



Sonnerad

NUUSBRIEF VAN DIE SA VERENIGING VIR KULTUURGESKIEDENIS
NEWSLETTER OF THE SA SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL HISTORY

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Geagte lede

Dinge in ons land begin nou stadig weer na "normal" terugkeer na die uitbreek van Covid in 2020. Soos wat die regering die regulasies verslap, styg die besoekersgetalle by ons museums en erfenisterreine (iets waarvoor ons baie dankbaar is!).

Laasjaar se kongres in pragtige Clarens was 'n groot sukses en ons sien baie uit om die jaar mekaar in Riebeek-Kasteel te ontmoet.

Julle is welkom om deur die jaar vir my relevante berigte vir plasing in die *Sonnerad* te stuur. Dankie aan almal wat tot hierdie maand se interessante nuusbrieff bygedra het.

Groete
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Dear members

Things are slowly turning to "normal" in our country after the outbreak of Covid in 2020. As government slackens the regulations, the visitor numbers are rising at our museums and heritage sites (something for which we are very grateful!).

Last year's congress in the beautiful town of Clarens was a huge success, and this year we are looking forward to seeing each other in Riebeek-Kasteel.

You are welcome to send any relevant articles for publication throughout the year. Thank you to everyone who contributed to this month's exciting newsletter.

Regards
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NUUS VAN DIE RAAD

- ❖ Hierdie jaar se kongres vind van 16 tot 17 September 2022 by die Royal Hotel in Riebeek-Kasteel plaas. Die tema is 'Visuele bronne en kultuurgeskiedenis'. / The annual conference will take place between 16 and 17 September at the Royal Hotel in Riebeek-Kasteel. The theme is 'Visual sources and cultural history'.



- ❖ Beskikbare uitgawes van die *Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis* is te koop. Die koste beloop R50 per tydskrif (posgeld uitgesluit). Kontak Petra Luus by petra@kultuurtuiste.org.za. / Available editions of the *Journal of Cultural History* are for sale. The cost is R50 per journal (postage excluded). Contact Petra Luus at petra@kultuurtuiste.org.za.
- ❖ Emile Coetzee, ons Boekresensie-redakteur, deel die volgende nuus rakende boekresensies: Die onderstaande lys van boeke is beskikbaar om geresenseer te word. Indien u in enige van die gelyste boeke belangstel, kontak my gerus via e-pos: 24117889@nwu.ac.za

Lys van boeke vir resensies:

- Schoeman, K. *Babilon: Johannesburg in die koloniale tydperk 1902-1910* (Protea Boekhuis, Pretoria, 2021)
- Schoeman, K. *Rekonstruksie: Die naoorlogsejare in Suid-Afrika 1902-1905* (Protea Boekhuis, Pretoria, 2021)
- Stassen, N. *Van Humpata tot Upingtonia* (Protea Boekhuis, Pretoria, 2021)
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. *Die Geskiedenis van Pretoria: Van vroegste tye tot hoofstad en Jakarandastad* (FAK, Pretoria, 2021)

LIEF EN LEED

- ❖ Beide prof Elize van Eeden en prof Anton van Vollenhoven is deur die Nasionale Navorsingstigting as gevestigde navorsers gegradeer. Daarmee kry hulle erkenning vir hulle publikasies en ander navorsingsuitsette oor etlike jare. Baie geluk met julle uitmuntende prestasie. Ons weet dit sal dien as motivering vir verdere waardevolle navorsing.
- ❖ Emile Coetzee is van junior lektor na lektor in geskiedenis op die Mahikengkampus van die Noordwes-Universiteit bevorder. Baie geluk Emile.

MUSEUM- EN ERFENISNUUS

BALEYTON 1857 -1987

Thank you to dr Marthinus J.S. Jordaan for sharing some research news on the settlement of Baleyton:

Sadly, the research project came to a halt, despite substantial information and sources about the old hamlet Bayleton generally referred to as Bailey in 2012. During May 2021, it was decided to take up the task once again. Subsequently, the sources list has reached 31 pages, with exciting sources announcing their presence as the reading continues. The research is based on a wide variety of literature and an empirical section which entails having interviews with a broad spectrum of people representing the different economic and social events of the appropriate period.

