

5. HOE OM DIÉ BOEK TE GEBRUIK

5.1 *Doel en Bronne van die Lys*

5.1.1 *Gewysigde en aangevulde herdruk van AP.*—Volgens die verduideliking op bladsy 10 van die 1951-uitgawe van AP, was die Pleknamekomitee se “vernaamste doel om leiding te gee in verband met die spelling en skryfwyse van Suid-Afrikaanse plekname binne die Unie van Suid-Afrika en Suidwes-Afrika en meer bepaald amptelike plekname, d.w.s. die name van dorpsgebiede, landbouhoewes, motorbushaltes, poskantore en spoorwegstasies” (sien 5.2.3 hieronder). Die Komitee se opdrag het ook in die vooruitsig gestel “die samestelling van ’n aardrykskundige woorde-lys vir gebruik in die Unie”. Die Komitee het egter tot dusver nog nie daartoe oorgegaan om so ’n lys van alle moontlike plekname en name van geografiese gesteldhede saam te stel nie. Om hierdie rede gaan die nuwe AP, vir sover dit die Lys self betref, ook nie verder as ’n hersiene publikasie van die bekende Lys van bogenoemde amptelike plekname nie, m.a.w. die aard van die inhoud van die nuwe Lys het feitlik onveranderd gebly, maar sekere belangrike veranderinge en toevoegings is in die publikasie as geheel aangebring, bv. in verband met: die aanbieding van die inleidende materiaal; die rangskikking van die kolomme van die Lys; die gebruik van afkortings van die name van buurstade in kolom II en elders om aan te dui waar sekere plekke in sulke buurstade geleë is; die formulering en toepassing van sekere skryfwysereëls; nuwe materiaal o.a. om nuwe of gewysigde beginsels te illustreer; en ’n oorsig, in ’n nuwe hoofstuk 6, van die Komitee se samestelling en funksionering sedert 1936. Hierdie boek is derhalwe in sekere sin ’n aangevulde maar terselfdertyd ’n aansienlik gewysigde herdruk van die AP van 1951.

5.1.2 *Bronne van AP-materiaal.*—Vir die gebruiker van die boek is dit van belang om te weet wat hy kan verwag om daarin te vind.

5.1.2.1 *Name van plekke in die Republiek en Suidwes-Afrika.*—Sedert die eerste publikasie van *Amptelike Plekname* is die Lys bygehou en aangevul met name wat deur die Departement van Pos- en Telegraafwese (tans van Pos- en Telekommunikasiewese), die S.A. Spoorweë en Hawens, ander instansies soos plaaslike owerhede, ens., en deur individue ingedien is. Tot September 1974 was die werkwyse dat hierdie name gewoonlik eers aan die Klein Pleknamekomitee op sy maandelikse vergaderings en daarna, met hierdie Komitee se aanbevelings, aan die vergaderings van die Groot Pleknamekomitee vir goedkeuring voorgelê is (sien afdeling 6.4). Alle name en voorstelle in verband daarmee is dan vir goedkeuring en bekragtiging aan die Minister van Unie-Onderwys (later die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap en nou die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding) voorgelê. Name uit Suidwes-Afrika word op die oomblik (April 1977) deur die Pleknamekomitee van die Administrasie van daardie Gebied vir kontroledoeleindes en eventuele opname in AP aan die Groot Pleknamekomitee voorgelê; die finale goedkeuring en bekragtiging van

5. HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

5.1 Purpose and Sources of the List

5.1.1 *Revised and supplemented reprint of OPN.*—According to the *Explanatory Notes* appearing on page 11 of the 1951 edition of OPN the Place Names Committee's chief aim was "to provide guidance with regard to the orthography and the spelling of South African place-names within the Union of South Africa and South West Africa, and more particularly as regards official names, i.e. the names of townships, agricultural holdings, motorbus halts, post offices and railway stations (see 5.2.3 below)." The Committee's terms of reference also included the ultimate object of "the compilation of a list of geographical names for use in the Union." The Committee has however not yet been able to compile a complete list of all possible place names and names of geographical features, etc. For this reason the new OPN, in so far as the List itself is concerned, amounts to little more than a revised publication of the familiar list of official names mentioned above; in other words the *nature* of the contents of the new List has remained practically the same, but certain important changes and additions have been made in the publication as a whole, e.g. in connection with: the presentation of the introductory material; the arrangement of the columns of the List; the use of abbreviations of the names of neighbouring states in column II and elsewhere to indicate where certain places in such neighbouring states are situated; the formulation and application of certain styling rules; new material *inter alia* to illustrate new or amended principles; and an outline, in a new Chapter 6, of the Committee's composition and functioning since 1936. This book is therefore in a sense a supplemented but at the same time an extensively revised edition of the 1951 OPN.

5.1.2 *Sources of OPN material.*—For the user of this book it is of importance to know what he may expect to find in it.

