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Philippolis Legacy Project:

The Draaij family Also Draai and Draay

Prof Doreen Atkinson 8 February 2022

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A. The Draai family in the town of Philippolis

Four individual owners have been identified:

- Piet Draaij
- Witbooy Draay
- Andries Draay, and
- Jan Draai.

The different spellings may indicate that they belong to different families, or are only distantly related. However, given the variability of spellings of names, it is quite possible that they are closely related.

All information below is drawn from the Philippolis deeds register in the Bloemfontein archive.

1. Piet Draaij

Piet Draaij owned three properties in town: Erven 182, 183 and 184. He purchased all three from Adam Kok in 1860, and sold them all to William James Dodds in 1866. It is likely that Piet would then have left for Kokstad around that time. These three properties are now owned by the Post Office and the Telkom tower is situated here. The front of the properties are in the main street (Voortrekker Street), while the back are on Colin Fraser Street. In the 1860s, the address was 18, 19 and 20 Onder-Kerk Street.

See RED circle on the photograph below.

2. Witbooy Draay

Witbooy Draay owned erf 25, which he purchased in 1861 from the Griqua government, and sold in 1890 to David Gilliland.

This erf is now the Emily Hobhouse Park.

See BLUE circle on the photograph below.



3. Andries Draay

Andries bought Erf 20 in Rowelsfontein (the smallholdings area, west of Philippolis), in 1861 from the Griqua Government, and sold it in 1873 to a Mrs Smith. Today it is called Erf 320.



4. Jan Draai

Jan purchased erf 273 in 1861 from the Griqua Government, and sold it in 1867 to Esaias Rynier Snyman. This erf is located on the east side of the little Otterspoort River, in Burgher Street. It is today opposite the horse showgrounds. I do not think there is a structure on it. It would have been a good irrigation erf, alongside the river, in the old days.



2. The Draai family in the Philippolis district

Several farms have a version of "Draai" in their names. It is possible that this may have referred to very early Griqua residents with that name (or variants of it). For example:

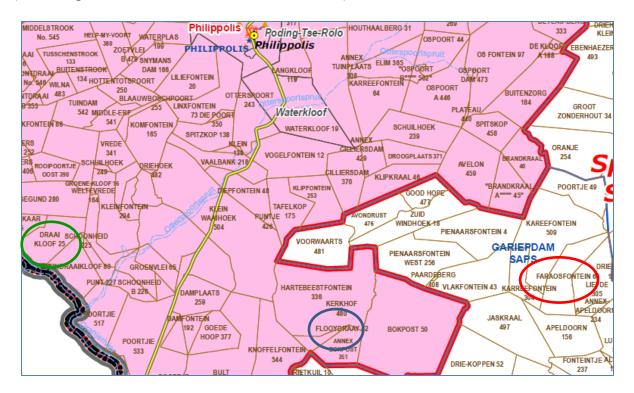
- Flooydraay (first registered in 1861, today part of the farm Bokpost)
- Draaikloof (first registered in 1856, south-west of Philippolis).

We have no evidence that Flooydraay or Draaikloof belonged to the Draay family – this is just speculation at this stage.

According to the title deeds, the farm Pharaosfontein/Faraosfontein was owned by **J Draay**. Draay purchased this farm in 1855, and sold it the same year to Esaias Renier Snyman. It is possible that Draay owned the farm for a long time before 1855, and that it was only registered in 1855 – just before he sold it.

It is interesting that all three these farms (Flooydraay, Draaikloof and Pharaosfontein) were in the southern and south-eastern side of Philippolis. It is possible that the Draaij family lived on these farms situated near each other.

Draaikloof marked in green in the map below, **Pharaosfontein** in red and **Flooydraay** in blue (the Orange River is in the bottom left hand corner):



Map: Department of Justice, https://www.justice.gov.za/maps/fs/FS_Sub_27_Oct_2016_X-Philippolis.pdf

3. The Draaij family in Griquatown (1814-1820)

The following Draaij names were recorded by the London Missionary Society (LMS) in Griquatown (the list was transcribed by Karel Schoeman): These names are typically written as **Draaijer** or **Draayer**, and was probably related to the modern name **Dreyer**.

The entries are a bit confusing, since the parents' name is sometimes given first, and the baptised person's name is sometimes given first.

