

A HISTORY OF “KOSHUISRUGBY” AT STELLENBOSCH

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the work contained in this thesis is my own original work and that I have not previously in its entirety or in part submitted it at any university for a degree.

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Signature

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Date

ABSTRACT

The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club is the largest club in the world and the men's residence rugby competition is a component of that Club. The purpose of this study was to document the origin, formation and activities of men's residence rugby (*koshuisrugby*) at Stellenbosch University.

The history of the University, the history of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and a little of the history of rugby in South Africa, and particularly at Stellenbosch, are given as background information in the introduction to provide a global view.

The nucleus of this study concerns the development of *koshuisrugby* at Stellenbosch University. An attempt has been made to reconstruct all gathered information as accurately and as thoroughly as possible.

Although there is much popular writing on sport in South Africa, the supply of scientific information is minimal. Studies such as these are thus hampered by the unavailability of primary sports history information. As this study is sport-historically orientated, the historic-scientific method has been implemented. Preference has been given to primary sources of information. These sources included minutes, annual reports, reports of annual meetings and reports of special meetings of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, as well as interviews with people involved with the club. Personal correspondence and interviews have also been undertaken with the students and warders of the various male residences. Secondary sources of information included University of Stellenbosch publications, books, articles and newspapers.

The introductory section provides a broad outline of the history of rugby in Stellenbosch; the sports fields of the University and especially the various venues of the rugby club are dealt with. At first, games were played on the *Braak*, from where they were moved to the *Vlakte*, the *Paviljoenveld* and later to Coetzenburg.

The second chapter is devoted to the formulation of the problem, defining of the study, method of research and the evaluation of the resources.

The third chapter describes all the male residences playing in the *koshuisrugby* competition. Their history, emblems and their results in the *koshuisrugby* competition are discussed in detail. Two other teams are also described. However, they are not resident on the Stellenbosch Campus: the Elsenburg Agricultural College has also been discussed as they take part in the *koshuisrugby* competition although they are not part of the University. *Medies* (the Medical School) is part of the University and plays rugby in the *koshuisrugby* competition, but is not situated on the Stellenbosch Campus.

The fourth chapter deals with the *koshuisrugby* competition. First, the origins and the evolution of the five leagues are mapped out. Other competitions such as sevens rugby and the first years' tournament are also described.

Since *koshuisrugby* provided the playing field for experimenting with rules, a section has been written on rule changes. Referees had to know and apply all those rule changes, so something about the history and evolution of referees has also been given. Finally, sponsors are discussed because their participation helped to make *koshuisrugby* extremely popular.

OPSOMMING

Die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub is die grootste klub in die wêreld en die rugbykompetisie van die manskoshuise is 'n komponent van hierdie klub. Die doel van hierdie studie was om die ontstaan, samestelling en aktiwiteite van die rugby van mansstudente in koshuise ('koshuisrugby') aan die Universiteit Stellenbosch te dokumenteer.

Die geskiedenis van die Universiteit, die geskiedenis van die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub en iets van die geskiedenis van rugby in Suid-Afrika, veral te Stellenbosch, word in die inleiding as agtergrond aangebied om 'n globale blik te voorsien.

In wese het hierdie studie te doen met die ontwikkeling van koshuisrugby by die Universiteit Stellenbosch. 'n Posing is aangewend om al die versamelde inligting so akkuraat en deeglik as moontlik te herkonstrueer.

Alhoewel daar baie populêre sportskrywing in Suid-Afrika gedoen word, is die aanbod van inligting met 'n wetenskaplike strekking minimaal. Studies soos die huidige een word dus in die wiewe deur die onbeskikbaarheid van primêre inligting oor die geskiedenis van sport. Aangesien hierdie studie op sportgeskiedenis gerig is, is die histories-wetenskaplike metode daarvoor gevolg. Voorkeur is gegee aan primêre bronne van inligting. Hierdie bronne het die notules van vergaderings, jaarverslae, verslae van jaarvergaderings en verslae van spesiale vergaderings van die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub ingesluit, sowel as onderhoude met persone wat by die klub betrokke is. Persoonlike briefwisseling en onderhoude is ook gevoer met studente en koshuisvaders van die onderskeie manskoshuise. Sekondêre bronne van inligting het publikasies van die Universiteit Stellenbosch, boeke, artikels en koerante ingesluit.

Die inleiding verskaf 'n breë oorsig oor die geskiedenis van rugby in Stellenbosch; die sportvelde van die Universiteit, en die verskeie bymeakaar-komplekke van die rugbyklub. Aan die begin is rugbywedstryde op die 'Braak' gespeel, vanwaar hulle na die sogenaamde 'Vlakte' verskuif het, later na die 'Paviljoenveld' en toe na Coetzenburg en later die Danie Craven-stadion.

Die tweede hoofstuk is gewy aan die formulering van die probleem, die afbakening van die studie, die navorsingsmetode en die evaluering van die bronne.

Die derde hoofstuk beskrywe al die manskoshuise wat aan die koshuisrugbykompetisie deelgeneem het. Die geskiedenis van hul deelname, koshuiswapens en resultate word in besonderhede gedek. Twee ander spanne, wat hulself nie op die Stellenbosch-kampus bevind nie, word ook bespreek. Die Elsenburg Landboukollege word bespreek aangesien hulle aan die *koshuisrugby*kompetisie deelneem, ten spyte daarvan dat hulle nie deel vorm van die Universiteit nie. Medies (die span van die Mediese Skool) vorm deel van die Universiteit en speel rugby in die koshuisrugbykompetisie, maar is in Tygerberg gesetel.

Die vierde hoofstuk behandel die koshuisrugbykompetisie. Die oorsprong en ewolusie van die vyf ligas word eerstens uitgestip. Ander kompetisies, soos sewes-rugby en die eerstejaarstoernooi, word ook beskrywe.

Aangesien koshuisrugby die speelveld vir eksperimentering met reëls gelewer het, word 'n afdeling aan die wysiging van reëls gewy. Skeidregters moes die reëlwysigings leer ken en toepas, dus was dit nodig om ook oor die geskiedenis en ontwikkeling van die skeidsregters te skrywe. Ten laaste word borge ook bespreek, aangesien hul deelname gehelp het om koshuisrugby so uiters gewild te maak.

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Chapter One

Introduction

This thesis deals with rugby at Stellenbosch University, especially the “koshuisrugby” competition (rugby played by students living in the residences provided by the University). Before starting to focus on “koshuisrugby”, it is necessary to view the bigger picture of rugby. It is generally known that rugby in South Africa is treated almost as a religion. The evolution of the game has furthermore gone hand in hand with the evolution of Stellenbosch. Many buildings are named after well-known rugby players, or people who played an important role in rugby, for example the Neethling Building, the Marais Building and the Danie Craven-stadium. The fields on which rugby was played are also located in and around Stellenbosch. This study will first examine the history of the university more comprehensively, and ask the question whether, since there already was a university in the province, another university was required? Some information about the residences of the university will also be provided, as the thesis deals with the men’s *residence* rugby competition. This study will also present a picture of the history of rugby at the university and the evolution of the fields. This has accompanied the development of the town and of the university itself.

1.1 GYMNASIUM AND COLLEGE

The first public English School in Stellenbosch was established in January 1814. It does not seem to have had great success, because only 15 pupils were enrolled by July 1814. The biggest problem was the teachers’ inability to converse in the Dutch language that was the locally spoken language. The private schools that taught in Dutch, on the other hand, of course were a great success. In December 1863, Rev. J.H. Neethling introduced the idea of establishing a Gymnasium at Stellenbosch, in which pupils could be educated in Dutch. This plan was approved of on 28 January 1864 and two years later, on 1 March 1866, the official opening of the Gymnasium took place. At an earlier meeting (27 December 1865), it was decided that this Gymnasium of Stellenbosch would be the public school of Stellenbosch, with the purpose of providing higher education. The fact that the students were educated in Dutch was the key to

success, with the result that there were 88 students by 1866. In 1869, the Gymnasium had 91 students and more and more students were inscribed every year. By 1873, the increasing number of students made it necessary to provide sleeping accommodation as half of the inscribed students came from other districts. Thanks to Rev. J.H. Neethling, the first official opening of a residence took place in 1884. Further information about residences and their origins will be presented later. The name of the Stellenbosch Gymnasium was changed in 1880. It was thus not called the Stellenbosch Gymnasium any more, but the Stellenbosch College. This brought about the distinction between higher education (and the preparation for it) and the departments of lower education. The Stellenbosch College was the only college that required an entrance examination. The fact that education was provided by means of Dutch was a matter of concern. On the one hand, this attracted a lot of students, so that the existence of the Stellenbosch College was guaranteed. On the other hand, when students went to a university (outside Stellenbosch), they had a difficult time, because tuition at the universities was offered in English.¹

1.2 THE VICTORIA COLLEGE, 1887-1918

With the inauguration of a new college building on 6 November 1886, a suggestion was made to change the name of the Stellenbosch College into Queen's College, as it was the jubilee year of Queen Victoria.² Finally, though, Victoria College was taken as a name, because Queen's College proved to be difficult to translate into Dutch. Before anyone could use the Queen's name, it was necessary to obtain her authorization. This did not cause any trouble, since her name was now connected with a College that was located in South Africa. When the Victoria College was started in 1887, there were five departments: Classics; English Literature and Logic and Collateral Branches; Modern Languages; Mathematics; and Chemistry and Experimental physics. In 1900, the Victoria College had nine departments: Classics, English and Philosophy, Modern Languages, General History, Hebrew, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Geology. Everything the professors taught was in preparation for the exams at the

¹ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 15-26, 30-33.

² F. Smuts (Red.), *Stellenbosch drie eeue*, 1979, p. 328.

University of the Cape of Good Hope.³ The continued existence of the College depended on donations, since contributions of the government were not large.

1.3 THE ORIGINS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

The Victoria College had great success and maintained a high standard in teaching. In fact, according to a report of the Senate (1890), the number of successful candidates from the Victoria College in the three highest University examinations was greater than that from any institution. It was logical for the idea of becoming a University to become established. After a while, the Board and the Senate of the College decided, in November 1910, to give approval to the founding of a University, provided that that would not mean the end of the College. Besides, there were people thought the Victoria College to be problematic in being a purely Dutch-Afrikaner University.

Eventually, following a prolonged struggle between all the parties, a law to facilitate the change from the Victoria College to the University of Stellenbosch was approved in 1916. It has to be said that this was due to the work of three men: J.H. Neethling (who had been the secretary from the founding of the Gymnasium, who died in 1905), Prof. C.F. Muller and the great benefactor, Jannie Marais of Coetzenburg farm. The government decided on 2 April 1918 as THE day for the University of Stellenbosch, to start functioning, together with the two other universities (University of Cape Town and the University of South Africa). The Senate describes that day as a huge step forward in higher education of South Africa.⁴

1.4 THE UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

The University of Stellenbosch started with six faculties: Arts, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy/Sciences, Pedagogy, Agricultural sciences, Law and Music. Each faculty had departments. Most of the subjects were taught in Afrikaans. However, English was also given, so Afrikaner students were perfectly able to express themselves in English, so, with most of the subjects being taught in Afrikaans, English-speaking students would understand their fellow Afrikaans-speaking students. From the beginning, equipping all the students with a competent knowledge of both the official languages was one of the ideals of the University. Being bilingual was a must. That is why all

³ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 38-43.

⁴ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 62, 69.

first year students had to take courses in both English and Dutch. It is logical that the University of Stellenbosch strived to achieve a high standard of English, so that a degree in English from Stellenbosch would never be seen as inferior, compared to English medium universities. Faculties developed over the years and the number of departments increased. This was to maintain the high standards of the university.⁵

In 1978, the University of Stellenbosch made history by opening its doors to all races. For the first time, non-whites could study as full Matie students at Stellenbosch. Initially, two exceptions were maintained; these students could not live in residences provided by the University and they were not allowed to dance with white students at a University ball.⁶

1.4.1. *Residences*

Where did the students stay around 1880? Before residences were established, most of the students lived in private houses, usually in a small room at the back of the house; where the atmosphere was everything but ideal for studying. Residences in fact began to grow from private houses, where the owners demanded a very high degree of discipline from the students. The Young Men's Home established in 1884 was the first residence of the Gymnasium of Stellenbosch. This residence was successful and it became necessary to look for expansion within other buildings. The first building of this residence was then called Prima, and subsequent residences were called Secunda, Tertia and Quarta. The entire complex was called The Home. J.D. Krige (1862-1953) was the first residence 'father' better known as Uncle Japie Home.⁷ The Home was a residence for men who studied at the Theological Seminary, the Victoria College and for the students of the Gymnasium.⁸

Residences were highly necessary, because many of the pupils and, later on, students came from elsewhere in the country. In October 1903, the first students took up residence in The Willows. The purpose of this residence was to provide a home for young men coming from all over South Africa to study in Stellenbosch. It was the first

⁵ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 71-78.

⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 3 February 1978, p. 1.

⁷ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 276, 278.

⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 April 1982, p. 15.

official accommodation for pupils and students. The name was later changed to Wilgenhof. The need for residences is clear from the fact that, in 1914, only 39 students of the 329 that were registered lived in Stellenbosch. Because there was so little accommodation, it was decided to build residences for students of the College only. Before that decision was taken, pupils from the schools also lived in residences. Not long after the University was established, the Board started looking for more residences for students. In 1919, they bought the property of The Home and the university started using it as a residence, by the same name, in 1920. Building residences was also an option, but this would have taken a long time. So the university opted to buy some properties, namely Harmonie, Macdonald House and Victoria House. In 1921, Dagbreek was established as the first modern residence in Stellenbosch. This hailed a period of new residences for the university, which the students, of course, were hoping for.⁹



Figure 1: First inhabitants of Dagbreek, 1921¹⁰

⁹ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 54-55, 202-203, 205.

¹⁰ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, p. 345.

Students agree that a student has to live in a residence; students living in private houses, then were regarded as half students only.

The number of female students increased faster than the number of male students, so that the university decided, in 1925, to build a residence for female students. This residence was completed in 1926 and was called Monica. This was not enough, though. In 1937, Huis ten Bosch was established for female students. The demand continued to exceed the offer, and the men now required more residences. Once they got their residences, the women were again needing more accommodation, so the university was quite busy looking for, buying or building residences. Sometimes they simply added an extra floor, but, in 1962, the board decided to demolish Wilgenhof and a new building was built on the same spot. This new three-level building was finished in 1964 and could accommodate 189 students instead of 110. By the end of 1961, the University of Stellenbosch had 16 large residences. The men's residences were: Wilgenhof (189 students), Dagbreek (444), Helderberg (206), Huis Marais (120), Huis Visser (127) Simonsberg (276) and Eendrag (266). The women's residences were called Harmonie (151 students), Greylock (34), Monica (115), Huis ten Bosch (182), Huis van Niekerk (158), Huis de Villiers (148), Lydia (170), Minerva (225) and Irene (168). From this it is clear that the residences were a great success. In 1965, 61% of the students registered at the university, were living in the residences but one has to bear in mind that an equal number of students were rejected, because there was not enough space for all. This was and remains a big problem. Even now, the university has to refuse students every year, because the residences are fully occupied.

Because there are so many residences, a huge culture of student living has arisen among the students, due to those residences. It can generally be said that the students' way of life in Stellenbosch has been characterized by huge loyalty to their residences. Each residence has its own identity. The uniqueness of a residence has been determined by particular traditions. Each residence has its house dinner, house dance party, house meetings, symbols, colours, etc. The residence spirit has become the cause behind residence flags, residence songs, sports days, and, eventually, even resident student papers. These newspapers comment on things that have to do with the residence, and the particular residence only. Naturally, each residence tries to think of something unique and special. Amongst the residences, there developed a lot of games, strong competition and betting ... and many of those games were played on the sports fields.

But, as huge as the competition amongst residences is the feeling of being a Matie. Ever since it has become possible to speak of an organised men's residence rugby competition, this has been one of the strongest factors for the student's way of life.¹¹

1.5 HISTORY OF RUGBY AT STELLENBOSCH

In the early days, rugby and soccer were similar games and a shared name, football, was given to the game. It is only since 1863 that there has been a distinction. A difference was made between the codes: kicking the ball and carrying the ball. Players who kicked the ball named their game "association football". Players who carried the ball, in 1871 named their game "rugby".¹² England established a Rugby Football Union in 1871, so the name "rugby" was also then used in England. With the passing of time, everybody began speaking of "rugby".¹³

There is still some uncertainty about the exact game that was played before rugby made its appearance in South Africa. The first football game (*voetbal*) of note in Cape Town took place at Green Point on Saturday 23 August 1862. The *Cape Argus* stated... "this is the first within our recollection that so large a party of gentlemen have made a public appearance at Cape Town in this manly English school game...", but this does not exclude the fact that informal games were played before 1862.

The next report on football was only in 1864, when the Diocesan College played a match against 15 people from Cape Town and surrounding areas.

The *Cape Argus* of 7 June 1873 reported new rules which the players who participated in that match in Green Point had to read carefully and which were applied onwards. Those 15 rules were drawn up at a meeting between representatives of the Civilians, the Civil Service, the Diocesan College and the South African College. This meeting was necessary in order to play a uniform game on the several fields in Cape Town.

¹¹ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 206-208, 210-212, 397-398.

¹² D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 1.

¹³ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, p. 408.

The *Cape Times* of 18 July 1876 said that “there is a well known game which has grown up in the colony, has its own peculiarities, and has been called football: its principles are generally understood by young South Africa”.¹⁴

In 1883 the Western Province Rugby Football Union was formed at Cape Town. The Western Province Rugby Union organised an inter-provincial tournament for the first time in 1885. The South African Rugby Board was founded in 1889.¹⁵

Stellenbosch Football, featuring boys playing football on *Die Braak*, had already been reported in 1875.¹⁶ *Die Braak* is a town common on which several kinds of sports were played. The history of the fields will be discussed later on (1.7).

1.5.1. *Evolution of the equipment and colours*

Rugby and soccer were similar games, with soccer having a considerable influence on rugby. At first, players used to play with a round ball. This is clear from the following picture of the first rugby team of Stellenbosch. This gradually changed to the ball that is now in use and is well known. Secondly, the target zone was made bigger, to become as it is now. Before the adaptation, the target zone was as wide as the goal, as in soccer. All the defenders of a team were positioned in the goal area, so that nobody could get through it, therefore they had to change the target zone to prevent the possibility of a game taking five days. This also influenced the use of posts, because a bigger target zone needed posts through which the ball could be kicked for scoring points.¹⁷

¹⁴ F.J.G. van der Merwe, Oorspronklike voetbal aan die Kaap en die ontstaan van die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub: nuwe feite. *South African Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, 23(1): 85-94, 2001; *Cape Argus, The*, 7 June, 1873, p. 4.

¹⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 16 May 1958, p. 7.

¹⁶ F.J.G. van der Merwe, Oorspronklike voetbal aan die Kaap en die ontstaan van die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub: nuwe feite. *South African Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, 23(1): 85, 2001.

¹⁷ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 4.



Figure 2: The Stellenbosch team of 1880¹⁸

At the beginning, some teams wore hats to distinguish themselves, but logically the hats were more all over the field than on their heads!

How they decided on the colours for the jerseys is not known. The above picture of the team of 1880 (which was taken in January 1881) shows a white jersey with dark red stripes. After 1890 it was maroon only. The players wore long trousers at first, then three-quarter length trousers and, finally, short trousers. The colours of the trousers also changed a lot. It used to be white, then black, then white again. When the players wore long trousers, socks obviously were not important. When the players wore dark maroon jerseys, they wore dark red socks. When they wore black shorts, they wore black socks with white stripes.¹⁹

¹⁸ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 3.

¹⁹ D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, p. 43.

1.6 HISTORY OF THE STELLENBOSCH RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB

The Stellenbosch College Athletic Club was established in 1884. The purpose was to run sport in general, because “athletics” was often used as a synonym of sport. Every club could function independently, nevertheless, and had its own name, e.g. Stellenbosch College Athletic Club, Cricket Section.²⁰

Before 1884, students also played sports, but there was no mention of such an umbrella organisation. At the very most, there was a student acting as a captain.

The growth of the rugby committee comprised a slow process. Initially, there were a captain and a secretary. By 1889, a vice captain and a captain for the second team had been added. In 1890, the secretary also became the treasurer and in 1896 committee members were added for the first time. The club got its own president in 1899 and a guardian and a vice president were added in 1902. Students from the Victoria College and townspeople were members of the Stellenbosch College Athletic Club,²¹ but townspeople could not participate in the Inter-College competition. From 1892 onwards, there were therefore two clubs within the club; the Victoria College Club and the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. The first mentioned was affiliated with “The Colonial Central Rugby Union” and was responsible for the Inter-College games. The Stellenbosch Club was affiliated with the Western Province Rugby Union and was responsible for all the other games. When the Victoria College obtained the status of a University in 1918, the Victoria College Club became the Rugby Football Club of the University and the Stellenbosch Club became the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. In 1923, the townspeople withdrew from the club and founded the Van der Stel Club.²²

The following diagram on the next page illustrates these name changes:

²⁰ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, p. 406.

²¹ N.J. Brümmer & J.J. Smith (Red.), *Gedenkboek van het Victoria-Kollege*, 1918, p. 166.

²² D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, pp. 42-43.

NAME CHANGES²³

	1880 (sic)	
	Rugby Football Club of Stellenbosch	
	1881	
	Rugby Football Club of Stellenbosch College	
	1887 - 1891	
	Rugby Football Club of Victoria College	
	1892	1892 – 1919
Rugby Football Club of Victoria College		Rugby Football Club of Stellenbosch
	1918 – 1919	
Rugby Football Club of the University		
	1920 – 1922	
	Rugby Football Club of Stellenbosch and the University	
	1923 – 1955	1923 – 1955
Rugby Football Club of the University		Van der Stel Rugby Football Club

Both the Van der Stel Rugby Football Club and the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club still exist. The focus of this study is only on the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club since *koshuisrugby* is a part of their authority.

The generally accepted date for the foundation of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was 1880. That is the date that everybody has accepted, since it is the date of the first photograph of the team. A new fact concerning (rugby) football history in South Africa has, however, come to light through a study conducted by Van der Merwe: the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was actually founded in 1875 and thereby became the second oldest club in the country and in the Southern Hemisphere. This fact came to light with the discovery of a report in the *Cape Town Daily News* of 21 August 1875 in which “the Stellenbosch Football Club, as a new club, was praised for their pluck by challenging in their infancy a Club of so long standing as the Civil Service Club”.²⁴ The words ‘new club’ and ‘infancy’ refer to the Stellenbosch Football Club being founded in that season.

²³ D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, p. 47.

²⁴ F.J.G. van der Merwe, Oorspronklike voetbal aan die Kaap en die ontstaan van die Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub: nuwe feite. *South African Journal for Research in Sport, Physical Education and Recreation*, 23(1): 85, 2001.

1.7 HISTORY OF THE FIELDS

The fields on which rugby was played are located in and around Stellenbosch. The several fields on which rugby was played will now be discussed in detail.

1.7.1. *Die Braak*

Rugby at Stellenbosch was first played on the *Braak*, a big green grassland in the middle of the town. It was a public space, so everybody had access to it. Near the *Braak* there was a river, so everybody could have refreshments after a match. In the beginning, the players did not require much: only an open field in the centre of their town. Even posts were not needed; they simply required two spots to mark the target zone. The main objective, after all, was for either the ball or the player with the ball to go through the target zone.²⁵

The same field has had different names. First (in 1818) it was called *Koningsplein* (King's Plaza), then *Die Braak* and finally, on 31 July 1849, Adderley Square.²⁶ The last name was the official name but everybody was still referring to it as *Die Braak*. Different kinds of games were played on *Die Braak*, of which cricket and rugby were the only organised sports. For the youth of the 1800s, *Die Braak* was a piece of land that meant what Coetzenburg nowadays means for students.²⁷ The last rugby game played on *Die Braak* took place in 1885. Games were accompanied by too much noise, violence, obscene language, shouting and the breaking of the window of a pharmacist located where the post office is at present proved to be the last straw. Indemnification of £3.15 had to be paid, but what was worse was that all further playing of sport on *Die Braak* was forbidden after 1886.²⁸

Before the expulsion, nevertheless, *Die Braak* underwent a huge transformation in 1885. Lines and posts were used then for the first time. These were not meant to indicate the target zone, but to keep the spectators at a distance. More and more spectators came to watch the games and so the field became smaller and smaller. In the

²⁵ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 1.

²⁶ D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, p. 29.

²⁷ G.B. Stander, *Die geskiedenis van Matie-krieket, 1865-2000*. Ongepubliseerde Magistertesis. Stellenbosch: Universiteit Stellenbosch, 2000, p. 58.

²⁸ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 4; F. Smuts (Red.), *Stellenbosch drie eeue*. Stellenbosch: Stadsraad van Stellenbosch, 1979, p. 445.

beginning, little flags were used to show where spectators were not allowed, but in 1885 lines came to be used instead of flags. All the games played were challenge games. If a team won the game, they could challenge another team or accept a challenge, until one became king of the field.²⁹ *Die Braak* still is an open green space in the middle of the town and it has been a national monument since 6 April 1936.³⁰



Figure 3: Die Braak³¹

1.7.2. *Die Vlakte*

A new field was build on *Die Vlakte* (the Flats), which also housed the golf course and was situated where the Engineering Faculty has since been built. The field was part of *Die Klipvlakte* north of Stellenbosch, approximately where Joubert Street and Hammanshandweg meet each other at present. *Die Vlakte* gave rise to two things. It was here that the Intervarsity took place for the first time. In 1892 there were games between the first and second teams of three colleges (South African College, Diocesan College and Victoria College). It was also during the days of *Die Vlakte* that the first international clash took place, as Stellenbosch played against a touring British rugby team in 1891.³²

Unfortunately, *Die Vlakte* had the same problems as *Die Braak*, so the end of *Die Vlakte* was near. First of all, a lot of people with different interests played on the field, which meant that it was inevitable that there would be a lot of noise and, sometimes, fighting. Secondly, the field was not only used for playing rugby. Sometimes different kinds of

²⁹ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 4.

³⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 March 1956, p.1; 30 January 1970, p. 3.

³¹ D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, p. 30.

³² D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, pp. 4, 7-8.

sports were planned for the same day, so games had to be cancelled.³³ The next field was called *Die Paviljoenveld*.

1.7.3. *Die Paviljoenveld*

Rev. J.H. Neethling thought that all the problems mentioned above would disappear if the University had its own sports fields. Thanks to him, the new field belonged to the College Athletic Club, which meant that the field was not a public place after 1892.³⁴

Rev. Neethling obtained a piece of land that was suitable for playing sports in September 1892, and here sport was played for the next 99 years! The ground stretched from where the present Wilcocks building stands to *Huis Irene*, which is a residence for women. The area opposite the old main building (*Ou Hoofgebou*), was to be used as a rugby field, but the terrain was not ready for playing; it was too rough. It even had a big hole in which townspeople dropped their garbage. Everybody worked together to make it into a suitable playing field. Understandably, this took a while and the rugby field was only inaugurated on 10 June 1897. The building of the pavilion was completed in 1908 and this left no doubt about why the field was called *Die Paviljoenveld*. This pavilion added greatly to the atmosphere generated during Intervarsity matches.³⁵

1.7.4. *Coetzenburg*

As the buildings on the campus increased and both the University and the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club came to need more sports fields, available space was found at Coetzenburg. The University was not the first owner of Coetzenburg; the well-known Marais family acquired the farm in 1833 and owned it until 1960, after which the University of Stellenbosch bought it. The first owner of Coetzenburg was Dirk Coetsee in 1682, who had been farming the land since 1681. Dirk Coetsee was the farmer until his third son became the owner in 1721. There were some further changes of owners until the Marais family acquired the land, until it went into the hands of the University. The best known member of the Marais family was Johannes Henoch (“*Oom Jannie*”). He was the owner from 1893 to 1915. He was instrumental in the founding of *Die*

³³ S.L. Calder, *Die geskiedenis van manshokkie op Stellenbosch*. Ongepubliseerde Magistertesis. Stellenbosch: Universiteit, 1990, p. 65.

³⁴ D.H. Craven & P. Jordaan, *Met die Maties op die rugbyveld 1880-1955*, 1955, p. 35.

³⁵ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, pp. 8, 10.

Burger and his £100 000 donation enabled the transformation of the Victoria College into a University.³⁶

The sports ground committee asked the Board of the University to buy the land around Coetzenburg for sporting purposes on 16 August 1919. Before the University could take ownership, they had to deal with two problems. First of all, there was a clause in Jannie Marais' will saying that the land would not be available for selling for six generations, so dispossession was the only solution. The owner at the time was Petrus Johannes Marais. After a conversation with Danie Craven, Prof. H.B. Thom and Paul Sauer, he had no objection against dispossession. The Board of the University accepted the proposition and bought the property for £6 000. When the ground as measured, though, it seemed that it was not big enough for the necessary sports fields and a pavilion. This problem was solved through negotiation and two fields were ready by 24 February 1923.³⁷

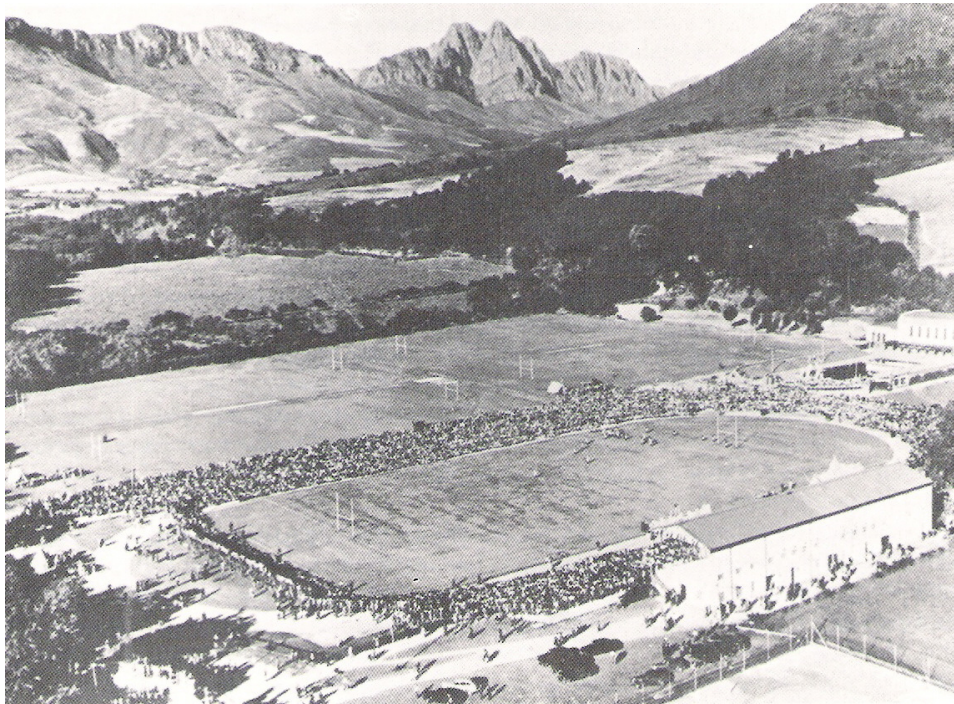


Figure 4: Coetzenburg in the beginning³⁸

³⁶ F.J.G. van der Merwe, Coetzenburg: Die hart van Stellenbosch se sportkultuur. *Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis*, 14(1): 1, 2000.

³⁷ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, pp. 11, 14; C. Schoeman, *Seasons of glory, the life and times of Bob Loubser*, 1999, p. 31.

³⁸ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 12.

