

Augustus 2012

Dagsê al die belangstellendes in die geskiedenis van ou Pretoria,

Regstelling

Jammer vir die fout in verlede maand se brief. 'n Hele paar oplettende mense het dit raakgesien en my laat weet. Baie dankie. Die volgende van Prof. Andreas van Wyk: Moskou was en is nog altyd Moskou (Moskwa). Sint Petersburg, in die 17de eeu gestig deur Tsaar Pieter die Grote en 'n duisend kilometer wes van Moskou, het wel in die 1920's Leningrad geword en toe in die 1990's weer Sint Petersburg (of soos sommige Suid-Afrikaners nou spot: Sint Polokwane).

Nog 'n beskrywing van Pretoria [sien ook Mei/Junie 2012 se brief]

You might be interested in the following description of Pretoria written by my great great uncle, Frank Oates, in the book "Matabeleland and the Victoria Falls", edited by C.G. Oates (1881). This book is today a very valuable piece of Africana! This description was written in June 1873.

"There are orange-trees with fruit on them in the gardens, and high hedges of monthly roses in flower; there are also a few large trees (blue gums), something like poplars in mode of growth, but with dark foliage. These are planted here, for the country does not seem to bear much timber naturally.

Here in Pretoria are a great many English. The English keep stores; the Dutch Boers stick to farming. The latter come in with their wagons of grain, wood, and other produce, which is sold by auction at 8 a.m. in the market place. "Mielies" (unground Indian corn) fetch fifteen shillings a muid, which is about 200 pounds. This the Englishmen buy, get ground for two-and-sixpence a muid, and ask twenty-two and sixpence, or even twenty-five shillings for, and make a good thing of the numbers of people passing through here to Marabastadt and Lydenburg gold-fields. I fear the English here are a bad lot, with few exceptions. One man who cheated me, I asked him if he had a conscience. He replied that no one had them.

Though here and there you see a garden with a few trees in it, and, as I mentioned, orange-trees and rose-bushes, do not imagine a scene of the least beauty. The town itself, the seat of the Government, does not contain a single good building. It is like some little frontier town in America. There is not even a book-shop in it. The country immediately around is flat and devoid of trees, though in the distance are some range of hills".

Above descriptions of Pretoria take from pages 8 to 11, of the "Matabeleland" book. My Great Grandfather (William Oates), who accompanied his brother Frank on their venture into the interior and northwards, painted two water-colours of Pretoria as they passed through it. The one is in the private art collection of Mr. Wapnick and the other in the Pretoria Cultural Museum, which used to be in Bloed Street next to the Zoo, but which I think, is now in what used to be the old Mint Building. [’n Afbeelding van een van die skilderye verskyn in die Pretoria Brief van Mei 2012.]

Hiermee 'n stertjie wat jy kan byvoeg, wat ek vergeet het om ook te noem: There is an Oates Street in Lukasrand which is named after William Oates, who painted the two water-colours of Pretoria. The short street is off George Storrar Drive and off Schroder Street. I hope you find all the above of some interest to you, Kind regards, Laurie Oates, Wonderboom South.

VERANDERING VAN PRETORIA SE STRAATNAME

**COMPILED BY CHARLIE ELS
PRETORIA
MARCH 2012**

PROPOSED STREET NAME CHANGES IN PRETORIA (TSHWANE)

ANDRIES changes to THABO SEHUME

Andries Street: Central

Andries Street was named after the Voortrekker leader General Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius (1798-1853). He was the hero of the Battle of Blood River (1838) and father of President Marthinus Wessel Pretorius (1819-1901), founder of Pretoria.

Soon after the founding of Pretoria in 1855, maps appeared showing the street as St. Andries Street. There is much speculation about this. Some maintain that the 'St.' was an abbreviation of Stephanus, the first name of Commandant-General Stephanus Schoeman (1810-1890), Acting President of the South African Republic, who lived at Klein Schoemansdal at the northern extremity of the street, near where the National Cultural History Museum is now located in Boom Street.

Others say that the name was derived from the so called *kruisvlag* ('crossed flag'), a blue flag with a red saltire similar to the flag of St. Andrew. This Voortrekker flag was supposed to have been the flag of those Voortrekkers who had followed Potgieter. The prefix 'St.' was dropped during the Voortrekker centenary celebrations in 1938.

