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VERSKYN IN APRIL, AUGUSTUS EN DESEMBER

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C. J. BEANES

The Old Pretoria Society records with regret the death of Mr. Charles John Beanes at the age of 95.

Mr. Beanes was a member of the Society from its earliest years and delighted everyone with his vivid articles on the Old Pretoria which he remembered and loved so much right up to the time of his passing.

Many an interesting hour or morning was spent with "Grandpa" talking about the why, where, wherefore and how of his Old Pretoria, or looking through his snapshots of our old dorp which were probably taken with an old "Brownie". There was no sequence or system with his collection, but even when his eyesight failed, a description of the photo in hand brought a quick response to the site, date and history behind it.

On a trip through Pretoria usually on a Sunday when the town is quiet, he would lead you along the pavements pointing out things not noticed by the present generation. Standing on the corner of Church and Prinsloo Streets he would point to Mark's Building (not Gundelfinger Building) and the Indian shops on the south-eastern side of Prinsloo Street and remind us that, at one time when collective shops were erected, it was law that double-walls be built between the shops to roof level as a fire precausion; remember how this type of wall prevented the whole of Mark's Building being destroyed a few years ago.

On another trip around Church Square he took me up to the foundation stone of the Raadsaal laid by President Kruger but, Grandpa Beanes had something else to show. It was a gadget (I do not recall the actual name) set into the wall near the foundation stone on the Paul Kruger Street side by the Trig Survey Department which had something to do with the height from sea-level at this point.

Mr. Beanes came to Pretoria as a young man with the British Military Post Office Corps in March, 1901, and in later years was responsible for certain streets in Sunnyside, Arcadia and Muckelneuk assuming one name instead of in some cases three.

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MR. C. J. BEANS BEING INTERVIEWED BY MR T. E. ANDREWS

Photo: The Pretoria News

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His articles on "yesteryear" were always eagerly awaited by the editor of *Pretoriana* and always accepted by the *Pretoria News* and other magazines. Some of his articles in *Pretoriana* were "The Street Names of Pretoria," "Pretoria Fifty Years Ago," "The Origin of Street Names," "Fountain Lodge." "Winston Churchill," and "The State Model School," his last contribution was by way of a tape recording in 1970 which was transcribed and also printed in *Pretoriana.*

Farewell good citizen, Pretoria will remember you.

T. E. ANDREWS.

TWEE STRAATNAME IN QUEENSWOOD-UITBREIDINGS I & 3

By die onderverdeling van erf 1365, Queenswood-uitbreiding no. 1, het die twee nuwe strate wat gebou moes word, die volgende name gekry:

1. Die straat wat oos/wes langs die kant van die helling loop: *Keyserrylaan*
2. Die straat wat bogenoemde straat met Edgehillsteeg verbind: *Elnitastraat.*

Keyserrylaan heet na mnr. Gideon Andrew Keyser, die dorpseienaar wat die straat op eie koste teen R12 000 laat bou het. Mnr. Keyser wat in 1939 van George, K.P. af na Pretoria gekom het, het uitgebreide sakebelange alhier en is tans woonagtig te Edgehillsteeg 1219, Queenswood — hier het hy 'n paar jaar gelede sy woning laat bou naby 'n moepelboom waaronder daar, volgens 'n skildery wat mnr. Keyser in sy besit het, 'n ou geboutjie gestaan het.

Omtrent die mededeling dat hierdie geboutjie in die jare 1890 deur Eerw. Weavind as 'n kerk vir Bantoes gebruik is, het ek aan mnr. M. T. Kneen van die firma Weavind & Weavind geskryf en van hom op 5 April 1972 die volgende antwoord ontvang:

"I return herewith the photograph of Mr. Weavind's cottage which you left with me . . . I am afraid that the information which you received is not correct. Mr. Weavind, junior, apparently purchased the cottage after the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg in the 1930's and there is therefore no history attached to the structure."

G. J. VAN ECK.

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SIX MILE SPRUIT

This watercourse, the boundary between Pretoria and Verwoerdburg, can be likened to Joseph's Biblical coat of many colours, only instead having had many names.

George Stewart, an authority on American place-names, writes in his book *Names On The Land (America)* which will be freely quoted in this article, says, "Men came at last, tribe followed tribe, speaking different languages and thinking different thoughts. According to their ways of speach and thought, they gave names, and in their generations laid their bones by the streams and hills they had named. But when tribes and languages had vanished, some of those old names reshaped, still held in the speech of those that followed. Thus they took as a heritage many names of the past, adding more names, with every generation the heritage richer than before."

One can imagine the Voortrekker wagons rumbling northwards across the Transvaal plains leaving behind feature names that exist even to our present day and, we hope will endure for all time.

By what was this rivulet known to those pioneers, what name did it first go by to the first settlers along its flow?

Research brought to light the following information which when woven into print makes interesting reading.

This stream had the names Erasmus, Rasmus, Hennops, Rhenoster, Sterkspruit, Six Mile Spruit and Kaffirspruit, each probably well known to the generation that called is so, yet to guess which came first or last will be a hard task to establish. But this we do not intend to do. The watercourse for at least 117 years, since the founding of Pretoria, has been known and recognized as *Six Mile Spruit* (in three languages) along its upper reaches from Zwartkop to its fountain head, and Hennops from the kop to its confluence with the Crocodile River above Hartebeespoort Dam.

Gustav Preller, that great historian, in his book "TALANA" records the history of the Erasmus family and says, "As aanvoerder . . . het Daniel Elardus Erasmus met sy reisgenote teen die helfte van 1841 afgesael aan die stroom wat later as Hennopsrivier bekend geword het. . . . Oorsprong van die naam is aan skrywer onbekend. Oorspronklik was dit Erasmus- of Rasmusrivier. Vanaf Mooiplaas tot aan Rietvlei, vanwaar 'n gedeelte van Pretoria se water gehaal word, heet dit Hennopsrivier en van Rietvlei hoër op, Kafferspruit."

KAFFERSPRUIT: Where did Preller find this reference when writing his "TALANA"? It must have been a well-used name for him to quote that. Is this name still used east of Rietvlei?

In 1841 a Government Commission set out from Potchefstroom to determine and beacon farm boundaries in the Pretoria district. The first

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person called on was widow Hennop living on Rhenosterpoort Farm, and in their report they stated „de plaats genaamdt Hennops Rivier geleegend aan Witwatersberg."

Who Widow Hennop was, where she came from, what other family she had, whether she died whilst in possession of the farm (if she left) or where she trekked to, is not known, but her name is still honoured.

The Land Commissioners beaconed off her portion along the river and earlier maps show it marked as Hennops Rivier Plaas, not just Hennops Rivier. A good interpretation would be Hennops' River Farm, as we would perhaps say Hennops' Town House or Hennops' Country Estate.

The Commissioners being resident in the thinly populated Transvaal Republic would have been aware of others that settled along its banks, especially of the many Erasmus', and would surely have known that the upper part was referred to as Rasmus and/or Erasmus River. Why then would they give the river another name? Obviously at first only the farm was called Hennops River Farm, denoting its position, and later that section of the river, south-west of Pretoria, became known by that name.

