

# Pretoriana



**TYDSKRIF VAN DIE PRETORIASE HISTORIESE VERENIGING:  
GENOOTSKAP OUD-PRETORIA**

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Die uitgawes van EPretoriana", sowel oues as onlangses, het  
n toenemende waarde vir historici en ander belangstellendes.  
Daarom sal die bestuur graag uitgawes van "Pretoriana" van U  
in ontvangs neem en U dankbaar wees. Sommige van ons lede moet  
na n kleinere woning verhuis en moet dan van baie boeke en  
tydskrifuitgawes ontslae raak. Hulle kan dan gerieflik  
hul oortollige "Pretoriana's" aan die bestuur oordra en mag  
daarvoor ons bestuurslid Mnr.Anton Jansen skakel by sy huis op  
(012) 998-9406 of in sy kantoor op (012) 804-1023. Hy sal  
dan reël dat hy of iemand namens hom die aangebode "Pretoriana's"  
by U sal afhaal.

Die redakteur

Die inhoudsopgawe van die onderhawige nommer staan op die  
agtersy van die omslag se buitekant.  
The table of contents of this issue is on the reverse side  
of the cover.

**VIERING VAN PRETORIA SE STIGTINGSDAG IN FONTEINEDAL  
OP 16 NOVEMBER 1992**

Die Stadsraad van Pretoria het in 1992 besluit om die 16de November jaarliks as stigtingsdag van ons stad te vier. Op 16 November 1992 het die eerste herdenking van dié dag plaasgevind in die Fonteinedal as bakermat van ons stad. Daar het die burgemeester, advokaat J. Leach, 'n gedenkteken op die plek van Lucas Bronkhorst se plaashuis onthul om die pioniers van die latere stad Pretoria te eer. Die gedenkteken is gebou deur die bestuurslid van ons Vereniging Anton Jansen. In "Pretoriana" no. 102 van Maart 1993 is drie foto's van die onthulde monument opgeneem.

By hierdie geleentheid het die burgemeester 'n onthaal aangebied, waarheen ook die bestuurslede van die Pretoriase Historiese Vereniging genooi is. Die onthaal is verlewendig deur musiek van lede van die Suid-Afrikaanse Weermag. Toesprake is gelewer deur die burgemeester, stadsraadslid mnr. Louis Cloete wat die bevordering van die kultuurlewe in Pretoria behartig, en mnr. W.J. Punt, ondervoorsitter van ons Vereniging.

Mnr. Louis Cloete het die burgemeester 'n eksemplaar van die pas verskene brosjure "Fountains Valley: Pretoria's spring of life - Fonteinedal: Lewensbron van Pretoria" oorhandig. Die mooi geïllustreerde brosjure van 24 bladsye bevat kort artikels oor geologie, die fontein, bome en voëls, argeologie, die familie Bronkhorst (deur Dr. N.A. Coetzee, ons voorsitter), die eerste plase op die plek van die latere Pretoria (deur Dr. N.A. Coetzee), Fonteinedal as oase, vroeër en tans (deur Dr. N.A. Coetzee), Fonteinedal as natuurreservaat, Fonteinedal as ingangspoort na Pretoria (deur Tom Andrews) en nog vier bydraes. Dr. N.A. Coetzee is een van die vier redaksielede.

Mnr. W.J. Punt het 'n referaat oor die vroegste geskiedenis van ons stad gelewer. Hier volg die teks daarvan.

**INWYDING GEDENKTEKEN BRONKHORSTHUIS  
OORSPRONGE, BRONNE EN FONTEINE- PRETORIA-BAKERMAT**

deur W.J. Punt

Volgens die algemene siening het die Groot Trek geëindig met die ondertekening van die Sandrivierkonvensie in 1852. Ek is van mening dat die stigting van Pretoria 'n pasliker afsluiting of kulminasie van die Groot Trek verteenwoordig. Dit was op 16 November 1855, vandag dus presies 137 jaar gelede. Die amptelike stigting van Pretoria het 'n einde gemaak aan die toutrekkery tussen die Ohrigstaders, Waterbergers en Potchefstroomers oor die plek waar die regering of selfs regeerings gevestig moes wees.

Hoe dit ook al sy, Pretoria sou buitendien 'n belangrike vestiging geword het bloot weens die fisiese omstandighede van die gebied. Ons omgewing was en is seker nog uniek in sy baie ryk verskeidenheid aan fauna en flora, veroorsaak deur die waterryke valleie en rante versprei oor drie klimaatstreke,

hoëveld, middelveld en subtropies, binne 'n straal van slegs 15 km om Kerkplein. Dit het verseker dat die gebied 'n paradys was vir blaarvreters, grasvreters, vrugtevreters, boom-bewoners, kransbewoners, roofdiere, soogdiere en reptiele en - die gevaarlikste van alle diere - homo sapiens.

Wie was die eerste Pretorianers? Nou ja, dit hang daarvan af hoe ver terug in die geskiedenis mens wil gaan - miljoene jare, honderde duisende, tienduiseende, duisende of dekades. Mev. Ples<sup>1)</sup> se familie het seker ook hier gewoon, daarna Boskopoïdes (50 000 jaar gelede), toe Boesmans en toe Boesmense en Swartmense saam so 2 000 jaar gelede. Daarna net Swartmense en toe Swartmense én Witmense saam gewoon vanaf so 150 jaar gelede.

Die eerste blanke wat hierdie geweste gesien het, was, so ver ek weet, die bekende sendeling Robert Moffat<sup>2)</sup> wat in 1830 Silkaats hier kom besoek het. Ja, die man Silkaats,<sup>3)</sup> soos die Boere hom genoem het, was 'n merkwaardige figuur uit die talryke Khumalo-stam. Sy Zoeloenaam was Mziligasi. Die Sotho-sprekendes het hom Moselekatse genoem. Hy was een van koning Sjaka se generaals wat rond 1822 'n botsing met Sjaka gehad het oor vee, op 'n strooptog in Oos-Transvaalse gebied gebuit.

