



Platteland Towns

Joseph Barry & Nephews by Brendan Swemmer and other Researchers



Joseph Barry (born 1796) was the youngest of the sixteen children of Richard Barry, an innkeeper and victualler and his wife, Elizabeth Stretton. After the death of his parents Joseph spent several years in Marseilles and in Spain, studying the wine trade under the tutelage of his older brother Charles.

As a young man of 21 years Joseph Barry was commissioned by a London Wine House (in all probability the firm Barry & Wilkinson) to act as their agent for the export of wines from the Cape.

Soon after arriving in Cape Town in December 1817, he was granted permission to remain. His capacity for hard work, an engaging personality and his reputation as a man of many scruples enabled him to build a successful business. However, the enterprise failed he returned to Britain after a year but, as his health was poor, he decided to settle in the warmer Cape climate, particularly as he was much attracted by the country.

In the early years of his career as a merchant proved very difficult. However, being in the wine and brandy trade Joseph would have inter-acted with Dirk Gysbert van Reenen. This must have been how he made his first acquaintance with the Overberg region, where he was to be an important influence for the next fifty years. When the grain crop in the Overberg failed in 1822, he undertook to transport a consignment of grain to Port Beaufort, at the mouth of the Breede river, to assist the inhabitants of that region. This was the beginning of a regular shipping service, and opened a new route to the Cape market which was to bring about a period of prosperity and economic revival in the Overberg. After this Barry. extended his activities by opening commercial houses at Port Beaufort (1823) and Swellendam (1824). For a short while his enterprise prospered, but he was declared bankrupt on 21 March 1827 after a number of setbacks; one of these occurred when his boat, Singapore, ran aground in 1824.

By 1829 he had already improved his financial position to a certain extent, for he was a farsighted, enterprising, hard-working, efficient and popular man. He employed his 2 nephews. He founded the firm Barry and Nephews on 1 June, 1834, with him being the senior member with his nephews, Thomas Barry and John Barry.

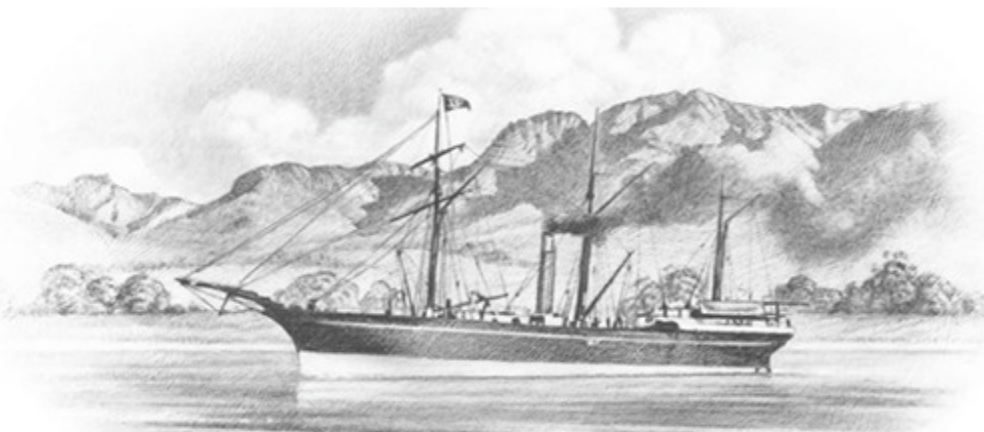
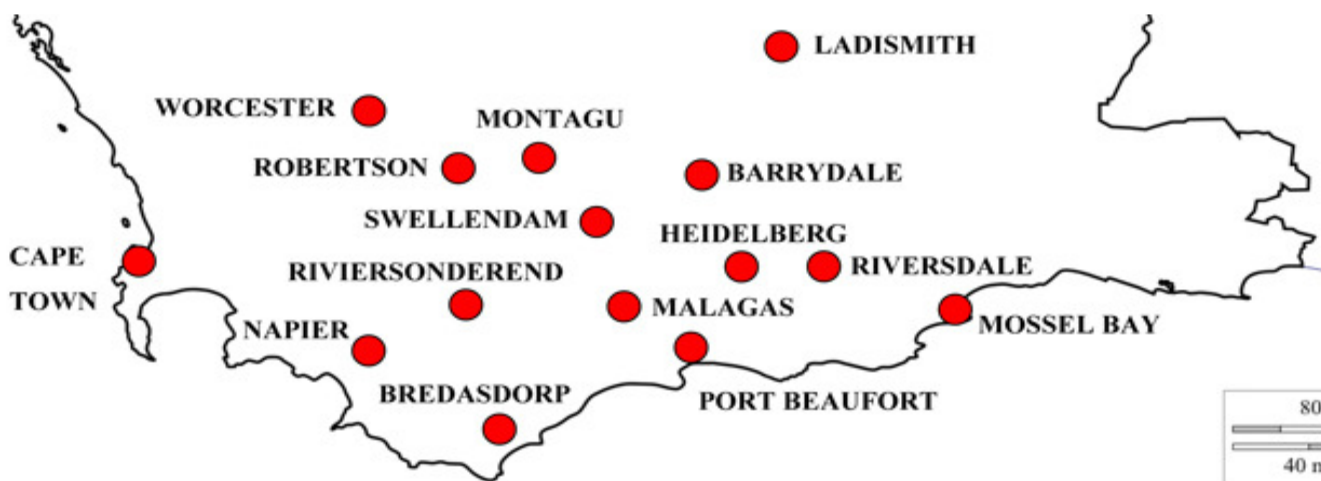
Nephew Thomas must have landed at the Cape before 1829 because he married Aetta Catharina van Reenen on 29 March 1829 in Swellendam. She was the daughter of Jacob Jan Willen van Reenen & Maria Adriana (Smalberger) van Breda and sister to Joseph Barry's wife Johanna Marthina van Reenen.

Nephew John arrived about 1830, qualified as an attorney and practised in Swellendam where his main occupation was attending to the legal aspects of his uncle's business. He spent a few years in London to manage the firm's business, John and Aletta's names together with children Joseph Elizabeth Aletta junior and Thomas appear in the Middlesex, London Census of 1861.

John married 03 April 1833, Aletta Catharina van Reenen daughter of Daniel van Reenen & Cornelia Arnoldina Deneys in Cape Town. Both wives had the same name and were cousins. They were the granddaughters of the Cape Dutch aristocratic, Dirk Grysbert van Reenen.

The firm's success was due mainly to Barry's aptitude for management and the meticulous devotion to duty he demanded of his employees, all of them members of a closed family circle. As a businessman he made an important contribution to the agricultural development of the Overberg. Because he was fully aware of the value of wool, he advocated the importation of Spanish merino sheep, persuasively arguing his case to farmers and actively setting them an example. He endeavoured to improve methods of wine production, and his firm gained an excellent reputation as wine merchants. Barry also advocated the general improvement of agricultural methods and tried to persuade the farmers of the Overberg to increase their productivity. He was not only a merchant and a businessman but also acted as an attorney, a lawyer, an agent and an auctioneer. He was the deputy sheriff of the district and, when the occasion arose, also the commandant of the militia.

The firm, which dealt in all sorts of goods, grew rapidly, and extended its activities over the whole Overberg region, so that the Barry partnership came to be regarded, after a single decade, as the most influential members of the community. They enjoyed what amounted to a commercial monopoly with businesses in Swellendam (the headquarters),



They had a number of ships, amongst them their pride and joy, "Kadie", a 158 ton screw steamer built to order for them in Scotland, which carried goods to and from Cape Town. This not only opened up markets for the local farmers, but also stimulated agricultural progress in the Overberg by encouraging the local farmers to breed Marino sheep.