Erasmus maintained his name on the waterfrontage along his property east of Swartkop, and then it became Sterkspruit, probably so called because of the quick drainage of the upper regions after rain, as this must have caused great inconvenience whilst it was still only a drift as a photograph in the "PRETORIA NEWS" showed when the river in spate washed away the first bridge before the erection of Wierda's iron bridge which still carries northbound traffic.

STERKSPRUIT was the name used in official documents of the Old Republic. John Bodel, whilst delving into the archive records, came across Volksraad Minute No. UR194 dated 12th January, 1872, saying, „De weg van hier naar Heidelberg . . . de Uitv. Raad besluit dat die weg zal gaan van Pretoria de STERKSPRUIT af."

Mention is also made of the name RHENOSTER River(spruit) which is actually a tributary flowing from the Olifantsfontein side. I remember once seeing an early map showing only the name Rhenoster on a stream as it flows to join a much bigger and longer unnamed watercourse which could only be the SIX MILE SPRUIT.

One can assume that the name SIX MILE SPRUIT has been in existence since Pretoria's founding, as it could not have been six miles from nowhere. It may have been the last "skof" section for wagoneers from Potchefstroom, or postal runners/riders or from the early coaching days when the Lydenburg goldfields were discovered — again, who knows?

SIX MILE SPRUIT has dearly earned its honourable place in our history. In "The Transvaal War (1880/81)" by Lady Bellairs (reprint by Struik, 1972) we read: "28/12/1880 . . . had a brisk skirmish near the

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SIX MILE SPRUIT, on the Heidelberg Road when about 500 yards from the spruit, the Boers dismounted and fired with effect." On page 120 we read: ". . . the main body crossed the SIX MILE SPRUIT and retreated to the RED HOUSE LAAGER" (Rooihuiskraal) (which in itself is an honoured name. The writer is pleased to note that a proposed township in the Verwoerdburg Municipality is to bear this name). Again, page 187: ". . . the carbineers, under Captain Sanctuary, pushed forward to a hill beyond SIX MILE SPRUIT."

The name came into prominence throughout the siege of Pretoria. An interesting statement of this period is: "Albertus Pretorius' farm, where the SIX MILE SPRUIT runs through the range south of Pretoria, fifteen miles west by south of Pretoria."

Fifteen miles south of Pretoria means that the farm can be none other than Hennops River Farm. A list of registered farm owners drawn up by the Government in 1902 reveals that Hennopsrivier No. 265 was owned by Wessel van Dyk, Maria Geldenhuis, Gerhardus Oosthuizen and Hercules Albertus Pretorius.

In *The Times History of the War in South Africa 1899-1902* (vol. IV), in which the name SIX MILE SPRUIT is again mentioned, we read (p.p. 156, 157): "Gordon reconnoitered as far as SIX MILE SPRUIT and ascertained that both sides of the spruit, from Zwartkop on the west to Irene station were weakly held by the enemy." "Henry's M.I. riding in advance of the infantry, drove some Boers from the bridge and drift over SIX MILE SPRUIT." On page 158 we read ". . . and their (Boer) envoys were much astonished at having to ride six miles before finding Lord Roberts at SIX MILE SPRUIT."

In Lord Roberts' march to the capital, besides unimportant snipings, the only engagements of the Central Column were at Brandfort, Vet River, Zand River, Germiston and SIX MILE SPRUIT, but in most wars these would hardly have been regarded as more than skirmishes. Some of Ian Hamilton's six encounters at Houtnek, Welkom, Zand River, Lindley, Doornkop and at SIX MILE SPRUIT were more serious affairs.

Further references to this name we find in *De Gedenkboek van den Oorlog in Zuid-Afrika,* page 315: „bij Zesmijlspruit, ten zuide van Pretoria . . .", in *Die Helde Album* page 137: „by Sesmylspruit het genls. De la Rey en H. R. Lemmer taamlik sterk weerstand gebied," and in *Die Fortifikasie Van Pretoria* by Komdt. Jan Ploeger (1968) page 81: „. . . die hoofmag onder Lord Roberts het oor Leeukop na Sesmylspruit . . . " Is this not sufficient evidence for us to proudly uphold the name? George Stewart says: "Historically, the most interesting feature of our (American) names is that they can so often be definitely linked with actual men and events." How true this statement is of SIX MILE SPRUIT.

He goes on to say, "From the very beginning indeed there had been a

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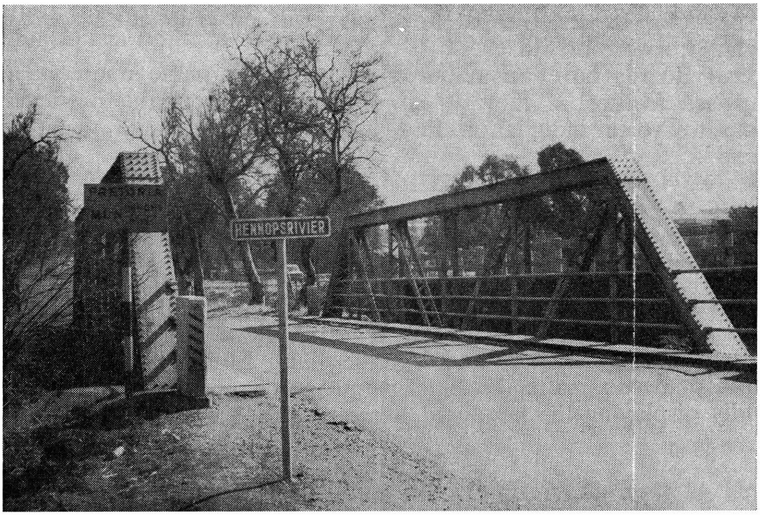

WIERDA BRIDGE

distinction between naming by official act and by folk-process. In general, anything existing by Act of God was named informally. Already fixed, it would eventually attain official status by being mentioned in land-grants, or as the boundary of a colony or country." How aptly this applies to the name SIX MILE SPRUIT.

Maps are a source of valuable information and it is of interest to note how cartographers overcome patent rights by deleting or including other names. The Jeppe map of 1968 has no name for this river. It is also blank on Merensky's map of 1884. Jeppe's map of 1877 shows Hennops only and his map of 1899 reflects both.

In the publication *With the Flag to Pretoria* a military map is reproduced with the name Hennops from Rietvlei to Irene and SIX MILE SPRUIT from west of the drift, and in the text we read: "June 2-4, 1900 . . . next morning he (Gen. Gordon) pushed swiftly forward to SIX MILE SPRUIT also called NYL or Hennops spruit on many English maps." Troye's may of 1892 shows SIX MILE SPRUIT at Irene Estate and from the turn of the century, no map has been produced without the well-known SIX MILE SPRUIT thereon.

"The Land has been named," says Stewart, "and the names are rooted deep and will remain. Let the conquerer come, or let the revolution rage, many of our names have survived both already, and may again.

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Though the books should be burned and the people themselves cut off, still from the names, the patent scholar will piece together some record of what we were or did."

Local Boards have no authority to enforce a name upon an already recognised feature. If they do so, they must expect the outraged local people to voice indignation and use pressure to have their decision reversed.

