

### 3. ENGELSE NAME

#### 3.1 Reëlmatigheid enigermate moontlik

3.1.0 Die bewering wat so dikwels gehoor word dat Engels, sowel in die spelling as in die geskrewe vorm (skryfwyse) van plekname, onreëlmatig is, moet enigermate gekwalifiseer word. Dit was byvoorbeeld moontlik om 'n reeks herkenbare tipes van plekname onder bepaalde hoofde saam te groepeer, en dit dui daarop dat daar 'n wesenlike mate van reëlmatigheid asook sekere besliste patrone bestaan, al was dit maar net in die geskrewe vorm van plekname in Suid-Afrika. Volgens die Komitee se opdrag moet hy sy aandag skenk aan veral kwessies van spelling en skryfwyse; derhalwe sal hulle hier kortliks bespreek word.

3.1.1 *Spelling.*—Wat spelling (in teenstelling met skryfwyse) betref, het die huidige Komitee, net soos sy voorganger, geen besondere moeilikhede by die uitvoering van sy taak ondervind nie. Dit was byvoorbeeld nêrens nodig om van die aanvaarde Engelse ortografie by die behandeling van die spelling van gewone Engelse name af te wyk, of om spelfoute, behalwe in hoogs uitsonderlike gevalle (bv. *Crystal* gespel *Crystyl*), te verbeter in name wat vir die eerste keer aan hom voorgelê is nie. Daar is natuurlik 'n taamlik opvallende rede hiervoor, en dit is dat die eeue-oue tradisie van geskrewe Engels 'n merkwaardig stabiliserende invloed op die spelling van die oorgrote meerderheid van individuele Engelse woorde en name gehad het. Uiteraard het dit ook 'n dergelike bestendige invloed op die spelling van variante, argaïese en ander vorme van sekere woorde en name uitgeoefen, 'n feit wat nogal van belang is in die onderhawige verband, omdat 'n hele aantal van hulle in Suid-Afrikaanse plekname beland het. Ons kan hier volstaan met enkele voorbeelde wat in die Lys as die eerste of die tweede komponent of as die een of die ander kan voorkom, soos deur die koppeltekens aangedui:

-Alan-	Clif-	-holm-	-mead-	-thorn-
Allan-	-cliff-	-holme-	-mede	-thorne
-Allen-	-cliffe			-thorp
		-lyn-	-moor-	-thorpe
Bonnie-	-doon-	-lynn-	-more-	
Bonny-	-doone	-lynne		-wold
				-wolde
-brook-	Hazel-			
-brooke	Hazle-			

Hierdie (en ander) gevalle kan as reëlmatig beskou word in die sin dat hulle binne die omvang val van vorme wat in Engels bestendig is en erken word. Die houding van die Komitee teenoor die spelling van hierdie vorme was nog altyd dié van "laissez-faire", want afgesien van die moeilikheid, in sommige gevalle, om te besluit oor die vraag watter een van die vorme voorrang moet geniet, sou enige poging om eenvormigheid van spelling vir 'n bepaalde tipe te verkry, nie net willekeurig nie maar ook onregverdigbaar wees; sodat dit ook op hierdie beperkte gebied moontlik was om spellingprobleme te vermy.

### 3. ENGLISH NAMES

#### 3.1 Some Regularity shown to be possible

3.1.0 The statement, so often heard, that English is irregular, both in the spelling and in the written form (styling) of place names, needs some qualification. It has, for instance, been possible to group together a range of identifiable types of place names under specific headings, and this goes to show that there is a very real measure of regularity, as well as certain distinct patterns, if only in the written form of place names in South Africa. Since the Committee's terms of reference require it to give its attention mainly to questions of the spelling and form (styling) of place names, these will be briefly dealt with here.

3.1.1 *Spelling*.—In regard to spelling (as distinct from styling) the present Committee, like its predecessor, has experienced no particular difficulties in carrying out its task. Nowhere has it been necessary to deviate from the accepted English orthography in dealing with the spelling of ordinary English names, or to correct spelling mistakes save in highly exceptional cases (e.g. *Crystal* spelled *Crystyl*) in names submitted to it for the first time. The obvious reason for this, of course, is that the centuries-old tradition of written English has had a remarkably stabilising influence on the spelling of the vast majority of individual English words and names. Naturally it has also had a similar and perpetuating influence on the spelling of variant, archaic and other forms of certain words and names, a fact which is of some interest in the present connection, since quite a number of these have found their way into South African place names. Only a few examples appearing in the List as the first or as the second component or as either, as indicated by the hyphens, need be given here:

-Alan-	Clif-	-holm-	-mead-	-thorn-
Allan-	-cliff-	-holme-	-mede	-thorne
-Allen-	-cliffe			-thorp
		-lyn-	-moor-	-thorpe
Bonnie-	-doon-	-lynn-	-more-	
Bonny-	-doone	-lynne		-wold
				-wolde
-brook-	Hazel-			
-brooke	Hazle-			

These (and others) may be regarded as regular in the sense that they fall within the range of forms established and recognised in English. The approach of the Committee to the spelling of these forms has always been one of "laissez-faire", for apart from the difficulty, in some cases, of deciding which form should take precedence, any attempt at securing uniformity of spelling for any particular type would not only be arbitrary but also unjustifiable; so that in this restricted field, too, it has been possible to avoid problems of spelling.

**3.1.2 Skryfwyse.**—Aansienlike moeilikheid is egter wel ondervind by die skryfwyse van Engelse plekname wat uit twee of meer dele bestaan. Hier was dit geensins altyd maklik om te besluit of sulke name as een woord (d.w.s. aaneen) of as twee of meer afsonderlike woorde (d.w.s. los) geskryf moet word nie. Daar word vrywel algemeen toegegee dat Engels in sy gewone geskrewe vorm in hierdie opsig nogal taamlik inkonsekwent kan wees. By beslissings oor probleme van skryfwyse word gewoonlik gebruik gemaak van oorwegings soos algemene gebruik, plaaslike gebruik, “die herkoms en die uiterlike voorkome van die woord in sy geskrewe vorm”, “sy uitspraak (veral die plek van die klem)”, ens.; nogtans bly dit maar moeilik om algemene reëls op te stel waarop daar geen uitsonderings sal wees nie. Nadat die Komitee egter ’n studie van die geskrewe vorm van plekname as sodanig in Suid-Afrika gemaak het, het ’n ontleding op grond van sekere soorte woordverbindings aan die lig gebring dat daar, soos gesê, by die vorming van hierdie name heelwat meer reëlmatigheid te bespeur is as wat gewoonlik as moontlik veronderstel word. In baie gevalle kan vaste reëls vir die skryfwyse van bepaalde woordverbindings geformuleer word; in ander kan ’n definitiewe patroon of minstens ’n neiging gevind word wat as ’n nuttige leidraad vir gebruik in die toekoms kan dien.

### **3.2 Reëls en Uitsonderings**

Alvorens daartoe oorgegaan word om aan te dui watter Engelse plekname wat uit woordverbindings bestaan aaneen en watter los geskryf word, is enkele verduidelikings nodig.

**3.2.1 Skynbare uitsonderings.**—Om mee te begin is daar plekname wat ten aansien van ’n bepaalde reël of patroon na uitsonderings lyk maar dit in werklikheid geensins is nie. Dit gebeur bv. soms dat die skryfwyse van ’n naam wat met reël A in stryd is, volgens reël B weer heeltemal reëlmatig is. So is daar bv. verbindings met *Acres* wat deurgaans los geskryf word, soos *Birch Acres*, *Lime Acres*, *Tweed Acres*, met twee uitsonderings, nl. *Broadacres* en *Fairacres*. As ons egter ingaan op name wat met *Broad* en *Fair* gevorm is, vind ons dat hulle in die reël aaneen geskryf word. Insgelyks vorm *Meadow* deurgaans ’n aaneengeskrewe samestelling met die tweede deel, bv. *Meadowbank*, *Meadowbrook*, *Meadowhurst*, met *Meadow Heights* die uitsondering; maar alle verbindings met *Heights* word los geskryf, sodat dié skryfwyse in hierdie milieu volkome reëlmatig is.

Dit is derhalwe nodig om die reëls wat op elkeen van die dele van die naam betrekking het te raadpleeg, as daar beslis moet word of ’n bepaalde vorm ’n uitsondering is of nie.

**3.2.2 Ingevoerde modelle.**—Daar is tal van name in die Lys wat uit die Britse Eilande in Suid-Afrika ingevoer is, bv. *Abbotsford*, *Aberdeen*, *Ambleside*, *Armadales*, *Arundel*, *Balmoral*, *Baltimore*, *Beaconsfield*, *Belfast*, *Carisbrooke*, *Malmesbury*, *Netherby*, *Newcastle*, en talle ander. Onder die tipiese eerste

**3.1.2 Styling.**—Considerable difficulties have, however, been encountered in dealing with the styling of English place names consisting of two or more parts. Here it has by no means always been easy to decide whether such names should be written as one word (i.e. solid) or as two or more separate words (i.e. open). In its ordinary written form English is fairly generally admitted to be rather inconsistent in this regard. In deciding such styling problems, factors such as common practice, local practice, “the origin of the word”, “its appearance when written”, “its pronunciation (especially the fall of the stress)”, etc., are usually taken into consideration, but even so, it remains difficult to lay down general rules that have not to be qualified by exceptions. However, after the Committee had studied the written form of place names as such in South Africa, an analysis on the basis of certain types of word combinations has, as we have pointed out, shown that in the formation of these names a far greater measure of regularity can be discerned than is generally supposed to be possible. In many cases fixed rules governing the styling of certain word combinations *can* be formulated; in others, definite patterns or at least a tendency can be established which may serve as a useful guide to future practice.