Silkaats en sy impies<sup>4)</sup> moes vlug na Transvaal en het omstreeks 1823 op die plek van Pretoria aangekom. Hy het sy woonkraal gebou by Meintjieskop en twee groot krygskrale by Les Marais en by Swartspruit buite Pretoria-Wes naby die teenswoordige hotel.

The Sotho speakers living here at the time were the Bakwena in the west and the Ba-Hurutsi in the east. They were vanquished and enslaved as was the custom at the time. About 1826 Mziligasi built a new kraal at Silkaatsnek, near present-day Hartebeespoortdam.

The source of the river which attracted so many people to this valley, known to us as the Fountains Valley, is close-by here - a spring delivering round 17 million litres of crystal-clear water per day into the Apies River, as it was named by the Voortrekkers, and we still call it by that name today. There used to be hundreds of blue monkeys in the trees along the river. The other spring is also closeby, slightly south east, delivering about 8 million litres per day into the eastern tributary of the Apies. These two streams join each other just north of this picnic terrain where we are.

The Sotho name for the Apies was Entsabohloko - which referred to water and pain - probably in connection with Sotho initiation rites for young males who were circumcised and then had to wade through the water. The Zulu name for the river was Enzwabuhlungu, also associated with pain and water, but probably referring to the fact that Mziligazi's hand-maidens had to walk from the Union Buildings site to fetch spring water for him. That must have been a painful walk over dolomite stones, thorns and through lion-infested bush.

From his Pretoria seat, Mziligazi attacked tribes far and wide, to the north the Makalanga, to the east the Bapedi and as far south as Lesotho. He literally ruled the entire central

plato of Transvaal and Orange Free State. But in 1830/1831 king Chaka's successor, king Dingane, sent an army to the region of Pretoria. At the time most of Mziligazi's men were fighting in the north. The old men and boys were sent against Dingane's force near where the Rietvlei dam is today, but were soundly defeated. Mziligazi abandoned his Pretoria kraals fleeing westwards. Dingane's men entered the place of Pretoria and burnt down the deserted kraals.

'n Ander interessante stukkie voorgeskiedenis van Pretoria was die inval, ook rond 1831, van berede Korannas onder aanvoering van Barend Barends vanuit Griekwaland. Hulle het onder David Davids deur Daspoort in die Moot 10 000<sup>5)</sup> beeste van Silkaats geroof. Dié jaag hulle aan tot by Pelindaba waar hulle afsaal en kampeer by Renosterkop. Silkaats maak toe 'n mag van ou manne en seuns bymekaar en stuur hulle agterna. Waar 10 000 beeste geloop het, is 'n maklike pad om te volg en in die vroeë oggendure drie dae later bereik die mag die slapende Koranna-kamp. Van die 1 000 Korannas het slegs 2 weggekom.<sup>5)</sup> Silkaats het die toneel later self besoek en 'n misplaaste minagting vir vuurwapens bekom. Die ontdekkingsreisiger Harris<sup>6)</sup> het rond 1837 die terrein besoek en dit beskryf as 'n ware Golgota, bestrooi met stukkende gewere en waens en met die verbleikte beendere van mense en perde.

Maar kom, ons kyk na die geskiedenis van 1839 af. Die eerste inwoner hier in die Fonteinedal was Lucas Bronkhorst. Ons eer hom vandag by wyse van die inwyding van die mooi aangepresenteerde oorblyfsels van sy huis.

Iets verder noord langs die Apiesrivier was daar ook al die opstelle van Gert Bronkhorst en sy skoonseun Philip Minnaar en 'n entjie verder dié van Andries van der Walt, ons eerste veldkornet. Teen 1842 was die bevolking van Pretoria, oftewel die plase Groenkloof en Elandspoort, so omtrent 20 siele.

Maar toe begin die instroming. Die gebeure in Natal laat meer mense Transvaal toe kom.<sup>7)</sup> Nog later, in 1848, na die slag van Boomplaats, is daar 'n uittoeg uit die Vrystaat na die noorde.<sup>8)</sup>

Van die mense wat in Pretoria kom staan het, was Andries du Toit, Kootjie Vermeulen, Josef Fourie, Piet Smit, die Minnaars, Prinsloos, Van Rensburgs en Pretoriuse en Jan du Preez. Toe het al die plase, Daspoort, Koedoespoort en Garstfontein, waar Andries Beetge gewoon het, bygekom. Teen 1850 was daar al rond 100 blanke inwoners in Pretoria.

Andries W.J. Pretorius en Marthinus W. Pretorius het wes van Pretoria op Grootplaas gewoon, waar die Hartebeespoortdam tans is. Daar was gedurig struweling tussen die nedersettings te Lydenburg, Zoutpansberg en Potchefstroom. Pretoria lê amper halfpad tussenin. en, soos wat so dikwels gebeur, twee honde baklei om 'n been en die derde gaan daarmee heen.

M.W. Pretorius was die inisiatiefnemer saam met Piet Potgieter, seun van 'n ander Voortrekkerleier, vir die totstandkoming van die Apiesrivier-nedersetting as kerkplaas en later as amptelike dorp. In 1853 is vergadering gehou van verteenwoordigers uit die verskeie kontreie en besluit dat die

"zittingsplaats des Volksraads te bepalen in 't midden des lands". Jacobus Prinsloo en Andries van der Walt se plase was ter sprake, maar vereers was daar nie voldoende fondse te vinde nie. Later is die twee plase vir 8 000 riksdalers en weduwee Bronkhorst se plaas vir 3 000 riksdalers aangekoop vir die uitleg van die dorp Pretoria.

