

| DATA | | COLOUR RECOMMENDATIONS | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------------|---------|----|----|----|---|
| | | Colour | Pantone | С | Μ | Y | K |
| Usage: | National flag | Red | 210c | 0 | 91 | 76 | 6 |
| Ratio: | 2:3 | Blue | 299c | 85 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Adopted: | 00 000 1835 | | | | | | |
| Abolished: | 00 000 1864 | | | | | | |
| Designer: | - | | | | | | |

HISTORY AND SYMBOLISM

Potchefstroom holds the Vexillological distinction of being the location that the renowned Vierkleur was designed in, and first flown over on 06 Jan 1857.

The town was established in 1838 by a group of Voortrekkers led by Andries Hendrik Potgieter. The name was derived from POT (gieter), the Voortrekker leader, CHEF (the leader, referring to Potgieter), and STROOM (the Mooi River). It was the capital of the old South African Republic (ZAR) until 1860 of which the first president, Marthinus Wessel Pretorious, was sworn in at. Also, for a short time until 1840, the towns of Potchefstroom and Winburg as well as their surrounding territories were joined in a political entity known as the Republic of Winburg-Potchefstroom. (See SV - ZA - WIN - 01.1 - 1). Andries Hendrik Potgieter was elected as chief commandant.

The original *Voortrekker* flag was the first national flag of Potchefstroom which was often referred to as the *Kruisvlag* (Cross Flag). The design of the *Kruisvlag* was loosely based on that of the ancient Dukedom of Burgundy, whose Dukes at one time were also overlords of the Netherlands, and had a red saltire on a blue background. The *Kruisvlag* was also commonly known as "Potgeiter's flag" after the Voortrekker leader Andries Potgeiter who first brought the flag to the Transvaal during the great trek.

Source: Wikipedia (en.wikipedia.org)