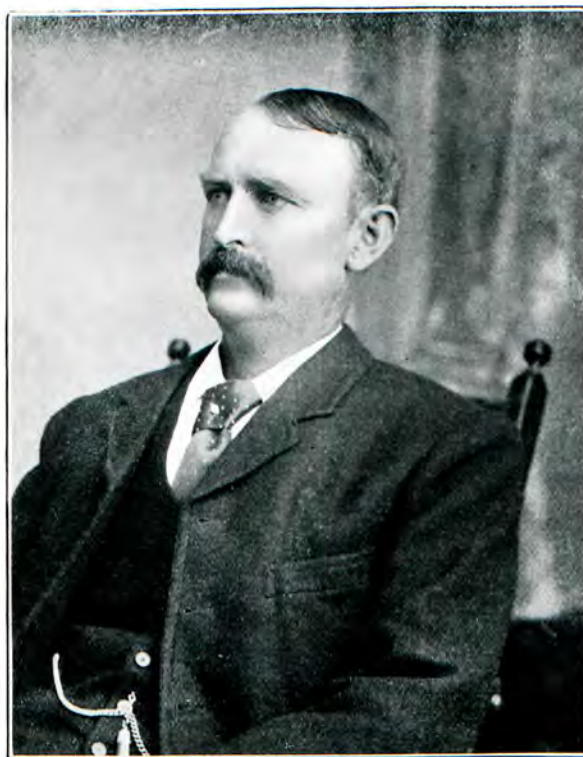
During the war Mr. Beckett, with another director, was arrested by General Smuts, then Attorney-General of the late Government, for refusing to give up the keys of the Treasury upon the personal order of the late President Krüger and also upon the order of General Botha, for the reason stated that unless an official order to do so was served upon them by the Executive Council, then in the field, such could not be done. The rights of martial law were therefore exercised by General Smuts, the bank taken possession of with all its offices, and the keys surrendered.

In conclusion of our necessarily brief sketch of this brilliant career, we can imagine the pride Mr. Beckett feels at the colossal proportions to which his business has grown.

Mr. Beckett to-day is not ashamed to recall—indeed he has much reason to be proud of—the days of his makeshift, from which by his energy and determination he

has risen to so splendid a position and now controls a business of such noble magnitude. That humble shop of the early seventies could be placed in the counting house of the present buildings. Mr. Beckett's firm has been the great distributing house of the capital, and has given a thorough business training to hundreds of colonists, both Dutch and English.

AS a mining magnate and a man who has figured importantly in some of the most momentous events in South African history, we have the social and gifted character of Mr. TOM BELL. The son of William Bell, of Scotland, now a hearty and hale old gentleman of eighty, Tom Bell was born in the year 1855, in Carlisle, England. At the early age of three he came to South Africa with his parents. In the suburb of Claremont, Cape Town, he spent the next fourteen years of his life, and received an efficient education in Cape Town. Towards the close of 1871 he left for Kimberley, arriving at Priel in the January of 1872. Here he adopted the life of a digger, and proceeded to make his fortune on the diamond fields.



MR. T. BELL.

At the time of the Digger Riots, when the black flag was hoisted against the Government, Mr. Bell was living in Kimberley, and his name is intimately connected with all the new discoveries in Griqualand West, as well as with the Theron Mine, that lies about 25 miles west of Kimberley. He has also held many hundreds of claims on the Witwatersrand, but unfortunately he has been compelled to abandon them.

Mr. Bell is a man of vast knowledge and experience, having travelled in many lands, including Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, America, and most of the Continent. He is an ardent sportsman and a member of the Kimberley Sporting Club.

In the year 1876 he married Miss Fisher, of Port Elizabeth. Mr. Bell's life has been moulded on the highest principles, and we congratulate him on the success and popularity he has attained from sheer hard work and a thoroughly disinterested view of life.

CAPTAIN HENRY SPANTON BROOK is an invaluable and highly respected member of the permanent staff of the Transvaal Volunteers. He is the son of the late Mr. W. D. Brook, who was a leading London shipbroker and head of the firm of Messrs. W. D. Brook & Co., and he was born in Camberwell in 1858. Educated at Dulwich College, he enlisted in what was then called the Army Hospital Corps, and rose to be Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Depot at Aldershot for five years, taking a very active part as such in the training of recruits for the corps. He received a commission in July 1899, and then had charge of the base depot Medical Stores, under P.M.O. Major (now Colonel) R. J. M'Cormack. When the war broke out, he was Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and many a British soldier has reason to thank him for the ready and expert assistance which he gave to Colonel M'Cormack towards the relief of the wounded during hostilities. The subject of this notice opened the base depot Medical Stores at Durban in October 1899, and conducted these till July 1903; and he also performed a great deal of important and arduous work in organising and equipping the hospital ships commissioned at that port. Captain Brook also assisted in accomplishing the remarkable feat of raising in three days a 900 strong Imperial Hospital Corps at a period when there was an urgent demand for such services as these rendered, and, in collaboration with Colonel M'Cormack, he invented the wheeled carriage stretcher which was so highly appreciated, and which has found such favour with the authorities, stamped as it is with the hall mark of the Military Exhibition Gold Medal. For his zealous and devoted services he was mentioned in despatches by Lord Roberts.

In 1903 it was decided to form a Transvaal Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, and the officer under review was wisely chosen as Adjutant with the local rank of Captain. The result is a monument to his ability and untiring efforts, for in eighteen months Captain Brook has brought the corps to its maximum strength and such a condition of fitness and so thoroughly equipped that it is ready to take the field with the Royal Army Medical Corps.

He was married in 1881 to Miss E. Ainslie, of Perth, Scotland, and of the union there are seven children.

MR. ARCHIBALD EDWARD BALFOUR, Barrister-at-law and Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, was born in 1870, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking the degree of LL.B. in 1892 (2nd class first half Tripos, 1890 1st class second half). He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1894, and came to South Africa in 1901, working under Sir Richard Solomon, K.C., K.C.M.G., Attorney-General of the Transvaal from August 1901 to July 1902; was Acting Commissioner of Patents May and June 1902, and commenced to practise at the Bar in Johannesburg in July 1902. His chambers are at 30, Sauer's Buildings, Johannesburg, and his private residence Plriz, Eton Road, Parktown. He is a member of the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg; Pretoria Club, Pretoria; Civil Service Club, Cape Town; and St. James's, Club, Piccadilly, London.

MR. WILLIAM FRANK BARKER is a son of Mr. Frederick Barker, a contractor, of Mansfield, Notts, where he was born on the 20th of January 1867. His education he received at the Mansfield Maltby's Academy, and, finishing in 1879, he learned under his father the business of a mason contractor. Then he emigrated to Australia, and resided in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland. In 1893 he came to South Africa, and from Cape Town travelled to Bloem-

fontein, shortly afterwards passing on to the Rand. From the date of his arrival here Mr. Barker was, until May 1899, manager for Messrs. Weightman & Amery, and then he opened his present flourishing business under the style of W. F. Barker's Store Company.

When the war broke out he joined the South African Light Horse as trooper, and such initiative, daring, and resource did he display that he rose from the ranks. At Spion Kop, in January 1900, he was awarded a commission, and he was three times mentioned in despatches by General Buller before the relief of Ladysmith. In the 1900 November list of honours he received the D.S.O., and from the following month to the close of hostilities was an energetic and popular captain and adjutant of the same corps, being second in command and leading the regiment in the field from December 1901 till March 1902. In the latter month Lord Kitchener personally thanked him for his services, and mentioned him in complimentary terms in despatches.

At the present time he is Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the S.A.L.H., and a member of the Rand Club, Johannesburg. Mr. Barker's business is now conducted as the Rand Steam Stone Works, and his premises are at 67, Main Road, Fordsburg. He was married in 1887 to a daughter of Mr. William Armitage, Deepcar, Yorkshire—a lady now deceased—and with his five children he resides at Observatory township, Johannesburg, his box number being 4444.

HENRY BENJAMIN, Esq., proprietor of the Waverley Bar, was born at Montreal, Canada, and received his education in England and Germany. After leaving school, he entered the cotton trade at Liverpool, and served for some time in the firm of T. H. Littledale & Company. Having gained eight years' experience in this department, Mr Benjamin came to South Africa in 1881, and resolved to set out for himself a new career. He spent about four years at Somerset East, Cape Colony, as manager of the Royal Hotel. In 1887 he came to Johannesburg, where he opened the Waverley Bar in 1888 on his own initiative, and has since conducted his establishment with considerable success.

Mr. Benjamin is a member of the Masonic lodge, and takes a great interest in sport and all public affairs. His success in life has been mainly due to his persistent efforts after straightforward and manly dealings and a natural gift for making the most of circumstances. He is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association of Johannesburg.

MR. EDWARD BLACKING, a Headquarter Inspector in the C.I.D. of the Transvaal, is a native of Exeter, Devonshire, where he was born on September 3rd, 1863. He received his education at Hele's School, Exeter, and soon afterwards came out to South Africa on a tour of inquiry into the possibilities of the country. In a purely private capacity he travelled throughout the republics and colonies, then comprising the settled portion of the sub-continent, for several years, and in the course of his investigations he acquired a knowledge of the contour of the country which has since proved of peculiar value in the policing of the land.

Mr. Blacking in 1895 proceeded to the United States of America, and he roved about there for the ensuing two years. He returned to this country towards the end of 1897, and the year following he located himself at Kimberley. There he happened to be when hostilities were declared, and he went through the siege as a lieutenant in the Kimberley defence forces. When the gallant little garrison was relieved, he was invalided home, and on his return to Cape Town on

the approach of 1901, he was summoned to the position of first-class detective at Johannesburg. His rise in that then scratch force was rapid, and in November 1903 he was promoted to be inspector. He, at the time of writing, continues to hold that post with promising prospects. The subject of this notice is a brother of Mr. Fred. Blacking, ex-Mayor of Beaconsfield, who died during the siege of Kimberley.

WILLIAM HENRY SOMERSET BELL, Esq., was born on 1st August, 1856, at Fort Hare, near Alice, in the Cape Colony, and is the son of Charles Harland Bell, formerly Major in the old regiment of Cape Mounted Rifles, and grandson of George Jarvis, an eminent solicitor of Grahamstown, Cape Colony. He spent his early days in Grahamstown, went to England about 1862, and was educated first at a small school in Gosport, and later at Elsinore in Douglas. He returned to Grahamstown in 1869, and resided with his parents at a farm called Orange Grove, near Grahamstown,



W. H. S. BELL, ESQ.

where, in conjunction with one of his brothers, he started a small printed weekly newspaper called the "Kariega News." This production was a little larger than note-paper, and the total capital on which it was established was five shillings. The "Kariega News" was printed and published by these two boys and ran for about eighteen months. When it was discontinued, Mr. Bell went to St. Andrew's College for a couple of years. In 1893 he was articled to J. Nathan Aytiff, who had taken over his grandfather's business. He was admitted as an attorney on the 15th of May 1879, and soon after joined his principal and Mr. A. S. Hutton (a fellow clerk) in partnership as Aytiff, Bell & Hutton. The firm enjoyed an extensive practice until 1887, when Mr. Bell retired from the firm and went to Kimberley and joined Mr. A. E. Caldecott, in practice as Caldecott & Bell. At the end of 1888, in consequence of the rush to Johannesburg, it was decided that Mr. Bell should go there and establish a branch of the firm on the Witwatersrand goldfields. This he did in January 1889. The firm was dissolved a couple of years after Mr. Caldecott had

accepted the position of Attorney-General. Mr. Bell continued in practice in his own name until 1894, when he took in Mr. C. H. Mullins as a partner. Both partners were members of the Reform Committee at the time of the Jameson Raid in 1895. They were arrested for high treason, tried, found guilty of the minor offence, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, £2,000 fine, and three years' banishment. They served a couple of months' imprisonment in the Pretoria gaol, and were then released with some fifty other leading Johannesburg men on payment of the fine. Shortly afterwards the firm of Bell & Mullins was dissolved, and Mr. Bell retired from business in consequence of ill-health, and went to England with his family in August 1896, where he remained, for the most time acting as chairman of the Estate Finance and Mines Corporation, Limited, and director of some other companies, until January 1900, when he resigned that position and returned to Grahamstown. There, the war still raging, he employed himself in the compilation and publication of a digest of the "Cape Law Journal," a work extending to over 600 pages, and which met with considerable success.

Mr. Bell returned to Johannesburg in 1901, and resumed his practice as a solicitor, shortly afterwards returning into partnership with Mr. A. B. Tancred, as Bell & Tancred, and under that style still continues practice. Mr. Bell founded the "Cape Law Journal" in 1884, and has remained the editor ever since. On his return to South Africa in 1900 he again took over the active control and editorship of this legal magazine, and introduced several improvements. In 1901 he changed its name to the "South African Law Journal." In 1903, in conjunction with Mr. Manfred Nathan, he edited and published "The Legal Handbook of British South Africa," a second edition of which was published in 1905. Mr. Bell has also published "The Mineral Laws of the Orange River Colony." In April 1892 he founded the African Book Company, Limited, which does an extensive business in legal publications. He has been a member of the council of the Incorporated Law Society of the Transvaal for many years, and in 1905 was the vice-chairman of the society.

In 1880 he married Charlotte Elizabeth Wood in Grahamstown, by whom he has four children.

IT was the distinguished fortune of Hamburg to produce the man destined to become the richest in the world, and it was Africa's privilege to elevate him to that enviable position. Mr. ALFRED BEIT has recently been computed by an eminent British statistician to be worth a hundred million pounds sterling, and by virtue of that to be the greatest colossus among the wealthy of the world. It is an open question whether Mr. Beit himself would confirm this estimate, but there is not the slightest doubt that he is far "beyond the dreams of avarice," and that, unless there is a universal foodstuff famine, he will never have to fear the possibility of "short rations."

The year 1859 is the one that gave birth to the subject of this little sketch, and it is noteworthy in the light of his unparalleled financial achievements that he came to South Africa a slender young fellow with a shy nervous manner—disqualifications which were not calculated to fit him easily into the hard life of a pioneer. But he had capital in two senses; he possessed brains which worked with a prescient grasp and lightning decision, and of money he owned £7,000. While a clerk in the French Diamond Mining Company's offices at Kimberley, Mr. Beit became acquainted with Mr. Julius Wernher, then one of the directors, and as the two soon discovered they had congenial ambitions—the chief of which was that of making money—they

entered into business together as company promoters and speculators. There were times in those early days when our multi-millionaire friend had quakings about the morrow, but his indomitable courage pulled him through numerous ordeals with remarkable success. He was one of the first to recognise the gigantic coup that an amalgamation of the Kimberley mines would be, and for nearly twenty-four hours he and Rhodes and Joel and Barnato sat and strenuously endeavoured to bring their different conflicting interests into harmony. The ultimate result was the formation of that huge corporation, De Beers. By this time Mr. Beit was a power to be reckoned with and admired throughout the financial world, and in the vista of history it is not surprising that he and Wernher and Rhodes initiated the now famous firm of Wernher, Beit & Co. On the Witwatersrand, when the richness of that district was announced, with that shrewd far-sightedness which has always characterised any undertaking with which he has been associated, that company rapidly acquired valuable mining properties along the reef, and the name and controlling interests of Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., of Johannesburg, a subsidiary house of representatives, are eloquent proof of the success of their methods.