In Augustus 1854 was die eerste Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerkgebou op Kerkplein al in aanbou. Die hele gemeenskap het bygedra tot die bou van die kerk, nie veel geld nie, maar vrywillige arbeid, bediende-arbeid, vervoer, materiaal en meubels. Ene J. Stuart<sup>8)</sup> wat in der tyd hier langs gereis het, het vertel "daaraan werkt een ieder en brengt zijne toe, even instinkmatig en onvermoeid als de bijen hun korf". Pretoria se stadswapen het toevallig bye en 'n korf in.

'n Naam vir die nuwe dorp was omstrede. Daar was voorstelle vir Pretoriusdorp, Pretoriusstad, Pretoria-Philadelphia en Pretoria. Dit is interessant om na die naam te kyk. Die Pretoriusse kom uit Zuid-Holland in Nederland, van Ouddorp op Goeree, een van die groot delta-eilande. Die ou familienaam was Schout of Schouten en volgens 17de-eeuse mode is die naam verlatyns na Praetor of Pretorius. Pretoria is die vroulike vorm van die naam.

Well, let me close this sketchy overview of very early Pretoria with an appeal, let us erect a memorial to the intrepid pioneers who developed this area, who formed the initial community here, so that the Volksraad was able to formally declare Pretoria a town on 16 November 1855. An let us not forget to suitably memorise the pre-Voortrekker history of this area as well. I trust the City Council's Committee for cultural Advancement will give suitable attention to both memorials in the interest of civic pride and better Pretorian-ship.

#### Bronne

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#### Verwysings van die redakteur

- 1) "Mevrou Ples" of "Doortjie Ples" is byname van die protomens of oermens wie se skedelkopbeen in die Sterkfonteingrot in Wes-Transvaal gevind is.
- 2) Sendeling Robert Moffat van Kuruman is beskryf in die "Suid-Afrikaanse Biografiese Woordeboek" (SABW), deel een, Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing, Pretoria 1968, p.571.
- 3) Silkaats wat deur Robert Moffat by die plek van die latere Pretoria in 1830 besoek is, is onder die naam Mzilikazi beskryf in die SABW, deel 4, (RGN, Pretoria 1981) op p.406 e.v.

- 4) Impie is Zoeloeregiment.
- 5) Die leser moet van die getalle uit ou tye in Suid-Afrika met 'n knippie sout kennis neem.
- 6) Dit is die Britse grootwildjagter William Cornwallis Harris, skrywer van die beroemde boek "Wild Sports of Southern Africa". Hy is nie beskryf in die SABW nie. Die aanhaling in die teks van Harris is uit S.P. Engelbrecht en andere, "Pretoria, 1855-1955", Stadsraad van Pretoria, 1955, p.272.
- 7) Die instroming van Boere uit Natal het begin in 1843 toe die Britse regering die Boererepubliek in Natal beset en later geannekseer het. Onder die deelnemers aan hierdie Tweede Groot Trek was die Voortrekkerleier Andries W.J. Pretorius en sy seun Marthinus Wessel.
- 8) Die slag by Boomplaats in die suidelike Transoranje in 1848 is deur die kommando onder bevel van Andries W.J. Pretorius, wat Transoranje van die Britse besetting wou bevry, verloor. Die Britse militêre mag het die kommando uit Transoranje verdryf.
- 9) Hy is die Nederlander Jacobus Stuart, bekend in die geskiedenis van die Boererepublieke, beskryf in die SABW, deel een (t.a.p.), p.814.



*Die burgemeester van Pretoria, advokaat J. Leach, by die onthulling van 'n gedenkplaat op die monument op die plek van Lucas Bronkhorst se huis in Fonteinedal, op 16 November 1992.*

*Foto: Stadsraad van Pretoria*

**THE ORIGINS OF THE TRANSVAAL MUSEUM  
AND THE ZOO**

by R. Dixon,  
Assistant Director: Geological Survey  
Curator: Museum of the Geological Survey

The Staatsmuseum had its origin in 1892, when the government of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) at the initiative of the State Secretary, Dr. W.J. Leyds, decided to found a State Museum for the Republic in Pretoria. This body was officially constituted on the 2nd December 1892 as the Staatsmuseum, with the express purpose of displaying and preserving objects of general and historical interest for the inhabitants of the Republic.

When the Staatsmuseum was officially opened in 1893 the collections were housed in a small room next to the clock-room in the top storey of the Raadsaal on Church Square, but this very soon became too small. It was also not easily accessible to visitors. The very first article actually donated to the Museum was the "doode arend" which served as the model for the eagle of the coat of arms of the ZAR, as depicted on the front gable of the Raadsaal on Church Square. This was given by Dr. Leyds in May 1893.

The Volksraad made a liberal grant in support of the new institution in its first year of existence, and towards the end of 1893 the collections were transferred to the small Market Hall on Market Square, where they were housed at a rental of 10 pounds per month. This hall, situated where the Strydom Monument now stands, was floored with large flagstones and comprised one large hall with two small rooms for the staff (and exhibits!) leading of it.

In 1893 Mr. Paul A. Krantz was appointed as Custos (Keeper) of the museum and Deputy Custos, R. Rossteuscher, was appointed on 24 October. Krantz undertook the Staatsmuseum's first collecting expedition that year. By 1894 the State Museum already had 660 mineralogical and geological objects in its possession. Collections of mammals and birds were bought, as well as an extensive collection of minerals and fossils which was later to form the nucleus of the Museum of the Geological Survey.

In 1894 an additional building was erected as a general purpose store - "Bij het Staatsmuseum werd een ijzeren gebouwtje opgericht, met schutting en afdak, voor het ontleden en opzetten van dieren, enz. en voorberging van den reiswagen, waarvoor een gezamenlijk bedrag werd uitbetaald van ƒ181 0s 3d."