General Christian de Wet in his "Three Years War" (1902) had this to say: "I reached Zand River, what memories the name of that river brings back to me." Yes General, what memories we will lose by taking away the name SIX MILE SPRUIT.

We are pleased to record that Verwoerdburg Municipality took down the Hennops River signboards at Wierda Bridge. We wish to appeal to the Pretoria City Council and Verwoerdburg Municipality to join hands in this domestic matter to erect nameboards on our mutual boundary proudly displaying the honoured name of SIX MILE SPRUIT.

T. E. ANDREWS.

UIT „DE VRIJE OPMERKER (1905)

Op 5 April 1905 het by die drukkers Lebbink en Kie., Schubartstraat 88, Pretoria, die eerste uitgawe van die weekblad *De Vrije Opmerker* verskyn. Dit het op Woensdae verskyn en die intekengeld was 5 sjielings per jaar. Die blad het hom toegespits op die bevordering van die Nederlandse belange in Pretoria. Die redakteurs was P. J. Muller, seun van die bekende prof. dr. P. J. Muller, leraar van die Nederduitsch Hervormde Gemeente van Pretoria, en A. L. van Gelder. Laasgenoemde het om egter nog dieselfde jaar uit die redaksie onttrek.

Die inhoud van die blad word hieronder min of meer chronologies opgesom. Dit het hoofsaaklik bestaan uit advertensies en nuusberigte van plaaslike aard, nuusbrokkies van oor Suid-Afrika, wêreldnuus en veral nuus vanuit Nederland. Origens het die verenigingslewe van die toenmalige Nederlandse gemeenskap in Pretoria veral aandag ontvang. Wat politieke nuus betref het die redaksie hom ook hoofsaaklik beperk tot die aangeleenthede waarby die Nederlandse gemeenskap betrokke was. Uit die politieke berigte kan afgelei word dat die redakteur en sy medelandgenote dit moeilik gevind het om, soos hy dit stel, stamverwante te wees van die Afrikaners en in 'n land te woon wat deur Engelse bestuur is. In die toe heersende partypolitieke teenstelling het die koerant

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die rigting van genl. Louis Botha en *Het Volk-party* gesteun. In die heersende taalstryd het die blad by Nederlands gehou maar toegegee dat Afrikaans kans op erkenning gehad het; tog is die vrees uitgespreek dat die voorstanders van Afrikaans te veel net gepraat het en te min tot dade oorgegaan het.

Verenigingslewe

Uit die kolomme van *De Vrije Opmerker* blyk dit dat die Nederlandse verenigingslewe, wat voor die oorlog in Pretoria gebloei het, teen 1905 weer vol lewenskrag was. Daar was talle verenigings en beide die redakteur en prof. Muller het dikwels gewaarsku teen die Nederlandse neiging tot indiwidualisme en die neiging om telkens maar weer 'n vereniging te stig, aangesien dit afbreuk gedoen het aan die invloed van verskeie bestaande organisasies. Van die kant van die *Nederlandsche Vereeniging* is ook soms hieroor gekla. In 1905 het hierdie vereniging, wat hoofsaaklik op kulturele terrein beweeg het en die Transvaal Hotel as bymekaarkomplek gebruik het, planne begin beraam om 'n eie verenigingsgebou te bekom.

Dan was daar die *Hollandsch Mannenkoor,* die *Nederlandsche Voetbal Vereeniging,* die skermvereniging *De Vrije Wapenbroeders,* die rederykers-vereniging *Onze Taal* en, as bolwerk op die gebied van onderwys en opvoeding, 'n tweetal skole, t.w. die *Oost-Eind-* en die *West-Eind-skool* wat albei in die teken van die C.N.O. gestaan het.

Uit die eerste jaargang van *De Vrije Opmerker* kry ons die name van die bestuurslede van sommige van hierdie verenigings, almal bekende Nederlandse inwoners van Pretoria in hierdie tyd. As voorsitter en ondervoorsitter van die *Nederlandsche Vereeniging* word aangegee dr. M. S. Lingbeek en dr. H. Reinink onderskeidelik. Die bestuur van *Onze Taal* was soos volg saamgestel: dr. M. S. Lingbeek (voorsitter), P. J. Spruyt (stigter van die Koedoe-apteek, vise-voorsitter), W. J. Geerling (later konsul van die Nederlande, 1e sekretaris), G. M. van Elden (loodgieter, 2e sekretaris), G. A. Stultjes (1e penningmeester), M. P. Barendsen (vroeër amptenaar van die N.Z.A.S.M., 2e penningmeester). Die kommissie insake opvoerings van hierdie vereniging het bestaan uit P. A. Wolswijk, N. van Malsen en J. Lansdorp, terwyl W. van Oosten as regisseur opgetree het. Dan was daar nog 'n kommissie van kunsliewende lede wat bestaan het uit L. de Waard sr., Anton F. Sievers, en J. H. Stroo.

Die direkteur van die *Hollandsch Mannenkoor* (opgerig 25.4.1895) was J. J. de Visser, die voorsitter H. van Bommel, die penningmeester F. H. Greger, die vise-sekretaris F. C. Kraamwinkel, die vise-penningmeester A. van Schaik en die waarnemende bibliotekaris J. E. A. Planjé. Hierdie geselskap het in die Café Royal geoefen. Die skermvereniging *De Vrije*

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Wapenbroeders was in 1905 sonder 'n voorsitter, maar C. L. Wabeke was die vise-voorsitter en W. van Wermeskerken die sekretaris terwyl die ander bestuurslede die volgende was: H. G. Wabeke (2e sekretaris-penningmeester), H. A. de Haas (instrukteur), P. Hoogland (Ie kommissaris), D. R. Schallies 2e kommissaris-vaandeldraer). Oefeninge en byeenkomste is in die Oost-Eind-skool, Trevenna, gehou.

Uit die uitgawe van 10.5.1905 verneem die leser van die bestaan van die *Zangvereeniging Gemengd Koor Apollo* (opgerig 9.1.1904) wat vir 18.5.1905 'n konsert in die *Empress Theatre* beplan het. Musikus M. de Groot het op 5 Mei na Nederland vertrek. 'n Afrikaanse sangvereniging is deur W. van Oosten in die lewe geroep, terwyl daar ook 'n *Dames Gymnastiek en Schermvereeniging* opgerig is. Die bestuur daarvan is soos volg saamgestel: mejj. Hardenberg, Van Cittert en Geurtse met P. Hoogland as leier; oefeninge het ook in die Oost-Eind-skool plaasgevind. Op 7.6.1905 is die sang- en toneelvereniging *Amicitia* onder leiding van die reeds genoemde Van Oosten gestig. Op 14 Junie word gemeld dat Van Oosten 'n paar voordragaande, met as onderwerp die werke van Justus van Maurik, onder beskerming van konsul Barendrecht in die *Transvaal Hotel* gehou het.

Daar is ook 'n Nederlandse voetbalvereniging in die lewe geroep wat in Junie 'n wedstryd teen die *Castle Brewery Club* 7-2 verloor het. Die Nederlandse span het bestaan uit P. Haak, M. Visser, Kuhn, Corver, A. Haak, De Waard, Maas, E. Ribbink, G. Ribbink en Van Genne. By 'n later geleentheid is besluit dat die kleure van die span moet wees: die nasionale kleure van Nederland (rooi, wit en blou) teen 'n wit agtergrond.