The Kadie, a steamboat belonging to one Joseph Barry, regularly sailed from the Overberg, delivering fresh produce to the Cape markets. Because Barry sailed up the Breede River and anchored upstream at Malgas, the Kadie beat the other boats plying the same route along the



coast as well as overland. The quick and easy trade this generated brought prosperity for Barry. It proved good news too for Barry & Nephews, his trading post in Swellendam, and in time he began buying grain, wine, brandy and dry fruit from farmers west of the Langeberg Mountains and a farming community took root in the area.

The Barry name continues to this day with the opening of the Barry distillery in 1941 distilling Joseph Barry Brandy



When representative government was instituted in 1854 he was one of eight members elected to represent the Western Division in the legislative council. The representation of the Overberg in legislative bodies was to remain the virtual prerogative of the Barry family from that time onward, until the decline of their firm and their financial influence. As a member of the legislative council

Barry served on various select committees, and also took a great interest in municipal affairs.

When Joseph Barry moved to Cape Town, where he became an active and influential member of the Cape Town chamber of commerce, his departure was a great loss to Swellendam, which, through Barry's influence, had become a flourishing little town. The great Barry concern

did not long survive his death in 1865; a depression in the Overberg and the considerable sums which had to be paid to his heirs helped to speed its decline.

a1. Joseph Barry

*01.04.1796 Hitchin Herts – †26.03.1865 Hope Mill, Cape Town

x 21.03.1825 Swellendam. Johanna Marthina van Reenen

*19.07.1808 Swellendam – †27.08.1861 Swellendam

a1b1. Maria Adriana Barry

*18.07.1827 Swellendam – †08.11.1868 Bayswater, London

x John Hamilton Hodgson *10.02.1821 Cape Town – †16.08.1863

a1b2. Charles van Reenen Barry

*14.01.1831 Swellendam – †15.02.1878 Brighton, England

a1b3. Jacob Dirk Barry (Mr Justice Sir)

*14.06.1832 Swellendam – †14.09.1905 Queenstown

x Charlotte Merriman *03.04.1844 – †09.03.1904 Fiesole, Italy

a1b4. Thomas Daniel Barry

*21.12.1833 Swellendam – †18.10.1890 Swellendam

x 17.12.1878 Elizabeth Charlotte Ackerman *16.10.1855 KZN – †10.09.1927 Kennilworth, Cape Town

a1b5. Joseph Francis Barry

*1835 – †09.10.1899 Cape Town

x Emma Henriëtte Garcia *17.05.1845 – †10.09.1942 Claremont, Cape Town

a1b6. Michael Barry

*17.10.1837 Swellendam – †09.11.1897

x 06.11.1865 Swellendam. Aletta Catherina Barry *23.05.1842 Swellendam – 05.04.1913 Claremont

a1b7. John Henry Barry

*03.12.1839 Swellendam – †06.03.1890 Cape Town

x Johanna Magdalena Muller *17.07.1845 – †13.03.1905

a1b8. Aletta Catharina Barry

*03.12.1839 Swellendam – †04.08.1916 Muizenberg

x 06.11.1862 Swellendam. Francis William Reitz Herold *11.07.1840 Stellenbosch – †01.08.1921 Cape Town

a1b9. Richard Barry

16.10.1841 - †

a1b10. Johanna Catharine Barry

*09.06.1843 Swellendam – †13.07.1931

a1b11. Elizabeth Ann Barry

*11.12.1844 Swellendam – †31.08.1907 Cape Town –

x Imam Jainudien van der Schyff *1830 Swellendam – †23.08.1925 Claremont, Cape Town

a1b12. Dirk Gysbert Barry

*30.11.1847 - †
x Agnes Revett
xx Alyce Bourke

a2. Thomas Barry Attorney, Swellendam Merchant

*08.08.1801 Hitchin, Herts – †21.10.1876 Swellendam
x 14.03.1829 Swellendam. Aletta Catharina van Reenen *07.11.1810 Swellendam – †27.11.1888 Swellendam

a2b1. John Joseph Barry

*06.01.1830 Swellendam - †21.02.1882 Heidelberg
x 19.11.1851 Stellenbosch. Hester Johanna Wilhelmina Joubert *15.01.1829 – †06.01.1869 Swellendam

a2b2. Jacob John William Barry

*19.06.1831 Swellendam – †25.08.1895 Bredasdorp
x 25.02.1852 Cape Town. Martha Catharina van Breda *29*.09.1834 – †23.03.1899 Swellendam

a2b3. Mary Anne Barry

*23.01.1833 Swellendam – †25.04.1901 Picketberg
x 08.08.1850 Swellendam. Frederic Johannes Perreyn van der Riet *28.11.1821 George – †22.08.1896 Stellenbosch

a2b4. Joseph James Barry

*15.12.1834 Swellendam – †16.08.1870 Swellendam
x 14.02.1859 George. Susanna Maria Bland *04.02.1838 – †09.02.1866 Heidelberg

a2b5. Daniel James Barry

*08.01.1836 Swellendam – †09.01.1836 Swellendam

a2b6. Thomas Francis Barry

*02.08.1836 Swellendam – †02.08.1836 Swellendam

a2b7. Maria Adriana Barry

*14.08.1838 Swellendam dis – †
x Daniel John May

a2b8. Joseph Joshua Barry

*11.04.1839 Swellendam – † 27.10.1875 Mossel Bay
x Cornelia Arnoldina van Reenen *08.03.1845 Cape Town -

a2b9. Johanna Marthina Barry

*16.08.1840 Swellendam dist – †18.03.1913 Kenilworth, Cape Town
x 08.03.1859 Port Beaufort. Tobias Johannes Herold *08.07.1835 – †05.04.1915

a2b10. Aletta Catharina Barry

*23.05.1842 Swellendam dist – †05.04.1913 Claremont, Cape Town
x 06.11.1862 Swellendam. Michael Barry *17.10.1837 Swellendam – †08.11.1897
xx William Alexander

a2b11. Johanna Catharina Barry

*28.08.1843 Swellendam - †

a2b12. Maria Adriana Barry

*14.01.1844 Swellendam – † Swellendam

a2b13. Hubertha Eliza Barry

*05.07.1844 Swellendam – †

a2b14. Daniel Nicholas Barry

*22.03.1846 Swellendam dist – †17.12.1889 Grahamstown

a2b15. Thomas Henry Barry

*22.02.1848 Swellendam– †06.02.1874 Swellendam dist

a2b16. Richard van Reenen Barry

*08.08.1849 Swellendam – †16.11.1920 Stellenbosch
x 29.02.1872 Stellenbosch. Elizabeth Wilhelmina vd Bijl *05.12.1853 Spier, Stellenb dist – †28.07.1888 Calitzdorp
xx 22.04.1890 Stellenbosch. Christina Maria Louw *05.03.1862 Koeberg, Cape– †22.05.1933 Stellenbosch

a2b17. Elizabeth Martha Barry

*17.08.1851 Cape Town – †05.06.1915 Swellendam
x James Gerhardus Reid *07.06.1840 Swellendam – †26.01.1879 Riversdale

a2b18. Julia Hubertha Barry

*04.06.1854 Cape Town - †
x James Ford *14.01.1849 – †20.04.1929

a3. John Barry

*08.03.1807 Maiden Lane, London - †19.01.1871 Hope Mill, Cape Town
x 03.04.1833 Aletta Catharina van Reenen
*23.07.1811 Cape Town – †03.03.1875 Cape Town