### **3.2 Rules and Exceptions**

Certain explanations will be necessary before we proceed to indicate which English place names consisting of word combinations are written solid and which open.

**3.2.1 Seeming exceptions.**—In the first place there are place names which, with reference to a particular rule or pattern, seem to be exceptions but which on closer examination prove to be no exceptions at all. It sometimes happens that the styling of a name which contravenes Rule A is perfectly legitimate in terms of Rule B. Thus there are compounds with *Acres* which are regularly written open, such as *Birch Acres*, *Lime Acres*, *Tweed Acres*, with two exceptions: *Broadacres* and *Fairacres*. When, however, we look at names formed with *Broad* and *Fair*, we find that they are always written solid. Similarly *Meadow* regularly forms a solid compound with the second part, e.g. *Meadowbank*, *Meadowbrook*, *Meadowhurst*, with *Meadow Heights* the exception; but as all combinations with *Heights* are written open the open form is perfectly regular in this setting.

One must therefore consult the rules governing each of the parts of a name before deciding whether a particular form is in fact an exception.

**3.2.2 Imported models.**—The List contains numerous names imported into South Africa from the British Isles, e.g. *Abbotsford*, *Aberdeen*, *Ambleside*, *Arundale*, *Arundel*, *Balmoral*, *Baltimore*, *Beaconsfield*, *Belfast*, *Carisbrooke*, *Malmesbury*, *Netherby*, *Newcastle*, and many others. Typical first parts of

dele van sulke name en van Suid-Afrikaanse name wat na hulle model gevorm is, kan genoem word: *Aber-, Arma-, Ash-, Bal-, Bar-, Bel-, Brae-, Bram-, Cal-, Clon-, Craig-, Dal-, Dor-, Drum-, Har-, Holm-, Ingle-, Inver-, Mel-, Sel-, Sher-, Stock-, Strath-*, ens., en onder dié met tipiese tweede dele: *-bourne, -brae, -burn, -by, -combe, -dene, -hurst, -lea, -leigh, -mead, -mere, -moor, -more, -thorpe, -wick*. Hierdie name word in die reël na hul ingevoerde modelle as een woord aaneen geskryf, soos onder die betrokke hoofde hieronder sal blyk. Daar is egter ander ingevoerde name waarvan die skryfwyse afwyk van dié van die model, bv. *Glen Esk/Glenesk, Kingscross/King's Cross, Kingwilliamstown/King William's Town*, om maar enkele te noem.

'n Paar gevalle kan genoem word waar die ingevoerde name aaneen geskryf, as uitsonderings op die Suid-Afrikaanse reël opgegee is, bv. name met die adjektief *New* as eerste deel waar die Suid-Afrikaanse reël die los skryfwyse vereis, bv. *New Basin, New Brook, New Centre*, en die ingevoerde name, volgens die Britse patroon (75% van die gevalle), die aaneengeskrewe vorm behou, bv. *Newark, Newbury, Newcastle, Newhaven, Newmarket, Newtown*.

Name bestaande uit 'n telwoord plus 'n substantief, volg die los skryfwyse, in Suid-Afrika sowel as in die Britse Eilande, met dieselfde enkele uitsondering, *Sevenoaks*, waarskynlik weens die vokaal aan die begin van die tweede deel.

(Opm.—Name bestaande uit 'n telwoord plus 'n substantief (enk.) plus 'n substantief (enkelv.), word volgens Britse gebruik gewoonlik aaneen geskryf, bv. *Ninemilehouse, Twomileborris, Threekingham, Fivemiletown, Sixmilebridge, Sixmilecross*. Hierdie skryfwyse lewer egter lang en onoorsigtelike samestellings op, sodat die uitsonderlike alternatiewe Britse patroon, nl. *Five Penny Borve*, los geskryf, miskien verkieslik is).

Name bestaande uit die afkorting *St* plus 'n eiename plus *-s* of *-'s* volg sowel in Britse (60%) as in Suid-Afrikaanse gebruik by voorkeur die skryfwyse met die apostrof. Vir die gevalle *St Albans* en *St Andrews*, sien 3.3.1.2. Alle gevalle met *St* in die *Lys* word sonder die afkortingsteken geskryf.

Verbindings met *Dun-* as eerste deel word in Suid-Afrika almal aaneen geskryf, net soos meer as 90% van dergelike Britse gevalle, waarvan sommige, soos *Dunkeld, Dunnottar, Dunvegan*, ingevoer is (sien 3.3.5).

Daar is nog ander name waar 'n tweede deel wat gewoonlik in Suid-Afrika los geskryf word, bv. *Mouth*, soos *Cintsa Mouth* en *Kei Mouth*, as uitsondering aaneen geskryf word in gevalle soos *Falmouth* en *Yarmouth* uit die Britse Eilande ingevoer waar *-mouth* deurgaans aaneen met die eerste komponent geskryf word.

(Opm.—Britse voorbeelde hierbo oorgeneem uit *Concise Oxford Atlas*, Oxford University Press, 1958.)

such names and of South African names modelled on them may be mentioned, *inter alia*: *Aber-*, *Arma-*, *Ash-*, *Bal-*, *Bar-*, *Bel-*, *Brae-*, *Bram-*, *Cal-*, *Clon-*, *Craig-*, *Dal-*, *Dor-*, *Drum-*, *Har-*, *Holm-*, *Ingle-*, *Inver-*, *Mel-*, *Sel-*, *Sher-*, *Stock-*, *Strath-*, etc.; typical second parts include: *-bourne*, *-brae*, *-burn*, *-by*, *-combe*, *-dene*, *-hurst*, *-lea*, *-leigh*, *-mead*, *-mere*, *-moor*, *-more*, *-thorpe*, *-wick*. As a rule these names, like their imported models, are written solid, as will be seen under the relative headings below. There are, however, some other imported names whose written form differs from that of their models, e.g. *Glen Esk/Glenesk*, *Kingscross/King's Cross*, *Kingwilliams-town/King William's Town*, to mention only a few.

A few cases may be mentioned where the imported names, written solid, have been given as exceptions to the South African rule, e.g. names with the adjective *New* as their first part where the South African rule requires the open styling, e.g. *New Basin*, *New Brook*, *New Centre*, and the imported names retain the solid form in accordance with the British pattern (75% of the cases), e.g. *Newark*, *Newbury*, *Newcastle*, *Newhaven*, *Newmarket*, *Newtown*.

Names consisting of a numeral plus a noun are written open in South Africa as well as in the British Isles, with the same single exception, *Sevenoaks*, probably attributable to the initial vowel of the second part.

(Note.—In British practice names consisting of a numeral plus a noun (sing.) plus a noun (sing.) are usually written solid, e.g. *Ninemilehouse*, *Twomileborris*, *Threekingham*, *Fivemiletown*, *Sixmilebridge*, *Sixmilecross*. This practice, however, results in long and illegible compounds, so that the exceptional alternative British pattern, viz *Five Penny Borve*, written open, seems preferable.)

Place names consisting of the abbreviation *St* plus a proper name plus *-s* or *'s* are preferably written with the apostrophe in both British (60%) and South African practice. For the cases *St Albans* and *St Andrews* see 3.3.1.2. In the List all cases of *St* are written without the abbreviation mark.

Combinations with *Dun-* as the first part are all written solid in South Africa, as are more than 90% of similar cases in British practice; as importations may be mentioned names such as *Dunkeld*, *Dunnottar*, *Dunvegan* (see 3.3.5).

There are still other names where a second part which is usually written open in South Africa, e.g. *Mouth*, as in *Cintsa Mouth* and *Kei Mouth*, is written solid as an exception in cases such as *Falmouth* and *Yarmouth* imported from the British Isles where *-mouth* is usually written solid with the first part.

(Note.—British examples above have been taken from the *Concise Oxford Atlas*, Oxford University Press, 1958).

**3.2.3 Onreëlmatige tipes.**—Eindelik is daar die klaarblyklik onreëlmatige tipes wat dikwels in sowel die los- as die aaneengeskrewe vorme voorkom.

Voorbeelde is plekname wat eindig op:

- (i) *-crest*: *Bellcrest, Viewcrest, Wavecrest*, maar *Dawn Crest, Leisure Crest, Lyn Crest*;
- (ii) *-end* *Teaksend, Wallsend, Watersend*, maar *Cloud End, Far End, Flats End*;
- (iii) *-gate* *Bishopsgate, Clydesgate, Rivergate, Westgate*, maar *Beaumont Gate, First Gate, North Gate*;
- (iv) *-hill* *Astor Hill, Donkin Hill*, maar *Mariannahill, Stanfieldhill; Carthill, Foxhill*, maar *Calf Hill, Diamond Hill, Golden Hill, Rocky Hill*, maar *Greenhill, Sharphill*;
- (v) *-house* *Blue House, Halfway House, White House*, maar *Cookhouse, Redhouse, Sheephouse*;
- (vi) *-ridge* *Aloeridge, Blakeridge, Meadowridge, Stonyridge, Westridge*, maar *Bowden Ridge, Gravel Ridge, High Ridge, Spring Ridge*;
- (vii) *-view* *Beatrixview*, maar *Birchleigh View, Florida View; Bayview, Dawnview, Pineview*, maar *Cave View, Mountain View, Table View; Fairview, Hazyview*, maar *Best View, Grand View*.