- 1. Catharina Draaijer, baptised 27 February 1814, at the age of 36 years
- 2. Catharina Draayer, baptised 15 December 1816, the daughter of Klaas Draayer and Catharina Jantjes

- 3. Catharina Draayer, baptised 15 December 1816, the daughter of Klaas Draayer and Elsie Draayer, born Jantjes
- 4. Margareetha Draaijer, baptised 2 July 1809, daughter of Jager Boer and Lea Kok, but her father is Hans Draaijer
- 5. Elizabeth Draayer see Eliz Bloem born Draayer:
 - 5.1 Lys Draayer see Lys Bloem born Draayer (Note "Lys" = "Elizabeth"): Lys Bloem (born Draayer) and husband Jan Bloem, baptised their children Johannes, Hans, Mathys and Kaatje Bloem on 15 December 1816
 - 5.2 Lys Bloem born Draayer and husband Jan Bloem, baptised their daughter Christina Bloem on 10 July 1818
 - 5.3 Lys Bloem born Draaijer and her husband Jan Bloem baptised their son Berend Bloem on 23 January 1820.
 - 5.4 Elizabeth Bloem (probably Lys) born Draayer, baptised 10 July 1815; wife of Jan Bloem. (There was a famous brigand called Jan Bloem, living near Postmasburg; he was of mixed German and Khoi parentage. It may have been the same person).
- 6. Griet Draaijer see Griet Pauwel born Draaijer
 - 6.1 Griet Pauwel, born Draaijer, wife of Jan Pauwel, confirmed on 24 November
 - 6.2 Griet's husband, Jan Pauwel, was confirmed on 24 november 1816
 - 6.3 Lea Pauwel was baptised in May 1817; her mother is Griet Pauwel born Draaijer.

Here are the original entries (in Dutch) from Karel Schoeman's transcriptions (which are sometimes quite confusing in the original LMS records):

Draayer sien Dreyer (NOTA: 'Draaijer/Draayer' word konsekwent gebruik en is moontlik d korrekte spelling)

Dreyer: Catharina Draaijer, 1814.02.27 ged, 36 jaar

Dreyer: Catharina Draayer, 1816.12.15 ged, dv Klaas Draayer & Catharina Jantjes

Dreyer: Elizabeth Draayer sien Elizabeth Bloem geb Draayer

Dreyer: Elsie Draayer geb Jantjes, 1816.12.15, & Klaas Draayer, ov Catharina Draayer ged

Dreyer: Griet Draaijer sien Griet Pauwel geb Draaijer

Dreyer: Hans Draaijer, 1809.07.02, doop Margareetha dv Jager Boer & Lea Kok, 'haar vader Hans Draaijer'

Dreyer: Klaas Draayer, 1816.12.15, & Elsie Jantjes, ov Catharina Draayer ged

Dreyer: Lys Draayer sien Lys Bloem geb Draayer

Slom: Elizabeth Bloem geb Draayer, 1815.09.10 ged, vrou van Jan Bloem

Blom: Lys Bloem geb Draayer, 1816.12.15, & Jan Bloem, ov Johannes, Hans, Mathys & Kaatje Bloem ged

Blom: Lys Bloem geb Draayer, 1818.07.10, & Jan Bloem, ov Christina Bloem ged Blom: Lys Bloem geb Draaijer, 1820.01.23, & Jan Bloem, ov Berend Bloem ged

Pauwel: Griet Pauwel geb Draaijer, 1816.11.24 aangeneem, vrou van Jan Pauwel

Pauwel: Griet Pauwel geb Draaijer, 1817.05.**, moeder van Lea Pauwel ged (geen vader aangegee

Pauwel: Jan Pauwel, 1816.11.24, man van Griet Draaijer aangeneem

Pauwel: Lea Pauwel, 1817.05.** ged, dv Griet Pauwel geb Draaijer (geen vader aangegee mie)

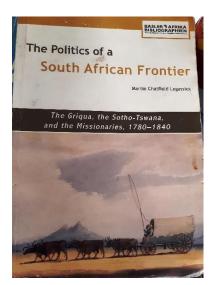
4. Mentions of Draaij/Dreyer before and during the Griguatown era (middle 1700s to 1827)

There is no mention of the Draaij/Dreyer family in Karel Schoeman's book The Mission at Griguatown 1801-1821. This means that they were probably not of the leadership cadre at the mission.

In fact, they were mentioned several times in the context of the Bergenaar movement – a rebellion against Andries Waterboer, the Kaptyn of Griquatown. This would also explain why the Draaij/Dreyer family came to Philippolis, because it was Adam Kok II and his Bergenaar followers who settled at Philippolis in 1826.