The decision to build a pavilion was taken in October 1930 and this pavilion was inaugurated by “Sport” Pienaar (chairman at the time of the South African Rugby Board) in 1931. For this event, the team of Hamiltons played against the Maties.³⁹

The Department of Physical Education was located at Coetzenburg when it came into existence in July 1936. They were located at the rugby pavilion at first, but the building of the first gymnasium and swimming pool was started at the site in 1940.⁴⁰

The swimming pool was completed in 1941, but it was only in 1955 that Coetzenburg really came to be accepted as the sports centre of the university and developed its own atmosphere. That it took a while before Coetzenburg was appreciated, of course was logical. *Die Paviljoenveld* was such a success that everybody felt that a change meant that they had to start from scratch again. But an athletics track had been built around the rugby field and it became impossible to organise rugby and athletics competitions at the same place; the athletics track was so close that it resulted in injuries among rugby players. As rugby and athletics facilities needed to be developed, but this could not happen at the same place, one of the groups had to move.⁴¹ This culminated in the building of the Danie Craven-stadium. (Danie Craven is a rugby legend. He invented *koshuisrugby* and used this competition to experiment with rule changes.) Several matches were played to inaugurate the new stadium, but the official inauguration by B.J. Vorster (State President and Chancellor of Stellenbosch of University)⁴² took place on 31 March 1979. The Danie Craven-stadium is still used for rugby matches.

The following figure shows Coetzenburg as seen nowadays. It is possible to see a cricket field, the rugby fields, the D.F. Malan Centre, the athletics' track, the hockey fields, soccer fields, tennis courts, the swimming pool and the gymnasium of the Department of Sport Science of the University of Stellenbosch.

³⁹ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 40.

⁴⁰ A.L. Boshoff, *Die geskiedenis van die Departement van Liggaamlike Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch*. Ongepubliseerde Magisterverhandeling. Stellenbosch: Universiteit van, 1981, pp. 33, 45, 110.

⁴¹ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 14; F.J.G. van der Merwe, *Honderd jaar Matie-atletiek, 1885-1985*, 1984, p. 25.

⁴² *Eikestadnuus*, 23 March 1979, p. 1.



Figure 5: Coetzenburg nowadays

Chapter Two

Methodology

2.1 OBJECTIVE AND FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Sport in general, but rugby in particular, is a great phenomenon in South Africa. Every year more and more people are playing some kind of sport at club or higher level. The sports industry is growing fast. It is asking for more attention and it gets more attention. More money is available and the whole range of sports competitions is getting bigger. Due to this, there are more sports publications, which are highly needed, because there is little documentation regarding South African sports history. Even though South Africa has a considerable history in sport, sports documentation is unsystematic and unscientific. Many sports organisations are indifferent to the safe-keeping of valuable sport information. This is partly due to a shortage of well-educated and experienced sports historians and because many people give low priority to this field.⁴³

Since rugby is one of the most popular sports in South Africa, there exist quite a number of books on the topic.⁴⁴ There is also a number of documents on rugby at Stellenbosch. There is, however, no documentation on *koshuisrugby*. Because sport plays such an important role in student culture, there was a need for systematic and scientific reporting of this history.

All the individuals who have been part of the establishment of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and its *koshuisrugby* have already passed away. It was therefore important to undertake this study before more valuable information was lost.

2.2 LIMITATION OF THIS STUDY

No research has been done on *koshuisrugby* yet. This study covers the period starting from 1949 and ending in 2006. The history of *koshuisrugby*, with its several leagues and trophies during this period, is mapped out. There are five leagues in *koshuisrugby*,

⁴³ RGN-sportondersoek, *Sportgeskiedskrywing en -dokumentasie*, 1982, p. 385.

⁴⁴ SASI, *South African rugby 1889-1989. A bibliography of monographs*, 1989.

and several other competitions, such as the first years' competition, sevens rugby and many more. The first league is described in more detail, since a large amount of information, from several sources, was found regarding this league. This is not the case with the other leagues, especially the fourth and fifth leagues. However, as much as possible is written on each league. Each year is described annually and every year is put in bold so that a global view is easy to obtain.

A history of the male residences is reported, since they form the main part of the *koshuisrugby*. The residences are presented chronologically, according to the various dates on which they were established. An exception has been made in the case of the residences of the private students' organisation. These are mapped out together. Metanoia is not described in this study since they were only established in September 2006.

Since the residences themselves are dependant on the University, a short history of the Stellenbosch University is provided. *Koshuisrugby*, furthermore, is part of rugby at Stellenbosch, which necessitated a brief history of the evolution of rugby at Stellenbosch.

Nonetheless, *koshuisrugby* remains the main focus of this study. The competition started with only one league, whereas it incorporates five leagues now, and a number of trophies. In the beginning, there were only a few teams from the residences, but today a number of the residences have more than one team in the competition. The history and the evolution of this phenomenon are worth describing. On the other hand, this study does not deal with Matie rugby *per se*, although most of those Matie players also live in residences.

2.3 METHOD

As must be clear, this is not a study for which it was necessary to collect quantitative data and analyse it. It is a purely qualitative study.

The well-established historical-scientific method of research was followed. This consists of the compilation of mostly primary sources, which is followed by the external

and internal criticism of the gathered information to obtain an objective and valid reconstruction of the facts. The reliability of the data and author are determined through external criticism. After this external criticism, the internal criticism takes place. By this means, the accuracy and the reliability of the statements are verified. Whether the author is accurate and objective is also verified thereby. The reliability and the validity of the sources are important, in order to get as close to the truth as possible.⁴⁵

The primary sources consulted for this study mainly consisted of the minutes of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, annual reports, reports of the yearly meetings, reports of special meetings, as well as personal interviews with the chairmen and students of the various male residences. All the information that has been gathered has been critically reduced to a synthesis.

Secondary sources were the student newspapers of the University. These newspapers were consulted in the J.S. Gericke Library. *Die Matie*, one of the biggest of these student newspapers, proved to be most valuable. The first edition of *Die Matie* was published on 1 August 1941. This paper was like a forum where students could voice their opinions and was really powerful and militant. The paper appeared every two weeks. In 1946 however, *Die Matie* disappeared for a while, but was reborn on 9 October 1947. As distribution was free, the number of readers became large.⁴⁶ This paper offered a lot of information that proved to be very valuable for this study.

Another student paper used for gathering information for this study was *Die Stellenbosse Student* or simply, the *Student*. From 1940 till 1946, this student paper had appeared every month. In 1947, there were five numbers. As from 1951, though, the fourth number took the form of an annual report, with an overview of student and university affairs, and from 1955 onwards, *Die Stellenbosse Student* has only appeared annually.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ J.R. Thomas & J.K. Nelson, *Introduction to research in health, physical education, recreation and dance*, 1985, pp. 161-166.

⁴⁶ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, pp. 377-379.

⁴⁷ H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, p. 372.

Eikestadnuus was also consulted in the J.S. Gericke Library, more precisely in the compact storage. This newspaper, unfortunately, could not provide any information on the establishment of *koshuisrugby*, since *koshuisrugby* was started in 1949 and the first edition of *Eikestadnuus* appeared in March 1950. Nevertheless, *Eikestadnuus* provided other valuable information. It not only confirmed other sources, but provided information about the residences of the University, changes in the rules for *koshuisrugby* and explaining the names used for the trophies. They also assisted the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club by printing the time schedule for *koshuisrugby*, so that all students knew where, when and against whom their favourite team was to play. According to the first editor, Basie Botha, the primary objective of the newspaper was to provide information other than the information published in other local newspapers.⁴⁸

Student papers could not be the only source of information, because they can sometimes be unreliable or subjective. To get a general image of Stellenbosch rugby, certain books were useful. Many of these were written by ex-Maties like Danie Craven, who was once a student at the Stellenbosch University, but is also considered as the alfa and the omega of Matie rugby. Thanks to such persons, it is possible to get a lot of information and to learn much. Unfortunately, a personal meeting could not be arranged, because Danie Craven passed away in 1993. The same is true for all the persons who were part of the establishment of the Rugby Club in the 19th century: they have all passed away.

In the archive of the University of Stellenbosch, all the Senate and Board minutes were consulted. Due to the technology and the work of the people in the archive, all the minutes were electronically provided. However, they did not provide any valuable information for this study. The correspondence between the several residences and the University of Stellenbosch was also consulted at the archive of the university. Those sources are primary sources and added great value to this thesis.

The information needed to clarify the history of the residences was obtained in several ways. First of all, the University itself provides some information about the residences on its website. This information was easily obtained and was really accurate. Secondly, every residence has its house committee and some residences do have an archive.

⁴⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 March 1970, p. 1.

Obtaining such information depended on how well the archive was organised and also on the willingness of the students to help. The more the information given, the more is written down about any residence in this study. However, obtaining the required information on some topics concerning the residences proved to be a struggle. Where the required information was not given, it could not be reported.

2.4 EVALUATION OF THE SOURCES

The purpose of the study was to reconstruct the history of *koshuisrugby* in a reliable and objective way. Information was sometimes incomplete. Shortcomings in primary sources were encountered in the minutes of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, which are incomplete. The annual reports, on the other hand, provided valuable information.

After consulting the minutes, it was realised that some newspapers, like *Die Matie*, gave incomplete information. Only after verifying information against primary sources, in this case the minutes and the annual reports, could facts reported in newspapers and used in this study be accepted as accurate.

Personal interviews were of great help in composing the background information. This also helped in gaining information on what had not been written before.

Chapter Three

Residences

Before taking a deeper look at the *koshuisrugby* competition and the development of it, it is advisable to take a look at the history of residences themselves. Obviously only those residences that took part in the rugby competition are dealt with. Questions that are answered concern: When was the residence established? What is its history? What is its cause of pride? What is the emblem? Since when has the residence taken part in the competition? Lastly, how successful has it been in rugby?

As mentioned earlier, living in a residence forms a valuable part of student life in Stellenbosch. To be a student at Stellenbosch, requires living in a residence and not in a private house. Almost every student will agree with this because every residence has its unique way of existing on the campus. Students are bound to each other due to their residences. They are proud to live in their particular residences and want to show the world why living in their residence provides the best way of life. Nevertheless, the demand is higher than the supply. Therefore some residences have their own restrictions. You can, for instance, only gain access to some residences if your father lived in it. Living in a residence is a privilege and students have to be aware of that. If their grades are not sufficiently good according to a set standard, they have to leave. They have to make space for a student who does want to study hard.

There are 12 women's residences and nine men's residences on the Stellenbosch Campus. Each residence has its own warden who is assisted by a number of senior students acting as advisors. Stellenbosch University's residences are committed to creating a campus environment conducive to education, work, student and personal development.

3.1 WILGENHOF

Wilgenhof, its building being older than the university itself, has a history that goes far back. It had already been established in 1799. At the time a farmer lived on the property and the farm was called Willow Grove. The main building of the farm still

exists as a national monument housing the archive of the residence. In 1875, the name Willows was used for the first time. This was changed into Wilgenhof in 1881, and is still used. Students first stayed there in 1903. In 1916, the Victoria College bought Wilgenhof, but in 1918, it became the property of the University of Stellenbosch.

A fire destroyed Wilgenhof and the university thought of using the space as a parking area, but the students did not agree. The University then issued an ultimatum: the students had to collect £15,000 for rebuilding the residence before the end of 1959. Ex-students of Wilgenhof, with the help of Doc Craven, their boarding master and Prof. Ebbie Stegmann, more money than needed (£30,000) to erect a residence on the same spot and the new Wilgenhof residence was ready in 1963.⁴⁹

This residence takes pride in giving accommodation to students with different religions, languages, races and cultures.

Their big enemy is Dagbreek, which is somewhat strange, because Dagbreek and Wilgenhof are situated quite far from each other. But Dagbreek is one of the biggest residences, whereas Wilgenhof is the oldest one and a strong opponent on the rugby field. They have won the Sauer Cup seven times.

The next figure shows the emblem of Wilgenhof. One can recognise the 'W' of Wilgenhof. A willow tree is depicted in the middle.⁵⁰



Figure 6: Wilgenhof emblem

Wilgenhof is famous for rugby. The team plays in white shirts and green shorts and are sponsored by GommaGomma. They have won the first league competition seven times,

⁴⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 29 March 1963, p. 1; 4 April 2003, p. 5.

⁵⁰ E. Derksen, (2006). Personal interview with the adviser of Wilgenhof, Friday 12 May.

the second league nine times, and the third league seven times, as well as having won the fourth league competition once.

3.2 BOLAND COLLEGE

In 1998, as part of its institutional reform of the technical college sector in South Africa and the Western Cape, the Western Cape Education Department started a process of merging the existing technical colleges to form six mega Further Education and Training Institutions (FETIs). The new institutional landscape comprises three rural/peri-urban FETI colleges and three urban FETI colleges. The proposed landscape plan responds to the needs of the economic regions. Each institution has a programme focus aligned with the labour market and educational demands of the region, while bearing in mind the need to eliminate unnecessary duplication and fragmentation. The Boland College (also known as *Kolonieshof*) is one of the rural public FETIs. The College serves the widespread, rural, geographical area of the Boland, which includes the Winelands, Overberg, Breede River Valley, Hex River Valley and Helderberg regions. The College has a campus in five towns: Caledon, Paarl, Stellenbosch, Strand and Worcester. Prior to the merger, four of the campuses were independent, competitive colleges, each with a long and proud tradition of good teaching, good results and some measure of autonomy. The fifth campus was opened in Caledon in 2002. The initial four campuses are all at least 20 years old, with Stellenbosch Campus being the oldest and tracing its origins back to 1918. It is the vision of the Boland College to provide affordable, lifelong quality vocational education and training responsive to the social and economic needs of the community.

The college formed its first rugby team in 1995. They only played friendly games and wore blue and red jerseys (the colours of the College). In 1998 they joined the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and played in the third league, in white and green jerseys. In 2000, they had two teams playing, one in the third league and one in the fourth league. In 2001 they, for the first time, had a team in the second league. The colour of the jerseys changed to gold and green. In 2002, they won the second league

competition and in 2003 for the first time played in the first league, but in 2005 they were again relegated to the second league.⁵¹ In 2006 they play again in the first league.

Boland College has won the second league competition three times. They have also won other trophies in *koshuisrugby*, but they have only been winners three times (see Appendices 2-6).

3.3 DAGBREEK

For thousands of ex-Maties, Stellenbosch is synonymous with Dagbreek. The first inhabitants moved into Dagbreek in February 1921 and by 1924, Dagbreek had 350 students. The west and south wings were finished in 1921, the north and east wings were finished in 1928. There were two reasons why the students took Dagbreek as their residential name: first of all, this building was the beginning of a new period for residences, because the building at the time was quite modern. Secondly, the building faces towards the eastern side of the Village. The Board of the University actually had another name in mind, namely John Murray Home, but this was not approved by the students. The John Murray Home was chosen to honour the founders of the Victoria College. The opposing parties were in state of war about the name from 1923 and both names were used until 1966.⁵²



Figure 7: Dagbreek

⁵¹ A. Brand, (2006, 22 September). [alieb@bolandcollege.com]. "History of Boland College". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

⁵² H.B. Thom, *Stellenbosch 1866-1966, honderd jaar hoër onderwys*, 1966, p. 305; *Eikestadnuus*, 23 September 1966, *byvoegsel tot Eikestadnuus*, p. 13.

The residence is built in the form of a square and the garden is called the Quad, due to that square. The Quad is the centre of the activities of Dagbreek. Since 1971, the official emblem of Dagbreek is the Eiffel Tower. The students built a replica of the Eiffel Tower and it now stands in the middle of the Quad. The Eiffel is also the name of the third rugby team of the residence and of all their official publications. The team, Dagbreek Eiffel, made an entry for the first time in 1985. Their emblem shows the Eiffel with the sun rising behind it. The Eiffel Tower expresses the determination of Dagbreek and points at the sky. This means that every inhabitant should aspire to obtain the highest object in life. The sun is a symbol of light and gives hope and trust.⁵³

In the early days of Dagbreek, there was no a dining hall. The first students who lived there (mostly senior students) had to cook for themselves. Severe rules were in force, they had to ensure that quiet times were respected, and if a lady was visiting anyone, a third person had to be in attendance.⁵⁴



Figure 8: Dagbreek emblem

The Dagbreek team plays in white shorts and blue and yellow jerseys sponsored by Alpine. They have won the first league competition eleven times, including the very first competition. For three of those eleven times, they had to share the cup with another residence. They won the second league fifteen times, the third league fourteen times and the fourth league six times.

⁵³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. [Hyperlink <http://www.sun.ac.za/dagbreek/indexMain.php>]. 23 October 2006.

⁵⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 September 1981, p. 21.

3.4 HUIS MARAIS

Huis Marais is called after Prof. J.I. Marais, who for a long time was professor at the Theological Seminary and became in 1918 the first Chancellor of the University. This residence was ready to use in 1946.⁵⁵

With only 120 inhabitants, Huis Marais is the smallest residence on campus, but is the residence that has nevertheless won the Sauer Cup the most times, namely 11 times. So they may be the smallest residence, they definitely are big on the rugby field. Rugby is what the residence is about. Every Friday before a first team match, the players get together for lunch. This entails inviting a beautiful girl to join them and having a lucky draw to win some liquor, which usually sets the trend for the rest of the afternoon. After the rugby all the students of the residence go to their residence club, *Die Lekkerlê*. There they discuss the game over cold beer.

Figure 16 shows the Huis Marais emblem. It bears a Latin slogan: *Certum Pete Finem*, which means to strive towards a definitive goal. This is the principle on which the residence is built.⁵⁶

Just like Majuba, Huis Marais has names for their nine corridors.



Figure 9: Huis Marais emblem

Huis Marais may be the smallest residence on campus, but they play terrific rugby. Apart from winning several trophies in the *koshuisrugby* competition, they have been first league champions 11 times. Together with Dagbreek, they are the only ones with

⁵⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 September 1966, *byvoegsel tot Eikestadnuus*, p. 13.

⁵⁶ T. van Heerden, (2006, 5 October). [1434878@sun.ac.za]. "History of Huis Marais". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

such a record. Huis Marais has won the third and the fourth league once. They play in green and yellow shirts, white shorts and green socks. Their sponsor is Sealy.

3.5 HUIS VISSER

Huis Visser was established in 1949. The residence was called after D.H. and A.M. Visser, a married couple from Paarl, who had donated money to the University after their only daughter passed away. This donation also supplies the Elise Visser scholarship.⁵⁷

Huis Visser upholds the same basic ambition as the university itself; pride, tradition, respect and unity. Just like their neighbour, Huis Marais, they have a Latin slogan: *Praestamus et Ducemus*, which means: One achieves and one leads.⁵⁸

Huis Marais and Huis Visser are small residences, but Huis Marais is stronger on the rugby field than Huis Visser. According to the residents of Huis Visser, Huis Marais gives rugby absolute priority over everything else. Huis Visser has won the Sauer Cup once, in the 1970s, but the furthest they have gone since then is the semi-finals. Because it is a small residence, half of the rugby team also represents the residence in half a dozen other activities, hampering their ability to take Huis Visser's rugby to the next level.⁵⁹



Figure 10: Huis Visser emblem

⁵⁷ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 September 1966, *byvoegsel tot Eikestadnuus*, p. 13.

⁵⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. [Hyperlink <http://www0.sun.ac.za/huisvisser/new/index.php>]. 23 October 2006.

⁵⁹ S. Cloete, (2007, 17 May). [hkhuisv@sun.ac.za]. "Huis Visser rugby: where it fits into the bigger picture". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

In spite of being a small residence, Huis Visser has been the first league champions twice and has won the second league competition once. The sponsor of their rugby team is Pennypinchers and they play with white shirts with a hint of blue and black. Apart from being the year winner in a league three times, they also won several other trophies (Appendices 2-6).

3.6 SIMONSBURG

Simonsberg was established in 1956 and is called after one of the mountains that surround Stellenbosch. The purpose of this residence was to accommodate foreign (or non-Afrikaans speaking) students, who gave a special character to Simonsberg. A much more liberal spirit prevails, which encourages political activism and rebellion against the powers controlling the students. This has led to the situation in which Senator Robert Kennedy was invited to have lunch at Simonsberg in 1966, while the Government refused to receive him at any forum in Cape Town. Simonsberg was the first residence to accept a non-white student (Abe Williams, son of a prominent rugby administrator and politician) without any reservations, in 1989. Simonsberg has not been a run-of-the-mill institution that blindly follows instructions from a politicized University authority. Students living in Simonsberg have thus developed a free spirit and this has created a very close bond.⁶⁰



Figure 11: Simonsberg

⁶⁰ D. Schreuder, (2007, 9 June). [danimir@adept.co.za]. “Geschiedenis Simonsberg”. Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].



Figure 12: Simonsberg emblem

They play rugby in white shorts, red jerseys and red socks. The sponsor of their jerseys is Vita Foam. Simonsberg has won the first and the second league competition five times, the third league eight times, the fourth league twice and the fifth league once.

3.7 HELDERBERG

Helderberg is the only residence that is not located 'on campus'. It is located in Piet Retief Street. This fact makes them unique. Whereas students from certain other residences do not know everybody who lives in their residence, or make friends with students from neighbour residences, students of Helderberg all know each other. They are one big family.

Helderberg was founded after World War II, when the University of Stellenbosch wanted to build a residence for soldiers who came back from the war and wanted to study at the University. In 1945, the government paid two thirds of the amount necessary to build Helderberg. At the beginning (1946), soldiers lived in Helderberg with their families. Due to the high demand for residence, it was decided in 1954 to add a second building next to the old building. The first students moved into this building in February 1955, and Helderberg had an old and a new building. In 1993 the residence underwent a restoration and many improvements, like bigger parking areas and larger lawns were made. Then, in 1998, the University started to construct a third building. This newest building was taken into use for the first time in 1999.

The pride of the residence used to be an old Fiat 500. Every year, the first years had to paint the car in a new colour. One can imagine how many colours that car has seen. But the students of Wilgenhof took the car and burned it in 1984. Helderberg students were furious and were determined to take revenge and the police had to intervene to prevent serious accidents.

The emblem of Helderberg was established in 1966. It has the two official colours, black and white, and is divided into four quarters. Depicted on the lower left and upper right is a white castle on a black background. These represent the two buildings of Helderberg, as well as an unconquerable fortress. Below right is the image of a bateleur, a kind of eagle, which is a symbol for nobility, power and wisdom. Above, on the left, is an image representing soldiers who came back home after World War II. The hand on the left represents the returning soldier, who is welcomed by a Stellenbosch student. In the middle of the shield, are the letters U and S, which stand, obviously, for the University of Stellenbosch.⁶¹



Figure 13: Helderberg emblem

The rugby team plays in black outfits, similar to the All Black rugby team. Their sponsor is Unitrans, a transporting company that is active throughout South Africa. They have been first league champions three times, have won the second league competition once, and the third league twice in the period under review.

3.8 EENDRAG

This residence was established in 1961. The name Eendrag was chosen as a reference to the genesis of the Republic of South Africa and to the national anthem of the country. The residence houses 270 students.

Eendrag is mainly known for their spectacular performances during the carnival, their strong sports teams (rugby, hockey, soccer, tennis, athletics, cricket and badminton) and their stylish house dance. The architect used the idea of unity (which refers to the name

⁶¹ B. Booysen, (2006). Personal interview with the Helderberg residence adviser, Monday 15 May.

Eendrag) to build the residence: there is a huge inner plaza where inhabitants come together at 10:30 every day to drink tea and share the latest news.

Figure 13 shows the Eendrag emblem. The Eagle has two meanings. First of all it represents power (the eagle is a powerful bird). Secondly, the eagle can fly high. That's where the idea of always higher and better originated. The rings that are bound to each other refer to the unity within Eendrag. The three rings also refer to three basics; character, style and pride. The residence adopted this emblem in May 1961.⁶²



Figure 14: Eendrag emblem

Apart from other trophies, Eendrag has won the first league competition three times, the second league twice, the third league three times and the fifth league once. Eendrag's rugby team is sponsored by PG Bison. They play in orange shirts with a hint of red.

3.9 MAJUBA

In 1964, male students from the university presented the rector (H.B. Thom) with a demand for a residence with single rooms and the first students moved into Majuba in February 1967. Majuba is an uncommon name. H.B. Thom did not want to give a name of a person to the residence, and this name refers to the Battle of Amajuba, which was a deciding battle in the War of Freedom in 1881. This war was won on the 2000-foot high mountain of Amajuba, which means the mountain of the pigeons. The pigeons symbolise ambition and the mountain signifies striving for great heights. It is a military-based residence; the first years learn to march like soldiers and every Majubaan

⁶² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. [Hyperlink <http://student.sun.ac.za/eendrag/>]. 5 September 2006.

has army clothes. Once a year they have an army day on which everyone dresses up in military clothes and everybody in the residence marches through the streets of Stellenbosch at 6 a.m.⁶³

In 1972, Majuba became a residence for women for a period of three years! The men held a funeral and erected a gravestone with the inscription ‘Majuba 1967-1972’. This gravestone is still standing at Majuba. The women named their residence Majubiete, but Majuba again became a men’s residence in 1976.

Majuba is a small residence with 152 students and everyone knows each other on a personal level. On campus they are known as the gentlemen.

They played their first official rugby game against Private Students' Organisation (PSO) on 19 April 1967. In 1977, the team fused with the Hombré team and they played *koshuisrugby* as Mabré. In 1984 they decided to discontinue this fusion, so Hombré and Majuba each had their own team again. The emblem of Majuba is a pigeon.⁶⁴



Figure 15: Majuba emblem

Herz sponsors the rugby team of Majuba. They play in white shorts and navy-sky blue shirts. Majuba and Wilgenhof shared the first position in the Sauer League in 2002, but the cup went to Wilgenhof because they had scored more tries. In fact, Majuba have never won a championship, but they have won other trophies in the *koshuisrugby*.

⁶³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. *Geskiedenis* [Hyperlink <http://www.sun.ac.za/majuba>]. 29 May 2006.

⁶⁴ N. du Plessis, (2006, 8 September). [14026317@sun.ac.za]. “History of Majuba”. Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

3.10 HELSHOOGTE

Helshoogte was established in 1973 and is one of the newest residences. The name Helshoogte was given by the students of Eendrag, their neighbours. The Eendrag students were making fun of the new building, because it is built in a different style to all the other buildings in Stellenbosch. Whereas all the other residences have three or four floors, Helshoogte has 10 floors, and each floor has its own name. Because this building is higher than the rest, it was called Helshoogte. If you translate *hoogte* into English, you have height. Linking *hoogte* to *hel*, suggests high as hell. Moreover Helshoogte is also the name of a mountain pass en route to Franschoek.

Eendrag also gave them their nickname, *Hoender* (chicken), because they derisively regarded the buildings as a *hoenderhok*, a hencoop. Soon the inhabitants were called the *blou hoenders* (blue chickens) in mockery. But Helshoogte decided that this was not be something to feel bad about and made the idea theirs. In 1982, the first weathercock was put on top of the building, indicating the direction of the wind. It was later replaced by the current steel one. The Helshoogte residence is located between Simonsberg and Eendrag. These residences continually compete against each other and have become real enemies. This can also be seen in rugby games. The day on which they play against each other, is known as “derby day”. The rivalry between Eendrag and Helshoogte is enormous and the derby day is one of the biggest highlights on the calendar for every inhabitant of Helshoogte as well as Eendrag. Helshoogte has won that derby for the last 10 years. Two other residences, Huis Visser and Huis Marais, have copied derby day by also having a ‘derby’ when they play against each other.⁶⁵

The Helshoogte emblem shows three pillars (see next page). The left one stands for sport, the middle one, being the tallest, stands for academics and the right-hand pillar represents social engagement. It reaches upwards from the bottom to indicate the heights that Helshoogte has attained and will attain in the future.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ G. du Plessis, (2006). Personal interview with the Helshoogte residence adviser, Tuesday 25 April.

⁶⁶ G. du Plessis, (2006, 14 September). [13815059@sun.ac.za]. “History of Helshoogte”. Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].



Figure 16: Emblem of Helshoogte

The teams play in white shorts and royal blue with a hint of white and red shirts and with royal blue socks. They have two sponsors; Pioneer and Gino's. Helshoogte has won the first, the second, the fourth and the fifth league competitions once.

3.11 GOLDFIELDS

The original idea of the contributors was that Goldfields should be a multi-racial residence. The residence was opened in 1987, but it quickly became clear that multi-racial only meant "black and coloured". The first white students were only admitted in 1996. Although the inhabitants decided to welcome those students, it was not a great success, as they left after two weeks. A new approach was needed and the problem seemed to be the white students did not know the history of Goldfields. Students and, especially, their parents, were therefore informed about the residence and its inhabitants. This approach had more success and white students came again in 1997, this time for good. The multi-racial residence was a fact.

Goldfields has been a residence for both sexes since 1987. However, the University, in 1999, decided to place the women somewhere else. The male inhabitants were unhappy with this decision, as they could not imagine the residence without the women. Their first reaction was to protest. After several residence meetings, they decided to use another approach. Every woman made an appointment with one of the decision makers. These students only wanted to tell them what Goldfields was like as a residence. They also wrote letters and the opinion of the decision makers was swayed, so Goldfields remained a men's and women's residence.

The slogan of Goldfields is *In Hoc Signam*, which means under this sign we shall conquer. Goldfields is proud of its diversity and is committed to the creation of an environment where there is acknowledgement of the uniqueness of all individuals,

which encompasses different personal attributes, values and roles. The four values of Goldfields are respect, responsibility, freedom and unity.⁶⁷

Rugby at Goldfields is far from big. They have never won an all-year trophy or any other trophy in the *koshuisrugby*. The Goldfields rugby team plays in blue and white. The sponsor of their outfits is Greyhound.

3.12 ACADEMIA

A new concept was introduced into residential life in 1999. Firstly, Academia is the first residence of which the land belongs to the University of Stellenbosch, but everything on it is private. There were students who were not happy with some of the residences that the University provides, because they have long corridors, students have to share rooms and they have to wait ages before something gets repaired, etc. Academia, on the other hand, comprises several blocks of only three floors and a maximum of 45 students each. One student, a House Committee member, is responsible for a block. He or she helps the students to feel at home and explains the house rules.

Academia differs from the other residences because there are no dining halls, which means that students have to provide their own meals.⁶⁸

The students can choose between fully furnished one- or two-bedroom apartments or single units sharing kitchens and communal recreational areas. Each study area within the accommodation units has data points linked to the university network.⁶⁹

Another new idea was that truly everybody is welcome. There are no prescriptions regarding male or female, international or national student, and you do not need your father to have lived there either. So Academia has a mixture of students. People generally were sceptical about this new mixture, but it seems to work really well. Academia does not have restrictions with regard to the grades of the students. If you do

⁶⁷ B. Nel, (2006, 31 August). [BN@sun.ac.za]. "History of Goldfields". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

⁶⁸ J. Eitner, (2006). Personal meeting with Johann Eitner, Director of Academia, Tuesday 5 September.

⁶⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 17 October 2003, p. 25.

not pass, it does not mean that you are not welcome any more. However, a student who goes too far twice, has to leave.

The Academia emblem shows the face of Archimedes, which represents learning and excellence.⁷⁰



Figure 17: Academia emblem

Like Goldfields, Academia has never won a trophy in the *koshuisrugby* competition. The team plays in white shorts, white, blue and black shirts and blue socks. The sponsor of their rugby team is Slumberland.

3.13 ELSENBURG

Elsenburg is not a male residence provided by the University of Stellenbosch, but an agriculture college, situated 13 km outside Stellenbosch, that joins the *kosuisrugby* competition and their history is therefore included.

The farm Elsenburg has a long and colourful history dating back to 1689. During that year, Cape governor Willem Adriaan van der Stel allocated 94 hectares of land to his deputy governor, Samuel Elsevier. Three years later, Elsevier acquired a further 60 hectares and named the combined farm after himself. Thus Elsenburg was born. In 1898, the government bought Elsenburg to use it as an agricultural school for young farmers. In that same year, 22 students enrolled to study. The Elsenburg College of Agriculture was the foundation from which the University of Stellenbosch's agricultural training arose in 1917. Two other important agricultural research institutions in the Western Cape were also founded at the College, namely Infruitec (1937) and Nietvoorbij (1955). Today, these two institutions form part of the Agricultural

⁷⁰ D. Morkel, (2006, 5 September). [DianeM@catalyst.co.za]. "Emblem of Academia". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

Research Council (ARC). In 1994, with the transformation to a democratic political order in South Africa, the Department of Agriculture: Western Cape was created. The Elsenburg and Kromme Rhee colleges of agriculture amalgamated. The amalgamation placed a great responsibility on the Department of Agriculture to continue and to expand the training offered. Currently, Elsenburg farm houses the main campus of the Cape Institute for Agricultural Training, the manor house, numerous research facilities and the administrative headquarters of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture.⁷¹

As Elsenburg is affiliated to the University of Stellenbosch, the students may join the sporting activities offered by the University. Their rugby, netball and hockey teams participate in the residence leagues.