### 3.3 Los- en aaneengeskrewe Woordverbindings

Die volgende riglyne, of hulle nou as beginsels of reëls of as aanduiders van gangbare patrone geformuleer word, is gegrond op 'n ontleding van frekwente of betreklik algemeen voorkomende woordverbindings, en behoort beskou te word as 'n gids tot wat vir die Pleknamekomitee aanneemlik is.

#### 3.3.1 Name met apostroof

**3.3.1.1 Name waarvan die eerste deel 'n enkelvoudige of 'n meervoudige substantief in die possessiewe vorm is**, word as twee of meer aparte woorde geskryf, en die apostroof wat die possessief aandui, moet nie weggelaat word nie, bv. *Bain's Kloof, Camel's Rest, Davey's Halt, Eagle's Crag, Gordon's Bay, Hunter's Lodge, King William's Town, Lion's Head, Michell's Pass, Penny's Vale, Queen's Lake, Roth's Farm, Water's Edge; Hunters' Hill, Ladies' Mile*.

**3.3.1.2 Name voorafgegaan deur Saint** (verkort tot *St*), gevolg deur 'n eienaam in die possessiewe vorm, kry deurgaans die apostroof, bv. *St Augustine's, St Cuthbert's, St Luke's, St Mark's, St Mary's, St Michael's on Sea*. Twee name van hierdie tipe, maar sonder apostroof, nl. *St Albans* en *St Andrews* is albei in hierdie vorm uit Brittanje ingevoer.

#### 3.3.2 Name op -s sonder apostroof

**3.3.2.1 Meervoude en possessiewe op -s sonder apostroof, aaneen geskryf.**—Waar die eerste deel van 'n naam 'n onverboë substantief op -s, meervoud of possessief sonder apostroof is, word dit in talryke gevalle met die tweede deel verbind tot 'n aaneengeskrewe samestelling, bv. *Abbotsford,*

**3.2.3 Irregular types.**—Finally, there are the admittedly irregular types occurring frequently in both the open and the solid forms. Examples are names ending in:

- (i) *-crest* *Bellcrest, Viewcrest, Wavecrest, but Dawn Crest, Leisure Crest, Lyn Crest;*
- (ii) *-end* *Teaksend, Wallsend, Watersend, but Cloud End, Far End, Flats End;*
- (iii) *-gate* *Bishopsgate, Clydesgate, Rivergate, Westgate, but Beaumont Gate, First Gate, North Gate;*
- (iv) *-hill* *Astor Hill, Donkin Hill, but Mariannahill, Stanfieldhill; Carthill, Foxhill, but Calf Hill, Diamond Hill, Golden Hill, Rocky Hill, but Greenhill, Sharphill;*
- (v) *-house* *Blue House, Halfway House, White House, but Cookhouse, Redhouse, Sheephouse;*
- (vi) *-ridge* *Aloeridge, Blakeridge, Meadowridge, Stonyridge, Westridge, but Bowden Ridge, Gravel Ridge, High Ridge, Spring Ridge;*
- (vii) *-view* *Beatrixview, but Birchleigh View, Florida View; Bayview, Dawnview, Pineview, but Cave View, Mountain View, Table View; Fairview, Hazyview, but Best View, Grand View.*

### **3.3 Open and solid Combinations of Words**

The following guidelines, whether formulated as principles or “rules” or as pointers to prevailing patterns, are based on an analysis of frequent or relatively common word combinations and should be regarded as a guide to what is acceptable to the Place Names Committee.

#### **3.3.1 Names with apostrophe**

**3.3.1.1** *Names the first part of which is a singular or plural noun in the possessive form are written in open form and the apostrophe that denotes the possessive case is not to be omitted, e.g. Bain’s Kloof, Camel’s Rest, Davey’s Halt, Eagle’s Crag, Gordon’s Bay, Hunter’s Lodge, King William’s Town, Lion’s Head, Michell’s Pass, Penny’s Vale, Queen’s Lake, Roth’s Farm, Water’s Edge; Hunters’ Hill, Ladies’ Mile.*

**3.3.1.2** *Names preceded by Saint (abbreviated to St) followed by a proper name in the possessive form regularly take the apostrophe, e.g. St Augustine’s, St Cuthbert’s, St Luke’s, St Mark’s, St Mary’s, St Michael’s on Sea. Two names of this type without the apostrophe, viz St Albans and St Andrews, have both been imported from Britain in this form.*

#### **3.3.2 Names ending in -s without apostrophe**

**3.3.2.1** *Plurals and possessives ending in -s without apostrophe, written solid.*—Where the first part of a name is an inflected noun ending in -s, whether plural or possessive, without the apostrophe, it combines in numerous cases with the second part to form a solid compound, e.g. *Abbotsford,*



*Baysville, Clarkesdale, Fieldsvie, Gordonsmead, Holmsmoor, Kingswood, Linksveld, Moneysworth, Petersfield, Queenstown, Ravensbourne, Scottsdene, Taylorspont.*

**3.3.2.2** *Meervoude en possessiewe op -s sonder apostroof, los geskryf.*—Waar die eerste deel van 'n naam 'n gewone woord is, of kan wees en nie duidelik 'n possessief of 'n meervoud is nie, word die naam los geskryf en die apostroof weggelaat, bv. *Bluegums Grove, Elands Bay, Flats End, Lions River, Willows Hills.*

**3.3.2.3** *Persoonsname op -s sonder apostroof, los geskryf.*—Waar die eerste deel van 'n naam 'n persoonsnaam is wat op -s uitgaan en dit moontlik geen possessief aandui nie, word die naam los geskryf en die apostroof weggelaat, bv. *Edwards Dam, Hawkins Estate, Jeffreys Bay, Parsons Hill.*

Die apostroof word deurgaans weggelaat agter die -s in alle gevalle waar die eerste deel, los geskryf, beslis 'n enkelvoudige onverboë persoonsnaam op -s is, selfs al sou die naam as in die possessief beskou word, bv. *Innes Road, Jacques Hill, Jules Street, Mears Street, Rhodes Beach, Richards Bay.*

(Opm.—Die geen-apostroof-reël geld ook in alle gevalle van 'n enkelvoudige persoonsnaam plus 'n -s wat die possessief aandui waar die substantief waarop die possessief betrekking het, versweë bly, bv. *Bertrams, Booyens, De Beers, MacMullins, Schroeders, Steins.*)

**3.3.3** *Tweede deel 'n meervoudige substantief.*—Waar die tweede deel van 'n naam 'n meervoud is, is daar 'n neiging (in meer as 70% van die gevalle) om die naam as twee woorde los te skryf, bv., om maar enkele gevalle te noem, *Birch Acres, Hot Baths, Double Falls, Pine Heads, Acton Homes, Rand Leases, Silver Streams, Broken Slopes, White Trees, Green Wattles, Beecham Woods.* Uitsonderings, in minder as 30% van die gevalle, word as een woord aaneen geskryf, bv. *Fairacres, Cornfields, Hareflats, Moorlands, Sandpits, Troutwaters, Warmbaths* en *Waterworks.* Sommige hiervan word verantwoord deur reëls wat of op die eerste of op die tweede deel betrekking het.

**3.3.4** *Name bestaande uit 'n adjektief plus 'n substantief.*—Wat hierdie groep name betref, is daar geen algemeen geldende reël nie en leidrade, soos uitspraak en klem, is op hul beste nog maar onbetroubaar. 'n Ontleding van adjektiewe wat taamlik dikwels gebruik word, bring in baie gevalle 'n duidelike neiging aan die lig tot of die los- of die aaneengeskrewe vorm, en in etlike gevalle kan daar gesê word dat 'n bepaalde adjektief hom altyd op 'n spesifieke wyse met die substantief sal verbind. So vorm die adjektiewe *Broad, Cross, Gay* en *Middle* altyd 'n aaneengeskrewe verbinding met die tweede deel, soos in *Broadlands, Crossmoor, Gayridge* en *Middlebrook*, terwyl name met die eerste deel *Bonny, Bushy, Golden, Lower, Old* en *Three* altyd los geskryf word, soos in *Bonny Rest, Bushy Bend, Golden Grove, Lower Adamson, Old Place* en *Three Crows.* Name met *Fair, Green, Long, Mid, Silver* en *Sunny* word gewoonlik (73 tot 95% van die gevalle) aaneen geskryf, soos in *Fairbreeze, Greenfields, Longhill, Midridge, Silversand* en *Sunnybank.* 'n Dergelike neiging is te bespeur by

*Baysville, Clarksdale, Fieldsview, Gordonsmead, Holmsmoor, Kingswood, Linksfield, Moneysworth, Petersfield, Queenstown, Ravensbourne, Scottsdale, Taylorspont.*

- 3.3.2.2** *Plurals and possessives ending in -s without apostrophe, written open.*—Where the first part of a name is or may be an ordinary word and it is uncertain whether this is a possessive or a plural, the name has been written open and the apostrophe omitted, e.g. *Bluægums Grove, Elands Bay, Flats End, Lions River, Willows Hills.*
- 3.3.2.3** *Personal names ending in -s without apostrophe, written open.*—Where the first part of a name is a personal name ending in -s which may not mark a possessive, the name has been written open and the apostrophe omitted, e.g. *Edwards Dam, Hawkins Estate, Jeffreys Bay, Parsons Hill.*

