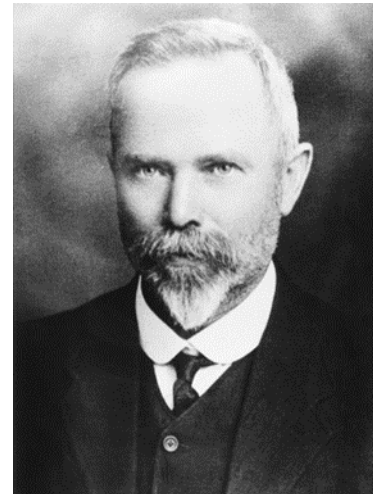


## DIE CERES PUBLIEKE SKOOL (1st Class Public School)

Die *Ceres Public School* is in Julie 1860 begin. Mnr. James Marren word as onderwyser aangestel. 1862 tot 1864 was die klaskamer 'n vertrek in die onderwyser se huis, maar in 1865 verskuif die skool na die ou hofsaal. 'n Mens kan aanneem dat dit dieselfde vertrek van die rondgaande hof was, waar mnr. Vos die destydse N.G.-Kerkskool begin het. In 1869 was daar 54 leerlinge in die publieke skool.



In 1895 word 'n doelmatige gebou opgerig op die terrein waar Laerskool Gericke vandag is. In Oktober 1898 word mnr. J.C. Gericke die skoolhoof na wie die skool later vernoem is.



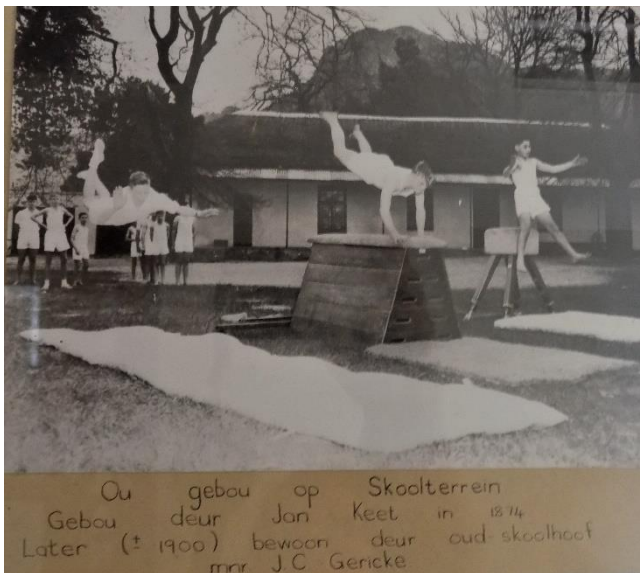
Gericke het van Richmond af gekom, waar hy van Januarie 1897 tot September 1898 die hoofonderwyser aan die *Richmond Public School* was. Voor dit was hy van 1884-1896 die hoofonderwyser aan die *Caledon Public School*, waar hy o.a. leerlinge vir die Matriekeksamen voorberei het. Hy was 'n toegewyde onderwyser en was lid van die Engelssprekende *South African Teachers' Association* (S.A.T.A.; die S.A.O.U. is eers in 1905 gestig). Die skoolkomitee van die *Ceres Public School* het homself, tydens die Suid-Afrikaanse Oorlog, sterk uitgespreek teen die Britse owerhede en in 1902 is mnr. Gericke en die onderhoof, mnr. Ackermann, as 'undesirable' deur die Britse Militêr verklaar en na die konsentrasiekamp in Matjiesfontein gestuur. Die skoolkomitee is toe ook ontbind. Na die oorlog het mnr. Gericke sy amp by *Ceres Public School* hervat en het altesame 19 jaar as die hoof van dié skool gedien.



Die groeiende leerdertal het 'n hoërskool begin regverdig. In 1918 is die hoërskool gestig. In 1921 is die geboue van Hoërskool Charlie Hofmeyr betrek. Hoewel die laer- en hoërskole op aparte terreine gehuisves is, is dit tot en met 1940 as een skool bestuur.

In Januarie 1941 het die nuwe, selfstandige Laerskool Gericke tot stand gekom. Die hoof was mnr. J.A. Conradie. Die skool het met sy amptelike stigting 341 leerlinge en 13 personeellede gehad.