b3c1. Daniel Tunes Barry

*08.01.1836 Swellendam – †20.01.1836 Swellendam

a3b2. Joseph Joshua Barry

*11.04.1839 Swellendam – †27.10.1875 Mossel Bay
x 10.02.1875 Mossel Bay. Cornelia Arnoldina van Reenen *08.03.1845 Cape Town – †30.07.1915 East London

a3b3. Cornelia Arnoldina Barry

*19.05.1840 Swellendam – †1861
x Joe Tennant Prince

a3b4. Elizabeth Sarah Barry

*1841 - †1882
x Thurburn

a3b5. Aletta Catherine Barry

*25.05.1842 Swellendam – †13.04.1911
X Alexander

a3b6. Johanna Catherine Barry

*1843 - †

a3b7. Hubertha Elizabeth Barry

*1844 - †

a3b8. Thomas Francis White Barry

*30.08.1845 Wynberg, Cape Town – † 08.04.1912 Sea Point Cape Town
x 27.04.1869 Mossel Bay. Caroline Becker
*18.10.1847 – †11.11.1926

a3b9. John Daniel Barry

*26.12.1846 Cape Town – †02.05.1890 Cape Town
x Eliza Thurburn
*21.05.1848 - †

A3b10. Barbara Jacoba Barry

*1849 - †1913
x James Murison

a3b11. Maria Adriana Barry

x May

a3b12. Richard van Reenen Barry

a3b13. Mary Anne Barry

X van der Riet

**Tolerance will reach such a level that
intelligent people will be banned from thinking
so as not to offend the imbeciles.**

BAILEYTON 1857 - 1987 by Marthinus Jordaan

This research project entails the history and heritage of the former hamlet and at least 28 neighbouring farms commonly known as Bailey. The period under scrutiny is from early 1850 till the current century.



The Tennis Clubhouse

The contents of the envisaged book would cover all the different economic and social activities of the derelict hamlet. Interestingly, the tennis court of the former hamlet had its own title deed. As the research and reading has 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 current owners on the different farms and 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 Baileyton 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 historian 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. Baileyton 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 Khoisan 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 arrived from different backgrounds. The same can be said of the Xhosas, who did not represent a group moulded

necessarily from of the Bailey area was mainly extensive, although the area is self-sufficient as far as natural water is concerned.

Events that influenced Bailey in the past would be the development of Queenstown; the nine Frontier Wars; British Kaffraria; the building of the Great The



Northern and Burgersdorp roads and railway; 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.

The Hexagon built to defend six Streets from the Centre of the Hexagon.

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 Baileyton hamlet and the surrounding farms.

Thomas Bailey (1836-1905)

Thomas Bailey was 13 years old when his mother Mary passed away in 1849.¹ In turn, his father John was 7 years old when his father died².

Different sources have a different indication as to how and when Thomas Bailey first arrived at Baileyton. Thomas Bailey a blacksmith by trade moved from Tarkastad to Bailey which he named after himself in 1849³. Another source mentions that Bailey, a wagon builder and wool merchant, moved from Tarkastad with his family to Queenstown⁴. One of many initiatives Bailey took was to have built a bridge crossing the Komani river at his own cost⁵. The bridge is known as the Bailey Bridge^{6,7}. A third source refers to Thomas Bailey & Co. a commercial firm in the 1870's in Queenstown which included an ironmongery and general store as well as his tollgate and shop at Baileyton which was managed temporarily by his son Abe⁸. Other than those mentioned, Thomas Bailey is also recorded as being involved in the wool industry in the early 1870's⁹. Interesting in the business directory that Bezwick compiled in 1899 Bailey's firm is not listed although he is listed as a householder¹⁰. Due to ill-health Thomas Bailey & Co. was liquidated in the late 1890's¹¹ Bailey served as

¹Ibid

² Ibid

³ De Beer, J. Winter 1992. P14

⁴ <http://www.abebailey.org/travel/view.asp?pg=about>

⁵ Greaves, A. 1987. Tell Me of Komani...a history of Queenstown. Queenstown and Frontier Historical Society. P147.

⁶ Ibid,p15

⁷ Ibid. P174.

⁸ Ibid,p174

⁹ Ibid, p67

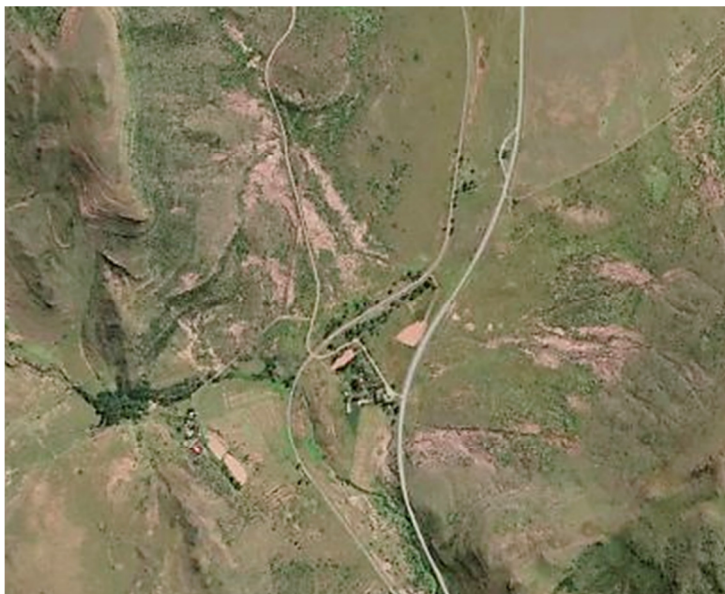
¹⁰ Beswick, F. 1899. Visitors' and Residents' Guide to Queenstown. Natal Society. P88 and 91

¹¹ Greaves, p174

mayor of Queenstown for two terms firstly 8 March 1887 to 4 March 1890 and for a second term 12 September 1893 to 5 March 1895¹². Thomas

Thomas Bailey and his wife Ann Drummond McEwan (1839-1872) had four children. The only son would later become Colonel Sir Abraham Bailey. He was and is well known as Abe. His son was Sir John Milner Bailey (1900-1946) would go on and marry a daughter of Sir Winston Churchill the well-known former British Premier. Abe Bailey managed the tollgate and shop at Baileyton at one stage for his father. Abe maintained his association with Queenstown and started sponsoring a bursary as prize amongst the then Queenstown schools in 1897¹³. This was an initiative of FCR von Lingsingin the editor and part owner of *the Queenstown Representative* at the time. The award was created as well as other provisions for Queenstown schools which came to be known as the Bailey Bursary^{14, 15}. Abe Bailey indicated to his dad at a stage that he wanted to move on and explore other business avenues. He later became a Rand mining magnate¹⁶.

Baileyton



The hamlet Baileyton that Thomas Bailey envisaged sadly never reached its full potential¹⁷. However, the remainder of the hamlet which later became commonly known as Bailey including the statistics has left us with enough to endeavour to resurrect the history of what was once a dream of Thomas Bailey originally from Laycock near Keighley, Yorkshire.

Baileyton was established on a section of the farm Kleinfontein. The hamlet was developed on deed plan 6641 which can be seen on the diagram. See combined

plan of the farm Kleinfontein with the insert of the hamlet on its specific section in relation to all the title deeds.

