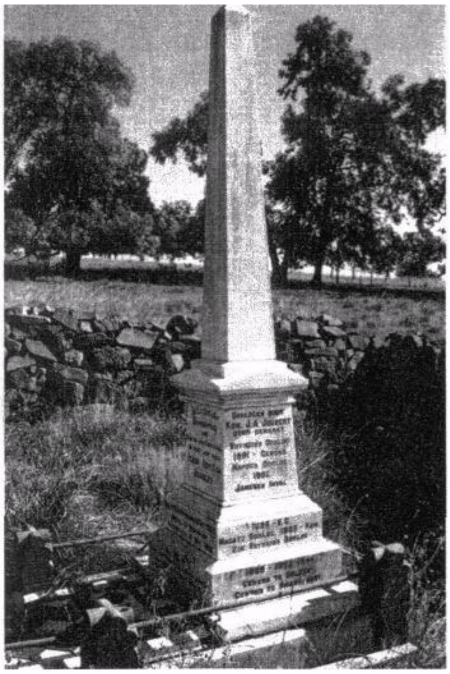
Die graf van Kommandant J.A. (Rooi Jozua) Joubert van Wakkerstroom kommando is enkele kilometer suid van Amersfoort op die plaas Bergvliet. Hy is op 8 Oktober 1919 oorlede. Gedurende die oorlog neem hy deel aan die Natalse offensief en word gewond by Colenso, waarna hy na 'n hospitaal in Pretoria geneem word. Op 22 Mei 1900 is hy terug op kommando en word presies een jaar later op verraderlike wyse in Amersfoort in die arm gewond.



The grave of Comdt. J.A. (Rooi Jozua) Joubert of the Wakkerstroom Commando lies on the farm Bergvliet a few kilometres to the south of Amersfoort. He died on 8 October 1919. During the war he participated in the Natal Offensive and was wounded at Colenso and sent to a hospital in Pretoria. On 22 May 1900 he was back on commando. Exactly one year later he was wounded in the arm at Amersfoort in a treacherous manner.

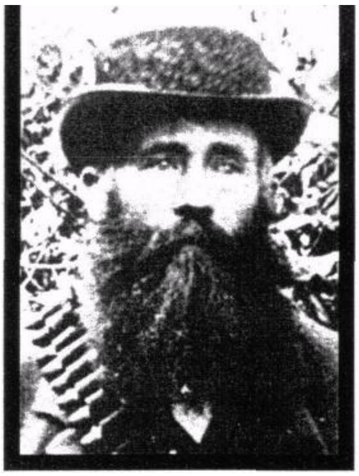
Ongeveer 60 Britte, wat 'n aantal Joiners ingesluit het, het op 22 Mei 1901 in Amersfoort inbeweeg en in die dorp geskuil. 'n Aantal Boere, waaronder kommandant Joubert en burger Hendrik Spaarwater, het onbewus van die Britte se teenwoordigheid in Amersfoort inbeweeg. By 'n huis van 'n inwoner van Amersfoort het die Britte hulle in 'n hinderlaag gelei. Kommandant Joubert se arm is afgeskiet en sy perd onder hom doodgeskiet. Hy het te voet gevlug. Spaarwater se perd se kakebeen is afgeskiet en hy het te voet gevlug, maar is aan die voet van die rant by Schulpspruit gewond.

Dr. Aart Juriaanse wat by Uitkomst 'n veldhospitaal ingerig het, het dieselfde aand nog na die gewondes omgesien. Joiners Freek en Bill Pick het die burgers wat deur die Britte gevang is, weggelei. Kommandant Joubert en kaptein Dames wat onder dr. Juriaanse se sorg in sy veldhospitaal verpleeg is, is deur die Britte daar verwyder. Kommandant Joubert se arm is deur die Britse mediese personeel op Wakkerstroom geamputeer. Hy was tot 1902 in die konsentrasiekamp op Ladysmith. Van 1910 tot 1913 was hy volksraadslid vir Wakkerstroom.

Approximately 60 British soldiers, which included a number of Joiners, entered Amersfoort on 22 May 1901 and hid here. A few Boers, including Commandant Rooi Jozua Joubert and Burgher Hendrik Spaarwater entered the town unaware of the British' presence. At an Amersfoort resident's house the British laid in ambush. Commandant Joubert was wounded in the arm and his horse was killed underneath him. He fled on foot Burgher Spaarwater's horse was shot in the jaw and he had to flee by foot. At the hill at Schulpspruit he was seriously wounded.