5.1.2.1 *Names of places in the Republic and South-West Africa.*—Since the first publication of *Official Place Names*, the List has been supplemented and kept up to date with names submitted by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (now of Posts and Telecommunications), the South African Railways and Harbours, other bodies, such as local authorities, etc., and by individuals. Up to September 1974 the procedure was that these names were usually first submitted to the Place Names Sub-Committee at its monthly meetings and thereafter, with the Sub-Committee's recommendations, to the meetings of the Place Names Committee for its approval (see section 6.4). All names and proposals in connection with them were subsequently submitted to the Minister of Union Education (later the Minister of Education, Arts and Science and now the Minister of National Education) for approval and confirmation. Names of places in South-West Africa are at present (April 1977) submitted by the Place Names Committee of the Administration of that Territory to the Place Names Committee in the Republic for purposes of checking and eventual inclusion in OPN; the final approval and confirmation of such names is not

sodanige name is nie 'n funksie van die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding nie, maar wel van die Administrateur van Suidwes-Afrika (sien 6.4.3).

5.1.2.2 *Name uit Opmetingslyste.*—'n Groot deel van die Komitee se werk bestaan in die oorweging en goedkeuring van name van geografiese gesteldhede in die Republiek en Suidwes-Afrika wat deur die Kantoor van die Direkteur-generaal van Opmetings aan hom voorgelê word. Hierdie name word egter nie in die Lys van *Amptelike Plekname* opgeneem nie, hoewel dit dikwels gebeur dat 'n poskantoor, stasie, dorp, landbouhoewe of motorbushalte gestig word met die naam van 'n plek wat reeds deur die Pleknamekomitee in 'n Opmetingslys goedgekeur is. Afgesien hiervan speel die name wat in hierdie lys voorgelê word dikwels 'n statisties belangrike rol by die vasstelling van beginsels vir toepassing op die skryfwyse van sekere tipes van name waarvan voorbeelde wel in die Lys opgeneem word of later opgeneem sal word. Om hierdie rede word name uit Opmetingslyste soms in die *Inleiding* gebruik om sulke beginsels toe te lig. Dit verklaar waarom sekere name wat aldus in die *Inleiding* gebruik word, nie in die Lys self gevind sal word nie.

5.1.2.3 *Name van plekke in buurstate.*—Al die name uit bogenoemde bronne is dié van plekke wat binne die opdragsgebied van die Komitee geleë is. Met die oog op onlangse staatkundige ontwikkelings het die Komitee egter tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die opneming in die Lys van name van plekke in die Republiek se buurstate en van die dienste wat daar beskikbaar is, van groot waarde kan wees, nie net vir gebruikers van die Lys in die Republiek en in die betrokke buurstate nie, maar ook vir almal wat om watter rede ook al behoefte het aan die inligting wat in die Lys verstrekkend word, bv. toeriste, reisigers in die algemeen, joernaliste, vertalers, landmeters, beleggers, opvoedkundiges, historici, aardrykskundiges, naamkundestudente, skrywers en ander werkers op 'n verskeidenheid van gebiede. Daarom verskyn daar in die Lys ook name van plekke wat in die Republiek se huidige buurstate, nl. Botswana, Lesotho, Rhodesië, Swaziland en Transkei, geleë is. Om geskiedkundige redes kom daar vanselfsprekend baie meer name van plekke in Transkei as van plekke in enigeen van die ander buurstate in die Lys voor.

Name van plekke in die buurstate word egter op 'n enigsins ander wyse aangebied as die name van plekke binne die Komitee se opdragsg gebied. Dit sal hieronder verduidelik word (sien ook 5.3.5 (i) en (ii)).

5.2 Die vier Kolomme

5.2.0 Iemand wat die uitgawe van *Amptelike Plekname* van 1951 gebruik het en nou hierdie uitgawe onder die oë kry, sal meteens bemerk dat die rangskikking van en die inligting verstrekkend in die kolomme in sekere opsigte verskil van dié in die 1951-uitgawe. In 1.2.3.3 word 'n opsomming van die doel van elkeen van die kolomme gegee. Hieronder volg uitvoeriger verduidelikings.

5.2.1 Kolom I is die alfabetiese lys name van plekke in die vier provinsies van die Republiek, in Suidwes-Afrika, in Transkei, enkeles in Swaziland, Lesotho en Botswana, en 'n paar in Rhodesië.

a function of the Minister of National Education, but of the Administrator of South-West Africa (see 6.4.3).