The hamlet would measure 96 morgen 383 square roods of the farm (6.79% of the farm.) This was deducted from the title deed of the farm Kleinfontein on 11 May 1883¹⁸. This would be the same year that the railway line was constructed from Queenstown to Sterkstroom¹⁹. The township was planned for 353 erven that could be sold²⁰.

¹² Beswick, F. 1899. P21, Greaves, A. 1987. Tell Me of Komani...a history of Queenstown. Queenstown and Frontier Historical Society. P197

¹³ de Bruyn, J. 7 September 2023

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Geyer, H & H, Interview 21 July 2023

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Baileyton. 1883 No 6 DD Plan of Baileyton. New Township at the Junction of the Great Northern and Burghersdorp roads. Division of Queen's Town

¹⁸ The farm Klein Fontein no 66, Queenstown. Government Surveyor. A.D. 1853. Copied from diagram relating to D/G Q.Q.1-14

¹⁹ Greaves, A. 1987. Tell Me of Komani...a history of Queenstown. Queenstown and Frontier Historical Society. P136.

²⁰ Baileyton. 1883 No 6 DD Plan of Baileyton. New Township at the Junction of the Great Northern and

The farm Kleinfontein No 66 of Queen's Town was 1 413 morgen and 220 square roods of which the oldest diagram dating back to 1853²¹.

Eventually the farm would be sub divided into 31 portions plus numerous lots²². When studying the different diagrams which was issued by the Government Surveyor between 1853 -1907 you find that some of the portions were allocated for servitudes and specific its own title deed (portion 18)²³.



Other examples of usage of the different portions were for 4 portions for the Outspan, railway line, hotel, electrical power lines, the Baileyton hamlet, kraal beyond the hotel, parking for wagons at the hotel and the road to Burgersdorp.

At this stage it is not known how many of the 353

Derek and Pamela Breetzke erven were actually sold, built on or were let for some other purpose.

In the Deed of Transfer between Albert Edgar Breetzke born 29.05.1907 and Stanley Basil Breetzke born 16.06.1911 the latter bought the erven 92, 93, 96, 97, 98 and 100 in block L. Erven 117 and 123 in block N was also sold as per deed of transfer²⁴. On the Baileyton map they are indicated just behind the hotel and store²⁵. Other than portions of the farm Kleinfontein No 66 portion 13 of the farm Kleinfontein which was the Baileyton Hotel and portion 14 of the said farm which was the store was also sold²⁶. It would appear the township plan was divided into 37 blocks ranging between 5-12 erven per block²⁷. A few of the erven were earmarked to be a double erf. Thirteen blocks to the east of the train line joining the Great Northern Road and 24 blocks to the west of the train line. The only marked street name was Railway Street between the rail line and the block to the west of the rail line²⁸. That is also where the station was which included the goods shed and railway cottage opposite the railway station building.

Confusing as it may be, when different people refer to the same place or person having different names attached to their point of departure. You could also say that the wording actually becomes a folk myth. Such an example can be found in the Valuation of Farms report where the farm Kleinfontein is



21 1851-1919 1877-1958 1901-1970 1928-1980 yor. A.D. 1853. Copied from diagram relating to D/G Q.Q.1-14

22 Ibid including several related maps indicating servitudes and other portions.

23 Ibid

24 Bester, M.J. Valuation of farms in the Queenstown District. Division of Queenstown. 2005. Bowes, McDougall Inc. Queenstown. Annexure A.

25 Baileyton. 1883 No 6 DD Plan of Baileyton. New Township at the Junction of the Great Northern and Burgersdorp roads. Division of Queen's Town

26 Bester, annexure A

27 Ibid

28 Ibid

referred to as the farm Bailey. No where is there a farm Bailey registered although the report indicates quite clearly that where

Five generations of the Jordaan family the valuator refers to the farm Bailey he also refers to a specific portion of the farm Kleinfontein²⁹.

If you could imagine having a bird's eye view of the hamlet Baileyton with its 353 erven each at a different stage of occupancy or perhaps sadly neglect. The map of the hamlet as planned is dated 13 December 1883³⁰. Part of the bird's eye view would be experiencing the registering of several servitudes up to 1992 on 31 portions of the farm Kleinfontein No 66. They were all joining or close (walking distance) to the hamlet. The registering of different servitudes since 1853 could also be referred to as the development and growth of Baileyton.

Given the history of Thomas Bailey and his proposed hamlet Baileyton the impression that the Bailey family were involved in the Bailey community since the inception of the area is not quite correct when a study is made of the first deed of transfer of the farm Kleinfontein No 66 which subsequently became generally known as Bailey in folk myth. One example is the transfer of part of Kleinfontein (262 morgen 452 sq roods) from Johannes Lydowicus Pretorius to Thomas Bailey on 17 April 1872. This part had been granted to Pretorius on 1 January 1858³¹.

In two different sources that indicate one, between 1908 – 1948 and the other between 1920 – 1927 what could be called an inventory of amongst others commercial, religious and agricultural activities in Bailey, Zetland and Swartwater a figure of 23 was listed.^{32,33}. The different employed members referring to above varied from 7 in 1908 peaking with 33 in 1921. The total employed members between 1908 - 1948 was a staggering 813³⁴. This figure excludes the families and staff of the employed members. In comparison to these activities in Baileyton an estimate of farmers, families and staff on the plus minus 28 farms in the Bailey area would be nothing else as an estimate. Bearing in mind that the boundaries of the farms today are not the same as the original farms that were established. It is safe to say that over the years quite a number of farms have been subdivided. Some of the farms with subdivisions have the same name and in a few cases a farm name has been changed. Should the genealogy of the different families be taken as a bench-line to get to a figure of the size of the Bailey community we have the employers at Baileyton peaking with 33 in 1921 at an average of 7 people per family and 22 farms with an average of 10 people per farm. This estimation brings us to a size of the community being 551 individuals at a given time. That declares the presence of three different churches, general dealer, hotel, school, vibrant railway station with staff and the potential the hamlet had. No wonder there was a field cornet and justice of peace in the community.

Cuyphergat

²⁹ Bester, p 5,11 & 30.

³⁰ Baileyton. 1883 No 6 DD Plan of Baileyton.

³¹ 124/1894, sheet DP-8A(5158) Government Surveyors

³² East London and Frontier Redbook. 1906-1948.

³³ Donaldson's & Braby's Cape Province Directory

³⁴ East London and Frontier Redbook. 1906-1948.

My primary interest in initiating this research project is two-fold. Firstly, including the grandchildren of our ancestor Jan Hendrik Jordaan (1823-1911) settled on Cuyphergat eight generations ago. Cuyphergat today is known as Petrusrus.

Our ancestral mother Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker (1822-1874) is buried on the farm. Her grave was well maintained by the previous owners of the farm Pieter and Karin Kelbrick. The significance of the descendants of Jan Hendrik Jordaan (also known as Johannes) and his first wife Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker (also known as JAS) would have a profound influence on the Bailey community as years (generations) passed by. Most of the farms adjacent to the N6 today running through the Bailey area were owned by either one of the above's descendants or in most cases today have the current owners whose ancestor(s) married a Jordaan descendant^{35, 36}.



Travelling the N6 north from Cuyphergat to the furthest farm north in the Bailey area Vaalkrantz you will find three rivers that indicate some of the families that farmed in the Bailey area. The first river is the Jordaan River, second one is the Miles River and the third one north is the Brown River.