Figure 18: Elsenburg emblem

The Elsenburg rugby team uniform is the green shirt, white short and green socks. The rugby team is sponsored by Grafton Everest. Elsenburg has won the first league competition twice, the second league five times, the third league twice and the fourth and fifth leagues once.

Elsenburg Rugby club also participate in the Agricultural College Rugby tournament that takes place on a yearly basis. The Agricultural College tournament started in the early 60's and Elsenburg won the tournament for its 31st time in 2006.⁷²

3.14 MEDIES

Medies is made up of the students of the Faculty of Health Sciences and are located at the Tygerberg Campus in Parow Valley, which forms part of the northern suburbs of

⁷¹ W. van Zijl, (2007, 14 August). [willie.vz@Elsenburg.com]. "Elsenburg History". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be]; *History of Elsenburg*. Anon. [Hyperlink <http://www.elsenburg.com/about/history.html>.] 16 May 2007.

⁷² W. van Zijl, (2007, 3 August). [willie.vz@Elsenburg.com]. "Isabelle Huys (2)". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

greater Cape Town. As well as being an academic complex, the campus offers students extensive sports facilities and five residences.⁷³



Figure 19: Medies emblem

Medies has been triumphant in the first league five times, in the second league six times, four times in the third league and once in the fifth league. They are sponsored by Timber City. Their rugby shirts are dark blue with some red.

3.15 PRIVATE STUDENTS' ORGANISATION (PSO)

Despite the large number of the places reserved for students in University residences, houses and flats, University accommodation is still very limited. For students who are not accommodated in university housing have the option to board, either in a private house or a flat. In terms of a resolution by the Council of the University, every student in private lodgings has to become a member of the PSO and pay the membership fee. The PSO serves students who do not live in university housing, to allow them a similar social structure to that enjoyed by residential students. There are five PSO wards; Aristeia, Aurora, Oude Molen, Libertas and Pieke. The ward in which the student falls is dependent on where his/her lodgings are situated and, with relevance to some wards, whether the student is male or female.⁷⁴ The history of Aristeia is not reported because they do not join the *koshuisrugby* competition as they focus only on female students.

⁷³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. *Faculty of Health Sciences Stellenbosch University Find Us*. [Hyperlink http://sun025.sun.ac.za/portal/page/portal/Health_Sciences/English/Find_US]. 16 May 2006.

⁷⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. [Hyperlink <http://student.sun.ac.za/Accommodation/private.html>]. 23 October 2006.

3.15.1. *Pieke*

Pieke, like Helshoogte, was established in 1973. However they do not have much in common, since Pieke is not a residence. Pieke represents one third of the students of the PSO. Libertas and Oude Molen represent the other two thirds of those students. Pieke caters for all male students who live privately within the geographical area designated by the University of Stellenbosch, which is the northern part of the campus. The aim of Pieke is to integrate its members into all the activities that the University offers, thus providing them with the full Stellenbosch experience. Pieke encourages a balanced lifestyle through participation in sport and cultural activities, while bearing in mind that academic fulfilment is a priority.



Figure 20: Official Logo



Figure 21: Informal Logo

Pieke has two logos. The logo in figure 18 is their official logo that is only used on House Committee ties and jackets. The logo in figure 19 is the so-called informal logo that is used on clothing and marketing merchandise. The colours of the outfits of the rugby team are green and gold, just like that of the Springboks. Pieke was the first district of the PSO that won the Sauer Trophy, which was in 1976. Pieke and Oude Molen joined together to form the Oude Pieke team, to take part in the first years' competition.⁷⁵

Pieke has won the first league competition once.

⁷⁵ G. Wilson, D. Theart, (2006). Personal meeting with the advisors and Warder of Pieke, Tuesday 19 September; G. Wilson (2007, 11 June). [14362996@sun.ac.za]. "Logo of Pieke". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

3.15.2. *Oude Molen*

Oude Molen also originated in 1973. The geographical area selected by the University of Stellenbosch for Oude Molen is the southern part of the campus, the area of Onder-Papegaaiberg. Dorp Street used to form part of their area, but it became part of Libertas in 1978. The area has not changed since.⁷⁶

The name refers to the first mill in Stellenbosch (around 1690) which stood where Alexander Street is now. The name also refers to *Meulstroom* and *Meulplein*, a stream and a square. The students of Oude Molen are famous for their good spirit. They take part in all the sports competitions, but have never won the first, second or third league competition.⁷⁷



Figure 22: Oude Molen emblem

3.15.3. *Libertas*

Libertas was established together with Oude Molen en Pieke in 1973. A large number of the University's students reside in Libertas. Although numbers differ from year to year, the student count is normally around 600 to 800 students. Male students living west from the *Eerste Rivier*, especially in the Strand/Somers West area are included in Libertas. Libertas is big in sport and always provides a number of leaders and successful sportsmen for the University of Stellenbosch. However, Libertas does not only stand out in sport. There is a variety of cultural and student activities in which to participate. This 'residence' has an *esprit de corps* that makes a student feel at home. It

⁷⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. *Geskiedenis*. [Hyperlink <http://student.sun.ac.za/oudemolen/geskiedenis.asp>]. 23 October 2006.

⁷⁷ A. Van Wyk, (2007, 31 May). [14410532@sun.ac.za]. "History of Oude Molen". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

is not without reason that the Libertas emblem carries the wings of an eagle in flight. It is a symbol of freedom, courage and the exploration of new horizons.⁷⁸



Figure 23: Libertas emblem

Libertas has won the first league competition once, and the second league competition twice.

3.15.4. *Aurora*

The Aurora PSO consists of a kaleidoscope of young individuals from the Northern and Southern suburbs of Cape Town. Their aim is to provide the structured resources that will enable private students to participate in activities of the University such as sport and academics.⁷⁹

Pieke, Oude Molen and Libertas play together and are known as PSO Barbarians. They play in green shirts with some yellow and blue, white shorts and green socks. The rugby team is sponsored by Bull Brand.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. *The "Real Tassies"*. 2006 [Hyperlink <http://student.sun.ac.za/libertas/>]. 16 May 2007.

⁷⁹ Denroy. R. *News*. [Hyperlink <http://stbweb02.stb.sun.ac.za/aurora/news.php>]. 16 May 2007.

⁸⁰ A. van Wyk, (2007, 27 August). [14410532@sun.ac.za]. "Colour of rugby team". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be]; G. Wilson, (2007, 1 August). [14362996@sun.ac.za]. "Colour of rugby team". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

Chapter Four

The “Koshuisrugby” competition

After having drawn a picture of the history of rugby in general at Stellenbosch, the history of Stellenbosch University and all the residences, the focus now shifts to the main subject of this thesis; the men's residence rugby competition or the “*koshuisrugby*” as it is commonly known.

As the name indicates, this is about rugby played by the students who live in the residences that the University provides. However, students who live privately also take part in the competition. This competition was and still is a great success and most residences enter more than one team in the competition.

4.1 THE BEGINNINGS

A time arrived when the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club felt a need to improve their rugby but there were too many teams. In order to overcome this problem, they turned to the residences.

4.1.1. *Early years: 1949-1950*

Doc Craven had created *koshuisrugby* in imitation of the inter house competition that he founded at Saint Andrew's when he taught at the famous college in Grahamstown. To accommodate the numbers of eager players who could not attain a place in the sixth team of the Club, a *koshuisrugby* competition was introduced in 1949. The Board of the Rugby Club installed a sub-committee that was responsible for this competition. In the beginning, there was only one league and later on more leagues originated, each with their trophies.⁸¹ The trophies bore the names of their donors and this will be discussed later in this chapter.

⁸¹ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 34; Club of the Month. *Western Province Rugby Union. On the ball, 1(4): pp. 14-15, n.d.*; P. Dobson, *The life of Danie Craven*, 1994, p.89.

Generally speaking, the players were enthusiastic and they played rugby of a high standard. Going onto the field and giving your best for your residence was something special. So the bond between the player and his residence became stronger and the spirit was enhanced.⁸²

The chairman of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club at that time (Prof. Ebbie Stegmann) was satisfied with this new competition, although he asked all players to apply more discipline. This was because several games had to be stopped during the season because of a lack of discipline, due to too strong an emphasis on winning. The chairman and Prof. Danie Craven requested the players to play good rugby. They rather wanted to see a team lose while playing good rugby, than win a game with a lot of fighting. Both thought the sports editors of the different newspapers were to blame for this, and they asked them to attach less value to a victory.⁸³

Besides from the fact that Huis Marais won the first league in 1950, very little information was found for 1950, it seems that there was less interest in *koshuisrugby*, which could be explained by the roughness of the previous year's rugby. Moreover there were many complaints about irregularity, so everybody wondered if the competition would continue. Nevertheless, the board acknowledged all the doctors who helped with the injuries and all the referees.⁸⁴

4.1.2. *Revival: 1956-2006*

After five years of not competing, the *koshuisrugby* competition was started again in 1956. This was due to a new schedule directed to starting an “*Interkoshuis Liga*” (the men's inter residence league) invented by Danie Craven and Willie Herbst in 1955. There had been a huge increase in the number of members of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, which made it necessary to organise more games for players who never had a chance to play for the club or the Western Province league (W.P. league). This new schedule was required because it appeared that players wanted to play for their residence rather than for the Club. A new programme of the senior league had the reserve team playing in the *koshuis* league. The first four teams were chosen on merit

⁸² *Matie, Die*, 22 September 1949, p. 4.

⁸³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van algemene jaarvergadering 10 March 1950, p. 6.

⁸⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1950, p. 14.

and all the other players played in the *koshuis* league on Fridays and in the Reserve League (W.P. league) on Saturdays. The PSO entered two teams; the reserve B and E, Huis Marais was the reserve C, Dagbreek, Wilgenhof and Simonsberg were the reserve CC, Helderberg was the reserve D and Huis Visser the reserve DD. These eight senior teams played in the W.P. league.⁸⁵

In 1957 the *koshuisrugby* competition was a great success. It was such an achievement that the competition was firmly established and became a permanent part of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. The competition, moreover, was one of the keystones of the club. In spite of the residence teams in fact being ranked from the 20th to the 30th positions of teams of the Rugby Club, everybody was amazed by the high standard of those teams. The competition was also a great success in 1958 and *Kweekskool* (the Theological Seminary) took part in the *koshuisrugby* competition for the first time. They had two teams playing in the second *koshuisrugby* league, as two leagues had been formed for the *koshuisrugby* competition in 1958. Each league had eight teams. Because of this expansion and the huge success of the competition, the Board of the Rugby Club established a Residence Committee. Every residence had a chairman who was assisted by a secretary and a delegate. An informal meeting between the delegates of the residences and the Board of the Rugby Club was held every Wednesday evening in order to be in closer touch with the residences.⁸⁶ The Residence Committee had several duties to fulfil. First of all, each residence or residence group (PSO) could form their own Residence Committee without the authorisation of the Rugby Football Club. Those Residence Committees had duties such as choosing their W.P. league team and a residence team, keeping data concerning the players up to date and taking responsibility for the maintenance of their jerseys (for which the Board gave an annual allowance). Any student could take part in the men's residence league, as long as he was a member of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. All games were held, if possible, on a Friday afternoon. First league games started at 16:50 and were

⁸⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1956, p. 88; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Verslag van komitee insake metodes wat deur die bestuur van die klub gevolg is om uit sy maer jare te kom, 1957, p. 102; *Eikestadnuus*, 22 February 1957, p.7; D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 34.

⁸⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1958, p.144.

played for 30 minutes a side. Second league games started at 17:00 and were played 25 minutes a side.⁸⁷

According to *Die Matie*, the reserve B and C teams played in their own separate competition for the reserve B and C championship. All the reserve D teams played in separate sections. In a second round, the winners of the four different sections were playing for the reserve D championship.⁸⁸ This could not be verified by other sources. However, a better idea of how the residences were positioned in the structure of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, can be obtained from the following diagram. It is possible to see how many senior teams there were in the Rugby Football Club in 1958.

⁸⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyvoetbalklub Stellenbosch, Bylae A, Koshuis-kompetisies, 1958, p. 154.

⁸⁸ *Matie, Die*, 18 April 1958, p.8.

**Rugby Football Club Stellenbosch
Presentation of the Senior teams**

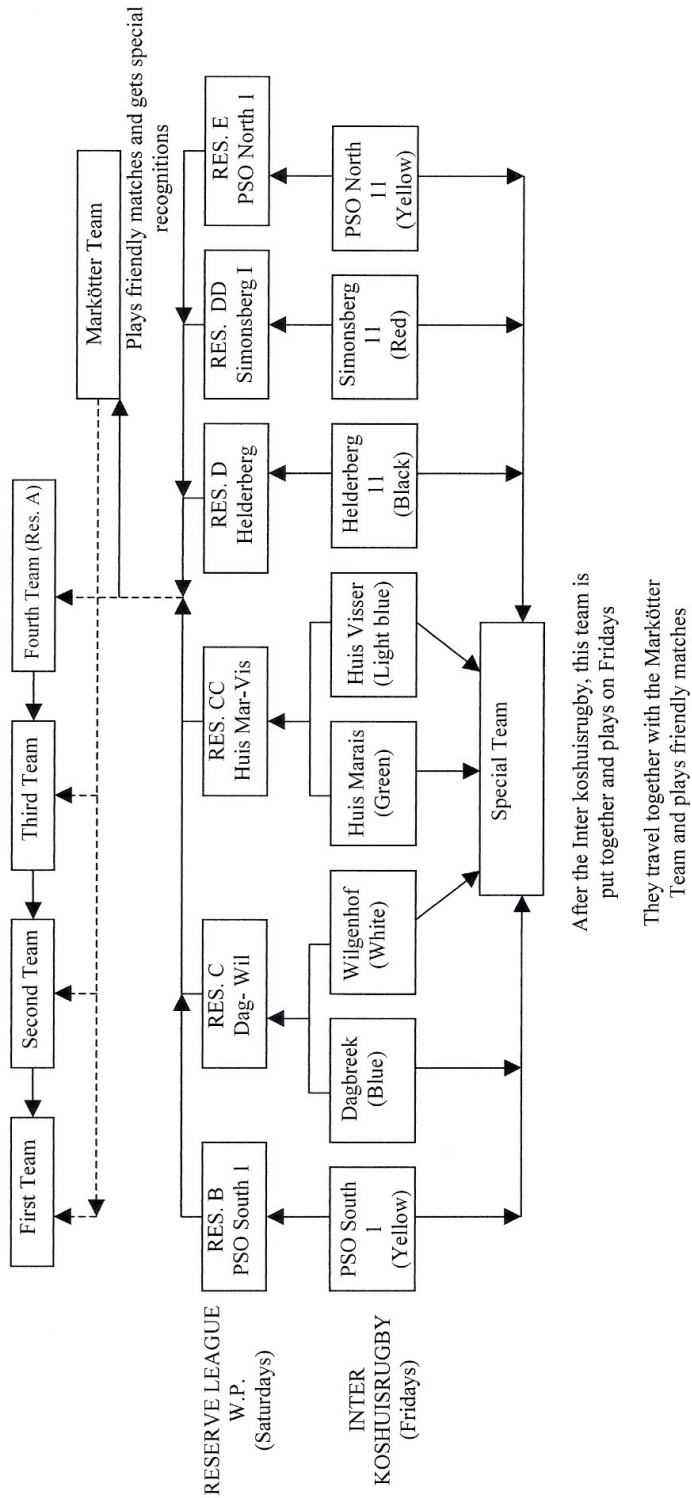


Figure 24: Senior teams 1958⁸⁹

⁸⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1958, p. 112; This report neglected *Kweekschool*, that joined the competition in 1958.

As shown here, the first teams for *interkoshuisrugby* in 1958 were PSO South, Dagbreek, Wilgenhof, Huis Marais, Huis Visser, Helderberg, Simonsberg and PSO North. These teams played their games on Fridays. Some players from those first league teams played on Saturdays for the Reserve W.P. league. The best players of Dagbreek and Wilgenhof, for example, played as Residence C in the Reserve W.P. league. Players were selected from all the teams (*interkoshuisrugby*, Reserve W.P. league and the four teams of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club) to play in the Markötter team. This team played friendly games and received a special decoration. Another special team was put together from all the teams in taking part in the *interkoshuisrugby*. This team travelled together with the Markötter team to play friendly games.

In 1959 the board of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was excited by the level of play, the attitude and the equipment of the players in the *koshuisrugby* competition, but they were not satisfied with the PSO. As they did not have enough players, the organisation and teams did not functioned well. The second league had a difficult start but followed in the tracks of the first league after 1959.⁹⁰

In 1960 the *koshuisrugby* competition again was a huge success. For the first time, there were three leagues: the Sauer League, the Dönges League and the Tiekies League (sic). The latter league was created for senior students and consisted of seven teams. Unfortunately, not all the residences could find enough players for their teams and many games had to be cancelled towards the end of the season. Almost every residence had a team in one of the three leagues. The Faculty of Health Sciences (Medies) also joined the *koshuisrugby* competition for the first time, with two teams.⁹¹

Because so many teams were scheduled to play, the games were shifted to Saturdays. The idea was that playing on a Saturday would give the league more status, but the Saturday games did not lure spectators. Many students went home for the weekend, or caught up with their studies during the weekends. It was suggested that playing all the

⁹⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 25 June 1959, p. 7.

⁹¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1960, pp.178, 180.

games on a Friday, would definitely restore the rugby spirit again, but then they would need more fields.⁹²

The next diagram shows the several competitions for 1960. The *koshuisrugby* competition in fact was the Reserve E and the Reserve of the D W.P. league.

⁹² *Matie, Die*, 13 September 1960, p. 9.

**Rugby Football Club Stellenbosch
Presentation Competition and Teams in 1960**

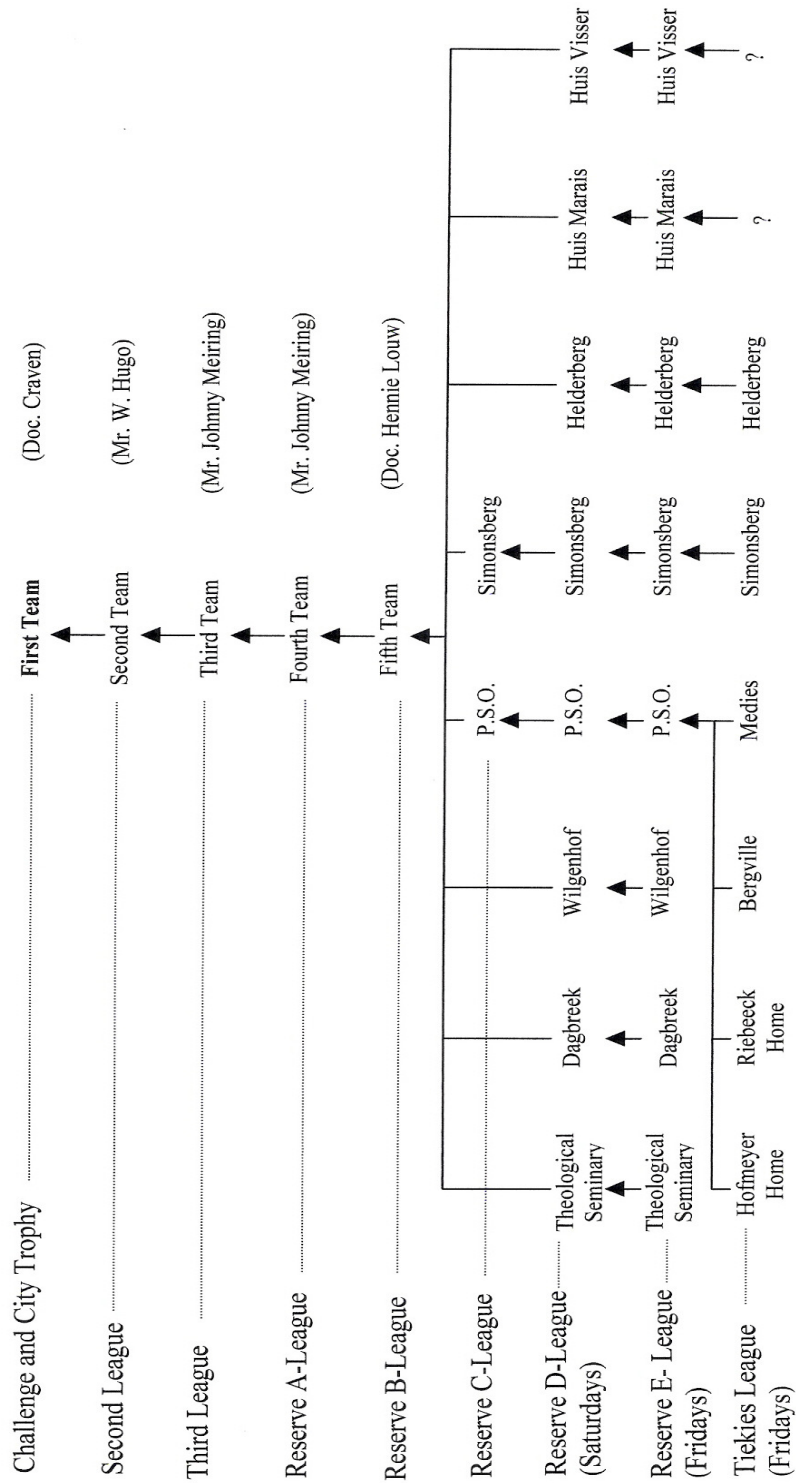


Figure 25: Competition in 1960⁹³

⁹³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1969, p. 172.

Because of the diminishing number of spectators during the Saturday games in 1960, most of the games in 1961 were again played on Friday afternoons. However, some games still had to be played on Saturday afternoons because there were too many teams that had to play matches. The games took place on several fields simultaneously, since four new fields were built. Those new fields were in great demand, because more than six teams could play their matches on a single afternoon. That the *koshuisrugby* competition remained a great success is clear from the fact that 30 teams entered the competition in 1961, with Eendrag and Elsenburg as newcomers.⁹⁴

The violence of 1949 that was occurred as part of the *koshuisrugby* competition had decreased. Most of the games were now played in a good spirit. A good example of this is seen in the action of the captain of a certain residence. His residence was defeated by 0-11 and after having been unbeatable before that. The next day, he wrote a letter to the captain of the winning team, congratulating him and thanking him for the good spirit in which the match took place.⁹⁵

In 1962, the *koshuisrugby* competition was played with 29 teams instead of 30 teams, as Medies had withdrawn. The students of Medies lived in Tygerberg, so it was difficult for them to come over to Stellenbosch to practice and to play matches. They also did not have their own residence yet so they lacked residential spirit. To preserve the interest and the contacts, a few informal and friendly games were arranged for them.⁹⁶

Luckily for the competition, the players had two new fields, bringing the number to 10 fields. The three leagues in the *koshuisrugby* competition were a part of the fifth, sixth and seventh leagues of the Western Province. The winner of each section had to play a final against the winner of the relevant section from Cape Town. Unfortunately, the finals took place in the September Spring break, so the teams were not the strongest. As the players and teams were increasing, so was the administration. The secretary of sport at the University had a bright idea, namely that the residences should do their own administration. The board of the rugby club agreed and the residences were given the

⁹⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die 81^{ste} jaarvergadering van die Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Donderdag 2 March 1961, p. 188.

⁹⁵ *Matie, Die*, 23 June 1961, p.9.

⁹⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1962, pp. 202, 208.

status of clubs. Since 1966, each residence has consequently had to ensure that they have their own president, secretary, board, captains, referees and coach.⁹⁷

Residences needed to find permanent persons for those positions, as they are accompanied by a lot of responsibility and work. For example, more discipline had to be demanded of the players, as players came late for practices and showed lack of discipline. They also had to find coaches before the summer break, so that the coach could prepare for the following season. The coach also had to make sure that the level of the game improved, because too many players used the high kick and the charge.⁹⁸

The Club Coaching Committee and the Residence Coaching Committee formed the Coaching Committee in 1974. The Residence Coaching Committee comprised a convener and the head coach of each residence, who were elected by the residences themselves. Their duty was to:

- Operate the general training policy;
- Report everything to the Coaching Committee during their weekly meetings and
- Give advice regarding the practices of the residences.⁹⁹

Each residence was a member of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and had to pay an annual affiliation fee. This was R15 for teams playing in the Senior Leagues (Sauer and Dönges League) and R12 for teams playing in any other competitions or leagues of the Central Club. The players, on the other hand, had to pay membership fees to their residences. Those membership fees were dependent on residences, since each residence determined the fees that had to be paid. Each residence had its Board, with as many people as necessary. They could organise friendly games and tours, but this had to be authorised by the Central Club and the W.P. Rugby Football Union. This apparently was not a big problem, as most of the residences went on tour during the holidays.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 34.

⁹⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die spesiale algemene vergadering van die Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Wednesday 19 October 1966, p. 290; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die 87^{ste} jaarvergadering van die Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Vrydag 4 November 1966, p. 298.

⁹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, voorstelle vir veranderinge aan die konstitusie, 17 October 1974, pp. 1-2.

¹⁰⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Konstitusie en regulasies van die Rugbyvoetbalklub 1974, pp. 1-2, 7, 9-10.

The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was the biggest club in the world by 1978. This great achievement was due to the 1000 players in the *koshuisrugby* who were affiliated to the club through their residences.¹⁰¹

The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club is still the largest club in the world, with more than 1300 members in 2006. The Club comprises three components; the Matie Rugby Club, *koshuisrugby* and the Matie Support Club. The Matie Rugby Club had nine teams in the Western Province league in 2002. *Koshuisrugby* had 18 *koshuisrugby* clubs in 2002, which played in the five different leagues. In those leagues, there were 50 teams: 13 teams in the first league and in the second league and eight teams in the third, fourth and fifth leagues.¹⁰²

As already mentioned, rugby in Stellenbosch is huge. In fact, Stellenbosch and rugby can be seen as synonymous. The first question put to first year students was not about their studies, but whether they played rugby. Dr. Craven was also impressed by the rugby tours that were organised. He emphasised the behaviour of the students as much more important than the results, because this was seen as good propaganda for the University.¹⁰³ However, those rugby tours during the holidays were not always a success, and some people were opposed to it. It has to be said, though, that the teams really played well and promoted Stellenbosch in a positive way. In 1985, several men's residences did not go on a rugby tour, because of financial problems and a lack of interest. Many students regarded those tours as a social event instead of as preparation or for the improvement of their rugby. The first and second teams of Huis Marais had a successful rugby tour during the June holiday in 1989, though. This apparently paid off, because the first team of Huis Marais won the Jim Fouché Trophy and the Jannie de Villiers Trophy.¹⁰⁴ In 1996, the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was concerned about the national tours that the men's residences undertook during the holidays, to improve their rugby. This concern was reasonable, because teams on tour lost all their

¹⁰¹ *Eikestadnuus, bylaag tot Eikestadnuus*, 30 March 1979, p. 10.

¹⁰² *Eikestadnuus*, 27 September 2002, p. 7.

¹⁰³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die 86^{ste} jaarvergadering van die Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Thursday 25 February 1965, p. 260.

¹⁰⁴ *Matie, Die*, 10 August 1989, p. 19.

games. It seems that the tours were mainly used for socialising. Naturally, some questions were asked about whether to finance the tours or not.¹⁰⁵

What makes the *koshuisrugby* competition so attractive? It always includes commotion, poor refereeing, big scores and of course, the main ingredient; foul play. Those are the normal ingredients of a rugby season. The players, though, are hugely dissatisfied, because they say that the Maties Rugby Club treats them unprofessionally, in spite of *koshuisrugby* providing their supply of players.¹⁰⁶ However, there are no records to support the dissatisfaction of the players.

The biggest problem within the league concerns players who weekly play for club teams other than the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club.

4.2 COMPETITION

Having sketched the early years of the *koshuisrugby* competition, each league will now be discussed in detail. The first and second leagues are studied in greater depth, as more sources were found to deal with those particular leagues. The first and second leagues are very important and competitive, whereas the focus in the other leagues is more on enjoying rugby. This explains why fewer sources provide information on the third, fourth and fifth leagues.

4.2.1. *First League*

Dagbreek won the first series of competitions of the First League, which started in **1949**. Although according to the final scores, one would think there was a big difference between the teams; *Die Matie*, though, reported that the teams were a match to each other.¹⁰⁷ After ending second in 1949, Huis Marais was the winner of the First League in **1950**.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 4.

¹⁰⁶ *Matie, Die*, 1 August 2001, p. 16.

¹⁰⁷ *Matie, Die*, 22 September 1949, p. 4.

¹⁰⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1950.

During the revival in **1956** a PSO district, called PSO (B), won the First League. Eight teams played in the *koshuisrugby* competition that year. The rugby club donated an enormous cake to the winner so that all the teams could join in the celebration.¹⁰⁹

In **1957**, the PSO was not entered as PSO “A” and PSO “B” any longer, but as PSO *Noord* (North) and PSO *Suid* (South).¹¹⁰ For the second time in a row, PSO (PSO North) won the First League competition. The defence of the teams were really as solid as a rock and therefore low scores characterised the results. It seemed that the large number of spectators did not feel let down, because some attractive rugby had been played.¹¹¹

In **1958** there were also a lot of spectators who came and watched the *koshuisrugby* competition. The game between Dagbreek and Simonsberg (not even a final game) was attended by 400 to 500 spectators.¹¹² For the first time, the First League winner had a trophy: Paul Sauer (former Senator and Chancellor of the University, Minister of Finances and ex-inhabitant of Wilgenhof) donated this trophy to the competition and handed it to Simonsberg in 1958 as they beat Huis Visser in the final, by 14-3.¹¹³

The Sauer League had nine teams in **1959** and Simonsberg won the league competition for the second time in a row. PSO and College Square withdrew from the first league, because they did not have enough players. Huis Visser also did not succeed in making up their first team.¹¹⁴ This information comes from *Die Matie*, but no other source was found to verify it. In fact, according to the Annual Report of 1959, College Square played all their games. In **1960**, though, College Square did not take part any more, so eight teams played again. As mentioned earlier, a third league had been added in 1960. Medies joined the *koshuisrugby* competition for the first time that year, with two teams, and Helderberg were the Sauer League champions.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1956, p. 90.

¹¹⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Aanbevelings vir die indeling en afrigting van ons spanne vir 1958, p. 110.

¹¹¹ *Matie, Die*, 24 May 1957, p. 8.

¹¹² *Stellenbosche Student, Die*, 1955-1958, 1958, p. 114.

¹¹³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1958, p.146.

¹¹⁴ *Matie, Die*, 8 September 1959, p.14.

¹¹⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1959, pp. 178, 180.

High level rugby was played in **1961** and it was a great competition. That the teams were evenly matched was seen in the amount of draws: 34 in all. But, at the end of the competition, Huis Visser was the best and won the Sauer League trophy. Because they had won, they could play against Goodwood for the Reserve C Championship of the Western Province and they won that final too.¹¹⁶

To keep the interest of teams who were beaten in the regular competition alive, Prof. Craven came up with the idea of a challenge competition in **1962**. Any team could challenge the team that had the trophy.¹¹⁷ The challenge competition was a great success and the Board of the Rugby Football Club recommended having this competition in 1963, because it could preserve the interest and the enthusiasm of teams that were defeated at the beginning of the season. In that year, Dagbreek was the winner of the Sauer League.¹¹⁸

Elsenburg, who for some reason did not play in the *koshuisrugby* competition in 1962, joined the league again in **1963**. The PSO won the Sauer Trophy. They had a great season as they came second in the second league, after Dagbreek. It was reported that the players enjoyed the rule changes instituted in 1961 (rules concerning the penalty kick, see 4.4.1.). Individual residences and combined residences often played friendly games against teams from Boland and were very popular.¹¹⁹

In the year **1964**, Medies again joined in the *koshuisrugby* competition, Dagbreek had won all the league competitions, except for the Sauer League, in which they lost in the final against Simonsberg. The challenge competition had its own trophy; the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy and Eendrag won this (Ebbie Stegmann was chairman of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club from 1940-1957).¹²⁰ Although Danie Craven came up with the idea of the challenge competition in 1962, records of the winners of this challenge competition were only found from 1964 onwards.