BEATRIX/MEARS/VOORTREKKER to change to STEVE BIKO

Beatrix Street: Arcadia

The Dutch Government now objects not only to the proposed change of the name of Queen Wilhelmina Road which is, indeed, named after Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria of the Netherlands (See "Queen Wilhelmina Road" below), but also to the proposed change of the name Beatrix Street, probably under the impression that it is named after Queen Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, their reigning Queen.

Beatrix Street, however, was named after Beatrix Dorey Meintjes (b. 1885), eldest daughter of Edward Philip Arnold (Eddie) Meintjes (b. 1861), son of Stephanus Jacobus Meintjes (1819-1887). Meintjes Street, Sunnyside, was named after Eddie Meintjes.

Stephanus Jacobus Meintjes (1819-1887) was an attorney and later an advocate of the Supreme Court. He was the owner of Trevenna Estate, which now forms part of Sunnyside. He purchased the farm Arcadia, which he divided into erven. The hill on the farm, Meintjeskop, was named after him. He erected the town's first mill on the banks of the Apies River at Lion Drift (Bridge) in Church Street.

The land around Meintjeskop was bought by the Government in 1909 for £32 500, and the City Council donated a further portion owned by them, valued at £25 000, for the erection of the Union Buildings on the site described by Lord Selborne (1859-1942) as "one of the finest in the world". Meintjes Square (now a small

park), situated on the corner of Park and Beatrix Streets, was first known as Arcadia Square and renamed by the City Council to honour Meintjes Sr.

Mears Street

It was named after James Edward Mears who arrived in Durban from London in 1840. He married Johanna Raats, a cousin of Voortrekker Gerrit Maritz. Mears came to Pretoria in the 1870s and purchased a portion of the farm Elandspoor on which he laid out Pretoria's first suburb, Sunnyside, in 1875. In the early 1880s he also owned a farm in the Boshoff district, Free State, where he bred horses.

Divorcing his Voortrekker wife, he remarried against the family wishes and left for England to further his business interests, and had an extended honeymoon travelling the continent for a few years. On his return to Pretoria in 1903, he was a stranger to his family and friends and found that his assets had been sold to pay his debts. He died and was buried as a pauper in the Brixton cemetery in Johannesburg. His son, Commandant Mears, served in the Boer service during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) and married into the Moodie family that founded Melsetter in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

Voortrekkers Road: Wonderboom South, Mayville, Gezina, Capital Park

Voortrekkers Road is the main arterial route from Prinshof to where it passes the neck at the Wonderboom reserve from where the street took its name, which in turn was christened during the Van Riebeeck tercentenary celebrations in 1952.

CHARLES / WALKER to change to **JUSTICE MOHAMMED** [JUSTICE MAHOMED]

Charles Street: Brooklyn

Charles Street is named after Charles Marais, son of "Ryk" Lang Piet Marais. Charles was a land surveyor associated with township development. He laid out and surveyed Brooklyn. Both Charles Street and Marais Street in Brooklyn are named after him. May Street in Brooklyn is named after his wife Catherine May Venitia Emmitt. He also laid out and surveyed Silverton.

Rupert Street in Brooklyn is named after his brother, Rupert Ford Marais. He was an attorney and a partner in the firm S.W. Pienaar, solicitors, who had an interest in the establishment of Brooklyn. Rupert later became an advocate of the Supreme Court. Stella Street here was named for his wife.

Walker Spruit/Street: Sunnyside

The stream rises in Nieuw Muckleneuk and is dammed at Magnolia Dell, creating a children's pool. It then flows on to join the Apies River at Lion Bridge in Church Street.

What becomes Walker Street starts off as Jacob Maré Street in the west, then becomes Rissik Street at Victoria Bridge near Van Boeschoten Avenue, and then becomes Walker Street from the Bourke Street intersection.

The Walker family left Natal to settle in Pretoria in 1868. Arthur Hamilton Walker and his son Mackenzie Harry were both surveyors. Arthur re-surveyed the Pretoria Township originally laid out by Andries Francois du Toit. Mackie (Mackenzie) worked in the government surveyor's office. He was born in Pietermaritzburg in 1848, married Augusta White and settled south of Sunnyside on the upper ridges of the farm Elandspoor, which he had purchased in the 1870s.

He laid out Muckleneuk and Nieuw Muckleneuk. Bailey's Muckleneuk was established on ground that he sold off. He also surveyed Mayville in 1896. Mackie retired to his farm Klippan on the Springbok Flats, north of Pretoria, where he died in 1927 at the age of 78 years. Walker, Mackie, Sidney and White Streets and Walker Spruit were named after the family.

