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(Photos 4 & 5 to face each other)

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By the end of Oct. the town had settled down for an indefinite period to its altered mode of life, and Johannesburg, the place which erstwhile seemed with life and bustle almost of a chancion House corner or a Wall Street, became in comparison, practically a city of the dead; its magnificent blocks of chambers and offices tenantless and vacant; its splendid shops and stores closed and barricaded; its streets and thoroughfares deserted and untraversed; its tram service entirely suspended and its thousands of cabs, private carriages, tradesmen's carts and traps of former days represented by a solitary vehicle at lengthy intervals; its busy, jostling crowds of pedestrians vanished and gone - such was Johannesburg until the arrival of the British troops at the end of May restored to a certain extent its former aspect of stress and life. Compare the Commissioner Strt. of a few weeks before the war with the Commissioner Strt. of two or three months afterwards as depicted in the adjoining illustrations, and some faint idea may be conveyed to the mind of the extraordinary change <sup>in the aspect of the town</sup> which took place in that short time; a change

which had to be actually seen and experienced to be adequately realised and appreciated. (Note, These two photographs represent the same part of Commissioner Street - the principal thoroughfare in Johannesburg - but are taken from opposite directions; the first being taken looking from the Exchange and the second one looking towards the Exchange. The building in the foreground of the first one on the left-hand side with the beautiful wrought iron balconies is Eckstein's Buildings; whilst the building in the middle distance on the right hand side with the small steeples or turrets on the roof is the Rand Club Building.)

### Chapter III.

Martial Law - what it means in the Transvaal  
- boundless fears and apprehension - novel precautions adopted - restrictions under martial law -  
Special Police Dept - for the towns - for the mines -  
officers of ~~the~~ <sup>"Specials"</sup> - Britishers exempt from service  
- looting - regulations under martial law - law enforced - arrest of Judge Koch - the liquor traffic -  
result of martial law in Johannesburg - detectives for the front.

Undoubtedly, much unnecessary apprehension and groundless  
ars were entertained by the majority of the inhabitants of  
Hamerburg as to what would happen to them and to the town  
the event of war taking place and chartial law being  
declared. It was really amusing to see more and more  
hear the absurd guesses hazarded and opinions expressed  
to the restrictions which would be imposed, <sup>upon the people</sup>, even if nothing  
were happened, under those circumstances. That no one  
should be allowed to burn a light after a certain hour after  
dark, and that not more than four persons would be allowed  
together either in public or private were amongst  
least extravagant, ideas expressed to me personally.  
On matters approaching a climax, some of the precautions  
opted to ensure the safety of buildings and of their owners  
tenants were both novel and diverting. The number  
& variety of flags floating over various properties  
& course, to indicate other than British ownership -  
simply amazing, practically every nation under  
sun being represented in this way; German  
& French flags, however, largely predominated, with  
stars and stripes a good third. On one of the shops

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windows of a block of buildings in von Brandis Square there was roughly painted the following intimation : Eigendom van een Vrijstaatsche Burger " - Property of a Free State Burger ! and similarly the barricading of a shop in Rissik Street was decorated, in letters a foot long, with " Amerikaansche eigendom " - American property.

[It was a decidedly novel experience to be living under the broad institution of martial law, but as an ~~actual~~ matter of fact it made very little difference to the ordinary peaceful citizen.]

[As to what martial law really is there would appear to be a considerable divergence of opinion. It has been defined by no less an authority ~~than~~ the Duke of Wellington as the negation of law, or no law at all. So far as the Graafschap is concerned this is not ~~the case~~, since <sup>in that country</sup> martial law has a very definite and well-defined meaning. There it simply means that the War Law, (Wetrijswet), a dormant Statute in time of peace, is enforced. The War Law places the entire State under military <sup>as</sup> ~~and~~ distinct from civil government and it occupies about 12 pp]

- The laws-book. It deals chiefly with the functions and duties of the military and commando officers, with whom is left much of the power to promulgate and enforce regulations suitable to the differing requirements of different localities.
- As regards its specific terms and enactments some of the most important and interesting are as follows:-
- 1. male inhabitants of the State, whether burghers or not, who have attained to the age of 16 years, are liable render service to the State. Such persons only are exempted as are subjects of countries which have entered into treaty relations with the South African Republic <sup>\*perform such service as may be demanded</sup> for that purpose. All others who refuse must leave the State.
  - "During the continuance of martial law no action can be taken in a civil court of law against any person <sup>-in, enforcement of judgment-</sup> no execution can be commenced or carried out until sixty years after such martial law has been repealed.
  - "The War Council is formed by the Commandant-General or his commanding officer, and consists of all Commandants, Dragoons, assistant-Fieldcornets and the chief officer of Artillery, and sits in cases of urgency, and also

prepares the plan of operations in war the day before any important engagement takes place.

[The court-martial consists of the presiding officer, four commandants - including the chief officer of artillery, - or Assistant-fieldcornets, four fieldcornets, and four burghers - a total of thirteen. They shall decide upon matters of life and death, desertion, espionage, rebellion, murder, theft, incendiarism, etc committed by persons on commando, or engaged in war service.].

[so far as Johannesburg was concerned the restrictions imposed upon the public may be summarized as follows:-  
1. No coloured person was allowed to be out of doors between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m. 2. No white person might be out between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. 3. No one was allowed to travel outside a three-mile radius from Market Square without a passport. 4. Every person was compelled to have a residential certificate 5. All British subjects were required to have a permit to remain in the State, and persons of all other nationalities - other than burghers - had to be possessed of papers - coulular or otherwise - proving their nationality.

# PASPOORT

in termen van Uitvoerende Raadsbesluit, Art. 866, dato 27 September 1899, zooals gepubliceerd in Art. 10  
Gouvernements-Kennisgeving No. 524 «Buitengewone Staatscourant» dato 28 September 1899.

PASPOORT voor den Heer (a).

b. B. Rose.

om per (b) Trein

te reizen van

morgen 16. 5. 1900. naar

Johannesburg.

(c) te reizen van Pectorax op edgen Roski

leug binne 3 aage.

Kantoorstempel.



(f) Lengte ..... 5' 5".

8 W. Spee Comdt.

(g) Kleur der oogen ..... Blaue

(h) Bijzonderheden ..... \_\_\_\_\_

(e) \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Indien vergezeld van familie en bedienden, het getal opgeven.
- (b) Invullen te voet of per andere reisgelegenheid.
- (c) Plaats en datum van afgifte.
- (d) Naam en titel van den ambtenaar die 't Paspoort uitgeeft.
- (e) Naamtekening van den houder van het Paspoort.

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## Hafirs in Passport

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No Hafirs were allowed to ride bicycles either in or outside the town. The form of passport required is shown opposite. As regards the first three, these restrictions were relaxed and permits granted in all cases where satisfactory <sup>thus all bank officials, newspaper staffs and</sup> reasons were given for doing so. The last one was simply a pre-caution against the theft of bicycles by Hafirs. Certainly no great hardship, or even inconvenience was entailed by any of the above restrictions upon the average citizen.

Other departures from the usual order of things, resulting from the proclamation of martial law were of considerable importance. All civil processes were, of course, suspended, and the civil courts closed. But the criminal procedure remained the same as under the ordinary law, except that two of the four Landdrosts' courts were closed, and a "Special Court" was instituted in lieu of the usual Circuit Court, for the trial of the more serious cases. The High Court sat as usual at Pretoria.

The whole of the town and the mines were placed under the authority of a military commandant - Col<sup>r</sup> J. E. Schutte - a gentleman who performed the onerous duties pertaining to his responsible office with a tact and

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