- 5.1.2.2 Names from Surveys lists.**—A large part of the work of the Committee consists in the consideration and approval of names of geographical features in the Republic and South-West Africa, submitted to it by the Office of the Director-General of Surveys. These names, however, are not included in the *Official Place Names List*, although it often happens that a post office, railway station, township, agricultural holding, or motorbus halt is established with the name of a place that has already been approved by the Place Names Committee in a Surveys list. Moreover, the names submitted in these lists often play a statistically important role for the establishment of principles to be applied in the styling of certain types of names, examples of which do appear or will eventually appear in the List. For this reason names from Surveys lists are sometimes used in the *Introduction* for the purpose of illustrating the application of such principles. This explains why certain names so used in the *Introduction* will not be found in the List itself.
- 5.1.2.3 Names of places in neighbouring states.**—All the names from the sources mentioned above are those of places situated within the Committee's reference area. In view of recent political developments the Committee has however come to the conclusion that the inclusion in the List of names of places in the Republic's neighbouring states and of the services available there may be of considerable value not only to users of the List in the Republic and in the states concerned, but also to all those who for any reason require the type of information given in the List, e.g. tourists, travellers in general, journalists, translators, surveyors, investors, educationists, historians, geographers, students of onomastics, writers and other workers in a variety of fields. This explains why the List now also contains names of places situated in the Republic's present neighbouring states, viz Botswana, Lesotho, Rhodesia, Swaziland and Transkei. For historical reasons it is obvious that many more names of places in Transkei than of places in any of the other neighbouring states will appear in the List.

Names of places in the neighbouring states are not however presented in quite the same manner as the names of places within the Committee's reference area. This will be explained below (see also 5.3.5 (i) and (ii)).

5.2 The four Columns

- 5.2.0** Anyone who has used the 1951 *Official Place Names* and now has occasion to open this edition, will immediately notice that the arrangement of, and the information furnished in the columns differ from those in the 1951 edition. In 1.2.3.3 the purpose of each of the columns is given in summarised form. More detailed explanations follow below.

- 5.2.1** Column I is the alphabetical list of names of places in the four provinces of the Republic, in South-West Africa, and in Transkei, of some in Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, and a few in Rhodesia.

5.2.2 Kolom II gee die provinsie, gebied of buurstaat aan waarin die betrokke plek geleë is—

(a) *binne* die opdragsg gebied van die Pleknamekomitee, aangedui deur die simbole:

T vir Transvaal,

K vir Cape Province/Kaapprovinsie,

N vir Natal,

O vir Orange Free State/Oranje-Vrystaat,

SWA vir South-West Africa/Suidwes-Afrika;

(b) *buite* die opdragsg gebied van die Komitee, aangedui deur die afkortings (tussen hakies kursief gedruk):

(Bot) vir Botswana,

(Les) vir Lesotho,

(Rho) vir Rhodesië,

(Sw) vir Swaziland,

(Trsk) vir Transkei.

5.2.3 Kolom IV toon, met simbole P, D, L, S, M, wat deur die naam in kolom I aangedui word:

D (Dorp) dui 'n dorp, dorpsgebied, stedelike gebied, dorpie, gehug of stat aan.

L (Landbouhoeve) dui 'n hoeve, klein- of landbouhoeve aan.

M (Motorbushalte) dui 'n motorbushalte of padvervoerstopplek aan.

P (Poskantoor) dui 'n hoofposkantoor, poskantoor, ondergeskikte poskantoor, telefoonsentrale, of posagentskap aan.

S (Stasie) dui 'n spoorweghalte, spoorwegstasie of sylyn aan.

In kombinasies word hierdie simbole altyd in die volgorde: (1) P (2) D (3) L (4) S (5) M geskryf, bv. PD, PSM, DSM, LSM, ens.

5.2.4 Kolom III verstrek inligting oor die plek(naam) in kolom I genoem, wat op drie onderskeidende maniere aangebied word, soos volg:

(1) *met 'n streep of naam tussen hakies* wat altyd op 'n poskantoor betrekking het, dus:

(—) wat beteken dat die poskantoor in kolom I genoem 'n onafhanklike poskantoor is, soos byvoorbeeld Philippolis, of bv. (Greytown) wat beteken dat die poskantoor in kolom I genoem, onder die poskantoor van Greytown ressorteer, dit wil sê 'n afhanklike poskantoor is;

(2) *met 'n swart kolletjie agter 'n naam* wat altyd aandui dat dié naam die naam is van 'n distrik, munisipale gebied of nabygeleë sentrum om die ligging van die plek in kolom I genoem, te identifiseer, dus bv. *Johannesburg* waar die swart kolletjie beteken dat die dorp of landbouhoeve in kolom I genoem, in die distrik Johannesburg geleë is;

(3) *met 'n streep tussen twee name* wat altyd 'n roete aandui, dus bv. *Koster – Rustenburg*, wat beteken dat die stasie of motorbushalte in kolom I genoem, langs die roete Koster – Rustenburg geleë is.

5.2.2 Column II shows the province, territory or neighbouring state in which the place concerned is situated—

(a) *within* the Committee's reference area, indicated by the symbols:

T for Transvaal,

K for Cape Province/Kaapprovinsie,

N for Natal,

O for Orange Free State/Oranje-Vrystaat,

SWA for South-West Africa/Suidwes-Afrika;

(b) *outside* the Committee's reference area, indicated by the abbreviations (in italics in brackets):

(*Bot*) for Botswana,

(*Les*) for Lesotho,

(*Rho*) for Rhodesia,

(*Sw*) for Swaziland,

(*Trsk*) for Transkei.