¹¹⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1961, p. 191.

¹¹⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1962, p. 208.

¹¹⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1963, p. 232.

¹¹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1963, p. 232.

¹²⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1964, p. 250.

Dagbreek and Simonsberg again dominated the season of **1965**. They even had to share victory in the Sauer League since they both scored 23 points. Dagbreek also won the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy.¹²¹

In **1966**, Simonsberg dominated the season once more and won all the leagues except for the Dönges League. Apparently Huis Marais played extremely well and they won the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy by beating Simonsberg in the final. This game served as a supporting programme for the anniversary of the University, which celebrated its centenary.¹²²

The executive committee of the rugby club made two decisions in **1967**, which brought about further changes in the *koshuisrugby* competition. The purpose of those decisions was to change the stereotypical, hard, tough and fixed rugby into a more open and attractive rugby. In former days, each team twice played against each other, once in the first semester and once in the second semester. There usually were about 12 or 14 games, because there were seven or eight teams. But during the season of 1967, there were 10 teams. So, they had to play according to another system. The first round was played during the first semester (as in the old days), but in the second round, the teams were divided in two groups according to their results in the first semester. The first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth teams from the first semester formed one group, and the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth formed the second group. The awarding of points remained the same (two for a win, one for a draw and zero for a loss). This was used in the Sauer League, the Dönges League, and the Thom League.¹²³ This information could not be confirmed by other sources, such as an annual report or minutes from 1967. However, similar information has been found in the year report of 1968. Huis Marais won the Sauer League in 1967. The new residence, Majuba, joined the competition for the first time and did reasonably well. As a result of the extensive range of friendly games and a lot of games for the leagues, it was impossible to compete for the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy.

¹²¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1965, p. 268.

¹²² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1966, p. 308.

¹²³ *Matie, Die*, 30 March 1967, p. 16.

In **1968**, just as in 1965, the Sauer Trophy had to be shared, as Dagbreek and Eendrag were joint winners of the First League. Dagbreek thus had to share the trophy for the second time, and Eendrag won the Sauer Trophy for the first time. Since there was not enough time to play matches for the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy once again, the club decided that the team who had this trophy had to defend it in each league game that they played. The Sauer Trophy and the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy were not the only trophies that residences could win in the Sauer League, for the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy had been added to the competition (Dr. H.F. Verwoerd was the Prime Minister of South Africa, lector at the University of Stellenbosch and former primary of Dagbreek). This trophy was given to the residence that, according to particular norms, had played the best rugby during the season. In that way, smaller residences could be on the same footing with the big residences. Huis Marais won this trophy (as a small residence). Another new trophy was also introduced in 1968. The women's residence, Huis ten Bosch donated a Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy to the residence that had the best scoring average of the season. This involved the highest amount of points against the lowest amount of points. In that year, Dagbreek scored 188 points against 79 points and won this Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹²⁴

The PSO was the true winner of the **1969** season: they won the Sauer League competition by losing only one single match. They also won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. Huis Visser came last in the Sauer League, but they were never overshadowed. The u.20A team played for the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy in 1969 and won this trophy, but the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy could not be awarded as it had been stolen.¹²⁵

In **1970**, Huis Marais and Wilgenhof both had the same amount of points. However, the club decided that a final should be played so that there would be only one winner. Huis Marais, the smallest residence on campus, won that final and were proud to display the Sauer Trophy. They also won the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy (which was returned anonymously) and the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. In the score list, a new residence had appeared: Hombré. This was the new name of Huis Fred Liebenberg, a district of the

¹²⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, pp. 350, 352.

¹²⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1696, p. 384.

PSO. The u.20A, who won the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy in the previous year, retained this trophy in 1970.¹²⁶

For two years, the u.20A team had only played for the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy. From **1971**, each residence team had to play against an u.20 team. If the residence team defeated the u.20 team, they were awarded two extra points. For the rest, nothing had changed. The u.20 teams did not take part in the Sauer League competition; they were just included as an opportunity for the residences to gain some extra points. Huis Marais won the Sauer League competition, as well as the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy, the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy and the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹²⁷

The year **1972** saw the introduction of a new system in all the leagues: two rounds were played. At the end of the year the first semester winner played a final against the winner of the second semester. Moreover, at the end of the first round, it was possible to be promoted to a higher league. In that way, lower teams got a chance to play in a higher league. Huis Visser won both rounds in the Sauer league, thus no final needed to be played and they were the winner of the Sauer League. Huis Visser had a great season after only winning one game in 1971. They also won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. Huis Marais once more won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy as well as the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy.¹²⁸

The table that follows presents the winners of the Sauer League so far.

Table 1: First League winners 1949-1972

Sauer League a.k.a. First League	
1949	Dagbreek
1950	Huis Marais
1956	PSO
1957	PSO North

¹²⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1970, p. 414.

¹²⁷ *Matie, Die*, 28 May 1971, p. 8; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971.

¹²⁸ *Stellenbosch Student, Die* 1970-1972, 1972, p. 157; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1972, pp. 490, 493-495.

1958	Simonsberg
1959	Simonsberg
1960	Helderberg
1961	Huis Visser
1962	Dagbreek
1963	PSO
1964	Simonsberg
1965	Simonsberg/Dagbreek
1966	Simonsberg
1967	Huis Marais
1968	Dagbreek/Eendrag
1969	PSO
1970	Huis Marais
1971	Huis Marais
1972	Huis Visser

It was necessary to play according to a new system in **1973**. Majuba could not play in the *koshuisrugby* competition any more because it had become a women's residence. On the other hand, there was a new men's residence, Helshoogte, and the PSO was divided into four independent districts; Pieke, Oude Molen, Hombré and Libertas. As there were 14 teams playing in the Sauer League, only one round was played. The winner of that round would be the holder of the new Markötter Trophy (A.F. Markötter was the president of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and is a rugby legend. He is more famous under the name "Oubaas Mark"). At the end of this round, the teams were divided into two groups. The first seven teams again played one round for the Sauer Trophy. The last seven teams also played one round to obtain the Jim Fouché Trophy (former States President of the Republic). Elsenburg won the Jim Fouché Trophy and the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy. Nobody was strong enough to challenge Huis Marais and they were the holders of the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy for the third year in a row, while Helderberg won the Markötter Trophy, the Sauer Trophy and the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹²⁹ The first league winners of 1973 are presented in the next table.

¹²⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1973, p. 518.

Table 2: First League winners 1973

1973		
Markötter Trophy	Sauer Trophy	Jim Fouché Trophy
Helderberg	Helderberg	Elsenburg

Another new development was introduced in the Sauer League for **1974**. The 14 teams played one round for the winner to gain the Sauer Trophy. After that round, the first seven teams twice played against each other in a group to win the Jim Fouché Trophy. The last seven teams played in another group, also twice, to obtain the Jannie de Villiers Trophy (which bore the name of the rector of the University from 1970 till 1979, who donated this trophy). Wilgenhof won both trophies. The winners of those groups were to play in a final for the Markötter Trophy, but since Wilgenhof won both trophies, no final had to be played and they were awarded the Markötter Trophy as well. The u.20A team won the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy while Dagbreek won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy and Wilgenhof the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. (The name of the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy was changed to the H.F. Verwoerd Shield in 1974).¹³⁰ According to Danie Craven, every residence game was like an Intersity. It generated the same tension and players gave their best.¹³¹ The First League winners of 1974 are presented in the table below.

Table 3: First League winners 1974

1974			
Sauer Trophy	Jim Fouché Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Markötter Trophy
Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Helshoogte	Wilgenhof

In **1975**, the same number of teams played in the *koshuisrugby* competition so one would think that no changes were made. But changes were made yet again. The 14 teams played a single round for the Jim Fouché Trophy. After that, they were divided into two divisions. The first seven teams played in a single round for the Markötter Trophy and the last seven teams played for the Bob Loubser Trophy (Bob Loubser was a former Matie Springbok). The Sauer Trophy was awarded to the team that won both

¹³⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1974, p. 20.

¹³¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1974, pp. 3,17.

the Jim Fouché and the Markötter Trophies. If that did not happen, a final was played between the two winners. Dagbreek was the only team that could defeat the u.20A team and therefore became the holders of the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy. In fact, Dagbreek won the Sauer and the Markötter Trophies, but not the Jim Fouché Trophy, where they ended one point behind Simonsberg, the winners. In the final game for the Sauer Trophy, Dagbreek defeated Simonsberg by 10-3. That final was the best *koshuis* match played during that season. Dagbreek obtained a special achievement, probably the first in the history of *koshuisrugby*, in that not a single try was scored against them. Libertas played the most attractive rugby and was awarded the H.F. Verwoerd Shield.¹³² The table that follows sums up the results of the year's competition.

Table 4: First League winners 1975

1975			
Sauer Trophy	Jim Fouché Trophy	Markötter Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy
Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek	Helderberg

The first league again had 14 teams in **1976** and, once more, the competition was changed. The 14 teams were divided into two divisions that played each other in two different leagues. Each division had a final, one for the Jim Fouché Trophy (the winner was Dagbreek) and one for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy (with Pieke winning). The winners of that final played a new final for the Sauer Trophy, which was won by Pieke. Dagbreek played the best rugby and was awarded the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. The ladies of Huis ten Bosch donated the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy, for the best scoring average, to Dagbreek, who had won the trophy every year since 1974. Moreover, they were also the holders of the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy.¹³³ The level of the residence competition was high and the first league teams would do well against first league teams of other provinces. Although Wilgenhof did not win a trophy during the season of 1976, they probably set up a record, by defeating Hombré by 70-0.¹³⁴

¹³² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1975, pp. 23, 26-27; *Eikestadnuus*, 9 October 1975, p. 15.

¹³³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, pp. 22, 26.

¹³⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 30 April 1976, p. 18.

In **1977** Hombré and Majuba fused into Mabré. Wilgenhof won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield and Simonsberg the Huis-ten-Bosch and Jannie de Villiers Trophies. Dagbreek kept the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy as they were not challenged. Huis Marais won the Jim Fouché Trophy and the Sauer Trophy.¹³⁵

In **1978** Wilgenhof won the Jim Fouché Trophy and Simonsberg won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. The final for the Sauer Trophy ended in a draw (20-20), but after 10 additional minutes, Wilgenhof won (26-20). Huis Marais won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. No challenges were played, so Dagbreek still had the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy. According to Huis ten Bosch, Wilgenhof produced the most attractive rugby and therefore won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹³⁶

The year **1979** was an important year for Stellenbosch rugby, because the brand new rugby stadium, the Danie Craven-stadium, was inaugurated in March, as mentioned earlier. The inauguration programme lasted three weeks. A farewell game was played on the old field at Coetzenburg, which became the property of the Athletics Club. Medies played the most attractive rugby that year and were awarded the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy, whilst Wilgenhof won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. There were no challenge games in 1979, so Dagbreek kept the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy for the fourth year. Medies won the Jim Fouché Trophy and Elsenburg won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. Medies won the Sauer Trophy for the first time.¹³⁷

In **1980**, Simonsberg won the Jim Fouché Trophy and was awarded R400. The runner-up, Elsenburg, received R200. This was due to the sponsorship of Sharp Electronics, who started sponsoring in 1979 (see 4.5.1). Medies won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and Simonsberg came second. The same amount of money was awarded to them. The Sauer Trophy was won, for the second time in a row, by Medies and they received R300. Once more, no challenge games were played so Dagbreek still had the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. Simonsberg won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield and was also awarded the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹³⁸

¹³⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1977, pp. 22, 25-26.

¹³⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1978, pp. 30, 33-34.

¹³⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1979, pp. 19, 39.

¹³⁸ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Sharp Koshuis Kompetisies: bekerwenners 1980, p. 34.

Dagbreek won the Jim Fouché Trophy in **1981** (after defeating Eendrag 10-6), as well as the Sauer Trophy. Dagbreek was the true winner of that season because they won nine of the 13 games they played, losing three and drawing one. Huis Marais won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. As there had not been any challenge games for a number of years, the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy was now donated to the team that scored the most tries, which was Medies, with 33 tries. The Junior Markötters, a team comprising the best *koshuis* players, played a friendly game against an Irish team. This stimulated the players.¹³⁹

The beginning of the **1982** season was somehow disappointing, since any of the players were not yet fit and the usual high level of *koshuisrugby* was not seen that year.¹⁴⁰ Medies won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, but Eendrag won the Jim Fouché Trophy as well as the Sauer Trophy.¹⁴¹

Eendrag had a terrific season in **1983**; they were the first team to win both semester trophies in one season and they therefore became the true owners of the Sauer Trophy. They scored the most tries (42) and thereby also won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. Huis ten Bosch awarded their trophy to Eendrag as well and they also obtained the Anderson Trophy and the Bob Loubser Trophy in the third league. The level of the *koshuisrugby* was high again, and 19 *koshuis* players could play in one of the senior teams of the Maties.¹⁴²

In **1984**, an experiment was conducted. To preserve the club spirit instead of the team spirit, and to offer the residence players a chance to play on a higher level, the residences were divided into four districts, each bearing the name of an ex-Springbok player. Those districts played on Mondays, 10 minutes each side against a team of the club with a handicap system. The four districts were:

- P.K. Albertyn: Simonsberg, Eendrag and Pieke;
- Theo Pienaar: Dagbreek, Helshoogte and Mabré;

¹³⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 15 May 1981, p. 21; 22 May 1981, p. 19; 30 October 1981, p. 31.

¹⁴⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 23 April 1982, p. 26.

¹⁴¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1982, p. 27.

¹⁴² *Eikestadnuus*, 21 October 1983, p. 32; 4 November 1983, p. 24.

- Japie Krige: Helderberg, Medies, Huis Marais and Libertas;
- Jimmy McKendrick: Wilgenhof, Elsenburg, Huis Visser and Oude Molen.

The following handicap system was used: the first team of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was not awarded any handicap; the Victorians got one try before the start of their games; the second team, the Juniors, the u.20 and the Junior Markötters got two tries and the four districts got three tries before the start of their games.¹⁴³

Helshoogte was the first semester champion in 1984, but Dagbreek was unbeatable in the second semester. Nevertheless, Helshoogte was the winner of the Sauer Trophy. According to the ladies of Huis ten Bosch, Wilgenhof played the most attractive rugby and were awarded the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy, as in 1983. Wilgenhof also scored the most tries and were thus awarded the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. By 1984 Mabré had ceased to exist, whereby Majuba and Hombré played separately again. That made matters difficult for Hombré as they struggled to find enough players. This meant that Hombré had to play in the second league. They did not have a trainer and the players organised friendly games against the fourth and fifth teams of other residences. If inhabitants of Hombré wanted to play in the first league, they had to play with Oude Molen. Majuba did not have problems in finding players and put together three teams; one in the first, one in the second and one in the third league.¹⁴⁴

For the third time, the Sauer Trophy was shared between two residences in **1985**: Huis Marais and Dagbreek, who both were winners of one semester. The final for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy between Dagbreek and Helshoogte ended in a draw (4-4), but Dagbreek were declared the winners as they had scored the only try. The final for the Sauer Trophy ended in a 6-6 draw. For Dagbreek it was the third time that they had to share the Sauer Trophy, although they had dominated the season, just as in 1984. Dagbreek was the holder of the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. For the fifth year in a row, Wilgenhof won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. They had won this Shield nine times since it was first awarded in 1967, and they were once more awarded the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1984, pp. 7-8, 27-32.

¹⁴⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 13 April 1984, p. 21.

¹⁴⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1985, p.32; *Eikestadnuus*, 20 September 1985, p. 18; 27 September 1985, p. 27.

In **1986**, Dagbreek won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy for scoring the most tries with 25 tries. Dagbreek also won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and the Sauer Trophy. They came second in the competition for the Jim Fouché Trophy, which was won by Helshoogte. Elsenburg won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield for the second time only and the women of Huis ten Bosch chose Helderberg as the team that played the most attractive rugby.¹⁴⁶

That rugby is a tough game, is for sure. There were even some codes that served as a guideline during the **1987** season:

- A player never showed his feelings: expressing disappointment and cheerfulness were signs of unrestrained behaviour,
- Players had to bear normal jabbing and pushing. If a player lay down, it should only be at a hospital or in his grave.
- Being tired is a sign of self-pity and has no place in rugby.
- Rugby is a game for the gentleman and he does not retaliate even if he has reason to.¹⁴⁷

Medies won the Sauer Trophy, after having been first semester champions (Jim Fouché Trophy). The final for the Jim Fouché Trophy, between Dagbreek and Medies was a thriller. At the end of the official playing time the score was 6-6. After the additional 20 minutes it was still 6-6, but Medies were awarded the Jim Fouché Trophy because they had scored a try. Huis Marais won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. Dagbreek and Oude Molen both scored 22 tries and had to share the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. Wilgenhof again won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield and Helderberg won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy for the second time in a row.¹⁴⁸

In **1988** the Board of the University Rugby Club took a new decision concerning players in the rugby teams.

- A *koshuis* team could only include five ex inhabitants in their team each year. A distinction was made between a small and a big residence. Residences with fewer than 200 inhabitants could use ex inhabitants who had stayed for two

¹⁴⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1986, p. 32.

¹⁴⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1986, p. 2; *Eikestadnuus*, 16 October 1987, p. 26.

¹⁴⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 5 June 1987, p. 24.

years or less, whereas residences with more than 200 inhabitants could use ex inhabitants who had stayed for three years or longer.

- A player who left his residence and played for another team could never play for his residence again. An exception was made for players who joined the Air Force.¹⁴⁹

Bonus points for scoring tries could be achieved from 1988 onwards. The team that scored the most tries in a match was awarded two bonus points, regardless of winning or losing the match. If both teams scored an equal amount of tries they would both be awarded one bonus point.¹⁵⁰

In that year, Libertas won the Jim Fouché Trophy by defeating Medies in the final by 10-2. A team from the PSO had seldom played in a final for a trophy, but now they even won the second semester trophy (J.H. Neethling Trophy) and the Eben Dönges Trophy in the second league. Another PSO team (Oude Molen) won the first semester trophy (S.J. Pretorius Trophy) in that second league. Huis Marais won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, also against Medies. Eventually, after ending last in the first semester, Huis Marais defeated Libertas in the final for the Sauer Trophy, by 16-0. Helshoogte won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, but no records were found of how many tries they had scored.¹⁵¹

For the next season, Prof. Craven wanted to work with a new system, in which every game would be a final. He wanted to try to lure more spectators and to keep up the interest of teams who were at the bottom of the log. He hoped everyone would accept it, so that his plans could be implemented in 1989.¹⁵²

In **1989**, they indeed started a new experiment in first and second league rugby. A knock-out competition was played. The teams were put in different sections according to their results in the previous season. The teams in section A were: Libertas, Medies, Oude Molen, Eendrag, Elsenburg, Majuba and Pieke. Helshoogte, Huis Marais, Dagbreek, Wilgenhof, Simonsberg, Helderberg and Huis Visser were the teams in

¹⁴⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 5 May 1988, p. 20.

¹⁵⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 May 1988, p. 22.

¹⁵¹ *Eikestadnuus*, 3 June 1988, p. 22; 23 September 1988, p. 30; 7 October 1988, p. 24.

¹⁵² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1988, p. 5.

section B. On the first day of play, the first-ranked team of section A (Libertas) played, for instance, against the last one (Pieke). After every week a new list was established according to the results and the next match fixtures were made accordingly. The biggest advantage of this competition was that every team played a final every week. The biggest disadvantage was that some teams had to play against the same team more than once or sometimes did not play against a particular residence. Unfortunately, this new experiment did not lure more spectators, although continuous bad weather was also blamed for that. Huis Marais won the Jim Fouché Trophy as well as the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, thereby becoming the true holders of the Sauer Trophy.¹⁵³

What Huis Marais did in 1989, Elsenburg did in **1990**. They won both the Jim Fouché and the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and were rewarded with the Sauer Trophy. In the final for the Jim Fouché Trophy they defeated Dagbreek by 6-4. In the final for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, Elsenburg again defeated Dagbreek by 4-2. Elsenburg had a terrific season as they also won the First Year's Tournament (see 4.5). Dagbreek won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy for the second year in a row, as well as the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. They were also the winners in the second league. Huis Marais won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield.¹⁵⁴

Wilgenhof did the same as Elsenburg in the season of 1990 and Huis Marais in the season of 1989 by winning every trophy in the first league of **1991**. They won also the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy by scoring 33 tries. This remarkable season of Wilgenhof was due to their hard practices every week, a good tour to KwaZulu-Natal during the June holidays. In addition, they could always count on their strong second team whenever a player from the first team was injured. Wilgenhof also won the third league competition. The Board of the rugby club was satisfied with the *koshuisrugby* competition of 1991 on account of the good spirit in which the matches were played.¹⁵⁵ Helshoogte won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.

Wilgenhof retained the Jim Fouché Trophy in **1992** as they won in the final against Dagbreek, by 10-8. Dagbreek won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy after beating Majuba

¹⁵³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1989, p. 8; *Eikestadnuus*, 14 April 1989, p. 27.

¹⁵⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 1 June 1990, p. 17; 21 September 1990, p. 28.

¹⁵⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 6 September 1991, p. 29; 20 September 1991, pp. 1, 28.

7-0. The final for the Sauer Trophy was a tough one. Although Wilgenhof had more ball possession, Dagbreek scored in the last minute and won the final by 7-5.¹⁵⁶ Dagbreek scored the most tries (43) and were awarded the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, while Wilgenhof won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy.

The year **1993** was a sad year in rugby, as Danie Craven (Doc to friends and enemies in South Africa and “Mister Rugby” to the entire rugby world¹⁵⁷) had died and was buried on 8 January. Wilgenhof’s 1993 season repeated the 1991 season: they won everything in the first league and thus were the true owners of the Sauer Trophy. Dagbreek also had a great season, as they were invincible till the final for the Jim Fouché Trophy, which they lost 2-10. They also played in the final for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy but lost with 2-4. Dagbreek won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, however, as well as the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. Wilgenhof made history by being the first *koshuis* team that played an international match. A combination of the first and second teams from Wilgenhof won against Switzerland by 25-14. Helderberg and Majuba were awarded four points each because their opponents included players (respectively a player from Pieke and a player from Libertas) who had also played rugby for Boland, whereas *koshuisrugby* players were supposed to play for one team only.¹⁵⁸

In **1994**, *Die Matie* reported that lots of spectators were again attending matches. It was interesting to see more and more female students amongst the spectators.¹⁵⁹ Dagbreek won the Jim Fouché Trophy by defeating Huis Marais (16-10). Wilgenhof won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy by defeating Dagbreek by 11-7. A final between Dagbreek and Wilgenhof, for the Sauer Trophy, resulted in Wilgenhof winning the trophy for the second time in a row. In the previous four years, they had been the holders of the Sauer Trophy for three times. This final for the Sauer Trophy was attended by 3 500 spectators.¹⁶⁰ Dagbreek won the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy for the second time in a row and Dagbreek and Libertas both won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy as they both scored 39 tries.

¹⁵⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 29 May 1992, p. 24; 25 September 1991, p. 26.

¹⁵⁷ H. Gerber, *Craven*, 1982, p. 1.

¹⁵⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 14 May 1993, p. 25; 4 June 1993, p. 24; 13 August 1993, p. 27; 24 September 1993, p. 35.

¹⁵⁹ *Matie, Die*, 19 May 1994, p. 7.

¹⁶⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 10 June 1994, p. 24; 30 September 1994, p. 36.

Dagbreek and Elsenburg dominated the season of **1995**. Both teams played against each other in every final. Dagbreek won the first semester final by defeating Elsenburg and Elsenburg won the second semester final by defeating Dagbreek. Dagbreek won the Sauer Trophy by defeating Elsenburg 16-7 in the Danie Craven-stadium.¹⁶¹ Elsenburg went on to win the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy and the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. Huis Marais won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield as they had done for the previous seven years.

Medies won the Jim Fouché Trophy in **1996** by defeating Eendrag 7-0. The match took place in the pouring rain so the field was turned into a pool of mud. Elsenburg won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. According to *Eikestadnuus*, Medies could not win the second semester trophy, as there was to be a disciplinary hearing against them. No records were found telling what the disciplinary hearing was about. Nevertheless, Medies defeated Elsenburg convincingly (20-4) in the final for the Sauer Trophy.¹⁶² No records have been found concerning the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy after 1996. No records on the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy and the H.F. Verwoerd Shield were found for 1996 and 1997 either.

The First League winners from 1976 till 1996 are presented in the table below.

Table 5: First League winners 1976-1996

Year	Jim Fouché Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Sauer Trophy
1976	Dagbreek	Pieke	Pieke
1977	Huis Marais	Simonsberg	Huis Marais
1978	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg	Wilgenhof
1979	Medies	Elsenburg	Medies
1980	Simonsberg	Medies	Medies
1981	Dagbreek	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1982	Eendrag	Medies	Eendrag
1983	Eendrag	Eendrag	Eendrag

¹⁶¹ *Eikestadnuus*, 9 June 1995, p. 28; 29 September 1995, p.35.

¹⁶² *Eikestadnuus*, 7 June 1996, p. 32; 27 September 1996, p. 31.

1984	Helshoogte	Dagbreek	Helshoogte
1985	Huis Marais	Dagbreek	Huis Marais/Dagbreek
1986	Helshoogte	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1987	Medies	Huis Marais	Medies
1988	Libertas	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1989	Huis Marais	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1990	Elsenburg	Elsenburg	Elsenburg
1991	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1992	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1993	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1994	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1995	Dagbreek	Elsenburg	Dagbreek
1996	Medies	Elsenburg	Medies

The Board of the Rugby Football Club thought that the *koshuisrugby* had to be innovative. That is why a new format for the leagues in the *koshuisrugby* was designed from **1997** onwards. According to this new system, there should not be any difficulties related to semester exams or other academic obligations. Another advantage of this new system was that bonus points could be earned. In this “Super 12 concept” the winning team was awarded four points. There were two bonus points for the team scoring the most tries and an additional bonus point for the team that scored five or more tries. If a match ended in a draw, each team would get two points, with the same amount of bonus points for the most tries or five tries and more. Even the losing team could earn bonus points. If a team lost a match by eight or more points, no bonus points could be earned. However, if they lost their match by seven points or less, they got a bonus point. For the first time, all the games took place on a Friday at Coetzenburg at 17:00.¹⁶³

This “Super 12 concept” was a great success. It was a great accomplishment, because four teams were still competing against each other for the trophies by the end of the season. This raised a lot of interest and excitement amongst both players and

¹⁶³ Stellenobsch, Universiteit van, Notule van die Sentrale Bestuursvergadering, 9 October 1996, p. 133; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 3; *Eikestadnuus*, 16 May 1997, p. 30.

spectators. After applying some refinements, the same concept was used for the following year's competition.¹⁶⁴ The competition was given another name as there were 14 teams in the first league and because Lion Lager was the main sponsor, so it became the Lion Lager Super 14 *koshuisrugby* competition. This new format also demanded a great deal of organisation, so the Central Board decided to involve students in the organisation. Dagbreek I won the Jim Fouché Trophy, Medies won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and Elsenburg then won the Sauer Trophy, after defeating Medies by 21-15. The Elsenburg victory was special in a way, as Elsenburg had only one player who was left from the 1996 team.¹⁶⁵ Because of the new format, the Sauer Trophy was not necessarily given to a winner of the Jim Fouché Trophy and/or the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, seeing that Elsenburg had won neither of these trophies.

In **1998**, the Super 12 (because 12 teams entered the competition) concept still worked excellently. It was really thrilling, mainly in the first league, because which teams would play the semi-final was uncertain until the very end. Libertas won the Sauer Trophy by beating favourites Dagbreek 16-10. This surprising victory was due to a decisive try in the dying minutes of the match.¹⁶⁶ Libertas also won the H.F. Verwoerd Shield. Dagbreek I won the Jim Fouché Trophy, as well as the Jannie de Villiers Trophy,¹⁶⁷ and also won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy by scoring 35 tries.

During the *koshuisrugby* competition of 1998, a derby day was held. Traditional enemies in *koshuisrugby* played against each other:

- Medies vs. Elsenburg: 10-14
- Helshoogte vs. Eendrag: 14-12
- Majuba vs. Dagbreek: 24-27
- Simonsberg vs. Wilgenhof: 3-15
- Huis Marais vs. Huis Visser: 38-5
- Helderberg vs. Hombré: 3-23

The rugby day was characterised by excellent play and exciting tries.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1997, p. 2.

¹⁶⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 19 September 1997, pp. 38,40.

¹⁶⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 11 September 1998, p. 36.

¹⁶⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1998, pp. 2, 17.

¹⁶⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 31 July 1998, p. 43; 7 August 1998, p. 37.

By **1999**, the Super 12 concept was well established and worked perfectly. This new concept assured that there was a lot of interest until the last round, because who would play the semi-finals did not become clear until the last round in all the leagues. As in 1991 and 1993, Wilgenhof won the Jim Fouché Trophy as well as the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and thus became the true champions of 1999; they were the holders of the Sauer Trophy. They also won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, but no records were found of how many tries they had scored. In the final of the Sauer Trophy, Wilgenhof defeated Libertas (winner of the Sauer Trophy in 1998) by 14-3. The point difference between the various teams was really small in 1999, moreover, not a lot of bonus points were gained. This was because of the sound defence by the teams. An advising committee watched the *koshuis* matches every Friday and selected a merits team. Players who were chosen to play in this team had to attend a weekly practice at the Club. The level of rugby in 1999 was impressive, especially the pace, the intensity and the passion of the players. On account of using two referees, the rugby seen in the *koshuisrugby* was attractive. The huge number of disciplinary cases and the expulsion of players in the World Rugby Cup was a good example for showing that using two referees in international rugby could be very useful (see 4.4).¹⁶⁹

Starting in **2000**, the practice was introduced of announcing “the Player of the Match” after the first league matches. This has contributed to an increasing interest in the presentation of the residences. Every player wants to be the player of the match, so players really started doing their best.¹⁷⁰ The semi-final and the final remained big events, with thousands of students coming to watch and support their teams. After the game, a big circle is formed, everyone is thanked and the residence song is sung, regardless of winning or losing.¹⁷¹ Helderberg won the Sauer Trophy for the first time in 27 years by defeating Dagbreek by 16-6 in 2000. They also won the Jim Fouché Trophy after winning all of their six matches. It must be pointed out that Dagbreek also won their six matches, but Helderberg scored more points and was awarded the trophy. In 2000 Helderberg scored 36 tries and won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy. The Jannie de Villiers Trophy and the H.F. Verwoerd Shield were won by Dagbreek I.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1999, pp. 1-2, 20; *Eikestadnuus*, 15 October 1999, p. 36.

¹⁷⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2000, p. 3.

¹⁷¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2000, p. 27.

¹⁷² *Eikestadnuus*, 15 June 2000, p. 32; 6 October 2000, p. 44.

Dagbreek won the Sauer Trophy in **2001**. They won the final against Medies 27-25 and it was the best final in a decade. It was a pity that somebody eventually had to lose. The semi-final with Medies against Wilgenhof was also a thriller. Medies eventually won with 7-6, but Wilgenhof was leading by 0-6 until 30 seconds before the end.¹⁷³ Dagbreek also won the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy and the H.F. Verwoerd Shield, while Medies won the Jim Fouché Trophy.

