

1 Diary Jan Van Riebeeck

This text gives biographical accounts of the leading plant collectors and their activities in Southern Africa from the days of the East India Company until modern times.

Explaining the principles of cadastral law and interpretation in practice, this is the first publication of its kind in over 45 years. It is a comprehensive text for aspiring and practicing professional land surveyors, those in the real property business, and those involved in land administration. Written for the South African practice environment, it will also be of interest to an international audience. The authors' approach is progressive with the intent to inspire development to meet the needs of our society for secure land tenure for all. A broad range of topics are included: historical roots of tenure in the ancient world, the early development of the cadastre in South Africa, and development of the land surveying profession and professionalism. This provides context to the discussion on land law, tenure and rights; on legal institutions, on land administration, as well as government policies and reform imperatives. Defining property boundaries of rights in space is a particular challenge of the cadastral land surveyor. The chapters on the definition of beacons and boundaries cover a broad range of onshore and offshore application environments. They span the extent of ownership and limited real rights within the sovereign area of the Republic of South Africa. These environments include the air, the land surface and subterrestrial; coastal waters, and the sea bed. Particular attention is paid to

complex river and coastal property boundaries. Case law is a key driver for changes in legislation and is also highly directive in terms of practice. The final chapter of the book is dedicated to a themed exploration of case law relating to beacons, boundaries, evidence, rights and restrictions. Cadastre: Principles and Practice will be an important addition to your professional bookshelf.

"At a strategic time in South Africa's history, the Christian history which is absolutely basic to all developments, is presented in a comprehensive and objective way. Too little attention is given to the influence of religion in socio-political accounts. This is a creative and much-needed contribution to scholarship and general knowledge. . . .

An outstanding work."--Dean S. Gilliland, Fuller Theological Seminary

Robben Island is a low-lying outcrop of rock and sand guarding the entrance to South Africa's Table Bay. Although it is just a few kilometres long and a barely swimmable distance from Cape Town, it may well be the most significant historical site in South Africa today. In this book, Ward examines the Dutch East India Company's control of migration as an expression of imperial power.

I. In some periods of the past Netherlands medicine has played a major role in the evolution of European medicine; today its history still enjoys much in terest even at the other side of the Ocean. In this bibliography it has been my endeavour to compile references for all that has been written on the history of Dutch medicine in our country and elsewhere in our age. The main concern of this work is with the medicine of the Northern Nether

lands. However, before the end of the sixteenth century the Northern and Southern Netherlands were not yet divided into two separate countries; they were still politically one and for the greater part spoke the same Flemish language. So before their separation the present-day Belgium and Netherlands also had a common medical history. Therefore many entries have been included which bear on early (and sometimes later) Flemish medicine, but it has not been the intention to strive for completeness in this respect.

In a compelling example of the cultural history of South Africa, Robert Ross offers a subtle and wide-ranging study of status and respectability in the colonial Cape between 1750 and 1850. His 1999 book describes the symbolism of dress, emblems, architecture, food, language, and polite conventions, paying particular attention to domestic relationships, gender, education and religion, and analyses the values and the modes of thinking current in different strata of the society. He argues that these cultural factors were related to high political developments in the Cape, and offers a rich account of the changes in social identity that accompanied the transition from Dutch to British overrule, and of the development of white racism and of ideologies of resistance to white domination. The result is a uniquely nuanced account of a colonial society. Every Step of the Way celebrates the tenth anniversary of South Africa's first democratic election but also seeks to widen and promote a conversation about South Africa's contested pasts.

Apartheid's Festival highlights the conflicts and debates

that surrounded the 1952 celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of Jan Van Riebeeck and the founding of Cape Town, South Africa. Taking place at the height of the apartheid era, the festival was viewed by many as an opportunity for the government to promote its nationalist, separatist agenda in grand fashion. Leslie Witz's fine-grained examination of newspapers, brochures, pamphlets, and advertising materials reveals the expectations of the festival planners as well as how the festival was engineered, historical figures were reconstructed, and the ANC and other anti-apartheid organizations mounted opposition to it. While laying open the darker motives of the apartheid regime, Witz shows that the production of local history is part of a global process forged by the struggle between colonialism and resistance. Readers interested in South Africa, representations of nationalism, and the making of public history will find Apartheid's Festival to be an important study of a society in transition.

The Stolen Bible analyses Southern African receptions of the Bible from its arrival in imperial Dutch ships in the mid-1600s through to the post-apartheid period of South African democracy, reflecting on how a tool of imperialism becomes an African icon.