5.2.3 Column IV, by means of the symbols P, D, L, S, M, shows what is designated by the name in column I.

D ('Dorp': Town) designates a town, township, urban area, village, or hamlet.

L ('Landbouhoewe': Agricultural holding) designates a holding, smallholding or agricultural holding.

M (Motorbus halt) designates a motorbus halt or road transport stopping place.

P (Post office) designates a general post office, post office, subordinate post office, telephone exchange or postal agency.

S (Station) designates a railway halt, railway station or siding.

In combinations, these symbols are always written in the order (1) P (2) D (3) L (4) S (5) M, e.g. PD, PSM, DSM, LSM, etc.

5.2.4 Column III gives information on the place (name) mentioned in column I, presented in three distinguishing ways, as follows:

(1) *with a bracketed dash or name*, always relating to a *post office*, thus:

(—) which means that the post office mentioned in column I is an independent post office, as is, for instance, Philippolis, or e.g.

(Greytown) which means that the post office mentioned in column I falls under the Greytown post office, i.e., is a dependent post office;

(2) *with a black dot after a name*, always indicating that this name is the name of a *district*, municipal area or a nearby centre to identify the situation of the place mentioned in column I, thus, e.g.

Johannesburg. where the black dot means that the *township* or *agricultural holding* mentioned in column I is situated in the Johannesburg area;

(3) *with a dash between two names*, always indicating a *route*; thus, e.g. Koster – Rustenburg, which means that the *station* or *motorbus halt* mentioned in column I is situated on the Koster – Rustenburg route.

(Opm.—In gevalle waar die streep tussen hakies in kolom III voorkom, stel die streep ook die naam van die plek voor wat in kolom I genoem word, sodat, as dié naam gebruik word om die aanvangspunt van 'n S- of 'n M-roete onmiddellik agter die slothakie in dieselfde inskrywing aan te dui, dit nie nodig is om die naam agter die hakie te herhaal nie, bv.

I	III	
Ladysmith.....	(—)	Blackler wat, as roete, Ladysmith – Blackler beteken.)

In die meeste gevalle van plekname in kolom I genoem, word net een van die drie soorte inligting ((1) tot (3) hierbo) in kolom III gegee, en die soort word in kolom IV met een van die simbole P, D, L, S of M bevestig, bv.:

Kolom I	III	IV
Philippolis.....	(—).....	P
d.w.s. die poskantoor (P) van Philippolis is 'n onafhanklike poskantoor.		
Waterkloof Ridge.....	Pretoria ·	D
d.w.s. die dorp (D) Waterkloof Ridge is in die distrik (·) Pretoria geleë.		
Palmford.....	Volksrust – Standerton....	S
d.w.s. die stasie (S) Palmford is langs die roete Volksrust – Standerton geleë.		

As daar egter kombinasies van twee of drie soorte inligting in dieselfde inskrywingsreël in kolom III gegee word, word dit altyd in dieselfde volgorde as in kolom IV, naamlik (1) P (2) D (3) L (4) S (5) M, gedoen, byvoorbeeld:

Kolom I	III	IV
Radium.....	(Warmbad) – Pienaarsrivier	PS
d.w.s. die poskantoor (P) van Radium ressorteer onder die poskantoor van Warmbad en die stasie (S) Radium is langs die roete Warmbad – Pienaarsrivier geleë.		
Gonubie.....	(—) East London ·	PD
d.w.s. die poskantoor van Gonubie is 'n onafhanklike poskantoor en die dorp (D) Gonubie is in die distrik (·) East London geleë.		

Uit die aard van die saak sal dit dikwels nodig wees om name in dieselfde inskrywingsreël in kolom III te herhaal, bv. by 'n kombinasie PDM waar die naam van die plek in kolom I genoem, dieselfde is as die naam van die poskantoor (P), van die distrik waarin die dorp (D) geleë is, en van die beginpunt van die roete van die motorbushalte (M), bv.:

Kolom I	III	IV
Shayandima.....	(Sibasa) Sibasa · Sibasa – Shewasaulu	PDM

(Note.—In cases where the bracketed dash occurs in column III the dash also represents the *name* of the place mentioned in column I, so that, if this name is also used to indicate the starting point of an S or an M route immediately after the second bracket in the same entry, it is not necessary to repeat the name after the bracket, e.g.:

I	III	
Ladysmith.....	(—) – Blackler, which, as a route, means Ladysmith – Blackler.)	