In **2002**, students from SAIR (South African Institute of Rugby) joined the first league, so there were 13 teams. This meant that one team could play in the third league of the Western Province each week. The Board hoped that players would not go and play in club teams elsewhere anymore.¹⁷⁴ Wilgenhof that year won the Jim Fouché Trophy, the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, but Huis Marais won the Sauer Trophy after defeating Wilgenhof by 10-9 in a thrilling final, in which Huis Marais only won in the last seconds of the match after scoring a conversion from a difficult angle.¹⁷⁵

In **2003**, 14 teams took part, because Boland College played in the first league. This meant that two teams could play in the third league of the Western Province every week. These two teams were named Markötters and Akkers. But it also seemed that, for some of the residences, the *koshuisrugby* was far more important than the W.P. league.¹⁷⁶

The Markötters and the Akkers nevertheless played really well in the third league and finished third and second. Questions were asked, though, about whether they should continue to play in the W.P. third league, as many of the teams playing in that league were not taking it seriously. The referee has had to finish some matches earlier, as there was too much fighting amongst players and by spectators. The *koshuisrugby* competition, on the other hand, continued to lure a large number of spectators. In fact, games on a Friday afternoon were drawing more spectators than the games of the senior clubs in the Western Province on Saturdays. In 2003 Huis Marais won the Jannie de

¹⁷³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2001, p. 4; *Eikestadnuus*, 5 October 2001, p. 32; 12 October 2001, p. 36.

¹⁷⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2001, p. 22.

¹⁷⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 18 October 2002, p. 36.

¹⁷⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2002, p. 22.

Villiers Trophy and the Sauer Trophy (they also won the Sauer Trophy in 2002). In the final for the Sauer Trophy they defeated Medies. Majuba won the Jim Fouché Trophy.¹⁷⁷

The big disappointment in **2004** was that some residence teams that played in the W.P. third league did not show any commitment, but that, fortunately, was not the case with all the teams. The result was that the Executive Committee decided that no residence teams would be playing in the W.P. third league from 2005 onwards. The Junior Cravens and the Junior Markötters replaced them. Dagbreek won the Jim Fouché Trophy in 2004 as well as the Jannie de Villiers Trophy. Medies won the Sauer Trophy after defeating Helshoogte by 18-11.¹⁷⁸

Wilgenhof won the Sauer Trophy in **2005**, although the final against Huis Marais ended in a draw. Wilgenhof had scored more tries and was therefore the winner. They also won the Jim Fouché and the Jannie de Villiers Trophies.¹⁷⁹

Huis Marais won the Sauer Trophy for the 11th time in **2006**. Huis Marais and Dagbreek are the only residences that have won the Sauer Trophy eleven times since *koshuisrugby* was introduced, while Huis Marais and the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club are convinced that Huis Marais won the Sauer Trophy for the 10th time in 2006. This study, however, has found that Huis Marais won the first league competition for the 11th time in 2006 (see Appendix 2) as they had also shared it with Dagbreek in 1985. This information was received from the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club and is confirmed by other sources, such as contemporary newspapers. Huis Marais won both semester trophies and scored the most tries (26) in 2006 and thus became the holders of the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, while Helderberg won the H.F. Verwoerd Trophy.¹⁸⁰

The level of play in 2006 was of a high standard. The International Rugby Board experimented with some new rules and was amazed with the talent the *koshuis* players. Every match in the *koshuisrugby* competition was supported by a huge number of

¹⁷⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2003, p. 26; *Eikestadnuus*, 17 October 2003, p. 36.

¹⁷⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2004, p. 1; *Eikestadnuus*, 15 October 2004, p. 40.

¹⁷⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 7 October 2005, p. 47.

¹⁸⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, pp. 3,9.

spectators. It has been stated, moreover, that the behaviour of those spectators was excellent.¹⁸¹ The table that follows sums up the results of the competition between 1997 and 2006.

Table 6: First League winners 1997-2006

Year	Jim Fouché Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Sauer Trophy
1997	Dagbreek I	Medies I	Elsenburg
1998	Dagbreek I	Dagbreek I	Libertas
1999	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
2000	Helderberg I	Dagbreek I	Helderberg I
2001	Medies I	Dagbreek I	Dagbreek I
2002	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Huis Marais
2003	Majuba I	Huis Marais I	Huis Marais I
2004	Dagbreek I	Dagbreek I	Medies I
2005	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
2006	Huis Marais I	Huis Marais I	Huis Marais

All the winners of the H.F. Verwoerd Shield and the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy are presented in the next table.

Table 7: H.F. Verwoerd Shield and Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy winners

Year	H.F. Verwoerd Trophy	Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy
1968	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1969	Stolen	PSO
1970	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1971	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1972	Huis Marais	Huis Visser
1973	Elsenburg	Helderberg
	H.F. Verwoerd Shield	
1974	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek
1975	Libertas	Dagbreek

¹⁸¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, pp. 3,8.

1976	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1977	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg
1978	Huis Marais	Wilgenhof
1979	Wilgenhof	Medies
1980	Simonsberg	Simonsberg
1981	Wilgenhof	Eendrag
1982	Wilgenhof	Eendrag
1983	Wilgenhof	Eendrag
1984	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1985	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1986	Elsenburg	Helderberg
1987	Wilgenhof	Helderberg
1988	Huis Marais	Helshoogte
1989	Huis Marais	Simonsberg
1990	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1991	Huis Marais	Helshoogte
1992	Huis Marais	Wilgenhof
1993	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1994	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1995	Huis Marais	Elsenburg
1996	No records were found	
1997	No records were found	
1998	Libertas	
1999	Libertas	
2000	Dagbreek	
2001	Dagbreek I	
2002	PSO-Tassies	
2003	Helderberg	
2004	Dagbreek	
2005	Dagbreek	
2006	Helderberg	

After 1996 no records were found regarding the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy. The owners of the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy are presented in the next table.

Table 8: Ebbie Stegmann Trophy winners

Year	Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy
1964	Eendrag
1965	Dagbreek
1966	Huis Marais
1967	No competition
1968	No competition
1969	u.20 A
1970	u.20 A
1971	Huis Marais
1972	Huis Marais
1973	Huis Marais
1974	u.20 A
1975	Dagbreek
1976	Dagbreek
1977	No competition, Dagbreek kept trophy
1978	No competition, Dagbreek kept trophy
1979	No competition, Dagbreek kept trophy
1980	No competition, Dagbreek kept trophy
	Ebbie Stegmann Trophy for tries
1981	Medies (33)
1982	Medies (34)
1983	Eendrag (42)
1984	Wilgenhof (39)
1985	Dagbreek (30)
1986	Dagbreek (25)
1987	Dagbreek and Oude Molen (both 22)
1988	Helshoogte (no number found)
1989	Dagbreek (25)
1990	Dagbreek (25)

1991	Wilgenhof (33)
1992	Dagbreek (43)
1993	Dagbreek (39)
1994	Dagbreek and Libertas (both 39)
1995	Elsenburg (39)
1996	No records were found
1997	No records were found
1998	Dagbreek (35)
1999	Wilgenhof (no number found)
2000	Helderberg (36)
2001	Dagbreek (31)
2002	Wilgenhof (26)
2003	Huis Marais (34)
2004	Dagbreek (39)
2005	Dagbreek (32)
2006	Huis Marais (26)

4.2.2. *Second League*

The first league was formed in 1949, but records of a second league only date from 1958. According to the score list of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, the second league was started in **1958** when Theological Seminary Seniors won that first series of games. The eight teams that played in that series of the Second League (in order of winning) were: Theological Seminary Seniors, Simonsberg, PSO South, Helderberg, PSO North, Theological Seminary Juniors, u.19EE and u.19E.¹⁸²

The second league competed for a trophy called the Dönges Trophy since **1959** (Dr. T.E. Dönges was Minister of Home Affairs and Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch from 1959 till 1968). Huis Visser won the trophy in 1959, and a big improvement was recorded because only two games were cancelled.¹⁸³ According to the score list of 1958, though, no games were cancelled during that season. During the second competition, eight teams again played in the second league. Those were mainly

¹⁸² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1958.

¹⁸³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1959, p. 166.

second teams, meaning that the first teams played in the first league. Some residences had a hard time finding enough players for this second team, however, especially during the examination period.¹⁸⁴ The eight 1959 teams were (in order of winning): Huis Visser, Riebeeckhuis, Simonsberg, Hofmeyerhuis, Helderberg, Huis Marais, Theological Seminary and College Square.

In **1960**, Simonsberg won the Dönges League competition, in which nine teams instead of eight competed in that year. The Simonsberg, Huis Visser, PSO C, Dagbreek, Medies, Huis Marais, Helderberg, Wilgenhof and Theological Seminary teams competed in 1960.

In **1961**, the winner of the Sauer League played in the final of the Reserve C Championship of the Western Province. The winner of the Dönges League was Medies and they could play in the final for the Reserve D Championships. But Medies lost that final against the University of Cape Town. Only seven teams played in the second league.¹⁸⁵

PSO won the Dönges League in **1962**, and won the Sauer League in 1963. PSO then played in the final for the Reserve C Championships but lost 8-5 against the University of Cape Town. Dagbreek won the Sauer League in 1962 and the Dönges League in **1963**. No records were found to show whether the winners of the leagues played in a final for the Reserve Championship. One could assume that those finals did not exist any more.

Dagbreek won all the leagues competitions in **1964**, except for the Sauer League, in which they came second, after Simonsberg. Dagbreek had therefore won the second league competition for the second time in a row. The competition in 1964 was marked by pouring rain, which made it difficult for the players to handle the ball.¹⁸⁶ Dagbreek and Simonsberg dominated again in **1965** and, besides sharing the Sauer Trophy, even

¹⁸⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1959, p. 166.

¹⁸⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1961, p. 191.

¹⁸⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1964, p. 250.

had to share the Dönges Trophy. In both seasons, nine teams competed in the second league competition.¹⁸⁷

Simonsberg dominated the season in **1966**, but came second in the Dönges League, which was won by PSO. In that season, the time schedule of the first and second teams was being questioned. The second league teams were playing at the same time as the first league teams on Friday afternoons. This made it seem that the second team did not get any recognition, whereas the players were all potential first team players. Playing a game on a Saturday was no solution, because many of the students went home for the weekend. The option was to let the teams play at different times on Fridays.¹⁸⁸

Ten teams played during the season of **1967**. According to *Die Matie*, the manner of playing changed in the Sauer League and the same system was used in the Dönges League (cf. above). But the annual report of 1967 does not indicate any changes during the season of 1967. Simonsberg won the Dönges League and had a great season as they also won the Thom and the Pretorius League competition.¹⁸⁹

In **1968**, 12 teams were competing against each other in the Dönges League and the manner of playing changed. After playing once against each team, the teams were divided into two divisions according to the points they had gained. The winners of the two divisions then played in the final. Dagbreek and Huis Marais were the winners in their division and Dagbreek won the final and were therefore the holders of the Eben Dönges Trophy.¹⁹⁰

The same system was used in **1969**. The winners of the two divisions, Dagbreek and Elsenburg played a tough final that was won by Dagbreek. The level of the games played in the Dönges League had improved, some teams could even play in the Sauer League competition.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1965, p. 268.

¹⁸⁸ *Matie, Die*, 18 March 1966, p. 15.

¹⁸⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1967, p. 326.

¹⁹⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, p. 350.

¹⁹¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1969, p. 384.

Elsenburg won the final against Huis Marais in **1970** and won the Dönges Trophy for the first time. The Dönges League competition apparently was the toughest of them all.¹⁹²

Elsenburg won the Dönges Trophy in **1971**, for the second time in a row. Elsenburg had a strong team and should have played in the Sauer League. Hombré also wanted to play in the Sauer League.¹⁹³

In **1972**, the Sauer League competition was played according to a new system and so was the Dönges League. Both used a system that comprised two rounds. The winner of the first semester played in a final match against the winner of the second semester.¹⁹⁴ Elsenburg won the first round in the Dönges League, but Dagbreek won the second round, as well as the final and became the winners in the Dönges League.

The above second league results are presented in the following table:

Table 9: Second League winners 1955-1972

Dönges League a.k.a. Second League	
1958	Theological Seminary Seniors
1959	Huis Visser
1960	Simonsberg
1961	Medies
1962	PSO
1963	Dagbreek
1964	Dagbreek
1965	Simonsberg/Dagbreek
1966	PSO
1967	Simonsberg
1968	Dagbreek
1969	Dagbreek

¹⁹² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1970, p. 414.

¹⁹³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971, p. 449.

¹⁹⁴ *Stellenbosche Student, Die*, 1970-1972, 1972, p. 157.

1970	Elsenburg
1971	Elsenburg
1972	Dagbreek

In **1973** another new system was used in the Sauer and the Dönges League. The 14 teams in the second league first played one round, a qualifying round, for the Bob Loubser Trophy. After this round, the teams were divided into two groups. The first seven teams again played one round for the Dönges Trophy. The seven last teams also played one round to compete for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy.¹⁹⁵ The table that follows sums up the results of the year's competition.

Table 10: Second League winners 1973

1973		
Bob Loubser Trophy	Dönges Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy
Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Huis Visser

In **1974**, the Dönges and the Sauer League once again were played in a different way. This time 14 teams competed for the Dönges Trophy in a first round. The first seven teams played for the Pretorius Trophy and the remaining seven played for the Neethling Trophy (S.J. Pretorius was a former professor and Registrar of the University of Stellenbosch). The winners of those groups played a final for the Bob Loubser Trophy.¹⁹⁶ The results of the competition were as follows:

Table 11: Second League winners 1974

1974			
Dönges Trophy	Pretorius Trophy	Neethling Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy
Wilgenhof	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Dagbreek

The Dönges League again introduced a new competition in **1975**. The teams played a single round for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy (won by Wilgenhof). The first seven teams then played for the Pretorius Trophy (Wilgenhof won again) and the remaining

¹⁹⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1973, p. 518.

¹⁹⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1974, p. 20.

seven teams played for the Neethling Trophy (won by Pieke). The winner of the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and the Pretorius Trophy won the Dönges Trophy. If there was no single winner, a final game would be played between those winners for the Dönges Trophy. In the Sauer League they used a similar system, only the names of the trophies were different.¹⁹⁷ Table 12 presents the above results:

Table 12: Second League winners 1975

1975			
Dönges Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Pretorius Trophy	Neethling Trophy
Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Pieke

The Sauer League competition changed once more in **1976**, and therefore the Dönges League as well. The 14 teams were divided into two divisions who played each in two different leagues. Each division had a final, one for the first division (S.J. Pretorius Trophy) and one for the second division (J.H. Neethling Trophy). The winners of those divisions played a new final for the Eben Dönges Trophy.¹⁹⁸ Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy but Wilgenhof won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

In **1977**, the structure of the competition was retained unchanged. The games of the Dönges League were played on Thursday afternoons and those of the Sauer League on Friday afternoons. Elsenburg won the first round in that particular season (S.J. Pretorius Trophy). Dagbreek won the second round (J.H. Neethling Trophy) and the Dönges Trophy.¹⁹⁹

Huis Marais won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1978**, but Medies won the second round as well as the Dönges Trophy.

In **1979**, a new residence joined the Dönges League, namely Aurora. This, however, did not cause the competition to change. Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and Wilgenhof won the J.H. Neethling Trophy in that year. The final for the Dönges

¹⁹⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1975, p. 23.

¹⁹⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1976, pp. 22-23.

¹⁹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1977, p. 22.

Trophy ended in a draw, so the two residences shared this trophy.²⁰⁰ The next table sums up the results for the four years discussed above:

Table 13: Second League winners 1976-1979

Year	S.J. Pretorius Trophy	J.H. Neethling Trophy	Eben Dönges Trophy
1976	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1977	Elsenburg	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1978	Huis Marais	Medies	Medies
1979	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek/Wilgenhof

In **1980**, the competition in the second league changed, although not in the first league. Wilgenhof won the first round, the S.J. Pretorius Trophy. In the second round, there were three divisions, each with a trophy. Aurora won the J.H. Neethling Trophy (division A). Simonsberg won the A.F. Markötter Trophy (division B) and Helderberg won the Bob Loubser Trophy (division C). Wilgenhof won the final for the Dönges Trophy.²⁰¹ These results are illustrated in Table 14.

Table 14: Second League Winners 1980

1980	
S.J. Pretorius Trophy	Wilgenhof
J.H. Neethling Trophy	Aurora
A.F. Markötter Trophy	Simonsberg
Bob Loubser Trophy	Helderberg
Eben Dönges Trophy	Wilgenhof

The changes for the 1980 season only lasted for one season. From **1981** onwards the same system as in 1976, which was also used in the first league competitions, was used again. Pieke won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy. Wilgenhof won the J.H. Neethling Trophy as well as the Eben Dönges Trophy.

²⁰⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1979, pp. 36-37.

²⁰¹ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Sharp Koshuis Kompetisies: bekerwenners 1980, p. 1.

Medies won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1982** and Eendrag won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

Dagbreek won the two semester trophies in **1983** and thus were holders of the Dönges Trophy.²⁰²

After having won all the trophies in 1983, though, they only won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1984**. Eendrag won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

Dagbreek dominated the second league again in **1985**; they won eight of the thirteen trophies; the Sauer Trophy (shared with Huis Marais), the Jannie de Villiers Trophy, the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy, the S.J. Pretorius Trophy, the J.H. Neethling trophy and thus the Eben Dönges Trophy and two other trophies in the third league competition (see below). Another great achievement of Dagbreek was their subscription of a second team (Dagbreek Eiffel) in the second league. It was the first time that a residence had two teams in the second league. Dagbreek Eiffel won in second semester in their division.²⁰³

Elsenburg won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1986**. Libertas won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

In **1987**, the S.J. Pretorius Trophy was won by Dagbreek, while Medies won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

Oude Molen won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1988**. In the first league, another PSO team (Libertas) won the first semester Jim Fouché Trophy. As in 1986, Libertas won both the J.H. Neethling and the Eben Dönges Trophies.²⁰⁴

As already mentioned, **1989** saw another experiment in first and second league rugby. They played a knock-out competition. The biggest advantage of this competition was that every team played a final every week. The disadvantage was that some residence

²⁰² *Eikestadnuus*, 21 October 1983, p. 32.

²⁰³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1985, p. 32.

²⁰⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 3 June 1988, p. 22.

teams had to play against each other more than once and not at all against other residences.²⁰⁵ Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and Helderberg won the J.H. Neethling Trophy, but they had to share the Eben Dönges Trophy.

Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy in **1990**. Simonsberg won the J.H. Neethling Trophy by defeating Elsenburg 2-0 after extra playing time.²⁰⁶

Wilgenhof won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy, in **1991**. Simonsberg repeated the previous year's performance, winning the J.H. Neethling Trophy for the second time in a row after defeating Wilgenhof. As in 1989, two residences had to share the Eben Dönges Trophy.²⁰⁷

Wilgenhof only won the J.H. Neethling Trophy in **1992**. Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy. The Eben Dönges Trophy was won by defeating Wilgenhof 2-0.²⁰⁸

Wilgenhof won the Eben Dönges Trophy in **1993**.²⁰⁹ Dagbreek won the J.H. Neethling trophy during that season. Wilgenhof won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy by defeating Elsenburg with 10-5.²¹⁰

In **1994**, mention was made of the Lion Lager *koshuisrugby* competition being and remaining the foundation of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. It was mainly in the second league that new talented players were found for the u.19 and u.20 teams.²¹¹ In that year Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy by defeating Eendrag by 11-9. They had also won the first semester trophy in the first league competition. Dagbreek also won the Eben Dönges Trophy and Simonsberg won the J.H. Neethling Trophy by defeating Wilgenhof by 17-15.²¹²

²⁰⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1989, p. 8.

²⁰⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 21 September 1990, p. 28; 28 September 1990, p. 29.

²⁰⁷ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 September 1991, p. 28.

²⁰⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 25 September 1992, p. 26.

²⁰⁹ Stellenbosch, Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1993, p. 37.

²¹⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 4 June 1993, p. 24.

²¹¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1994, p. 4.

²¹² *Eikestadnuus*, 10 June 1994, p. 24; 30 September 1994 p. 36.

Elsenburg won the second semester final as well as the final for the Eben Dönges Trophy in **1995**. Theological Seminary won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy.

For the second time in a row, Elsenburg won the Eben Dönges Trophy in **1996**. They also won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy after defeating Wilgenhof. Medies won the J.H. Neethling Trophy.²¹³

The following table, which presents the results for the eleven foregoing years, illustrates Dagbreek's apparent ascendancy during this period:

Table 15: Second League winners 1981-1996

Year	S.J. Pretorius Trophy	J.H. Neethling Trophy	Eben Dönges Trophy
1981	Pieke	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1982	Medies	Eendrag	Eendrag
1983	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1984	Dagbreek	Eendrag	Eendrag
1985	Dagbreek	Dagbreek Eiffel	Dagbreek
1986	Elsenburg	Libertas	Libertas
1987	Dagbreek	Medies	Medies
1988	Oude Molen	Libertas	Libertas
1989	Dagbreek	Helderberg	Dagbreek/Helderberg
1990	Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek
1991	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg	Wilgenhof/Simonsberg
1992	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek
1993	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek Eiffel	Dagbreek
1994	Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek
1995	Theological Seminary	Elsenburg	Elsenburg
1996	Elsenburg	Medies	Elsenburg

From **1997** onwards there was a new format for the leagues in the *koshuisrugby* competition. According to this new system, there would not be any difficulties with semester exams or other academic obligations. Another advantage of this new system

²¹³ *Eikestadnuus*, 31 May 1996, p. 32.

was that bonus points could be earned. In this Super 12 concept the winning team was awarded four points. There were two bonus points for the team scoring the most tries and an additional bonus point for the team that scored five or more tries. If a match ended in a draw, each team was awarded two points, with the same bonus points awarded for the most tries or five tries and more. Even the team that lost could earn some bonus points. If the match was lost by eight or more points, no bonus points were earned. However, if a match was lost by seven points or less, a bonus point was awarded.²¹⁴ This new concept was well established in time and the scheme meant that who would play the semi-finals only became clear in the last round in all the leagues.²¹⁵

Dagbreek won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy, but Wilgenhof won the J.H. Neethling Trophy as well as the Eben Dönges Trophy in 1997. Just as in the first league, the year winner did not have to be one of the semester winners. The new format with the bonus points decided who the winner was.

Dagbreek again won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1998**, but Medies won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy. The final for the Eben Dönges Trophy was played against Wilgenhof.²¹⁶

Helderberg won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **1999** and PSO won the J.H. Neethling Trophy. The new team that joined the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, Boland College/students from SAIR, defeated the Medies team by 20-8 in the final in the second league.²¹⁷

Helderberg again won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in **2000**. In the first league, they also won the trophy for the first semester. They even won the Sauer Trophy in the first league. Medies won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy.

²¹⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 3.

²¹⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1997, p. 20.

²¹⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 25 September 1998, p. 37.

²¹⁷ *Eikestadnuus*, 15 October 1999, p. 36.

In **2001**, Medies won all three trophies in the second league although the final for the Eben Dönges Trophy against Dagbreek ended in a draw. But as Medies was ahead of Dagbreek on the score log, they were declared champions.²¹⁸

Helshoogte won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and the J.H. Neethling Trophy in **2002**. However, Boland College won the Eben Dönges Trophy.²¹⁹

In **2003** Helshoogte had another great season, winning both the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy. The S.J. Pretorius Trophy was won by Dagbreek.

In **2004**, as well as in **2005**, Dagbreek won all three trophies in the second league competition. In the 2004 competition they won the final for the Eben Dönges Trophy by defeating Helderberg by 18-15.²²⁰

Boland College won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and the J.H. Neethling Trophy in **2006**, but Dagbreek won the Eben Dönges Trophy for the third time in a row.²²¹

The results for the competition that was run along the lines of the new format introduced in 1997 are presented in Table 16. Dagbreek again proved their superiority over the period 1997 to 2006.

Table 16: Second League winners 1997-2006

Year	S.J. Pretorius Trophy	J.H. Neethling Trophy	Eben Dönges Trophy
1997	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1998	Dagbreek	Medies	Medies
1999	Helderberg	PSO	Boland College/ SAIR
2000	Helderberg	Medies	Medies
2001	Medies	Medies	Medies
2002	Helshoogte	Helshoogte	Helshoogte
2003	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Helshoogte

²¹⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 12 October 2001, p. 36.

²¹⁹ Stellenbosch, Rugbyoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2002, p. 23.

²²⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 22 October 2004, p. 47.

²²¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 9.

2004	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2005	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2006	Boland College	Boland College	Dagbreek

4.2.3. *Third League*

The first and second leagues were quite similar, but the third league was different. This league originated in **1960** and was then called the Tiekies League, reference to a small coin in the British monetary system of the time. The league was created for senior students and consisted of seven teams. Unfortunately, not all the residences could find enough players for their teams, so many games were cancelled towards the end of the season. Simonsberg won this competition in 1960.²²²

In **1961**, the winners of the Sauer League could play for the Reserve C Championships of the Western Province, while the winner of the Dönges League could play for the Reserve D Championship. The winners of the Tiekies League could play for the Reserve E Championships of the Western Province. The 1961 Tiekies League competition was won by one of the PSO teams, namely PSO A, and they also won their final in the Reserve E Championships against Liesbeek Park with a score of 14-0. The third league had great success with fourteen teams were entered in the Tiekies League, but one team; u.19E was withdrawn from that competition and had to play in the u.19 competition.²²³

In **1962**, Dagbreek's first team won the Sauer League and their third team won the Tiekies League. Dagbreek lost the final in the Reserve D Championship against University of Cape Town with 5-6. Only 12 teams played in the third league.²²⁴

The third team of Simonsberg won the Tiekies League in **1963**. Their fourth team came second in this league. No record could be found of a final in the Reserve Championship for the first league, or the second and third leagues. Fourteen teams were again entered in the Tiekies League.

²²² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1960, p. 180.

²²³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1961, p. 191.

²²⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1962, p. 208.

In **1964** the Tiekies League was divided into a Tiekies A and a Tiekies B League. Ten teams played in the Tiekies A League and only six teams played in the Tiekies B League. According to the score log of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, Dagbreek won the Tiekies A and the Tiekies B League, as well as the second league. Prof. H.B. Thom (former Rector of the University of Stellenbosch) in 1964 promised to donate a trophy to the Tiekies League in 1965, because they still had no trophy.²²⁵

Given that the Tiekies League had a trophy in **1965**, the Tiekies A became the Thom League and Tiekies B became the Tiekies League. Dagbreek won the Thom League, as well as the Tiekies League. In the first league, as well as in the second league, Dagbreek shared victory with Simonsberg.

It was only in **1966** that the Tiekies League got a trophy, namely the Faantjie Pretorius Trophy (Stephanus Johannes (Faantjie) Pretorius was a Professor and Registrar of the University).²²⁶ Simonsberg won the Thom League as well as the Faantjie Pretorius Trophy in that year. The next table illustrates the results of the Third League competitions between 1960 and 1966, with Dagbreek featuring prominently.

Table 17: Third League winners 1960-1966

Year	Tiekies League	
1960	Simonsberg	
1961	PSO A	
1962	Dagbreek	
1963	Simonsberg A	
Year	Tiekies A	Tiekies B
1964	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
Year	Thom League	Tiekies League
1965	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
Year	Thom League	Tiekies League with Pretorius Trophy
1966	Simonsberg	Simonsberg B

²²⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1964, p. 250.

²²⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die spesiale algemene vergadering van die Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Wednesday 19 October 1966, p. 290.

The new system that was introduced in the Sauer and Dönges Leagues in **1967**, was also used in the Thom League. The first round was played during the first semester (as the old days). In the second round, the teams were divided in two groups according to their results in the first semester. The first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth ranked teams from the first semester formed one group and the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth formed the second group. The awarding of points remained the same (two for a win, one for a draw and zero for a loss).²²⁷ According to the score list of 1967, Simonsberg won the Thom League (with 10 teams competing) and they also won the Pretorius League, which had become the fourth league.

In the Thom League, 12 teams competed against each other in **1968**. After playing once against each team, the teams were divided into two divisions according to their points. The winners of the two divisions then played in the final. Van Riebeeckhuis played the final against Huis Fred Liebenberg. The military students (Van Riebeeckhuis) were really strong and won the final. It was the first time that two PSO teams played against each other in a final.²²⁸

In **1969**, the same system as the previous season was used in the Thom League and a final match decided the winner. Eendrag won the Thom League for the first time, by defeating Huis Fred Liebenberg in the final.²²⁹

The military students of Van Riebeeckhuis won the Thom League in **1970**, as in 1968. They proposed to the PSO that they should become independent and this was approved. The number of students who also wanted to play rugby had increased, but it was impossible to accommodate them because of the lack of fields and coaches. The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club had eight fields and could use two fields at Paul Roos Gymnasium, which had to serve more than 60 teams.²³⁰

²²⁷ *Matie, Die*, 30 March 1967, p. 16.

²²⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, p. 350.

²²⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1969, p. 384.

²³⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1970, p. 414.

Simonsberg was the strongest team in the Thom League in **1971**. The games of the Thom League were usually played on a Saturday morning and were of a high standard.²³¹

In **1972** all the leagues played according to a new system in which two rounds were played. The winner of the first semester played a final against the winner of the second semester. Moreover, at the end of the first round, a team could be promoted to a higher league. In this way, teams in lower leagues were given a chance to play in a higher league. Wilgenhof won the first round in the Thom League and would play the final. By defeating Medies in a challenge game, Wilgenhof was promoted to the Dönges League, where they played the second round. Medies were relegated to the Thom League. Huis Visser won the second round in the Thom League but lost in the final against Wilgenhof.²³²

Eight teams played in the Thom League of **1973**. They played two rounds and both rounds were won by Dagbreek, which enabled them to obtain the Thom Trophy.²³³

The Thom league winners from 1967 to 1973 are listed in the following table:

Table 18: Third League winners 1967-1973

Year	Thom League
1967	Simonsberg
1968	Van Riebeeckhuis (PSO)
1969	Eendrag
1970	Van Riebeeckhuis (PSO)
1971	Simonsberg A
1972	Wilgenhof
1973	Dagbreek

The residence teams rated third to sixth played in three divisions in the third league in **1974**. In each division, seven or eight teams played a qualifying round. The first three,

²³¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971, p. 449.

²³² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1972, p. 493.

²³³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1973, p. 518.

the middle three and the last three teams of each division were grouped in three new divisions. In each division they played two rounds and the winners of the divisions received the Thom-, Anderson- or Paul Roos Trophy. Those trophies were won by Dagbreek A, Eendrag B and Helshoogte respectively. Biddy Anderson (a former Springbok player) donated the Anderson Trophy and Eendrag was the first residence to win it. Helshoogte also won the second semester trophy in the first league as well as the second league. The Paul Roos Trophy was instituted to honour the 1906 Springbok Captain who was from Stellenbosch. Helshoogte were the first winners of this trophy.²³⁴

In **1975**, the games in the third league usually took place on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. The third, fourth and fifth teams of the residences were divided into three groups. Each group played a qualifying round and were then divided into three divisions. In each division, two rounds were played for the Thom, Anderson or the Paul Roos Trophy.²³⁵ Eendrag won the Thom Trophy, Wilgenhof the Anderson Trophy and Pieke the Paul Roos Trophy.

In **1976**, all the teams of the residences, except for the first and second teams, played in the third league and were divided into three equal sections. After one round, they were again divided to play for the three trophies. Dagbreek A won the Thom Trophy. Pieke B won the Anderson Trophy, after playing a decisive final, because both Pieke B and Dagbreek B had the same amount of points. Pieke won that final with 9-6. Dagbreek B won the Paul Roos Trophy.²³⁶

In **1977** the Board of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club decided to discontinue playing the qualifying round in the third league. Teams were divided differently. Residences that had more than one team in the third league played in division A or the Thom League. Residences that had only one team in the third league played in division B or the Anderson League. The second and third teams of residences playing in division A played in division C or the Paul Roos League. Each division played a double

²³⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1974, p. 20.

²³⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1975, p. 23.

