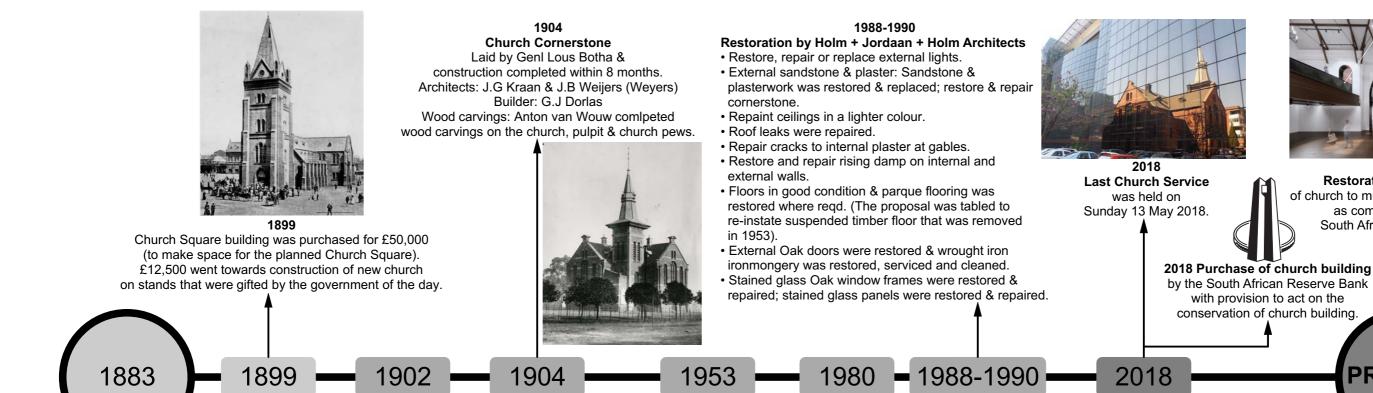
HISTORIC TIMELINE OF THE NEDERDUITSCH HERVORMDE KERK VAN AFRIKA

(PRETORIA CONGREGATION - DU TOIT STREET)



1988-1990 (continued)

Restoration & Conversion

of church to museum by LSP Architects

as commissioned by the

South African Reserve Bank.

PRESENT

2022

- · Steel stairs with oak hand rail was in very good condition; only re-painting was required.
- Spiral steel stair (to clock tower): Re-paint.
- Timber work: Restore, repair & varnish.
- Galary timber floors: Restore & repair.
- Veneer to timber panels: Restore & repair.
- Organ: in a very good working order.
- Oak wood pulpit: Restore & repair.
- Wrought iron Art Noveau light fittings minor repairs, in very good condition
- · Electrical installation: Replace distribution board.
- Church bell: Manufactured 1896 in Bochum Germany; was in good condition - clean bell & oil shaft.
- Plumbing and sanitary ware replace.
- Noise from adjacent streets: Recommendations were made but not implemented.
- Heat & ventilation: Roof ventilators were removed in 1953 thus compromising ventilation - HVAC system was proposed but not installed.
- Plant trees on site.

1902 4 Stands (gifted to church) were traded for 4 stands on the c/o Church street, Du Toit Street & Vermeulen Street.

Comprehensive restoration

of roof, sandstone facades & external • Replace corrugated roof sheeting. face brick perimeter walls.

- Building Consultants: M Rumia
- Master Builder: G.J Bolsenbroek Add vestry on the west façades. The vestry consisted of:
- nursing room with toilets to north.
- office to south.
- Replace all sandstone window sills.
- Rewire electrical installation
- inclusive of light switches & sockets. Add hat hooks & remove numbers from pews.
- Install new baptist fountain & new timber podium.
- Replace concrete floors with Union concrete floor tiles at north, south & east entrnace fovers

1953 (continued)

- · Replace roof ventilators.
- · Remove external face brick skin & replace with Kirkness face bricks - laid in Flemish bond.

1980 Declared a National Monument

- Remove suspended timber floor & replace with parque flooring on top of concrete surface bed.
- · Re-plaster internal walls.
- · Raise the crown light.
- Define arch behind the pulpit with timber arch.
- Remove the safe from the vestry & move safe into hall.
- Tongue & groove timber ceilings painted in light green colour.
- · Retore benches (pews).
- · Restore weather vane.