In the majority of cases of place names in column I, only one of the three types of information, ((1) to (3) above), is given in column III, and the type is confirmed in column IV by one of the symbols, P, D, L, S or M, e.g.:

Column I	III	IV
Philippolis.....	(—).....	P
i.e. the Philippolis post office (P) is an independent post office.		
Waterkloof Ridge.....	Pretoria ·	D
i.e. the township (D) of Waterkloof Ridge is situated in the Pretoria district (·).		
Palmford.....	Volksrust – Standerton....	S
i.e. the Palmford station (S) is situated on the Volksrust – Standerton route.		

If, however, combinations of two or three types of information are given in the same entry in column III, this is always done in the same order as in column IV, viz (1) P (2) D (3) L (4) S (5) M, e.g.:

Column I	III	IV
Radium.....	(Warmbad) – Pienaarsrivier..	PS
i.e. the Radium post office (P) falls under the Warmbad post office, and the Radium station (S) is situated on the Warmbad – Pienaarsrivier route.		
Gonubie.....	(—) East London ·	PD
i.e. the Gonubie post office (P) is an independent post office, and the township of Gonubie (D) is situated in the East London district (·).		

It stands to reason that a repetition of names will often be necessary in the same entry in column III, e.g. in a PDM combination where the name of the place mentioned in column I is the same as the name of the post office (P), of the district in which the township (D) is situated, and of the starting point of the route of the motorbus halt (M), e.g.:

Column I	III	IV
Shayandima.....	(Sibasa) Sibasa · Sibasa – Shewasaulu	PDM

Om die herhaling van "Sibasa" te vermy, word daar van die middele onder (1) tot (3) hierbo genoem, gebruik gemaak sonder om die naam self waarop dit betrekking het te herhaal, dus:

Shayandima..... (Sibasa) · – Shewasaulu.... PDM

d.w.s. die poskantoor (P) van Shayandima ressorteer onder die poskantoor van Sibasa, die dorp (D) Shayandima is in die omgewing (·) van Sibasa geleë en die motorbushalte (M) op Shayandima is langs die roete Sibasa – Shewasaulu geleë.

(Opm.—Hoewel, in gevalle waar die kombinasie SM in kolom IV voorkom, dit wenslik mag wees om in kolom III al die bestaande roetes vir sowel die spoorwegstasie as die motorbushalte afsonderlik aan te dui, word daar, om ruimte te bespaar, met weinige uitsonderings net een van die roetes gegee, selfs waar hulle van mekaar verskil, bv. in 'n geval soos *Het Kruis* waar slegs die motorbusroete, nl. Piketberg – Graafwater, gegee word en nie ook die spoorwegroete, nl. Eendekuil – Elandsbaai, nie. Buitendien, aangesien die doel van so 'n inskrywing bloot is om die ligging van die plek in kolom I genoem, te identifiseer, is dit nie nodig om enige ander roete of roetes te gee om dieselfde ligging te identifiseer nie. Dit is egter belangrik om aan te dui dat daar ook 'n ander vervoerdiens, hetsy 'n S- of 'n M-diens, op daardie bepaalde plek beskikbaar is—en dit word doeltreffend gedoen deur die kombinasie SM in kolom IV te gee.)

(Opm.—In hierdie uitgawe is sommige S- en M-roetes wat in kolom III opgegee is, "verkort" en tot op datum gebring (d.w.s. in vergelyking met dié wat in kolom 4 in die ou uitgawe van AP voorkom), Tot dusver is dit gedoen met 'n taamlike groot aantal bestaande S- en M-roetes. Waar M-dienste gestaak is (nl. dié wat in kolom I met 'n † aangedui is), is die ou roetes onveranderd gelaat. In sulke gevalle kan die name van eindpunte soos *Bobbejaankrans*, *Cameronia*, *Carlow*, *Freddie*, *Keisersrus*, *Krokodilstert*, *Ravensbourne*, *Skedel*, *Welwitschia* en *Wood*, nog in kolom III voorkom, maar in die ooreenstemmende huidige roetes wat in hierdie kolom opgegee word, is hierdie name in die meeste gevalle vervang deur onderskeidelik *Potter's Bend*, *Rontieshoek*, *Vivo*, *Alldays*, *Carl Meyer*, *Roosrus*, *Birnam Wood*, *Coila*, *Khorixas* en *Silent Valley*.)

5.3 Ander Hulpmiddele en Aanduidings: die Asterisk

5.3.0 Ten einde die gebruik van die kolomme verder op te helder, het die Komitee van 'n aantal addisionele hulpmiddele en aanduidings gebruik gemaak wat verduidelik moet word:

5.3.1 *Die asterisk en tweetalige plekname.*—Oor die gebruik van die asterisk in gevalle van vertaalbare plekname, sien afdeling 1.2.3. Ter wille van 'n ononderbroke volgorde in die alfabetiese lys in kolom I, het die Komitee die tweede naam van die paar effens na regs geplaas, met die asterisk voor die voorrangvorm, wat in 'n hele aantal gevalle met 'n eerste letter

In order to avoid repetition of "Sibasa", the means mentioned in (1) to (3) above are used without repeating the name itself to which it refers, thus:

Shayandima..... (Sibasa) · – Shewasaulu... PDM

i.e. the Shayandima post office (P) falls under the Sibasa post office, the township of Shayandima (D) is situated in the vicinity (·) of Sibasa, and the Shayandima motorbus halt (M) is situated on the Sibasa – Shewasaulu route.