Die daarstelling van die sportgeriewe was eerder 'n proses as 'n gebeurtenis. Die huidige sportterrein is deur die Onderwysdepartement in twee dele aangekoop – die noordelike helfte in 1957 en die res in 1960. In 1989 is in 'n baie groot behoefte voorsien toe die skool, sonder enige hulp van die onderwysowerheid, 'n gebou wat twee kleedkamers, 'n ruim kiosk en klein paviljoen bevat, opgerig het. Die skool is baie trots op sy ouergemeenskap, sowel as die sakegemeenskap, wat so mooi bygedra het tot die boufonds.



In 1952 is daar op 'n skoolwapen en leuse (Rosvas) besluit. Die skoollied word sedert 1957 gebruik.

## **DIE SKOOLWAPEN**

Die skool het in 1952 'n skoolwapen en leuse gekry. Inspirasie hiervoor is uit die wonderlike natuur van Ceres geput. Op die wapenskild is 'n bergroos teen 'n agtergrond van sneeubedekte bergpieke. Die bergroos kom net in hierdie omliggende berge bokant 'n hoogte van nagenoeg 600 m bo seespieël voor. Die leuse verwys na dié plant wat met sy wortels in rots geanker, die elemente van die natuur trotseer.



## **THE “CERES PUBLIC SCHOOL” (1st Class Public School)**

The Ceres Public School started in July 1860. Mr James Marren was appointed as teacher. From 1862 till 1864 the classroom was located in a room in the teacher's home, but in 1865 the school moved to the old courtroom. One can assume that it was the same room as the circuit court where Mr Vos had started the then Dutch Reformed Church School. In 1869 there were 54 pupils in the public school.

In 1895 a suitable building was erected on the site where Gericke Primary School is situated nowadays. In October 1898 Mr J.C. Gericke became principal of the school. The school was named after him. He came from Richmond where he was chief teacher in charge of Richmond Public School from January 1897 till September 1898. Before that he was chief teacher in charge of Caledon Public School where he had to prepare pupils for the matric exams. He was a dedicated teacher and was a member of the English Speaking South African Teachers' Association (S.A.T.A.; S.A.O.U. was only founded 1905). The school committee of the Ceres Public School expressed themselves in the strongest terms against the British Authorities during the South African War. In 1902 Mr Gericke and the vice-principal, Mr Ackerman, was declared undesirable by the British Military. They were then sent to a concentration camp at

Matjiesfontein. At the same time the school committee had been dissolved. After the war Mr Gericke resumed his duties at Ceres Public School where he served as principal for 19 years.

The growing numbers of pupils justified a high school. The high school was established in 1918. In 1921 the high school pupils moved to the buildings of Charlie Hofmeyr High School. Although the primary and high school were on different premises they were still managed as one school until 1940. In January 1941 the new, independent Gericke Primary School was established. The principal was Mr J.A. Conradie. At its official establishment the school hosted 341 pupils and 13 staff members.

The establishment of the sport facilities was rather a process than an event. The current sports ground was bought by Department of Education in two parts. The northern sports ground was bought in 1957 and the rest in 1960. In 1989 a building with two cloakrooms, a kiosk and small pavilion was built in 1989. This was an absolute necessity and was built without any support from the Department of Education. The school is very proud of the parent community, as well as the business sector who supported the building project tremendously.

In 1952 a school badge was designed with the motto, Rotsvas (Steadfast). In 1957 the school song was composed.

### **THE SCHOOL BADGE**

In 1952 the school badge and motto was created. Inspiration came from the beautiful nature of Ceres. On the badge is a mountain rose against snow covered mountains. The mountain rose only grows in this area in the mountains above a height of 600m above sea level. The motto refers to this plant, with roots anchored in the rocks, that has to face all the elements of nature.

### **ISikolo sikaRhulumente saseCeres / isikolo sikarhulumente seklasi yoku-1**

Kwe EyeKhala 1860 kwavulwa iSikolo sikaRhulumente saseCeres. UMnu James Marren waqeshwa njengotitshala. Ngowe-1962 igumbi leklasi lalikhwikhaya lomfundisi-ntsapho, yaye ngowe-1865 isikolo safuduselwa kwigumbi elidala lenkundla. Kunokucingelwa ukuba inkundla yesekethe yasebenzisa igumbi elinye apho uMnu Vos waqala khona isikolo seCawa yaseDatshi ehlaziyiweyo. Ngowe-1869 kwakukho abafundi abangama-54 kwisikolo sikarhulumente.