Mr. Beit personally is a man of artistic temperament and generous instincts, and parenthetically it may be remarked that no pioneer who has approached him has not been substantially assisted. Though not taking an active part in public life himself, he closely follows political developments—especially if they may touch upon the fortunes of his octopus firm—and it is known that he shared the hands with Rhodes on the political lever which sprung so many surprises on South Africa during the last eighteen years. Mr. Beit, the ablest statistical conjurer that the sub-continent has housed, is a cousin to Mr. Edward Lippert, the gentleman who obtained dynamite concessions from the late ex-President Krüger, a concession which in a great measure contributed to the complications between the Uitlander and the Boer. A life governor of De Beers, of course Mr. Beit has a connection with the majority of the big companies on the Rand, but he prefers now to watch events and to direct from London, where, in Park Lane, he lives the life of an æsthete, surrounded by all the luxury that his enormous fortune can command.

NOT one of the least inducements which have inspired such confidence among European investors, and induced them to provide the necessary millions for the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the Rand, has been the accuracy with which the revenue and the expenditure of the mines comprising the industry has been set forth. The industry in this respect leads the world, and, contrary to the practice of other mining fields, shareholders in South African mines have no difficulty in ascertaining the exact possibilities of their investments. This desirable state of affairs has been brought about by the devoted labour of the secretarial staff, especially the accountants of the mines.

Mr. JAMES FRANCIS BILBROUGH, born in England some thirty years ago, came to South Africa in the year 1876, and after passing through the curriculum of the famous St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown, journeyed to the Rand in 1889 and joined the staff of those well-known mining merchants, Messrs. Parker, Wood & Co. After remaining with them for some six years, he secured the appointment of mine accountant of the Durban Roodepoort Gold Mining Company, Ltd., subsequently becoming residential secretary to the Village Main Reef Gold Mining Company, Ltd., in which capacity he has now been for close on three years.



MR. J. F. BILBROUGH.

Mr. Bilbrough served for nearly a year with Loch's Horse in the late Boer war, and in the latter part of the campaign secured a commission in the S.A.L.H.

MR. CHARLES FREDERICK BELLGROVE, an enterprising and busy commercial man of Johannesburg, was born at Burra Burra, South Australia, in 1862, and was educated at a public school. After learning his trade as a signpainter, he spent four years on different goldfields in North Queensland, and in 1889 he came to South Africa and proceeded to Natal, where he stayed for a short time. He then removed to

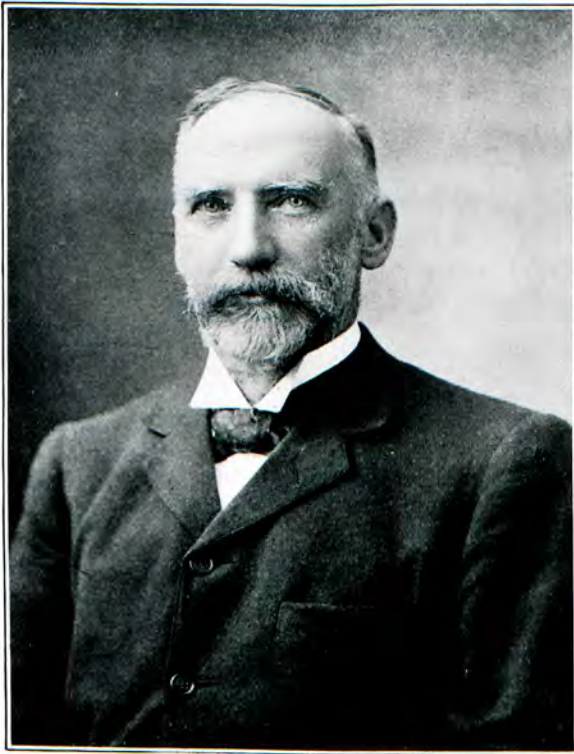


MR. C. F. BELLGROVE.

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Johannesburg, and in 1891 established a business in partnership with Mr. Snell as paint and glass merchants, which firm is still successfully conducted. Besides his Rand establishment, Mr. Bellgrove has opened a branch in East London, and the firm of Bellgrove & Snell is well known and much respected. Gardening is a favourite hobby of his. In 1896 he married, and has two children. He is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association, and his abode is "Kangarilla," Parktown.

THE name of Mr. JAMES LISTER BILBROUGH is a household word on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, of which he is indeed one of its earliest members, and where his present offices are situated. He was born in the year 1847 in Liverpool, and is a son of



MR. J. L. BILBROUGH.

Mr. B. P. Bilbrough, a well-known merchant of Leeds. He received a thorough classical training, primarily at Blair Lodge, near Edinburgh, Scotland, and subsequently at Lucerne, Switzerland. On the termination of his curriculum he proceeded to London, where he practised as a broker and underwriter at Lloyds. The London climate, however, proved none too congenial to him, and owing to a breakdown in health he sought a better climate by emigrating to South Africa, where he landed in the year 1876 at East London. Shortly afterwards he went to Aliwal North, where he occupied his time for the subsequent eleven years as a farmer and wool-washer. In the year 1888 Mr. Bilbrough came to Johannesburg, becoming chairman of the United Langlaagte Estate Company, Limited. During the same year he became a member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and for the past seventeen years has practised as a stock and share broker. In the year 1871 he married Miss Moffat, second daughter of F. Moffat, Esq., of Edinburgh, and has issue three sons and one daughter.

MR. GEORGE BEART, of the firm of Goodman and Beart, gentlemen's outfitters, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, in 1868. On leaving school he started life in a clothing factory, and in the course of a few years left England for South Africa. Arriving in this country in the year 1889, he continued his career

in the same trade, and made for himself a reputation in all commercial centres. After a busy and prosperous number of years he went home, and was engaged as clothing expert to the largest clothing factory in the world. This was in 1901. Three years later he returned to South Africa, and proceeded to establish in Johannesburg the new building which he and his partner, Mr. Henry Goodman, now occupy, and carry on their present business.

Mr. Beart has interested himself greatly in the commercial and financial affairs of Johannesburg, and has, by dint of unremitting labour and a close attention to the details connected with his trade, acquired much success and the esteem of his fellow citizens.

MR. NATHANIEL VAN DEN BERG, the subject of the biographical sketch it gives us pleasure to reproduce, possesses a most interesting history, which in itself tends to brighten the pages of MEN OF THE TIMES. Born in the year 1855 in Brielle, Holland, he is the son of Mr. D. Van den Berg, a merchant. He received his education in the land of his birth, and came out to South Africa to the firm of Messrs. D. & D. H. Fraser, merchants, of Wepener, with whom he remained till the year 1885, when he proceeded to the Transvaal, and in the following year entered the Transvaal Civil Service at Johannesburg as second clerk in the Mining Commissioner's office, remaining at that post till the next year, when he was elected by the Government to proceed to Malmani and open out the goldfields there as Mining Commissioner. In 1888 he was appointed special Landdrost at Malmani. In 1890 he was transferred to Johannesburg as Landdrost for criminal cases, and he held this important office until the outbreak of hostilities, and in the year 1901 was appointed by the British Government Assistant Resident Magistrate, which appointment he still fills, and conducts all inquests on white persons. Since 1895 he has held office as a member of the Hospital Board of Management, Johannesburg. In the year 1893 he was a member of the Government Small Pox Committee, and during the period of the Jameson Raid was a member of the Government Committee ruling Johannes-



MR. N. VAN DEN BERG.

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burg, also chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government to assess the damages sustained and pay compensation to sufferers in the dynamite explosion at Braamfontein Station (1896), and in 1899 was chairman of a Commission appointed by the Government to inquire into the complaints of the Cape coloured people as to their treatment by the police and field cornets.

During the late war he was a member of the Special Criminal Court under the late Government, and was chairman of the Licensing Board up to the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Van den Berg married, in the year 1888, Catherine, the daughter of Maurice Leon, Esq., of Cardiff, South Wales, and has issue four children. He is a member of the Athenæum Club in Johannesburg.



MR. E. W. BOND.

MR. EDWARD WHATELEY BOND, whose biography it gives us much pleasure in reproducing, is the eldest son of the late George Bond, of Stoke-in-Teignhead, Devonshire, England, in which picturesque county he was born in the year 1860. He came out to South Africa in April 1887, and immediately proceeded up country on a prospecting expedition north-west of the Transvaal in Mapela's country, and settled on the Rand in September 1887, where he established himself as a stock broker, and is a partner of the firm of Messrs. Bond & Wright. He is a member of the Rand, the New and the Athæneum Clubs, Pioneers' Association, and vice-president of the Devonian Society. His private residence is on the Houghton Estate.

IN our review we give a sketch of one of the leading professional men in Johannesburg, Dr. KERR BELL. In common with many of the enterprising citizens of Johannesburg, he is a Scotchman, having been born some forty years ago in an Ayrshire village in the Vale of Doon. After receiving his early education in his native district, he went to Glasgow University, where he did good work in the classes prescribed for the medical course. When this was completed, he said good-bye to his Alma Mater, and started practice in a busy part of Glasgow, and, during the

years he spent there, his skill and care and his untiring energy made his name a household word among his patients and himself known as one of the coming successful men of the medical fraternity. Unfortunately the trying weather of the bleak homeland proved too much for his not over-robust constitution, his health gave way, and, as a panacea, he was compelled to seek a sunnier shore and a warmer clime. Nearly a decade ago he "Crossed the bourne and burned his boats behind him," and, until the war, made his home in Natal.

In the Old Country he held a commission in the Volunteer Medical Staff, and so, when the Boer war broke out, it is not surprising that he again "fell into line" and joined the staff of the R.A.M.C., and did good work in alleviating the suffering and sickness of the men in hospital. Before peace was proclaimed, he migrated to the Rand and settled in Johannesburg, the Mecca of the South African colonist, and there he has already built up a lucrative and extensive practice. He holds a commission in the local Scottish Horse Volunteers, to which he is medical officer.

Like most men of the time, he has a hobby, and, when not engaged in professional work, the doctor is always to be found amongst his dogs, brushing and caring for them, or, with some kindred spirit, discussing their respective merits and their chances of carrying off the prizes at some forthcoming show. He is well known in sporting circles as a judge and breeder of collies, and in this class of dogs has been the winner of many valuable trophies. In both careers we wish him a long term of office, and much success added thereto.

DR. ARTHUR GREENE BRINTON, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), the subject of our present biographical sketch, was born in the year 1874 at Birmingham, and is the son of Richard Brinton, Esq., iron merchant, of that city. He was educated at King Edward VII. High School and the Birmingham University, in his native town, and, embarking in life, was a student of Drs. Argyle-Robertson, Priestly, Smith, and Lloyd-Owen.



DR. A. G. BRINTON.

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Dr. Brinton came out to South Africa in August 1902, to Johannesburg, and established himself in practice immediately as an ophthalmic surgeon, which practice he still successfully conducts. Prior to proceeding to South Africa, Dr. Brinton was Senior House Surgeon at the Birmingham and Midland Eye Hospital and Resident Surgical Officer of that institution. He is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Transvaal Town Police, the United Banks Society, the Nazareth Home, Jewish Orphanage, and a member of the Transvaal Medical Society, honours that render him a distinguished member of the profession. He is a contributor to the "Midland Counties Medical Gazette" and to the "South African Medical Record" of articles on diseases of the eye. He is a member of the Athenæum Club. He married in the year 1902 Mary, daughter of Robert Wolseley, Esq., of King's Norton, Worcestershire, who is first cousin to Lord Wolseley.

Dr. and Mrs. Brinton are enthusiastic in sporting life of all natures. Mrs. Brinton in the year 1900 was lady golf champion of the Midland counties, defeating Miss Neville, runner up in the open championship. Dr. Brinton, also a keen golfer, was third in the South African championship in 1904.

DR. ARTHUR DANIEL BENSUSAN, M.D. (Brussels), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. (Lond.), is a son of M. L. Bensusan, Esq., an old pioneer, who arrived in South Africa in 1845. A glance at the medical honours appearing as suffixes to his name should be convincing of the scientific ability of Dr. Bensusan. He was born in the year 1868 in Cape Town, where he received his early education at the South African College and at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. He matriculated with honours in the year 1885, and took his intermediate



DR. A. D. BENSUSAN.

B.A. in the year 1887. These are his scholastic honours. Launching into life, Dr. Bensusan was appointed surgeon to the Union Castle Line, an appointment he held up to the year 1895, when he proceeded to Johannesburg

and established himself in private practice. In the year 1896 he accompanied the Langberg campaign in the capacity of surgeon, and two years later was with the Magato expedition in a similar capacity. During the late Boer war the learned and gallant doctor joined Thorneycroft's famed Mounted Infantry in the year 1899, being mentioned in despatches for conspicuous conduct at the battle of Colenso, and subsequently became Civil Surgeon with the Imperial Forces, which appointment he retained until 1902, when he resumed practice in Johannesburg. He is a member of the New Club, Johannesburg, and the Junior Constitutional Club, London.



GENERAL C. F. BEYERS.

GENERAL CHRISTIAN FREDERICK BEYERS was born in the year 1860 on the farm "Banhoek," in the Stellenbosch district, and is the third son of C. F. Beyers, Esq., of the Cape, in which colony Mr. Beyers received his education at the Victoria College, Stellenbosch.

When twenty years of age, he came to the Transvaal, settling in its capital. Here he entered the law by becoming articulated to the old-established firm of solicitors, &c., Paul Nel. Five years later, having completed his articles, he was admitted as a solicitor to the High Court of the South African Republic, and in the year 1894 commenced to practise in the town of Boksburg, where he continued to build up a lucrative practice. The outbreak of the late war, however, claimed his services in the field, and, being a full burgher of the state, he joined the Boer forces and proceeded to Natal. Later he was unanimously elected by the burghers to the position of field cornet, and was also the acting Commandant in the East Rand District. His election by the burghers soon became known to the Government, and in 1900 he received the appointment as Assistant Commandant of the Northern District. He then proceeded with 100 mounted men to Pietersburg, and there took over command, shortly afterwards proceeding to Warmbaths, which place he made his headquarters, and from where he concentrated his forces, the organisation of which occupied his time for close on three months. In December of the

same year, having been promoted to the rank of Commandant-General, he left Warmbaths with a force of 1,400 mounted men, and attacked General Clements at Nooitgedacht, causing heavy losses to the British, and accounting for the one and only reverse experienced throughout the war by General Clements. He then joined the renowned General De la Rey, and experienced much fighting at the closing stages of the war at Vereeniging. As a brilliant general and valiant fighting man, he will be remembered until the days have come about when the great Anglo-Boer war will be recollected but by few, and history alone will narrate the three years' war between the two great powers, which, submerged into one, now rule the destinies of South Africa.