Martin Legassick's book *The Politics of a South African Frontier* (2010) has several mentions of Dreyer":

- 1. Page 55, referring to Kamiesberg in Namaqualand: "It is in the Khamiesberg area [around the middle of the 1700s] that we must presume that families originated such as the Engelbrechts, the Goeymans, the Stuurmans, **the Dreyers**, the Hendricks, the Cloetes, the Balies, all of whom appear again later in the middle Orange".
- Page 85, referring to Rietfontein in 1802, the mission station just before Griquatown was established: "Those Bastards [i.e. Dutch-speaking coloured



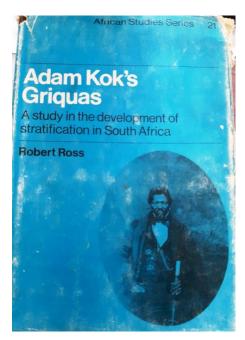
- people, who were later called "Griqua"] who were not related to either family [Kok or Berends] appear to have attached themselves in an informal manner to one or the other: Frans Jood, for example, or **Hans Dreyer**, or Hans Lucas or the Goeymans, the Hendricks and the Pienaars. No doubt this was because the Kok and Berends families were the first to arrive and the wealthiest, and because along the often-dry Orange [River] there were few places where water could be found to pasture cattle and establish residence; the protection against San cattle raids and after 1799, the raids of Afrikaner, would also have been factors".
- 3. Page 171: It seems the Dreyers were part of the Bergenaar rebellion against Andries Waterboer at Griquatown, in 1822. Rebel Griqua and some Bergenaars were based in the Langeberg (west of Griquatown), raiding the nearby BaTlhaping. "Some who joined the Klein Bergenaars had motives other than a desire for cattle. One Klaas Dreyer, for example, a follower of Berends, returned to the Langeberg to to take his revenge on [Chief] Mahura, who appears to have been his *maat* [ally] but who had violated the agreement by abducting Dreyer's wife".
- 4. Page 206: By 1827, the Bergenaars in the Langberg were attacked by Andries Waterboer of Griquatown. A number of Bergenaars, including **Klaas Dreyer**, were killed. [By then, a Bergenaar faction under Hendrick Hendricks and Adam Kok was making its way to Philippolis, and some Dreyer/Draaij family members would have been part of that movement eastwards].

5. Draai/Draay individuals at Philippolis, 1826-1861

1. Piet Draai

A useful source is Robert Ross, Adam Kok's Griquas: A study in the development of stratification in South Africa (1976).

 Page 85: In July 1848, as tensions between the Dutch (under Andries Pretorius) and the British intensified, Adam Kok II was away from Philippolis, consulting with Waterboer, at Griquatown. "Hendricks and Piet Draai, now emerging as one of the leading councillors of the Captaincy, were prepared to enter into an arrangement of neutrality, which would need to be ratified by the Kaptyn."

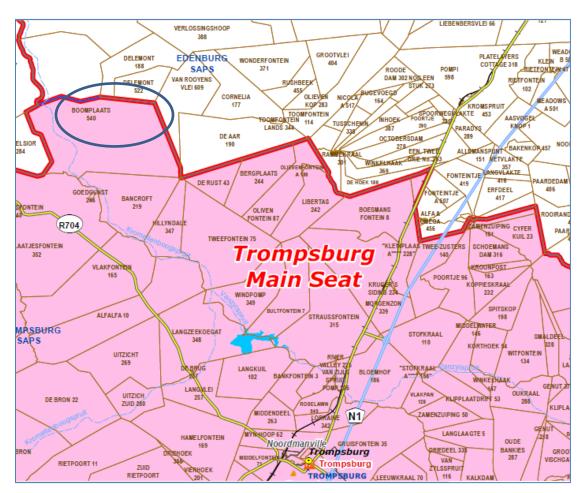


2. Page 91: There were stories of Griqua losing their land in complicated political processes involving the British, some Boer tenants, and the Griqua land-owners, after 1850. "Piet Draai had a similar tale to tell over the farm at Boomplaats". Boomplaats is located just west of Trompsburg (south-west of Bloemfontein).

Ross provides the following reference for this: *Memorial of Draay, no date, GH 10/6.* This refers to the Government House files at the archives in Cape Town. I tried to find it on the Archives inventory, but failed to do so. It would be worth going to the Cape Archives (Roeland Street) and finding this document.

Boomplaats is a very historic farm, as there was a battle between the British and the Boers there in 1848 (see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Boomplaats). On the farm, there is a monument about the battle. On the map below, the N1 highway goes north-south (Bloemfontein is to the north). The farm Boomplaats surrounds a massive mountain which looks like Table Mountain in Cape Town. It can be seen from at least 40 km away:

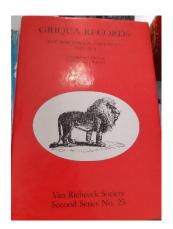




Map: Department of Justice:

https://www.justice.gov.za/maps/fs/FS_Sub_27_Oct_2016_X-Trompsburg-MainSeat.pdf

Karel Schoeman's book *Griqua Records: The Philippolis Captaincy,* 1825-1861 (1996) provides several pieces of official correspondence of the Griqua leadership at Philippolis, in which Draay family members are mentioned. Typically, they would be part of Griqua *Raad* meetings, and therefore sign off on correspondence.



The following photocopies are all obtained from this book.