CHURCH STREET will now be changed to four different names:

- From Nelson Mandela to the East it changes to **STANZA BOPAPE**
- From Nelson Mandela to Church Square it changes to **HELEN JOSEPH**
- From Church Square to R511 it changes to **W.F. NKOMO**
- From R511 to the West changes to **ELIAS MOTSWALEDI**

Church Street: Central

Church Street is approximately 12km long. The section between Colbyn in the east and Atteridgeville in the west is considered to be the longest straight street in the Republic. It will be noticed that the streets in the centre of old Pretoria are wider than other streets. Surveyor Andries Francois du Toit was instructed to plan them so as to allow an ox-wagon with a full span of 16 oxen to make a U-turn if necessary.

The name Church Street was derived from the fact that the first church was built on Church Square (by two Vermeulen brothers; see Vermeulen Street below). The church was known as the "Philadelphia Broederschap" (Philadelphia Brotherhood).

D.F. MALAN to change to **E'SKIA MPHAHLELE** [ES'KIA MPHAHLELE]

D.F. Malan Drive: Pretoria West, Roseville, Parktown, Hermanstad, Mountain View

Previously called Lorentz Street, the street was renamed to honour the South African clergyman and statesman Daniël Francois Malan (1874-1959).

Malan was born in Riebeeck-West in the Cape Colony. He obtained a B.A. in Music and Science from the Victoria College in Stellenbosch and entered the teaching profession. After leaving teaching he entered the Stellenbosch seminary in order to train as a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church. He entered the ministry and served at Heidelberg (Tvl.), Montague and Graaff-Reinet. Along with his studies in theology, he obtained a M.A. in Philosophy from Victoria College (later to be the Paul Roos Gymnasium and the Stellenbosch University). Malan left South Africa in 1900 to study towards a Doctorate in Divinity at the University of Utrecht, which he obtained in 1905. He took part in the founding of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Akademie voor Taal, Letteren en Kunst.

He founded the political National Party. The party came to power on the program of apartheid and began its comprehensive implementation. He is seen as a champion of Afrikaner nationalism. He became Prime Minister of the Union National Party government in 1948 and remained Prime Minister until 1954 when he retired.

DUNCAN changes to JAN SHOBA

Duncan Street: Hatfield

Prior to 1930 this street had four names along its length. From Church Street to the [Hillcrest] swimming pool it was Duncan; the short curve at the baths was known as Nixon; then it became Duncan again as far as Lunnon Road; finally it became James Street – after Mr. James Brooks who established Brooklyn Township.

The City Council bought portions of the [adjacent] properties, straightened the road somewhat and named the entire stretch Duncan Street, after Sir Patrick Duncan.

Patrick Duncan, K.C. (1870-1943) was born in Scotland and was chosen as private secretary to Sir Alfred Milner (1854-1925) in 1895. He was also Treasurer of the Transvaal from 1901 to 1903, and Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal from 1903 to 1907, and he represented Fordsburg in Parliament from 1910 to 1920. He became Minister of the Interior, Education and Public Works in 1921 and held these portfolios until 1924. From 1933-1936 Sir Patrick was Minister of Mines.

He was the first South African Governor-General of the Union of South Africa from 1936 until his death in 1943. His ashes were interred in the granite block at Duncan Dock in Cape Town, which was also named after him.

ESSELEN changes to ROBERT SOBUKWE

Esselen Street: Sunnyside

It is generally accepted that this name commemorates Ewald August Esselen, jurist and politician (1858-1918), who owned a portion of the ground on which Trevenna Township was established. He was born in the Cape Colony and arrived in the Transvaal soon after the First Anglo-Boer War (1881). He became a judge in the South African Republic in 1887 and resigned in 1890 to become a Member of the Second Volksraad for Potchefstroom in 1891. He was a member of the First Volksraad of the South African Republic in 1893. Esselen was Attorney-General during 1894 and 1895.

During the Second Anglo-Boer War he served as legal adviser on General Piet J. Joubert's staff. In 1904 he became one of the founders of the Het Volk Party and in 1907 became a member of the Transvaal Legislative Council. He died at Sea Point (Cape Town) and was buried in the old Church Street cemetery.

GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA changes to JANUARY MASILELA

General Louis Botha Drive: Lynnwood Glen, Lynnwood Ridge, Lynnwood Park, Menlyn, Waterkloof Glen, Garsfontein

Originally called the Old Military Road, it was made during World War II as a direct link between Roberts Heights (Voortrekkerhoogte Thaba Tshwane) and Zonderwater military camp near Cullinan.