The apostrophe has regularly been omitted after the -s in all cases where the first part, written open, is definitely a singular uninflected personal name ending in -s, even if the name may be regarded as being in the possessive form, e.g. *Innes Road, Jacques Hill, Jules Street, Mears Street, Rhodes Beach, Richards Bay.*

(Note.—The no-apostrophe rule also applies in all cases of a singular personal name plus an -s denoting the possessive where the substantive to which the possessive relates remains unexpressed, e.g. *Bertrams, Booyens, De Beers, MacMullins, Schroeders, Steins.*)

- 3.3.3** *Second part a plural noun.*—Where the second part of a name is a plural noun, the tendency is to write the name in the open form (over 70% of the cases), e.g., to mention only a few: *Birch Acres, Hot Baths, Double Falls, Pine Heads, Acton Homes, Rand Leases, Silver Streams, Broken Slopes, White Trees, Green Wattles, Beecham Woods.* Exceptions, in less than 30% of the cases, are written solid, e.g. *Fairacres, Cornfields, Hareflats, Moorlands, Sandpits, Troutwaters, Warmbaths* and *Waterworks*, some of which are accounted for by rules governing either the first or the second part.
- 3.3.4** *Names consisting of adjective plus noun.*—Here there is no general rule and the question of pronunciation or stress provides at best a precarious guide. Analysis of fairly frequently used adjectives, however, reveals in many cases a pronounced tendency towards either the open or solid form, and in some few cases it can be said that a particular adjective will always combine with the noun in a specific way. Thus the adjectives *Broad, Crass, Gay* and *Middle* always form a solid compound with the second part, as in *Broadlands, Crossmoor, Gayridge* and *Middlebrook*, while names commencing with *Bonny, Bushy, Golden, Lower, Old* and *Three* are always open, as in *Bonny Rest, Bushy Bend, Golden Grove, Lower Adamson, Old Place* and *Three Crows.* Names commencing with *Fair, Green, Long, Mid, Silver* and *Sunny* are usually (73 to 95% of the cases) solid, as in *Fairbreeze, Greenfields, Longhill, Midridge, Silversand* and *Sunnybank.* A similar tendency can be noted in *Black, East, North, Red* and *West* (52 to 63% of the cases). On the other hand, names beginning with *New, Rocky,*

*Black, East, North, Red* en *West* (52 tot 63% van die gevalle). Daarenteen word name met *New, Rocky, Seven, Sweet* en *Upper* gewoonlik as twee woorde los geskryf (75 tot 93% van die gevalle), soos in *New Centre, Rocky Hill, Seven Springs, Sweet Hope* en *Upper Clifton*, terwyl *Blue, White* en *Good* ook geneig is om met die volgende substantief een woord aaneen te vorm (56 tot 67% van die gevalle). Waar *Hope* en *Waters* deur 'n adjektief voorafgegaan word, word die los vorm gebruik, soos in *Long Hope, White Hope, High Waters, Sweet Waters* (maar *Broadwaters* ooreenkomstig die reël op *Broad*). Daar moet op gelet word dat, waar *North, South, East* en *West* die tweede deel uitmaak, die naam altyd as twee woorde geskryf word, bv. *Durban North, Beaufort West, Lynn East* en *Somerset West*. Die los skryfwyse geld ook waar *Upper* en *Lower* op die substantief volg, soos in *Thoresby Upper* en *Thoresby Lower*.

- 3.3.5 Bystellings en omgekeerde vorme.**—Name wat met *Craig, Crown, Fort, Loch, Mount, Park, Port, Prince* en *St* (beskou as substantief) begin, word feitlik altyd los as twee woorde geskryf, soos in *Craig Royston, Crown Douglas, Fort Beaufort, Loch Vaal, Mount Alida, Park Central, Port Alfred, Prince Albert* en *St Hubert*. Name wat met *Glen* begin, kom gewoonlik, maar geensins altyd nie, in die losgeskrewe vorm voor, bv. *Glen Allen, Glen Cowie, Glen Echo, Glen Harmony, Glen Lauriston, Glen Red*, maar daarteenoor *Glencairn, Glendee, Glengarry, Glenmarais, Glenroger* en *Glenvista; Lady (Ladi)* kom somtyds in 'n verbinding voor (soos in *Lady Frere*) maar is geneig om 'n aaneengeskrewe verbinding te vorm (soos in *Ladysmith* in Natal en in *Ladismith* in die Kaapprovinsie); *Mont* (in teenstelling met *Mount*) word feitlik altyd aaneen geskryf (soos in *Montclair, Montrose*; en verbindings waarvan die eerste deel *Dun* is, word altyd aaneen geskryf (soos in *Dunbrody, Dunnottar, Dunvegan*).
- 3.3.6 Name wat uit 'n onverboë substantief plus enigeen van die volgende vorme bestaan, word (met enkele uitsonderings) aaneen geskryf:**

-bank	<i>Bridgebank, Limebank, Rosebank.</i>
-bourne	<i>Ashbourne, Rockbourne.</i>
-brae	<i>Hazelbrae, Willowbrae, maar Mimosa Brae.</i>
-brook	<i>Coalbrook, Twinbrook.</i>
-burn	<i>Brakburn, Otterburn.</i>
-bury	<i>Sunbury, Woodbury.</i>
-by	<i>Ferryby, Harrowby.</i>
-cliff(e)	<i>Broomcliff, Dawncliffe, Heroncliff.</i>
-combe	<i>Ashcombe.</i>
-cross	<i>Cairncross, Dalecross.</i>
-dale	<i>Bramdale, Forestdale, Hopedale, maar Poplar Dale.</i>
-dene	<i>Arrowdene, Forestdene.</i>
-down	<i>Camperdown, Summerdown.</i>
-field(s)	<i>Broomfield, Cloverfield, Brickfields.</i>
-ford	<i>Camelford, Oceanford.</i>
-ham(m)	<i>Kirkham, Leaham, Starham.</i>
-haven	<i>Birdhaven, Stonehaven, maar Beach Haven en Rock Haven.</i>
-head	<i>Craighead, Fountainhead.</i>

*Seven, Sweet and Upper* are generally open (75 to 93% of the cases), as in *New Centre, Rocky Hill, Seven Springs, Sweet Hope and Upper Clifton*, while *Blue, White and Good* also tend to form solid compounds with a following noun (56 to 67% of the cases). Where *Hope* and *Waters* are preceded by an adjective, the open form is used, as in *Long Hope, White Hope, High Waters, Sweet Waters* (but *Broadwaters*, in accordance with the rule governing *Broad*). It should be noted that where *North, South, East and West* form the second part, the name is always written open, e.g. *Durban North, Beaufort West, Lynn East and Somerset West*. Similarly, where *Upper and Lower* follow the noun, the open form is the rule, as in *Thoresby Upper and Thoresby Lower*.

**3.3.5** *Appositional and inverted forms.*—Names beginning with *Craig, Crown, Fort, Loch, Mount, Park, Port, Prince* and *St* (regarded as a substantive) are almost always open in form, as in *Craig Royston, Crown Douglas, Fort Beaufort, Loch Vaal, Mount Alida, Park Central, Port Alfred, Prince Albert* and *St Hubert*. Names beginning with *Glen* are usually, but by no means always, open in form, e.g. *Glen Allen, Glen Cowie, Glen Echo, Glen Harmony, Glen Lauriston, Glen Red*, but *Glencairn, Glendee, Glengarry, Glenmarais, Glenroger* and *Glenvista*; *Lady (Ladi)* sometimes appears in an open combination (as in *Lady Frere*) but tends to form a solid compound (as in *Ladysmith* in Natal and in *Ladismith* in the Cape Province); *Mont* (as opposed to *Mount*) is almost always solid (*Montclair, Montrose*); and combinations the first part of which is *Dun* are always solid compounds (as in *Dunbrody, Dunnottar, Dunvegan*).