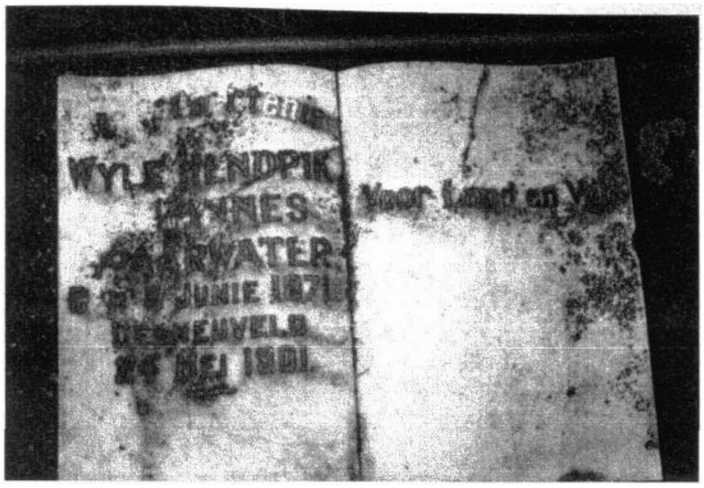
Dr Aart Juriaanse, who had a field hospital on the farm Uitkomst, attended to the wounded-the same night. Joiners Freek and Bill Pick lead away the Burghers who were captured by the British. Commandant Joubert and captain Dames, who were at Dr Juriaanse's hospital, were taken prisoner of war. Commandant Joubert's arm was amputated at Wakkerstroom by British medical staff. He was sent to the Concentration Camp at Ladysmith where he stayed until 1902. From 1910 to 1913 he was member of the Volksraad (House Of Assembly) for Wakkerstroom.

Kommandant Rooi Jozua Joubert



Comdt. Jozua Joubert

Op 24 Mei 1901, gedurende die nag, is Hendrik Spaarwater oorlede. Hy is op Sondag 26 Mei 1901 op die plaas Klipplaatdrif begrawe. Ongeveer 50 burgers het die begrafnis bygewoon. Jan Moerdyk het die rede gevoer.



On 24 May 1901 Hendrik Spaarwater died of the wounds he received during battle. He was buried on the farm Klipplaatdrif on Sunday 26 May 1901. Approximately 50 Burghers attended the service. Burgher Jan Moerdyk delivered an address.

Die gebeure by Roodepoort en Baltrasna

Op 22 Julie 1901 keer 'n Boerekommando onder bevel van Lourens Badenhorst 'n aantal Joiners in die woning op die plaas Roodepoort tussen Volksrust en Amersfoort vas. Die leier van die Joiners, Frederick Koch, wat op die plaas Driefontein (naby die huidige Daggakraal) woonagtig was, bevind hom in die huis, waarheen hy ten tye van die oorlog uitgewyk het.

Die Boere versoek die Joiners om oor te gee, maar Frederick Koch neem in die voordeur op die voorstoep 'n dreigende houding teenoor die Boere in terwyl hy agter sy vrou skuil. Hy dreig om die Boere dood te skiet, maar toe hy vir 'n wyle agter sy vrou uitbeweeg, klap twee skote gelyktydig uit twee burgers sê gewere en Koch sterf. Die Joiners hys die wit vlag, maar toe die Boere nader aan die huis beweeg, skiet hulle op die Boere.

Die Boere het hierna die ander Joiners, wat geweier het om oor te gee, letterlik uit die huis uit gerook - hulle het die hooi op die solder van die woning aan die brand gesteek. Die Joiners het hul noodgedwonge aan die Boere oorgegee. (Volgens Moerdyk het die geveg 1 uur geduur voordat die Joiners uiteindelik oorgegee het.)

Die gevangenes se name was volgens die Oorlogsdagboek van Moerdyk:
Gert Brits, Ockert Brits, Pieter Brits, Hendrik Koch, Lodewyk Koch, M. Brits, Bester, Lourens Joubert en 'n seun van Petrus Oosthuizen.

Hulle is vervolgens na Wessel Groenewald se plaas Baltrasna, oos van Amersfoort, geneem en op 25 Julie 1901 deur 'n krygsraad daar verhoor. Genl. C. Botha was ook teenwoordig, asook landdros Bosman. Al die beskuldigdes is skuldig bevind aan hoogverraad, as gevolg van die feit dat hulle wapens neergele het, daarna by die Britte aangesluit het, en die wapen teen hul eie mense opgeneem het.

Die doodstraf word, volgens Moerdyk, die drie Brits broers, nl. Gert Brits, Pieter Brits en Ockert Brits asook Hendrik Koch (wat waarskynlik die seun van Frederick Koch se seun was) opgelê. Die ander beskuldigdes ontvang 25 houe met die stiegriem en M. Brits 20 houe.

The incident at Roodepoort and Baltrasna

On 22 July 1901 a Boer commando under command of Lourens Badenhorst cornered a number of Joiners in a house on the farm Roodepoort between Volksrust and Amersfoort. The leader of the Joiners, Frederick Koch, who lived on the farm Driefontein (near the present Daggakraal) was living in the house at Roodepoort during the war.

The Boers requested the Joiners to surrender, but Frederick Koch assumed a threatening attitude while seeking shelter behind his wife. He threatened to shoot the Boers, but when his wife moved away from him, he received a fatal shot when two Boers opened fire simultaneously. The Joiners hoisted the white flag, but when they approached them, they opened fire.