During the first few years the collection of the Staatsmuseum was too small to warrant the appointment of a qualified museum expert, but as interest grew and the scope of the collections increased, the need for judicious organisation and scientific classification became a necessity. In 1895 one of the members of the Curatorium, Dr. H.G. Breijer, accepted the post of Honorary Curator or Director. His ap-



pointment would henceforth guarantee that the work of the Museum would be performed in a thoroughly scientific and professional fashion. The post was not a full time one, and he was paid an honorarium for his services. Dr. Breijer endeavoured to expand the collections but all too often he met with opposition from the Curatoren, especially when he wanted to purchase collections that were more "scientific" rather than "spectacular".

The rapid increase in the size of the collections soon made the appointment of a suitably qualified full-time director imperative. The government was approached and readily agreed to increase the museum grant for that purpose. The choice of the Curatorium fell upon Dr. J.W.B. Gunning, a Dutch medical doctor of wide scientific knowledge and a man whose ideas and sympathies, after long residence in the Cape Colony, were staunchly pro-Boer. Having been employed at the Museum since 26.10.1896 as Assistant at the salary of £25 per mensem, he was appointed with effect from 1.4.1897 as Director at the princely salary of £750 per annum.

The Market Hall soon became much too small to house the rapidly growing collections. The pressure was partially, and very temporarily, relieved by the transference of the mineralogical and geological collections in December 1897 to the Geological Survey, housed in the Gymnasium building, where it was to fulfill its role as a teaching collection for the Gymnasium and the School of Mines. The Gymnasium building was on the corner of Koch Street North (now Bosman Street) and Proes Street, on the site now occupied by the Post Office Headquarters.

Occasionally live animals were presented to the Staatsmuseum, and at the commencement of 1898 Dr. Gunning reported to the trustees that the following live animals were on hand: one serval, one bushy-tailed meerkat, one Cape polecat, two large grey dormice, one duiker, one gemsbuck, five baboons, one vervet monkey, one jackal, one monitor, one large tortoise, about 50 small birds and one owl. With this nucleus he desired to found a zoological garden for the republican capital, but the immediate approval was not forthcoming.

Very soon he approached the trustees again and obtained permission to have a few simple bird cages made for the purpose of keeping the small birds which were donated from time to time, until their plumage had become suitable for museum specimens. The few animals obtained by donation and purchase were kept in a small yard at the back of the Museum on Market Square. The public came to know about the animals, and the trustees authorised an entrance fee to see them, the revenue being used to maintain the area and feed the animals.

After much lobbying, the farm Rus in Urbe was bought as the site for the new museum and zoological gardens. The animals were moved over in the beginning of 1899, and the cornerstone of the museum building laid a short while later.

The Zoo and the Museum were run as one organisation under the directorship of Gunning until his death in 1913, when the Zoo gained independence under its own board. However, around 1904 the trustees divided into two sub-committees, with those more interested in the Museum or the Zoo choosing which committee they would rather serve on. It was at this time that a separate Minute book for the Zoo was begun.

The Chronology is as follows:

- 1892 Staatsmuseum created
- 1893 Housed in Raadsaal on Church Square
- 1893 Moved to Market Square
- 1895 Dr. Breijer appointed Honorary Director
- 1896 Dr. Gunning appointed as Assistant
- 1897 Dr. Gunning appointed as Director
- 1898 Trustees give approval for bird cages, entrance fees for public to see animals
- 1899 Rus in Urbe bought, animals moved over and cornerstone of new museum building laid
- 1900 Pretoria Museum
- 1902 Transvaal Museum and Zoological Gardens: Museum officially taken into use
- 1904 Separate Museum and Zoo sub-committees
- 1913 Transvaal Zoological Gardens, and much later the National Zoological Gardens

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## ORIGIN OF PRETORIA RIVER AND SPRUIT NAMES

by T.E. Andrews

### Preface

To complete the map of Pretoria, some 110 water courses within the municipal boundary, some dry since the city's founding in 1855, had to be officially named.

There are 51 tributaries of the Apies River, 45 of the Pienaars River and 14 winding its way into the Six Mile Spruit.

Naming these water courses was a big job; names were suggested by various Departments and bodies including the writer, but the greatest part was played by A.J.H. (Adriaan) Theron of the Parks Department who was responsible for the greater number of names submitted.

The names were accepted by the City Council's Place and Street Name Advisory Committee in August 1990 and are now deemed "official names".

The history behind the names is as follows:-

### Apies Rivier and tributaries

The Apies River was the main water supply of old Pretoria. Water was led from the main stream by furrows that radiated through the town.

The source of the stream is in Fountains Valley and is generally thought to have been named by the Voortrekkers after the vervet monkeys frolicking in the bushes along its banks.

Of interest to mention, however, is Dr. N.J. van Warmelo's ethnological publication - "The Bahwaduba Tribe"; he states that a Nguni tribe settled along the river in the valley which was called Tshwane - little monkey, after Chief Musi's son and successor.

The Matebele name for the river was Enzwabuklunga - painful to the touch, having reference to the sharp stones that cut one's feet when crossing it.

The river is canalised as it flows through the city and it joins the Pienaars River in the north.

1. Montanaspruit rises on erf 75 in Montana Park township off Zambesi Road; its course is across Derdepoort Tuindorp, the farm Hartebeestfontein and Doornpoort, then it flows out of the Pretoria municipal area.

Montana is a Spanish word meaning mountain possibly having reference to its position. Montana is also a state name in the United States of America.

1.1 Watervalloop rises on the north-east corner of the farm Doornpoort and flows along the border of the (farm) Waterval Agricultural Holdings opposite Pyramid railway station.

This farm gave its name to Waterval North railway halt in the area, which was changed to Petronella to avoid duplication of a station name in the Cape Province.

Waterval farm held the largest of the Boer War (1899-1902) prisoner-of-war camps in the Pretoria area erected to hold British prisoners.

