



## ADVERTISEMENT

### NOTIFICATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 (8) (c) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, NO 25 OF 1999

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is entrusted in terms of section 27(5) of the **National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999** (NHRA) to declare a place with qualities so exceptional that it is of special national significance, to be a national heritage site.

It is the intention of SAHRA to declare **“the graves of Charlotte Maxeke, Lilian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph”** situated in Nancefield and Avalon Cemeteries in Johannesburg, as **National Heritage Sites**.

Before SAHRA declare a national heritage site, it must:

- In terms of section 27(8)(b) of the NHRA, notify the occupier and any other person with a registered interest in the property;
- In terms of section 27(8)(c) of the NHRA, inform all conservation bodies which have, in terms of section 25(1)(b), registered their interest in a particular heritage site.

The purpose of this advertisement is to afford all interested and affected parties, the opportunity, to consider and comment on the proposed declaration, the contents of which appear below.

# **DECLARATION OF “THE GRAVES OF CHARLOTTE MAXEKE, LILIAN NGOYI AND HELEN JOSEPH”, SITUATED IN NANCEFIELD AND AVALON CEMETERIES, JOHANNESBURG AS NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES**

By virtue of the powers vested in the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), in terms of Section 27(5) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (the Act), SAHRA hereby notifies all interested and affected parties of its intention to declare “THE GRAVES OF CHARLOTTE MAXEKE, LILIAN NGOYI AND HELEN JOSEPH, SITUATED in Nancefield and Avalon (Block B) Cemeteries, JOHANNESBURG, as NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES.

## **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **Charlotte Maxeke**

Charlotte Maxeke was one of the first black South Africans to fight for the freedom of African women from oppression and exploitative conditions. She was South Africa’s first black female graduate; when she returned to South Africa in 1901 after obtaining a B.Sc degree from the institute of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (AMEC) from the Wilberforce University in Ohio

19<sup>th</sup> century woman in South Africa have been the advocates, challengers and catalyst for protest against white minority rule. Protest against white minority rule culminated in the, “*most auspicious event in the history of the liberation of South Africa*; namely the 1956 Woman’s Defiance Campaign. During the campaign women refused to accept restrictive passes, contributing to the obliteration of gender discrimination and white minority rule. Woman’s struggle in South Africa has its roots in the African National Congress as far back s 1913 when the Bantu Woman’s League became the African National Congress Women’s League (ANCWL). In April 1954 the ANCWL joined other women’s organizations like trade unions, to form the broad-based Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW), which would become the vanguard of the 1956 Woman’s Defiance Campaign in South Africa.

On 9 August 1956, 20 000 women from all parts of South Africa took part in a second march on the Union Buildings. This gathering of women was unprecedented in attracting one of the largest crowds ever to gather at the Union Buildings. The success of the

demonstration challenged the stereotypes about women and their lack of political drive. Further, it enhanced the prestige of FEDSAW within the Congress Alliance and as a result, 9 August was declared Women's Day to commemorate the achievement. Declaring the graves and sites associated with Charlotte Maxeke, Helen Joseph and Lilian Ngoyi by the 9<sup>th</sup> August 2010 will promote an inclusive approach to conservation and management of heritage resources, while commemorating the achievements and contributions of women to freedom in South Africa's for present and future generations.

You are hereby requested to furnish the South African Heritage Resources Agency, with your written representations and/or submissions regarding the above notification before or on the 7<sup>TH</sup> July 2010 at one of the following addresses:

Ms Cecilene Muller

South African Heritage Resources Agency

P.O.Box 4637, Cape Town 8000

Tel: 021 462 4502

Fax: 021 462 4509

e-mail: [cmuller@sahra.org.za](mailto:cmuller@sahra.org.za).

Or

[msetelo@sahra.org.za](mailto:msetelo@sahra.org.za)