²³⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, p. 24.

round of games to gain the trophies. Dagbreek had four teams in the third league and won all three divisions in that season.²³⁷

The third league games of **1978** were played on Mondays and Wednesdays, with 23 teams taking part. No one spoke of leagues any more, but of trophies, because a new system was used in the third league competition. Dagbreek D won the Paul Roos Trophy for a second time in a row and Helderberg A won the Anderson Trophy. A final between the winners of these trophies needed to be played in order to win the H.B. Thom Trophy. In that final for the H.B. Thom Trophy Dagbreek D defeated Helderberg by 16-4.²³⁸

In **1979**, Wilgenhof won the Anderson Trophy and Pieke B the Paul Roos Trophy. Wilgenhof A won the final for the H.B. Thom Trophy by defeating Pieke B 4-0.²³⁹

Eendrag won the Paul Roos Trophy in **1980**. Medies B won the Anderson Trophy as well as the H.B. Thom Trophy by defeating Eendrag 4-0.²⁴⁰

The third league winners of the different trophies from 1974 to 1980 therefore were as follows:

Table 19: Third League winners 1974-1980

Year	Thom Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1974	Dagbreek A	Eendrag B	Helshoogte
1975	Eendrag A	Wilgenhof	Pieke B
1976	Dagbreek A	Pieke B	Dagbreek B
1977	Dagbreek A	Dagbreek B	Dagbreek D
1978	Dagbreek D	Helderberg A	Dagbreek D
1979	Wilgenhof A	Wilgenhof A	Pieke B
1980	Medies B	Medies B	Eendrag

²³⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1977, p. 24.

²³⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1978, p. 22.

²³⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Eeufees Jaarverslag 1979, p.38.

²⁴⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Sharp Koshuis Kompetities: bekerwenners 1980.

In **1981**, according to the log, there were three divisions and new trophies were awarded. In the first round of division A, the teams played for the Markötter Trophy, which was won by Eendrag. In a second round, they played for the H.B. Thom Trophy. Medies B won. In division B, two rounds were played for the Bob Loubser Trophy, won by Medies A. The same method was used in division C; two rounds were played for the Paul Roos Trophy and this was won by Eendrag C.²⁴¹

The results therefore were as follows:

Table 20: Third League winners 1981

Year	Markötter Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1981	Eendrag A	Medies B	Medies A	Eendrag C

Twenty-nine teams competed in the third league in **1982**. A new system was used: the 29 teams were divided into three divisions. In a first round, the teams of each division played against each other. The winners of those three divisions played against each other for the Markötter Trophy, which was won by Wilgenhof. In the second round, there also were three divisions, playing for the Bob Loubser, Anderson or the Paul Roos Trophy. Dagbreek B won the Bob Loubser Trophy after playing a final against Wilgenhof (12-8) both teams both had an equal number of points (16). Huis Marais won the Anderson Trophy and Eendrag the Paul Roos Trophy. A final between Dagbreek and Wilgenhof was played for the H.B. Thom Trophy, which was won by Wilgenhof, with a score of 8-4.²⁴² The outcome of these matches is illustrated below.

Table 21: Third League winners 1982

Year	Markötter Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1982	Wilgenhof A	Dagbreek B	Huis Marais	Eendrag	Wilgenhof

In **1983**, there were three divisions. As shown in Table 22, Dagbreek A won in division A. (They also won the Markötter Trophy that was awarded to the team scoring the most tries.) Eendrag won the Anderson Trophy (Division B), as well as the Bob Loubser Trophy, which was the trophy for the most tries in that division. Simonsberg won the

²⁴¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1981, pp. 35-36.

²⁴² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1982, pp. 30-31.

Paul Roos Trophy (division C).²⁴³ The table that follows sums up the results of the year's competition.

Table 22: Third League winners 1983

Year	H.B. Thom Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy (tries)	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1983	Dagbreek A	Eendrag	Eendrag B	Simonsberg C

In **1984**, there were three divisions again and two rounds were played in each division. Dagbreek A won the H.B. Thom Trophy (division A), as well as the Markötter Trophy awarded to the team in Division A with the most tries. Dagbreek won the Anderson Trophy (Division B) and Simonsberg won the Paul Roos Trophy (Division C).²⁴⁴

This system was used again in **1985**. Dagbreek again won the H.B. Thom Trophy and again scored the most tries and was thus awarded the Markötter Trophy. Helshoogte won the Anderson Trophy and Simonsberg again won the Paul Roos Trophy.

The above outcomes are presented below, in Table 23.

Table 23: Third League Winners 1984-1985

Year	H.B. Thom Trophy	A.F. Markötter Trophy (tries)	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1984	Dagbreek A	Dagbreek A	Dagbreek	Simonsberg
1985	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Simonsberg

In **1986** the teams competed according to the same system, but the Markötter Trophy (trophy for the most tries) was not awarded from 1986 onwards. Eendrag won the H.B. Thom Trophy, Dagbreek won the Anderson Trophy and Simonsberg won the Paul Roos Trophy, for the fourth time in a row.²⁴⁵

In **1987**, Medies won the H.B. Thom Trophy. They also won the Jim Fouché Trophy and the Paul Sauer Trophy in the first league. Medies had an exceptionally good

²⁴³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1983, p. 33.

²⁴⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1984, pp. 33-34.

²⁴⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1986, p. 376.

season in 1987 as they also won the J.H. Neethling Trophy and the Eben Dönges Trophy in the second league. Mabré won the Anderson Trophy and the Paul Roos Trophy was shared between Theological Seminary and Simonsberg.²⁴⁶ The following table illustrates these outcomes:

Table 24: Third League winners 1986-1987

Year	H.B. Thom Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1986	Eendrag	Dagbreek B	Simonsberg C
1987	Medies	Mabré	Theological Seminary/Simonsberg

In **1988** there were four instead of three divisions in the Thom League. The Theological Seminary team was the winner of the H.B. Thom Trophy; Medies won the Anderson Trophy, Simonsberg the Paul Roos Trophy and Libertas the Bob Loubser Trophy (division D).²⁴⁷ See the following table:

Table 25: Third League winners 1988

Year	H.B. Thom Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy
1988	Theological Seminary	Medies	Simonsberg	Libertas

From **1989**, there was no fourth division and thus no Bob Loubser Trophy.²⁴⁸

Elsenburg won the H.B. Thom Trophy in that season; Wilgenhof won the Anderson Trophy and Eendrag the Paul Roos Trophy.²⁴⁹

Although Elsenburg won all the trophies in the first league in **1990**, they did not win any trophy in the third or second league. The third team of Simonsberg won the H.B. Thom Trophy; Oude Molen won the Anderson Trophy and Dagbreek the Paul Roos Trophy.²⁵⁰

²⁴⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, pp. 38-39.

²⁴⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1988, pp. 36-37.

²⁴⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1992, p. 32.

²⁴⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1989, p. 48.

²⁵⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1990, pp. 64-66.

In **1991** Elsenburg won the first semester trophy (H.B. Thom Trophy) and played the final for the second semester trophy (Anderson Trophy), but lost against Wilgenhof.²⁵¹ Theological Seminary won the Paul Roos Trophy. The first team of Wilgenhof won all the first league trophies in 1991. They also won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy in the second league and shared the Eben Dönges Trophy with Simonsberg.²⁵²

In **1992**, Wilgenhof won all the trophies in the third league. In the first league, though, they only won the first semester trophy (Jim Fouché Trophy) and in the second league, the second semester trophy (J.H. Neethling Trophy).²⁵³

In **1993** Wilgenhof again won the H.B. Thom Trophy after defeating Simonsberg by 11-2. They also won the Anderson Trophy, but Medies won the Paul Roos Trophy. (In the first league, Wilgenhof won all the trophies.²⁵⁴ In the second league they only won the S.J. Pretorius Trophy.)

In **1994** Theological Seminary won the H.B. Thom Trophy by defeating Helshoogte by 7-4. Simonsberg won the Anderson Trophy by defeating Wilgenhof (11-9). The final for the Paul Roos Trophy was the best final ever in the third league. Two extra play periods were required before Theological Seminary became the winner.²⁵⁵

The following table sums up these results:

Table 26: Third League winners 1989-1994

Year	H.B. Thom Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy
1989	Elsenburg	Wilgenhof	Eendrag
1990	Simonsberg 3A	Oude Molen	Dagbreek
1991	Elsenburg	Wilgenhof	Theological Seminary
1992	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof

²⁵¹ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 September 1991, pp. 1, 28; Stellenbosch, Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1991, p. 12.

²⁵² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1991, pp. 47-48.

²⁵³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1992, pp. 37-39.

²⁵⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1993, pp. 43-44; *Eikestadnuus*, 4 June 1993, p. 24.

²⁵⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1994, pp. 55-58; *Eikestadnuus*, 10 June 1994, p. 24; 30 September 1994, p. 36.

1993	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Medies
1994	Theological Seminary	Simonsberg 3B	Theological Seminary

In third league the social aspect has been the most important of all. Players just want to have fun playing rugby, until they play the final match. This final has been as serious as the first league final.²⁵⁶

The Anderson Trophy was discontinued in **1995**. The three third league trophies that remained were the Paul Roos Trophy, the M.J. de Vries Trophy and the H.B. Thom Trophy (Prof. M.J. de Vries was a former rector of the University of Stellenbosch). In that year, Simonsberg won the Paul Roos Trophy and the H.B. Thom Trophy. Elsenburg won the M.J. de Vries Trophy.²⁵⁷

In **1996** Wilgenhof won the Paul Roos Trophy and the H.B. Thom Trophy. Elsenburg, as in 1995, won the M.J. de Vries Trophy.

In **1997** the third league also used the International Super 12 concept. It was a great accomplishment, because four teams were still competing against each other for the trophies by the end of the season.²⁵⁸ As the available record of the 1997 competition is incomplete, it could only be established that Majuba III won in first semester and that Dagbreek IV won in second semester.²⁵⁹

In **1998**, Wilgenhof won all three trophies in the third league. In **1999** they won the Paul Roos Trophy and the M.J. de Vries Trophy, but Simonsberg won the H.B. Thom Trophy. Nevertheless, Wilgenhof had a great season in 1999, as they won all the trophies in the first league. In **2000**, PSO won the Paul Roos Trophy, Helderberg the M.J. de Vries Trophy and Dagbreek the H.B. Thom Trophy. Helderberg won the three third league trophies in **2001**. Medies won the Paul Roos Trophy and the H.B. Thom Trophy in **2002** and Simonsberg won the M.J. de Vries Trophy. Helderberg repeated their performance in 2001 season in **2003** and won all three trophies. In **2004**,

²⁵⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1994, p. 4.

²⁵⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 42-44.

²⁵⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1997, p. 5.

²⁵⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1997, pp. 22-23.

Dagbreek won the Paul Roos Trophy and the M.J. de Vries Trophy (they had won the first and second semester trophies in the first league). Huis Marais won the H.B. Thom Trophy in that year. Dagbreek had a great season in **2005** and won all three trophies. In the following year, **2006**, they however only won the H.B. Thom Trophy, while Simonsberg won the Paul Roos Trophy and the M.J. de Vries Trophy.²⁶⁰

This compact information is summed presented in table 27.

Table 27: Third League winners 1995-2006

Year	Paul Roos Trophy	M.J. de Vries Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1995	Simonsberg 3B	Elsenburg 3A	Simonsberg 3B
1996	Wilgenhof	Elsenburg	Wilgenhof
1997	Majuba III	Dagbreek IV	
1998	Wilgenhof III	Wilgenhof III	Wilgenhof
1999	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg
2000	PSO II	Helderberg III	Dagbreek III
2001	Helderberg III	Helderberg III	Helderberg III
2002	Medies	Simonsberg	Medies
2003	Helderberg III	Helderberg III	Helderberg III
2004	Dagbreek III	Dagbreek III	Huis Marais III
2005	Dagbreek III	Dagbreek III	Dagbreek III
2006	Simonsberg II	Simonsberg II	Dagbreek III

²⁶⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1998, p. 17; Jaarverslag 1999, pp. 24, 26; Jaarverslag 2000, pp. 26,28; Jaarverslag 2001, pp. 23, 25; Jaarverslag 2002, pp. 23, 24; Jaarverslag 2003 pp. 27-28; Jaarverslag 2004, pp. 24-25; Jaarverslag 2005, pp. 9, 28; Jaarverslag 2006, pp. 9, 28.

4.2.4. *Fourth League*

In 1965, there was a competition for all the districts of PSO. Ten districts joined the competition, which was won by Bergville.²⁶¹ In 1966 a trophy, the Bob Loubser Trophy, was donated for the PSO district competition. It was won by Van Riebeeckhuis.²⁶²

As mentioned above, the third league was divided into a Tiekies A and a Tiekies B League. Tiekies A became the Thom League in 1965 and Tiekies B became the fourth league in **1967**. In 1967 the fourth league was named the Pretorius League. This league was a combination of the Tiekies League (which had competed for the Faantjie Pretorius Trophy since 1967) and the PSO district competition. Nineteen teams competed for the Pretorius Trophy and Simonsberg won the first series of competitions in the Pretorius League.²⁶³

There were 18 teams in the Pretorius League in **1968**. They were divided into two divisions and the winners of each division (Dagbreek B and Westheim) played the final match, which was won by Dagbreek.²⁶⁴

In **1969**, 17 teams competed for victory in the Pretorius League. Dagbreek entered six teams and one of those six teams, Dagbreek A, won the Pretorius League competition.²⁶⁵

According to the score log of **1970**, the Pretorius League was divided into three divisions with six teams each in that year. The winners of Divisions B and C (respectively Simonsberg B and Helderberg) played a semi-final, which was won by Simonsberg B (9-6). Simonsberg B played a final against the winner of division A, Dagbreek A. Dagbreek A defeated Simonsberg B with 6-0 and won for a second time in a row the Pretorius League.²⁶⁶

²⁶¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1965, p. 270.

²⁶² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1966, p. 308.

²⁶³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1967, p. 326.

²⁶⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, p. 352.

²⁶⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1969, p. 384.

²⁶⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1970, p. 414.

In **1971** the Pretorius League had two divisions with seven teams each. The two winners of each division (Huis Marais and Dagbreek) played a final, which was won by Dagbreek with 12-11.²⁶⁷

In **1972**, Huis Marais won the first round in the Pretorius League as well as the final against Hombré, winners of the second round.²⁶⁸

In **1973**, two rounds were again played in the Pretorius League. Dagbreek A won the first round and they defeated Medies, winner of the second round, in the final. Most of the players who played in the Pretorius League were not interested in practices and promotions but just wanted to play matches. Their matches were on weekdays so that they could support the games on Friday evenings and Saturday mornings.²⁶⁹

Table 28 sums up the information regarding the Fourth League winners for the years 1967 to 1973.

Table 28: Fourth League winners 1967-1973

Year	Pretorius League
1967	Simonsberg C
1968	Dagbreek B
1969	Dagbreek A
1970	Dagbreek A
1971	Dagbreek
1972	Huis Marais
1973	Dagbreek A

No records were found of any games in the fourth league for the period following the seven years from 1967 to 1973. However, in 1997, it was recorded that Majuba III had won the first semester competition and that Dagbreek IV had won in the second semester.²⁷⁰ But no record was found of a year winner. Some fourth league records for

²⁶⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971, p. 449.

²⁶⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1972, p. 494.

²⁶⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1973, p. 518.

²⁷⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1997, pp. 22-23.

1998 were found: in that year there were three fourth league trophies: the Powerade Trophy, the Coca Cola Trophy and the Danie Craven Trophy.²⁷¹ The information that was recorded only concerned the winners of the trophies. Neither the annual reports nor the newspapers provided further information about this fourth league. The tabled information therefore starts in 1997 and also provides the names of subsequent Fourth League winners from 1998 to 2006.

Table 29: Fourth League winners 1997-2006

Year	First Semester	Second Semester	
1997	Majuba III	Dagbreek IV	
Year	Powerade Trophy	Coca Cola Trophy	Danie Craven Trophy
1998	Wilgenhof IV	Hombré	Hombré
1999	Hombré	Hombré	Hombré
2000	Helshoogte III	Elsenburg III	Helshoogte III
2001	Wilgenhof III	Boland College II	Wilgenhof III
2002	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Dagbreek
2003	Simonsberg IV	Simonsberg IV	Simonsberg IV
2004	Elsenburg III	Elsenburg III	Elsenburg III
2005	Wilgenhof III	PSO III	PSO III
2006	Boland College II	Boland College II	PSO III

4.2.5. *Fifth League*

A fifth league has been in existence since **1998**. This indicates that *koshuisrugby* was extremely popular and was still growing. Two rounds were played and the competition had a trophy, the Cantina Junction Trophy. The Eendrag team was the first to win this trophy. It was their third team that defeated Pieke's fist team in the final for the fifth league trophy.²⁷²

In **1999**, Helderberg won both the first and the second rounds, but Hombré, who came second in the two rounds, won the Cantina Junction Trophy.²⁷³

²⁷¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1998, p. 17.

²⁷² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1998, p. 17; *Eikestadnuus*, 25 September 1998, p. 37.

²⁷³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1999, pp. 24, 27.

No log was reported in the Annual Report of **2000**, no other sources reported anything either, so nothing can be reported here. All that could be traced is that Hombré won the Cantina Junction Trophy for the second time in a row in 2000.²⁷⁴

In **2001** and **2002**, only the final log of the fifth league was reported, so, once again, there is no information regarding the winners of the two rounds to report in this study. Medies won in 2001 and Helshoogte won in 2002.²⁷⁵

It may be that there was no fifth league competition in **2003**, as nothing has been found about a fifth league.

In **2004**, the fifth league was reported once again, but there was no special trophy for the league. Elsenburg won the fifth league competition.²⁷⁶

In **2005** a First National Bank (FNB) Trophy had been established for the fifth league, but it was not awarded to a team. However, six teams played in the fifth league and they each played five matches.²⁷⁷

Simonsberg won the FNB Trophy in **2006**. Besides the name of the winner of the FNB Trophy, no records were found.²⁷⁸

The tabled information therefore starts in 1998 and also provides the names of subsequent Fifth League winners from 1998 to 2006.

Table 30: Fifth League winners 1998-2006

1998	
First round	Hombré IV
Second round	Eendrag III
Cantina Junction Trophy	Eendrag

²⁷⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2000, p. 26.

²⁷⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2001, pp. 23, 25; Jaarverslag 2002, pp. 23, 25.

²⁷⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2004, pp. 24-26.

²⁷⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2005, pp. 9-29.

²⁷⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 9.

1999	
First round	Helderberg IV
Second round	Helderberg IV
Cantina Junction Trophy	Hombré
2000	
First round	?
Second round	?
Cantina Junction Trophy	Hombré
2001	
First round	?
Second round	?
Cantina Junction Trophy	Medies VI
2002	
First round	?
Second round	?
Cantina Junction Trophy	Helshoogte
2003	
No records were found	
2004	
First round	?
Second round	?
Trophy	Elsenburg IV
2005	
First round	?
Second round	?
FNB Trophy	Not awarded
2006	
FNB Trophy	Simonsberg III

4.2.6. *Other Leagues*

The leagues mentioned below could not be studied in greater depth, as only very limited records were found on those leagues.

In 1964 another league, the Pêles League, was recorded for the first time. This league was meant for non-members of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club who wanted to play some rugby. The duration of the games were only 15 minutes each side and players could play barefoot if they wanted to do so. Those games took place prior to the games of the Sauer League.²⁷⁹

In 1967 yet another new league originated, namely the Têkkies League. Non-rugby players could play in this league and it was a good opportunity to come in contact with rugby. No scores or results were kept and the games were played prior to the Sauer League games.²⁸⁰

In 1966, a competition was organised between the several districts of PSO. The winner received the Bob Loubser Trophy. But in 1967, the Pretorius League was formed as a combination of this PSO district competition and the Tiekies League. After this, in 1971, the smaller PSO residences organised a Bob Loubser League.²⁸¹

In 1972 a new league, the Reserve League, came into existence. The winners of each round played against each other. Medies won the Reserve League competition.²⁸² In 1973, two rounds were played in the Pretorius Reserve League competition, for a new trophy, the J.H. Neethling Trophy.

4.3 SEVENS RUGBY

Besides the *koshuisrugby* competition, several other (smaller) competitions were organised. All took place several times during the season and had several purposes and/or sponsors.

²⁷⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1964, p. 252.

²⁸⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1967, p. 328.

²⁸¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971, p. 450.

²⁸² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1972, p. 494.

4.3.1. *The Woolknit and Uniewinkel Trophies*

At the end of the **1967** season, the executive committee of the Rugby Football Club decided to organise a “seven-a-side” tournament. Eight teams played against each other for seven minutes each side. As the examinations were at hand, the tournament could not be completed. Consequently the committee considered organising this tournament at the beginning of the season, so that the teams could prepare themselves for the *koshuisrugby* league.²⁸³

In **1968**, Wilgenhof wanted to organise this tournament, as it was seen as a good opportunity to prepare the players for the league. Few teams registered for this competition, however, so one could not speak of a tournament.²⁸⁴

The seven-a-side tournament took place in **1969**, before the start of the season. It even had its own trophy, thanks to the firm Woolknit. Wilgenhof won the tournament by defeating Huis Marais in the final.²⁸⁵

In **1970**, this seven-a-side tournament was a great success because all the residences were registered.²⁸⁶

However, in **1971**, this tournament was not organised. The rugby season started earlier and many friendly games were also organised. At the end of the season, there was no time either, so the seven-a-side tournament could not take place. Plans were made to have a shorter league competition in 1972, so that this tournament could take place.²⁸⁷ Nevertheless, it did not help and there was no seven-a-side tournament in 1972, 1973 or 1974. In **1975**, after four years, the seven-a-side tournament took again place and was won by Helshoogte, who became the holders of the Woolknit Trophy.²⁸⁸

In **1976** the tournament was a great success. The senior teams were competing against each other for the Woolknit Trophy and the junior teams for the Uniewinkel Trophy.²⁸⁹

²⁸³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1967, p. 328.

²⁸⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, p. 352.

²⁸⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1969, p. 384.

²⁸⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1970, p. 416.

²⁸⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1971, p. 450.

²⁸⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1975, p. 26.

²⁸⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, p. 28.

In 1977 and in 1978, the seven-a-side tournament once again did not take place due to lack of time. No records were found for 1979 either. This tournament also did not take place from 1980 till 1984, due to the semester examinations and no records after 1984 have been found of this tournament.

4.3.2. *The Mont Rouge Trophy*

The seven-a-side tournament for the Woolknit and Uniewinkel Trophies might have been a good way to prepare the players for the season, but it did not take place regularly. Fortunately, the Drostdyhf Wine Corporation donated a Mont Rouge Trophy to make sure that another seven-a-side tournament could take place and this tournament started in **1978**. All the residences entered and the tournament took place on a Saturday morning. Huis Marais won the Mont Rouge Trophy and were also awarded some money. The runner-up and the third team were also awarded money. Money was awarded to the player who scored the most tries and the team that scored the most tries during the tournament as well. Each team could choose 15 players for their team. They could only substitute players between the matches. If a player was injured during a match, they were allowed to substitute him, however. The teams were put in two divisions (according to their positions in the first league) and a final match would be played by the winners of the two divisions. The duration of the final was 10 minutes each side.²⁹⁰

Mont Rouge also organised the seven-a-side tournament in **1979**, which was a great success. Those winners were awarded boxes of wine and money.²⁹¹

In **1980**, Mont Rouge could not sponsor the seven-a-side tournament; however, it did take place. Fourteen teams played in two divisions and there was a final match between the winners of each division. In that final Wilgenhof defeated Pieke.²⁹²

²⁹⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1978, p. 35; *Eikestadnuus*, 26 May 1978, p. 17.

²⁹¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1979, p. 41.

²⁹² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1980, p. 41.

4.3.3. *The Drostdyhf Trophy*

Because no Mont Rouge Trophy was donated to the seven-a-side tournament, a new sponsor was requested. In **1981**, this seven-a-side tournament took place thanks to the Drostdyhf Wine Corporation, the new main sponsor. Elsenburg won the tournament and received a box of wine, besides an award of R350. A box of wine was also awarded to the player who had scored the most tries. Helshoogte, as the runner-up, was awarded R150 and a box of wine. Another box of wine was awarded to the team who got the most tries.²⁹³

Mabré won this tournament in **1982** by defeating Helshoogte in the final by 16-4. Mabré eventually won six of their seven games. Mabré did not only win the tournament, their wing, Johan Viljoen, also won the prize for the player who scored the most tries.²⁹⁴

Drostdyhf Wine Corporation also sponsored the tournament in **1983**; in fact, they sponsored it until 1993. Elsenburg won the tournament again in **1983** and in **1984**. In **1985**, the Drostdyhf seven-a-side tournament took place during the April holidays. It was a great success, as 13 residences were registered. In **1986** the tournament was not a great success because it was too fragmentary. From then on, the tournament was played in a single morning. Dagbreek won the tournament in 1986 by defeating Eendrag in the final, scoring 3-0.²⁹⁵

In **1987**, 32 teams entered the Drostdyhf seven-a-side tournament, which was won by Helderberg. The same residence won the tournament in **1988**. Helshoogte won the tournament in **1989**. In **1990**, the first team of Dagbreek won the seven-a-side tournament and their second team came third. Eendrag won the tournament in **1991**. In **1992**, victory was shared between Dagbreek and Libertas. In **1993**, Goldfields entered for the first time. The next table presents the winners of the Drostdyhf seven-a-side tournament. The prizes changed almost every year and a Drostdyhf Trophy was

²⁹³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1981, p. 40.

²⁹⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 2 April 1982, p. 26.

²⁹⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1983, pp. 35-36; Jaarverslag 1984, p. 35; Jaarverslag 1985, pp. 4, 45; Jaarverslag 1986, p. 38; *Eikestadnuus*, 11 April 1986, p. 15.

awarded once in a while. Every year, a box of wine was also awarded to the player and the team who scored the most tries.²⁹⁶

The next table illustrates the results of the Drostdyhof seven-a-side tournament between 1981 and 1993.

Table 31: Drostdyhof seven-a-side tournament winners

1981		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Elsenburg	R350, box of wine + box of wine for player with most tries
2 nd	Helshoogte	R150, box of wine, + box of wine for team with most tries
1982		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Mabré	R350, box of wine + Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Helshoogte	R150
3 rd	Eendrag	R60
4 th	Pieke	R40
1983		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Elsenburg	R350
2 nd	Eendrag	R150
3 rd	Mabré	R60
4 th	Medies	R40
1984		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Helshoogte	R350, box of wine
2 nd	Eendrag	R150, box of wine
3 rd	Majuba	R60

²⁹⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, p. 41; Jaarverslag 1988, p. 40; Jaarverslag 1989, p. 51; Jaarverslag 1990, p. 69; Jaarverslag 1991, p. 51; Jaarverslag 1992, p. 43; Jaarverslag 1993, pp. 48-49.

4 th	Elsenburg	R40
1985		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Dagbreek	R350, box of wine
2 nd	Eendrag	R150, box of wine
3 rd	Majuba	R60
4 th	Helshoogte	R40
1986		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Dagbreek	R350, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Eendrag	R150
3 rd	Hombré/Huis Marais	Both R50
1987		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Helderberg	R200, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Oude Molen	R100
3 rd	Dagbreek A	R50
4 th	Eendrag B	R50
1988		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Helderberg	R200, box of wine
2 nd	Huis Marais	R100
3 rd	Dagbreek A	R50
4 th	Dagbreek C	R50
1989		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Helshoogte	R200, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Dagbreek	R100, box of wine
1990		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Dagbreek	R300, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Eendrag	R200, box of wine

3 rd	Dagbreek B	R100, box of wine
1991		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Eendrag	R300, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Helshoogte	R200, box of wine
3 rd	Dagbreek	R100
1992		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st + 2 nd	Dagbreek/Libertas	Each: R250, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
3 rd	Helshoogte	R100, box of wine
1993		
Place	Team	Prize
1 st	Wilgenhof	R300, box of wine, Drostdyhof Trophy
2 nd	Dagbreek	R200, box of wine
3 rd	Huis Marais	R100, box of wine

4.3.4. *The Volkskas Tenmen Competition*

In **1994** The Volkskas Tenman Competition, a new experiment, replaced the Drostdyhof seven-a-side tournament. Sixteen teams played against each other (in a knock-out system). However, each team played at least four matches. The matches still had a duration of seven minutes each side, but the teams had 10 players. Wilgenhof won the first competition. The Volkskas Tenman competition is only played in Stellenbosch and Singapore. In **1995**, 16 teams once again played four games each on a Saturday morning. Elsenburg won the second series of competitions.²⁹⁷ After those two series, no further record was found of the Volkskas Tenmen Competition. This could mean that it only lasted two seasons.

4.3.5. *Interkoshuis Sevens Tournament*

Few records were found of the *Interkoshuis* Sevens Tournament. The first such records are dated 1999. *Eikestadnuus* reported that after an absence of two years, the *Interkoshuis* Sevens Tournament brought sevens rugby back to Stellenbosch.

²⁹⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1994, p. 59; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 45-46.

According to this source, this event originated in the halls of Majuba and 24 teams entered the competition. However, *Eikestadnuus* a year later reported that the *Interkoshuis* Sevens Tournament had been played for the first time and that 16 teams had entered the competition.²⁹⁸

The earliest records in the annual reports of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club of this tournament are dated 2003. Majuba won the Sevens Cup in the *Interkoshuis* Sevens tournament in 2003 and in 2004. In 2005, Dagbreek won the Sevens Cup.²⁹⁹ It is certain that this tournament took place, but no information was found about why this tournament took place, about the sponsors or about how many teams entered this competition.

4.3.6. *First Years' Tournament*

A first years' tournament was organised in **1976**. This was a great success, because residences could see their new players in action, the first years immediately grasped exactly what rugby meant at Stellenbosch and the Central Club could look for upcoming talent.³⁰⁰

In **1977** the first years' tournament was a huge success again.³⁰¹

All the residences, except Medies, were involved in the first years' competition of **1978**.³⁰² It was reported in **1979** that this tournament was a flourishing tournament.³⁰³ Sixteen teams played in the **1980** first years' tournament, which took the form of a double knock-out competition. Dagbreek won the final against Wilgenhof and was awarded R75, with Wilgenhof receiving R25.³⁰⁴

In **1981**, the tournament was played by 18 teams, and Dagbreek won the competition for a second time in a row.³⁰⁵ Pieke won the tournament in **1982**.³⁰⁶ In **1983** the tournament

²⁹⁸ *Eikestadnuus*, 9 April 1999, p. 26; 18 February 2000, p. 26.

²⁹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2003, p. 27; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2004, p. 24; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2005, p. 9.

³⁰⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, pp. 22-28.

³⁰¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1977, pp. 22-27.

³⁰² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1978, pp. 30-35.

³⁰³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1979, pp. 36-41.

³⁰⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1980, p. 40.

³⁰⁵ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1981, pp. 32-40.

took place during the April holidays, when 17 teams played against each other. The teams played in two divisions and a knock-out competition was used in each division. There was a final between the two winners, which was won by Elsenburg.³⁰⁷ Only 15 teams played in the first years' tournament in **1984**, which again took place in the April holidays. Eendrag won the first years' tournament. In **1985**, 21 teams played in the tournament. They consisted of 13 u.20 teams and eight senior teams. Eendrag won the u.20 competition and Majuba won the senior competition.³⁰⁸ In **1986** there were two divisions in the first year's competition once more, an u.20 and a senior division. Fourteen teams played in the u.20 division that was won by Dagbreek and Eendrag; their final ended in a 4-4 draw. Five teams played in the senior division, which was won by Elsenburg.³⁰⁹ In **1987**, there were two divisions again: an u.21 and an u.19, and a total of 19 teams entered the competition. Dagbreek won in the u.19 division and Pieke won in the u.21 division. The final was played in the Danie Craven-stadium, prior to the match between the Maties and the University of the Witwatersrand.³¹⁰ In **1988** there were two divisions again: u.21 and u.19, and a total, of 16 teams entered this competition. Dagbreek B won in the u.19 division and Libertas won in the u.21 division. All the residences entered the competition in **1989**, and Eendrag won in the u.19 division and Simonsberg won in the u.21 division. In **1990** there were two new divisions: u.19 and an open division, and all the residences entered the competition again. Helderberg won in the u.19 division and Elsenburg won in the open division. Elsenburg had a good season in 1990, winning all the trophies in the first league and thereby winning the first years' tournament. Helderberg won the first years' competition in **1991** in the u.20 division, and Oude Molen won in the open division. In **1992** Wilgenhof won in the u.20 division and Oude Molen again won in the open division. In **1993**, 17 teams entered and they played in the same two divisions. Wilgenhof won the u.20 division for the second time in a row and Majuba won in the open division. In **1994**, 19 teams entered but there was only one division, namely the u.20 division, which was won by Dagbreek. The tournament remained popular among the new students who arrive at Stellenbosch. In **1995** the tournament was played in 11

³⁰⁶ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1982, pp. 27-33.