Annie Botha Street in Riviera was originally called Plein Street, and then received

the name Louis Botha Avenue as did the Louis Botha Home close by. General Botha was born in the Greytown district, Natal, in 1862; his birthplace was purchased by an Indian businessman and donated to the authorities on condition that the site be preserved for posterity.

Botha was elected to the Volksraad in 1897 and was appointed Commandant-General on the death of General Piet Joubert on 7 May 1900. Botha fought brilliant battles at Colenso (15 Dec 1899) and Spioenkop (17-24 Jan 1900), Belmont, Stormberg and Magersfontein. Pretoria fell to the British on 5 June 1900, and he rallied his burghers and fought the British at Diamond Hill east of Pretoria and again in the last big battle at Dalmanutha.

Louis Botha became the first Prime Minister of the Union (1910). He led the Union defence forces against German South-West Africa (1914). On returning home after the signing of the Treaty of Versailles he became ill and died of pneumonia on 27 August 1919. He was buried in the Rebecca Street cemetery, Pretoria.

HANS STRIJDOM: proposal to change to SOLOMON MAHLANGU

Hans Strijdom Drive: Equestria, Constantia Park, Erasmuskloof, Faerie Glen, Monument Park, Wapadrand

Hans Strijdom Drive was named after Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom (Strydom) (1893-1958), fifth Prime Minister of South Africa, who was born in the Willowmore district, Eastern Cape. On completion of his studies he went ostrich farming with the family, then moved to Pretoria and took up a post in the civil service. He was a member of the ambulance corps during the S.W.A. Campaign in 1915. In 1918 he established himself as a lawyer in Nylstroom in the Northern Transvaal.

In 1929 he was elected to parliament and advocated republicanism. He became leader of the National Party and was South Africa's fifth Prime Minister, succeeding Malan. In the 1948 parliament he was called "The Lion of the Waterberg" or "The Lion of the North" for his uncompromising political views and for being the only Transvaal supporter of D.F. Malan's party.

The J.G. Strijdom Tunnel in the Eastern Transvaal was named after him. A statue of him is found in the engineering faculty building at the University of Pretoria. There are still various monuments dedicated to him in South Africa. One monument which featured a large bust of him on "Strydom Square" in Pretoria Central (next to the Volkskas Building, c/o Schoeman and van der Walt Streets) collapsed in 2001, injuring two people.

He died in Cape Town and was buried in the old cemetery in Church Street, Pretoria. His house in Modimolle (formerly Nylstroom) is now a museum which holds parts of the collapsed bust.

HENDRIK VERWOERD: proposal to change to JOHAN HEYNS

Hendrik Verwoerd Drive (H.F. Verwoerd Drive [correct])

Previously called 9th Avenue, the drive extends from Voortrekkers Road in the north to Soutpansberg Road in the south. The name change came about in 1987 to honour the memory of Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, former Prime Minister of the Republic.

Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd, often considered the architect of apartheid, was born in Amsterdam on 8 September 1901, six months before his parents moved to Wynberg, near Cape Town, South Africa. They then moved to Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, where the family lived for five years before moving to Brandfort in the Free State, South Africa. After completing secondary school in 1918, he went to the University of Stellenbosch where he majored in sociology, psychology and logic. After receiving his B.A., he was appointed to a position in the Psychology Department, completing his master's in 1923 and his doctorate in 1924. In 1925 he went to Germany to study at Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin. In 1927 he assumed a position as professor of applied sociology at Stellenbosch, where he became chair of the Department of Sociology and Social Work in 1933.

Verwoerd joined the Purified Nationalist Party in 1935 and also became a member of the Broederbond. He left academia to establish the Nationalist paper *Die Transvaler* in 1937. The major objective of the paper was to lure Afrikaners away from the British-oriented United Party and foster the idea of a Christian-National republic. After the National Party's victory in 1948, the new prime minister, Daniel F. Malan, appointed Verwoerd to the senate and in 1950 Verwoerd became minister of Native Affairs. In 1958, on the death of J.G. Strijdom, Malan's successor, Verwoerd became prime minister.

After organizing a successful referendum to create a South African republic, Verwoerd attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in 1961. There he explored the possibility of South Africa remaining a member of the British Commonwealth. Although rebuffed by the British, Canadians and Afro-Asian bloc because of apartheid, he received a hero's welcome when he returned to South Africa in early 1961. Afrikaner Nationalists applauded South Africa's removal from the commonwealth.