In the year 1896 General Beyers married a daughter of the late Mr. Konig, of Christiana, in the Transvaal. He was one of the originators of the orphanage for the support of poor children whose parents were killed during the late war. General Beyers is an enthusiastic sportsman, and was chosen as one of the team to represent the Transvaal against the first English Rugby fifteen. For a number of years he has been an active playing member of the Diggers' Rugby team, and in conclusion of his brilliant career it may be mentioned that in the political arena he has taken a firm stand, and is a prominent member of "Het Volk."

Mr. Beyers is established at Pretoria, where he carries on his profession as a solicitor, notary, and conveyancer. Since the war he has built up a large connection in the capital within a remarkably short period.

BORN at Paarl, Cape Colony, in 1873, Mr. HENDRIK BEYERS enjoyed a comprehensive education at the South African College, Cape Town. When he left school, he was articled to the firm of Messrs. Playford & Fitzpatrick, and, having qualified as a law agent, he went to Krugersdorp in 1896. In that capacity he commenced a practice which he has conducted till to-day with most successful results.

Mr. Beyers joined Edward's Scouts on the outbreak of the war, and surrendered on the occupation of Krugersdorp. He is a son of the late Mr. H. P. Beyers, of Cape Colony, and he is widely known and highly esteemed in Krugersdorp, where he is a property owner, and represents with conspicuous ability one of the leading real estate proprietors in the town—to wit, Dr. A. G. Viljoen, M.L.A., of Caledon.

Mr. Beyers takes a keen interest in all manly pastimes, and was captain of the Pirates First Team, Johannesburg, in 1899. He is a member of the West Rand and Krugersdorp Clubs, a J.P., and one of the most popular men of the district. His wife, we should state, is a daughter of Mr. F. J. Becker, of Krugersdorp. There is one child of the marriage.

MR. REGINALD HERMANN BERTRAM is yet another of the sons of South Africa soil of whom we have pleasure in writing a short sketch. He is a gentleman so widely known in Johannesburg—in fact in most parts of South Africa—that the events of his career as narrated in these few lines will, perhaps, to a certain extent be old news to a very great number of readers of MEN OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Bertram was born in the year 1873 at Queenstown, in Cape Colony, and is a son of Mr. P. D. Bertram, of that town, and a grandson of the late Mr. G. Fuller, who arrived in South Africa with the early settlers of the year 1820. Mr. R. H. Bertram's education was principally conducted in Queenstown High School. On leaving this old-established institution, he commenced business in his native town as

a general merchant, carrying it on for the succeeding four years. He then gave up business and, proceeding northwards, in 1893 he arrived in the Transvaal (Johannesburg), becoming manager in the interests of his brother, Mr. R. F. Bertram, and as such has remained ever since, conducting his brother's vast suburban estates, including the well-known townships of Bertrams, Bellevue, and Bellevue East. On the outbreak of hostilities Mr. Bertram joined the fighting force of Brabant's Horse, serving in the Cape Colony and Transvaal, with the rank of Lieutenant, and was present at many notable engagements, including the siege of Wepener, and the battle which terminated in the surrender of General Prinsloo with his 4,000 men at "Golden Gates" in the Bethlehem district of the Orange River Colony. For his services he received the Queen's medal with four clasps. During the turbulent days of



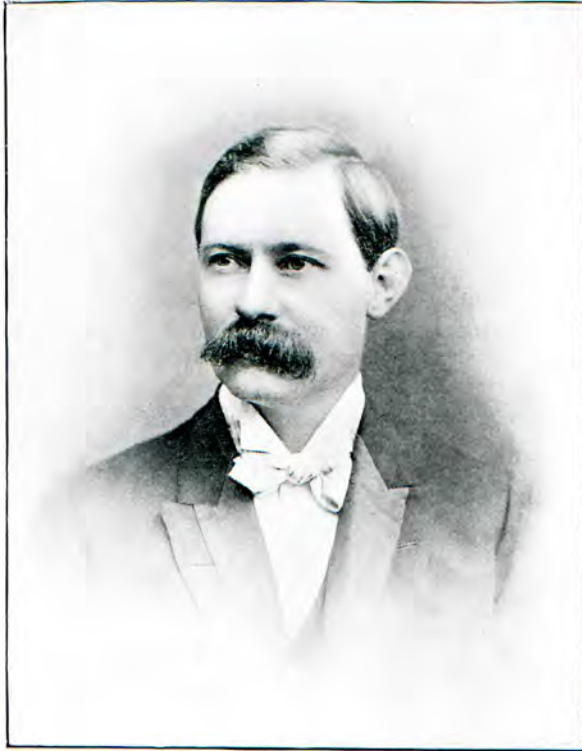
MR. R. H. BERTRAM.

the Jameson Raid Mr. Bertram was one of the many who shouldered his rifle and threw in his lot with the revolutionary forces.

Mr. Bertram's residence is situated at No. 36, Bertrams Road, in the township bearing his name. In clubland he may be met at the New and Athenæum Clubs, Johannesburg.

BORN in the year 1865 at Queenstown, Cape Colony, Mr. ROBERTSON FULLER BERTRAM is the son of P. D. Bertram, merchant, of Queenstown, where he received his education. At the early age of twenty (1885) he proceeded from that town by bullock wagon to Barberton, where he passed through all the trials of the early days of those fields.

Migrating to the Rand in 1886, he took an active part in the exploitation of the goldfields, being at the age of twenty-one a director in most of the prominent companies of that day. He, in the following year, acquired tracts of land on the far outskirts of the town which have since developed into such well-known suburbs as Bertrams, Bellevue, Lorentzville, and Bellevue East, thus becoming the largest individual owner of suburban townships. After a brilliant and varied career, in which Mr. Bertram did much to promote the welfare of public advancement,



MR. R. F. BERTRAM.

he left the Rand and, purchasing the fine old estate of High Constantie, Cape Town, devoted himself to the improvement of the Cape industries, having obtained first prizes for all exhibits at the recent South Africa Exhibition.

He is a member of the Rand Club at Johannesburg, and also of the Civil Service Club at Cape Town.

MR. FRANÇOIS LOUIS BICCARD, registrar of births and deaths in Johannesburg, was born at Durbanville, Cape Colony, in 1861, and received a liberal education in Malmesberg, under the late Dr. Chanquion, and also at the South African College, Cape Town. After leaving school he entered the commercial world, and was employed in the firm of Marguard and Company, of Cape Town, for a period of five years. In 1886 he went to Scotland in order to study medicine, but, not finding it congenial to his tastes, he relinquished all idea of this profession and returned to South Africa, where he became engaged in the gold-mining industry of Knysna and Millwood. In 1887, bent on making the most of his career, he journeyed to the Transvaal, and was there employed in the service of the late Government in various official capacities, amongst them that of acting mining commissioner. It was during the fulfilment of his duties in this office that all the East Rand gold farms were proclaimed by him.

On the event of war Mr. Biccard, being a burgher of the state, went on a commando and joined the republican forces of the Free State, and fought at Belmont, Graspan, and Magersfontein, and numerous other engagements under Commandant Fourie.

In September 1902 he was appointed revenue officer at Potchefstroom, which position he retained for eighteen months, and during which time he exerted all his diplomatic and influential powers to bring about a reconciliation between the two nations. Mr. Biccard succeeded Captain Von Brand in his present position. In 1890 he married the daughter of Mr. E. Fichardt, of Bloemfontein.

Mr. Biccard is a keen sportsman and considered a crack shot; he has made a hobby of gardening,

and was one of the first to erect a residence in the pretty suburb of Parktown.

Mr. Biccard is endowed with strong mental abilities and a rational discrimination that has proved instrumental to him in times of action and emergency. Greatly interested in the political movements of his time, he has shown a marked wisdom and sense of moderation in all his opinions and transactions, and by his useful work gained much approval and appreciation from all those concerned.

THE subject of our brief biographical sketch is Mr. P. J. BORCHERDS, one of the most popular persons in Potchefstroom, where he is esteemed and respected by all with whom he comes in contact, and is hailed generally as a "right down good fellow." He was born in the Orange River Colony on December 20th, 1863, and received a very primitive education at Potchefstroom. At the age of fourteen he entered the arena of life, and had to struggle and fend for his living, and, be it said to his credit, he has never wanted a shilling. In the year 1887 he was appointed market master under the late Dutch Government, and since the advent of peace and a return to normal conditions this appointment has been confirmed by the British authorities. He fills the post at the present time, and it is asserted on authority that the Potchefstroom market is the best conducted in South Africa. During the late Boer war, being a burgher, Mr. Borchers fought as assistant field cornet with the Boer forces, and was captured and detained at Green Point, Cape Colony, for one year and five days as a prisoner of war. In addition to being market master, he is also the leading auctioneer of the town and auctioneer to the Potchefstroom Board of Extension. Mr. Borchers is a keen and enthusiastic sportsman, and was the second secretary to the Trout Fishing Committee, and he is one of the best shots with the fowling piece in the district. He speaks three languages fluently. He is a member of the Potchefstroom Club.



MR. P. J. BORCHERDS.

THE great attraction in reading the biographies of South African pioneers and colonists is the variety of their lives, the frequent transferring from one town to another, and the great rapidity with which young men climbed the ladder of fame. Mr. GEORGE GWINNETT BOMPAS, whose biography we have pleasure in subjoining, is one of those fortunate young men. Born on June 15th, 1870, at Kingwilliamstown, he is a son of the late Frederick William Bompas, Esq., well known in this town. Receiving his education at the public school, East London, he arrived in Johannesburg in the year 1888 when in his verdant youth, and immediately set about prospecting and mining and amalgamating on the Black Reef. Later he became assistant to his father, who was then secretary of the Central Langlaagte Gold Mining Company. Leaving this appointment, he joined the Oceana Transvaal Land Company as accountant in 1892, acting as local secretary for that company up to the beginning of 1898, when he entered the office of the Consolidated Goldfields as



MR. G. G. BOMPAS.

accountant, and is at present in charge of their secretarial department. Mr. Bompas takes a keen interest in gymnastics, and was for some years an active member of the Wanderers' Gymnasium. He married in the year 1901 a daughter of R. M. Bowker, Esq., of Johannesburg, and has one child. He is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association and the Wanderers' Club, Johannesburg.

MR. LEVI WILLIAM BRADLEY is an American subject and an animated demonstration of the push and energy that is characteristic of our American cousins. He was born in the State of Maine, United States, in the year 1843, receiving his education locally at the Maine educational establishment of that State. Leaving school, Mr. Bradley entered into mercantile business, and later established himself as estate agent and building agent mostly in Massachusetts, U.S.A. He arrived in South Africa in the year 1893, and set up his office in Johannesburg as an estate and property agent and gold broker, in which he was eminently successful, and in developing the same and



MR. L. W. BRADLEY.

increasing his establishment he absorbed into partnership Horace Tremlett, Esq., the firm being now known as Messrs. Bradley and Tremlett, real estate, mining and finance agents, with their offices at Strathearn House, Rissik Street, Johannesburg. Mr. Bradley is a director of "Longland's Directory," a director of the Portland House Estates Company, and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being Master Mason of the "Columbia" Lodge. His penchant in life is to do good universally, and he is keenly alive to the necessity for development and improvement that exists in this sub-continent. Mr. Bradley comes from a distinguished family, and can trace his ancestry on his mother's side to Governor Bradford, who was sent out as governor of the Plymouth Colony, U.S.A., in the year 1692.

COUNCILLOR STEPHEN COPE BLACK, of Johannesburg, was born at Wynberg, Cape Colony, in the year 1863, and he is the son of the late Mr. John Black, one of the earliest British pioneers of Scottish descent who settled at the Cape at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Educated at the public school of that town, he entered into a commercial career, and in 1889 came to Johannesburg, being one of the original members of the Stock Exchange here, a membership which he still retains.

Mr. Black is a joint manager of the Transvaal Gold Fields, Ltd.; he is chairman of the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Investment Company, Ltd., of the Henry Nourse Gold Mining Company, and the Windsor Gold Mining Company. In addition to these offices, he is a director of the Modderfontein Gold Mining Company, the Wolluter, the West Rand Mines, the Tudor Gold Mining Company, Nigel Deep, Roodepoort, the Jumpers Gold Mining Company, the Luipards Vlei Gold Mining Company, and various other substantial industrial undertakings.

Mr. Black has always taken an active interest in the municipal and public affairs of the Rand, and the public gave a guarantee of their faith in him by electing him to the Johannesburg Town Council in 1903 on the general ticket with a register of over 3,000 votes. Since his

appointment to that body he has zealously advocated the cause of his constituents, rendering valuable service especially as vice-chairman of the Finance Committee and also on the Tramway Committee.

Mr. Black is on the Executive of the Chamber of Mines, of which he was vice-president in 1904; and he is a popular member of the Rand Club, Johannesburg, and an equally welcome wielder of the masher on the neighbouring greens of the Johannesburg Golf Club, winning the Dewar Shield (1905), a floating trophy presented by Sir Thomas Dewar to be annually competed for by all golf clubs in the Transvaal.

In the wider political area the subject of this notice has invariably shown a moderate attitude, and he is one of the surest gaugers of Dutch opinion in the Transvaal. He is married, we should add, to Miss Eleanor Meiring, of Worcester, Cape Colony, and resides in Johannesburg.

BORN in the year 1873 at Clifton, Bristol, England, Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER STRACHEY BUCKNILL is a son of Mr. Justice (Sir Thomas) Bucknill. He was educated at Charterhouse, where he became science exhibitioner in the year 1891, and at Keble College, Oxford, where he obtained honours in chemistry, taking the degree of B.A. in the year 1894 and M.A. in 1897. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the year 1896. His legal work was largely confined to patent and trade mark cases, and his experience in this branch of the law led to his appointment in 1902 by the Colonial Office in London to the post of Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks in the Transvaal. He is also an advocate of the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, a Justice of the Peace, and, since the year 1904, a member of the Legislative Council of the Transvaal.

Mr. Bucknill is the author of various works on natural history and the joint editor of the "South African Ornithologists' Journal." His best-known production is an ornithological work, "The Birds of Surrey." He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry and of the Chemical, Metallurgical, and Mining Society of South Africa. He is also a Freemason, and one of the founders of the United Service Lodge of Pretoria, an Oddfellow, and a member of the Pretoria and Athenæum (Johannesburg) Clubs.

He married in the year 1901 Alice Mary, youngest daughter of Admiral Sir George Richards, K.C.B., F.R.S., and has two daughters.



MR. W. M. BIELSKI.