After Johannes Hendrik became a widower, he remarried Susanna Jacoba Myburgh. By reading the family record of these two an interesting name was given to their third son namely Bailey Jordaan (1884-1951), indicative to the farm they stayed on which bordered on the hamlet Baileyton. When looking at the dates Bailey Jordaan was born at a stage where the hamlet was planned and designed with its 353 erven³⁷ This could be an indication of the excitement that the future held for Bayleton. As a matter of interest Bailey Jordaan married a Scottish born lady Margaret Reader Tyderman (1878-1963). Bailey Jordaan's son Herbert Bailey Jordaan (1914-1979) would go on to play cricket and captain what is today known as Western Province and later captain Northern Transvaal cricket team after the 2nd World War³⁸ Alan Jordaan like his father captained Northern Transvaal cricket team and became one of a very few father and son combinations that played and captained the Northern Transvaal cricket team³⁹ At the dawn of the new South Africa Alan would later be appointed the manager of the South African cricket team⁴⁰ In his professional career he was an advocate of law. One of Alan's cousins Clive Jordaan was killed during the 2nd World War⁴¹

³⁵ Die genealogie van Jourdan / Jordaan 1424-2021

³⁶ Geyer, H & H, Interview 21 July 2023.

³⁷ Baileyton. 1883 No 6 DD Plan of Baileyton.

³⁸ Die genealogie van Jourdan / Jordaan 1424-2021Vol II

³⁹ <https://www.espnricinfo.com/cricketers/alan-jordaan-45754>

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Die genealogie van Jourdan / Jordaan 1424-2021Vol II

It is not sure whether the I Jordaan who was awarded the Bailey Bursary in 1934 is the same person as Ivan Beldon Jordaan (1917-1997). Should it be the same person I Jordaan



was Bailey Jordaan's brother Herbert Harris Jordaan's son.⁴² Another Jordaan that received the Bailey bursary three generations after their arrival at Cuyphergat was a descendant of Johannes Hendrik Jordaan and his wife Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker known as Anna Jordaan (1919) who was the daughter of Daniël Joachim Jordaan (1893-1955) and his wife Anna Elizabeth Geyer (1890-1961)^{43, 44}. The latter had five

daughters and farmed on the farm Sherwood.

Railway

Greaves refers to the construction of the railway line from Queenstown to Sterkstroom during 1883⁴⁵

Roads to the North

Looking at a map of the Eastern Frontier of the Cape Colony 1856, the only road that is shown is a section where the

The "Bailey" Steam Engine modern day N6 runs⁴⁶.

In the map of Queenstown district of 1860 two roads are indicated from Bailey towards the north⁴⁷. Greaves refers to 33 gates between Queenstown and Sterkstroom in the early part of the previous century⁴⁸. It makes sense that it is approximately as the gravel road is today between Bailey and Sterkstroom.

Klaas Smits River Valley

This valley would play an influential role in the history of Queenstown and similarly in the growth of Baileyton. The first farmers moved into the valley approximately 1831 of which Godlieb (Klaas) Smit was one of the first. The farm Smits River was proclaimed in 1831 and which was named after the first owner, Klaas Smit⁴⁹. Cognisance must be taken that this area resorted under Somerset East district at that time⁵⁰. Almost twenty years later Smits River is referred to as close to Lesseyton which is between Bailey and Queenstown. During 1853 the Klaas Smits area which by then had its own field cornetcy resorted under the Cradock district. Law nr 5 of 1855 proclaimed the Klaas Smits field cornetcy area to be part of Queenstown election ward.

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ibid

⁴⁴ Geyer, H & H, Interview 21 July 2023.

⁴⁵ Greaves, A. 1987. Tell Me of Komani...a history of Queenstown. Queenstown and Frontier Historical Society. P136.

⁴⁶ <https://digitalcollections.lib.uct.ac.za/islandora/object/islandora%3A19527/datastream/OBJ/view> Eastern Frontier of the Cape Colony 1856

⁴⁷ Lombard, P.J. 1951. Die Stigting en Vroeë geskiedenis van Queenstown (1853-1859). Ongepubliseerde M.A.-verhandeling. Universiteit van Stellenbosch. p 82

⁴⁸ Greaves, A. 1987. Tell Me of Komani...a history of Queenstown. Queenstown and Frontier Historical Society. P141.

⁴⁹ Aucamp, J.P.(red) 1975. Sterkstroom 1875-1975.Handelsdrukkery. Port Elizabeth. p47, Aucamp, J.P.(Samesteller) 1988. Sterkstroom 1875-1988 Galvins & Sales, Kaapstad. P72

⁵⁰ Ibid, p 47, Ibid, p72

In his chapter about *Klaassmitsriviervallei* Connie Grobbelaar refers twice to Bailey, once when mentioning about the *dominee* that had to take time off because of a terrible back pain. Once he was better, he had to be taken to Bailey on his way to Queenstown. Grobbelaar mentions several economic activities that took place in the *Klaassmitsriviervallei* between 1831 – 1915. To mention some alcohol was fermented, farmers loaded their own ammunition, three mills were in operation and the first windmill was erected in 1903. During 1915 the first motor car trip to East London was undertaken from the valley. The trip took 3 days to reach East London. The first threshing machine driven by steam was used before the Anglo Boer war and tractors was used from about 1930 to replace the steam.

The Jordaan Family

a. Jean Jourdan/ Jean Jordaan

*c1659 Provence, France - †<18.01.1699 Cape
X Isabeau "Elizabeth" le Longue *1668 France – †07.08.1736 Stellenbosch

b1. Jan Jourdan/ Jan Jordaan

*c1691 Cape - †1765 Cape
X 19.03.1724 Susanna Jourdan/ Jordaan *1703 Drakenstein, Cape – †c1752 Tulbagh

c5. Pieter Johannes Jordaan

*1733 Drakenstein, Stellenbosch - ≈19.07.1733 – †26.04.1781 Swellendam
X 28.08.1763 Elsje Margaretha van der Merwe *1746 - ≈14.12.1746 - †1768

d5. Johannes Petrus Jordaan

*1776 - ≈03.03.1776 – †20.03.1778 1863 Ratel Hoek
X 21.02.1796 Anna Maria de Lange *1778 - ≈15.12.1781 - †09.04.1802
xx11.04.1802 Elisabeth Catharina Helena Botha
*11.10.1787 Hex River Valley, Cape – ≈11.11.1787 Worcester – †02.09.1845 Klein Haasfontein

e11. Jan Hendrik Jordaan

*16.09.1823 Paardekraal, Cradock dist - ≈20.10.1823 - †17.08.1911 Queenstown
X 16.01.1842 Cradock. Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker
*22.02.1822 Cape Colony – †08.05.1874 Sherwood farm, Queenstown dist
XX 17.12.1877 Rustenburg. Susanna Jacoba Myburgh
*28.12.1857 Queenstown – †14.06.1939 George.