The Republic of South Africa (RSA) held its first fully democratic elections in April 1994. They were a highly visible signal that the RSA is really moving from the era of apartheid towards a democratic constitutional state. The process is an archetypal case of a negotiated transition of a regime, and as such it is of great interest to students of constitutional mechanisms. The

contributors to this book, leading South African political scientists, discuss the process, the difficulties and the achievements in the transformation of the RSA's political and legal institutions. They address various aspects of constitutional design and their interactions with social forces. They examine the new constitution, the roles of president and executive, the electoral, party and parliamentary systems, and the Constitutional Court. They look at the public service, at questions of labour and corporatism, at the RSA's changing external relations and at the position of the armed forces. The new government's Reconstruction and Development Programme, of which so much is expected, is seen to be particularly vulnerable to the pull of opposing forces. This study presents the religious factor in the development of a separatistic group identity among the forebears of the Afrikaners during the Dutch colonial period of South African history. The dominant strain of Dutch Reformed covenantal thought conveyed to South Africa treated the entire community as redeemed and called to be separate. This covenantal theory and its corresponding baptism helped to shape the emerging group identity.

Examining key countries in every region of world, this handbook presents population profiles and analyses concerning racial/ethnic disparities and changing intergroup relations. Inside, prominent scholars from various parts of the world and disciplines address the links between stratification, demography, and conflict across the globe. Organized by region/continent, coverage for each profiled country includes demographic

information; a historical overview that addresses past racial/ethnic conflict; identification of the most salient demographic trends and issues that the country faces; theoretical issues related to the linkages between stratification, demography, and conflict; methodological issues including quality of data and cutting-edge methods to better understand the issue at hand; and details on the possible future of the existing trends and issues with particular emphasis on public policy and human rights. This handbook will help readers to better understand the commonalities and differences that exist globally in the interplay between stratification, demography, and conflict. In addition, it also provides an excellent inventory of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches that are needed to better comprehend this issue. This handbook will appeal to students, researchers, and policy analysts in the areas of race and ethnic relations, demography, inequality, international sociology, international relations, foreign studies, social geography, and social development. Current Projects in Historical Lexicography brings together seven papers by present and recent editors of historical dictionaries and lexical databases. The collection is introduced with an overview of the history of historical lexicography from the ancient world to the present day, with particular emphasis on the major nineteenth-century dictionaries of German, French, English, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish, and on their successors. In the first paper, Javier Martín Arista describes the present state of, and the prospects for, the Nerthus lexical database of Old English. The next two

introduce specialized dictionaries of the language of medieval and early modern texts: Fernando Tejedó-Herrero's comprehensive dictionary of the language of the great thirteenth-century lawcode *Siete Partidas*, and Juhani Norri's *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1530*. Marijke Mooijaart's paper discusses the online integration of the four historical dictionaries which cover Dutch from the earliest times to the twentieth century. The next two papers, Stefan Dollinger on the *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles and the Bank of Canadian English*, and Maggie Scott on the *Concise Scots Dictionary*, describe projects to revise twentieth-century historical dictionaries as the language varieties which they register evolve. Finally, Jeremy Bergerson's paper presents a project for an etymologically rich historical dictionary of Afrikaans. An appendix to the volume comprises two previously unpublished short documents by Katherine Barber and John Considine which bear on the history of the *Dictionary of Canadianisms* revision project. The contributions to this volume offer a rare set of insights into ongoing lexicographical work, addressing both methodological issues such as inclusion criteria and the balance between diachronic and synchronic coverage, and practical issues such as publication media and funding.

"In this first modern history of the Xhosa, J.B. Peires relates the story of one of the most numerous and important indigenous peoples in contemporary South Africa from their consolidation, through an era of cooperation and conflict with whites (whom the Xhosa

regarded as uncivilized), to the frontier wars that eventuated in their present position as a subordinate group in the modern South African state"--Back cover. This volume shows how hunter gatherer societies maintain their traditional lifeways in the face of interaction with neighboring herders, farmers, and traders. Using historical, anthropological and archaeological data and cases from Africa, Australia, and Southeast Asia, the authors examine hunter gatherer peoples—both past and present--to assess these relationships and the mechanisms by which hunter gatherers adapt and maintain elements of their culture in the wider world around them.

This is a diary of Sir Henry Rider Haggard's tour of South Africa in 1914. It captures his feelings and perceptions on the change of Southern Africa, and of himself, since his departure in 1881.

The first major comparative study of African writing in western languages, *European-language Writing in Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by Albert S. Gérard, falls into four wide-ranging sections: an overview of early contacts and colonial developments "Under Western Eyes"; chapters on "Black Consciousness" manifest in the debates over Panafricanism and Negritude; a group of essays on mental decolonization expressed in "Black Power" texts at the time of independence struggles; and finally "Comparative Vistas," sketching directions that future comparative study might explore. An introductory essay stresses the millennia of writing in Africa, side by side with a richly eloquent and artistic set of vernacular oral traditions; written and oral traditions have become

interwoven in adaptations of imported forms and linguistic innovations that challenge traditional “high” literary norms. Gérard uses the mathematical concept of “fuzzy sets” to explain why the focus on “Black Africa” has led him to set aside for future analysis the literatures produced in North Africa, which fall under the influence of Muslim civilization, as well as the diasporic literatures of the New World. Over sixty scholars from twenty-two countries contribute specialized studies of creative writing by leading authors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries such as Achebe, Mphahlele, Ngugi, Senghor, Soyinka, and Tutuola. Critical analyses are organized primarily around regions, reflecting different colonial languages imposed through schools and other social institutions. Some authors trace the adaptation of western genres, others identify syncretism with folktales or myths. The volumes are attentive to the heterogeneity of national literatures addressed to polyethnic and multilingual populations, and they note the instrumental politics of language in newly independent states. A closing chapter, “Tasks Ahead,” identifies areas for future scholars to explore.