Verwoerd was assassinated on 6 September 1966, before a parliamentary session in the presence of about four hundred people. The assassin, Demetrio Tsafendas, was later tried and incarcerated in mental institutions until his death in 1999. Officially classified white, he had been born in Mozambique to a Greek father and a Coloured mother. In a 2001 book Henk van Woerden argued convincingly that the assassination was politically motivated.

JACOB MARÉ changes to JEFF MASEMOLA

Jacob Maré Street: Central

This street has had many names. Originally it was Maré Street; in the late 1920s it became Paul Maré Street and finally Jacob Maré Street. Jacob Phillipus Maré (1823-1900) represented Heidelberg in the Transvaal Volksraad from 1875-1877 and again in 1880. In 1880 he became a member of the Transvaal Executive Council and took part in the peace negotiations at Majuba. In about 1890 he moved to Nazareth (or Middelburg) for health reasons. He died there on 11 February 1900.

The famous South African song 'My Sarie Marais' recalls his daughter, Susara Margaretha Maré. It was composed [for her] by J.P. Toerien when he was in the Cape, before they were married.

LEAH MANGOPE changes to PETER MAGANO

Leah Mangope is the late wife of Lucas Mangope (see below). She died in March 2003.

LUCAS MANGOPE changes to MOLEFE MAKINTA

Kgosi Lucas Manyane Mangope (1923) is the former President of the "independent homeland" (Bantustan) of Bophuthatswana and current leader of the United Christian Democratic Party, a minor political party based in the North-West Province of South Africa. He still holds a position in the North-West Provincial Legislature.

He became President of Bophuthatswana in 1977, believing that, by cooperating in the system of Grand Apartheid, he could bring benefits to the Batswana people of South Africa, a stance that placed him in a precarious and often contradictory position throughout most of his political life. Some considered him a puppet of the South African government during his presidency.

In 1988 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate degree by the former University of Bophuthatswana. In the same year he was briefly overthrown by members of a military police unit and was reinstated following intervention by the South African Defence Force. South Africa's government stated that it was responding to a request for assistance from the legal government of a sovereign nation.

Bophuthatswana collapsed after political chaos ensued in March 1994. Not even the intervention of the Afrikaner Volksfront and the militarized Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (A.W.B.) could save Mangope's Bophuthatswana.

It the Kempton Park negotiations in 1993 that led to the first non-racial elections in South Africa in 1994, Mangope had made it clear that Bophuthatswana would remain independent of the new and integrated South Africa and that he would not allow the upcoming elections to take place in "his country". With most residents in favour of reintegration, his defense force mutinied and although Mangope called on outside help he was eventually forced to flee the homeland. Shortly thereafter, the homelands were reincorporated into South Africa

MICHAEL BRINK changes to NICO SMITH

Michael Brink Park: Sunnyside

This park was originally called Kruger Square, after President Paul Kruger. The name was changed to Michael Brink Park to avoid confusion with the Kruger Park between Mitchell, Rose-Etta, Soutter and Court Streets in Pretoria West.

Johannes Michael van Helsdingen Brink was born at Colesberg in the Cape Colony in 1889. He lived in Rietfontein for more than 25 years and was mayor of Innesdale for nine years, and later a member of the Provincial Council.

MITCHELL changes to CHARLOTTE MAXEKE

Mitchell Street: Pretoria West

Named after George Mitchell of Edinburgh, Scotland, father-in-law of John Lyall Soutter, the land surveyor associated with the laying out of a portion of Pretoria West. Soutter was born in Edinburgh in 1864 but came to the Transvaal in 1888. He became principal clerk at the Surveyor-General's office.

PAUL KRUGER AND PRETORIUS STREETS: names TO BE RETAINED

Paul Kruger Street: Central

Paul Kruger Street was originally called Markt (Market) Street, but the name was changed during the Voortrekker celebrations of 1938 to commemorate State President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger (1825-1904), who held office from 1883 to 1902.

Kruger was born at Bulhoek in the Cradock district of the Cape Colony on 10 October 1825. As a twelve-year-old youth he accompanied his family on the Potgieter Trek from the Cape. He first settled in Schoemansdal in the Zoutpansberg.