Soldiers who died there and on battlefields in the vicinity were reinterred in a Garden of Remembrance close to Petronella railway station.

1.2 Ibis-loop rises north of Doornpoort township on the farm Doornpoort where it joins the Montanaspruit.

Ibis is a genus of wading bird allied to the storks, one species of which was worshipped in Egypt.

1.3 Mimosaspruit rises north of Zambesi Road in the Montana area through which it flows to join Montanaspruit near the confluence of Ibis-loop on the farm Doornpoort.

The farm Doornpoort is registered with an alias Mimosa having reference to mimosa-soetdoorn (*Acacia karoo*) densifying the area.

1.3.1 Waxberry Creek rises on erf 16 in Christiaanville Agricultural Holdings and joins Mimosaspruit on the farm Doornpoort shortly after leaving its source.

The Wax myrtle, Wasbessie, Glashout, is a common plant found on sandflats and coastal dunes. The fruit has a covering of white wax which is used for making candles and polishes.

1.3.2 Cork Bush Creek, a short course rising on erf 22 in Christiaansville, joins the Mimosaspruit on erf 24 in the same holdings.

The name has reference to the genus *Mundulea sericea*.

1.3.3 Clematis-loop, another short water course starting south of Cork Bush Creek, joins Mimosaspruit.

Clematis, Klimop, Travellers Joy, a climber which makes its way upwards by means of petioles that coil round any support that is available.

1.4 Blinkblaarspruit rises in Montana Park and winds its way across Derdepoort Tuindorp and then flows into Katdoornloop on the farm Hartebeestfontein where it joins Montanaspruit.

Blinkblaar(bos), the best known bearer of this name is "*Rhamnus prinoides*", a thornless shrub having shining (blink) dark green leaves (blaar). The flowers are inconspicuous and small, fleshy fruits are almost black when ripe.

1.4.1 Katdoornloop starts south of Taaifontein Street in Wolmaranspoort Agricultural Holdings; it is joined by Blinkblaarspruit on the farm Hartebeestfontein, then confluences with the Montanaspruit on the same farm.

Katdoorn, *Acacia caffra* - the kaffir-thorn or Wag-'n-bietjie.

2. Kaalplaasspruit, not in the municipal boundary, is named after a farm (bare-farm).

### 2.1 Waternimfloop, not in the municipal boundary.

Water nymph, an imaginary, half divine maiden of Greek and Roman legends and mythology. It is believed that oceans, rivers, woods and mountains were inhabited by nymphs. The river nymphs were called naiads.

Water nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris, usually accorded powers of a minor deity.

3. Meersigloop rises on De Onderstepoort farm, its course is crossed by Lavenda Road and the railway line to the North and flows into Bon Accord Dam. It takes its name (Dam View) from a railway station nearby.

4. Boepensspruit starts from two sources on the farm Witfontein, as a main course it flows through part of Dorandia, then the northern corner of Wolmer and the farm De Onderstepoort to flow into Bon Accord Dam.

The name of this stream has been so known by the locals for many years, but the origin of the name is obscure; the possibility exists that the name was coined from the shape (pot-bellied) created by its course.

4.1 Mirtingloop has its origin on plot 160 on Witfontein Agricultural Holdings and flows across De Onderstepoort Nature Reserve where it joins Boepensspruit which feeds Bon Accord Dam.

The name derives from Myrsine Africana, a member of the myrtle family; associated with forest flora. It is a small shrub having small, dark green leaves. The numerous one-seeded fruits are fleshy and change from pink to deep purple as they ripen.

4.1.1 Ochna-loop, a short water course originating on the farm De Onderstepoort, joins Mirtingspruit before flowing into Boepensspruit.

Ochna pulchra - "Lekkerbreek" - wild plum, a small tree bearing fruits somewhat the size and shape of a broad-bean; when still green the fruits are roasted in ashes and eaten, the oil of the wild plum is used in cooking.

4.1.2 Grewia-loop rises above Ochna-loop on the farm De Onderstepoort, it joins Mirtingspruit west of the Ochna.

The Rosyntjebos, kruisbessie; several species comprise bushy shrubs or trees and bear edible fruits, an important diet for primitive people, particularly Bushmen.

4.1.3 Scolopia-loop also rises on the farm De Onderstepoort west of the Grewia stream and flows into Mirtingspruit.

Scolopia zeyheri - hoenderspoor, thorn-pear, Bergsaffron; the thorn-pear is a tree 18-20 metres high. The flowers are minute, cream-coloured; the fruit is an edible berry. The wood is extremely hard and was used in wagon making.

5. Wonderboomspruit originates on the eastern border of the farm Wonderboom; its course crosses Annlin and joins

the Apies River in the vicinity of Onderstepoort railway station.

The name is derived from the well-known "fig tree" that gave its name to the farm.

5.1 Ficus-spruit originates on the farm Wonderboom and flows through Annlin extensions where it joins the Wonderboomspruit before flowing into the Apies River.

Ficus pretoriae, the most famous fig-tree in South Africa reputed to be a thousand years old and was so large in earlier times that festival gatherings were held under it. This tree has spread in concentric circles by means of rooting branches.

6. De Mootspruit (Valley stream), known locally as Mootspruit, Die Mootspruit and De Mootspruit. It starts between 7th and 8th Streets in Wonderboom South where it is fed by De Moot-Noordspruit and De Moot-Suidspruit; it flows into Wonderboompoort where it joins the Apies River.

The original Dutch spelling was maintained.

6.1 De Moot-Noordspruit rises on the south side of Cunningham Street between 32nd and 33rd Streets in Wonderboom South and flows to join De Mootspruit near 7th Street between Meyer and Louis Trichard Streets, Wonderboom South.