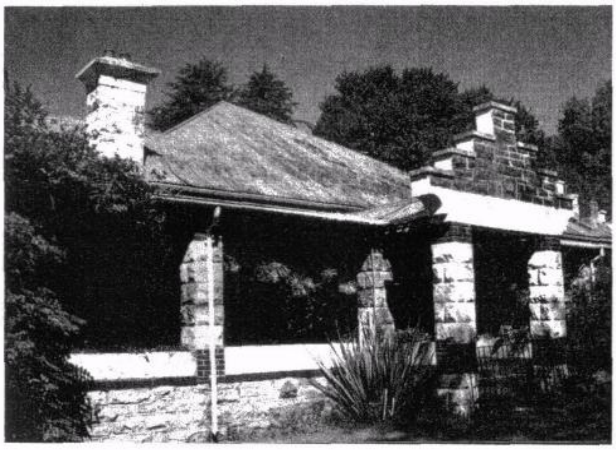
After this, the Boers set the hay that was kept in the loft alight in an attempt to smoke the Joiners out of the house.
The Joiners were forced to surrender.
(According to Moerdyk the skirmish lasted 1 hour before the Joiners surrendered.)

According to the war diary of Jan Moerdyk the following Joiners were captured:
Gert Brits, Ockert Brits, Pieter Brits, Hendrik Koch, Lodewyk Koch, M. Brits, Bester, Lourens Joubert and a son of Petrus Oosthuizen.

They were taken to the farm Baltrasna that belonged to Wessel Groenewald. On 25 July 1901 Gen. C. Botha and magistrate Bosman attended a court martial held here. The accused were all found guilty of high treason, because they had laid down arms, joined the British and took up arms against their own people.

Three brothers, Gert Brits, Pieter Brits and Ockert Brits as well as Hendrik Koch (most likely the son of Frederick Koch), received the death penalty.
The others received 25 strokes with a stirrup leather and M. Brits received 20.

Op 26 Julie 1901 om 11 uur, nadat die terdoodveroordeeldes self hul graf net buite die familiekerkhof op Baltrasna gegrawe het, word hul deur 'n vuurpeloton terreggestel. Die foto toon die huis op Baltrasna waar die krygsraad plaasgevind het.



On 26 July 1901 at 11:00 after they had dug their own grave just outside of the family graveyard on the farm, the accused were executed in front of a firing squad. This is a photograph of the house at Baltrasna where the military hearing took place.

'n Gedenksteen is opgerig by die gesamentlike graf buite die familiekerkhof. In latere jare is die gedenksteen deur 'n boom beskadig. Die skrif het lank reeds verweer. Volgens oorlewering het dit gelui:

'Doodgeschoten door de Boeren'

The Joiners were buried in a mass grave. A memorial was erected in later years, but has been damaged by a tree. The inscription on the memorial has faded long ago.

The epitaph read:

'Shot dead by the Boers'

Die huis op Roodepoort waar Frederick Koch en die Joiners geskuil het.

*The house at Roodepoort where Frederick Koch and **the** Joiners seeked shelter.*

Frederick Koch is op die plaas Driefontein naby die huidige Daggakraal begrawe.

Frederick Koch was buried on the farm Driefontein near the present Daggakraal.

Hierdie is 'n foto van die oorspronklike grafsteen wat op Frederick Koch se graf geplaas was. Die bewoording lui: Onskuldig doodgeskiet te Roodepoort deur L. Badenhorst en van sy manskappe

This is a photograph of the original tombstone that was erected on Frederick Koch's grave. The epitaph reads:

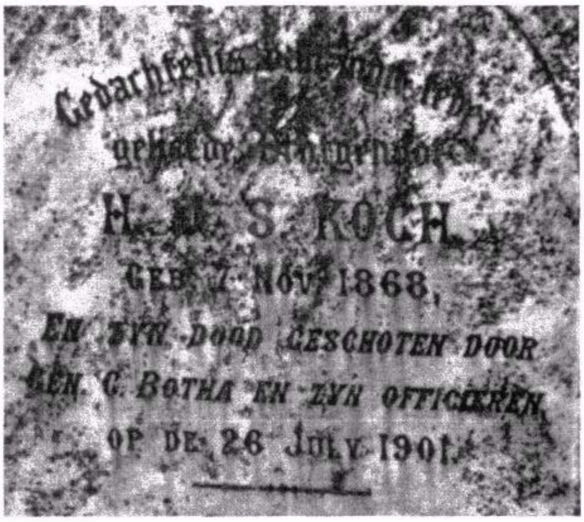
Shot by L. Badenhorst and his men at Roodepoort although innocent.

Hendrik Koch se oorskot is later opgegrawe en op Driefontein ('n ander deel as waar Frederick begrawe is) herbegrawe. Sy graf leê oos van die Driefontein winkel, Latemansnek

The body of Hendrik Koch was later exhumed and reburied on the farm Driefontein on a different spot as Frederick Koch.
pi'sgrave lies toi
the Driefontein Store do Latemansnek.

Die grafskrif van nader by:

Dood geschoten door genl. C. Botha en zyn ***officieren***



The epitaph on his tombstone reads:

'Shot dead by Gen. C. Botha and his officers.' (freely translated)