The research project entails the history and heritage of the former hamlet and the 22 surrounding farms commonly known as Bailey. The period under scrutiny is from early 1850 till the current century.

The contents of the envisaged book would cover all the different economic and social activities of the derelict hamlet. Interesting, that the tennis court of the former hamlet had a title deed. As the research and reading continued since May 2021, it became apparent that while gathering information about the surrounding farms, it made sense to compile a genealogical register of the different farms and their current owners, including Thomas Bailey after whom the hamlet was named. The genealogical record of the Bailey family meant that a clear distinction had to be made between the nine different spelling forms of the surname Bailey. Numerous of the current owners of farms in Bailey bloodline can be traced back to an original family that settled in the area.

The hamlet developed on a farm, consisting of no less than 31 portions. It has since largely been consolidated, with one or two owners. The different parts represented all the economic and other activities that made the Bayleton community a happy and social hamlet. The religious influence of the three church denominations serving the community's spiritual needs, the agricultural, commercial, and industrial sectors, government and social components impacted the hamlet community. The hamlet's resurrection as a model using the latest technology is envisaged with the help of a land surveyor.

The history and heritage of this area is intertwined with the growth and development of the Eastern Frontier. The Eastern Frontier became home to what is commonly referred to as the British Settlers, of whom a good number had experienced the Napoleonic War. Cognisance must be taken that these groups comprised citizens from England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. According to prof Jeff Peires "people generally referred to as "Xhosa" consist of a number of different "tribes," each one of which has its own royal family, such as Gcaleka, Thembu, Mpondo etc. Bailey was situated in western Thembuland, the King of which resided in Mthatha district. So-called "Fingoes" or Mfengu are not a single "tribe" but a name given to refugees who fled from Zululand during Shaka's wars (about 1820-1828). Many arrived at "Lesseyton", close to Bailey, a Methodist mission station known in the Xhosa language as "Ndlovukazi."

Adding to this cauldron were citizens from the Netherlands, France, and Germany. The last three are also known as the Dutch, Huguenots, and German Settlers. Included in these groups were the members of the Khoi-San and coloured people. Huguenot descendants would have been aware of their ancestors' striving during the Religious Wars in France and the German immigrants had their military background.

A fundamental difference between these groups was that the British Settlers predominantly comprised a specific section of a community from where they came. In contrast, the Dutch, Huguenots, and Germans derived from different backgrounds. The same can be said of the Xhosas, who did not represent a group moulded necessarily from the same background. The farming aspect of the Bailey area was mainly extensive, although the area is self-sufficient as far as natural water is concerned.

Markers that influenced Bailey in the past would be: the development of Queenstown, the nine Frontier Wars, British Kaffraria, the building of the Great Northern and Burghersdorp roads, Kaffrarian Rifles, Anglo-Boer War, the diamond rush to Kimberley, the extension of South African railway lines, the increase in the export wool market, the discovery of coal in three neighbouring districts and the Great Trek.

Bailey would experience the passing through of the Royal Family in 1947 by train while visiting South Africa, and a descendant of Thomas Bailey would later marry a descendant of Sir Winston Churchill.

Three neighbouring areas that closely knit with Bayleton's development were Swartwater, Lesseyton and Zetland.

In conclusion, the research project will entail cultural, historical, heritage, agricultural, commercial, industrial, several government departments, social components, and the religious influence on the former Bayleton hamlet and the surrounding farms.

Anyone interested in this project can join the Facebook group, <https://www.facebook.com/groups/458873360958250>

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ERFENISSTIGTING

Die Erfenisstigting het 'n nuwe uitstalling op 17 Maart 2022 geopen, genaamd *1942: Afrikaners en die Tweede Wêreldoorlog*. Hulle vertel die volgende oor die uitstalling:

Die Tweede Wêreldoorlog het 'n reuse-invloed op Suid-Afrika gehad. Buiten die internasionale konflik waaraan die Unie van Suid-Afrika deelgeneem het, was daar ook struweling in die plaaslike politiek. Met die opening van die uitstalling het die geskiedkundige, Albert Blake, meer lig gewerp op die invloed wat hierdie wêreldgebeurtenis op die geskiedenis van Suid-Afrika gehad het.