Sakelewe

Reeds in die eerste uitgawe van *De Vrije Opmerker* word dit duidelik dat 'n aantal voor-oorlogse Nederlandse sakelui hulle sakeondernemings na die oorlog voortgesit het, terwyl ander wat in die oorlog hulle straatsbetrekkings verloor het, ook hulle geluk in die sakewêreld beproef het. Die voor-oorlogse boekhandel Höveker en Wormser, met J. A. Wormser as beheerder, het die oorlogsjare oorlewe, terwyl Haak en Seun met 'n fietswinkel in Kerkstraat-Wes begin het. Aan die westekant van Markplein (tans Strijdomplein) was die Hollandsche Apotheek gevestig (Van der Waltstraat 49). In die tweede uitgawe (12.4.1905) kom 'n advertensie van H. de Bruijn, eienaar van die Brabantsch Schoenenmagazijn, Markstraat (tans Paul Krugerstraat) voor. Ander advertensies wat die aandag trek is die volgende: Van der Wal en Reese, bloemiste, Kerkstraat 241; J. Boerstra, bakkery (opgerig 1892) op die hoek van Schubart- en Schoemanstraat; N. de Wijn, sigarewinkel, hoek van Mark- en Schoemanstraat en die tabaksfabriek van die Moosdijk-broers wat op die tydstip reeds tien jaar bestaan het. Twee losieshuise was K.

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Groeneveld se *The Residency,* Markstraat 102, en J. G. Th. ten Oever se *Nieuw Privaat Boarding Huis* (voorheen Martindale Hotel).

In die uitgawe van 7.6.1905 adverteer H. Groeneveld sy geweerwinkel, terwyl H. Heukelman sy dienste as rytuig- en wamaker, tewens rytuig skilder aanbied. Sy saak was naby die Arcadia- (Leeu-) brug, in Kerkstraat-Oos gevestig. Ook word die winkel van A. Savelkoul op die hoek van Mark- en Pretoriusstraat vermeld. Op 14.7.1905 word aangekondig dat 'n nuwe winkel van De Roy en Mollink op die hoek van Pretorius- en Potgieterstraat geopen is. In Celliersstraat was die kantoor van J. de Rapper, 'n huisagent, gevestig. In November het Turkstra 'n bakkery op die hoek van Bloed- en Markstraat geopen terwyl die Excelsior-bakkery wat vroeër onder 'n sekere Nijkamp op die bult gevestig was, na Vermeulenstraat 142 verplaas is. In die begin van Desember het Höveker en Wormser hulle boekwinkel op dieselfde plek in Kerkstraat geopen, waar die firma Van Schaik, wat hierdie winkel later oorgeneem het, tans nog gevestig is. Langsaan was die juwelierswinkel van Bernhard en Mayer. Gerrit Bakker, voor die oorlog apteker in diens van die N.Z.A.S.M., het van Pietersburg na die Hoofstad teruggekeer om beheer oor die Hollandsche Apoteek oor te neem wat toe deur die Interoceana Apotheek van Pietersburg aangekoop is. Kapt. P. C. Paff, oud-offisier van die Staatsartillerie, het 'n speelgoedwinkel in Kerkstraat gehad en teen Kersmis die aankoms van 'n besending buitelandse speelgoed aangekondig. P. van den Burg, Troyestraat, het klavier-, orrel- en vioollesse geadverteer terwyl Louis van Doorn, Maréstraat 79, die aandag op sy beroep as matrasmaker gevestig het.

Nuusbrokkies

In die eerste uitgawe is vermeld dat die stoflike oorskot van genl. P. J. Joubert, in lewe kommandant-generaal Z.A.R., op 27.3.1905 van se tydelike graf na die mausoleum op die plaas Rustfontein, Wakkerstroom, oorgebring is.

In die tweede uitgawe is melding gemaak van die aanstaande vertrek van die musikus M. de Groot (vroeër van die Staatsmodelskool); en die onderwyser K. Bonsma, van die „Oost-Eind", na Steynsburg (Kaapkolonie) waar hy as skoolhoof benoem is. Op 9.4.1905 het die Ned. Hervormde kerkgebou, Du Toitstraat, vir die eerste maal die pasaangelegde elektrisiteitstelsel beproef.

In die uitgawe van 19.4.1905 is o.m. vermeld dat burgemeester A. Johnstone die hoeksteen van die nuwe stadsaal (Pretoriusstraat) gelê het. Fillis se sirkus sou binne afsienbare tyd die hoofstad besoek en op 1 Mei sou die tentoonstelling van die „Pretoria Art Association" begin. Onder die insenders was die bekende skilder Oerder wat kort vantevore

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die opdrag ontvang het om 'n olieverfskildery van die afgetrede burgemeester Bourke te vervaardig.

In *De Vrije Opmerker* van 3.5.1905 is berig dat die voetstuk van die Kruger-standbeeld van Kerkplein na die Princespark verplaas gaan word. Die *West-Eind-skool* het op 2.6.1905 'n gesellige aand beplan en F. W. Beezhold, die vroeëre eienaar van die drukkery Lebbink en Kie., het op 24.4.1905 met sy gesin na Nederland vertrek. 'n Deel van die inhoud van dieselfde uitgawe is aan die feestelike herdenking van die „*Hollandsch Mannenkoor* gewy. Twee nuwe medaljes is aan die vaandel toegevoeg en twee feesaande is gehou.

in die uitgawe van 24 Mei is die aankoms van die nuwe Hoë Kommissaris berig. 'n Parade sou op Kerkplein gehou word.

In die uitgawe van 31 Mei 1905 is bekendgemaak dat provoos- en meesterseksamens van lede van die skermvereniging *De Vrije Wapenbroeders* op 12.6.1905 afgeneem sou word. Die beoordelaars was die volgende: Dr. Lingbeek (voorsitter), kapt. Th. Kroon (vroeër van die korps Staatsartillerie), C. de Roy, Wennekes, Hendriks, J. de Veer, J. A. Valks, P. Hoogland en H. A. de Haas (instrukteur).

Die bekende Jan F. E. Celliers het, onder die opskrif „Hollanders en Afrikaaners" in die uitgawe van 21.6.1905 die samewerking tussen die twee groepe bepleit in 'n brief wat van Pallens sur Montreux afkomstig was.

In die uitgawe van 14.6.1905 is die huwelik van die later bekende onderwysman M. Vaandrager met mej. A. Turkstra aangekondig.

Op die jaarvergadering van die „Vereniging van Onderwijzers en Onderwijzeressen in Zuid-Afrika," die voortsetting van die V.V.O.O.Z.A. uit die dae van die Republiek, was ongeveer tagtig persone aanwesig. Voorsitter W. Klooster het, in sy openingsrede, die besoekers oor die C.N.O.-skole ingelig. Onder die opskrif „Het Volkscongres" (5.7.1905) is, na aanleiding van die aanstaande *Het Volk*-kongres, die aansluiting van alle Transvalers deur prof. dr. Muller bepleit. In dieselfde uitgawe is die algemene jaarvergadering van die *Nederlandsch Ziekenfonds,* op 7.7.1905, in die vooruitsig gestel.