A meeting in Springfontein, 25 October 1842, Schoeman page 48:

46. Report on a meeting between Hendrik Hendrickze and others, and J.G. Mocke (Springfontein, 25 October 1842)¹

Translation

Notes of a conversation between the Commandant Mocke,² living in the country of Moshesh, Chief of the Bashutus,³ and the Griquas Hendrik Hendriks, Hans Domberg, Piet Draay and Jan Isaaks, at Spring Fontein, October 25th, 1842

- 1. This account appeared in the Cape Town newspaper the South African Commercial Advertiser, which was edited by Dr Philip's son-in-law John Fairbairn, and was most likely obtained sionary at Philippolis in the winter of 1842.
- 2. The name has been misread and printed as 'Moeke' throughout this report, and has been Moeke and his Portulation of the Portu
- 3. Mocke and his Republican followers were at the time living between the Modder and Vet Rivers, on area apparently considered part of Sotho territory, and formed a party quite distinct from and opposed to the loyalist Riet River Boers under M.A. Oberholster.

The document continues below (page 49):

Mocke first addressed the Griquas on the design of the Boers who had emi-

According to a proclamation of the Colonial Government, the boundaries of the Colony were limited by the southern bank of the Great River.

That on account of the unbearable oppression of the British Government in many respects, they (the Boers) had emigrated from the Colony to seek and take possession of a country for themselves and to establish their own Government. That his (Mocke's) arrival in the Griqua country to set up landmarks' on the bank of the Great River was at the request of the Boers at present living within the boundaries of Capt. Adam Kok under the superintendence of Michael Oberholster, in proof of the truth of which he put into the hands of the Griquas a letter signed by F.C. Cloete, Oberholster's chief man. That Michael Oberholster was one in plan and design with the Natal Boers, which could be proved by his own letters written to the Boers from time to time, copies of which should ere long be sent to the Griquas.

That when the Natal Boers had requested his help, he always excused himself by saying that he was ready and willing to go to their assistance, but that he feared the attack of the Griquas should he go. That Oberholster himself was a chief mover in the separation of his Boers from the British Government and their union with the Natal Republic; and all the Boers of Oberholster who were present testified unanimously to the truth of this statement. That Mocke had been sent for by the principal rebels under Oberholster in order to unite with them, and that they (the Boers) were now one body, the Government of the Natal Republic.

That their design with respect to the landmarks on the Great River was to check the English Government, and by forming alliances with the black nations to include them also in the Republic of the Boers, and thus to strengthen the Republic in its opposition to the British Government whenever the latter should endeavour, according to their late proclamation,⁵ to subdue the country. That the Griquas and other nations were born free as well as the Boers, but that the English had now erected landmarks and deprived the Griquas of their

The Orange River, which had become the north-eastern boundary of the Cape Colony in 1824.

^{2.} i.e. beacons.

Frans Cloete, living near Bethanie, one of Oberholster's councillors, who was shortly afterwards elected Prvisional Commandant by the Republicans.

^{4.} Oberholster seems to have been in a somewhat difficult position at this time, attempting to defend his own position and that of the loyalist farmers in Griqua territory against both the Republican Boers of Natal and the Highveld and the Griquas without losing the goodwill or protection of the Colonial authorities; see p. 40 nl above, and Document 48 below.

^{5.} Presumably Napier's proclamation (Document 43 above).

The document continues below (page 50):

country. That they should not believe the word of Menzies who said it was only a beacon of protection.1

ly a beacon of protection.

That though Menzies is a Judge, he is nevertheless a liar, and how dare a Judge tell lies! That the real design of the beacon was to reduce the country Judge tell lies: That the lear the British Government, and the Griquas and under the tyrannical yoke of the British Government, and the Griquas and other nations would not be able to bear the oppressions of that Government for they (the Boers), powerful burgers, had not been able to bear them, and how could the black nations bear them?

That they now requested that the Griquas and all other black nations should unite with the Boers against the British Government, and then they would be able to accomplish their designs, for at Port Natal they2 had fought so bravely that the English had been forced to ask for peace,3 and hence the request the Boers made of the Griquas would tend to their everlasting peace and well-being.

Hendrik Hendriks then answered Mocke and said:-

That he and his brothers who were with him had asked leave of the Captain to speak with Mocke in order to discover the intentions of those Boers who were for a time residing in their country. That according to the agreement between the Griquas and Boers, the Boers had permission to settle for a time in that country on the condition that they should remain faithful subjects of the British Government, and also that they4 should assist one another against attacks from the emigrant and rebellious Boers of Natal. That according to the declarations of Mocke, the Boers within the boundaries of the Griquas have acted very faithlessly and unreasonably in departing from their lawful Government and their agreement with the Griquas, and that the Griquas would henceforth look on the Boers as having broken and annulled their agreement, and as having merited punishment from their lawful Government as open rebels against their Queen. That through their faithless and impious conduct they had greatly injured the peace and repose of the country, so that only a spark was required to inflame the Griquas and other nations and excite them to vengeance on such base and destructive enemies as the Boers. That in the year 1834 the Griquas, through the Chief Waterboer, concluded