THE geniality and general character of a man are the foundation of his success in business and the equivalent of the hall mark that distinguishes the richer from the baser metals. Mr. WILLIAM MARK BIELSKI, the gentleman reproduced in our illustration, may be described in the most liberal terms as corroboration of the words in our opening sentence. A gentleman with a kind word for one and all, who treats everybody with consideration and courtesy, and who is ever willing to help on with many a word of encouragement, and who is practically sympathetic in the hour of need or trouble. These inestimable natural gifts have gained for him both in private and business life numerous staunch friends and admirers. Mr. Bielski was born in Cardiff, South Wales, in the year 1862, and is a son of J. Bielski, Esq., of Cardiff. Receiving his education at the Charles Street Grammar School, he

entered into business life in 1879, entering the firm of Messrs. Cory Bros. & Co., colliery proprietors, Cape Verde, with whom he remained one year. Leaving this firm he proceeded to South America on a holiday tour, concluding his itinerary by calling at England and remaining there at his home for a brief period of time. Mr. Bielski came out to South Africa in 1880, landing at Cape Town, and entered the offices of Messrs. Anderson & Co., steamship agents, where he remained for a couple of years, and then he established himself in business as a wholesale wine and spirit merchant, following his success in this line in 1887 by opening up an establishment as merchant, dealing in iron, timber, and mining materials, at Malmani, in the Western Transvaal, with the success that he deserved. Abandoning this and other smaller businesses, he in 1888 went to Johan-

nesburg and entered the charmed circle of the Stock Exchange as stock and share broker, as which he continues with the highest success. Mr. Bielski was director of the Pioneers' Wonder Hoek, the Langlaate Amalgamated, and the Roondebult Proprietary Mines, which companies, however, have now been absorbed. He was also largely interested in ground on the farms Langlaate and Roodepoort. He is at the present time a director of the New Klerksdorp Company, Western Claims, and several others, while possessing important interests in the Lydenburg, Klerksdorp and tin districts.

He is a keen and enthusiastic sportsman and is always willing to further sport by any means in his power, and in the year of this publication he lent his grounds to the croquet club for their meeting, which

was a brilliant and successful function. Mr. Bielski possesses a beautiful residence, "Oakmere," on the Berea Road, at which he extends unbounded hospitality to a large circle of friends.

During the recent Anglo-Boer war he proceeded to England for the benefit of his health, and, on returning recuperated, joined the Town Guard at Sea Point, Cape Colony.

Mr. Bielski married, in the year 1883, the third daughter of the late W. Kent-Smith, Esq., and has five children.

MR. AUGUSTUS WILLIAM BLACK-BARNES, who is well known in the prospecting circles of the Rand, was born in Berkshire, England, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Barnes of that county. Educated at Eastman's Naval School, at Southsea, he in 1876 entered the merchant service, which he left in 1883 with a chief officer's certificate, coming to South Africa under the attracting spell of Moodies' Goldfields. On that ground he worked alluvial at the start and later reefs. He was at Jamestown at the first rush, and was present at the pegging-out of Barberton.

Mr. Black-Barnes came to the Rand in 1887, and two years afterwards he was in the service of Mr. Pauling in the construction of the Delagoa Bay Railway. Subsequently he and a partner started for Salisbury, the trip proving most disastrous. Disease and carnivora killed the means of transport, and fevers racked the trekkers. When they arrived at their destination some six months from starting, and after days of bean rations, the two "mates" were thoroughly worn out; and shortly after the friend of the subject of this notice succumbed to the severe strain on his constitution. Mr. Black-Barnes himself joined the Johannesburg and Mashonaland Syndicate, for whom meantime he had already assisted in the Vesuvius Gold Mining Company and the British Lomagunda Exploration Company.

When the Matabele war broke out in 1893, he joined a troop of the Mashonaland Horse, and, after doing his full share of the fighting, he and Mr. James Tennant carried from Dr. Jameson to the Administration at Salisbury the despatch authenticating Major Wilson's disaster at Shangani. That journey was a perilous ten days' ride, and the arrival was made on New Year's Eve, 1893. After that Mr. Black-Barnes rejoined the Mashonaland Exploration Company and at the finish of his contract he had a year's trip home. On his return he went back to Matabeleland, and was employed as manager for mining contract work by Messrs. Crewe & Button, with whom he remained till the outbreak of the late war. At that date he had to return to England on account of his father's death, but he came back again towards the conclusion of hostilities. Having prospected for alluvial for the British African Gold Dredging Company for eight months, he came to Johannesburg on the declaration of peace, and his headquarters at present are in the suburb of Booyens. He was one of the promoters and a foundation member and director of the National Sporting Club, Johannesburg, and is a member of the Bulawayo Club.

A WELL-KNOWN name on the Rand is that of Mr. GORDON BEVES, a vice-president of the Transvaal Cricket Association and the Transvaal Rugby Football Association. Born on the 15th of March, 1863, he is the son of Mr. Edward Beves, J.P., of Brighton, England, and was educated at the Leys School, Cambridge. He then served his articles to the law in Nottingham, being subsequently in London a solicitor of the Supreme Court of England.

In 1893 he came to South Africa, enamoured by the prospect held out by the goldfields, and was successfully associated with the Nooitgedacht Mine, near Lydenburg. Mr. Beves was not lacking in loyalty or courage when the war broke out, and for about two years he served with the 4th Battalion of the Rand Pioneers' Regiment. He is a fine cricketer and has captained the Transvaal Currey Cup team, a position which his experience as a representative of Nottingham County from 1888 till 1892 well fitted him for. In the football field also he has distinguished himself; in fact, he has figured in the home county matches of that game as well as the trial matches or international honours.

Mr. Beves is managing-director of the Kensington Estate, Limited, and a director of the African Claim



MR. G. BEVES.

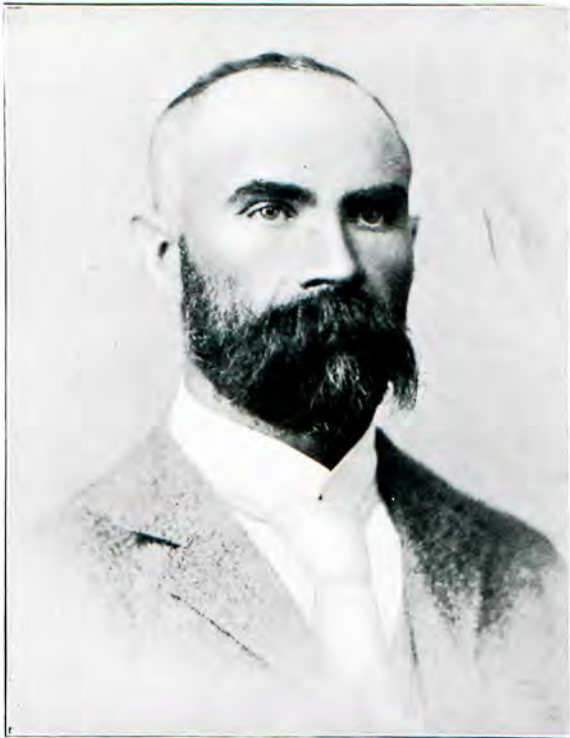
and Land Company, the Rhenoster Mines, Limited, and the Federation Syndicate. He was married in June, 1899. He is a member of the Rand, New, and the Wanderers' Clubs.

MR. DOUGLAS BLACKBURN is a cultured journalist, whose name is inseparably associated with newspaper enterprise, literature, and politics in South Africa; and it is inevitable that an epitome of his career should be included in such a volume as this. The eldest son of the Rev. George Blackburn, he was born at Aix, Savoy, on August 6th, 1857; and when he had completed his education at Wylde's King Edward Grammar School, Lowestoft, he read for the Bar. Then he came to South Africa, and since 1892 has been one of the most prominent pressmen in the Transvaal. He founded "The Sentinel," a progressive Boer publication, and his caustic and trenchant articles in its columns and those of other publications incidentally brought him into court in numerous criminal and civil actions for libel instigated by the Government officials of the late Republic. Gifted with a keen observation and a dainty wit, he has become known to a wide circle of fiction readers through his novels, "Prinsloo of Prinsloosdorp, a Burgher Quixote," and "Richard

Hartley, Prospector"; and it is probable that his ready and versatile pen will yet further provide the public with interesting studies of South African life.

Mr. Blackburn, who has travelled considerably, and has performed some exceptionally single-handed voyages in small boats in British and continental waters, served during the late war with the Volunteer Ambulance, and was wounded at Pieter's Hill. He is noted as a student of calligraphy, and is handwriting expert to the Natal and Transvaal Governments. One of the most sociable of men personally, he has remained unmarried, and is a member of the Rand Pioneers' Association. At the time of writing he holds an important position on the editorial staff of the "Rand Daily Express," Johannesburg.

WILLIAM BLANE, Esq., of mining and engineering fame, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1858. Through force of circumstances Mr. Blane was compelled to begin his career at a very early age. Resolute, firm-willed, and gifted with plenty of common sense and natural talent, he soon worked his way upwards, gaining promotion and good experience in the process.



W. BLANE, ESQ.

He first started life in connection with some coal mines, and after several years' work in this capacity he resolved to leave Scotland and seek for fresh fields of adventure. He chose South Africa, and in 1883 joined the service of the Cape Government Railways. Six years later he came to Johannesburg, assured of greater scope and possibilities for the pursuance of his career. He was immediately appointed engineer to the Durban Roodepoort Company, and afterwards became mine manager to the Primrose Company, and eventually general manager for the Kimberley Roodepoort Company, and also for the May Deep, which was the first deep-level mine on the Rand.

Mr. Blane claims the distinction of being the first applicant who obtained a certificate of competency as mine manager on the Rand by examination. In 1893 he established a practice in Johannesburg as consulting engineer, which eventually developed into a large and successful commercial engineering business.

It has since been floated into a limited liability company, from which Mr. Blane retired two years ago. A short while ago he was specially employed by the Government to report on the goldfields of Queensland.

Mr. Blane married early, and has three children alive. He is a member of the Rand Club, New Club, Rand Pioneers' Association, and the Caledonian Society.

Besides his practical and professional endowments, Mr. Blane is a man of refined and intellectual tastes. In the eighties he was a constant contributor both of prose and verse to journals in England and South Africa, but the arduous attention his duties now involve leaves little time for indulgence in literary work. His success in life has been entirely due to his own persistent fight for right living and advancement.

A representative of self-dependence and of true self-achievement, Mr. Blane is indeed to be congratulated on his career, and his presence on the Rand is a welcome addition to the number of efficient and honest-minded men who have contributed so largely to the beneficial welfare of their surroundings.

Mr. Blane is a member of the several mining and engineering institutions both at home and in the colony, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in 1900.

MR. HANS C. BEHR is a native of California. In the year 1872 he was apprenticed to the engineering department of the Union Iron-works. While in the employment of this and other firms, engaged largely in the installation of mining plants, he carried out works on the then prosperous silver mines of the Comstock and on mines in Utah, Montana, and other districts of the western part of the United States. In 1885 he started in private practice as a consulting mechanical engineer, confining himself principally to his special line—the design and construction of mining plant. He was invited in 1900 to join the engineering staff of the Consolidated Goldfields, and was appointed as their consulting mechanical engineer in that year, which position he at present occupies.

While in America, Mr. Behr spent much time in the consideration of hoisting problems, and on his arrival in South Africa went into the question most exhaustively, embodying his researches in a paper entitled "Winding Plants for Great Depths," which was read before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, and by their courtesy also presented before the South African Association of Engineers at Johannesburg. The discussion was memorable both for the number and distinction of the contributors, and the whole, together with the author's reply, was accorded a separate publication. For this paper, the Council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy awarded him the gold medal offered annually for the best contribution to their society provided it is sufficiently meritorious. He is also the author of a publication on "Mine Drainage," written for and issued by the California State Mining Bureau in 1896.

Mr. Behr is a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, the South African Association of Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of the Witwatersrand, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and other societies in South Africa and the United States.

Mr. Behr has recently contributed a paper entitled "The Return Pipe System of Compressed Air Power Transmission" to the Mechanical Engineers' Association.

MR. JOHANNES GERARD VAN BOESCHOTEN, the son of Henricus van Boeschoten, one of the earliest settlers in the Transvaal, was born in 1862. The value of a good education having become



MR. J. G. VAN BOESCHOTEN.

apparent in his youthful days the best that Pretoria could afford was given to him. Schooldays being over, he was articled to Mr. Cooper, passing his examination and being admitted to practice in the Transvaal in 1884. Three years later he settled in Johannesburg, and had a large practice there, and in 1890 associated himself with Mr. Lorentz, the firm being styled Van Boeschoten and Lorentz, attorneys, notaries, and conveyancers. In 1897 the firm opened an office in Pretoria under the management of Mr. van Boeschoten, who then took up his residence at the capital.

In his younger days Mr. van Boeschoten was a great athlete, and his prowess on the cricket and football fields is still talked of by those who have witnessed his many triumphs, and to-day, though he no longer takes an active interest as of old, he supports both financially and by his constant attendance the games he is so fond of. When the question of electing a town council for Pretoria assumed a definite form, municipal politics engaged his attention; he sought election, and was returned for three years. He is chairman of the Health Committee, a member of the General Purposes Committee, on the Visiting Committee of the Leper Asylum, and a Justice of the Peace. In his social life he is a member of the Pretoria Club and one of the foundation members of the Rand Club of Johannesburg. He married, in 1893, a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas David, of Wales, and has two children. The interest that Mr. Van Boeschoten has always taken in his native town is natural, but none the less praiseworthy, and we have no doubt but that a seat in the new Legislative Council will be placed at his disposal.

THERE are, perhaps, few people in or out of South Africa who are more conversant as to the resources of the gold-mining industry of the Transvaal than Mr. WILLIAM EDWIN BLELOCH, and it is to such

men as he, who have known and studied the country and written such invaluable matter about it, that we may well be proud. He was born in the year 1863, at Stoke Newington, London, and is the son of Mr. R. Bleloch, of "Hazley Shaw," Scotland. He received his education in Scotland, principally at the Saline Public School, Fifeshire, and the Glasgow Athenæum, subsequently matriculating at the Glasgow University.

Mr. Bleloch arrived in South Africa during the early part of the year 1889, becoming traveller for the firm of Messrs. A. Dickson & Co., of Port Elizabeth, with whom he remained for a period of five years, when he came on to Johannesburg, and settled down in mining business, which he continued till the outbreak of hostilities. At this date he became war correspondent with the forces under General Lord Methuen, and later as correspondent with Lord Roberts on the famous march to Bloemfontein, and was present at Paardeberg and other engagements on the road to Pretoria, at which latter place he became war correspondent on behalf of the "Morning Post." Mr. Bleloch is the well-known author of "The New South Africa," a book published by Heinemann, and containing a storehouse of valuable and up-to-date information on the resources and the conditions of life and industry in South Africa. He was appointed by Lord Milner as one of the Commission to inquire into the Gold Law, and was one of the signatories to the minority report on the same. He now holds the position as manager of the United South African Association.

Mr. Bleloch is the chairman of the Federation Syndicate, alternate director of the Premier Diamond Mine Company, and director of numerous other companies on the Rand. He is also a member of the Geological Society of South Africa, the Chemical and Metallurgical Society, the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Rand and the Athenæum Clubs in Johannesburg. In political matters he is all for giving the largest measure of self-government possible as soon as circumstances permit.

Mr. Bleloch married, in the year 1901, Edith, daughter of Mr. J. Griffiths, of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.



MR. W. E. BLELOCH.

IN Mr. EDWARD FRANCIS BOURKE, M.L.C., we have a forceful Colonial who has emphatically impressed his personality on all that is spelled in the commerce and politics of the Transvaal. He is the son of Mr. John Bourke, who was one of the original British settlers in Natal, third son of Patrick Bourke, of Kentuck, near Castlereagh, County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. Bourke was born in Maritzburg in January, 1852, was educated first at a private school in that capital, and afterwards at the High School of the same town.