**3.3.6** *Names consisting of an uninflected noun plus any of the following forms are written solid (with a few exceptions):*

-bank	<i>Bridgebank, Limebank, Rosebank.</i>
-bourne	<i>Ashbourne, Rockbourne.</i>
-brae	<i>Hazelbrae, Willowbrae, but Mimosa Brae.</i>
-brook	<i>Coalbrook, Twinbrook.</i>
-burn	<i>Brakburn, Otterburn.</i>
-bury	<i>Sunbury, Woodbury.</i>
-by	<i>Ferryby, Harrowby.</i>
-cliff(e)	<i>Broomcliff, Dawncliffe, Heroncliff.</i>
-combe	<i>Ashcombe.</i>
-cross	<i>Cairncross, Dalecross.</i>
-dale	<i>Bramdale, Forestdale, Hopedale, but Poplar Dale.</i>
-dene	<i>Arrowdene, Forestdene.</i>
-down	<i>Camperdown, Summerdown.</i>
-field(s)	<i>Broomfield, Cloverfield, Brickfields.</i>
-ford	<i>Camelford, Oceanford.</i>
-ham(m)	<i>Kirkham, Leaham, Starham.</i>
-haven	<i>Birdhaven, Stonehaven, but Beach Haven and Rock Haven.</i>
-head	<i>Craighead, Fountainhead.</i>

-hole	<i>Crafthole, Drillhole.</i>
-hurst	<i>Brackenhurst, Meadhurst.</i>
-land(s)	<i>Sunland, Trustlands, Oaklands, maar Prairie Lands en Town Lands.</i>
-lea	<i>Riverlea, Waterlea.</i>
-leigh	<i>Birchleigh, Rockleigh.</i>
-lyn(n)	<i>Brooklyn, Corbielynn.</i>
-man	<i>Headman, Oakman.</i>
-mead	<i>Edgemean, Woodmead.</i>
-mere	<i>Buttermere, Woodmere.</i>
-mont	<i>Cedarmont.</i>
-moor	<i>Crossmoor, Oakmoor, maar Knot Moor.</i>
-more	<i>Parkmore, Willowmore.</i>
-mount	<i>Firmount, Harrowmount.</i>
-pit(s)	<i>Gravelpit, Sandpits.</i>
-rose	<i>Benrose, Woodrose.</i>
-side	<i>Almside, Daleside.</i>
-stead	<i>Homestead, Plumstead.</i>
-stone	<i>Ironstone, Sandstone.</i>
-thorn	<i>Firethorn, Hawthorn.</i>
-thorpe	<i>Inglethorpe, Sibthorpe.</i>
-ton	<i>Centerton, Copperton.</i>
-town	<i>Grangetown, Hopetown, Pinetown, maar Cape Town en Forest Town.</i>
-tree	<i>Elmtree, Palmtree.</i>
-vale	<i>Ferryvale, Honeyvale, Rubbervale, maar Christmas Vale en Ruby Vale.</i>
-ville	<i>Fernville, Mayville.</i>
-water	<i>Bridgewater, Rockwater.</i>
-way	<i>Bridgeway, Heathway.</i>
-well(s)	<i>Casewell, Sandwells.</i>
-wick	<i>Beechwick, Thornwick.</i>
-wood	<i>Beefwood, Cherrywood.</i>
-worth	<i>Butterworth, Teakworth.</i>

In bostaande lys kan nog verder onderskei word tussen gebonde ("bound") vorme, bv. die agtervoegsel *-by* wat net in verbinding met ander vorme, soos *Harrowby*, voorkom, en vry ("free") vorme, bv. *town* wat ook los kan staan. Onder die gebonde vorme is daar: *-bourne*, *-bury*, *-by*, *-dene* en *-ville*, en onder die vry vorme: *dale*, *haven*, *tree*, en *water*.

**3.3.7 Eiename met enigee van die voorgaande as tweede deel.**—Eiename as eerste deel van 'n pleknaam is geneig om 'n aaneengeskrewe samestelling te vorm wanneer hulle hul met enigee van die slotdele in die vorige paragraaf verbind, bv. *Alberton*, *Ashtonvale*, *Atherstone*, *Atholdene*, *Barrydale*, *Brentford*, *Bryanmore*, *Carletonville*, *Charleslea*, *Cleveland*, *Collingham*, *Dennisfield*, *Eatonside*, *Farrarmere*, *Georgetown*, *Illingworth*, *Kentbury*, *Lindhaven*, *Murraystead*, *Naglewood*, *Patlynn* en *Pitoutleigh*.

-hole	Crafthole, Drillhole.
-hurst	Brackenhurst, Meadhurst.
-land(s)	Sunland, Trustland, Oaklands, but <i>Prairie Lands</i> and <i>Town Lands</i> .
-lea	Riverlea, Waterlea.
-leigh	Birchleigh, Rockleigh.
-lyn(n)	Brooklyn, Corbielynn.
-man	Headman, Oakman.
-mead	Edgemead, Woodmead.
-mere	Buttermere, Woodmere.
-mont	Cedarmont.
-moor	Crossmoor, Oakmoor, but <i>Knot Moor</i> .
-more	Parkmore, Willowmore.
-mount	Firmount, Harrowmount.
-pit(s)	Gravelpit, Sandpits.
-rose	Benrose, Woodrose.
-side	Almside, Daleside.
-stead	Homestead, Plumstead.
-stone	Ironstone, Sandstone.
-thorn	Firethorn, Hawthorn.
-thorpe	Inglethorpe, Sibthorpe.
-ton	Centerton, Copperton.
-town	Grangetown, Hopetown, Pinetown, but <i>Cape Town</i> and <i>Forest Town</i> .
-tree	Elmtree, Palmtree.
-vale	Ferryvale, Honeyvale, Rubbervale, but <i>Christmas Vale</i> and <i>Ruby Vale</i> .
-ville	Fernville, Mayville.
-water	Bridgewater, Rockwater.
-way	Bridgeway, Heathway.
-well(s)	Casewell, Sandwells.
-wick	Beechwick, Thornwick.
-wood	Beefwood, Cherrywood.
-worth	Butterworth, Teakworth.

One may further distinguish in the above list between "bound" forms, e.g. the suffix *-by*, which occur only in combination with other forms as in *Harrowby*, and "free" forms, e.g. *town* which may also occur independently. The bound forms include *-bourne*, *-bury*, *-by*, *-dene*, and *-ville*; the free forms include *dale*, *haven*, *tree* and *water*.

**3.3.7 Proper names combined with any of the above as a second part.**—Proper names as the first part tend to form a solid compound when combined with any of the second parts in the preceding paragraph, as in *Alberton*, *Ashtonvale*, *Atherstone*, *Atholdene*, *Barrydale*, *Brentford*, *Bryanmore*, *Carletonville*, *Charleslea*, *Cleveland*, *Collingham*, *Dennisfield*, *Eatonside*, *Farrarmere*, *Georgetown*, *Illingworth*, *Kentbury*, *Lindhaven*, *Murraystead*, *Naglewood*, *Patlynn*, and *Pitoutleigh*. Exceptions are *Merrow Down*, *Lincoln Mead*, *Moiravale* and *Delville Wood*.

As uitsonderings kan genoem word: *Merrow Down, Lincoln Mead, Moira Vale* en *Delville Wood*.

Daar is natuurlik talryke aaneengeskrewe verbindings wat tradisionele eiename is, soos *Beaumont, Bedford, Chartwell, Kenilworth, Melrose, Milhaven, Sandringham, Selby, Sherbrooke, Shetlands, Smithfield* en *Swinburne*.

**3.3.8 Name wat bestaan uit 'n onverboë substantief of eiennaam, of 'n woord ontleen aan 'n inboorlingtaal, plus enigeen van die volgende substantiewe, word deurgaans los geskryf:**

<i>Basin</i>	<i>Amatole Basin, Sipambo Basin.</i>
<i>Bay</i>	<i>Algoa Bay, Table Bay.</i>
<i>Beach</i>	<i>Brighton Beach, Illovo Beach.</i>
<i>Bridge</i>	wanneer voorafgegaan deur 'n eiennaam, soos in <i>Addo Bridge, Barkly Bridge, Mackie Bridge.</i>
<i>Castle</i>	<i>Champagne Castle.</i>
<i>Creek</i>	<i>Battle Creek, Revolver Creek.</i>
<i>Dam</i>	waar die eerste deel 'n eiennaam of 'n inboorlingnaam is, soos in <i>Nagle Dam, Umgeni Dam.</i>
<i>Deep</i>	<i>Rose Deep, Village Deep.</i>
<i>Drift</i>	<i>Line Drift, Wagon Drift.</i>
<i>Falls</i>	<i>Albert Falls, Tina Falls.</i>
<i>Farm(s)</i>	<i>Bunga Farm, Valley Farm, Meyerton Farms.</i>
<i>Ferry</i>	<i>Junction Ferry, Tugela Ferry.</i>
<i>Flat(s)</i>	<i>Poker Flat, Buffalo Flats, Cato Flats, maar Hareflats.</i>
<i>Forest</i>	<i>Prospect Forest, Wodehouse Forest.</i>
<i>Fountain</i>	<i>Hope Fountain.</i>
<i>Gardens</i>	<i>Corlett Gardens, Crown Gardens.</i>
<i>Gate</i>	wanneer voorafgegaan deur 'n eiennaam, soos in <i>Beaumont Gate, Dunbar Gate, maar Clydesgate, Farrgate.</i>
<i>Glen</i>	wanneer voorafgegaan deur 'n eiennaam, soos in <i>Colleen Glen, Florida Glen.</i>
<i>Grange</i>	<i>Kellmore Grange, Mill Grange.</i>
<i>Grove</i>	wanneer voorafgegaan deur 'n eiennaam, soos in <i>Albany Grove, Lenton Grove, Sutton Grove, maar Charlgrove.</i>
<i>Grove</i>	wanneer voorafgegaan deur 'n boom- of plantnaam, soos in <i>Aloe Grove, Apple Grove, Lucerne Grove, Olive Grove, Wattle Grove. Birchgrove, Firgrove, Pinegrove</i> en <i>Thorn-grove</i> word aaneen geskryf ooreenkomstig die reëls op die eerste deel by elkeen van hierdie name.
<i>Hall</i>	<i>Calderwood Hall, Marble Hall, maar Craighall.</i>
<i>Heights</i>	<i>Douglas Heights, Magnet Heights.</i>
<i>Hill(s)</i>	<i>Florida Hills, Link Hills, maar Sandhills. Samestellings</i> waarin <i>Hill</i> deur 'n eiennaam voorafgegaan word, word los geskryf, met uitsonderings: <i>Burnshill, Mariannahill, Moodie-hill</i> en <i>Stanfieldhill.</i>
<i>Lake</i>	<i>Home Lake, Koodoo Lake.</i>
<i>Manor</i>	<i>Bramley Manor, Lynnwood Manor.</i>