(Note.—While, in cases where the combination SM occurs in column IV, it might be desirable to indicate in column III all the existing routes for both the railway station and the motorbus halt separately, to save space, with very few exceptions, only one of the routes is given, even where they differ, e.g. in a case such as *Het Kruis* where only the motorbus route, viz Piketberg – Graafwater, is given and not the railway route, viz Eendekuil – Elandsbaai, as well. Moreover, since the purpose of such an entry is merely to identify the location of the place mentioned in column I, it is not necessary to give any other route or routes to identify the same location. It is important however to indicate that yet another transport service, either an S or an M service, is available at that particular place—and this is effectively done by giving the combination SM in column IV.)

(Note.—In this edition some S and M routes given in column III have been "shortened" or brought up to date (i.e. in comparison with those appearing in column 4 in the old edition of OPN). Thus far, this has been done in the case of a fairly large number of existing S and M routes. Where M services have been discontinued (those marked with a ‡ in column I), the old routes have been left unchanged. In such cases the names of terminal points such as *Bobbejaankrans*, *Cameronia*, *Carlow*, *Freddie*, *Keisersrus*, *Krokodilstert*, *Ravensbourne*, *Skedel*, *Welwitschia* and *Wood* may still appear in column III, but in the corresponding present routes given in this column these names have in most cases been replaced by *Potter's Bend*, *Rontieshoek*, *Vivo*, *Alldays*, *Carl Meyer*, *Roosrus*, *Birnam Wood*, *Coila*, *Khorixas* and *Silent Valley*, respectively.)

5.3 Other Aids and Signs: the Asterisk

5.3.0 In order further to clarify the use of the columns, the Committee has devised a number of additional aids and signs which require explanation:

5.3.1 *The asterisk and bilingual place names.*—For the use of the asterisk in cases of translatable names, see section 1.2.3. In order not to disturb the alphabetical order of the list in column I, the Committee has placed the second name of the pair slightly to the right, with the asterisk affixed to the precedence form, which in several cases begins with an initial letter

of letters begin wat die alfabetiese volgorde versteur. Die tweede naam word dan weer op sy alfabetiese plek verder aan in die lys geplaas, gevolg, effens na regs, deur die ander naam van die paar. Dus—

onder C: *Cookhouse	onder K: Kookhuis
	*Cookhouse
onder F: False Bay	onder V: *Valsbaai
*Valsbaai	False Bay

By name van gelyke status word dieselfde prosedure gevolg, maar sonder die asterisk. Dus—

onder C: Cape Town	onder K: Kaapstad
Kaapstad	Cape Town

5.3.2 Verwysings in kolom I

- (i) Waar een plek deur die naam van 'n ander plek in kolom I nader aangedui word, word die naam van die ander plek volledig, sonder kursivering, onmiddellik agter die pleknaam tussen hakies geplaas, byvoorbeeld:

Auckland Park (Johannesburg)
Mofolo (Orlando)

- (ii) Waar verwysings van die tipe (Kenkelbos, *vide* Kinkelbos) in kolom I voorkom, word dit in hierdie vorm gedoen, met die eerste hakie onmiddellik onder die eerste letter van die naam daarbo in die alfabetiese lys geplaas, byvoorbeeld:

Kenilworth K (—) Wynberg · Soutrivier – Simonstad/
Simonstown

(Kenkelbos, *vide* Kinkelbos)

5.3.3 Afkortings vir nadere aanduiding by name in kolom I.—Waar nodig in kolom I, en af en toe in kolom III, word die volgende letters en kombinasies van letters tussen hakies agter plekname gebruik as afkortings vir—

aansluiting/junction	(a/j)
aerodrome/vliegveld	(aer/vv)
airport/lughawe	(ap/lh)
bad/baths	(b)
basaar/bazaar	(ba)
camp/kamp	(ca/ka)
central/sentraal	(cen/sen)
church/kerk	(ch/k)
dorp/town	(d/t)
dorp/village	(d/vil)
extension/uitbreiding	(ext/uitb)
hall/saal	(h/s)
hospitaal/hospital	(ho)
lighthouse/vuurtoring	(l/v)
location/lokasie	(lo)
market square/markplein	(msq/mpl)
padvervoerdiens/road transport service	(pv/rts)

that interferes with the alphabetical order. In its turn the second name is entered in its proper alphabetical order in the List, followed, slightly to the right, by the other name of the pair. Thus—

under C: *Cookhouse	under K: Kookhuis
Kookhuis	*Cookhouse
under F: False Bay	under V: *Valsbaai
*Valsbaai	False Bay