- 1. Hearing of Mocke's intention, Judge William Menzies, who was on circuit at Colesberg at the time, crossed the Orange at Allemansdrif on 22 October, and in the presence of Adam Kok III and others proclaimed the whole country British territory up to the 25th parallel of south longitude, leaving the trunk of a willow tree as beacon. This annexation was subsequently repudiated by Napier.
- 2. i.e. the Boers.
- 3. A reference to a temporary truce requested by the British occupying forces when attacked by the Boers at Port Natal (Durban) earlier that year.
- 4. The Boers and the Griquas. Hendricks' statement is not borne out by the relevant clause in the 'treaty' referred to (Document 40 above).

The document continues below (page 51):

a treaty with the British Government, and that since 1835 the Chief of Philipolis had regarded himself as an ally of the English.¹
That the Griquas had received many benefit

That the Griquas had received many benefits from the Government and therefore felt themselves under great obligations, and confidently hoped that therefore to their proclamations and the pledge they had given in the face of the world to reduce the rebellious Boers to their duty and to defend and preserve the Griquas and other nations, the British Government would never fail in the performance of their promises and their duty, but bring the Boers to shame. That the Griquas had requested the protection and intervention of the British Government against the Boers, and that they would never join themselves to the rebellious Boers to help them against the Government, and thus reduce themselves to everlasting shame and misery; and that the Griquas must inform Mocke that the reason why they did not rise and destroy him and his band when he marched through the country to set up a beacon in the lands of the Griquas, was the advice of Mr Menzies, the Judge, who said that the Griquas ought to remain quiet; and on account of his promise that he would do something in the matter against the Boers, and that something determinate should be done to maintain the interests of the Griquas and other nations; on account of his advice and the advice of other friends they had restrained themselves, and would wait for the present.

The Boers within the boundaries of the Griquas are traitors, as we can prove in writing. They have been traitors to their Government, – they have been traitorous to the Griquas, – they have been traitorous to Mocke, – and they have tempted the Griquas to become traitors also. Mocke, though wicked, is more honorable than the Boers who have today thrown off all allegiance. He came out from the first before the world as a rebel; but those within the boundaries have acted in the basest manner, and in their present situation can no longer be tolerated within our country.'

[Source (printed): S. Afr. Comm. Advert. (19.11.1842).]

Philippolis 5 June 1853: [translated from Dutch; Schoeman page 274]:

106. Adam Kok III and Council: Acknowledgement . . . (Griquatown, 5 June 1853)

I, Captain Adam Kok of Philippolis, with his Council members present, the Honourable Messrs Lukas Hans, Piet Draay, Petrus Pienaar en Lukas van der Westhuisen, recognise and hereby declare in name of the Griqua nation and it has in general our complete approval, consent and concurrence that Mr Nicolaas Waterboer, son and heir to the deceased Captain Andreas Waterboer, has been appointed Captain and Paramount Chief of the Griquas of Griquatown and the surrounding territory of the same, and we pledge ourselves to maintain with him the same unanimity, good relations and friendship as with his late father.

Adam Kok, Captain; W. Heemroo, Acting Secretary.

Philippolis 1848 (Piet Draay signed the letter at the bottom; Schoeman page 113):

81. Adam Kok III and Raad: Memorial to Sir Harry Smith on difficulties with Boers in Griqua territory (September? 1848)5

The memorial of the Chief Adam Kok and Council in the name of the Griqua people of Philippolis and its vicinity.

Respectfully sheweth: That memorialists desire most respectfully to show His Excellency that they have read His Excellency's proclamation proclaimed at Bloem Fontein.

That memorialists wish most respectfully to make known to His Excellency that in this proclamation they understand and see nothing that belongs to the welfare of the Griqua people, altho' the Griquas have been greatly

- 1. i.e., to accompany Hendrickze to the proposed meeting.
- 2. On the approach of Pretorius and his followers, Adam Kok and the members of his Raad had retired to Colesberg.
- 3. Possibly the previous document.
- 4. On 29 August 1848 Pretorius and his followers were defeated at Boomplaats by Sir Harry
 - Smith and a force which included 250 Griquas.
- 5. After the defeat of Pretorius, Smith proceeded to Bloemfontein and Winburg, in each of which places British sovereignty was reproclaimed. The copy of the memorial here transcribed is undated, but it was written after the reproclamation of sovereignty at Bloemfontein on 2 September, and Smith replied to it from Bloemfontein on 13 September.

The document continues (Schoeman page 114):

wronged by the Boers, as well in their private property as in their cornfields, which can be proved if required.