6.2 De Moot-Suidspruit rises in the park bordering Michael Brink Street in Mōregloed. It flows through Villieria and Rietfontein where it is joined by Rietfontein-loop, then to a point where with De Moot-Noordspruit joins the main stream De Mootspruit.

6.2.1 Rietfontein-loop/sloot starts in the triangle created by Kieser and Klaradyn Streets in Rietfontein from which point it is fed by Rietondale-loop from the east and Riviera-loop on the west. The watercourse joins De Moot-Suidspruit in Silbereisen Street from where it becomes De Mootspruit.

Rietfontein farm was owned by D.J.S. Oosthuizen in 1841, later owners of portions of the farm were Hendrik J. Schoeman, Von Wielligh, who established Villieria township and Joseph Mogg, who owned Mogg's ground and left his name to Mogg Street.

The "fountain of reeds" that gave its name to the farm is said to have had its "eye" on the present day corner of 214th Avenue and Hertzog Street.

6.2.1.1 Riviera-loop originates on the western side of Union Street, Riviera, its course is bordered by Annie Botha Street. It joins the Rietfontein-loop.

Riviera = literally "sea shore", was established on the farm Rietfontein when it was laid out in plots. In 1895 it was known as Riviera Estate and in 1899 the area adopted the name Riviera-on-Wood and became Riviera when the township was established in 1906.

6.2.1.2 Rietondale-loop originates in the Grass Experimental Farm in Rietfontein, it then flows through the park area, then passes Rietondale Primary School to join the Rietfontein-loop.

The origin of this name is uncertain. Some believe it to be coined, Riet from the reeds on the farm, and Dale, from the person's name who bought the farm.

7. Modderspruit rises above Kenneth Street on plot 82 on the farm Zandfontein adjoining Andeon Agricultural Holdings through which it flows; its course then flows through the northern part of Booyens, Suiderberg and Mountain View, then confluences with the Apies River in Park Town Estate.

The name is derived from the muddy conditions, especially during rainy seasons.

7.1 Witwatersloop rises above Gibben Street in Claremont and flows across Booyens where it joins the Modderspruit off Bremer Street near the highway.

The name is derived from the Witwatersberg Range south of the Magaliesberg; the range known as Muckleneuk Hill and its western extension known as Schurweberg in the west is part of the main range.

Witwatersberg was so called by the pioneers because of the colour of the water of many streams originating between Hekpoort and Remhoogte that flows across slate ground causing it to become "whitish".

7.1.1 Nagtegaalloop rises on plot 87 at the base of the mountain in Claremont and joins the Witwatersloop just before it reaches Van der Hoff Road in Claremont.

Nagtegaal, the Thrus-nightingale, a warbler having russet upper tail-coverts and tail; this species is said to sing in its winter quarters.

8. Skinnerspruit rises in the heights above Atteridgeville and flows southwards to Lotus Gardens, then flows eastwards past Danville, Pretoria West, then turns westwards and joins the Apies River in the mountain cutting near Capital Park.

British born William Skinner settled in Natal and was invited to the Transvaal to erect buildings on Andries Pretorius's farm "Grootplaats" near the Hartbeespoort Dam. Assisted by his nephews, they built the first Church and Raadsaal on Church Square.

Skinner became landdrost (magistrate) in 1869 and built his house on ground granted him by Pres. M.W. Pretorius which was called Skinner's Court; Court Street in Pretoria West indicates the boundary of his property.

8.1 Burgerrecht-loop originates on the corner of Retief and Christoffel Streets, Pretoria West and after flowing across 3 blocks enters Skinnerspruit.

Burgerrecht (Burger-right) was part of Burgershoop township established by Von Wielligh. The origin of Burger



Rights even dates back to 1866 when the government ceased to grant farms to settlers. After representation by the Burgers, early settlers and those that took part in tribal wars, the government established areas in various districts that were large enough to grow vegetables and hold two milking cows.

The name lives on in the name of Burger Right Primary School in Pretoria West.

8.2 Knoppiesfonteinspruit (also referred to as Zeiler Streetspruit/canal as it flow is canalised through the length of Zeiler Street, Pretoria West). The riverlet rises in the grounds of the Westkoppies Institution and flows through Pretoria West joining Skinnerspruit at Von Hagen Street.

Knoppiesfontein is an historical name that has now been reintroduced by naming this water course.

8.3 Nooitgedachtspruit starts on the south side of Roger Dyason Road, west of Iscor headquarter building; it flows through the eastern portion of Pretoria Industrial township, then northwards through the border of Pretoria West and Proclamation Hill, confluenting with Skinnerspruit.

Nooitgedacht is the name of one of the farms (others were Elandspoort and Daspoort) purchased by Pres. M.W. Pretorius for the establishment of Pretoria in 1855.

8.3.1 Outlook Creek, a short waterway originating on the heights west of Iscor headquarter building and flows into Nooitgedachtspruit before reaching Roger Dyason Road.

Outlook Hill, also referred to as Welcome Hill, but better known as Reception Hill; the reception point was where the road from the south joined Potgieter Street, where the later Wagon Wheel Circle was erected for the Voortrekker Monument celebrations in 1949.

Prominent visitors to the Capital were received on the brow of this hill by cavalcades and cortéges from town, and on departing, the quests were escorted to this point and bade farewell.

8.4 Kwaggaspruit runs west of Quagga Road near Pierre van Ryneveld Road opposite Laudium, its course flows through Kwaggaspoort, the western boundary of Pretoria Industrial township, through Proclamation Hill to join Skinnerspruit north of Wagner Street.

"Zebra's Ridge/Poort, so called because this animal frequented the place in earlier times. H.B. Struben records that during 1855-56, the Pretoria Commange swarmed with gnu, blesbok, springbok and quagga in winter which came from the highveld into the sheltered valleys for warmth and better grass. He used to go out before daylight and shoot them as they returned to the higher veld during the day-time.