Isikolo esakhiwe ngenjongo sakhiwa ngo-1895 kwindawo esikuyo namhlanje iSikolo iGericke Prayimari. Ngo-1898 uMnu. J. C Gericke waqeshwa njengenqununu, saza kamva isikolo sathiywa ngaye. UMnu Gericke usuka eRichmond apho wayengutitshala oyintloko kwisikolo sikarhulumente saseRichmond ukususela kwe EyoMqungu 1897 ukuya kutsho kwe EyoMsintsi 1898. Ngaphambi koko, ukususela ngo-1844 ukuya ku-1896, wayengutitshala oyintloko kwisikolo sikarhulumente saseCaledon, apho phakathi kweminye imisebenzi,

wayelungiselela. abafundi kwiimviwo zabo zematriki. Wayengutitshala ozinikeleyo kwaye elilungu lombutho woTitshala boMzantsi Afrika iSATA (South African Teachers Association).

Ebudeni beMfazwe yaseMzantsi Afrika, ikomiti yesikolo sikaRhulumente saseCeres yayithetha ngokuphandle ngokuphathelele amagunya aseBritani. Ngo-1902 uMnumzana Gericke kunye nesekela lakhe uMnu Ackerman babhengezwa njengabangafunwayo ngumkhosi waseBritane baza bathunyelwa kwinkampu yoxinaniso eMatjiesfontein. Ikomiti yesikolo nayo yachithwa. Emva kwemfazwe uMnumzana Gericke waqalisa umsebenzi wakhe kwaye wasebenza njengenqununu iminyaka eli-19 iyonke.

Ukwanda kwamanani abafundi kwabangela ukuba isikolo samabanga aphakamileyo siphumelele. Isikolo samabanga aphakamileyo sasekwa ngo-1918. Ngo-1921 abafundi bezikolo eziphakamileyo bafudukela kwizakhiwo ze-Charlie Hofmeyr isikolo samabanga aphezulu. Nangona isikolo samabanga aphantsi nesamabanga aphakamileyo sasikwizakhiwo ezahlukeneyo sasilawulwa njengesikolo esinye de kwangowe-1940. kwe EyoMqungu 1941 kwasekwa isikolo samabanga aphantsi saseGericke esitsha, esizimeleyo. Inqununu yayinguMnu J.A. Conradie. Kwisiseko saso esisemthethweni esi sikolo besinabafundi abayi-341 nabasebenzi abali-13.

Ukusekwa kwamaziko ezemidlalo ibiyinkqubo kunokuba ibe ngumsitho. Ibala langoku lezemidlalo lathengwa liSebe leMfundo libe ngamacandelo amabini. Ibala lemidlalo elingasentla lathengwa ngo-1957 laza elinye lathengwa ngo-1960. Ngo-1989 kwakhiwa isakhiwo esinamagumbi amabini eengubo, ivenkilana kunye ne pavilion encinane ngo-1989. Esi sikolo sinebhongo kakhulu ngoluntu olungabazali, kunye necandelo lezoshishino elixhase iprojekthi yokwakha kakhulu.

Ngowe-1952 ibheji yesikolo yayilwa nesaci esithi, Rotsvas (Uzinzile). Ngowe-1957 kwaqanjwa ingoma yesikolo.

## **IBHEJI YESIKOLO**

Ngowe-1952 ibheji yesikolo kunye nesaci yenziwa. Ukuphefumlelwa kwavela kwindalo entle yaseCeres. Kwibheji kukho intaba ephakame kwiintaba ezigqunywe likhephu. Intaba yavuka ikhula kuphela kule ndawo ezintabeni ezingaphezulu komphakamo oyi-600m ngaphezu komphakamo wolwandle. Isaci sibhekisa kwesi sityalo, sineengcambu ezimiliselwe ematyeni, ekufuneka sijongane nazo zonke izinto zendalo.