

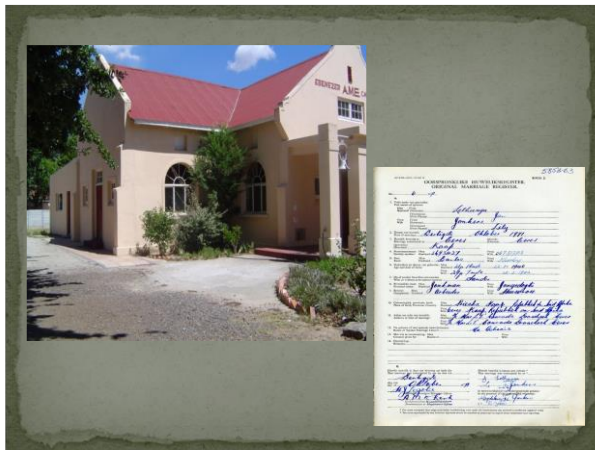
SAKKIESBAAI 1920 -1962

Sakkiesbaai emerged around 1920 when the first black people moved to the Ceres area. The men worked mostly for the railroad or the divisional council of the time.



Sakkiesbaai's name originated from the materials with which their houses were covered. It was thick hessian material with which structures were covered and when it rained, the hessian swelled so rain could not seep through.

Sakkiesbaai was situated in the area now known as White City in the Rooikamp. If you drove down Leyll Street, over the railway tracks the structures lined the river. There were more than 50 structures allowed in this area and each family was registered at the municipality. In 1946 some 195 black residents were living in Sakkiesbaai. In interviews with residents of both Sakkiesbaai and Old Rooikamp, the relationship between the different groups was very good.



The black children received education in the AME church building. In 1960 there were already 43 learners from Sakkiesbaai.

However, with the Group Areas Act in 1950, things began to change, and alternative land had to be acquired for black residents living in the borders of town. Outside Ceres, the municipality purchased land and Nduli originated.



The word nduli is a Xhosa word meaning "hill". On 21 July 1962, residents were officially moved to Nduli.



The first structures in Nduli were 16 single hostels for men and 6 two room houses for families. In 1975 there were 15 hostels and 24 houses, 2 halls, 1 school and a beer house.



The first



school building that was also used as a church was known as S7 and is used today as a house.

After the abolishment of influx control the population of Nduli increased significantly and a housing shortage developed. Today Nduli consists of two areas, namely the town (old section) and the informal residential area. The informal residential area developed on a farm where polocrosse horses were kept and hence the name Polocross.



The original stables were converted into a community hall.



The inhabitants of Polocross display their initiative in the structuring and furnishing of their houses. The inside walls are decorated with all possible kinds of material which ranges from shiny containers and fruit juice cartons to interesting curtains and paint. Many owners convert their informal structures to permanent structures and dream of having a “real brick house” one day. The municipality is currently upgrading the hostels and addressing the housing problem.

SAKKIESBAAI 1920 -1962

Sakkiesbaai het rondom 1920 ontstaan toe die eerste swart inwoners na die Ceres area getrek het. Die mans het meerdendeels vir die spoorweg gewerk of die destydse afdelingsraad. Die woonbuurt het aan sy naam gekom weens die materiaal waarmee hul huise oorgetrek was. Dit was dik hessian sak waarmee strukture oorgetrek was en wanneer dit gereen het, het die sakke uitgeswel sodat reën nie kon deursyfer nie.

Sakkiesbaai was geleë in die area wat nou bekendstaan as White City in die Rooikamp. As jy met Leyllstraat afbeweeg, oor die treinspoor, het die huisies teen die rivier langs gestaan. Daar was meer as 50 stukture toegelaat in hierdie area en elke gesin was gerigistreer by die munisipaliteit. In 1946 was sowat 195 swart inwoners woonagtig in Sakkiesbaai. In onderhoude met inwoners van beide Sakkiesbaai en ou Rooikamp was die verhouding tussen die bruin en swart inwoners baie goed. Die swart kinders het onderwys ontvang in die AME kerkgebou. In 1960 was daar reeds 43 leerders uit Sakkiesbaai.

Met die groepsgebiede wet in 1950 het dinge egter begin verander en moes daar alternatiewelike grond bekom word vir swart inwoners wat in die dorpsgebied gewoon het. Buite Ceres het die munisipaliteit grond aangekoop en het Nduli ontstaan. Die woord Nduli is 'n xhosa woord wat "bult" beteken. Op 21 Julie 1962 is inwoners amptelik verskuif na Nduli. Die eerste strukture in Nduli was 16 enkel hostels vir mans en 6 twee vertrek huise vir gesinne. In 1975 was daar 15 hostelle en 24 huise, 2 sale, 1 skool en 'n bier huis. Die eerste skool gebou wat ook as kerk gebruik is het bekendgestaan as S7 en word vandag as woonhuis gebruik.

Na die afskaffing van instromingsbeheer het die inwonersgetalle van Nduli aansienlik toegeneem en 'n behuisingstekort ontwikkel. Vandag bestaan Nduli uit twee gebiede, naamlik die dorp (ou gedeelte) en die informele woongebied. Die informele woongebied het ontwikkel op 'n plaas waar Polocross perde aangehou is en vandaar die naam Polocross. Die oorspronklike perdestalle stalle is in 'n gemeenskapsaal omskep. Die inwoners van Polocross toon hul inisiatief in die strukture en meubilering van hul huise. Die binnemure is versier met alle moontlike soorte materiaal wat wissel van blink houers en vrugtesapkartonne tot interessante gordyne en verf. Baie eienaars omskep hul informele strukture in permanente strukture en droom daarvan om eendag 'n "regte baksteen huis" te hê. Die munisipaliteit is tans besig om die behuisingprobleem aan te spreek.