In terms of Republican law, Paul Kruger was allowed two farms; he acquired Waterkloof and Boekenhoutfontein in the Rustenburg district in 1842. The homestead and buildings on Boekenhoutfontein have been restored and are open to visitors.

Kruger married twice: Maria du Plessis, his first wife, passed away in 1846; his second wife, Gezina Susanna Frederika Wilhelmina du Plessis (1831-1901), was a cousin of his first wife. The township of Gezina was named after her, as was Frederika Street in that township.

Paul Kruger became Veldkornet (Field Cornet) in 1851 and Commandant in 1854, was a member of the triumvirate government during the first Anglo-Boer War (1880-1881), and served four terms (1883-1902) as President of the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek (Z.A.R.).

The Second Boer War (Afrikaans: Tweede Vryheidsoorlog) was fought from 11 October 1899 until 31 May 1902 between the British Empire and the two independent Boer republics, the Z.A.R. (South African Republic/Transvaal Republic) and the Orange Free State Republic. It ended with a British victory and the annexation of both republics by the British Empire. Both would eventually be incorporated into the Union of South Africa, a dominion of the British Empire, in 1910.

The Dutch queen, Queen Wilhelmina (see Queen Wilhelmina Road) placed the ship 'Gelderland' at the disposal of Pres. Kruger, and he used it to travel into exile from Lourenco Marques (Maputo) on 21 October 1900. He died in exile in Clarens, Switzerland, on 14 July 1904 [1904] and was given a state funeral in December 1904 in Pretoria's Heroes' Acre (Afrikaans: Heldeakker) in the Church Street cemetery.

Pretorius Street

The name represents both father and son:

Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus Pretorius (1798-1853) was born in the Graaff-Reinet district. He was in command of the Voortrekker forces at the battle of Blood River in Natal when the mighty Zulu Army was defeated on 16 December 1838. After the Battle of Boomplaats (1848) in the Free State, he settled on the farm Grootplaats, also called Rust-den-Ouden, on the banks of the Crocodile River at the present-day Hartebeespoort Dam, where he died in 1853 at the age of 54. He was the first to be buried in the Heroes' Acre in the Church Street cemetery – his remains were reinterred there with full military honours in 1891.

His eldest son, Marthinus Wessel Pretorius, purchased portions of the farms Elandspoort and Daspoort from Joachim J.P. Prinsloo (see Prinsloo Street) and Andries Petrus Jacobus van der Walt (see Van der Walt Street) to establish a town bearing his father's name – Pretoria. He had the town laid out from plans submitted by Visagie, Skinner and the Devereux brothers.

He was the first President of the Transvaal Republic (1819–1901). He succeeded his father as Commandant-General of Potchefstroom and Rustenburg in 1853. Under his guidance Transvaal became unified under a central government. In 1859 he was elected president of the Orange Free State, a move that led to civil strife in the Transvaal (1862-1864). He resigned the O.F.S. presidency and was re-elected president of Transvaal.

Wakkerstroom was once known as Marthinus Wesselstroom, named after him, and Chrissiesmeer (Lake Chrissie) and Christiana were named to honour his daughter.

POTGIETER changes to KGOSI MAMPURU

Potgieter Street: Central

This street was not named on Du Toit's first map of Pretoria because, it is said, of the feud between the two Voortrekker leaders, Andries W.J. Pretorius (1798-1853) after whom Pretoria was named, and Hendrik Potgieter (1792-1852).

The Potgieter *trekkers* crossed the Pretoria valley in 1836 on their way to the Zoutpansberg in the north, where they hoped to make contact with the Louis Trichardt *trekkers*.

Potgieter gave two of Pretoria's oldest places their names, viz. Daspoort – after the many rock-rabbits (*dassies*) in the area, and Wonderboom, after the giant wild fig tree which nestles against the sheltered and frost-free northern slopes of the Magalies Mountains (Magaliesberg). Potgieter died in the Zoutpansberg and lies buried in the Schoemansdal cemetery.

PRINSLOO changes to SISULU

Prinsloo Street: Central

The name recalls an early settler, Joachim J.P. (*Tweeduum* – 'Two-thumb') Prinsloo, who owned a homestead on Church Square. He sold his house to John Robert Lys (1829-1880), who was a mining entrepreneur in the S.A. Republic, a pioneer merchant and member of the Volksraad. The site later became the Grand Hotel and the impressive Standard Bank occupies it at present.

Prinsloo also owned property at the northern end of the street which bears his name. Prinsloof was that area along the Apies River at Van den Hoven's Drift or Hovels Drift near Boom Street.