There are of course numerous solid compounds that are traditional proper names, such as *Beaumont, Bedford, Chartwell, Kenilworth, Melrose, Milhaven, Sandringham, Selby, Sherbrooke, Shetlands, Smithfield, Swinburne.*

**3.3.8 Names consisting of an uninflected noun or proper noun, or a word adopted from an indigenous language, plus any of the following nouns, have regularly been written open:**

Basin	<i>Amatole Basin, Sipambo Basin.</i>
Bay	<i>Algoa Bay, Table Bay.</i>
Beach	<i>Brighton Beach, Illovo Beach.</i>
Bridge	when preceded by a proper name, as in <i>Addo Bridge, Barkly Bridge, Mackie Bridge.</i>
Castle	<i>Champagne Castle.</i>
Creek	<i>Battle Creek, Revolver Creek.</i>
Dam	where the first part is a proper or an indigenous name, as in <i>Nagle Dam, Umgeni Dam.</i>
Deep	<i>Rose Deep, Village Deep.</i>
Drift	<i>Line Drift, Wagon Drift.</i>
Falls	<i>Albert Falls, Tina Falls.</i>
Farm(s)	<i>Bunga Farm, Valley Farm, Meyerton Farms.</i>
Ferry	<i>Junction Ferry, Tugela Ferry.</i>
Flat(s)	<i>Poker Flat, Buffalo Flats, Cato Flats, but Hareflats.</i>
Forest	<i>Prospect Forest, Wodehouse Forest.</i>
Fountain	<i>Hope Fountain.</i>
Gardens	<i>Corlett Gardens, Crown Gardens.</i>
Gate	when preceded by a proper name, as in <i>Beaumont Gate, Dunbar Gate, but Clydesgate, Farrgate.</i>
Glen	when preceded by a proper name, as in <i>Colleen Glen, Florida Glen.</i>
Grange	<i>Kellmore Grange, Mill Grange.</i>
Grove	when preceded by a proper name, as in <i>Albany Grove, Lenton Grove, Sutton Grove, but Charlgrove.</i>
Grove	when preceded by a tree or plant name, as in <i>Aloe Grove, Apple Grove, Lucerne Grove, Olive Grove, Wattle Grove. Birchgrove, Firgrove, Pinegrove and Thorngrove are solid in accordance with rules governing the first part in each of these names.</i>
Hall	<i>Calderwood Hall, Marble Hall, but Craighall.</i>
Heights	<i>Douglas Heights, Magnet Heights.</i>
Hill(s)	<i>Florida Hills, Link Hills, but Sandhills. Compounds in which a proper name precedes Hill are open in form, with exceptions: Burnshill, Mariannahill, Moodiehill and Stanfieldhill.</i>
Lake	<i>Home Lake, Koodoo Lake.</i>
Manor	<i>Bramley Manor, Lynnwood Manor.</i>



Mine(s)	Bretby Mine, Lead Mine, State Mines.
Mouth	Cintsa Mouth, Kei Mouth, maar Falmouth en Yarmouth as ingevoerde name.
Nek	Buffalo Nek, Debe Nek.
Park	Sherman Park, Willow Park.
Peak(s)	Cathedral Peak, Dragon Peaks.
Point	Cape Point, Sea Point.
Ranch	Bar Ranch, Sherwood Ranch.
Rest	Agnes Rest, Wood Rest.
Ridge	66% van verbindings van Ridge met eiename word los geskryf, soos in Blandford Ridge, Bowden Ridge.
Rise	Blackburn Rise, Mountain Rise, maar Hillrise.
River	Sand River, Umvoti River.
Road	Albert Road, Nottingham Road.
Spring(s)	Raven Spring, Pine Springs.
Valley	Devon Valley, Grain Valley, Oak Valley.
Villa	Ida Villa, Thorn Tree Villa, maar Patvilla.
Vista	Morning Vista, Sea Vista.
Walk	Merino Walk, Willow Walk, maar Sheepwalk.
Waters	Allen Waters, Region Waters, maar Troutwaters.
Way	wanneer voorafgaan deur 'n eienaam word way los geskryf, soos in Dias Way, Otterford Way.

**3.3.9** Name wat as eerste element enigteen van die volgende het, word aaneen geskryf, behalwe waar reëls op die tweede deel voorrang het, of in die geval van bystellings, bv. Craig Rennie:

Ash-	Ashbourne, Ashcombe, Ashwater.
Arma-	Armada, Armadene.
Bal-	Balcraig, Balgowan, Balgreen, Balmoral.
Bar-	Barvale, Barwyn.
Beau-	Beaufort (West), Beaulieu, Beaumont.
Bel-	Belfast, Belgravia, Belmont.
Bem-	Bemborough, Bembridge.
Ben-	Bendor, Benmore, Benrose.
Birch-	Birchglen, Birchwood.
Blair-	Blairbeth, Blairgowrie.
Brae-	Braemar, Braeview.
Bram-	Bramdale, Bramhope.
Brent-	Brentford, Brenthurst.
Bridge-	Bridgebank, Bridgewater.
Brook-	Brooklyn, Brookmead.
Broom-	Broomcliffe, Broomfield.
Bush-	Bushford, Bushside.
Butter-	Butterfly, Buttermere.
Cal-	Calnow, Calrossie.
Cam-	Cambridge, Camrock.
Clair-	Clairburn, Clairvaux.
Clan-	Clanville, Clanwilliam.

Mine(s)	Bretby Mine, Lead Mine, State Mines.
Mouth	Cintsa Mouth, Kei Mouth, but Falmouth and Yarmouth as imported names.
Nek	Buffalo Nek, Debe Nek.
Park	Sherman Park, Willow Park.
Peak(s)	Cathedral Peak, Dragon Peaks.
Point	Cape Point, Sea Point.
Ranch	Bar Ranch, Sherwood Ranch.
Rest	Agnes Rest, Wood Rest.
Ridge	66% of compounds of Ridge formed with proper names are open in form, as in Blandford Ridge, Bowden Ridge.
Rise	Blackburn Rise, Mountain Rise, but Hillrise.
River	Sand River, Umvoti River.
Road	Albert Road, Nottingham Road.
Spring(s)	Raven Spring, Pine Springs.
Valley	Devon Valley, Grain Valley, Oak Valley.
Villa	Ida Villa, Thorn Tree Villa, but Patvilla.
Vista	Morning Vista, Sea Vista.
Walk	Merino Walk, Willow Walk, but Sheepwalk.
Waters	Allen Waters, Region Waters, but Troutwaters.
Way	when preceded by a proper noun, way is open in form, as in Dias Way, Otterford Way.

**3.3.9** Names having as their first element any of the following are written solid, except where rules governing the second part take precedence, or in the case of appositions, e.g. Craig Rennie:

Ash-	Ashbourne, Ashcombe, Ashwater.
Arma-	Armadales, Armadene.
Bal-	Balcraig, Balgowan, Balgreen, Balmoral.
Bar-	Barvale, Barwyn.
Beau-	Beaufort (West), Beaulieu, Beaumont.
Bel-	Belfast, Belgravia, Belmont.
Bem-	Bemborough, Bembridge.
Ben-	Bendor, Benmore, Benrose.
Birch-	Birchglen, Birchwood.
Blair-	Blairbeth, Blairgowrie.
Brae-	Braemar, Braeview.
Bram-	Bramdale, Bramhope.
Brent-	Brentford, Brenthurst.
Bridge-	Bridgebank, Bridgewater.
Brook-	Brooklyn, Brookmead.
Broom-	Broomcliffe, Broomfield.
Bush-	Bushford, Bushside.
Butter-	Butterfly, Buttermere.
Cal-	Calnow, Calrossie.
Cam-	Cambridge, Camrock.
Clair-	Clairburn, Clairvaux.
Clan-	Clanville, Clanwilliam.

Cleve-	Clevedon, Cleveland.
Clon-	Clonleigh, Clontarf.
Clover-	Cloverdale, Cloverfield, maar <i>Clover Hill</i> .
Collon-	Collonbuff, Collondale.
Cots-	Cotsdene, Cotswold.
Crag-	Cragnor, Cragseer.
Craig-	Craigavon, Craigend, Craighouse.
Craigie-	Craigieburn, Craigievar.
Crest-	Crestholme, Crestview.
Dal-	Dalvale, Dalview.
Den-	Denbury, Denlee.
Dew-	Dewdrop, Dewhurst.
Dor-	Dorchester Dale, Dorhill.
Drum-	Drumblade, Drumblair.
Ever-	Everglades, Everthorpe.
Fen-	Fendyke, Fenfield.
Fern-	Ferncliff, Fernglen.
Fir-	Firgrove, Firmount.
Flora-	Floracliff, Floradale.
Gras(s)-	Grasmere, Grassdale.
Grey-	Greystone, Greywater, maar <i>Grey Valley</i> .
Har-	Harbro, Harcourt.
Hare-	Harefield, Hareflats.
Harrow-	Harrowby, Harrowmount.
Heath-	Heathdale, Heathway.
Hill-	Hillbrow, Hillrise, Hillstar.
Holm-	Holmdene, Holmleigh.
Honey-	Honeydew, Honeyglen, Honeyvale.
Hume-	Humefield, Humewood.
Ingle-	Inglehurst, Inglethorpe.
Inver-	Invergordon, Inverthorn.
Kent-	Kentbury, Kentdene, Kentvale, Kentview.
King(s)-	Kingholm, Kingsmead, Kingswood, maar <i>King William's Town</i> , waar die tweede deel 'n eienaam is.
Lake-	Lakeside, Lakeview, behalwe waar dit deur 'n eienaam gevolg word, soos in <i>Lake Chrissie</i> .
Lime-	Limebank, Limeridge.
Lyn-	Lyndene, Lynfold, maar <i>Lyn Crest</i> .
Lynn-	Lynndale, Lynnrodene, Lynnwood.
May-	Mayfair, Mayfern.
Meadow-	Meadowbank, Meadowhurst.
Mel-	Melmoth, Melrange.
Mill-	Millbank, Millsite, Millway.
Oak-	Oakdale, Oakhill, Oakmoor.
Pen-	Pendale, Penford, Penleigh, Penryn.
Raven(s)-	Ravenmoor, Ravenshaw, Ravensworth, maar <i>Raven Spring</i> .
Rich-	Richlyn, Richmond.
Ridge-	Ridgeview, Ridgeworth.