On the completion of his education he went in for mercantile business and after some experience in that line of life he joined the firm of Messrs. Fass & Co., merchants, Maritzburg, with whom he was for a number of years in a clerical capacity. While there Mr. Bourke served under the late Mr. James Barnes, well known as an able accountant, and in 1877 he came to Pretoria to take charge of a local business and later returned and opened a business for himself as a general merchant, under the style of Bourke & Co., with branches at Rustenburg and Lydenburg; this was continued until 1899, when it was floated into a limited liability company.

The subject of this sketch founded the Bourke Trust Company, Ltd., of which he has been chairman since its inception, and he has also presided over the Pretoria Steam Flour Mills Company, Ltd. As in the later instance, Mr. Bourke was associated before the war in the firm of Heys & Co., mail contractors, and also director of the National Bank for some years, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and on the Irish Association, of which latter he was the first president.

Mr. Bourke held office in the Volksraad for three years, and was one of the original members of the Hospital Committee; he was a member of the Stadsraad under the old Government, which position he filled till almost the outbreak of hostilities. At the present day Mr. Bourke is a member of the Legislative Council and of the Town Council, chairman of the General Purposes Committee, a J.P., and a member of the Inter-Colonial Council. Upon the retirement of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, owing to illness, he was selected by the Lieutenant-Governor to act with ex-Generals Louis Botha and De la Rey as a trustee of the Phipps Fund; and as an illustration of his versatility of mind and general adaptiveness it should be mentioned that he is a supporter of most of the sporting clubs in the Transvaal, is president of the Art Society of Pretoria, plays golf, and is an ardent believer in the influence of the boys' brigade and similar institutions in the training of youth. Mr. Bourke,

who for many years captained the Maritzburg Rugby Football team, and of course is a devotee of that game, belongs to the Rand Club, Johannesburg, the Pretoria Club, the City Club, Cape Town, the Durban Club, Natal, and is a member of the Royal Colonial Institute. He is married to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Henry Griffin, and has four children living out of a total issue of seven.

It will be gathered from the preceding sentences that he is man of immense energy, of fine optimism, and great versatility, and, unlike many wealthy men who owe South Africa their prosperity, he sturdily determined to conserve his abilities towards the best development of the promising land he has already so strenuously assisted onward.

CAPTAIN RODERICK MURRAY BURGOYNE, Adjutant to the Transvaal Scottish Horse Volunteers, has seen a considerable amount of service, and the efficiency of the corps of which he is at

present the practical head testifies to his capability. The son of Captain Roderick Hamilton Burgoyne, one time of the 93rd Highlanders, he was born in October 1875 in Kent, and received his education at Cheltenham College. His figure is suggestive of the athlete, and it is not surprising that, while pursuing his studies with zeal and marked ability, he also distinguished himself on the running track and in the football and cricket fields.

He was gazetted to his first commission in the 3rd Essex Regiment in February 1894, but subsequently, in 1896, exchanged into the 1st Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers as 2nd Lieutenant.

Two and a half years later he was promoted to be Lieutenant, and in May 1901 to be Captain. He served with his regiment in India from 1896 till that year, going through the North-West Frontier campaign

of 1897-98 and being present at the Ublan Pass action and at the operation on the Samana. Captain Burgoyne also saw active service with the Tirah expeditionary force, and took part in the fighting in the Bara valley, and as a souvenir he wears a medal and three clasps.

During the Anglo-Boer war he was a squadron leader of the Scottish Horse, and as such he earned another medal and three clasps; and since peace was declared he has acted as Adjutant of the Scottish Horse Volunteers of the Transvaal, his experience and consequent expert advice having contributed in a large measure to the success of the movement.



MR. E. F. BOURKE, M.L.C.

MR. STEPHANUS VAN BLOMMENSTEIN belongs to Graaff Reinet, and the Cape Colony has reason to be proud of having produced him. Educated at the Collegiate College, Cape Town, he had a



MR. S. VAN BLOMMENSTEIN.

considerable legal training in the Orange River Colony, passing through Zeerust, and afterwards settling at Krugersdorp as Registrar and acting landdrost. He is one of the pioneers of the town, a large holder of property there, a prominent supporter of the "Het" Volk movement, and an energetic member of the farmers' association of the district.

Mr. Van Blommenstein is a son of Mr. C. A. Blommenstein, who as an attorney was a personal friend of the late ex-President Brand, of the Orange River Colony. He is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. S. and G. Van Blommenstein. He gives every possible encouragement to the cultivation of the land and especially to stock-rearing. His carriage horses are noted for their fine grooming and elegant style.

During the war he served with Commandant Potgieter, and since peace he has devoted his attention to business.

He is married to a daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Jan Aswegen, and has issue five children.

MR. JACQUES ANTOINE BONEBAKKER was born at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1865, and is a son of J. C. R. Bonebakker, of that town. His father conducted one of the oldest silversmith's businesses in Amsterdam, it having been established by his ancestors. Mr. Bonebakker was educated at the commercial school at Amsterdam, and on completing his studies went to London to gain mercantile experience. In 1889 he was attracted to South Africa, and after spending some twelve months in looking round he finally settled in Potchefstroom as a general merchant in 1890, joining Mr. W. Koster in partnership. The last-named gentleman retired from the firm in 1897, and since that date Mr. Bonebakker has carried on the business on his own account. He has always taken the keenest interest in the welfare of the town and is president of the Chamber of Commerce, a

director of the Potchefstroom Board of Executors, a director of the Electric Lighting Company, and a prominent member of the Potchefstroom Club. He has been approached on more than one occasion with the request that he should allow himself to be nominated for the Town Council, but has been reluctantly compelled to decline the honour owing to the pressure of private business. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and a large property owner, and his residence, "Rosemayne," is perhaps the finest private domicile in the town. It is his own property; and his hobby, if such it may be termed, is to render it even more beautiful than it is at the present time.

Mr. Bonebakker married a daughter of Glen Scorgie, Esq., of Potchefstroom, and his wife, who is equally popular, makes a charming hostess.

THE politicians of Krugersdorp know that Mr. GERRIT VAN BLOMMENSTEIN is a man of sound and pronounced views, who has the interest of the country at heart, and whose advice has contributed greatly to the advancement of the pet town of the late President. Born at Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony, in 1870, he is the son of the late Mr. C. A. Blommenstein—an attorney of that town and subsequently a landdrost in the Orange River Colony—and was educated at Jagersfontein and Cape Town. Then he went to the Orange River Colony, and afterwards came to Johannesburg, where he passed through an attorney's office, and was in Government service for twelve months. He was duly admitted as a law agent in this city, and later he joined his brother as such in Krugersdorp. The firm of Messrs. Van Blommenstein Brothers has continued from that date till the present time, and the partners have built up an extensive practice.

The subject of this sketch takes a warm interest in all sports. He was at one time captain of the local cricket club and was instrumental in securing a concession from the Government for the holding of town sports on a suitable piece of ground, and he is at the date of writing striving to arrange for a town sports ground. Mr. Blommenstein and his brother are keenly concerned



MR. G. VAN BLOMMENSTEIN.

in the Farmers' Association of the district, and he is an anti-Asiatic member of the Vigilance Committee and a property-owner. An enthusiastic supporter of the "Het Volk" movement, he maintains that the new constitution is inadequate for the best development of the country and the complete reconciliation of British and Dutch. When the late war broke out, he went to Natal with Commandant Potgieter under ex-General Louis Botha, and fought gallantly as a burgher.

Mr. Blommenstein is married to a daughter of Mr. G. H. de Kock, of Heilbron, Orange River Colony, and he has two children. He is a popular member of the Krugersdorp Club.

AMONGST the eminent men who have conspicuously figured in the history of this country of speculation and controversy stands the prominent and vigorous person of Dr. CHARLES HOLCROFT BLOOD, M.A., M.D. (Dublin University). Like Sophocles, he seems to have endeavoured "to see life steadily, and see it whole," and now as we view him to-day after a strenuous and significant career, wholly devoted to the welfare of his countrymen, we can only say like the old Scotsman, "There's nae sayin' fat fowk will dae till ance they're tried." So much depends on one's environment and temperament that to map out for oneself a thoroughly congenial and accessible career is by no means an easy task. To be thoroughly sympathetic and discernible with everything around one means a necessary and total knowledge of the *summum bonum* of life. A well-known proverb declares that, "If you would succeed, you must not be too good"; but Dr. Blood has evidently modelled his conception of life on the theory contained in Mazarin's motto "Le temps et moi." Born in the year 1859 in the County of Clare, Ireland, Dr. Blood was the son of Fitzgerald Blood, J.P., of Ballykilty Quin, County Clare, Ireland, and cousin of General Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B., of Malakani fame, and is direct descendant of the famous Thomas Blood, commonly called Colonel Blood, in Charles the Second's reign, noted for his daring attempt to steal the Regalia from the Tower of London in 1671, for which he was pardoned by the king, and whose portrait is in the National Gallery.

Dr. Blood was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. His college career was an unqualified success, thanks to the thorough classical and physical training. Rowing for the University Boat Club, and a winner of many races and regattas, was his forte. Endowed with a well-balanced mind, his natural self-restraint and sound common sense backed by dislike of provincials and extremes, carried him through boyhood into manhood; taking his B.A. in 1883 and the M.B. B.Ch. in 1884, and finally his M.A. and M.D. in 1895.

In 1884, soon after qualifying at his alma mater, he left his own distressful country for one with more scope, and set out to win for himself a firm foothold

and a career that redounded to his infinite advantage. His fine balance of mind and characteristic graciousness of manner have gained him many friends in Johannesburg. For eight years he continued his work as a doctor in the late Orange Free State, where he held a widespread and lucrative practice, and published some excellent notes on high altitude treatment of phthisis in that colony. Life in South Africa twenty years ago, with all its inducements and infinite resources, was by no means a thing of ease. It was the arena in which the battle of liberty and revolution had to be fought, regardless of all conventionalities and metropolitan fatuities, and so we can only compliment Dr. Blood for his manliness of character, decision, and principle, and complete indifference to the many trials and vicissitudes that life under such circumstances must have involved. The existence of a public man, however simple, has its ups and downs, and it is only a man of tact and prudence that can wend his way successfully amidst the "barren optimistic sophistries" of a lax and prejudiced circle.

In 1895 Dr. Blood left the Orange River Colony for a well-earned rest and holiday, and travelled through most of the Continent, and studied his profession at Vienna and other famous clinics, and subsequently

returned to Johannesburg and practised his profession. This clever and skilful surgeon soon became a member of the Transvaal Medical Society and also of the British Medical Association. He volunteered his services through the late Boer war as civil surgeon, and saw much active service at the front, especially round Dundee and Vryheid, and heroically plunged into the "sturm and drang" around him, winning distinction as Surgeon-Captain of the Natal Field Force. His untiring energy and utter self-forgetfulness in the interests of the sick and



DR. C. H. BLOOD.

wounded at the 5th Division Hospital was a marked feature of his military career, and he was rewarded with the King's and Queen's medals and clasps, and received thanks from his principal medical officer. He also held the position of Civil Surgeon at the Princess Christian Hospital when this excellent institution was most taxed with sick and wounded. On the termination of hostilities, Dr. Blood returned to Johannesburg, and once more resumed his old duties, much to the satisfaction of all around him. A keen sportsman and thorough man of the world, he is a member of the Athenæum and New Clubs in Johannesburg. Dr. Blood is a bachelor, and brother of Mr. F. W. Blood, of Winchester House, who, as a financier and owner of ponies and horses, has been most successful on the South African turf. His address is National Bank Buildings, Von Brandis Square.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BLOOD, Esq., the subject of this short sketch, is so well known to all old Johannesburgers that writing the events of his career will to a certain extent be travelling over old and well-known ground. An Irishman to the backbone, he was born in the year 1860 in the County of Clare, Ireland, and is a son of Mr. Fitzgerald Blood, of Ballykilty, Clare,

Ireland, cousin to General Sir Bindon Blood, and brother to Dr. C. H. Blood, of Johannesburg. Mr Blood received the rudiments of his education in the county of his birth, under private tuition, also at Ennis College, County Clare,



F. W. BLOOD, ESQ.

and terminated a highly successful university training at the Dublin University, Ireland. Previous to his coming to South Africa, in the year 1887. Mr. Blood served an apprenticeship in Ireland with a well-known firm of solicitors, but with change of country his tastes and ambitions also underwent a change, and we find him shortly after his arrival in the land of his adoption commencing business as a stock and share broker in Johannesburg, which business he carried on with marked success for a period approaching to no less than ten years, when he retired and became a speculator and company promoter.

Mr. F. W. Blood is to-day one of the largest individual property holders in Johannesburg, and prior to the war was a member of the Johannesburg *Staadtsraad*, and is a director of several gold mining and financial companies in Johannesburg. As a straightforward, keen, and active sportsman, Mr. Blood's name is a household one among all lovers of the turf, and his successes as an owner of racehorses and racing ponies is well known throughout South Africa, and especially in Johannesburg, where his popular colours, French grey and scarlet cap, have so often been seen to the fore.

In the year 1889 Mr. Blood married Alice, daughter of the late Frederick Holme, many years State Secretary to the Orange Free State, and at one time Acting President during the absence in Europe of the late President Brand. He is a member of the Rand, New, and Athenæum Clubs in Johannesburg, and also of the Turf Club and Pony and Galloway Club, of which he is an envied and highly respected member; being a steward of both Turf Club (Tattersall's Sub-Rooms) and Pony and Galloway Club, as well as honorary treasurer of the latter.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA holds the highly important and responsible position of the chiefship of the Boer people in the Transvaal, and it is generally recognised that he always pursues a moderate policy. He was born on the 27th of September 1862 at Greytown,

Natal, and when five years old he accompanied his father to the Orange River Colony, where he attended a local school. General Botha's pater was a sheep farmer on a large scale, and the six children rendered every assistance in the management of the farm after they had completed what studies were set them. In the year 1884 he trekked to Vryheid, where a new Republic was being formed, and he took a very active part in the arrangements, acting as chairman of the first Commission which laid out the farms down as far as the coast, and being Native Commissioner and Field Cornet for Ward 2 of the new Republic till its assimilation with the Transvaal in 1888. Then he was appointed to the two latter positions under the Transvaal Government, and he filled them with characteristic tact and firmness till 1896, when he resigned, becoming a member of the First *Volksraad* for the Vryheid division.

On the outbreak of the late Anglo-Boer war General Botha trekked out on commando under General Lucas Meyer, and on the 30th of October 1899 he was appointed fighting general, being promoted to be Assistant Commandant General in the following November. It is well within public memory that throughout the campaign he played a fearless and chivalrous part, and proved himself a clever strategist at the battles of Colenso, Tugela, Spion Kop, Vaalkrantz, and Lower Tugela. On the 28th of March 1900 he was made Commandant General for the whole of the Transvaal, *vice* the late General Joubert, who had died a few days before. General Botha continued from that date till the end of the war in supreme charge of the Transvaal Boer forces, displaying all the while the same conspicuous administrative ability. Since peace was declared he has served his fellow countrymen zealously in the political arena, and at the time of writing is chairman of "Het Volk" and a candidate for the first representative Government.