³⁰⁷ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1983, pp. 27-34.

³⁰⁸ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1984, p. 35; Jaarverslag 1985, pp. 32-43.

³⁰⁹ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1986, p. 39.

³¹⁰ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1987, p. 42.

days and 18 teams were entered to play. Dagbreek won the tournament after defeating Libertas in the final by 11-0.³¹¹

The Annual Reports from 1995 onwards contain no records of the first years' tournament. However, this does not necessarily mean that this tournament did not take place. In fact, according to *Eikestadnuus*, Helderberg won the first years' tournament in **1998** by defeating Elsenburg 22-20.³¹² According to the same source, the students of SAIR won the first year's tournament in **1999**.³¹³ No records have been found of the actual winner for 2002, but, according to *Eikestadnuus*, PSO won their semi-final against SAIR B by 32-15. In the other semi-final, Helderberg defeated Wilgenhof by scoring 23 against the opposing team's 19. Apparently, according to this source, the first years' tournament was sponsored by FNB.³¹⁴

The Annual Reports only reported the score list of the various leagues and the winners of the various cups in the leagues. However, 2003 records were stating that Majuba won the Chummy Jankielsohn Cup for the first years' tournament (Chummy Jankelson was once a Matie player and later became manager and coach of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club). *Eikestadnuus* reported that Elsenburg won the first years' tournament by defeating Libertas 22-12. In another division of the tournament, Majuba played a plate final against Pieke/Oude Molen. That final ended in an 18-18 draw. According to the rules, however, a draw required that the team that scored the most tries be declared winner. But both teams had scored two tries. In such case, victory was awarded to the team that scored the first points, which meant, according to this source, that Majuba was not the winner, but Pieke/Oude Molen.³¹⁵

Simonsberg won in **2004** and Boland College won in **2005** by defeating Helderberg by 49-12.³¹⁶ In **2006** it was recorded that Libertas won the Chummy Jankielsohn Trophy.³¹⁷

³¹¹ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1988, p. 38; Jaarverslag 1989, p. 49; Jaarverslag 1990, p. 67; Jaarverslag 1991, p. 49; Jaarverslag 1992, p. 41; Jaarverslag 1993, p. 47; Jaarverslag 1994, p. 59; Jaarverslag 1995, p. 45-46; *Eikestadnuus*, 24 March 1995, p. 35.

³¹² *Eikestadnuus*, 20 March 1998, p. 34.

³¹³ *Eikestadnuus*, 15 October 1999, p. 36.

³¹⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 22 February 2002, p. 40.

³¹⁵ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2003, p. 27; *Eikestadnuus*, 28 February 2003, p. 40.

³¹⁶ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2004, p. 23; Jaarverslag 2005, p. 9; *Eikestadnuus*, 25 February 2005, p. 43.

³¹⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2006, p.9.

4.4 RULES AND REFEREES

Besides the *koshuisrugby* competitions, the history of the rules that were applied and referees also need to be addressed.

4.4.1. Rules

The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club wanted *koshuisrugby* to have a uniform playing pattern. So they decided, in 1957, that players would not be allowed to kick out the ball during friendly games. As a result of that rule, players learned to run with the ball.³¹⁸

Koshuisrugby is played, with enormous passion, to its own rules, which have often been used as experiments for rugby football as a whole. One of the interesting rugby customs in the *koshuis* is that the teams spin, not only for choice of ends, but also for choice of touch lines for their spectators.³¹⁹

The rules were taken under consideration every four years. This did not necessarily mean that they had to be changed every four years. A rule could only be changed on recommendation of a two-thirds majority. But the majority did not have the intention to change rules, since they knew the consequences of the old rules.³²⁰

In 1958, the International Rugby Board introduced new rules. Those new rules were due to the work of Danie Craven, who strived for a match with fewer interruptions and produced a fast and attractive game. There were seven new rules, which South Africa was already using in 1958, but which were only used in the UK in the next season.³²¹

- In past years, the situation was that the team that received the ball from the loose head side, usually was certain of hooking it. The result was that the opponent's back line knew this and took a very shallow position. This resulted in negative play. According to the new rules, the loose head hooker could hook with his furthest foot while the opponent could hook with his nearest foot. The

³¹⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Verslag van komitee insake metodes wat deur die bestuur van die klub gevolg is om uit sy maer jare te kom, 1957, p. 106.

³¹⁹ Club of the Month. *Western Province Rugby Union. On the ball, 1(4): 14-15, n.d.*; P. Dobson, *The life of Danie Craven*, 1994, p.89.

³²⁰ *Eikestadnuus*, 2 May 1958, p. 7.

³²¹ *Eikestadnuus*, 7 February 1958, pp. 7-8.

uncertainty of who would succeed in hooking the ball, would force both backlines to stand deeper.

- Loose forwards were forced to bind in the scrum. This would prevent them from breaking away too soon, leaving the scrumhalf with more time to pass the ball.
- In the past, many tries were lost because of the tackle rule. In the future it would not be necessary for a player to play the ball with his foot after the tackle before being allowed to pick it up. He could pick the ball up immediately after the tackle and this was expected to improve the tempo of the game.
- A player would in future be allowed an unintentional knock-on of the ball without the referee blowing his whistle. This new rule would eliminate many scrums. The centres and fly halves would also now rather run the ball than kick it on the opponent's full-back.
- The wing would, in future, have to be more careful with his line-out throws. If it was not done properly, the opponents would get the opportunity to throw the ball in or they could ask for a scrum 10 yards from the sideline.
- Penalty kicks could now be taken in any direction and not only towards the opponents' goal area. The player kicking the ball was not allowed to touch it again before it was handled by a team member. This would entitle the team to whom the penalty was awarded to keep possession of the ball and start a new movement.
- After a try was scored, the place-kicker could now place the ball himself, instead of a team mate doing it. This would result in fewer missed kicks. The opponents would not be allowed to run up before the kicker started his forward motion.
- Other modifications changed affected interfering of the referees in foul play and the ban on shoulder pads.

In 1961, some new rules were introduced in the *koshuisrugby* competition concerning penalty kicks. A penalty kick, when given for obstruction or foul play, could be converted into points. Moreover, penalty kicks that were awarded in less favourable positions could be taken in better positions so that the punishments would be more or less the same. According to the Board of the Rugby Football Club, those alterations

were successful.³²² The new rules were also a big success in 1962; even players enjoyed them.³²³

During a central board meeting of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club in 1970, a new rule for *koshuisrugby*, on the proposal of Jannie Krige (vice chairman of the Club), was approved. Referees could allow a penalty against spectators if they in any way influenced the play. In accordance with a decision of the management, the captain would, upon tossing for the match, point his linesman out to the referee. The captain winning the toss would decide in which direction his team would kick off. The captain losing the toss would decide on which side of the field his linesman would operate. The linesman would stay on this side for the duration of the match and not change sides at half time. If a spectator touched or handled the ball or touched a player in the field, the referee could allow a penalty against the team where the linesman was responsible. Obviously this rule was only used in the *koshuisrugby* and not in the international rugby because spectators sometimes stood 20 yards into the field during *koshuis* games.³²⁴

In the same year (1970), Jannie Krige obtained another rule change. A player who was sent off the field by the referee because of foul play or because of breaking the same rule several times, could take part in the game again if the referee was convinced that he had cooled down. Before 1970, the referee had to make an official report when he sent a player off the field. A disciplinary committee took a deeper look at the incident and gave a verdict. This old rule was inconvenient for the referee as well as the player, because a player could not take part in a game before there was a verdict. Due to this new rule, a player did not have to appear before the disciplinary committee. The case was seen as finished if the referee let the player take part in the game again. This new rule did not mean that a player could not be sent off the field any more by the referee. It was merely an attempt to help the referee in difficult decision-making when in doubt about the infraction.³²⁵

³²² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1961, p. 191.

³²³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1962, p. 208.

³²⁴ *Eikestadnuus*, 8 May 1970, p. 10.

³²⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 12 June 1970, p. 10.

The new rule mentioned above only started to operate in 1971. The referee could send off a player for 10 minutes. The referee still had to report this decision, but neither the referee nor the player had to appear before the disciplinary committee.³²⁶

In 1977, Danie Craven tested further new rules in *koshuisrugby*.³²⁷

- In past years, a difference was made between a penalty for foul play and a penalty for technical violation of the rules. This rule was expanded; a penalty for foul play was not awarded on the place where the violation took place any more, but on the 22-metre line opposite the goal post of the team that violated the rule. In this way, a player who was the cause of foul play would be sure that the opponent team scored with the penalty kick.
- A goal kick was not taken in line from where the try was scored, but always 15 yards from the sideline, except when the try was scored under the poles. The feeling was that tries scored in the corners were usually more spectacular than between the sideline and the poles.
- During a set scrum, both scrum halves had to fall back behind the scrum; in other words, the scrumhalf was not allowed to catch his opponent in possession by following him around the scrum.
- The value of all kicks to the goal area decreased to two points. This counted for goal kicks, penalty kicks and drop kicks.
- Amongst the tips given to referees concerning dangerous tackles, was to look out for a player who did not play the ball, but rather waited for his opponent to catch it in order to tackle him or run him off his feet. Such dangerous play had to be penalised.
- Mean comments or language used against the referee or players was to be seen as foul play and punished correspondingly.

³²⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 August 1971, p. 12.

³²⁷ *Eikestadnuus*, 9 May 1977, p. 14.

During the season of 1979, there were rules changes in international rugby as well as in the *koshuisrugby*. Two new rules were applied in *koshuisrugby*:

- Players penalised for foul play would spend five minutes in the sin bin and a penalty kick would be awarded on the place of infringement. If a player was sent to the sin bin three times, further disciplinary measures would be taken.
- The other change in the rules concerned the old lineout rule which would come in use again. Teams would be allowed to form a short lineout and any lineout would be over when a maul had formed. This meant that the opponents could disregard the 10-yard distance for offside once a maul was formed after a lineout.³²⁸

In 1980 it was reported that the new rules worked really well, especially with regard to injuries, because there were fewer injuries in 1980, compared to 1979. But this did not result from the new rules only; the shorter duration of the games surely also had a positive effect, referees were more severe and some players even had to leave the field.³²⁹ The *koshuisrugby* competition had become the pride of the University, and the great numbers of spectators on Friday afternoons had come to form a community. The number of injuries once again decreased in 1981 (by 50%). This was not only because of the modifications in the residence rugby rules, but also because of the referees. The better they knew the rules, the fewer injuries that occurred.³³⁰

Dr. Danie Craven agreed that the *koshuisrugby* competition was attractive and of a high standard, but he nevertheless still thought that there was too much kicking. So he kept searching for a new rule in order to encourage players to run with the ball, instead of kicking it.³³¹

With the purpose in mind of making the games more fluent some rugby rules were changed in the *koshuisrugby* competition of 1985. However, no sources were found reporting those specific rule changes. Sources only reported that the reason behind those changes was to encourage the player to run with the ball rather than kicking it for

³²⁸ Eikestadnuus, 20 April 1979, p. 14.

³²⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1980, pp. 4, 25, 29.

³³⁰ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1981, p. 5.

³³¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1984, p. 7.

no reason. Those changes were a huge success because 1985 proved to be a year in which the best and most constructive rugby ever was witnessed. Courses were held for the referees and the players, but the spectators unfortunately were not familiar with the new rules, therefore their yelling was not justified.³³² This was confirmed by the particular annual report of the Rugby Club Stellenbosch.

Positive outcomes of the new rules were confirmed in 1986 by Dr. Francois Malan (a doctor at the University of Stellenbosch Student Health Care) who reported that the amount of injuries had decreased over the preceding years. This was attributed to a greater awareness of the problem and good cooperation between the doctors and the coaches. Rule changes also contributed to a decrease in the injuries. Statistics have shown that the students' level of fitness played a big role in the injuries, because most injuries occurred early in the season, or at the end of a match.³³³

For the residences, the style of play was not the most important thing; they just wanted to win the match. But the Rugby Football Club disagreed with that attitude, because residences kicked the ball too much, rather than run with in. They had to realise that the less you kicked the ball, the more chances you had of getting a try.³³⁴

In a further development in 1987, a course on the rugby rules was offered by the University of Stellenbosch. It was conducted by Justus Potgieter (referee and professor at the department of Sport Science). All interested people could take part and the course was held on three different days. After those three days, an examination was written.³³⁵

In 1988, the rules for the *koshuisrugby* competition were adapted again. Two new rules were introduced:³³⁶

- When a player intended to catch a mark and raised his arm, the opponent was not allowed to try to bring him to the ground. The opponent could not play the man, only the ball.

³³² *Matie, Die*, 25 April 1985, p. 14.

³³³ *Eikestadnuus*, 30 May 1986, p. 4.

³³⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, p. 4.

³³⁵ *Eikestadnuus*, 13 February 1987, p. 20.

³³⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 22 July 1988, p. 30.

- Another law determined that the last feet in a scrum indicated the offside line. This meant that both scrum halves had to be behind the last man's feet, usually the eighth man's feet, after the ball had been put in.

Records have been found that indicate that the rules were tested and that even the fittest players were exhausted within half an hour. For that reason, the duration of matches could be halved so that students could return to their books sooner. The only disadvantage was that the scrums were used less and this could cause some problems in matches where those rules were not applied, since the alternation was only applied in the *koshuisrugby* competition. However, the practice nullified the disadvantage, since the players were more concentrated.³³⁷

In 1992 the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club suggested that *koshuisrugby*, apart from some exceptions, should use the international rules. That suggestion did not make it easier for the referees, but one, on the other hand, could now rely on referees from outside Stellenbosch. In 1993, the Referee Committee, however, reported that they had an easy season, since there was only little deflection from the international rules. This may imply that the suggestion in 1992 was more than a suggestion. It is remarkable, moreover, that a lot of international alternations were already used in the *koshuisrugby* or were experimented within the *koshuisrugby* competition.³³⁸

A new rule needed some attention in 1993, concerning the scrums in the first league. The static scrums were meant to facilitate safety, but some residences used this as a tactical aid.³³⁹

There were further new rules in 1997. There could be six substitutes, for any reason, during a match. A player who had been substitute could not play again, unless he went off the field because of bleeding. A coach could go onto the field during half time. There was a five-minute break between the two halves of play, but the players could not go off the field. A penalty and a drop kick became worth three points each.³⁴⁰

³³⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1988, p. 4.

³³⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1992, p. 6; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1993, p. 12.

³³⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2002, p. 22.

³⁴⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die vergadering in die Coetzenburgklub op 7 April, 1997, pp. 142-143.

It has been stated before that the *koshuisrugby* had been and remained the playing ground for experimenting with new rules. In 2006 the International Rugby Board (IRB) chose *koshuisrugby* as a laboratory for experimenting with new rule changes. The IRB thought that rugby had become too predictable and that a lot of rules made the game complicated for players, referees and spectators. The decision of the IRB was based on *koshuisrugby's* history of experimenting with rules. This was a good endorsement for the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, which has made a name for itself as the most preferred club in South Africa.³⁴¹

4.4.2. *Referees*

It is necessary to devote a section to the referees, as there would be no competition without them. Referees are probably lowest on the ladder of rugby popularity, even lower than selectors. They have, however, become an integral part of the game over the years.³⁴²

After the fourth series of first league competitions (1957), the Board of the Rugby Football Club thought about founding a referee organisation, because good supervision of the matches was essential.³⁴³ It was only in 1959, though, that a referee sub union was established. On the recommendation of the Board of the Club and with the approval of the Western Province Union, the referees at Stellenbosch had established a sub union. The tasks of this sub union were to:

- Appoint referees for all the residential games and friendly matches;
- Make recommendation for all the league games of the Western Province;
- Stimulate senior students to function as student referees. This was a good opportunity to train good referees for the future.³⁴⁴

In 1964, 24 students joined the referee sub union to help with the residential games. In 1968, 19 students joined the referee sub union. This was a good development because more and more teams were joining the *koshuisrugby* competition. In 1949, eight teams

³⁴¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 1.

³⁴² P. Dobson. *Rugby in South Africa, a history 1861-1988*, 1989.

³⁴³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1957, p. 122.

³⁴⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1959, p. 170.

played in the competition but in 1968 64 teams had already joined the various leagues, so more referees were highly necessary to deal with all those matches.

During the season of 1965, special meetings were organised by the referee sub union to discuss the rules, so that every referee was familiar with the rules. This contributed to the promotion of a group of young referees. This sub union was particular active, as is clear from the fact that their membership increased from 19 in 1959 to 49 in 1965. This was due to the students of the Department of Physical Education who performed as referees in the *koshuisrugby* competitions, namely the third league.³⁴⁵

As usual, not everybody agreed with the referees all the time. The game between Helderberg and PSO in 1965 was characterised and disfigured by the decisions of the referee. Referees in the *koshuisrugby* competition were often inexperienced men who sometimes showed up too late or sometimes even did not come at all.³⁴⁶ Whether this information from *Die Matie* is objective, is impossible to say, but it is certain that for every match, whether back in 1965 or now, there are some people who disagree with the referee. In 1970, there was even an appeal to the spectators to remain fair. Apparently, spectators were booing constantly. Only when the opponent was harmed, was everybody satisfied.³⁴⁷

In 1972, a similar statement was reported. There was a new phenomenon that had to be stopped: there were too many unnecessary instances of kicking and pushing. Emotions were running really high during residential games. But a rugby field did not have to change into a battlefield. Some arrangements also needed to be made for spectators. There were so many spectators that were cheering right next to the field and, most of the time even on the field. Action had to be taken to keep them off the field.³⁴⁸

The referee sub union at Stellenbosch received a new name in 1972, namely: the Stellenbosch Division of the Referee Association of the Western Province. From that

³⁴⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1965, p. 274.

³⁴⁶ *Matie, Die*, 4 June 1965, p. 8.

³⁴⁷ *Matie, Die*, 21 October 1970, p. 11.

³⁴⁸ *Matie, Die*, 5 May 1972, p. 10.

year, referees could also send players off the field temporarily. This new rule proved to be a great success, as even the residences agreed.³⁴⁹

In 1974, it was reported that the Referee Committee consisted of one convener and three additional members. They had to appoint the referees for all the internal matches. They also had to recruit new members and offer courses so that everybody knew the rules or could become a referee. At the beginning of that season, there was a huge shortage of referees and residences had to search for referees. The Referee Committee organised special courses, but they did not succeed in recruiting referees.³⁵⁰

In 1975 the Referee Committee had to appoint 518 referees for all the residential games. They asked the residences to appoint referees for the second and the third league matches. In that way, 36 students were recruited.³⁵¹

During the season of 1976, the referees in the third league were mostly student referees who were appointed by their residences at the beginning of the season. Those students took a theoretical course but, unfortunately, there was no time for a practical course. Nevertheless, they managed well and some of them were promoted to the second league, and some even to the first league. Since that time, residences have been asked to appoint student referees for the third league.³⁵²

In 1979, changes in the international rugby rules and the *koshuisrugby* rules caused a lot of confusion, among players as well as referees. The Referee Committee organised several meetings to discuss those changes to ensure that one could still watch a fluent rugby game. Those meetings had success, because it was reported that attractive rugby could be seen at the end of the season.³⁵³ The Physical Education students, except for some students who were appointed by their residences, handled all the third league games. The *koshuisrugby* competition catered for a total of 60 teams during that

³⁴⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Notule van die 93^{ste} jaarvergadering (eerste sitting), Monday 23 October 1972, p. 476.

³⁵⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Voorstelle vir veranderinge aan die konstitusie, 17 October, 1974, p. 2; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1974, p. 17.

³⁵¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1975, p. 17.

³⁵² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, p. 17.

³⁵³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1979, p. 22.

season. The games still lured many spectators, but it seemed that the spectators still lacked self-control and it was really hard for them to stay outside the lines of the field. And of course, some of them were booing the referee. Instead of raising their voices, they should have learned the rules, because the booing was apparently based on wrong assumptions.³⁵⁴

In 1980, the Physical Education students still handled a lot of the games in third league matches. Residences were asked to appoint two referees per residence. Nevertheless, practical courses were still needed.³⁵⁵

Twenty-two active referees wrote an examination on residences rugby rules before the beginning of the season of 1981. Fourteen referees achieved more than 75% in this examination. The games in the third league, though, were still controlled by the Physical Education students and two referees from each residence.³⁵⁶

There were a lot of complaints in 1982 about the poor quality of refereeing, the behaviour and the language usage of referees in third league matches. The referees in third league were all Physical Education students and had to do their refereeing examination as part of their practical course.³⁵⁷ Because they were obliged to do it, it is understandable that some students did not like to function as referees. However, this particular source is the only one that has referred to the language used by referees in the Thom League as bad. In fact, every annual report of the Rugby Club of Stellenbosch only has good things to say about referees, even the student referees. It is to be seen as normal that not all the referees could be the best ones, but it is hard to believe that the Rugby Club would tolerate unacceptable behaviour.

In 1984, the referees reported that there was a good relationship between referees on the one hand and players and spectators on the other hand.³⁵⁸

³⁵⁴ *Stellenbosch Student, Die*, 1979-1981, 1979, p. 209.

³⁵⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1980, p. 23.

³⁵⁶ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1981, p. 23.

³⁵⁷ *Matie, Die*, 3 September 1982, p. 19.

³⁵⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1984, p. 45.

Because there was a lot of confusion about the rugby rules, Prof. Justus Potgieter wrote an article on the rugby rules, trying to explain difficulties, making some things clear and letting the people know about the exact rules in every edition of *Eikestadnuus* during 1985 and 1986. This was not meant for *koshuisrugby* only, but also for all the rugby in South Africa. So when there was doubt amongst the spectators attending the game live or watching the game on television, he explained why the referee had made a particular decision.³⁵⁹

In 1986, an interesting experiment took place. In the second term, a second referee was used. Both referees were refereeing on both sides of the field. There was no linesman referee any more. The experiment was so successful that all the residences decided to apply it in the first league competition as from 1987.³⁶⁰ During this season, 758 rugby players were treated for serious injuries, whereas all the other sports together required only 380 consultations. The *koshuisrugby* competition could therefore still be regarded as a tough competition. Injuries are accepted by the players as part of the game, but the *koshuisrugby* competition is not as rough as 10 years ago any more. This is due to the referees who are stricter.³⁶¹

It was Dawie Snyman who recently came up with the idea of having two referees. This was not the first attempt to have two referees at one match. South Africa had already suggested this, at the urgent request of Kockie de Kock and Danie Craven, to the International Board in the 1950s, as a means of solving the problem of chaotic matches. Working with two referees worked so well in the first league during 1987, that residences could appoint two referees for the third league games as well from 1988 onwards. This was a great help for the Referee Committee. Some referees naturally were averse to this new idea, but they had to conclude that this was the best solution for poor refereeing.³⁶² In the beginning of the 1987 season, there was a course for the referees and a written examination was held. If referees attained more than 75% in this examination, they were awarded a special badge to wear on their jersey.³⁶³

³⁵⁹ *Eikestadnuus*, 17 May 1985, p. 20.

³⁶⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1986, p. 32.

³⁶¹ *Matie, Die*, 24 April 1987, p. 18.

³⁶² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, pp. 5-6.

³⁶³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, p. 51.

During 1988, two referees were appointed per match, where possible, but a lack of referees necessitated that second league matches were played with one referee only. The residences were still responsible for the referees in the third league and this worked well.³⁶⁴ By 1989, they could work with two referees in first and second league matches. There were 45 referees handling the games in the several leagues. The residences were still responsible for appointing the referees in the third league. Everybody, players, coaches, spectators and the referees themselves, agreed that working with two referees was better than working with one referee. The Disciplinary Committee had less to report in 1989 because there was less foul play, due to working with two referees.³⁶⁵

The referees reported that they had a great season in 1990. That season will be remembered as the season with the fewest reports of foul play up to the time. As the rules were changing a lot, it was difficult for the referees to know all those changes. At the beginning of the season, an examination on those rules was therefore held. There was even a WP examination for referees and that showed that the referees who managed the *koshuisrugby* were among the best. Outside Stellenbosch, however, the system with the two referees met with a lot of resistance. The system did need some refinement, but it still had potential. Besides the experienced referees, there were more and more young referees by that time. The main problem was that there was a lack of people who could train those young referees.³⁶⁶

The referees once more were satisfied of the 1991 season. The spirit on the field was really good. But for that one had to thank the captains and the coaches, who demanded discipline from their players. As mentioned above, the problem with the system of two referees was that it sometimes was hard to find qualified referees for all the matches.³⁶⁷ Another problem concerning the referees that cropped up in 1992 was that some referees did not turn up for matches because they knew that the other referee would handle the match well enough. This, of course, revealed a wrong attitude. And there was still a lack of people who could train and evaluate young referees.³⁶⁸

³⁶⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1988, p. 32.

³⁶⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1989, pp. 9, 59-60.

³⁶⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1990, p. 76.

³⁶⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1991, p. 56.

³⁶⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1992, p. 6.

At the beginning of the 1994 season, a course was held for the referees so that they would know the rules better. A lot of referees attended this course and many of them scored well in the official examination afterwards. During that same season, there was an attempt to train first-year students as referees, in order to find a solution for the enduring lack of referees. Specific mentors were indicated to train those students. Rugby in general and in Stellenbosch in particular reaped the fruits of that.³⁶⁹

There was an examination again in 1995 and good results were obtained. Although the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club by then had many of referees, it still at times was difficult to find referees for every match. In 1995 the World Cup Rugby competition took place in South Africa. International referees and teams and spectators saw the system of two referees for the first time and appreciated greatly. While the system still needed further refinement then, it was only a matter of time before it would be used worldwide.³⁷⁰

As mentioned earlier, the Rugby Football Club tried to train first-year students to become referees. Although it was the ambition to have student referees in the first and second league, the Referee Committee reported a lack of student referees in 1998. They even reported that the level of refereeing of some referees in general was of poor quality. The behaviour of spectators towards players and referees was not always good. Residences, though, reacted really well and tried to control such behaviour.³⁷¹

In 2003, some referees from Western Province acted as referees in the *koshuisrugby* competition. They really enjoyed it, because every game provided great rugby and, according to them, the spectators were decent. That experienced referees from Western Province refereed in the *koshuisrugby* competition was a good move, because good referees can improve the quality of rugby.³⁷²

Two referees are still used in the *koshuisrugby* competition whenever it is possible. The consistent application of the rules is assured by the use of two referees. The

³⁶⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1994, p. 22.

³⁷⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 14-15.

³⁷¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1998, p. 14; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1999, p. 20.

³⁷² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2003, p. 26.

Stellenbosch experience convinces one that this system should also be used in other sports, because games are getting more professional and thus more complicated.³⁷³

In 2005 more attention was again given to the education and training of student referees. Hendrik Greyvenstein made a big contribution by preparing those young referees for the games, which resulted in having four student referees acting in the first league.³⁷⁴

4.5 SPONSORS

Since the beginning of the *koshuisrugby*, there are four sponsors who now will be discussed in detail.

4.5.1. *Sharp Electronics*

In 1979, the *koshuisrugby* competition obtained its first big sponsor. Sharp Electronics made a big contribution to *koshuisrugby*, by giving a donation to the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. According to the director of the company (S. Drutman), they wanted to become involved in rugby because the spirit seen in the games played during the *koshuisrugby* competition was not replicated anywhere else. The sponsorship was an experiment and would be evaluated at the end of the season. The donation consisted in T-shirts, flags, advertisements and money (R5 000). This financial contribution was used for the prizes that were awarded in the various leagues. But the donation was not only for the first teams; all the winners of the different leagues and trophies received bonuses. Although, the residence that won all three trophies in the first league could win R 1 100, the expectation was that there would be high quality rugby until the last game now that players could win money.³⁷⁵ The name of the league in which all the first teams participated became the Sharp *Koshuis* League.³⁷⁶

Sharp Electronics also donated R5 000 in 1980, with a promise to do the same the next season. Each residence could furthermore choose a Sharp Girl. The residence whose Sharp Girl won, was awarded R100. Charmaine Botha, the choice of Wilgenhof, was the Sharp Girl for 1980. She also received money and some cosmetic products. The

³⁷³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2004, p. 27; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2005, p. 10.

³⁷⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 2005, p. 10.

³⁷⁵ *Matie, Die*, 27 June 1979, p. 11; *Eikestadnuus*, 27 July 1979, p. 15.

³⁷⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1979, p. 35.

winner of the Sauer Trophy was awarded R300. The winner of the Jim Fouché Trophy was awarded R400 and the runner-up received R200.³⁷⁷

Sharp Electronics kept their promise and in 1981 once more donated R5 000. Annamarie Oosthuizen (of *Heemstede*) was the Sharp Girl for 1981 and received R70 and R20 was donated to all the contestants. Simonsberg, who nominated the Sharp Girl, also won R20. The same amount of money as in 1980 was given to the winners and the runners-up of the trophies.³⁷⁸

Sharp Electronics gave an annual contribution until 1985. The money was used for all the winners and runners-up in all leagues. They also gave T-shirts for the Sharp Girl, money to the contestants of the Sharp Girl Competition and took care of the refreshments after the matches. Not only did the board appreciate this contribution, but students also needed to be aware of this contribution. The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club gave acknowledgment to them every year, so that the players could really understand how important their contribution was.

In 1985, Sharp Electronics gave another a financial contribution to promote *koshuisrugby* and once more gave a donation of R5 000, but no Sharp Girl Competition was held. As some teams had problems with obtaining good rugby jerseys with numbers, it was decided to give more money in order to have better jerseys for the teams.³⁷⁹

In 1986, *koshuisrugby* did not have a sponsor.

4.5.2. *South African Breweries and Peninsula Beverages*

Since there was no sponsor in 1986, it was really necessary to find a sponsor in 1987. The problem was solved when the South African Breweries decided to sponsor the *koshuisrugby* competition under the name of Lion Lager. Instead of the Sharp

³⁷⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1980, p. 34.

³⁷⁸ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1981, pp. 30, 32, 38.

³⁷⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1982, p. 27; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1983, p. 30; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1984, p. 27; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag state 1985, p. 32.

Electronics League, the league was now called the Lion Lager *koshuisrugby* league. After the game on Friday afternoons, the players were welcome to drink a beer and to talk about the match. New friendships were born, and good spirits between the residences grew.³⁸⁰

Without the South African Breweries, the *koshuisrugby* competition, which was still the back support of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, would not have been that successful. The greater part of the money was used to buy or maintain the rugby jerseys. The rest was used at the end of the season for the annual ceremony at which the trophies were handed to the residences.³⁸¹

The South African Breweries was the biggest sponsor from 1987 until 1995, although, Peninsula Beverages was an additional sponsor for the *koshuisrugby* competition during that period. Both helped to ensure that the players could enjoy refreshments as they guaranteed the drinks after the games.³⁸² In 1996 and 1997 South African Breweries and Peninsula Beverages were the main sponsors.³⁸³

In 1998, Peninsula Beverages became the biggest sponsor and the rugby competition came to be called the Coca-Cola *koshuisrugby* competition.³⁸⁴ Peninsula Beverages remained the biggest sponsor until 2000, although the South African Breweries still made some contribution. So both companies contributed from 1987 until 2000.

4.5.3. *First National Bank (FNB)*

From the winter holidays in 2001 onwards, the First National Bank started to support the *koshuisrugby* competition financially. They became the biggest sponsor and the league was renamed the FNB Matie *Interkoshuisrugby* League. Their sponsorship substantially uplifted the standard of organisation and increased the popularity of the matches among the thousands of spectators every week. Apart from the naming rights, FNB awarded a prize for the Player of the Match in the Sauer League each Friday

³⁸⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, p. 35.

³⁸¹ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1989, p. 4.

³⁸² Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 12, 34.