In die daaropvolgende uitgawe is planne in verband met 'n reunie, te hou deur oud-leerlinge van die vroeëre *Staatsmeisjesschool,* aangekondig. Belangstellendes is versoek om met mej. D. Bosman, p.a. die Pastorie, Koch-(-Bosman)-straat, in verbinding te tree.

Prof. dr. P. J. Muller het op 14.7.1905 'n lesing oor die werke van Charles Dickens in die „Transvaal Hotel" gehou.

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31 Augustus 1905, die verjaarsdag van koningin Wilhelmina, het nader gekom en H. Visscher het begin om 'n gemengde koor af te rig vir dié geleentheid.

In die uitgawe van 26.7.1905 het „Africanus Junior" onder die opskrif „Is 't ons ernst" die vraag gevra of dit werklik erns is met Afrikaans.

Dat die *Nederlandsche Vereeniging* in verband met die viering van 31 Augustus 1905 die musikale medewerking van die militêre orkes van die *Queen's Bays* ingeroep het en die verrigtings, te hou in die dieretuin, met die Britse volkslied afgesluit sou word, het nie alle Nederlanders bevredig nie (2.8.1905). Dit het die feesgangers nie ontgaan nie, dat hulle nou onder die Britse vlag gestaan het en in die uitgawe van 30.8.1905 het die redakteur o.m. verklaar: „Wie zijn nationaliteitsgevoel verloochent, kan ook van weinig nut zijn voor de natie in welker midden hij thans verkeert."

Verslae oor die Koninginnedagviering, kerklik sowel as andersins, kom in *De Vrije Opmerker* van 6.9.1905 voor en hieruit blyk tewens dat die bekende Nederlandse Nobelpryswenner prof. Kapteyn, van Groningen, die verrigtings te Pretoria en Johannesburg bygewoon het.

Uit 'n berig in die uitgawe van 20.9.1905 word verneem dat die *Hollandsch Hospitaal,* Sunnyside, Pretoria, na Buitenstraat, naby die Wesleyaanse kerk, verplaas is, terwyl aanvanklik suster Knuttel en, na laasgenoemdse se huwelik, suster D. J. H. Obenhuijsen, met die leiding belas was.

In die uitgawe van 25.10.1905 is die leuse „Afrika voor de Afrikaners" bespreek en die vraag gestel wat hiermee bedoel word. Die honderdste gedenkdag van die heengaan van die Britse vlootheld Nelson is onder meer in die vorm van 'n tentoonstelling van Nelson-aandenkings in die Operageblou herdenk. Tewens is aangekondig dat dr. M. S. Lingbeek, 'n vooraanstaande oud-Nederlander, op 5.11.1905 na sy geboorteland sou terugkeer. 'n Kommissie, bestaande uit M. P. Barendsen, J. C. Klasing, H. P. Lanting, G. H. Maas, prof. dr. P. J. Muller, dr. H. Reinink, A. van Schaik, en J. H. van Zuylen is in dié verband saamgestel om die vertrekkende 'n eetmaal aan te bied. Prof. dr. Muller is as opvolger van dr. Lingbeek as voorsitter van die „Nederlandsche Vereeniging aangewys. Dr. F. V. Engelenburg het, by geleentheid van die stemming, iets minder stemme getrek.

Teen daardie tyd was die voetstuk van die Kruger-standbeeld van Kerkplein verwyder en is planne beraam om 'n fontein op dié plein op te rig.

In die uitgawe van 25.10.1905 is o.m. meegedeel dat die stoel wat deur

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Staatspresident S. J. P. Kruger aan boord van die Nederlandse pantserdekskip „Gelderland" gebruik en daarna aan kaptein ter see J. H. L. J. baron Sweerts de Landas Wyborgh aangebied is, deur laasgenoemde aan die Nederlandse Museum vir Geskiedenis en Kuns, te Amsterdam, geskenk is. Dr. Lingbeek het, soos reeds vermeld is, na Nederland teruggekeer en hom metterwoon te Velp, by Arnhem, gevestig. J. G. van Boeschoten, die seun van 'n Nederlandse „Voortrekker," is as burgemeester van Pretoria aangewys en in dié verband vermeld *De Vrije Opmerker* dat hy sy loopbaan as prokureur ten tye van die proklamering van die Witwatersrandse goudveld begin het. Saam met Lorentz het hy daar begin werk en ongeveer agt jaar tevore tot vestiging in Pretoria oorgegaan. Op 9.11.1905 is, volgens die uitgawe van *De Vrije Opmerker* van dieselfde dag, die verjaarsdag van koning Edward VII in die vorm 'n parade op Pretoria herdenk. In bevel van dié militêre vertoning was die militêre distrikbevelvoerder, genl.-maj. Stephenson, terwyl die opperbevelhebber van die Imperiale troepe in Suid-Afrika, luitenant-generaal sir H. J. T. Hilyard, die parade bygewoon het. Aan die vertrekkende dr. Lingbeek het dr. F. V. Engelnburg 'n skildery van Oerder aangebied, terwyl die vroeëre lyfarts van Staatspresident Kruger, dr. Heymans, die vertrekkende namens die Pretoriase geneeshere toegespreek het. Op 16 November 1905 het die stadsraad, ter geleentheid van die vyftigjarige bestaan van die hoofstad, die Pretorianers op 'n konsert in die Burgerspark laat vergas (uitgawe 18.11.1905). Die tradisionele Sinterklaasfees is in die „Turnhalle" van die Duitse skool, Johannesburg, gevier en op 12.12.1905 is mej. M. Haak en J. A. Valks verloof. In die uitgawe van 20.12.1905 is die heengaan van die oudste seun van Staatspresident S. J. P. Kruger, mnr. Casper Kruger (58), op die plaas Waterkloof, distrik Rustenburg, aangekondig.

JAN PLOEGER.

A REAL "BUS" BODY

I recently came across a very old and very faded photograph of one of Pretoria's first buses — a Ford operated in 1916 by a Mr. "Rassie" Erasmus between Wonderboom South and Pretoria. This photo (which is unfortunately too poor for reproduction) has brought some interesting details to light about the early days of South African bus bodybuilding and I am indebted to Mr. W. W. Haak, of Haak's Garages, Pretoria, for the following information.

Haak's Garage established their own bodybuilding department in

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Pretoria in the year 1915. Their bodybuilder was a Mr. F. Bus (believe it or not!) who had learned his trade at the firm of Pander en Zoon in Amsterdam; the outstanding quality of their furniture was well-known throughout Holland and most other countries of Europe.

In the years 1915-1918, Mr. Bus built a number of small bus bodies on Ford Model TT chassis for the local operators in Pretoria. He also built several delivery van bodies, as well as bodies for motorcycle and sidecar combinations, which happened to be a very popular means of transport at the time.

At the beginning of the 1918 flu epidemic, the Pretoria City Council had placed an order for a small ambulance to be constructed on a Model T chassis. This was 75% completed when Mr. Bus himself contracted the disease, dying within three days of having been ordered to bed. After the death of Mr. Bus, Haaks adversised for applicants to fill the vacancy, but, after testing three and finding them quite unable to cope with the job, they decided to close down that department of their activities.