The General was married on the 13th of December 1886 to Annie, the eldest daughter of Mr. John George Chere Emmett, of Harrismith, Orange River College, who with his family had trekked to Vryheid and settled there.



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

Mrs. Botha, we should add, is a lady of exceptional accomplishments, who received her education at "The Home," Bloemfontein. General Botha is a member of the Pretoria Club and the Rand Club, Johannesburg.

MR. J. F. BEARDWOOD is an architect by profession, and is, apart from his otherwise extensive business, the recognised architect for the Transvaal Roman Catholic Mission. Among his best works are the Catholic Club and Roman Catholic Church and Presbytery at Johannesburg; the Jewish Synagogue, Pretoria; the Holy Family Convent School, Parktown; the High School for the Sisters of Notre Dame, Belgravia, and others. Mr. Beardwood is a typical Irishman, being a son of W. Houghton Beardwood, Esq., of Dublin, in which city he first saw the light of day in the year 1857, and where he received his education as well, at the University High School. In the year 1888 he married Genevive, eldest daughter of Patrick Oliphant O'Ratigan, Esq., Superintending Engineer of Madras, Civil Service, India, and has issue six children.

Arriving in South Africa in the year 1895, Mr. Beardwood established himself in business as an architect, and has been eminently successful, as the number and magnitude of his creations bear out.



MR. J. F. BEARDWOOD, M.S.A.

Mr. Beardwood is an immensely popular man, being the vice-president of the Transvaal Irish Association, a foundation member of the Johannesburg and Catholic Clubs, and a member of the Rand Club.

MR. FRED. W. BELL, whose biography below records details and events connected with South African history of general interest, is the second surviving son of the late Mr. James Bell, dental surgeon, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and Jane Bell (*née* Elliot), and is grand-nephew of Sir Sydney Smith Beil, late Chief Justice of the Cape, and Mr. Edward Bell, Sen., of Queenstown, Cape Colony. He was born at Glasgow on the 23rd of April 1865, came out to South Africa in 1871, and resided with his parents in Grahamstown till 1879, when with the rest of the family he removed to Cape Town, where his father continued to practise his profession up to the time of his death in 1889. Mr. Bell received his schooling at Templeton's Public School, Grahamstown, which in those days was a worthy rival of St. Andrew's College in that city.

After assisting his father at his profession for five years Mr. Bell joined the Union Steamship Company's service as supercargo in 1885, serving on the South African coast on R.M.S. "Trojan," "Tartar," "Athenian," "Mexican," "Moor," "Spartan," and "Pretoria." After thirty odd voyages round the coast—on the first of which he was shipmate on the "Trojan" with another well-known Rand pioneer, Dr. Keenan—Mr. Bell left the Union Steamship Company's service to take up an important position on the staff of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company in the Bamangwato country. It is a curious coincidence that Mr. Bell's last trip in the Union Steamship Company's service was made in the "Mexican," the boat in which as a passenger eleven years later he was wrecked.

In July 1888 he started by ox-wagon from Kimberley with the pioneer expeditionary force of the Bechuanaland Exploration Company for Shoshong, then the headquarters of that company in Bamangwato. Owing to complications in connection with the killing of Mr. Groblaar (Transvaal Consul in Matabeleland) by Khama's people on the Crocodile River, the party was armed by the government at Mafeking, and, with a detachment of the Bechuanaland Border Police which joined the convoy at Monopolole (Secheli's), was placed under the orders of Sir Sidney Sheppard, then administrator of Bechuanaland. Matters, however, were peaceably adjusted. Mr. Bell acted as special correspondent to the "Cape Times" in that eventful issue. At Shoshong he put in a year's service under Messrs. Johnson, Heany & Borrow in the Exploration Company's employ, during which time (amongst others) Messrs. Rudd and Maguire passed through on their way to obtain the concession from Lobengula on which the British South Africa Chartered Company was afterwards floated. Mr. Bell speaks very decidedly on the intriguing and scheming in high quarters in connection with the concession hunters in Central South Africa in those days prior to the existence of the Chartered Company. But that, he says, is "another story." In July 1889 he left Shoshong in charge of a prospecting party bound for Zoutpansberg *via* Mafeking, Rustenburg, and Pretoria, but, owing to the unfavourable name given to the Zoutpansberg fields at that time, settled on the Rand in August of that year.

Shortly after his arrival on the Rand Mr. Bell was appointed representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and district manager of that company in 1891, with chief office in Johannesburg, which position he held until January 1904, when he resigned the same to assume the management, in the Transvaal, of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Canada, which appointment he now holds.

During the war period, in April 1900, Mr. Bell proceeded to England for the purpose of publishing a work entitled "The South African Conspiracy, or the Aims of Afrikanderdom." As before stated, he was wrecked in the R.M.S. "Mexican," which boat was run into during a fog by the troopship "Winkfield," (No. 99.) Mr. Bell says, notwithstanding the billiard-room aphorism regarding this number, it certainly got the best of *that* game. The "Mexican" was lost, and from it hardly anything but the MSS. of his book was saved by Mr. Bell. He was picked up by the "Winkfield," and taken back to Cape Town, from which port he again sailed the following week, and published his book above-named in London, in July 1900. Although indirectly owing to the wreck of the "Mexican," that work was produced at a time when South African books were beginning to pall upon people in England, and the besieged Legations at Peking



MR. F. W. BELL.

were the topic of the hour, Mr. Bell's book was well received and reviewed by the leading organs of the British Press, the "Times," "Scotsman," and "Spectator," amongst others, giving very favourable and lengthy reviews, while Mr. Ivan Muller, special commissioner in South Africa for the "Daily Telegraph," quoting from Mr. Bell's work from Cape Town, referred to it as a book "absolutely indispensable to every English student of contemporary politics who would know what are the real issues involved in the momentous struggle which is being waged, not only on the stricker field, but within the confines of the Cape Colony." In January 1901, at the time of the second invasion of Cape Colony by the Boer forces, after his return from England, Mr. Bell raised, organised, and commanded the Claremont contingent of the Wynberg-Claremont Battalion of Town Guards. He was subsequently called out on "permanent duty" as adjutant of the 1st battalion of the Cape Peninsula Regiment, and acting adjutant of the 3rd battalion of the same regiment, for work in connection with which he was specially complimented by the base commandant.

Although on special occasions, notably immediately prior to the war, at the time the constitution of the Cape was threatened subsequent to the declaration of peace, and when the movement in favour of immediate responsible government to the Transvaal was initiated, Mr. Bell took an active interest in politics, and endeavoured to aid the causes he espoused with his tireless energy and his pen; yet the subject of this memoir abhors party politics with what he calls "all their attendant exigencies and immoralities." "You may write me down as a 'Mugwump,' for I refuse to be slave to either party. But I am a South African," he says, "whichever party I may incline to." Left to follow his own inclinations, his studies would rather be along the path of philosophical and metaphysical researches. Though in earlier years he took an active interest in athletics, he later sacrificed outdoor sports in favour of rifle shooting, to which he devoted himself with great enthusiasm in the eighties, being a regular prize winner at the South African Wimbledon meetings.

Mr. Bell, in 1896, married the third surviving daughter of the late Captain R. H. Allen, of Green Point, Cape Town, and has issue four children: Allen Bruce, born 1897; Frederick William, born and died 1899; George Quinton, born 1901; and Cecil Elliot, born 1904. His elder brother, Elliot (also some time supercargo in the United Steamship Company), served actively in the Kaffir wars of 1880-81, and in the Warren expedition, and, after residence in Canada, has now settled in London. His younger brother, Sydney Smith, also a Johannesburg pioneer, served with Plumer's column in the late war, being severely wounded near Warmbaths in 1900. His only sister, Miss A. S. Bell, resides at Claremont, Cape Colony.

Mr. Bell belongs to the following clubs, societies, &c.:—St. Andrew's College, and Public School Cadet Corps (Grahamstown), 1878; D.E.O.V. Rifles, 1881-1889; Wanderers' Club, 1890; Fellow Royal Statistical Society, 1892; Johannesburg Stock Exchange, 1892; Rand Club, 1893; New Club, 1896; Insurance Institute of S.A., 1898; Theosophical Society, 1902; Hon. Secretary J.T.S., 1902-3; Rand Pioneers, 1903; Johannesburg Lodge, F.M. (No. 2313 E.C.), 1891-1904; Selbourne Lodge, 1905. His residence is at 29, Olivea Road, Berea, Johannesburg.

MR. HAROLD BLORE, of the well-known Johannesburg firm of solicitors, Blore & Cliffe, was born at Beaufort West, in the Cape Colony, in the year 1867, and is the eldest son of William John Blore, Esq., solicitor, of Cape Town. He received a most thorough training at Bishop's College, at Rondebosch, near Cape Town, and showed his undoubted talent by matriculating with honours in the year 1887, and in addition, during his stay at the above-named college, successfully passed with honours his examination for the certificate of proficiency and theoretical land surveying.

On the termination of his schooling days, he became articled to the well-known Johannesburg firm of solicitors, Messrs. Tredgold & Steytler, and on completion



MR. H. W. J. BLORE.

of same passed his examination as a solicitor with honours at the head of the list, and commenced practice as a solicitor, notary and conveyancer in Johannesburg in the year 1895, which practice he still successfully carries on in partnership with Mr. Frederic Cliffe, Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple, London. In the year 1895 Mr. Blore married Katie, youngest daughter of Dr. Hockly, Esq., of Johannesburg, and of the union there is issue one son. Mr. Blore is a member of the Rand Club, Johannesburg.

COLONEL HERBERT BOTTOMLEY, C.M.G., is a member of the Natal contingent that has had so great a part in the exploitation of the Witwatersrand auriferous area. Although born in Durban, his ancestors were of Yorkshire extraction. On his removing to Kimberley in 1877, he was sent to the Diocesan College



COLONEL H. BOTTOMLEY.

at Rondebosch, a college holding in South Africa much the same standing as that of Eton in the British Isles. From the college he matriculated at the Cape Town University, and while reading for his M.A. degree he started the study of law. The wonderful reports of the north, however, induced him to cancel his articles, and he journeyed to the Rand early in 1886, subsequently proceeding to Barberton and then to Komati Poort. In 1888 Colonel Bottomley returned to the Rand, and from that date up to the commencement of hostilities in 1899 he was exclusively engaged in mining operations. A member of the Executive Uitlander Council, he joined the world-famous Imperial Light Horse corps as lieutenant, and served until peace was declared.

The ability he displayed and the gallantry of his conduct in the field were recognised in despatches on three separate occasions, the dignity of the C.M.G. being bestowed on him, as well as promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Subsequently he was in command of the Imperial Light Horse. After the war Colonel Bottomley was appointed Deputy Inspector of Mines, with Krugersdorp as the centre of his operations. Eminently

what Samuel Johnson call the "clubbable man," he belongs to the Rand and Athenæum Clubs in Johannesburg. He further serves the state in his capacity as a J.P., and is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

DR. FREDERICK HOLLES BRENNAN is a Canadian, having been born at Peterboro, Ontario, in September 1861, and is the son of Dennis Brennan, Esq., a Tipperary man, who left his native Ireland at an early age to make his home in the young American Colony. On his maternal side the doctor is descended from an old Dutch colonist of New York, whose allegiance to the British Crown in the Revolution of 1775 led to his exile from the United States, and he made one of that determined and patriotic band of "United Empire Loyalists" whose names are graven so deeply in the history of the Dominion.

Receiving his earlier education at the Grammar School at Norwood and the Normal School at Ottawa, Ontario, at both of which institutions he won scholarships, the Doctor began the study of his profession at Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and in 1886 took the fellowship degree of the college with first-class honours. From Trinity University in the same year he took the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery also with first-class honours, and obtained as well the membership diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. His later professional studies were pursued chiefly in New York and London, and for a short time he joined the teaching staff of his Alma Mater. For nine years he practised his profession in his native city of Peterboro, and took an active part in its affairs. He was president of the County Medical Society, Board of Health, of the Catholic Club and Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Athletic Association, hockey, football, lacrosse and base ball, and other clubs, both local and provincial. He took an active interest in educational matters, and was chairman of the School Board for many years, and a member of the council of the Children's Aid Society. He was surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital for over seven years, and an active member of the Conservative party in Canada. He still takes a deep interest in Canadian politics, and very reluctantly declined a seat in the present Canadian Parliament, which was unanimously offered him during his visit home in 1900.

Every generation of his family for two centuries has furnished soldiers, and it is but natural, therefore, that the Doctor should like the profession of arms. He was a Lieutenant in the Midland Battalion in the Riel Rebellion of 1885, and retired from the Canadian Militia retaining the rank of Major, to which he had attained in the 57th Battalion Canadian Militia.

Dr. Brennan is the only Canadian and probably the only American at present practising medicine on the Rand. Since coming to South Africa he has stuck closely to his professional work and is distinctly a busy man. Nevertheless his old love of sport is still in evidence, and he is a member of the Wanderers' Club, being also a playing member and president of the Johannesburg Lacrosse Club, South African champions, and president and manager of the Champion Johannesburg Base Ball Club, where his batting abilities are notably in evidence. He is a member of the committee of the Catholic Club and of the council of the Catholic Association, and was the first president of the Transvaal Canadian Association.

During the late war the Doctor served as surgeon to the "Hawarden Castle" Hospital Ship, and is now medical officer of the Transvaal Volunteers with the rank of Major.

MEN OF THE TIMES.



MR. F. C. W. ALEXANDER.



MR. W. BRAMLEY.



MR. A. VAN DER BROCK.



MR. BAXENDALE, MAYOR OF BULAWAYO.

THE genealogical tree of the Bezuidenhout family, at least as far as three generations of that family are concerned, is an interesting one, and the historical details embraced are of particular merit to students of South African history. Mr. FREDERICK JACOBUS BEZUIDENHOUT, the grandfather of the present generation, was born at Beaufort West, Cape Colony, in 1825. He came to the Transvaal (Potchefstroom) about 1850, where he married Miss Viljoen. A few years later he, with his bride's father, trekked to the Witwatersrand, where they settled on the farm Doornfontein, consisting of 5,000 morgen, which magnificent estate passed over to him on the death of his father-in-law. It consists of the suburbs of Johannesburg, on which Doornfontein and Turffontein are at present built. At the period that Mr. Bezuidenhout first arrived on this land it was the home of wild animals, and lions roamed the country. He was then a stock farmer, owning large numbers of cattle, sheep, &c., and even in the early days, when money was scarce, he was reputed a wealthy man. On this farm both Mr. Bezuidenhout and his spouse lived and died, but prior to this event he had transferred this farm to his children. In the month of August 1886, on the discovery of gold on a portion of this farm at Doornfontein and Turffontein, the Government proclaimed the land as goldfields, but reserved the farm homestead, which still stands. There are on the land some of the largest mines of the Rand, viz.:—Wolhuter, Meyer and Charlton, New Goch, Henry Nourse, and all those from Jumpers on the east of the Pioneer and Crown Reef on the west. The township of Johannesburg also takes up a fair share, *i.e.*, Ferreira, Marshall, Doornfontein, Fordsburg, City and Suburban, Jeppes-town, Troyeville, Bellevue, &c., all important suburban districts. Mr. Bezuidenhout during the whole period of his life took the greatest interest in matters affecting the interest of the Dutch Reformed Church, and was one of its firmest pillars and most generous donors.