The same procedure is followed with names having equal status, but without the asterisk. Thus—

under C: Cape Town	under K: Kaapstad
Kaapstad	Cape Town

5.3.2 References in column I

- (i) Where the situation of a place is indicated more precisely by the name of another place in column I, the name of the other place is given fully in brackets, not in italics, immediately after the place name, e.g.:

Auckland Park (Johannesburg)
Mofolo (Orlando)

- (ii) Where references of the type (Kenkelbos, *vide* Kinkelbos) appear in column I, this is the form in which the reference is made, with the first bracket immediately below the first letter of the name preceding it in the alphabetical list, e.g.:

Kenilworth..... K (—) Wynberg · Soutrivier – Simonstad/
Simonstown
(Kenkelbos, *vide* Kinkelbos)

5.3.3 Abbreviations for closer identification after names in column I.—Wherever necessary in column I and occasionally in column III, the following letters and combinations of letters in brackets are used as abbreviations of—

aansluiting/junction	(a/j)
aerodrome/vliegveld	(aer/vv)
airport/lughawe	(ap/lh)
bad/baths	(b)
basaar/bazaar	(ba)
camp/kamp	(ca/ka)
central/sentraal	(cen/sen)
church/kerk	(ch/k)
dorp/town	(d/t)
dorp/village	(d/vil)
extension/uitbreiding	(ext/uitb)
hall/saal	(h/s)
hospitaal/hospital	(ho)
lighthouse/vuurtoring	(l/v)
location/lokasie	(lo)
market square/markplein	(msq/mpl)
padvervoerdiens/road transport service	(pv/rts)

police/polisie	(pol)
post office/poskantoor	(po)
race course/renbaan	(r)
radio	(rad)
reservaat/reserve	(res)
S.A.R. motor coach terminal/S.A.S.-toerbuseindpunt	(SARMT/SASTE)
S.A.R. travel bureau/S.A. spoorwegreisburo	(SARTB/SASRB)
school/skool	(sch/sk)
shipping post office/skeepsposkantoor	(spo/spk)
siding/sylyn	(s)
stadhuis/town hall	(sd/t)
stasie/station	(st)
stasieposkantoor/station post office	(stpo)
store/winkel	(sto/w)
suburban/voorstedelik	(sub/voorst)
Swartdorp/Black township	(Sd/Bt)

5.3.4 Simbole en afkortings in kolom II en kolom III

- (i) 'n Simbool (T, K, N, O, SWA) of 'n afkorting, tussen hakies kursief gedruk, van die naam van 'n buurstaat [(Bot), (Les), (Rho), (Sw), (Trsk)] in Kolom II is 'n aanduiding dat die naam in kolom I en al die name in kolom III, met die uitsondering in (ii) hieronder, in die betrokke inskrywingsreël dié is van plekke wat *binne* die provinsie, gebied of buurstaat geleë is wat deur die betrokke simbool of afkorting aangedui word, byvoorbeeld:

I	II	III
Arnot.....	T	(Middelburg) – Arnot
Adamskraal.....	K	Riversdale – Algerynskraal
Chieveley.....	N	(Estcourt) – Ladysmith
Daniëlsrus.....	O	(Bethlehem) – Reitz
Warmbad.....	SWA	(Karasburg) – Rooisandvlakte
Mbungeni.....	(Sw)	Nsoko – Sitobela
Mount Moorosi...	(Les)	(Quthing) – Mount Moorosi
Beyele.....	(Trsk)	Engcobo – Gcingca

(Opm.—Hierdie reël maak dit onnodig om in gevalle van pare of drietal eenderse of gelykluidende name te moet aandui watter een bedoel word, want die simbool of afkorting in kolom II dui die provinsie, gebied of buurstaat aan.)

- (ii) As enige naam in die inskrywingsreël in kolom III dié is van 'n plek wat *nie binne* die provinsie, gebied of buurstaat geleë is wat in kolom II aangedui is nie, word die simbool vir die provinsie of gebied of die afkorting (tussen hakies kursief gedruk) van die naam van die buurstaat waarin dit wel geleë is, onmiddellik agter die betrokke naam gegee, bv.:

I	II	III
Belhambra.....	T	Potchefstroom – Parys (O)
Beaconsfield.....	K	(Kimberley) – Perdeberg (O)

police/polisie	(pol)
post office/poskantoor	(po)
race course/renbaan	(r)
radio	(rad)
reservaat/reserve	(res)
S.A.R. motor coach terminal/S.A.S.-toerbuseindpunt	(SARMT/SASTE)
S.A.R. travel bureau/S.A. spoorwegreisburo	(SARTB/SASRB)
school/skool	(sch/sk)
shipping post office/skeepsposkantoor	(spo/spk)
siding/sylyn	(s)
stadhuis/town hall	(sd/t)
stasie/station	(st)
stasieposkantoor/station post office	(stpo)
store/winkel	(sto/w)
suburban/voorstedelik	(sub/voorst)
Swart dorp/Black township	(Sd/Bt)