2.) HISTORIC TIMELINE OF THE NEDERDUITSCH HERVORMDE KERK VAN AFRIKA PRETORIA CONGREGATION (DU TOIT STREET)

Construction of new church commenced

on Church Square. Builders: H Franken &

W van der Veen. Architect: T Claridge.



APPLICANT:

HERITAGE ARCHITECT:

ERF R/3075, PRETORIA:

PHRA-G APPLICATION ITO SECTION 34(1) OF THE **NHRA 25 OF 1999 FOR THE** RESTORATION, RENOVATIONS, **ALTERATIONS. DEMOLITIONS** (PARTIAL) & ADDITIONS TO EXISTING CHURCH BUILDING

APRIL 2022

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4. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

4.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

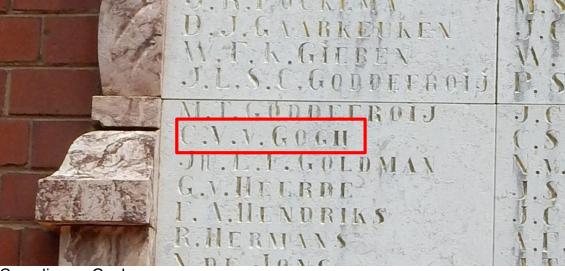
The iconic Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika in Du Toit Street is situated in the heart of the City of Tshwane and to east of the South African Reserve Bank (SARB). The building was designed by Dutch architects - J.G Kraan and J.B. Wijers of Kraan Wijers architects and was constructed in 1904 by the Dutch building contractor, G. Dorlas.

The building was declared a National Monument in 1980 (under the old National Monuments Act that was superseded by the NHRA 25 of 1999).

In 2018 the site was bought for R20,5 million by the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) as part of an expansion project and will be used by the SARB as a museum dedicated to the history and development of money in South Africa.

*MEMORIAL STONE: The church has a very strong connection to the Netherlands, having been designed, built, and finished off by Dutch immigrants. Another prominent connection is the memorial stone for the Dutch nationals who fought and died in the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902)

Among those listed on the memorial stone (found on the south-east corner of the building) is Vincent and Theo van Gogh's youngest brother - Cornelis Vincent van Gogh. Cornelis was an engineer on the Gold Mines of Johannesburg and subsequently worked as a draftsman at the NZASM after which he served alongside the Boers in the Anglo-Boer War. Shortly after his arrival in South Africa in 1890, Cornelis van Gogh wrote in a letter to his brother Theo in which he stated: "Johannesburg is a place of dust and gold."



Cornelis van Gogh

The church was built in the Dutch Renaissance Revival Style, which uses the characteristics in a free and eclectic fashion – this is evident in the quartz shale bands (phase 1 plinths) and the granite bands (phase 2 plinths) that wrap around the building. The building plinths (quarts shale and granite) add a horizontal emphasis which is a well-known characteristic of the style. The Kirkness red face brick facades are positioned on top of the plinths - laid in Flemish bond.

The red face brick facades, combined with the horizontal plinth bands, the steep corrugated sheeting roof with tower and roof ventilators as well as the timber ceilings lend a distinctly North European appearance to the building.

The church tower on the south-east corner dominates the structure and provides a focal point. The German bell, which is housed at the top of an intricate cast iron spiral staircase, dates from 1896. The tower roof cover is made of pressed sheet metal with rolled seams and the top portion is pressed metal formed into diamond shingles - topped with a weathervane. The entrance that frames the staircase to the first-floor galleries and bell tower is emphasized by means of white in-situ horizontal plaster bands (as a form of rustication). The corner stone (laid by Gen Louis Botha in 1904) is located south of the arched entrance, and the memorial stone with the name of Cornelis van Gogh is located directly south of the corner stone.



East entrance with corner stone & memorial

The church is built with human scale in mind, which is characteristic of the Renaissance style. The floor plan layout is based on a Greek cross, but with a shortened western wing which results in a T-shaped layout. The building interior is simple yet charming. The large stained-glass windows are made up of pastel colours and depict typical art Nouveau designs with flowing and organic lines which are also reflected in in the Art Nouveau wrought iron light fittings as well as the oak church benches (pews). The Oak pulpit was built by the contractor G. Dorlas while the intricate carvings, as part of the woodwork, was done by Anton van Wouw - the famous Dutch born artist who was a member of the congregation.

- 4.) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & CONSERVATION GUIDELINES
- 4.1) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



APPLICANT:

HERITAGE ARCHITECT:

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