Mr. Bezuidenhout was a very wealthy but simple-minded, unassuming gentleman, and regretted the annoyance he was subjected to by the troops during the war in the year 1900, which annoyance hastened his death. In October of 1900 he passed resignedly away, and three years later his much esteemed wife followed him (February 1903). He left five children, three sons and two daughters, who inherited the whole of his colossal property, and who have always dispensed their

share in a generous and whole-hearted fashion. They are highly esteemed and respected throughout the Transvaal.

COLONEL ROWLAND ABEMARLE ARTHUR BETTINGTON was born at Boulogne in the year 1852, and is the son of the late Mr. Abemarle Bettington, of the East India Company's service. He received his early education at Ryde Naval School, in the Isle of Wight, and he subsequently had a private tutor in Brittany, where he was reading for the Artillery when the Franco-Prussian war broke out. In 1872 he came to South Africa, and after journeying through Natal and the Cape Colony, he settled at Grahamstown, and learned farming under his brother-in-law, Mr. T. C. White. After spending some months in that way he proceeded to the vicinity of Kingwilliamstown, and was married to Miss Fanny Bowker, daughter of Mr. B. E. Bowker, late M.L.C. of the Cape Colony. In the same year Colonel Bettington took over the farm "Retreat," and worked with cattle successfully for two years, when he went to Fish River and started the raising of ostriches, but the latter proved unsuccessful. Less than one year of testing this venture satisfied him, and he proceeded to East London, where he set up business as a broker and shipping agent. When the 1877 Galeka war commenced, he joined his father-in-law in a regiment of irregular horse called Bowker's Rovers. Colonel Bettington, not in that rank however, saw the trouble through, and was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the same corps in the Gaika war of 1878, and on the conclusion of hostilities returned to East London. In 1884 he raised the Kaffrarian Rifles, which volunteered



MR. AND MRS. BEZUIDENHOUT.

for service in the Egyptian war and the Bechuanaland expedition; both offers were, however, declined by the British and Colonial Governments. In 1887, Colonel Bettington edited the "East London Advertiser," in conjunction with Mr. Bertram Mitford, and the year following he came to the Rand as manager of the Johannesburg Board of Executors. In 1888 he joined the Stock Exchange, of which he has been a member ever since, and one of the Committee for the last thirteen years. At the time of the Jameson Raid he led Bettington's Horse in the endeavour to assist Dr. Jim, and he was arrested, together with the other reformers, and shared their imprisonment till July, 1896, when the general release was granted. Colonel Bettington then had a trip to England, and on his

return resumed operations on the Stock Exchange. Just before the late Anglo-Boer war broke out he was one of the executive of the National Union Council. When the Dutch threw down the gauntlet, he went to



COLONEL BETTINGTON.

Natal, *via* Delagoa Bay, and vainly offered to organise and raise a regiment there. Foiled in this direction he joined Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry with the rank of captain, and went through the engagements at Mooi River, Colenso, and Spion Kop, at which latter place he was wounded, and was also laid low by an attack of fever, but as soon as he was sufficiently recovered he actively assisted to raise the District Mounted Rifles in the Albany neighbourhood, and then left for Tulbagh as Commandant. Subsequently on the abolition of these appointments, he returned to the Rand in his old capacity as stock and share broker. Colonel Bettington's four sons, Claude, Vere, Egerton and Rollo, and his half-brother, Abemarle Bettington, and his nephew Digby, also went through the war, and combines a record of strenuous and valuable family service in the British cause.

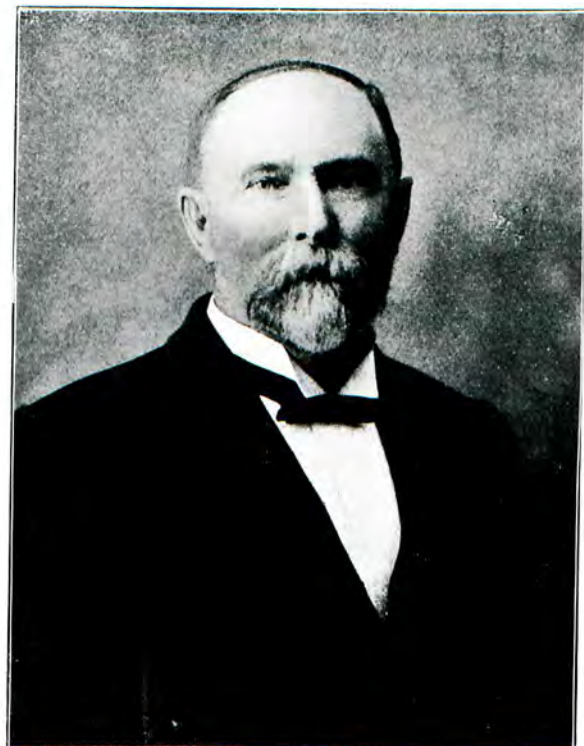
It may be said in conclusion that Colonel Bettington is the vice-president of the Rand Pioneers' Association, and also vice-president of the Rand Club, and has his offices in the New Stock Exchange, Johannesburg.

MR. ALEXANDER BROWN, the esteemed subject of this short sketch, is a living monument to diligent and assiduous duties conscientiously performed, and bearing throughout his life that gentleness of manner and cheerful exterior which has endeared him to an extensive range of friends among both the British and the Dutch population wherever his business led him. He is a practical supporter of all branches of honest manly sport, and occupies the presidential or vice-presidential chair of nearly all the sporting clubs in Klerksdorp. He is respected generally, and more especially for his philanthropic nature, which is unable to resist a deserving appeal.

Mr. Brown was born at Linlithgow, Scotland, in the year 1839, and came out to South Africa in the year 1868, proceeding up country to Matabeleland the same year, where he traded for over twelve years; from there he proceeded to the Transvaal in the year 1879, and settled

down at Potchefstroom. He served Messrs. Leask & Co., the well-known firm of Potchefstroom, for twenty-one years, and in appreciation of his enduring and whole-hearted services was admitted into partnership two years since, and acts as representative for the firm at Klerksdorp.

A WELL-VARIED LIFE has been spent by Mr. JOHANNES CORNELIS BRINK, son of Philipus Albertus Myburgh Brink, farmer, of Stellenbosch, and a descendant of a very old Cape colonial family. Born on January 4th, 1856, he was educated at the public school, Somerset West, and during these early years was under the guardianship of his uncle in consequence of the death of his mother. He entered commercial life with Mr. Gray, of Somerset West, afterwards proceeding to the Diamond City for the same firm. In 1875, however, a restless spirit and native enterprise took him northwards, and he opened business at Ventersdorp and Rustenburg for his old firm. Four years later he decided upon a change, and started farming between Rustenburg and Pretoria. Then came times of trouble, and in 1876 he was acting as adjutant for Major Densusson in his expedition against Secoconi, the famous Kaffir chief. He also fought in the war of 1880-81, being afterwards offered the post of Private Secretary to President Krüger. This he refused, preferring to accept the position of Public Prosecutor, First Clerk to Landdrost, and Postmaster at Rustenburg. So great was the attention he attracted whilst discharging these duties that in 1883 he was elected Landdrost of the town and district. Here, however, a difficulty arose; since he was not yet thirty he could not by law fill the post, and the Raad passed a special Act making the age limit twenty-five years, a law which, it may be mentioned, was repealed some months after the appointment of Mr. Brink. This post Mr. Brink continued to fill till June 1900, when General Baden-Powell reached the town. He then became a member of the Repatriation Board, and for his services was made a Justice of the Peace for the district and a



MR. J. C. BRINK.

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member of the Liquor Licensing Court, and later nominated for the Legislative Council, to which body he still belongs. He was also chairman of the Divisional Council, member of the School Committee since 1882, and was elected a member of the present Government School Committee, a director of the Rustenburg Club, and a member of the Gymkhana Club, of which he is also a steward. At his farm, Avondrust, about a mile from the town of Rustenburg, he goes in for orange growing.

In the year 1877 he married Magdalena Catharina, second daughter of Mr. Van Mancau, of Rustenburg, and has issue seven sons and three daughters.

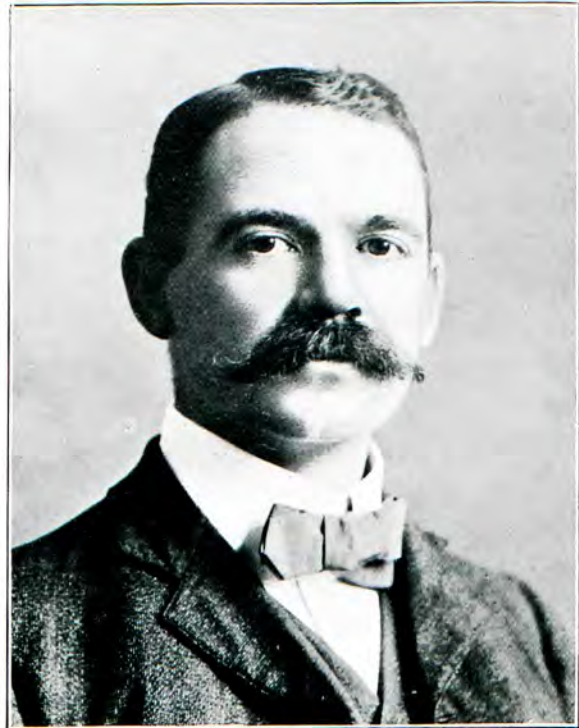
MR. THOMAS JOHNSON BRITTEN, one of the pioneer engineers and mine managers of the Transvaal, is a native of Herefordshire, England, and was born on the 6th March 1858, receiving his education at Doncaster Grammar School. In 1887 he arrived in Johannesburg as representative of and consulting engineer for Messrs. R. Hornsby & Sons, Grantham, England, since when he has been identified with many important improvements in the mining industry. He had the contract to supply and erect a large number of the first reduction plants on the Rand, amongst which may be mentioned Cæsus, Paarl Central, City and Suburban, Royal, Moss Rose, Livingstone, Main Reef, National, Nabob, Anglo-Tharsis, Roodepoort Central, and many others. In September 1889 he resigned his position with Messrs. Hornsby, and practised as a consulting engineer for some of the above-named companies and many others up to July 1893; he was then appointed general manager of the Wolluter Gold Mines, which position he resigned in October 1903.

Mr. Britten has been directly connected with the mining industry since his arrival in 1887. He has the honour of being one of the founders of the Mine Managers' Association and a member of the council since its inception. A member of the Chamber of Mines Patent Committee, he also sat on the majority of the chamber's special committees to deal with the framing of the Mining Regulations, Native Pass Law, Boiler Law, &c. His



MR. T. J. BRITTEN.

patent atomiser was awarded first prize of £500 and gold medal in the Transvaal Chamber of Mines competition, open to the world, for the prevention of "miner's phthisis." Mr. Britten enjoys the following distinctions:—A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., life member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, member of the South African Association of Engineers, and other technical and scientific institutions of the Rand, a foundation member of the Rand Club and Johannesburg Turf Club, a member of the New Club and, naturally, the Pioneers' Association.



MR. D. W. BRUCE.

MR. DAVID WILLIAM BRUCE hails from Glenrines, Banffshire, and is the fourth son of the Rev. Chas. Bruce, of that county. After studying at Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A., he came in 1889 to South Africa, and was admitted *ad eundem gradem* to the Cape University. For a number of years subsequently he was manager of the Imperial Insurance Company, and then for a considerable period occupied a similar position in the firm of Messrs. E. and J. Burke, Ltd.

A sympathetic Uitlander, he was one of those who were supposed to meet Dr. Jameson's little army outside Johannesburg, and when the plan was frustrated, he went home.

The following year Mr. Bruce returned to the land of his adoption for Messrs. Shepherd, Mackintosh & Co., Ltd., and he remained with that firm till the late Anglo-Boer war broke out. Then he enrolled as a trooper in the Border Horse, and rose to the rank of lieutenant in the corps, afterwards assisting to found the Scottish Horse, in which he served as captain. Subsequently his commercial abilities secured him the appointment of manager of the Cattle Preservation Department, and while acting as such he raised the Pretoria Volunteer Corps, of which he was major in command. When this force was disbanded on the cessation of hostilities, he started in business as a broker, and as such he has continued with gratifying results.

Mr. Bruce, we should add, is a member of the Pretoria Club and a steward of the local Turf Club, and he also belongs to the Caledonian Society, and follows keenly all kinds of sport.

MR. BARNABAS GERHARD BRECHER, of Vryheid, Natal, was born in Steinkopf, Namaqualand, Cape Colony, in 1851. He is the son of a German missionary, and was educated at the South African College, Cape Town. In 1867 he returned to Namaqualand, where he remained for some time, and



MR. B. G. BRECHER.

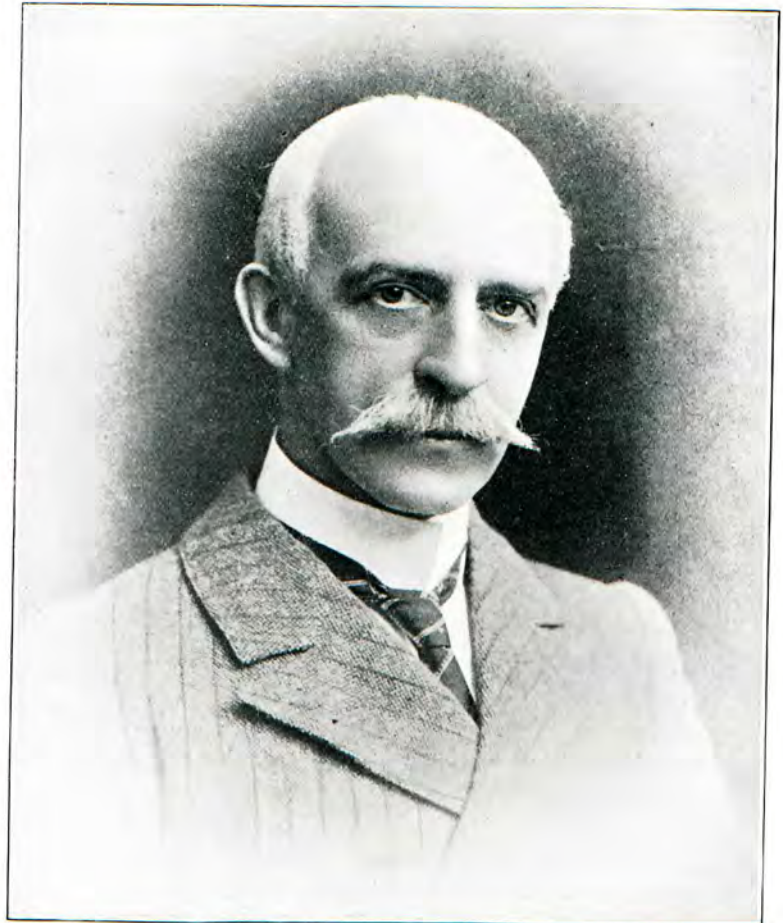
eventually left for the South African Republic in 1875 by a tedious journey with ox-wagon, arriving in the Transvaal in January 1876. After a great deal of trekking and wide travelling he took part in the Zulu war of 1879, and served under Colonel Rowlands as interpreter of Dutch and English, and subsequently under General Wood as lieutenant and adjutant, &c., of W.I. A staunch Republican, and fearless of public opinion, he fought bravely for his side, both in the war of Independence, 1881, and the Boer war, 1899-1902. His experiences during the latter campaign were severe, for he was badly wounded and eventually imprisoned. Previous to this, in 1891, he was elected as a member of the Second Volksraad, and retained office for two years, at the end of which period he was again elected for a term of four years, and at the expiration of this time was again chosen for another four years, unopposed. On the conclusion of the late war he returned to Vryheid, where he established a practice as auctioneer, which occupation he still continues. He has been elected chairman of the Local Board for Vryheid, and has taken a great interest in his municipality. He is a member of the following committees and associations:—The Agricultural Society, Farmers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce; and is a director of the Vryheid Board of Executors, the Vryheid Trading Company, and the Building Society of Vryheid. He is secretary of the Dutch Reformed Church School, and chairman of the Licensing Board. Mr. Brecher is married and has a family. Of strong determination, high principled, and possessed of an utter disregard of public opinion, he has proved himself a staunch patriot of his country. In Vryheid, where he holds an influential position, he is greatly respected, and has done much to aid the improvement of his town.