Waltloo Industrial Township near Silverton was named after him and Van der Walt.

Prinsloo sold a portion of his farm Daspoort to Pres. M.W. Pretorius for the establishment of the town Pretoria.

PROES changes to JOHANNES RAMOKHOASE

Proes Street: Central

Bernard Cornelis Ernst Proes (1831-1872) was an advocate, attorney and general agent. He was born in the Netherlands. After studying law he came to South Africa in 1859 and was appointed as the first State Attorney of the South African Republic and Master of the Supreme Court. In 1860 he acted as Volksraad Secretary. During the Transvaal civil strife he was captured at Potchefstroom by the forces under the later State President S.J.P. Kruger and dismissed from the post of State Attorney (1862). From 1864 to 1868 he represented the Wakkerstroom and Utrecht districts in the Volksraad. In 1869 he was appointed Government Secretary.

Proes helped revise the constitution of 1858 and assisted in drafting the Educational Act of 1866.

In 1870 State President M.W. Pretorius and Secretary of State Proes took part in negotiations with Lt-Governor R.W. Keate in respect of the Diamond Fields arbitration. The direct outcome was a decision, known as the Keats Award, which went against the interests of the South African Republic. Because of the widespread opposition in the Transvaal to the award, both the President and Proes were honourably discharged.

QUEEN WILHELMINA changes to FLORENCE RIBEIRO

Queen Wilhelmina Road: Groenkloof, Nieuw Muckleneuk, Waterkloof

Also known as Koningin Wilhelmina Road, the road that covered the western part of the area [going] towards the various sports fields was previously called Plantation Road. It received its present name when Prince Bernard of the Netherlands visited Pretoria in 1947.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was born at The Hague on 31 August 1880. Her father, William III, by his first wife, Sophia, had three sons who predeceased him. He married Adelheid Emma Wilhelmina Theresia, second daughter of Prince George Victor, and Wilhelmina was the only issue of that union. She succeeded her father to the throne on 23 November 1890.

The Dutch government and people sympathized with the Boer republics during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902); their feelings were so strongly pro-Boer that Queen Wilhelmina placed the Dutch Man-of-War 'Gelderland' at the disposal of Pres. Kruger, to travel into exile from Lourenco Marques (Maputo) on 21 October 1900.

SCHOEMAN to change to FRANCIS BAARD [FRANCES BAARD]

Schoeman Street: Central

The Voortrekker settlement of Schoemansdal in the Zoutpansberg, which was founded by Commandant-General Andries H. Potgieter in 1848, was named after Commandant-General Stephanus Schoeman (1810-1890). On 15 July 1867 the town was evacuated because of an uprising by the Venda tribe. To compensate previous residents, plots were granted to them in Pietersburg. Commandant-General Schoeman settled in Pretoria.

He owned the larger part of the farm Rietfontein. His town house stood where the present old Boom Street museum stands and was called Klein Schoemansdal. He died at the age of 80 years in 1890.

SCHUBART changes to SOPHIE DE BRUYN

Schubart Street: Central

Anton Frederik Schubart (1830-1898), a Dutch immigrant, arrived in Cape Town in December 1854, after having studied at the Utrecht State University. He made his way to Potchefstroom. He was one of the supporters of Commandant-General M.W. Pretorius and tried to persuade the Volksraad to agree to the establishment of the town of Pretoria.

Schubart was editor of 'De Emigrant' in 1859 while in Potchefstroom, where he became secretary of the local school committee (1866). He was also on the planning committee of a local physical museum and curator thereof in 1873.

Schubart served Commandant-General Andries Pretorius as secretary and was Government Secretary from 1860 to 1862. He was succeeded by Captain J.H.M. Struben. In about 1890 he took up the position of Curator of the State Museum in Pretoria and retired in 1893; he passed away in Pretoria in 1898.

SKINNER changes to NANA SITA

Skinner Street: Central

Skinner's Court and Skinner's Spruit recall William Skinner, Pretoria's pioneer landdrost (Magistrate). Born in Canterbury, England in 1828, he came to Natal in 1840 with his cousins, the Devereux brothers, who were building contractors.

General Andries Pretorius encouraged them to come to Pretoria by offering them the job of building him a house on his farm Grootplaats at the Hartebeespoort Dam. They did so and the house was completed in 1853. They also built the first church on the Square in 1857 and the first Raadzaal (Government Building or 'Council Hall').