That memorialists wish most respectfully to request, as it is in all points impossible for the Griqua people to live together with the emigrant Boers, that it may please Your Excellency to remove the Boers out of the unleasable territory, if not so, then that Your Excellency ought to remove the rebel Boers out of the abovementioned territory, those who were in the rebel camp and those who rendered assistance to the rebel camp. If Your Excellency cannot render assistance to memorialists in this, we know not how we must behave ourselves under such trying circumstances, the more because the conditions of the treaty through which the Emigrants can retain their places within the Griqua territory is that they continue loyal British subjects and that they preserve peace. All these conditions have been broken by the rebel Boers who have taken up arms against their own Government, on account of which many precious lives have been lost by Her Majesty's troops as well as Griquas.

Memorialists wish that Your Excellency will so manage it that from henceforth we might live in the enjoyment of peace. By so doing, memorialists will pray for the success of Your Excellency.

(Signed) Most respectfully: Adam Kok, Kaptyn; Hendrick Hendrickse, Secretary. Members of Council: Piet Draay; Piet Pienaar; Petrus Pienaar; Cootje Cloete; Wentzel Heemro.

[Source (MS): CWMA Odds 542-543 (No.3) (LMS 25/1/E); with copy of reply by Smith man Papers 1/2/C).]

Philippolis 1858 (English in original; Schoeman page 191):

136. Adam Kok III and Raad and the inhabitants of Philippolis: Address of welcome to Sir George Grey (August 1858?)3

To His Excellency Sir George Grey, Bart, KCB, Governor General of the

May it please Your Excellency, – We cannot allow the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to Philippolis to pass without expressing the pleasure we feel in welcoming you to this town, and to assure you of the best wishes and earnest prayers of the Griqua people that your labour of love in attempting to restore peace between the Boers and the Basutus may be eminently successful.

We know there can be no prosperity without peace, and whilst the last few years have been years of progress to the Griquas as a people, during which time they have been enabled to cultivate largely on their farms, to increase their stock of cattle, specially of sheep, as well as to build substantial dwellings and outhouses, they are deeply sensible that their prosperity depends upon a firm and lasting peace, and they therefore hope that whilst Your Excellency

2. The Springbok Korana of Jan Bloem Jr, who were also living along the Vaal.

^{1.} Cornelius Kok II of Campbell had resigned at the end of 1857, transferring his authority to his nephew, Adam Kok III.

^{3.} The address is undated, but Grey is known to have visited the Free State in August 1858, to act as mediator after the First Sotho-Free State War, on which occasion Kok met him at Philippolis: the Griquas' problems with the Free State were discussed, and the possibility of the move to Nomansland was first suggested. The signatures are for a great part those of the community at Philippolis, which consisted largely of white shopkeepers and tradesmen. — A similar document (not traced) is referred to in a letter by the Revd W.B. Philip of Philippolis to J. Rivers, ADC to Sir George, asking him to present 'the accompanying address' to the Governor, but this letter is dated 12.8.1859, during the absence of Kok and a large number of his followers on the expeditionary journey to Nomansland. 'Had the Captain with so many of his people not been absent,' wrote Philip concerning this latter address, 'or had we had more time, it would have contained a much larger number of signatures; however, we feel that the address represents the sentiments of the whole Griqua people, whose signatures are not attached only because they had not had the opportunity to do so'; see CA, GH 14/15 p.83.

The document continues (see particularly footnote 4 at the bottom of the page, Schoeman page 192):

has passed the Colonial frontier in the honorable capacity of peacemaker, you will suggest and arrange some plan by which peace with our neighbours may be rendered more secure, and that sense of our security in our property will be the greatest stimulus to our progress.

This hope has been strengthened by observing from time to time Your Excellency's administration of Colonial affairs, and also by reading the letter of Mr Laboucherel to Your Excellency dated October the 10th, 1857, in which whilst bringing forward two reasons why the Griquas may be supplied with a larger amount of ammunition for legitimate objects, he says, It seems there is nothing to prevent our supplying the Griquas with an additional quantity. 1st. because the treaty of 1843 with Adam Kok says he may be supplied with more ammunition as occasion may require, and this treaty is preserved by the second article of the Orange River Convention;2 thus acknowledging that the treaty of 1843 is still considered as binding by the Imperial Government. The first article of this treaty reads thus: The Chief of the Philippolis Griquas engages to be the faithful friend and ally of the Colony, and that these were not mere words was put to the test in engagements with the Boers at Zwart Koppies, Winburg and Bloomplaats [sic], and with the Tambookies at Hanglip,3 and since no single instance can be brought forward in which the Griqua Chief and people ever swerved in the slightest from this alliance, they rejoice to find Her Majesty's Government so lately as October 10th 1857 still acknowledging its alliance with the Griqua people, and they cannot but hope that under these circumstances Your Excellency will do his utmost to prevent any aggressions upon the rights of the Griqua people, and will make such arrangements as shall conduce to the increase of prosperity and security amongst them.