"Ou Rassie's" business continued until the eventual incorporation of the Innesdale Municipality with Pretoria led to the Municipal Tramways taking over the private operators in the area. On the other hand, Haaks are still a household name in Pretoria and the business is still in the hands of the Haak family.

By kind permission taken from *South African Transport,* April, 1972.

TWEE FASETTE VAN WATERVOORSIENING GEDURENDE DIE TWEEDE VRYHEIDSOORLOG

Nadat Pretoria op 5 Junie 1900 deur die Britse troepe tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog beset is, het die Britse opperbevelhebber, lord Roberts, maatreëls getref om 'n militêre administrasie daar te stel. Dit is beskou as „the first stage in the process of converting the Boer Republics into British colonies."[1] Verder is daar geglo dat die tweede stadium, nl. die daarstelling van 'n siviele administrasie op dieselfde basis as 'n Britse Kroonkolonie, sou volg sodra die teenstand van die Boere verdwyn het. As

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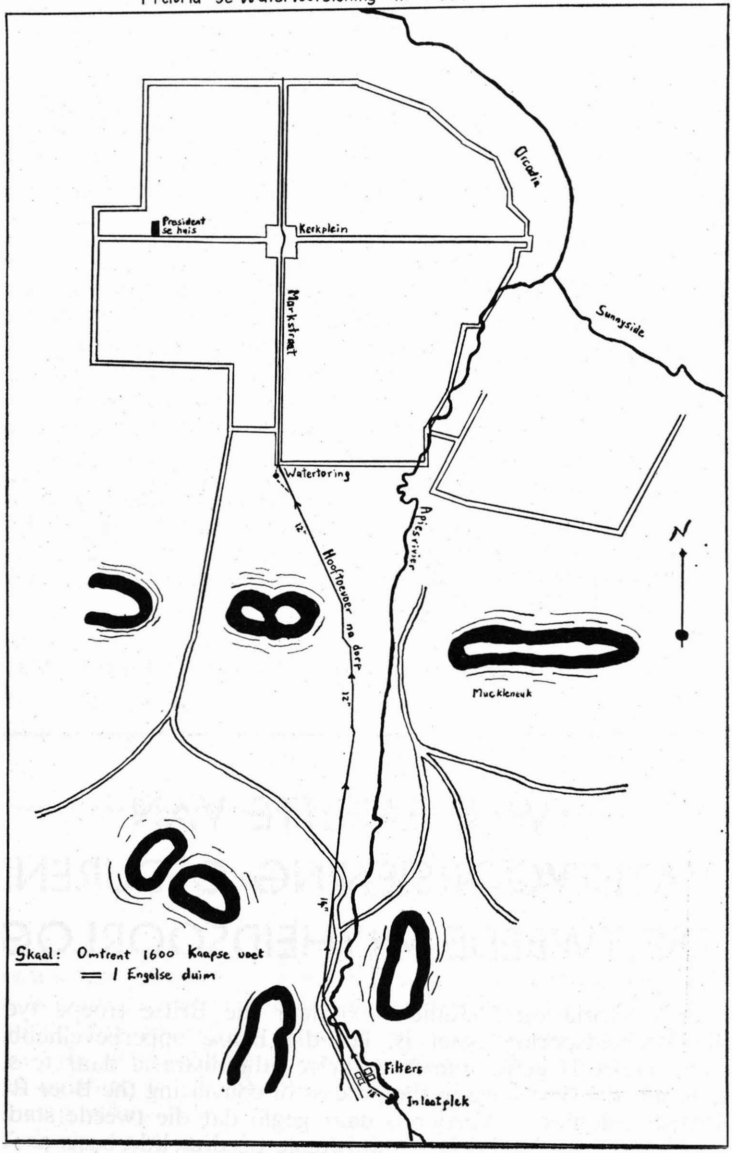
Pretoria se Watervoorsiening in 1900



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militêre goewerneur van die besette gebied, uitgesonderd die Witwatersrand, is generaal-majoor J. G. Maxwell aangestel.[2]

Dit was goewerneur Maxwell se taak om sodanige maatreëls te tref wat tot heil van die inwoners van die besette gebied sou wees. In hierdie opsig bied die ‚Government Gazette' van die betrokke tydperk interessante leesstof.[3] Wat onmiddellik opvallend is, is die feit dat waterbeperkings niks nuut is nie!

So blyk dit dan uit die ‚Government Gazette' van 22 Augustus 1900 dat Maxwell 'n tydelike en voorlopige regulasie „rendered necessary by the requirements of Hospitals and the Forces" op 16 Augustus 1900 daargestel het om die gebruik van water binne die munisipale grense van Pretoria te beheer.[4]

Pretoria se water is voorsien vanuit die Apiesrivier soos uit meegaande kaart (gebaseer op die kaart van die siviele ingenieurs Pritchard & Co., dd. 19 April 1900) afgelei kan word.[5] Die water is vanaf die inlaatplek, effe meer as 3 km ver al langs Markstraat (die huidige Paul Krugerstraat) deur middel van 'n pyp vervoer waarvan die deursnee gewissel het van 18" by sy inlaatplek tot 12" verder aan.

Volgens Maxwell se regulasie, getitel ‚Water Supply' is daar eerstens bepaal dat die natlei van tuine „by leading the water from open taps, or by hose not held in the hand", ten strengste verbode is.

Tweedens kon die natlei van tuine slegs geskied d.m.v. 'n gieter, 'n tuinslang wat in die hand gehou moes word, of 'n sproeier. (Outomatiese sproeiers moes slegs tussen 6 vm. en 7 nm. gebruik word).

Alle fonteine is verbied, terwyl defekte krane of lekkasies onmiddellik aan die Maatskappy rapporteer moes word. Dit sou op onkoste van die verbruiker gerepareer word.

In die vyfde plek is alle natlei van tuine in Pretoria-dorp self tussen 6 nm. en 6 vm. verbied en in die volgende gedeeltes van die voorstede Sunnyside en Arcadia:

(a) Alle grond wes van daardie gedeelte van Jouberstraat, tussen die blok grond bekend as Harmonie, en Rissikstraat.

(b) Alle grond wes van daardie gedeelte van Troyestraat tussen Rissik- en Jorissenstraat.

(c) Alle grond wes van daardie gedeelte van Celliersstraat, tussen Jorissen- en Parkstraat.

(d) Alle grond wes van Beatrixstraat.
In alle ander gedeeltes van die dorp is natlei van tuine verbied tussen 9 nm. en 6 vm.

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Laastens is bepaal dat enige persoon wat genoemde regulasies oortree, op skuldigbevinding aanspreeklik sou wees om 'n boete te betaal van nie meer as £10 nie, of, by versuim van betaling daarvan, tronkstraf uit te dien, met of sonder hardearbeid, vir 'n tydperk van nie langer as een maand nie.