8.4.1 Wildesalieloop rises in the prison farm west of Voortrekkerhoogte, and after a short journey enters the Kwagagspruit east of Laudium.

Wildesalie - Bird's Brandy, a shrub with small purple flowers which produce a fleshy, purple fruit which attracts birds. It has been proclaimed a noxious weed in South Africa.

8.5 Klitsgrasloop rises on the western edge of the heights of Broekskeur near Fort Daspoortrand and Westfort hospital; it flows through Elandspoort township and a corner of Danville, confluencing with Skinnerspruit in the open ground below Roux Street.

It derives its name from a street of the same name in the area. (Klitsgras = bur(r) weed.)

8.6 Welgevondenloop begins on the eastern boundary of Atteridgeville; it flows past the upper area of the S.A. Police dog-training centre, then northwards along the border of Kwagagsrand township to join Skinnerspruit on Pretoria Town Lands north of Church Street.

Welgevonden (= well found) is the historic name of the area when Pretoria was founded in 1855.

8.7 Ramayana Creek rises in the proposed Lotus Gardens township established on Pretoria Town and Townlands north of Atteridgeville and joins Skinnerspruit on Townlands, north of Church Street extension (R27).

Ramayana is a Hindu epic, describing the adventures of Rama, an incarnation of Vishnu, second of the Hindu supreme triad of gods.

8.8 Atteridge-se-loop. A short water course rising near Khudu Street East and joins Skinnerspruit in the same township.

Mrs. M.P. (Pat) Atteridge (Deputy Mayor in 1939) was a Councillor who interested herself in non-White affairs and did tremendous work in the interests of the city's Black community.

9. Steenovenspruit rises in the Prison Reserve off Potgieter Street; it flows through the grounds of the S.A. Defence Force entering town at the old abattoirs from where to Church Street it is canalised underground. The course turns right into Church Street, then flows northwards from Cowie Street on Church Street cemetery border to join the Walkerspruit at Belle Ombre.

Steenoven (brick-oven, kiln). The area above the old abattoirs in earlier times was a large brickfield concern through which the stream found its way.

9.2 Oudehoutloop rises on the heights in the Prison Reserve and joins the Steenovenspruit in the grounds of Defence Headquarters off Potgieter Street.

Oudehout, a member of the rose family, the genera Leucosidea, is endemic to Southern Africa.

10. Walkerspruit rises above Lawley Street off Auriga Street in Waterkloof; it winds its way down through Nieuw (New) Muckleneuk, Magnolia Dell, Bailey's Muckleneuk, Sunnyside and confluences with the Apies River at Lion Bridge in Church Street.

This stream bore this name before 1875 which was named after a family who owned the property known as Muckleneuk and Nieuw Muckleneuk. The stream was dammed at Magnolia Dell creating a children's pool.

10.1 Quins Creek rises below the height of the S.A. Bureau of Standards' property and flows through the Harlequin sports grounds (from where the name originates), and joins Walkerspruit in Bailey's Muckleneuk.

Harlequin Club took its name from a London Rugby Football Club that dates from 1871; the traditional costume of the ancient Roman "mimic" - the centunculus or variegated harlequin's jacket, the shaven head, the sooty faces and the unshod feet.

10.2 Bloekombosspruit rises in the bluegum plantation (from where it takes its name) below Johann Rissik Drive above Groenkloof; it flows through Groenkloof and joins Walkerspruit at Magnolia Dell.

10.3 Muckleneukspruit rises on the hill above Herbert Baker Street and Queen Wilhelmina Road junction and flows through a corner of Waterkloof to join Walkerspruit at Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary.

In 1875 Mackie Walker bought a portion of the farm Elandsport, south of Sunnyside to the top of the ridge on which he established Muckleneuk township, naming it after a Scottish place name meaning "big corner" as found in a horse-shoe bend of a river. The family left their names to Walker Street and Walkerspruit.

11. Timeball Creek has its origin at a hill of this name overlooking the railway complex. A short water course flowing across open ground to join the Apies River at Jan Smuts Drive, south of Andries Street.

In the 1880s J.A. de Vogel, Postmaster General, devised a system to announce (the time) the arrival and delivery of different mails at hand; signals would be hoisted from the top of a long telegraph staff atop this hill advising the inhabitants of the valley of arrivals. A single "ball" raised meant that the Kimberley mail had arrived; "ball and drum" the Kimberley and English mail; a "cone" meant that the Natal mail had arrived.

The hill is also referred to as Salvokop, recalling the period when military artillery salutes were fired from its summit for special occasions.

12. Kerameikos-loop originates in the grounds of the Teachers' Training College off Leyds Drive; it flows over the old Kirkness brickfield property and joins the Apies River.

The name has reference to the manufacture of ceramics, pertaining to pottery (keramos = potter's earth) as manufactured by Kirkness.

13. Bergklapperloop, a short watercourse rising on the heights in the vicinity of Fort Klapperkop Military Museum; it winds its way below Jan Smuts Drive to join the Apies River.

Monkey or Elephant Orange, Botterklapper (*Strychnos pungens*), a plant which spreads its seed when ripe by the pod bursting/exploding (Afr. klap(per)).

14. Eufeesspruit originates above General Kemp Heuwel in Voortrekkerhoogte and flows along the route of Eufeess Road to join the Apies River in Fountains Valley.

Eufeess (Centenary) Road was originally an unnamed sand road linking the Lyttelton Road at Fountains with the intersection of the Pretoria-Johannesburg Road near Iscor headquarters. The road was enlarged and improved during the Pretoria Centenary year, 1955.

15. Bontveldspruit rises in the southern end of the bluegum plantation in the Fountains area, sometimes referred to as the Lytteltonspruit.

According to Preller, an authority on the history of Pretoria, this name was used for the area where Pretoria was established.