Van kultuurorganisasie tot 'n militante groep. So uiteenlopend is die beskrywings wat vandag nog aan die Ossewabrandwag (OB) gegee word. Die weerstand wat die OB teen die regering se betrokkenheid by die Tweede Wêreldoorlog gebied het, het uiteenlopende reaksie uitgelok. Was die OB pro-Duits? Of was hulle net bloot gekant teen die idee om saam met die vyand van die Anglo-Boereoorlog te veg? Kom besluit self.



VOORTREKKERMONUMENT

Gebeure wat by die Voortrekkermonument plaasvind:



Wou jy nog altyd die Voortrekkermonument in die aand besoek het?

Wanneer: Donderdag 31 Maart om 18:00

Waar: Voortrekkermonument

Koste: R 300.00 per persoon (sluit ligte verversings in)

Vir besprekings kontak:

anita@kultuurtuiste.org.za



FAK

Kom woon gerus die Genealogie- en Familiefees van die FAK by. Die fees word gereël deur die genealoog, Isabel Groesbeek, wat al langer as 30 jaar familienavorsing doen.



VLAAMSE BOEREBEWEGING EN DIE VLAAMSE BOEREROMANTIEK

Lees gerus wat Jan-M. Goris vir ons skryf oor sy werksaamhede in verband met die Vlaamse Boerebeweging en die Vlaamse Boereromantiek:

Jan M. Goris (°Herentals, 13 Mei 1942) promoveerde in 1964 aan die universiteit van Leuven op een proefschrift over aspecten van het stedelijk financieewezen van Herentals tijdens de 17de eeuw en in 1982 met de grootste onderscheiding tot doctor in de Letteren en Wijsbegeerte (Geschiedenis) op de thesis "België en de Boerenrepublieken. Belgisch - Zuidafrikaanse betrekkingen (ca.1835 - 1895). Zijn doctoraatsthesis werd in 1983 integraal gepubliceerd. Aansluitend bij zijn doctoraatsthesis voltooide hij "Transvaal, de Vlaamse Boerenbeweging en Leopold II (1895/1896 - ca.1914)", een werk dat eerlang zal verschijnen.

In opdracht van het Provinciebestuur van Antwerpen organiseerde hij in Antwerpen de historisch - volkskundige tentoonstelling Vlaanderen en de Anglo-Boerenoorlog 1899- 1902 (December 1999 - Januari 2000) met catalogus. Over de weerslag van de Anglo-Boerenoorlog, hoofdzakelijk op Vlaams-België publiceerde hij van 1976 tot heden een vijftiental artikels. (Een bijdrage verscheen in een Zuidafrikaans tijdschrift: *Die Vlaamse Boerenromantiek en haar invloed op de naamgeving*, - *Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Kultuurgeskiedenis*, II, nr. 2, Juli 1985, p.23- 31.)

In Zuid-Afrika voerde hij het woord over de Vlaamse Boerensympathie en de Vlaamse Boerenromantiek op twee internationale conferenties: 1) "Die Anglo-Boerenoorlog (1899-1902): 'n herwaardering" (Bloemfontein 12-15 oktober 1999); 2) "Jubileumkonferensie. Historiese Genootskap van Suid-Afrika" (Pretoria 26-28 Juni 2006). In Vlaanderen gaf hij diverse voordrachten voor geschiedkundige en culturele verenigingen over de Vlaamse Boerensympathie en de Vlaamse Boerenbewegingen (1880 e.v.). Hij is lid van de Raad van Bestuur van de "Vlaams-Zuidafrikaanse Cultuurstichting".

Hierdie uitgawe van die *Sonnerad* is saamgestel en versorg deur Petra Luus.
Taalversorgers: Estelle Pretorius (Afrikaans)
Cecilia Kruger (Engels)

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