Naas al hierdie maatreëls betreffende waterbeperkings, wil dit egter voorkom asof die gebruik van die Romeine van ouds om openbare baddens te hê, inslag in Pretoria gevind het tydens die Britse administrasie van 1900, hoewel die Pretorianers hulleself darem seker meer privaat gereinig het as hulle toga-broers van amper 2 000 jaar tevore! In die ‚Pretoria Friend' van Vrydag, 29 Junie 1900 onder die opskrif:

„Baths! Baths! Baths!"

lees ons die volgende[6]:

„At the Baths in Vermeulen Street (behind the stores of Messrs. Beckett & Co. Ltd.) you can have a WARM BATH, SHOWER or a SWIM in as fine a bath as any in South Africa"!

Uit hierdie twee uiterste voorbeelde van watergebruik in Pretoria tydens die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog, blyk dit dus duidelik dat die waterskema van Pretoria doeltreffend deur sy verbruikers aangewend is!

—Fransjohan Pretorius.

1. Amery, L. S., *The Times History of the War in South Africa,* VI, p. 6.
2. *Ibid.,* IV, p. 273.
3. Leyds Argief, 765 (1), p. 541.
4. Regeringskennisgewing no. 70 van 1900, 16.8.1900.
5. Transvaalse Argief, Pretoria, Kaarteversameling, 3/1199.
6. Leyds Argief, 765(1), p. 568.

REGISTER OF NEW STREET NAMES AND THEIR ORIGIN

(Continued)

ELLIS Avenue, Danville recalls the rugby springbok who toured New Zealand in 1921. This street now has his Christian name as a prefix and is called JAN ELLIS Avenue.

ELOFF Street in Meyers Park was named after Christoffel Eloff, who

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was connected with the promoter office. Its new name is MANSER Street which honours Tommy Manser, one of the first inhabitants of the township who is in the employment of the City Council. The name was suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

END Street, East Lynne becomes KWIKSTERTJIE (Cape Wagtail) Street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. END Street in Garston takes on the name BOSKOP (bush-hill), the name of a farm south-east of Pretoria. END Street, ANDEON is changed to WAAI-GRAS Ave., after a grass specie.

ERASMUS Street, Erasmia was named after Willem Frederik Erasmus, one-time owner of the portions of the farms Mooiplaas and Swartkop, on which the township of Erasmia, named after him, was laid. The street will now be called WILLEM ERASMUS, as suggested by the writer. ERASMUS Street in Pretoria North will adopt the name COLENSO Street as recommended by the Institute of Names which, like Talana, recalls a scene of battle during the Anglo-Boer War in Natal. Colenso, Natal was first called "Eskipeni" — the place of the boat, because of the ferry on the river at a place also known as "Commando Drift". Mr. Vause,, a trader, named the site after the Rt. Rev. John William Colenso, who was known to the Bantu as "Sobantu" — the father of the people.

ERNEST Street in Waterkloof Ridge is now caller after the constellation CYGNUS (the swan) Street. ERNEST Street in Murrayfield which may have been called after a member of the Murray family, who were owners of the property, is now called BUNKER Street, most probably recalling the old Golf Course that once stood on the property.

FIFTH Road, Montana will now be called ROOIBOS (red-bush) Street after an indigenous tree. FIFTH Avenue in Sinoville takes the name of GAMKA Ave., as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association, it recalls a river in the Cape Province with a Hottentot name meaning "the lion" river. FIFTH Street, Jan Niemand Park, will now be called TORTELDUIF (turtle-dove) street as recommended by the local Ratepayers' Association.

FIFTEENTH Avenue, Sinoville changes to another South African River name, KEI Ave.; the great Kei gives its name to the Transkei Territory and, here again, is a Hottentot word meaning "big" — the great stream.

FOR ALL NAMES BEGINNING WITH FIRST — see under EERSTE.

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FISANT Street, Kwaggasrand. Here the Pheasant loses its name to another of its specie, the MOOIMEISIE (pretty-girl) as recommended by the Institute of Names.

FLAMINK/(Flamingo) Street in the same township here too loses out to a brother specie, the PELIKAAN (Pelican) Street.

FOUNTAIN Street well named for the many springs found earlier in Garston (Garstfontein) Agricultural Holding, becomes FRIKKIE DE BEER Street. The De Beer family being recorded as the holders of the greater portion of the original farm on which the holdings were established. FONTEIN Street in the adjoining DE BEERS named after the abovementioned family adopts the name of MANTES Street as suggested by the Vigilance Association.

FOUNTAIN Street, City Central, was so called, it is said, because of the Fountain Lane Hotel that once stood there, or it could have been visa-versa; however, it was known earlier as MATTHYSENS Lane because of a mineral water factory of that name that stood, it is said, on or near the site of the present police POLCOL Buildings at its junction with Pretorius Street. It is now called VOLKSTEM Avenue after the old newspaper building (company) on the south-western corner. It would not be out of place to use an extra line with an appeal to the authorities to have this Old Building proclaimed a monument or, to take steps to have it preserved. It could become a museum housing the history of the News Paper Industry of Pretoria and the wonderful people that worked in what has always been a thankless job.

FOURTEENTH Ave., Sinoville has now received the name KURUMAN Ave. derived from a town which in turn was derived from a river name. Kuruman is a Sechuana word, the "kurwana" — a calabash or could mean the "khudu" or even tortoise. This river has its source at the famous Kuruman Eye, the strongest never-failing natural spring in South Africa; delivering over four million gallons of water per day.

FOURTH Str., Mountana is now known as SPRINGBOKLAAGTE, after an area so called north of Pretoria. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names. The Springbok Flats owes its name to the vast herds of migratory springbok that crossed those flats in the days of the Voortrekkers. FOURTH Street at Niemand Park adopts the name ROOIBEKKIE Street, recommended by the Ratepayers' Association. Rooibekkie, is the African name for the Common Wax-bill. FOURTH PRIVATE Avenue, Villeria is to be called ODÉ Avenue, honouring a State historian. The name was suggested by the

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Institute of Names. FOURTH Ave., Sinoville has the new name STEENBRAS Avenue, suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. It recalls a Cape river name, which was called after a specie of fish — the bream, which the old Dutch people called the Steenbrazems — the rock whiting.

FREDERICK Street, Wolmaranspoort was named after the original name-giver's first name. It is now to be called BREED Street, named after the same person, Mr. Breed Frederick Wolmarans, thus keeping the association of the owner and area promoter in the Derdepoort district. The name was recommended by the writer.

GARDEN Street, East Lynne is now called JANFISKAAL Street as suggested by the Institute of Names. Janfiskaal is after the fiscal-shrike, commonly called the butcher-bird.

GERRIT MARITZ Street, Daspoort was originally called MAXWELL Street, and most probably changed to Gerrit Maritz Street with the flow of patriotism in 1938. It now loses its identity to JENNINGS Street, named after a wellknown old inhabitant of the area and former Mayor of the old Hercules municipality.

GORDEN Ave., East Lynne changed its name to avoid confusion with the street in Colbyn also named after a former Mayor and who laid out a small portion of Colbyn township. The East Lynne street is now called PAPEGAAI (parrot) Avenue.

GRENS Street, Wolmaranspoort, like Buitenkant or Scheiding denoted the boundary of the township. This street is now called TAAIFONTEIN after a farm east of Pretoria. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

GROBLER Street, Lydiana was the only personal name given to a street in the original township and was named after the owner, Senator Piet J. Grobler (see Orpen Street). The township of Lydiana was named to honour his wife, Lydia. The new name of the street as suggested by the writer will be called PIET GROBLER Avenue.