Adam Kok, Kaptyn.

Lukas van der Westhuizen+; Piet Pienaar+; Willem Bezuidenhoud+; Piet Draaij; Hendrik Zwaart+; Lukas Hans+; Stoffel Vesagie+ – Raadsleden.

W. J. Crossley; [illegible] Barker; S. Rowles; W. Heemro; S. Pretorius; W.O. Corner; W. Leiding; J.S. Framskel; H. Melhuish; John Vaughan; Abraham Kok; Willim Kok; Abel Kok; Gert de Bruin; Gabriel de Bruin; Phillip Corner; Lodewyk Goeyman; Cornelius Goeyman; Jacobus Jantjes; A. Lendertz;

2. The Bloemfontein Convention (Document 108 above).

^{1.} H.du P. Labouchere, British Secretary of State for the Colonies; the letter referred to, dated 10.10.1857, is published in A.118-1861, pp.10-11.

^{3.} Respectively, the battle of Swartkoppies in 1845; an attack on the Republican Boers at Winburg by the Resident, Captain Warden, supported by 150 Griquas, in 1846; the battle of Boomplaats in 1848; and Warden's ill-starred campaign against the Thembu ('Tambookies') at Hanglip (Hangklip) in the north-eastern Cape Colony in 1851, again with Griqua assistance.

^{4.} Draaij was the only member of the Raad who signed his own name on the address.

The document continues (Schoeman page 193):

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J. Oorgaam; M. Greeve; C. Vezasie; Gert Kok+; Edw. Smith; Peter Matthew-J. Oorgaam; J. Moss; W. Purcell; James Johnstone; Edwd Smith; son; T.J. Armstrong; J. Moss; W. Purcell; James Johnstone; Edwd Smith; Robert Murray.

[Source (MS): SAL, MSB 222,1 (10).]
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2. Jan Draay

From Karel Schoeman, page 97, translated from Dutch, 29 May 1850:

97. Adam Kok III and Council . . . (Philippolis, 29 May 1850)

Book of the Land Commission founded at Philippolis and established on the 29th day of the month May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty, in the twelfth year of the government of the Paramount Chief Adam Kok II [i.e.III], to keep watch over the borders and territories of Griqualand under the authority of the Paramount Chief Adam Kok.

Office of the Land Commission

Whereas it has become highly necessary that a commission should be formed, to be named the 'Lands Raad' to keep watch over the borders and all farms and places within the territory of Griqualand, as well as in particular to guard over the farms and lands at present in hands of British subjects through lease &c., and which farms and lands after expiry of the existing lease periods have to return to the particular use of the Griqua nation, which Land Commission will also have to keep a Land Book, to keep a record of all farms within the inalienable borders, leased as well as unleased, and shall also in particular keep a book or register in which shall be noted the times of all the respective leases and the taxation levied thereon by the Commission assigned thereto in terms of the settlements of January 1848 between the British Government [and the Griquas] and from time to time bring about such ways and means as may be helpful, in case the lawful owners might not, on the expiry of the lease periods, be able on their own to redeem the taxation, and the Land Commission shall also have the power and authority to determine taxes, according to value, on all farms and fixed property, and to have it collected annually; therefore the following persons are appointed and nominated to be and to constitute the Land Commission as aforesaid, to exercise and forthwith execute all the above mentioned functions, namely: the Captain Adam Kok; Messrs Piet Pienast, Jan Draay, Jan Paul, Andries Pretorius, David Isaak, Jan de Vries, Coenraad Windvogel.

It is determined that the first session of the Land Commission shall be held on Monday the 3rd June 1850 at Philippolis to consider and take the necessary measures. Therefore it is required that members of the Commission shall assemble on the said day about 11 of the clock.

Philippolis 3 June 1850, translated from Dutch (Schoeman page 271):

98. Griqua Land Commission . . . (Philippolis, 3 June 1850)

Office of the Land Commission

Present: Captain Adam Kok, Chairman; Messrs Piet Pienaac, Jan Draay, Jan Paul, Andries Pretorius, Jan de Vries, David Isaak, Coenraad Windwogel, Secretary of the Land Commission.

The same document continues (Schoeman page 272):

1. Determined that the Land Commission shall hold bi-monthly sessions and that the exact day of the sitting shall continually be every Friday before the ordinary Nagtmaal days. Office hours shall be from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

2. At every meeting of the Land Commission the Captain, Adam Kok, shall be the Chairman, and in case of absence of his person, one of the members present shall be elected for the business of the day. Mr C. Windvogel, unanimously elected as Secretary to the Commission, shall be assigned the duty of keeping all the necessary books of the Land Commission, and receive all letters and documents sent to the Land Commission, and the reply from the Land Commission shall be through the Secretary.