MR. JOHN FRANK BROWN, M.L.C., the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal, was born at Bristol, England, in 1856, and is the son of Edward Brown, Esq., of Roscommon, Ireland. He was educated at the Gloucester Grammar School, and also at Malvern, Worcestershire. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the post office at Gloucester, and in 1883 became attached to the Secretary's office in London. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Surveyor, with headquarters at Bedford, and subsequently Lincoln in 1898; and later was transferred to the Western Districts of England, with headquarters at Exeter.

In 1900 he was commissioned to proceed to Natal as Postmaster-General, and two years later he received the appointment he now holds as Postmaster-General of the Transvaal. He, at the time of writing, is an official member of the first Legislative Council of the Transvaal, and for the past two sessions has been Chairman of Committees of the House.

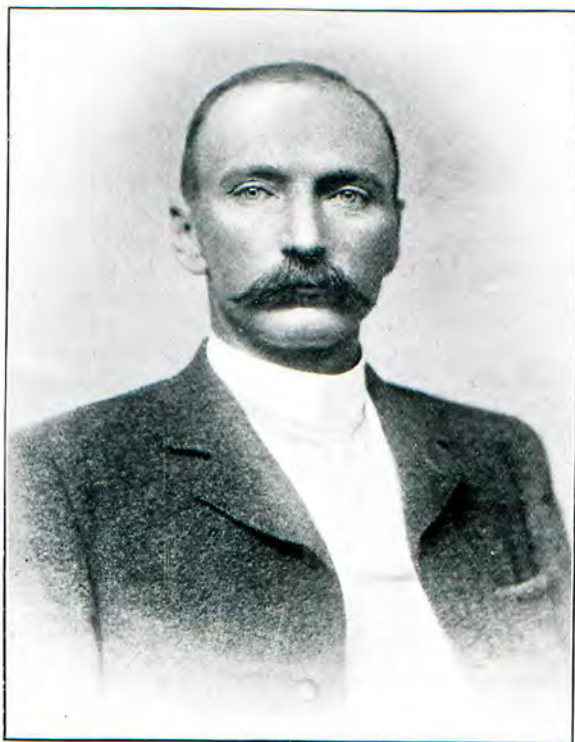
In 1885 he married the daughter of Mr. Philip Cooke, of Old Court, Newent, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Brown is a devoted adherent to all sports and games. Whilst in England he was for a time captain of the Gloucester Cricket and Football Club, and of the Civil Service, London, and for many years he played for his county in football. He is a member of several clubs, including the Victoria Club, Maritzburg, and he is chairman of the Athenæum Club, Johannesburg. Mr. Brown's services have been a valuable acquisition to the public interests of Johannesburg. His firm, reliable, and high-principled character have made him respected everywhere, and he has taken a warm interest in all public and social affairs.



MR. J. F. BROWN, M.L.C.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Limited, besides being the premier financial institution of the sub-continent, has introduced to the commercial and industrial life of the country many



J. W. BARRY, ESQ.

men whose first business training was in its service. JOHN WILLIAM BARRY, Esq., who was born in that pretty village Bredasdorp in Cape Colony, served with the bank from 1881 to 1886. At this latter date the magnetism of a prospector's life proved irresistible, and he became responsible for many mining adventures in Barberton and Swaziland. In 1888 he became a proprietor member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, and remained a stock broker until he joined the pioneers of Rhodesia. Returning to the Rand in 1896 he again became interested in the mining properties, and also tested the agricultural possibilities of the country.

On the outbreak of hostilities he joined the Imperial Light Horse, and obtained the rank of captain, receiving the Queen's and King's medals with six bars. Mr. Barry is a member of both the Rand and Athenæum Clubs, and his town residence is a lovely spot called the "Willows," a few miles south of Johannesburg.

MR. C. H. BARRETT is another well-known man largely connected with the interests of South Africa. He was born at Dunkeswick, in Yorkshire. His earliest days were spent in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, where he received his education. In his youth he went with his brother, Mr. B. R. Barrett, to the Vaal River diamond diggings, where the present mines are now situated, and in 1872 wended his way northwards to the Transvaal. Here he purchased properties at Middelburg and near Standerton, and started a general Boer business under the name of Barrett Brothers. He spent large sums of money prospecting for gold in the Lydenburg and Middelburg districts. Both brothers were connected in the annexation by Sir Theophilus Shepstone in 1876-7, and left for Natal when the event proved such a disastrous one to Colonel Anstruther at Bronkhorst Spruit. Charles Barrett returned with General Sir Evelyn Wood's column, and was present at O'Neil's

Farm, Laing's Nek, when the convention was signed. As soon as the war was over, the two brothers re-opened business in Middelburg, and purchased the farm Barrett's Berlin, which they floated in London in 1884, when Charles H. Barrett was appointed managing director. In 1886 he left for Johannesburg and Pretoria, organising a general agency business, and also interested himself in mining and speculative matters.

Mr. Barrett married in 1883, and has three sons and three daughters. When the Boer war broke out he was at Durban and a member of the Durban Uitlander Committee. He is a life member of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a member of the Rand Club, Johannesburg, and the Pretoria Club, Pretoria. He was nominated as a member of the Town Council of Pretoria, and in 1903 was elected for the third ward of the Pretoria Town Council, of which he is still a member. Mr. Barrett's name has ever been associated with all that is fair and straight in times when it was so easy to be self-interested. His inherent rectitude in handling matters of great difficulty won for him the respect and admiration of his fellow men. His varied career was the means of bringing him in touch with the finer issues of life, and he well achieved his present success by all-round sympathy for the lives of those around him.



MR. C. H. BARRETT.

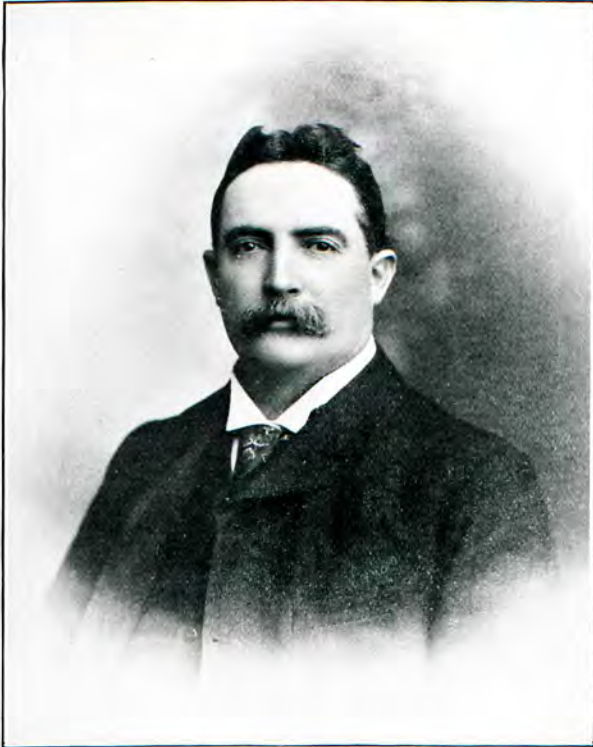
ONE of the most popular officials on the staff of the South African Railways is Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT BARRETT, the traffic manager of the C.S.A.R. at Bloemfontein, and, at the time of writing, acting traffic manager at Johannesburg. Mr. Barrett is a native of Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, having been born there in 1860, and the son of the late Mr. Frederick Couran Barrett. He was educated at the grammar school of his native town. He early entered into the intricate routine of railway control, his *début* being as apprentice in the traffic department of the London and North Western Railway, South Wales district.

In 1879, after four years' experience, he emigrated to South Africa, and joined the Cape Government Railways as a clerk, where his integrity and organising

MEN OF THE TIMES.

ability speedily secured him promotion in that service. In the course of a few subsequent years he officiated as stationmaster at all the principal stations on the lines under the Government's direction, and from 1893 till the end of 1896 he filled the same responsible position at Cape Town. Then Mr. Barrett was promoted to the office of assistant traffic manager, his headquarters being at East London, and in September 1900 his services were borrowed by the Imperial Military Authorities, who located him at Bloemfontein as assistant traffic manager in charge of the department at that centre. The following year he was appointed traffic manager of the Orange River section of the C.S.A.R., and he has continued to hold that post with conspicuous success. At present he is relieving Mr. W. W. Hoy, chief traffic manager at Johannesburg, that gentleman having left in February of this year for a seven months' business and pleasure tour, in the course of which he attends the Railway Congress in Washington, America.

Mr. Barrett, it should be stated, has rendered other service for the Empire beyond purely civil ones. He served through the 1880-81 Basuto campaign in the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, and during the late Anglo-Boer war he proved so valuable and ubiquitous a traffic manager of the railways in the Orange River



MR. W. H. BARRETT.

Colony, and relieving traffic manager in the Transvaal and the Cape, that he was awarded a medal with a clasp for each colony.

Mr. Barrett is a Justice of the Peace for the Orange River Colony, and what little leisure he can afford is spent in gardening and poultry farming.

THE subject of this notice, Mr. CHARLES BRAMMER, was born in the year 1865 at Leeds, Yorkshire, and is the second son of Mr. George Frederick Brammer, of Manchester. Having been educated at a private school in the latter place, he entered the service of Messrs. Schneider & Co., shipping merchants, of the same busy industrial centre. There he remained for five years, and then left for South Africa in 1884. In 1885 he removed from Durban to Umsinga, in the same

colony, and after a year's service in an up-country store he proceeded to the Transvaal, where he became engaged by Messrs. Simmer & Jack, of Lake Chrissie, near Ermelo. That firm ultimately became part owners of the farm



MR. C. BRAMMER.

"Elandsfontein" No. 1, which they floated into the Simmer & Jack Gold Mining Company, Ltd., one of the most important propositions ever placed before the public, later laying out the township of Germiston. In 1886 Mr. Brammer opened a business at Steynsdorp goldfields with Mr. S. J. Evans, who is also a prominent town councillor of Germiston, but seven months later he was at Kaapsche Hoop; business being unsatisfactory there, he came to the Rand. This was in 1889, and after a few months with Messrs. Evans & Currie, auctioneers, and following upon the opening of a business at Germiston for Messrs. Fowlie & Moore, he started on his own account in the town mentioned. Mr. Brammer has in the intervening years built up a thriving general business, from the partnership in which Mr. S. J. Evans has lately retired.

Mr. Brammer is a keenly interested member of the local Town Council, is on the Board of Management of the Presbyterian Church, and on the Chamber of Commerce. In the year 1894 he was married to Agnes, third daughter of Mr. R. Blane, of Galston, Ayrshire, Scotland. His residence is at Park Hill, Germiston, and he is an ever welcome member of the Germiston Club and the Germiston Central Club.

MR. GUSTAV BRÜCKNER, a well-known and influential share broker and distinguished member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, is a native of Germany. He is a son of the late Mr. Karl Gustav Brückner, and was born in the year 1859 at Neuhausen, near Perleberg. On completion of his education at Parchin and Berlin he commenced commercial life with the firms of August Hedinger & Karl Teuerleim, merchants, Stuttgart, Germany. At the end of his service with those firms in 1883 he left for India, spending four years in Calcutta, and subsequently went to Madras. He returned to Europe in 1891, and in the following year sailed for East Africa, staying one year at Zanzibar

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and the German coast ports and a like period in Madagascar. In 1894 Mr. Brückner arrived on the Rand, and established himself as a member of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, where his career as a share broker has

popular member of the Rand Club, New Club, Liederkranz Club, and French Club, Johannesburg, and is known among his large circle of friends as a genial and entertaining host.



MR. G. BRÜCKNER.

been eminently successful. He is the most indefatigable of workers, and, aided by his large and varied experience, has succeeded in placing his firm among the leading and most respected firms of brokers. Mr. Brückner is a

MAJOR EDWARD CHRISTOFFEL JOSEPH BRAND, who has proved a most able second to Mr. Izdibski in the Transvaal C.I.D., is a son of the late C. H. Brand—one time clerk-assistant to the House of Assembly, Cape Town—and a nephew of the late Sir John Brand, the most popular President the ex-Free State ever knew. He was born in London in 1863 and received his education at the Marist Brothers' School, Cape Town, and the Rev. Mr. Wright's school, Kimberley. In 1877 he entered the Civil Service at the latter place, but left such employment three years later to associate himself with mining propositions in the Bultfontein and Du Toits Pan districts. He again changed his service in 1888, when he joined the Diamond Detective Department at Kimberley, and from January 1895 till February 1899 he was also a remunerated Captain and Adjutant of the Diamond Fields Horse, Colonial Volunteers Force. In this latter capacity he participated in the Bechuanaland campaign of 1896-97, which at the finish saw him Captain, commanding a detachment of the Griqualand West Brigade. He retained his dual position with the special sanction of the Colonial Government, and was both Adjutant and Sub-Inspector of Police throughout the siege of Kimberley. He was invalided from the capital of the diamond fields just before the relief, but was captured by the Boers, refused parole and held in hostage at both Bloemfontein and Pretoria, being eventually released at Waterval in June 1900.

Major Brand was appointed Inspector of the C.I.D. at Johannesburg in March 1901, being simultaneously transferred from the Cape service. He, in 1892, was married to Miss S. M. Hanger, and of the espousal there are seven children.



AVENUE, BISHOP'S COURT, NEAR CAPE TOWN.