HAMMAN Street, Mountain View received the new name of HENNIE VAN VUUREN Street giving honour to the principal of the Hercules Hoërskool. The name was recommended by the Ratepayers' Association.

HARTEBEES Street, Waltloo is changed to WALTLOO Street, which is the name of the township which was coined by the Old Pretoria Society from the combination of the names of Hendrik van der Walt and his wifes's maiden name, Prinsloo.

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HANS Street, Claudius; is now called FYNBOS Street after a grass specie known in English as Macchia. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

HENDRIK Street, Erasmia was called after Hendrik, the son of Andries du Plessis, who also has a street in the township called after him. This now becomes HENNOPSRIVIER Street after a river of that name in the vicinity which in turn took its title from Widow Hennop who settled on a farm near the stream's confluence with the Crocodile river near Hartebeestpoort Dam. The farm Hennops Rivier was registered in her name in the early 1840's.

HILL Road, East Lynne, becomes KOEKOEK (Cuckoo) Street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. HILL Street in Waterkloof Ext. 1 becomes BOGEY Street which has association with the Country Club. HILL Street, Waverley is now called SLAGTERSNEK Street as recommended by the Ratepayers' Association. Slagtersnek/butcher's mountain pass in the Cape Province was originally so called in 1811 when Mr. Stockenstroom, magistrate of Graaf-Reinet and a party of thirteen men were murdered by the kaffirs whilst they were on a mission of peace, but is only now recalled as a reminder of the sad episode of the execution of five men who took part in what was known as the Bezuidenhout Rebellion in 1815.

HOOF Street, Tileba is now GENERAL KOCK Street as recommended by the Institute of Names. General Johannes Hermanus Michael Kock, was a Boer Leader and soldier, wounded at the Battle of Elandslaagte and died a few days later, in 1899.

HOWARD Street, Queenswood will now be called MILDRED Street, after the Christian name of the wife of Mr. Collin Morgan, a member of the Ratepayers' Association. Information from Prof. Herman Venter.

IMPALA Ave., Lydiana loses its English title to the Afrikaans Honey-badger and is now called RATEL Avenue. The name was suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. IMPALA Road, Lynwood Glen takes the name of IDOL Road as suggested by the local Ratepayers' Association.

ISCOR Road, Claudius gets the new name DARNEL Street after a specie of grass as recommended by the Institute of Names. ISCOR Road, Valhalla is now called OSCAR Road as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association.

IVY Street, Lynwood Glen takes on the Bantu name INDABA (to talk — to discuss) Street, suggested by the local Ratepayers' Association.

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JACKSON Street, Waverley takes on yet another Anglo-Boer War name. This one is now called SPIOENKOP, after a hill in Natal known to the Bantu as Thaba Emunyama — "the black mountain". The battle (disaster) took place between the 20th to 25th January, 1900 and the British lost something like 900 killed and wounded to the Boer losses of 166 killed and wounded. Winston Churchill was a war correspondent for the Morning Post at Spioenkop and one of the stretcher bearers was Mohandas Gandhi later known as the famous Mahatma Gandi.

JANSEN Street, Waltloo was named after Dolf Jansen who made the survey pegs used by Andries du Toit in the original survey of Pretoria and this street name was recommended at the time of establishment by the Old Pretoria Society. It will now be called MUNDT Street, because the street of that name will fall away with the new intended developments. Mundt's name is found along the flow of the Moreletta spruit near the Silverton Hotel where it is known as Mundt's spruit/drift. A new local museum is intended to be laid out on ground there, called MUNDTSOELEN named after him and his wife, owners of a large portion of the farm Hartebeestpoort on which Silverton and adjoining townships were established. The oldest house still standing in the Pretoria area is to be found on his property.

JOHANN Street, Meyers Park was originally called after Johan George Carinus Haasbroek, a director of the promoting company and after whom Carinus Street in the same township was called. This will now be called EXCELSIOR Street as suggested by the Ratepayers' Association. The new name recalls the first selection of names for the township established by Mr. Le Roux on the northern boundery of Meyers Park adjoining the old main Witbank road, which was finally called SALIESHOEK. JOHANN Street, East Lynne Ext. 1 and at Jan Niemand Park will be known as MEEU (Seagull) Street as suggested by the local Ratepayers' Association.

JOHANN STRAUSS Street, Constantia Park loses his place to another musician, the great PUCCINI. The name of this new street was suggested by the Vigilance Association.

JOHN Street, Andeon is to be called NIEMAND Street, as suggested by the writer. Named after Gideon Niemand, promoter of the holdings. JOHN Ave., Kenley will bear the name CECIL Ave., as it is considered to be an extension of that street in the area.

JOUBERT Ave., East Lynne will be known as TROUPANT, a bird specie known in English as the Lilac-breasted roller. JOUBERT Street, Erasmia and in Christoburg was called after Bert Stephanus

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Joubert, at that time a clerk in the township promoters employ. It maintains its identity by the inclusion of his Christian name and will now be called BART JOUBERT Street as recommended by the writer.

KAREE Avenue, Lynnwood adopts the prefix of situation and will in future be known as BERGKAREE Avenue after a tree specie. KAREE Ave., Lydiana now becomes KIRKIA Ave., as recommended by the Ratepayers' Assoociation. All trees within the Kirkia genus were named after Sir John Kirk, explorer, naturalist and companion to David Livingstone.

KAY Road, Brummeria Ext. 1, is now called KUISIS Street after Mr. Paul Kuisis, township promoter, who is thought to have been remembered in the name being replaced. The new name was recommended by the writer.

KEURBOOM Street, Val de Grace is now called after another tree, STAMVRUG Street also known as the Wild Plum.

KIEPERSOL Ave., Lydiana, the umbrella tree here is replaced by its genus name CUSSONIA Street, named to honour P. Cusson, the French botanist. KIEPERSOL Street Lynwood Glen will be known as KARIBA Street, a name taken from that great dam on the Rhodesian/Zambian border.

KLIP Street, Claudius loses its stoniness to WILDEHAWER Street, after a species of grass known as wild-oats. The name was suggested by the Institute of Names.

KOEDOE Cresent, Monument Park is now called OKAPI Road as suggested by the Vigilance Association.

KOKKEWIET Street, Kwaggasrand is now called DIGTEBY Street which is said to be the folk-name of the shrike here named.

KORHAAN Street, Kwaggasrand loses its name to another bird specie and will now be called MAHEM Street after the Crowned crane.

KORT Street, East Lynne is to be called PAARDEBERG Street recalling the Battle of Paardeberg, 17-27th February, 1900 where General Cronje surrended with thousands of men to Lord Roberts. The new name was suggested by the Institute of Names. KORT Street, Erasmia is now called LEEUKLOOF Street after a farm to the west of Pretoria.

T. E. ANDREWS.

(To be continued)

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Genootskap Oud-Pretoria
(Gestig: 22 Maart 1948)

Ons doel: Om te waak oor die geskiedenis van ons stad en distrik.

Old Pretoria Society
(Founded: 22 March, 1948)

Our aim: To preserve the past for the future of our city and district.

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