3. One general Land Book shall be kept, carrying the names of the owners, the name of the farm and the tax that may be levied on every farm, which tax monies shall annually be collected by the Land Commission. The farms included in the number of all farms will generally be the ones still in possession of Griqua owners, as well as those which are under lease to British subjects, and the tax on all said farms whether leased or not, will be according to value from £1, £2 to £3 per annum, and will be properly collected from all owners, from those who are in possession of their farms as well as those who have leased their farms. The Land Commission shall keep a register of all the leased farms with the names of the owners and lessees noted, and the periods of the leases, in addition to the taxable value imposed on the farms leased, in terms of the settlements of January 1848.

It is furthermore determined that if any farm or farms have been divided into or sold as two or more smaller farms that those should also, separately, be taken under taxation according to value.

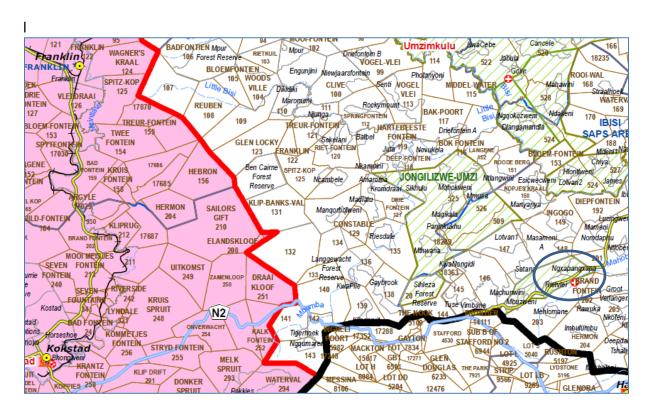
Messrs David Isaak and Jan Paul have been requested to record the number of farms in the wards of the Field-cornets Jan Pienaar, Klaas Jagers and Willem Kok, as far as Ramah. In addition Mr C. Windvogel is requested to record the number of farms and to note the value of taxations in the wards of Field-cornets Jan du Pree, Willem Vesasie and Gert Oerson.

6. The Draai family after leaving Philippolis

Richard Ross (page 105) mentions the Draai family near Kokstad, in relation to the farm Riet Vlei.

I found a farm Rietvlei to the east of Kokstad, but I am not familiar with that area so I can't comment on whether that may be correct or not.

Ross (page 113) also mentions that Witbooi Draai acted as the *Boschmeester* (forestry official), who allocated licences to people to cut down trees. "Draai himself was a capable local administrator Four years later he successfully fulfilled his commission from the *raad* to prevent the entry of cattle from Natal, and so halted the spread of Radwater sickness".



Map: Department of Justice:

https://www.justice.gov.za/maps/kzn/KZN HGsub 012018 Greater%20Kokstad.pdf

Ross page 131: In the Griqualand East rebellion of 1878, most rebels came from the young men of the community. Many families were split. "Only 25 of the 140 prisoners possessed any landed property, and one loyalist expressed surprise at the presence of Witbooi Draai and a few others among the rebels, 'because they had farms'".

7. Further Draai records in the Cape Town archives (for future research)

Note that the NAAIRS search engine for the Bloemfontein archives do not indicate any Draaij or Draay.

The following are found in the Cape Town archives ("KAB"). We cannot always be certain if these items relate to the Philippolis Draai family. One would have to visit the archives themselves and draw those items to see if they look relevant. So these are potential leads that one can pursue:

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DEPOT
         KAB
SOURCE MOOC
        LEER
TYPE
VOLUME NO 7/1/240
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 59
PART
        1
DESCRIPTION
                   DRAAY, VICTOR. WILL.
STARTING 18580000
ENDING 18580000
REMARKS FILED 1858.
DEPOT KAB
SOURCE MOOC
        LEER
TYPE
VOLUME NO 6/9/266
SYSTEM
        01
REFERENCE 473
PART
        1
                   DRAAY, WILLEM. DEATH NOTICE.
DESCRIPTION
STARTING 18890000
ENDING 18890000
         KAB
DEPOT
SOURCE CO
TYPE
        LEER
VOLUME NO 4086
SYSTEM
        01
REFERENCE 176
PART
DESCRIPTION
                  MEMORIAL. J FREDERICKS FOR P DRAAY. REGARDING
RESTORATION OF FARM IN
         GRIQUALAND.
STARTING 18560000
ENDING 18560000
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DEPOT KAB
SOURCE MOOC
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 13/1/274
SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 28 PART 1

DESCRIPTION DRAAY, WILLEM. LIQUIDATION AND DISTRIBUTION ACCOUNT.

STARTING 18710000 **ENDING** 18710000

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE MOOC
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 7/1/198
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 71
PART 1

DESCRIPTION DRAAIJ, PIETER. INVENTORY.

STARTING 18490000 ENDING 18490000 REMARKS FILED 1849.

END