For all those who might like to believe that drug use has been relegated to the suburban rec rooms and ghetto crack houses of the late twentieth century, *The Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Substances* offers shocking, yet thoroughly enlightening evidence to the contrary. In fact, from Neolithic man to Queen Victoria, humans have abused all sorts of drugs in the name of religion, tradition, and recreation, including such “controlled substances” as chocolate, lettuce, and toads. From glue-sniffing to LSD to kava, *The Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Substances* provides the first

reliable, comprehensive exploration of this fascinating and controversial topic. With over one hundred entries, acclaimed author Richard Rudgley covers not only the chemical and botanical background of each substance, but its physiological and psychological effect on the user. Of particular value is Rudgley's emphasis on the historical and cultural role of these mind-altering substances. Impeccably researched and hugely entertaining, *The Encyclopedia of Psychoactive Substances* will appeal to anyone interested in one of the most misunderstood and yet also most widespread of human activities - the chemical quest for an altered state of consciousness.

Current Projects in Historical Lexicography
Cambridge Scholars Publishing

South Africa provides a unique vantage point from which to examine the scientific imagination over the last three centuries, when its position on the African continent made it a staging post for Portuguese, Dutch, and British colonialism. In the eighteenth century, South African plants and animals caught the imagination of visiting Europeans. In the nineteenth century, science became central to imperial conquest, devastating wars, agricultural intensification and the exploitation of rich mineral resources. Scientific work both facilitated, and offered alternatives to, the imposition of segregation and apartheid in the twentieth century. William Beinart and Saul Dubow offer an innovative exploration of science and technology in this complex, divided society. Bridging a range of disciplines from astronomy to zoology, they demonstrate how scientific knowledge shaped South Africa's peculiar path to modernity. In so doing, they examine the work of remarkable individual scientists and institutions, as well as the contributions of leading politicians from Jan Smuts to Thabo Mbeki.

The DK Eyewitness South Africa Travel Guide is your

indispensible guide to this beautiful part of the world. The fully updated guide includes unique cutaways, floorplans and reconstructions of the must-see sites, plus street-by-street maps of all the fascinating cities and towns. The new-look guide is also packed with photographs and illustrations leading you straight to the best attractions on offer. The uniquely visual DK Eyewitness Travel guide will help you to discover everything region-by-region; from local festivals and markets to day trips around the countryside. Detailed listings will guide you to the best hotels, restaurants, bars and shops for all budgets, whilst detailed practical information will help you to get around, whether by train, bus or car. Plus, DK's excellent insider tips and essential local information will help you explore every corner of South Africa effortlessly. DK Eyewitness South Africa Travel Guide - showing you what others only tell you. Now available in PDF format.

Exploring the extent to which the control over the materiality of writing has shaped the numerous and complex processes of cultural exchange from the 16th century onwards, this book introduces the specificities of written culture anchored in colonial contexts.

Anyone who longs for a beloved grandmother's famous milk tart or melkkos, or a great aunt's delicious bobotie or vetkoek, should have this book in his or her kitchen!

Traditional South African Cooking is a collection of well-known South African recipes that will enable the modern cook to continue the tradition and produce the same delicious meals that our ancestors used to enjoy. South African cuisine is a unique blend of the culinary art of many different cultures. Dutch, French, German and British settlers, as well as the Malays who came from the East, all brought their own recipes to this country. The subtle adaptation of these 'imported' recipes by the addition of local ingredients and the introduction of innovative (at the time) cooking methods

resulted in an original and much-loved cuisine. This book also features interesting snippets about our forebears' way of life. This title was first published in 2000: An original explanation for the importance South Africans attachment to ethnic and racial group categories in everyday speech and practice. The answers emerge by presenting a history of dominant and resistance discourses as they relate to collective identity - a move which breaks with prevailing approaches to South African political history, problematises ethnic group categories and offers new ways of seeing old debates.

First Published in 1991. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

“George Gale’s book, a scientific whodunit, will certainly become the standard work on the little yellow bug that caused such devastation for winemakers from 1867 to recent times. It’s a tale well told about a small group of scientists who fought a lonely battle against both the devastator and an arrogant academic establishment.”-George M. Taber, author of Judgment of Paris--California vs France and the 1976 Wine Tasting That Revolutionized Wine

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