f1. Johannes Petrus Jordaan

[so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*25.11.1842 Aliwal North - ≈ 12.03.1843 Klaas Smits River – †17.08.1911 Sherwood, Queenstown
X 13.02.1865 Queenstown. Anna Johanna Maria Schoeman
*30.08.1847 Indwe – †12.07.1906 Indwe

f2. Stephanus Petrus Jordaan

[so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*05.12.1844 Somerset East - ≈07.04.1845 – †09.08.1921 Bethulie
X Maria Margaretha Kruger
*11.10.1847 Paardekraal, Cradock dist - †11.08.1911 Kopjesfontein farm, Smithfield, OFS

f3. Maria Elizabeth Jordaan

[so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*05.04.1847 Cradock – ≈07.11.1847 - †10.04.1901 Waterloo, Klaas Smuts River, Queenstown dist
X Albertus Johannes Venter
*1840 Queenstown dist – †30.01.1907 Waterloo, Klaas Smits River, Queenstown dist

f4. Jan Hendrik Jordaan

[so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*26.05.1849 Paardekraal, Cradock dist - ≈05.08.1849 Klaas Smits River- †17.05.1905 Indwe
X 1875 Elizabeth Maria Susanna Jordaan
*13.02.1855 – †01.11.1928 Sterkstroom

f5. Marthinus Johannes Jordaan

[so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*28.09.1851 Indwe - ≈21.03.1852 Burgersdorp - †30.07.1919 Sterkstroom
X 17.07.1871 Queenstown. Cornelia Petronella Susanna Geyer
*27.07.1855 Queenstown – †28.06.1932 Sterkstroom

f6. Elisabeth Catharina Jordaan

[do Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*01.03.1854 Queenstown dist - ≈07.07.1854 – †13.06.1934 Nootgedacht farm, Queenstown dist
X Pieter Willen de Bruyn

18.12.1849 Cradock - †13.10.1933 Syfergat farm, Bailey, Queenstown dist

f7. Rudolf Philippus Jordaan [so Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*03.07.1856 Indwe – †16.05.1910 Indwe

X Martha Cornelia Jacomina Coetzee

*14.01.1858 – †10.04.1935 Doornhoek farm, Sterkstroom dist

f8. Johanna Aletta Sophia Jordaan [do Johanna Aletta Sophia Bekker](#)

*26.10.1859 - ≈26.10.1859 Queenstown No.53 - †

X PN Oosthuizen

f9. Johannes Dippenaar Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*25.12.1878 Queenstown - †

f10. Jacobus Jacob Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*3.08.1880 Queenstown (≈?.0.1881 Indwe) – †07.01.1949 Delmas

X 27.12.1904 Senekal, OFS. Elizabeth Johanna Liebenberg

*1878 – †11.08.1964

f11. Maria Elsje Jordaan [do Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*19.04.1882 Queenstown – †

f12. Bailey Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*02.02.1884 Queenstown – †06.12.1951 Pretoria

X Margaret Reader Tyderman

*1878 Scotland – †07.08.1963 Pretoria

f13. Marthinus Johannes Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*28.03.1886 Queenstown – ≈11.04.1886 Queenstown – †

X Martha Powell

*1895 – †1981

f14. Johannes Philippus Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*12.05.1889 – ≈21.07.1889 Queenstown - †

f15. Albertus Johannes Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*14.09.1891 Queenstown – ≈01.11.1891 Queenstown – †02.06.1943

X Eliz Maria Catha Nel Breitenbach

f16. Herbert Harris Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*02.06.1895 Queenstown - ≈04.08.1895 Queenstown – †12.03.1956 Krugersdorp

X Johanna du Plessis Slabbert

*30.03.1895 Pearston – †25.02.1989 Germiston

f17. PN Jordaan [so Susanna Jacoba Myburgh](#)

*<1895 - † -----

The Breetzke Family

a. Carl Friederich Wilhelm (aka Charles) Breetzke

*1837 West Pomerania, Poland – ≈†29.06.1909 Queenstown dist

X Emily Helen Baragwanath *1848 – †1929

b1. Grace Elizabeth Breetzke

*1863 Queenstown– 10.10.1928 Queenstown

X Edward Arnott *12.09.1861 - ≈01.12.1861 Humansdorp – †01.08.1901

b2. Bertha Augusta Breetzke

*11.03.1867 Queenstown – †1897 Queenstown

X 22.12.1884 George Samuel Trollip *24.08.1859 Queenstown - †

b3. Caroline Charlotte Breetzke

*01.08.1869 East London – †16.01.1954 East London

X Otto Heinrich Jakobi/ Arthur Henry Jacoby *27.06.1871 East London – †31.10.1957 East London

b4. John Molteno Breetzke

*18.08.1873 Queenstown – †20.04.1898 Queenstown

X Mary Louisa Breetzke *1879 – †31.01.1900

b5. Frank August Breetzke

*1879 Queenstown – 24.05.1942 Bailey, Queenstown dis
X 20.06.1900 Mary Wilhelmina Witthuhn *1879 Queenstown – †

b6. Albert Arthur Breetzke

*?.02.1877 Queenstown - †27.12.1951 Kleifontein, Bailey, Queenstown dist
X 22.05.1906 Queenstown. Anna Isabella Charlotte Summer*1881 Fort Beaufort – †11.10.1918 Bailey, Queenstown
XX Elizabeth Jane Dixon *14.11.1877 – †10.03.1931
XXX Margaretha Simon *1897 – †14.08.1951

c1. Albert Edgar Breetzke

*22.05.1907 Queenstown – †05.09.1979 Kenton-on-Sea
X Vera Gladys Ford *07.05.1912 – †05.08.1996 Grahamstown

c2. Amy Edna Breetzke

*25.05.1909 Queenstown – †
X James Rupert Phillips *08.10.1901 – †14.09.1965

c3. Stanley Basil Breetzke

*16.06.1911 Queenstown – 09.06.2003 Queenstown
X Eileen Maud Holmes *12.03.1918 Winberg, OFS – †13.08.1972 Cathcart

c4. Lynda Emily Augusta Breetzke [unmarried](#)

*10.05.1914 Queenstown – †21.07.1929 Kleinfontein, Bailey - Ω Queenstown

c5. Beryl May Breetzke

*21.08.1915 Queenstown – †25.01.1989 Greytown
X Trevor Morgesson

C6. Victor Orlando Breetzke [so Margarethe Simon](#)

*05.01.1935 - †

b7. Mary May Breetzke

*1884 - †1945
X Harrington Frost McCulloch *1882 - †?.03.1943

b8 Archie Roland Breetzke

*1887 - †

b9. Percy Douglas Breetzke

* - †28.01.1906 Jeppestown, Johannesburg
X Lydia Lucy Thompson * - †22.01.1906

b10. Orlando Charles Breetzke

*1872 – 1923 Grahamstown
X Isabella Dixon *?.01.1884 – †05.05.1923

b11. Annie Charlotte Breetzke

*?

The Bailey Family

UK Parents

John Bailey UK Parents

* - 28.11.1873 Laycock, Keighley, Yorkshire
X Mary Bailey

a1. Thomas Bailey

*30.01.1836 Laycock, Keighley, Yorkshire – †29.05.1905 Ravenshaw, Yorks
x 07.08.1860 Methodist Church, Cradock. Anne Drummond McEwan
*1839 Mulhill, Perthshire - †27.05.1872

b1. May Bailey

1861 Cradock – 13.06.1946 Skipton North Yorkshire
x 20.12.1886 Keighley. William Henry Clapton
*1860 - †?

b2. Abraham Bailey [Sir Abe](#)

*06.11.1864 Queenstown – 10.08.1940 Muizenberg
x 17.06.1894 England. Caroline Mary Paddon
*09.02.1875 Queenstown - 23.03.1902 Johannesburg - Ω Queenstown
xx 05.09.1911 Mary Westerna
*01.12.1890 Co Monaghan, Ireland– 29.07.1960 Salisbury

b3. Susannah Janet Bailey [unmarried](#)

*26.01.1867 - ~ - 15.03.1867 Cradock - 20.02.1929 Keighley

b4. Alice Maude Bailey

*?.10.1869 Kleinfontein, Cradock dist – 09.07.1950 Louth, Lincs.

x 16.10.1894 In Grow Church, Keighly. Thomas Henry Haggas

*1865 Cross-Roads, Keighley - †01.11.1941 Keighley

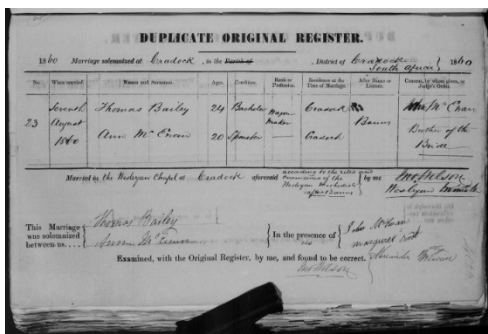
Why Genealogy ?