5.3.4 Symbols and abbreviations in column II and column III

- (i) A symbol (T, K, N, O, SWA) or an abbreviation, in italics in brackets, of the name of a neighbouring state [(Bot), (Les), (Rho), (Sw), (Trsk)] in column II, indicates that the names in column I and all the names in column III, with the exception in (ii) below, in the entry concerned, are those of places situated *within* the province, territory or neighbouring state indicated by the symbol or abbreviation concerned, for example:

I	II	III
Arnot	T	(Middelburg) – Arnot
Adamskraal	K	Riversdale – Algyrinskraal
Chieveley	N	(Estcourt) – Ladysmith
Daniëlsrus	O	(Bethlehem) – Reitz
Warmbad	SWA	(Karasburg) – Rooisandvlakte
Mbungeni	(Sw)	Nsoko – Sitobela
Mount Moorosi	(Les)	(Quthing) – Mount Moorosi
Beyele	(Trsk)	Engcobo – Gcingca

(Note.—This rule eliminates the necessity, in cases of pairs or triplets of identical or similar names, of having to indicate which one is intended, since the symbol or abbreviation in column II indicates the province, territory or neighbouring state.)

- (ii) If any name in the entry in column III is that of a place not situated *within* the province, territory or neighbouring state indicated in column II, the symbol for the province or territory or the abbreviation, in italics in brackets, of the name of the neighbouring state in which it is in fact situated is given immediately after the name concerned, e.g.:

I	II	III
Belhambra	T	Potchefstroom – Parys (O)
Beaconsfield	K	(Kimberley) – Perdeberg (O)

Charlestown.....	N	(Volksrust (T)) – Newcastle
Attie.....	O	(Kroonstad) – Klerksdorp (T)
Karasburg.....	SWA	Upington (K) – Keetmanshoop
Butha Buthe.....	(Les)	Fouriesburg (O) – Butha Buthe
Dudusini.....	(Sw)	Piet Retief (T) – Manzini
Marula.....	(Rho)	Bulawayo – Francistown (Bot)
Dulini.....	(Trsk)	Donnybrook (N) – Franklin (K)

(Opn.—Vir die ander name in kolom III waaragter geen nadere aanduiding tussen hakies gegee word nie, geld nog die reël in 5.3.4 (i) gestel.)

(iii) As die naam van 'n plek in kolom I in kolom II, volgens reël 5.3.4 (i), uitdruklik gevolg word deur die afkorting, tussen hakies kursief gedruk, van die naam van 'n buurstaat, bv.:

I	II	III
Balegane.....	(Sw)	(Nie hier ter sake nie)

of as die naam van die plek in kolom III, volgens reël 5.3.4 (ii), verswee of uitdruklik gevolg word deur die afkorting, tussen hakies kursief gedruk, van die naam van die betrokke buurstaat, bv.:

I	II	III
Mankenteza.....	(Trsk)	Redoubt – Hambakahle

of

I	II	III
Draaispruit.....	(Les)	Quthing – Tellebrug (Trk),

dan beteken dit nie net dat die plek *in* daardie buurstaat, en derhalwe *buite* die opdraggebied van die Komitee geleë is nie (sien 5.2.2 (b) hierbo), maar ook dat die Komitee nie vir die oorspronklike of enige ander vorm, spelling of skryfwyse daarvan verantwoordelik is nie.

Charlestown.....	N	(Volksrust (T)) – Newcastle
Attie.....	O	(Kroonstad) – Klerksdorp (T)
Karasburg.....	SWA	Upington (K) – Keetmanshoop
Butha Buthe.....	(Les)	Fouriesburg (O) – Butha Buthe
Dudusini.....	(Sw)	Piet Retief (T) – Manzini
Marula.....	(Rho)	Bulawayo – Francistown (Bot)
Dulini.....	(Trsk)	Donnybrook (N) – Franklin (K)

(Note.—The rule given in 5.3.4 (i) still applies here to the other names in column III not followed by closer identifications in brackets.)

- (iii) If the name of a place in column I is followed in column II explicitly, in terms of rule 5.3.4 (i), by the abbreviation, in italics in brackets, of the name of a neighbouring state, e.g.:

I	II	III
Balegane.....	(Sw)	(Not relevant here)

or, if the name of the place in column III is followed implicitly or explicitly, in terms of rule 5.3.4 (ii), by the abbreviation, in italics in brackets, of the name of the neighbouring state concerned, e.g.:

I	II	III
Mankenteza.....	(Trsk)	Redoubt – Hambakahle
	or	
Draaispruit.....	(Les)	Quthing – Tellebrug (Trsk),

this means not only that the place is situated in that neighbouring state, and therefore *outside* the Committee's reference area (see 5.2.2 (b) above), but also that the Committee is not responsible for its original or any other form, spelling or styling.