Cleve-	Clevedon, Cleveland.
Clon-	Clonleigh, Clontarf.
Clover-	Cloverdale, Cloverfield, but <i>Clover Hill</i> .
Collon-	Collonbuff, Collondale.
Cots-	Cotsdene, Cotswold.
Crag-	Cragnor, Cragseer.
Craig-	Craigavon, Craigend, Craighouse.
Craigie-	Craigieburn, Craigievar.
Crest-	Crestholme, Crestview.
Dal-	Dalvale, Dalview.
Den-	Denbury, Denlee.
Dew-	Dewdrop, Dewhurst.
Dor-	Dorchester Dale, Dorhill.
Drum-	Drumblade, Drumblair.
Ever-	Everglades, Everthorpe.
Fen-	Fendyke, Fenfield.
Fern-	Ferncliff, Fernglen.
Fir-	Firgrove, Firmount.
Flora-	Floracliff, Floradale.
Gras(s)-	Grasmere, Grassdale.
Grey-	Greystone, Greywater, but <i>Grey Valley</i> .
Har-	Harbro, Harcourt.
Hare-	Harefield, Hareflats.
Harrow-	Harrowby, Harrowmount.
Heath-	Heathdale, Heathway.
Hill-	Hillbrow, Hillrise, Hillstar.
Holm-	Holmdene, Holmleigh.
Honey-	Honeydew, Honeyglen, Honeyvale.
Hume-	Humefield, Humewood.
Ingle-	Inglehurst, Inglethorpe.
Inver-	Invergordon, Inverthorn.
Kent-	Kentbury, Kentdene, Kentvale, Kentview.
King(s)-	Kingholm, Kingsmead, Kingswood, but <i>King William's Town</i> , where the second part is a proper name.
Lake-	Lakeside, Lakeview, except where followed by a proper name, as in <i>Lake Chrissie</i> .
Lime-	Limebank, Limebridge.
Lyn-	Lyndene, Lynfold, but <i>Lyn Crest</i> .
Lynn-	Lynnendale, Lynnrodene, Lynnwood.
May-	Mayfair, Mayfern.
Meadow-	Meadowbank, Meadowhurst.
Mel-	Melmoth, Melrange.
Mill-	Millbank, Millsite, Millway.
Oak-	Oakdale, Oakhill, Oakmoor.
Pen-	Pendale, Penford, Penleigh, Penryn.
Raven(s)-	Ravenmoor, Ravenshaw, Ravensworth, but <i>Raven Spring</i> .
Rich-	Richlyn, Richmond.
Ridge-	Ridgeview, Ridgeworth.

Ross-	Rossburgh, Rosslyn.
Roth-	Rothbury, Rothmere.
Rush-	Rushbrook, Rushmoor.
Sand-	Sandgate, Sandholme.
Sel-	Selby, Selcourt.
Sher-	Sherborne, Sherbrooke.
Strath-	Strathcona, Strathsomers.
Sun-	Sunbury, Sundale, Sunridge.
Thorn-	Thornhill, Thornwick, Thornwood, maar Thorn Valley.
Ton-	Tonbridge, Tonbux.
Tweed-	Tweeddale, Tweedside.
Water-	Waterford, Waterlea, Watershed.
Willow-	Willowgate, Willowmore, Willowstream, maar Willow Walk.
Wood-	Woodbine, Woodford, Woodside, maar Wood Rest.

**3.3.10** Name wat as eerste deel enigeen van die volgende het, word deurgaans los geskryf (behalwe waar reëls op die tweede deel voorrang het):

Beach	Beach Haven, Beach Island, maar Beachview.
Buffalo	Buffalo Bay, Buffalo Flats, Buffalo Nek.
Bull	Bull Hill, Bull Run.
Cheviot	Cheviot Fells, Cheviot Road.
City	City Deep, City View.
Gravel	Gravel Gate, Gravel Hill, maar Gravelpit.
Junction	Junction Ferry, Junction Hill.
Leisure	Leisure Bay, Leisure Crest, maar Leisurevale.
Marina	Marina Beach, Marina Glade.
Mimosa	Mimosa Brae, Mimosa Grove.
Poplar	Poplar Dale, Poplar Grove.
Robin	Robin Hills, Robin Manor, maar Robindale.
Table	Table Farm, Table Gate.
Valley	Valley End, Valley Farm.

**3.3.11** *Telwoorde*.—Alle name waarvan die eerste deel 'n telwoord is, word los geskryf, soos in *Five Drifts*, *Four Pines*, *Fourteen Streams*, *Seven Fountains*, *Seven Springs*, *Seven Weeks Poort*, *Ten Acre*, *Three Fountains*, *Two Rivers*. Die enigste uitsondering, *Sevenoaks*, is onder 3.2.2 behandel.

**3.3.12** *Lettergreepname*.—Name saamgestel uit lettergrepe of dele van name of woorde, en name bestaande in omkerings van die lettergrepe of dele van name, word deurgaans aaneen geskryf, bv. *Atcem* (Atlas Cement Company), *Barvallen* (Barbara, Valda en Len), *Corobrick* (Coronation Brick), *Kellmere* (Kellerher en Rushmere), *Navex* (Navarro Exploration), *Ofcolaco* (Officers' Colonial Land Company), *Sandton* (Sandown en Bryans-ton), *Sunframe* (Sunridge en Framesby); *Manselig* (Seligman), *Mondeor* (Ormonde).

**3.3.13** *Afrikaanse woorde in Suid-Afrikaanse Engelse plekname*.—Hoewel sommige hibridiese vorme, d.w.s. name bestaande uit 'n Afrikaanse/Hollandse en 'n Engelse komponent (bv. *Doorngrange*, *Inverdoorn*) om

Ross-	Rossburgh, Rosslyn.
Roth-	Rothbury, Rothmere.
Rush-	Rushbrook, Rushmoor.
Sand-	Sandgate, Sandholme.
Sel-	Selby, Selcourt.
Sher-	Sherborne, Sherbrooke.
Strath-	Strathcona, Strathsomers.
Sun-	Sunbury, Sundale, Sunridge.
Thorn-	Thornhill, Thornwick, Thornwood, but <i>Thorn Valley</i> .
Ton-	Tonbridge, Tonbux.
Tweed-	Tweeddale, Tweedside.
Water-	Waterford, Waterlea, Watershed.
Willow-	Willowgate, Willowmore, Willowstream, but <i>Willow Walk</i> .
Wood-	Woodbine, Woodford, Woodside, but <i>Wood Rest</i> .

**3.3.10** Names having as their first part any of the following are regularly written open (except where rules governing the second part take precedence):

Beach	Beach Haven, Beach Island, but <i>Beachview</i> .
Buffalo	Buffalo Bay, Buffalo Flats, Buffalo Nek.
Bull	Bull Hill, Bull Run.
Cheviot	Cheviot Fells, Cheviot Road.
City	City Deep, City View.
Gravel	Gravel Gate, Gravel Hill, but <i>Gravelpit</i> .
Junction	Junction Ferry, Junction Hill.
Leisure	Leisure Bay, Leisure Crest, but <i>Leisurevale</i> .
Marina	Marina Beach, Marina Glade.
Mimosa	Mimosa Brae, Mimosa Grove.
Poplar	Poplar Dale, Poplar Grove.
Robin	Robin Hills, Robin Manor, but <i>Robindale</i> .
Table	Table Farm, Table Gate.
Valley	Valley End, Valley Farm.

**3.3.11 Numerals.**—All names in which the first part is a numeral are written open, as in *Five Drifts*, *Four Pines*, *Fourteen Streams*, *Seven Fountains*, *Seven Springs*, *Seven Weeks Poort*, *Ten Acre*, *Three Fountains*, *Two Rivers*. The only exception, *Sevenoaks*, has been dealt with under 3.2.2.