³⁸³ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 36; Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1997, p. 26.

³⁸⁴ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1998, pp. 3, 15.

evening, which stimulates the players to excel. Their sponsorship has also gone towards the decent remuneration of referees, first aid workers and other supporting staff without whose assistance the organisation of the leagues was and would not be possible. The sponsorship has also entailed the prize-giving function at which the winners of the different leagues are honoured at the end of each season.³⁸⁵ For those weekly prizes for the player of the match in all the first league games, the First National Bank has paid more than R25 000.

However, the South African Breweries and the Peninsula Beverages never stopped their contribution, as they still guarantee the beverages after the games.³⁸⁶ Both have a great share in the success and status of *koshuisrugby*.



Figure 26: Logo of FNB

4.5.4. *Steinhoff International Holdings Ltd*

Steinhoff International Holdings Ltd, a diversified industrial company with its core focus in manufacturing, sourcing and distribution of furniture and household goods, has sponsored the *koshuisrugby* competition since 2006. Their contribution came to more than R100 000 in 2006. Every week they gave prizes and money to the 'Player of the Match' in all the first league matches. They also sponsored all the shirts for the different residences.³⁸⁷

Distell has made a contribution to the referees by giving them Klipdrift brandy.

Coca-Cola (Peninsula Beverages) and South African Breweries have continued to sponsor the beverages after the games on Fridays.

³⁸⁵ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2001, p. 3; *Eikestadnuus*, 27 July 2001, p. 43.

³⁸⁶ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2005, pp. 8-9, 26.

³⁸⁷ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 8.



Figure 27: Logo of Steinhoff International Holdings

Chapter Five

Conclusion

Since rugby is one of the most popular sports in South Africa, there exist quite a number of books on the topic.³⁸⁸ There are also a number of documents on rugby at Stellenbosch. There is, however, no documentation on *koshuisrugby*. Because sport plays such an important role in student culture, there was a need for systematic and scientific reporting of this history. No research has been done on *koshuisrugby* yet. This study covers the period starting from 1949 and ending in 2006. The history of *koshuisrugby*, with its several leagues, trophies, sponsors and rules during this period, is mapped out as this phenomenon is worth describing. A history of the male residences is reported, since they form the main part of the *koshuisrugby*.

To accommodate the numbers of eager players who could not attain a place in the sixth team of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, a *koshuisrugby* competition was introduced in 1949. Any student who was a member of the club could take part in this competition. The players were enthusiastic and played a high standard of rugby. In the beginning, there was only one league (the first league) in the competition, which was won by Dagbreek. During that first season, however, several games had to be stopped due to a lack of discipline. The games were really rough and there were a lot of complaints about irregularities. In the second season of the first league (1950), the competition was won by Huis Marais.

During the following five years the competition did not take place, but the *koshuisrugby* competition was started again in 1956. As there was a huge increase in the number of members of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, it was necessary to organise more games for players who did not gain a chance to play for the club or in the W.P. league. They played according to a new programme in the senior league, with the reserve team playing in the *koshuis* league. The first four teams of the rugby club were chosen on merit; all the other players played in the *koshuis* league on Fridays and in the Reserve

³⁸⁸ SASI, *South African rugby 1889-1989. A bibliography of monographs*, 1989.

League (W.P. league) on Saturdays. The PSO had two subscribed teams; the reserve B and E, Huis Marais provided the reserve C, Dagbreek, Wilgenhof and Simonsberg formed the reserve CC, the Helderberg team was the reserve D en the Huis Visser team the reserve DD. These 10 senior teams played in the W.P. league.³⁸⁹

Following 1957 the *koshuisrugby* competition was firmly established and once and for all became a part of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. The second league came into being in 1958. Each leagues had eight teams. The amount of players and teams was still increasing and so was the administration. The residences had to do their administration themselves, so the residences were given the status of clubs from 1966 onwards. This means that each residence had to ensure that they had a president, a secretary, a board, captains, referees and a coach.³⁹⁰

The violence of 1949 that was first part of the *koshuisrugby* competition had largely decreased and most of the games were played in a good spirit.

Although the first league was established in 1949, the Paul Sauer Trophy (for the over-all winner in the first league) only came to be donated in 1958. The second league was started in that year. A trophy for the over-all winner in this league, the Eben Dönges Trophy, has been awarded since 1959. In 1960, the third league was formed and the H.B. Thom Trophy for the over-all winner in this league has been available since 1965.

To maintain the interest of teams who were beaten in the first league competition, Prof. Craven came up with the idea to have a challenge competition in 1962. Any team could challenge the team that held the trophy.³⁹¹ In 1964, the challenge competition obtained its own trophy; the Ebbie Stegmann Challenge Trophy. Dagbreek won this trophy seven times. Since there was no challenge competition from 1977 until 1980, the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy has been awarded for the most tries since 1981. Dagbreek won the Ebbie Stegmann Trophy 10 times and had to share it twice.

³⁸⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1956, p. 88; Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Verslag van komitee insake metodes wat deur die bestuur van die klub gevolg is om uit sy maer jare te kom, 1957, p. 102; *Eikestadnuus*, 22 February 1957, p.7.

³⁹⁰ D.H. Craven, *Die groot rugbygesin van die Maties*, 1980, p. 34.

³⁹¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1962, p. 208.

In 1967 the fourth league was named the Pretorius League. This league was a combination of the Tiekies League (in which the Faantjie Pretorius Trophy was at stake since 1967) and the PSO district competition. Nineteen teams competed for the Pretorius Trophy and Simonsberg won the first series of matches in the Pretorius League.³⁹² However, records of fourth league competitions could only be traced for seven years.

In the first league, two new trophies were awarded from 1968 onwards. The H.F. Verwoerd Trophy was given to the residence that, according to a given norm, had played the best rugby during the season. This made it possible for smaller residences to be on the same footing as the big residences. The H.F. Verwoerd Trophy became the H.F. Verwoerd Shield in 1974. Huis Marais and Wilgenhof won this trophy most of the time. Huis Marais (a small residence) was 13 times the owner and Wilgenhof nine times. Another trophy, the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy, was introduced in 1968. This trophy was given to the residence that achieved the best scoring average of the season. This involved the highest amount of points against the lowest amount of points. No record of the Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy could be found for the years after 1996. By winning this trophy seven times, Dagbreek won the trophy most of the times, followed by Wilgenhof who won the trophy four times.

In 1973, the first and second leagues used a new system. As they were playing 14 teams in each league, the first league had to play a qualifying round to obtain the Markötter Trophy and the second league had to play for the Bob Loubser Trophy. After that round, the teams were divided into two groups. The first seven teams played one round for the Sauer Trophy in the first league and the Eben Dönges Trophy in the second league. The last seven teams played one round to obtain the Jim Fouché Trophy in the first league and the Jannie de Villiers Trophy in the second league.

In 1974, the first, second and third leagues again used a new system. The 14 teams in the first league played one round for the winner to take the Sauer Trophy while those in the second league played for the Dönges Trophy. After this round, the first seven teams twice played in a group against each other to win the Jim Fouché Trophy (in first

³⁹² Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1967, p. 326.

league) and Pretorius Trophy (in second league). The last seven teams played in another group and also played twice to gain the Jannie de Villiers Trophy (first league) and Neethling Trophy (second league). The two winners of those two groups played in a final for the Markötter Trophy (Bob Loubser Trophy). The residence teams ranked third to sixth played in three divisions in the third league in 1974. In each division, seven or eight teams played a qualifying round. The first three, the middle three and the last three teams of each division were put into three new divisions. Two rounds were played in each division and the three winners of the divisions received the Thom, Anderson and Paul Roos Trophies.³⁹³

The first league (as well as the second league) again had 14 teams in 1976, but the competition was changed once more. The 14 teams were divided into two divisions that played each other in two different leagues. Each division had a final. The first division of the first league played for the Jim Fouché Trophy and that of the second league for the S.J. Pretorius Trophy. The second division of the first and second leagues respectively played for the Jannie de Villiers Trophy and the J.H. Neethling Trophy. The winners of those divisions played a new final for the Sauer Trophy (first league) and the Dönges Trophy (second league).³⁹⁴ The first league used this system until 1996. The system was also used by the second league until 1996, but 1980 was an exception. In that year a first round was played for the S.J. Pretorius Trophy. In the second round, there were three divisions, each with a trophy. The J.H. Neethling Trophy was for division A, the Markötter Trophy for division B and the Bob Loubser Trophy for division C. There was a final between the winners of the S.J. Pretorius Trophy and the J.H. Neethling Trophy to win the Dönges Trophy.³⁹⁵

The third league did not follow all the changes that were made in the first and second league. However, the competition in the third league also changed often.³⁹⁶ In 1988 there were four divisions instead of three in the third league. The H.B. Thom, Anderson, Paul Roos and Bob Loubser Trophies could be won in the first, second, third and fourth divisions respectively.³⁹⁷ Following 1989 the Bob Loubser Trophy was also

³⁹³ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1974, p. 20.

³⁹⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1976, pp. 22-23.

³⁹⁵ Stellenbosch, Rugbyoetbalklub, Sharp Koshuis Kompetities: bekerwenners 1980, p. 1.

³⁹⁶ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1981, pp. 35-36.

³⁹⁷ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1988, p. 37.

not awarded any more, so the competition was run in three divisions. After 1995, the Anderson Trophy also fell away. Only three trophies remained in the third league: the Paul Roos, the M.J. de Vries and the H.B. Thom Trophies.³⁹⁸

A new format, in which bonus points could be earned, was introduced in all the leagues from 1997 onwards. The winning team was awarded four points. Two bonus points went to the team that scored the most tries and an additional bonus point was awarded to a team that scored five or more tries. If a match ended in a draw, each team was awarded two points, and the same bonus point system for the most tries or five tries and more was applied. Even a losing team could earn bonus points: if the team lost their match by eight or more points, no bonus points were earned, but if they lost by seven points or less, a bonus point was awarded.³⁹⁹ In the first league, the trophy for the first semester was the Jim Fouché Trophy and the Jannie de Villiers Trophy could be won in the second semester. The Sauer Trophy was for the over-all winner. The corresponding trophies for the second league were the S.J. Pretorius, the J.H. Neethling and the Dönges Trophies. The trophy for the first semester in the third league was the Paul Roos Trophy. The M.J. de Vries Trophy was the trophy in the second semester and the H.B. Thom Trophy was for the over-all winner.

The fourth league originated in 1967 and existed for seven years. However, records that were found indicated that Majuba III had won the first semester competition and Dagbreek IV the second semester competition in 1997.⁴⁰⁰ No record of an over-all winner for the year was found. Complete records were found of a 1998 fourth league. Three trophies were awarded in this league: the Powerade Trophy, the Coca Cola Trophy and the Danie Craven Trophy.⁴⁰¹

There has been a fifth league since 1998. This indicates that *koshuisrugby* remained extremely popular and was still growing. In this league, however, the competition is not as tough as in the other leagues. Nor has much information on this fifth league been found. The league started by playing two rounds and a Cantina Junction Trophy was at

³⁹⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 42-44.

³⁹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 3.

⁴⁰⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. Jaarverslag en Finansiële state 1997, pp. 22-23.

⁴⁰¹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1998, p. 17.

stake. Since 2005, the FNB Trophy has been awarded to the over-all fifth league winner.

Because of the rough, physical nature of the game, rugby has acquired a reputation of being pre-eminently a man's game.⁴⁰² However, women did play a role in the phenomenon of *koshuisrugby*. As stated already before (4.2.1) the women's residence Huis ten Bosch donated in 1968 a Huis-ten-Bosch Trophy to the residence that had the best scoring average of the season. In 1980, for five years, there was a Sharp Girl Competition, sponsored by Sharp Electronics. *Die Matie* stated in 1994 that there were more and more female students amongst the spectators. And although rugby is considered as a man's game, women not only support their male friends, women's rugby became a part of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club since 2003. For the annual Matie-Tukkie Intervarsity, a women's team was put together. They played their first official match on 27 July 2003, at the LC de Villiers sports field at Pretoria. The Matie women's team played the rest of the season in the WP-league. Moreover, the Matie women's team brought in the first Matie women in the WP women's team. There is also a women's rugby touch league on Friday afternoons, which is sponsored by Steinhoff International.⁴⁰³

A section is devoted to the rules that especially were made for *koshuisrugby*. There have been many rule changes in the *koshuisrugby* competition as Craven used *koshuisrugby* to experiment with new rules. If an experiment proved to be successful, an application was made to use the new rule in international games as well.

The first change in the rules occurred in the early days of *koshuisrugby*. It was decided in 1957 that players would not be allowed to kick the ball out during friendly matches. The result of the new rule was that players learned to run with the ball.⁴⁰⁴

⁴⁰² A. Grundlingh; A. Odendaal & B. Spies, *Beyond the tryline, rugby and South African society*, 1995, p. 126.

⁴⁰³ *Matie, Die*, 19 May 1994, p. 7; Stellebosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1968, pp. 350, 352; Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2003, p. 3; M. Botha, (2008, 22 January). [14542269@sun.ac.za]. "Slotthoofdstuk". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

⁴⁰⁴ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Verslag van komitee insake metodes wat deur die bestuur van die klub gevolg is om uit sy maer jare te kom, 1957, p. 106.

There also were changes concerning the penalty kick. The Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club was serious about the undesirability of foul play. Although *koshuisrugby* used to be and remains tough, it had to be reasonable. In 1961 it was decided that a penalty kick, when given for obstruction or foul play, could be converted into points. Moreover, penalty kicks that were awarded in less good positions, could be taken in a better position so that the punishment would more or less compare with the infringement.⁴⁰⁵ Penalty kicks were not only given to players, in *koshuisrugby*, a penalty kick could also be awarded against spectators. In 1970, referees could penalise spectators if they influenced the play in any way. In accordance with a decision of the management, the captain would, on tossing for the match, point out his linesman to the referee. If a spectator touched or handled the ball or touched a player on the field, the referee could allow a penalty against the team where the linesman was responsible.⁴⁰⁶ Players penalised for foul play were to spend five minutes in the sin bin and a penalty kick was to be awarded at the place of infringement. If a player had been sent to the sin bin three times, further disciplinary measures were to be taken.⁴⁰⁷

An interesting experiment took place in 1986. A second referee was used in the second term. Both referees acted on both sides of the field. The linesman referee was not used any more. This experiment was so successful that all the residences decided to apply it in the first league as from 1987. South Africa had suggested this idea to the International Board in the 1950s, on the urgent request of Kockie de Kock and Danie Craven, as a measure to find a solution for the chaotic nature of matches. Two referees was such a success in the first league during 1987, that residences could appoint two referees for the third league games from 1988 onwards, as well. The only problem with the system of two referees was that it sometimes was difficult to find qualified referees for all the matches. In 1995, the World Cup Rugby competition took place in South Africa. International referees and teams and spectators were exposed to the two referee system and came to appreciate it greatly. After some refinement, this system came to be used worldwide.⁴⁰⁸

⁴⁰⁵ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 1961, p. 191.

⁴⁰⁶ *Eikestadnuus*, 8 May 1970, p. 10.

⁴⁰⁷ *Eikestadnuus*, 20 April 1979, p. 14.

⁴⁰⁸ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1987, pp. 5-6; Jaarverslag 1991, p. 56; Jaarverslag 1994, p. 22.

In 1992 the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club suggested that, apart for some exceptions, the *koshuisrugby* should use the international rules. That suggestion did not make it easier for the referees, but on the other hand, one could now rely on referees from outside Stellenbosch.⁴⁰⁹

In 2006, the International Rugby Board (IRB) chose *koshuisrugby* as a laboratory for experimenting with new rule changes. The IRB thought that rugby had become too predictable and that a lot of rules made the game complicated for players, referees and spectators alike. The IRB's decision was based on the history of *koshuisrugby* in experimenting with rules. This is seen as an excellent endorsement of the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club, which has made a name for itself as the most preferable club in South Africa.⁴¹⁰

The first big sponsor of *koshuisrugby* appeared on the scene in 1979, in the form of Sharp Electronics, who made a considerable contribution to *koshuisrugby* by giving a donation to the Stellenbosch Rugby Football Club. The donation included T-shirts, flags, advertisements and money (R5 000). This financial contribution was used for the prizes awarded in the various leagues.⁴¹¹ Sharp Electronics gave an annual contribution until 1985. In 1986, though, the *koshuisrugby* competition no longer had a sponsor.

In 1987, South African Breweries decided to sponsor the *koshuisrugby* competition. Instead of the Sharp Electronics League, the league now came to be called the Lion Lager *koshuisrugby* League. The greater part of the money was used to buy or maintain rugby jerseys. The rest was used at the end of the season for the annual ceremony at which the trophies were handed to the residences. The South African Breweries was the biggest sponsor from 1987 until 1995. During that period, though, Peninsula Beverages had become an additional sponsor of the *koshuisrugby* competition. Both companies ensured that the players enjoyed refreshments after games as they guaranteed the drinks.⁴¹² In 1996 and 1997, South African Breweries and Peninsula Beverages were

⁴⁰⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Rugbyklub Stellenbosch, Jaarverslag 1992, p. 6.

⁴¹⁰ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 1.

⁴¹¹ *Eikestadnuus*, 27 July 1979, p. 15.

⁴¹² Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1995, pp. 12, 34.

still the main sponsors.⁴¹³ In 1998, Peninsula Beverages became the biggest sponsor and the rugby competition was renamed the Coca-Cola *koshuisrugby* competition. Peninsula Beverages remained the biggest sponsor until 2000, but the South African Breweries continued to make some contribution.⁴¹⁴

First National Bank decided to support the *koshuisrugby* competition financially from the winter holidays in 2001 onwards. They became the biggest sponsor and the league was renamed again, with the competition becoming the FNB Matie *Interkoshuisrugby* competition. FNB each Friday evening awarded a prize for the Player of the Match in the first league. However, the South African Breweries and Peninsula Beverages did not stop their contribution and still guaranteed the beverages after the games.⁴¹⁵

Steinhoff International has sponsored the *koshuisrugby* competition since 2006. Their contribution amounted to more than R100 000 in 2006. They have given prizes and money to the Player of the Match in all the first league matches every week. They have also sponsored all the shirts for the different residences. Peninsula Beverages and South African Breweries have meanwhile continued their sponsorship of the beverages after the games on Fridays.⁴¹⁶

Stellenbosch University wants to be known as a progressive academic and science related university in comparison with other universities on the African continent; therefore *koshuisrugby* is not the main focus in their marketing strategies. However, Steinhoff International is a big financial contributor to Stellenbosch University. Furthermore Maties and *koshuisrugby* are the main beneficiaries of their donations. This provides a platform for *koshuisrugby* to be known outside the University's borders.⁴¹⁷

⁴¹³ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1996, p. 36; Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1997, p. 26.

⁴¹⁴ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 1998, pp. 3, 15.

⁴¹⁵ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2001, p. 3; Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2005, pp. 8-9, 26.

⁴¹⁶ Stellenbosch Rugbyvoetbalklub, Jaarverslag 2006, p. 8.

⁴¹⁷ M. Botha, (2008, 22 January). [14542269@sun.ac.za]. "Slothoofstuk". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

Koshuisrugby provides an opportunity for students to be involved in social activities at Stellenbosch University. Male and female students gather at Coetzenburg to support their residences and friends. Since this is such a big event, everybody tries to be involved on some or other level especially in the well-established rugby residences. Of course there are always students who are not part of the rugby culture, but residences do their best to involve the non-rugby players. Some residences give the opportunity to their first years' to become water carriers for the team.⁴¹⁸

As this thesis proves, the evolution of *koshuisrugby* is astonishing. The *koshuisrugby* competition is attractive due to the commotion and the big scores. It is well known as a tough competition and it lures many spectators. It started with only one league and has now five leagues and several other competitions. As there are still more and more students who are willing to come study at the University of Stellenbosch, the *koshuisrugby* competition has a prospective future ahead.

Since Danie Craven used to experiment in the *koshuisrugby* competition with rules, that became later international rules, it is not an ordinary competition. It is a part of the history of rugby in South Africa.

However, since the *koshuisrugby* is still growing and becoming more popular than ever, more research can be done on this interesting topic. The history of *koshuisrugby* was the centre of this thesis but more research can be done on different social aspects of this competition, for instance on the role of *koshuisrugby*.

⁴¹⁸ M. Botha, (2008, 22 January). [14542269@sun.ac.za]. "Slothoofstuk". Private e-mail message to Isabelle Huys [isabellehuys@mail.be].

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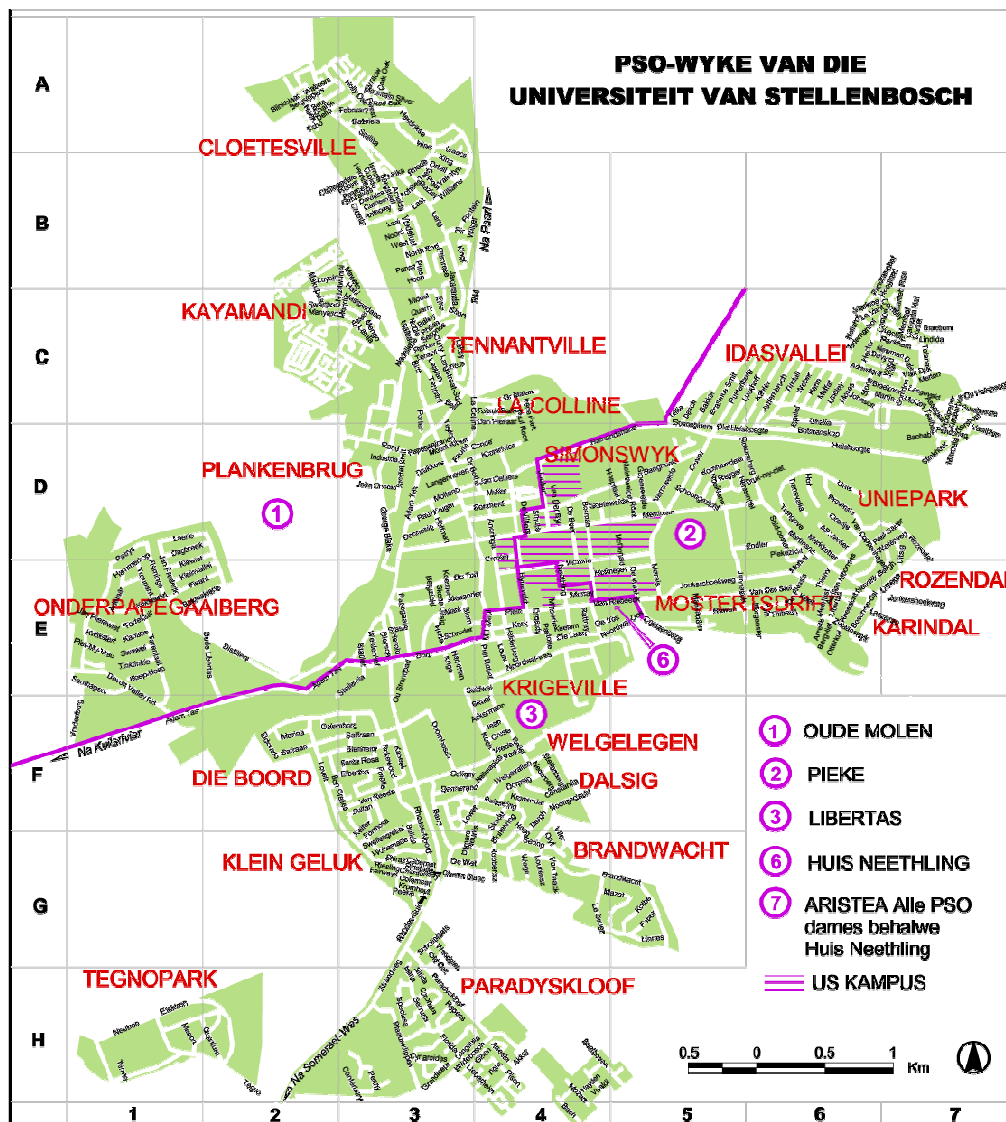
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: PSO Districts⁴¹⁹



⁴¹⁹ Stellenbosch, Universiteit van. Wyke van die Univ. Stellenbosch. [http://student.sun.ac.za/oudemolen/images/map.gif]. 23 October 2006.

Appendix 2: Winners of the first league competition

	Jim Fouché Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Paul Sauer Trophy
Year	First Semester	Second Semester	Year winner
1949			Dagbreek
1950			Huis Marais
1956			PSO (B)
1957			PSO (North)
1958			Simonsberg
1959			Simonsberg
1960			Helderberg
1961			Huis Visser
1962			Dagbreek
1963			PSO
1964			Simonsberg
1965			Simonsberg/Dagbreek
1966			Simonsberg
1967			Huis Marais
1968			Dagbreek/Eendrag
1969			PSO
1970			Huis Marais
1971			Huis Marais
1972			Huis Visser
1973	Helderberg	Elsenburg	Helderberg
1974	Wilgenhof	Helshoogte	Wilgenhof
1975	Simonsberg	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1976	Dagbreek	Pieke	Pieke
1977	Huis Marais	Simonsberg	Huis Marais
1978	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg	Wilgenhof
1979	Medies	Elsenburg	Medies
1980	Simonsberg	Medies	Medies
1981	Dagbreek	Huis Marais	Dagbreek
1982	Eendrag	Medies	Eendrag
1983	Eendrag	Eendrag	Eendrag
1984	Helshoogte	Dagbreek	Helshoogte
1985	Huis Marais	Dagbreek	Dagbreek/Huis Marais
1986	Helshoogte	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1987	Medies	Huis Marais	Medies
1988	Libertas	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1989	Huis Marais	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
1990	Elsenburg	Elsenburg	Elsenburg
1991	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1992	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1993	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1994	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1995	Dagbreek	Elsenburg	Dagbreek
1996	Medies	Elsenburg	Medies
1997	Dagbreek	Medies	Elsenburg

Continuation of appendix 2: Winners of the first league competition

	Jim Fouché Trophy	Jannie de Villiers Trophy	Paul Sauer Trophy
Year	First Semester	Second Semester	Year winner
1998	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Libertas
1999	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
2000	Helderberg	Dagbreek	Helderberg
2001	Medies	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2002	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Huis Marais
2003	Majuba	Huis Marais	Huis Marais
2004	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Medies
2005	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
2006	Huis Marais	Huis Marais	Huis Marais

Appendix 3: Winners of the second league competition

	S.J. Pretorius Trophy	J.H. Neethling Trophy	Eben Dönges Trophy
Year	First Semester	Second Semester	Year winner
1958			Theological Seminary
1959			Huis Visser
1960			Simonsberg
1961			Medies
1962			PSO
1963			Dagbreek
1964			Dagbreek
1965			Simonsberg/Dagbreek
1966			PSO
1967			Simonsberg
1968			Dagbreek
1969			Dagbreek
1970			Elsenburg
1971			Elsenburg
1972			Dagbreek
1973			Simonsberg
1974			Wilgenhof
1975			Wilgenhof
1976	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1977	Elsenburg	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1978	Huis Marais	Medies	Medies
1979	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek/Wilgenhof
1980	Wilgenhof	Aurora	Wilgenhof
1981	Pieke	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1982	Medies	Eendrag	Eendrag
1983	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1984	Dagbreek	Eendrag	Eendrag
1985	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
1986	Elsenburg	Libertas	Libertas
1987	Dagbreek	Medies	Medies
1988	Oude Molen	Libertas	Libertas
1989	Dagbreek	Helderberg	Dagbreek/Helderberg
1990	Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek
1991	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg	Wilgenhof/Simonsberg
1992	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek
1993	Wilgenhof	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof
1994	Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek
1995	Theological Seminary	Elsenburg	Elsenburg
1996	Elsenburg	Medies	Elsenburg
1997	Dagbreek	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1998	Dagbreek	Medies	Medies
1999	Helderberg	PSO	Boland College
2000	Helderberg	Medies	Medies
2001	Medies	Medies	Medies

Continuation of Appendix 3: Winners of the second league competition

	S.J. Pretorius Trophy	J.H. Neethling Trophy	Eben Dönges Trophy
Year	First Semester	Second Semester	Year winner
2002	Helshoogte	Helshoogte	Boland College
2003	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Helshoogte
2004	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2005	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2006	Boland College	Boland College	Dagbreek

Appendix 4: Winners of the third league competition

Year				Tiekies League	
1960				Simonsberg	
1961				PSO	
1962				Dagbreek	
1963				Simonsberg	
Year			Tiekies B	Tiekies A	
1964			Dagbreek	Dagbreek	
Year			Tiekies League	Thom League	
1965			Dagbreek	Dagbreek	
1966			Simonsberg	Simonsberg	
1967				Simonsberg	
1968				Van Riebeeckhuis	
1969				Eendrag	
1970				Van Riebeeckhuis	
1971				Simonsberg	
1972				Wilgenhof	
1973				Dagbreek	
Year		Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	
1974		Eendrag	Helshoogte	Dagbreek	
1975		Wilgenhof	Pieke	Eendrag	
1976		Pieke	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	
1977		Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	
1978		Helderberg	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	
1979		Wilgenhof	Pieke	Wilgenhof	
1980		Medies	Eendrag	Medies	
Year	Markötter Trophy	Bob Loubser Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	
1981	Eendrag	Medies	Eendrag	Medies	
Year	Bob Loubser Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	Markötter Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1982	Dagbreek	Huis Marais	Eendrag	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
Year	Bob Loubser Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	
1983	Eendrag	Eendrag	Simonsberg	Dagbreek	
Year	Markötter Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	
1984	Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Dagbreek	
1985	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Simonsberg	Dagbreek	
Year		Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy	
1986		Dagbreek	Simonsberg	Eendrag	
1987		Mabré	Theological Seminary/Simonsberg	Medies	

Continuation of Appendix 4: Winners of the third league competition

Year	Bob Loubser Trophy	Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1988	Libertas	Medies	Simonsberg	Theological Seminary
Year		Anderson Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1989		Wilgenhof	Eendrag	Elsenburg
1990		Oude Molen	Dagbreek	Simonsberg
1991		Wilgenhof	Theological Seminary	Elsenburg
1992		Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1993		Wilgenhof	Medies	Wilgenhof
1994		Simonsberg	Theological Seminary	Theological Seminary
Year		M.J. de Vries Trophy	Paul Roos Trophy	H.B. Thom Trophy
1995		Elsenburg	Simonsberg	Simonsberg
1996		Elsenburg	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1997		Dagbreek IV	Majuba III	?
1998		Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof
1999		Wilgenhof	Wilgenhof	Simonsberg
2000		Helderberg	PSO	Dagbreek
2001		Helderberg	Helderberg	Helderberg
2002		Simonsberg	Medies	Medies
2003		Helderberg	Helderberg	Helderberg
2004		Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Huis Marais
2005		Dagbreek	Dagbreek	Dagbreek
2006		Simonsberg	Simonsberg	Dagbreek

Appendix 5: Winners of the fourth league competition

Year			Pretorius League
1967			Simonsberg
1968			Dagbreek
1969			Dagbreek
1970			Dagbreek
1971			Dagbreek
1972			Huis Marais
1973			Dagbreek
Year	First Semester	Second Semester	
1997	Majuba III	Dagbreek IV	
Year	Powerade Trophy	Coca Cola Trophy	Danie Craven Trophy
1998	Wilgenhof IV	Hombré	Hombré
1999	Hombré	Hombré	Hombré
2000	Helshoogte III	Elsenburg III	Helshoogte III
2001	Wilgenhof III	Boland College II	Wilgenhof III
2002	Dagbreek	Helshoogte	Dagbreek
2003	Simonsberg IV	Simonsberg IV	Simonsberg IV
2004	Elsenburg III	Elsenburg III	Elsenburg III
2005	Wilgenhof III	PSO III	PSO III
2006	Boland College II	Boland College II	PSO III

Appendix 6: Winners of the fifth league competition

Year	First Round	Second Round	Cantina Junction Trophy
1998	Hombré	Eendrag	Eendrag
1999	Helderberg	Helderberg	Hombré
2000			Hombré
2001			Medies
2002			Helshoogte
2003			
2004			Elsenburg
Year			FNB Trophy
2005			Not awarded
2006			Simonsberg