Skinner's second wife was a granddaughter of the Voortrekker Piet Retief. Skinner was Landdrost (Magistrate) from 1869 to 1871. He died in 1885 and was buried in the Church Street cemetery.

VAN DER WALT to change to LILIAN NGOYI

Van Der Walt Street: Central

Andries Petrus Jacobus van der Walt was born at Graaff-Reinet in 1814 and died in the Pretoria district in 1861. He was Field Cornet of Winburg in the Orange Free State (1843), but left for Potchefstroom after the Battle of Boomplaats (1848). He was an early settler who owned a portion of the farm Elandspoort and advocated the establishment of a town. He sold it to President M.W. Pretorius who had the town, later called Pretoria, laid out on it and a portion of the farm Daspoort. Andries's wattle and daub house, one of the first built in the Pretoria Valley, stood on the Southern end of the street named after him, near where the present Berea Park sports ground is now situated.

Van der Walt was a member of the Farm Commission and was Pretoria's first Field Cornet. He later settled on the farm Knoppiesfontein where he died at the age of 47 years. His wife died eight days later.

VERMEULEN changes to MADIBA

Vermeulen Street: Central

The farm Hartebeestpoort was purchased in 1853 by Christopher Guillian Vermeulen (b. 1788) and his son-in-law. In 1859 his son, Hendrik Johannes Vermeulen (1819-1895), inherited his father's share of the farm. The town of Silverton was later established on a part of the farm. Guillian's farm house became the property of the City Council of Silverton, which was incorporated into Greater Pretoria in 1964. In 1972 the City Council of Pretoria donated the house to the National Cultural History and Open Air Museum. Today it is called the Pioniersmuseum (Pioneer's open air museum).

The first Magistrate of Pretoria, Andries Francois du Toit, was asked by President M.W. Pretorius to plan the town of Pretoria. The area where the Voortrekkers settled on Elandspoort, Daspoort, Groenkloof, Derdepoort, Garsfontein and Koedoespoort was declared a town on 16 November 1855. A commission council of the Volksraad met from 27 to 30 May 1856 at the home of Hendrik Vermeulen, on which occasion Pretoria was elected as capital.

Morelettaspruit runs through a portion of the land. One Mundt and his wife, Aletta, lived there. It is said that passing travelers used to call-greet her with "Môre, Letta!" This is how Morelettaspruit got its name.

Henry was involved in horse carriage trips to the eastern Transvaal but he also played a major role in public life. He was, *inter alia*, a member of the Land Commission and a member of the Heemraad.

His brother, Jacobus Gerhardus Vermeulen, called Kootjie (1821-1898), participated in the Battle of Boomplaats on 29 August 1848 and was wounded in the knee, whereafter he walked with a limp.

Henry and Kootjie were farmers and, as gardeners, they played a role in the construction of a water furrow to Church Square, near which they lived. Henry's house stood on the site of the present Palace of Justice while Kootjie lived in a brick house where the Capital Theatre was later erected (near the eastern entrance to the current Transvaal Provincial Administration building).

Both brothers also had experience of building work and helped to build the first church on Church Square. Kootjie for many years was sexton of the church known as the Philadelphia Brotherhood Pretoria.

Vermeulen Street was named after the two brothers.

ZAMBEZI changes to SEFAKO MAKGATHO

Zambezi Drive

The Zambezi River is the fourth longest river in Africa, and the largest of those flowing to the Indian Ocean. The Zambezi River owes much of its world-wide fame to the Victoria Falls and the Kariba Dam.

Sources:

1. Tom Andrews: The Place of names, Emagameni:
<http://www.emagameni.co.za/about.html>
2. Tom Andrews: Place and Street Names of Pretoria, Second Edition, 1999:
<http://www.emagameni.co.za/Place%20And%20Street%20Names%20of%20Pretoria.pdf>
3. Tom Andrews: Pioneer Sketches (Church Street Cemetery), Emagameni, May 1983:
<http://www.emagameni.co.za/Pioneer%20Sketches%20May%201983%20%20Church%20Street%20Cemetery.pdf>
4. Wikipedia Encyclopedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main>
5. Apartheid – Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd:
<http://science.jrank.org/pages/8339/Apartheid-HENDRIK-FRENSCH-VERWOERD.html>
6. Ons Vermeulens se Verbintenis met Pretoria, Johan Vermeulen:
jverm@lantic.net

Groete tot volgende maand, Rosa Swanepoel