Because Rocket Science wasn't challenging enough !

Sir Abe Bailey

Thomas Bailey was born in Laycock in 1840, the son of a weaver.

At the age of 18 he left Laycock in Yorkshire to take up a job with a trading company in Grahamstown, supplying goods to colonists and the army. After moving upcountry he went into building the huge wagons, used by the Farmers and transporters as they expanded into Africa.



Bailey's mother, Ann Drummond McEwan was Scottish by birth. The couple were married on 29 July 1860 in Cradock Their Marriage Certificate notes they were both resident in Cradock and he was a wagon-maker. They had four children: May, Abraham, Susannah Janet and Alice Maude.

It is not known when the couple moved to Cradock or from there to Baileyton. At various times Baileyton fell under the jurisdiction of either Cradock, Queenstown or Somerset East.

The Bailey family moved to Queenstown where the father set up in business as a wagon-maker and wool merchant. By

the time of his wife's death, he also owned a local hotel and what his son later described as a "large general dealers and liquor business". Thomas was elected the Mayor of Queenstown on two occasions and represented Queenstown in the Cape Parliament.

When Ann Bailey died, the young Abe Bailey was only seven years old. The shock of his mother's death, plus a difficult and distant relationship with his father prompted the young boy to run away from home for some months and spend the rest of the year with Dutch-speaking friends who lived nearby. Shortly after, his father sent Abraham and his sisters to family to attend a school near Keighley, Yorkshire, but the kindness shown to him by his adoptive family in the months after his mother's death was to be formative in his life-long sympathy for the Afrikaner cause and culture.

After Keighley, Abe Bailey went on to Clewer House school near Windsor but, rejecting his father's suggestion that he go on to university, left school at fifteen and found work with Spreckley, White and Lewis, one of the best-known and oldest-established textile firms in the City, at that time.

"I returned to South Africa in 1881, at the age of sixteen and joined my father's business in Baileyton and Queenstown," he wrote. "When nearing nineteen my father handed me over his large general dealers and liquor business at Queenstown and Baileyton while he went to England; he returned after fifteen months.

Despite the disapproval of his father, Abe bought a large consignment of wool at a ridiculous price per lb, persuaded a local banker to finance the purchase, and shipped the produce to London. The result was a profit of £31,000! He was then nineteen years old This deal added considerably to the prosperity of his father, but even more important is that it is the first clear indication of Bailey's astute sense for business.

"On his return, my father thought I had expanded the business a little too much. We had a few words, and I said: 'Well, take the business back, and I will settle-up everything and leave you in a year's time.' "We drew up an agreement at the solicitor's office of J. W. Bell whereby he took back the business and I had to get the profit.

"In due course I settled-up all the accounts that were owed to my father's firm, which took me until June 1886. "One Saturday (1st or 2nd June 1886) I asked my father if there was anything to be settled-up. He said only Halse Brothers, and so I left on horseback for there on the Monday, "I settled with Halse Brothers, arriving back on the following Saturday night, and on Sunday at dinner I reminded my father of what I had told him a year before. 'I will leave to-morrow,' I said, 'for the goldfields,

Thomas found to his surprise on taking stock after Abe had left for the goldfields that, instead of Abe having lost money, Thomas was indebted to Abe!

"I arrived at the Witwatersrand on June 28, and on looking out next morning saw we were in the middle of a gold rush. I had a look round and was told that the Rand had a great future. I said: 'There is no money here, and they tell me there is money in Barberton, so, having no money, I think I had better make for Barberton.' Off I went to Barberton on July 2.

"It was about July 20 when we reached Barberton. I made some useful introductions. I borrowed money and, took out a Broker's Licence, bought books. Then I started dealing in shares, though knowing nothing about it. I lost everything, as the money evaporated quickly, and then took up a job, measuring up work for the contractors on the mines. I tried prospecting, which bored me to death.

"One night in the billiards room in the Barberton Club, old Sammy Marks said: 'You must go to Johannesburg. That is the place for you.' Taking his advice, I set off the next week, arriving there on March 6, 1887, and I spent there the most formative period of my life.

"I found Johannesburg greatly changed. It had become a town, though there were still only one or two brick buildings, all the rest consisting of tin shanties. I had a little bed in the room next to my office, both only in a tin shanty.

Abe sought his fortune in the Rand goldrush of 1887. It came and went, and came again, in the turmoil and competition of those strenuous years.

"I started broking, obtaining business from Beit's, and all the big houses, and am still full of gratitude of their help. Besides broking, I became secretary to the Kleinfontein, and had board meetings at eight in the evenings. It was a curious coincidence that Kleinfontein the name of the farm where my dear mother, who has in my heart, had died.

"When I had made about £30,000 I gave up broking and secretaryships and started speculating and acquiring properties, especially land, which I put into Transvaal Consolidated Land Company. I had already bought the controlling interest in the Pilgrim's Rest. I began by purchasing the Morgenzon Farm, and that was how I became interested and subsequently bought D. H. Benjamin out of his properties, so gaining control of the Transvaal Gold Mining Estates; and I was a member of the first Staats Raad (Town Council) ; that I was Deputy Chairman to the Stock Exchange; went through every strike, every rebellion, through the Jameson Raid,

"I am a rugged individualist and preferred to work under my own management, going through life without a business partner, except for six weeks in 1888. I was never afraid of my own shadow, believing in the principle, 'Courage is the surest wisdom,' and chancing my arm in speculative transactions my fortune was subject to 'a permanent wave, up and down,' and I was never sure of it. Don't forget, success is a 'ladder,' and not a 'lift,' and remember when it is a question of success, stick to your work as a reply.

In 1894, Bailey left South Africa for England, and while there he married Caroline Mary Padden, daughter of John Paddon, a Kimberley merchant, within a few months, he returned to Johannesburg taking up residence in his new home, 'Clewer House', which was situated in what was soon to become the very fashionable suburb of Belgravia. As Bailey's financial involvements increased both in size and number, so he became increasingly friendly with many of the leading personalities in and around Johannesburg. One of these was Cecil John Rhodes and before long they had become extraordinarily good friends.

When Rhodes's plan for the opening-up and development of the Rhodesia's came to fruition, Bailey was one of the first to invest large sums of money.

"It is hardly surprising that Bailey, now one of the leading personalities in Johannesburg and a member of the Town Council, should have been drawn into the ensuing melé. The grievances

of the newly formed industrial elite and their followers in Johannesburg and other mining centres served as a justification for the intervention formulated by Rhodes and others.

People flocked into the mining areas hoping to make their fortune. Paul Kruger was faced with an invidious problem, If he allowed the Uitlanders a vote he could be voted out of office so the franchise was extended to 15 years. In 1892, some of the 'Uitlanders' founded the Transvaal National Union, which held public meetings, bombarding the Government with petitions for reform and entered into relations with Kruger's Afrikaner opposition.