**3.3.12 Syllable names.**—Names composed of syllables or parts of names or words, and names consisting of inversions of the syllables or parts of names, are regularly written solid, e.g. *Atcem* (*Atlas Cement Company*), *Barvallen* (*Barbara, Valda and Len*), *Corobrick* (*Coronation Brick*), *Kellmere* (*Kellerher and Rushmere*), *Navex* (*Navarro Exploration*), *Ofcolaco* (*Officers' Colonial Land Company*), *Sandton* (*Sandown and Bryanston*), *Sunframe* (*Sunridge and Framesby*); *Manselig* (*Seligman*), *Mondeor* (*Ormonde*).

**3.3.13 Afrikaans words in South African English Place Names.**—Although some hybrid forms, i.e. names consisting of an Afrikaans/Dutch and an English component (e.g. *Doorngrange*, *Inverdoorn*), may be undesirable for

estetiese redes minder wenslik kan wees, is 'n aantal Afrikaanse woorde, veral dié wat topografiese gesteldhede aandui, soos *berg*, *drift*, *hoek*, *kloof*, *kop*, *kraal*, *poort*, *spruit* en *vlei*, in die woordeskat van Suid-Afrikaanse Engels ingeburger en gevolglik verbind geraak, veral as tweede deel, met inheemse Engelse woorde in plekname. Die eerste deel van sulke verbindings is dikwels 'n substantief of eienaam in die possessiewe vorm, en hier geld natuurlik die los skryfwyse, soos in *Jameson's Drift*, *Bibby's Hoek*, *Bain's Kloof*, *Eagle's Kop*, *Southey's Poort*, *McCabe's Vlei*. Trouens, *Kraal* kom net in assosiasie met die tweedenaamsvorm voor, bv. in *Marshall's Kraal* en *Payn's Kraal*. Dit is ook die geval met *Kloof* wat *Bain's Kloof*, *Cooper's Kloof* en *Goodwin's Kloof* oplewer (met *Myrakloof* die enigste ander vorm).

By alle ander verbindings is daar 'n groter mate van reëlmatigheid as wat met die eerste oogopslag moontlik lyk. Verbindings met *Drift* en *Nek* neem gewoonlik die los vorm aan, soos in *Halcyon Drift*, *Kaffir Drift*, *Line Drift*, *Roberts Drift*, *Slippery Drift* (maar *Middledrift*, *Stonydrift*), asook in *Buffalo Nek*, *Bush Nek*, *Debe Nek*. Met *berg* en *burg* waarvan die besonderse gebruik wat alledaags in Afrikaans is, vir moderne Engels weinigseggend is, het die name deurgaans die aaneengeskrewe vorm aangeneem, soos in *Biggarsberg*, *Colesberg*, *Underberg*, *Fordsburg*, *Fraserburg* en *Harrisburg*. By name met *hoek*, *kop*, *poort*, *spruit* en *vlei* as tweede deel is die neiging eweneens om hulle aaneen te skryf, soos in *Kinnearshoek*, *Rudmanshoek*, *Sadlershoek* (maar *Fish Hoek*); *Honeykop*, *Murrayskop*; *Abbotspoort*, *Aloepoort*, *Bluegumspoort*, *Eastpoort* (met *Sidubi Poort* die uitsondering); *Alcockspruit* en *Hectorspruit* (maar *Rifle Spruit*); *Maryvlei* en *Thornvlei* (maar *Breakfast Vlei*).

Die Afrikaanse woord *klip* kom voor in verbinding met 'n Engelse woord in enkele plekname in die land: *Klipdale*, *Kliptown* en *Henley on Klip*. Voorbeelde van hierdie tipe met *klip* is seldsaam, en ontkragtig geen algemene reël nie. Daar is egter diegene wat meen dat hulle in elk geval nie as navolgenswaardige modelle beskou moet word nie, selfs nie in gevalle waar *Klip* bv. op die Afrikaanse naam van 'n rivier betrekking het nie.

### 3.4 Die bepalende Lidwoord: *The*

Waar 'n naam uit 'n enkele woord bestaan wat 'n aardrykskundige gesteldheid of 'n dergelike gesteldheid aandui wat nie uniek is nie, word die naam gewoonlik voorafgegaan deur die lidwoord *The*. In hierdie gevalle het *The* 'n bepaalde omskrywende doel om die naam (of dit nou in 'n letterlike of figuurlike sin gebruik word) van ander gesteldhede met dieselfde naam te onderskei; dus *The Bend*, *The Brook*, *The Crags*, *The Haven*, *The Hill*, *The Rapids*, ens. Waar name wat aardrykskundige of dergelike gesteldhede aandui, uit meer as een woord bestaan, sal die bepalende lidwoord nie as deel van die naam aangegee word nie (hoewel die naam in die samehang van 'n sin altyd deur *the* voorafgegaan sal word); dus *Three Sisters*, hoewel iemand 'n besoeker se aandag op "the Three Sisters" sal vestig. Die beginsel wat hier uiteengesit is, is in ooreen-

aesthetic reasons, a number of Afrikaans words, especially words denoting topographical features, such as *berg*, *drift*, *hoek*, *kloof*, *kop*, *kraal*, *poort*, *spruit* and *vlei* have become established in the vocabulary of South African English and have consequently come to be combined, more especially as the second part, with native English words in place names. The first part of such compounds is frequently a noun or proper name in the possessive form, and here, of course, the rule is that the open form prevails, as in *Jameson's Drift*, *Bibby's Hoek*, *Bain's Kloof*, *Eagle's Kop*, *Southey's Poort*, *McCabe's Vlei*. *Kraal* in fact occurs only in association with the possessive form, e.g. in *Marshall's Kraal* and *Payn's Kraal*. This is true also of *Kloof*, which has *Bain's Kloof*, *Cooper's Kloof* and *Goodwin's Kloof* (with *Myrakloof* the only other form).

In all other combinations there is a greater degree of consistency than may at first glance appear. Combinations with *Drift* and *Nek* are regularly open in form, as in *Halcyon Drift*, *Kaffir Drift*, *Line Drift*, *Roberts Drift*, *Slippery Drift* (but *Middledrift*, *Stonydrift*), and in *Buffalo Nek*, *Bush Nek*, *Debe Nek*. With *berg* and *burg*, whose distinctive usage, common in Afrikaans, is lost to modern English, the names have consistently adopted the solid form, as in *Biggarsberg*, *Colesberg*, *Underberg*, *Fordsburg*, *Fraserburg* and *Harrisburg*. Similarly, names which have *hoek*, *kop*, *poort*, *spruit* and *vlei* as their second part tend to be written solid, as in *Kinnearshoek*, *Rudmanshoek*, *Sadlershoek* (but *Fish Hoek*); *Honeykop*, *Murrayskop*; *Abbotspoort*, *Aloepoort*, *Bluegumspoort*, *Eastpoort* (with *Sidubi Poort* the exception); *Alcockspruit* and *Hectorspruit* (but *Rifle Spruit*); *Maryvlei* and *Thornvlei* (but *Breakfast Vlei*).

The Afrikaans word *klip* occurs in conjunction with an English word in a number of place names in this country: *Klipdale*, *Kliptown* and *Henley on Klip*. Examples of this type with *Klip* are rare, and they do not invalidate any general rule. There are, however, some who do not regard them as acceptable models in any case, not even in names where *Klip* refers, for instance, to the Afrikaans name of a river.

### 3.4 The definite Article: The

Where a name consists of a single word denoting a physical feature or resemblance to a feature which is not unique, the name is usually prefixed by *The*. In these instances *The* has a specific defining purpose to distinguish the name (whether it is used literally or figuratively) from other features bearing the same name; thus *The Bend*, *The Brook*, *The Craggs*, *The Haven*, *The Hill*, *The Rapids*, etc. Where names indicating physical features (or resemblances to features) consist of more than one word, the defining article will not be shown as part of the name (although the name will invariably be preceded by *the* in the context of a sentence); thus *Three Sisetrs*, though one would point out "the Three Sisters" to a visitor.



stemming met die huidige gebruik by die alfabetisering van name in atlasse en ensiklopedieë. Uitsonderings is: *The Big Hole* en *The Duncan Village*.

### 3.5 Hoofletters en Koppeltekens

Elke afsonderlike woord in 'n losgeskrewe pleknaam word met 'n hoofletter geskryf, bv. *Giant Reefs Mine, Illovo Beach, Sea Point, Somerset West, Valley End, White Hope*. Die enigste uitsonderings is name wat uit frases bestaan, soos in *Ascot on Vaal, Baven on Sea, Ebb and Flow, Garden of Eden*, waar slegs die hoofwoorde met hoofletters geskryf word, soos hier.

Die gebruik van koppeltekens is oral vermy, behalwe in twee name waarvan die eerste deel die voorsetsel *over* is, nl. *Over-Hex* en *Over-Vaal*, en in name wat sekere telwoorde bevat, bv. *Twenty-four Rivers*.

The principle set out here accords with current practice in the listing of names in atlases and encyclopaedias. Exceptions are: *The Big Hole* and *The Duncan Village*.

### 3.5 Capitals and Hyphens

Every separate word in a place name has been written with a capital, e.g. *Giant Reefs Mine, Illovo Beach, Sea Point, Somerset West, Valley End, White Hope*. The only exception is in names that are phrases, as in *Ascot on Vaal, Baven on Sea, Ebb and Flow, Garden of Eden*, where only the principal (or "lexical") words are written with capitals, as in the examples given here.

The use of hyphens has been avoided throughout, except in two names in which the first part is the preposition *over*, viz *Over-Hex* and *Over-Vaal* and in names containing certain numerals, e.g. *Twenty-four Rivers*.