"In those days the central portion of the present city, i.e. old Pretoria, was covered with what we called bontbos, that is clumps and groups of trees with open spaces between, that gave the whole a parklike appearance, while the mimosa and the whiteflowered buffelpeper in spring filled the air with a subtle perfume."

16. Visarendloop/Park begins on the western border of Monument Park and some blocks away joins the Apies River.

The waterway received this name because it flows through a park of the same name which has a street front of the same name.

Visarend = Fish Eagle, a beautiful bird found on rivers, dams, estuaries and open sea-shore, wherever fish can be caught. Exists largely on stranded and dead fish but also descends in a tremendous swoop to catch free-swimming fish in the water.

17. Euclea-loop, a small water-course originating on erf No. 20 in Waterkloof Agricultural Holdings adjoining Monument Park; it joins the Apies River at the robot on Jan Smuts Drive.

Euclea-crispa, the bush guarrie, a shrub or tree common in the eastern regions of South Africa. The wood has been used for making yokes and skeys. The Blacks use the dark bark of the root in preparing a strong purgative.

18. Birdlime brook is a very short stream originating in Elarduspark (north) and flows into the main stream along Jan Smuts Drive.

A member of the mistletoe family, with showy, elongated, brightly coloured flowers, which suggested the name "lighted candles" or "vuurhoutjies". The sticky berries are distributed by birds.

19. Mistletoe Brook, a short stream rising in Elarduspark (south).

In South Africa the genus "Loranthus" and "Viscum" (Birdlime) occur, each with about 23 species.

Pienaars River: the origin of the name remains a mystery. It could not have taken its name from Pienaarspoort (farm) as this lies very much further eastwards.

One recording states that the name derives from an incident at the drift on the old Bronkhorstspruit Road where a farmer, named Pienaar, had the misfortune of having his wagon washed away when the river came down in a flash flood.

Pienaars River hamlet 62 km north of Pretoria took its name from a railway halt established there in 1892.

Pienaars River is fed by small unnamed water courses originating on the farm Mooiplaas; the name of the river begins at the drift on the farm Zwartkoppies and flows northwards across Hatherley, through Mamelodi, the farms Vlakfontein, Baviaanspoort and then enters Roodepoort Dam (previously called Pienaars Dam), before continuing its flow out of the Pretoria municipal boundary.

Hartebeesspruit rises between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets near Brooklyn Road; the stream flows over the University Sports Complex and the University Experimental Farm, Koedoespoort, Kilner Park, East Lynne, Derdepoort Park, then across Kameeldrift.

The name was originally spelt Hartebeestpoort/spruit; it now conforms to modern Afrikaans.

Hartbees is a species of antelope standing nearly 152 cm high at the shoulders, and is somewhat ungainly in form owing to the disproportionate development of its fore and hind quarters, a difference which gives to the posterior limbs when in motion an appearance of weakness.

1. Moreletaspruit is known to locals by more than one name along its length; its origin is in the eastern corner of Elarduspark and then flows over Garsfontein, Lynnwood Glen/ Ridge, Val-de-Grace, Silverton, the eastern part of Jan Niemand Park, Derdepoort Park, where it joins the Hartebeesspruit.

The name is recorded as being a corruption of Moretela River that is shown on old maps as being the name for the Pienaars River.

Moreleta is from the Sotho word "moreletwa" - the Kruisbessie (Rosyntjebos) which comprises bushy shrubs or trees. The one common name refers to the arrangement of the fruits, which usually occur in fours and form a cross (kruis).

1.1 Rietspruitjie (Reed Rivulet) has its origin in an open space on the eastern border of Eersterus township and joins the Moreletaspruit off Baviaanspoort Road.

The diminutive name was used to differentiate it from the Riet River in Verwoerdburg.

1.2 Sandspruitjie (Sand Rivulet), a short water course starting on the farm Hartebeestpoort and joins the Moreletaspruit at Jan Niemand Park.

1.3 Oulandsloop (old farming land), originates in De Wilgers township and flows across Murrayfield joining Moreletaspruit in Val-de-Grace township.

1.4 Alkantrantspruit starts in a park in Lynnwood and joins the Moreletaspruit in Lynnwood Ridge.

The origin of the name is not clear. It was used for the first time when a post office opened to serve the area. It is thought to be derived from Afrikaans Al kant(e) Rant(e) - mountain ridges all around.

1.5 Waterkloofspruit has its origin on the corner of Taurus and Rigel Street South, Waterkloof Ridge; it flows through Waterkloof Heights, Moroelana and joins the Moreletaspruit in Lynnwood.

Its name is taken from the farm owned by the Erasmus family and so called because of the many fountains in the kloofs of the area.

The township was established by Sir Julius Jeppe's company managed by Charles Bramley in 1903. Streets in the township were named after them.

1.5.1 Garsfonteinspruit originates off General Louis Botha Drive, Waterkloof Glen; it flows through Jimmy Aves Park in Garsfontein and joins the Newlands-loop in Lynnwood Glen.

Garsfontein (wild barley); the farm appears to have been originally owned by the Holsthuze's related to the Bronkhorst family. Rademeyer was the owner in 1852, his wife was Cornelia Erasmus, the latter family still owning the larger part of the property.

1.5.1.1 Newlands-loop begins on the northern border of Waterkloof Glen and flows across Newlands, Menlyn and joins Waterkloofspruit in Lynnwood Glen.

The township was established on the farm Garsfontein; Extension No. 2 was laid out by the Pretoria City Council in 1972.

1.5.2 Wolvespruit begins at Hans Strijdom Drive in Erasmuskloof and flows through Newlands, Ashley Gardens where it joins Waterkloofspruit.

Wolwe - wolfspruit, an old established name.

1.5.2.1 Cicadas Brook, a short stream originating on Waterkloof Heights and there flows into the Wolvespruit.

Cicadas, sometimes called "Christmas singers", interesting insects well known for their loud shrill.