Many of Bailey's associates were members of the Reform Committee. "I went to almost all the deputations to Paul Kruger, from Johannesburg, owing to my ability to speak Dutch.

"I was Deputy Chairman to the Stock Exchange; went through every strike, every rebellion and through the Jameson Raid. (Leander Star Jameson led a force from Rhodesia through Bechuanaland into the Transvaal. The raid was intended to trigger an uprising by the Uitlanders but it failed. The *Uitlander* leaders who had been part of the plot were put to trial in Johannesburg. Some of them were condemned to death, but the sentences were later reduced to large fines.) Abe Bailey received a prison sentence but was released on payment of a fine of £2,000.

At the outbreak of the Second Boer War in October 1899, Bailey was in London and was instrumental in forming a corps of Imperial volunteers and was authorized with the name City of London Imperial Volunteers. It proceeded to South Africa in January 1900. Bailey was appointed a lieutenant of the mounted infantry division on 3 January 1900, He saw active service in South Africa with a different regiment.

Cecil Rhodes died in March 1902, and the South African War continued for a further two months, after which peace terms were accepted by both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. In September of the same year, Bailey returned to South Africa from England. Upon his arrival, he not only acquired the stately house "Rust-en-Vrede", which Rhodes had commissioned to be built in Muizenberg (the architect for which was Sir Herbert Baker), but also Rhodes's constituency of Barkly West (Kimberley).

In 1905 Bailey resigned his seat in the Cape Legislative Assembly and proceeded to take stock of the general political situation in the Transvaal. In the elections for the Legislative Assembly Bailey contested the Krugersdorp seat and defeated the 'Het Volk' candidate. His natural gift for public speaking, his fluent repartee and quick sense of humour, all of which had been displayed to the full in the Cape Legislative Assembly, served him well during the election period, and these attributes together with his personal interest in the mining industry appealed to the largely English-speaking mining community of Krugersdorp

In the Great War, Bailey returned to military service as a major in the Union of South Africa forces as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the South African forces and was involved in recruiting men for the army. He paid for and equipped Bailey's South African Sharpshooters, a small elite band of men who were engaged as snipers on the Western Front. Post war he was created baronet in 1919, one of a number of "Randlords" (mining entrepreneurs) knighted for their services to the British Empire.

Via his business interests and his ties to Cecil Rhodes, Abe Bailey had acquired substantial mining and land properties in the former Rhodesia. By the 1930s he was one of the world's wealthiest men. Bailey spent a good deal of his life commuting between South Africa and Britain, where he had a home in Bryanston Square, London (Bryanston, Johannesburg) and in East Grinstead, Sussex. It was estimated that by 1936 he had travelled between Southern and Northern hemispheres a hundred times.

Bailey seemed to have had a talent for facilitating negotiations between opposing political groups. Back in South Africa, he would invite to the same social parties' men as politically diverse as Hertzog, Botha, Smuts, Duncan and Jameson, and manage to 'soften personal resentments.



Abe's second marriage was to Hon. Mary Westenra (1 December 1890 – 29 July 1960), the daughter of Derrick Warner William Westenra, 5th Lord Rossmore, of Rossmore Castle, County Monaghan.

In the Great War Mary volunteered as an aviation mechanic and served in Britain and France with the Women's Auxiliary Air Corps which provided female mechanics to the Royal Air Force.

She became the first woman to fly across the Irish Sea On 5 July 1927, she set a world's height record of 17,283 ft (5,268 m) in a two-seater light aircraft category, her passenger was Louise de Havilland, the wife of aircraft designer Geoffrey de Haviland.

Mary Westenra Bailey was the greatest British female aviator of her time, who after receiving her pilot's licence in 1927, flew solo from Croyden to Cape Town. They had 2 sons and 3 daughters. In January 1930 she was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE) and was styled as Dame Mary Bailey. They had five children.

Art collection.



In 1925, Bailey bought the Fairbridge Collection consisting of 15,000 Africana for £5,000 and donated it to the South African Library) In order to house this collection, he sponsored the building of the new wing costing some £7,000.

His aspirations to the titles and the lifestyle of the English landed gentry were influential in the formation of his personal art collection. His collection was mostly displayed in his London home. The terms of his will placed his collection under the protection of a special trust established in his name and bequeathed it to the South African nation.

At his specific recommendation, this collection was placed under the curatorship of the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, where it first went on display in 1947. Numbering over 400 items, including paintings, prints and drawings. It also constitutes one of the largest collections of British sporting art held by any public art museum in the world.



Once the World War II was over, his collection of over 400 items of paintings, British sporting prints, drawings, works on paper and watercolours arrived in November of 1946. They were hung in three newly created in the South African National Gallery. It also constitutes one of the largest collections of British sporting art held by any public art museum in the world. The collection was

officially opened by Jan Smuts on 5 March 1947

Abe Bailey Trust.

In his will he provided for the creation in South Africa of the Abe Bailey Trust, the aim of which was to finance initiatives by which English and Afrikaans speaking South Africans might "work together wholeheartedly in devotion to the interests of their common country."

In 1924 Bailey himself began to suffer ill health and was diagnosed in 1929 with thrombosis; between 1937 and 1938 both legs were removed. Sir Abe Bailey died at his Muizenberg home and was buried on the Muizenberg hillside.

Some other interesting facts about Sir Abe:

Bailey played three first-class matches for Transvaal in the 1890s.

Later he played an important role in initiating the 1912 Triangular Tournament between England, Australia and South Africa,

His son Jim Bailey was the founder of Drum Magazine.

Always an indomitable fighter, the magnificent courage

In South Africa, Bailey owned a farm estate in the Hantam district, near Colesberg, which comprised forty farms covering an area of 300 square miles. Here he bred sheep and became one of the major racehorse breeders in South Africa and a steward of the South African Jockey Club for thirty years. His name was well-known in British and South African racing circles.

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TRADING HOURS

OPEN Monday - Friday 08:00 - 16:30	CLOSED Weekends & Public Holidays
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- 041 582 1621
- 138 main road, walmer, pe
- print@138main.co.za
- design@138main.co.za
- graphic@138main.co.za
- www.copycentre.co.za

Our Venue for East Cape Branch meetings

Meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month in the Lolly Shtein Hall in the Laubscher Park West Retirement Complex. Entrance from Villiers Road, Greenshields Park, at 2.45 for 3.00pm

- 15th Feb AGM
 - 14th Mar Members Evening
 - 18th April Overcoming Brick Walls
 - 16th May Training
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Contacts

- Chairman** John Wilmot Tel 083 268 3167
jaysqh@iafrica.com
 - Vice Chair** Alan Montgomery Tel.041 368 1304
amontgomery@aerosat.co.za
 - Secretary & Treasurer**
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 - Library, Research & DNA**
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 - Research & Cemeteries**
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Membership Fees 2024:

- * R350 includes Familia hard-copy (or R570 for members abroad).
 - * R240 includes Familia electronic copy
 - * R50 additional for e-GGSA facilities
 - * If associated with EC Branch you receive Chronicles free (plus overseas postage).
 - * Subscription to Chronicles only: R50
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For direct money transfers:

Nedbank, Walmer Park
Branch code: 121-517.
Account No.:1215 007 647
Account Name: East Cape Branch GSSA
NB Remember to ID yourself and send a copy of the deposit slip to the treasurer to
5 Olga Avenue, Providentia, Port Elizabeth 6070
or peter.gouws@telkomsa.net

Tale End

You encourage people by seeing the good in them Nelson Mandela