

Anecdotes Of The Anglo Boer War

Innocent Blood recounts the heart-rending stories of Cape rebels and republican soldiers executed by the British during the Anglo Boer War. These previously untold tales evoke vivid scenes of the brutality that accompanied complete lack of justice, while sketching the tragic details of the suffering and emotional devastation that were the real-life stories touched by these executions. Captivating as these stories are, they were researched extensively - the authors spent months travelling to the sites that witnessed the stories. They were then also condoned by two professors of history.

South African history will never be the same again ... Shunning the predictable, Max du Preez has put on his investigative journalist's cap and examined our past from a fresh perspective. The result is a collection of extraordinary and mostly unknown stories, all meticulously researched and written in an engaging and lively style. Instead of regurgitating the story of Jan van Riebeeck's arrival at the Cape, he tells the tales of a Portuguese viscount killed on a Cape beach in 1510, of the Khoikhoi chief who was kidnapped and taken to England in 1610, and of the saucy goings-on between slave women and their European settler lovers. There's the story of King Moshoeshoe's remarkable conduct when cannibals ate his beloved grandfather, and Shaka's sexuality is explored via his relationship with his mother and the woman who loved him without ever touching him. Sidestepping the old clichés about the Anglo-Boer War, Du Preez recounts the story of an Afrikaner broedertwis - General Christiaan de Wet and his brother Piet, who joined the British forces and fought his own people. The reader is taken through every stage of our history, up to the story of apartheid South Africa's nuclear bombs, and the secret dealings and intrigue during the negotiations leading up to the 1994 elections. This is South African history as you've never seen it before: a colourful mosaic of our rich heritage.

In these short stories, I would like to tell you about some of those little strangers that were fortunate to have been received by God-fearing, love-able parents, and had great success during their stay on this globe. Each story deals with some very interesting experiences that prove that life is probably still the best thing ever invented.

Boer Boy is the touching true story of a ten-year-old farm boy's traumatic but fascinating experiences during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. When Charles du Preez and his father were discovered hiding in the mountains of their eastern Free State farm, they were taken prisoner by the English and transported in open coal trucks to Durban. From there they began a harrowing journey aboard the SS Aurania to the prisoner-of-war camps of Umballa and Solon in India, where Charles was the youngest inmate. Back in South Africa, Charles's mother and siblings, apprehended while fleeing the Khakis during Lord Kitchener's destructive 'scorched earth' campaign, were interned in the infamous Winburg concentration camp. Based on an account Charles wrote later in life as well as other notable oral and documentary

sources, including a diary kept by Charles's mother during the war, Boer Boy tracks the Du Preez family's wartime experiences. It culminates in Charles and his father's repatriation to South Africa, where the family was reunited and returned home to the ruins of their farm to start again. Enthralling, poignant and richly informative, this is a valuable addition to the history of the Anglo-Boer War.

An extraordinary reference and definitive listing of every individual who died serving with the Imperial forces in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 (including civilians), as well as of those who died during the period of occupation up to 1913. The listing covers over 25 000 who died and details, inter alia, which unit they were attached to, where and how they died, and where they are buried. Where possible the religion of each casualty and record of exhumation, age, grave number and monument listing is included.

"The significance of confrontations along the southern or central front during the Anglo-Boer war has inclined to be under-reported and hence strategically under-emphasised. In this chronicle the authors have not only undertaken to facilitate recollective justice to this 'forgotten front', but have done so particularly by means of the untold stories of the local people and common soldiers. The unmediated experiences of previously voiceless people during turmoil in a small Karoo community are brought sharply into focus--though projected of necessity against the reality of the animosity, ravages, and casualties of war."--back cover.

Features military stories and anecdotes of the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), fought between the Boer republics of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal and Great Britain in southern Africa. Highlights the actions of the Bushveldt Carbineers, a British unit. Details the horses and small arms used during the war.

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) is one of the most intriguing conflicts of modern history. It has been labeled many things: the first media war, a precursor of the First and Second World Wars, the originator of apartheid. The difference in status and resources between the superpower Great Britain and two insignificant Boer republics in southern Africa was enormous. But, against all expectation, it took the British every effort and a huge sum of money to win the war, not least by unleashing a campaign of systematic terror against the civilian population. In *The Boer War*, winner of the Netherland's 2013 Libris History Prize and shortlisted for the 2013 AKO Literature Prize, the author brings a completely new perspective to this chapter of South African history, critically examining the involvement of the Netherlands in the war. Furthermore, unlike other accounts, Martin Bossenbroek explores the war primarily through the experiences of three men uniquely active during the bloody conflict. They are Willem Leyds, the Dutch lawyer who was to become South African Republic state secretary and eventual European envoy; Winston Churchill, then a British war reporter; and Deneys Reitz, a young Boer commando. The vivid and engaging experiences of these three men enable a more personal and nuanced story of the war to be told, and at the same time offer a fresh approach to a conflict that shaped the nation state of South Africa.

Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1.0, University of Duisburg-Essen, course: South African Cultural Studies, language: English, abstract: In his current popularity, Herman Charles Bosman has come to be viewed as something of an "eternal artist" figure, conveying "marvellous home-truths for all men" (Gray 1977:79). But the truth about the later Bosman is that he became a writer who had a scrupulous, instant understanding with each passing day and each yard of newspaper that underwent his professional scrutiny. Stephen Gray suggests "that he [Bosman] meant himself to be taken as [...] a commentator, a newspaper columnist, whose medium happened to be fiction" thus drawing attention to the underlying truths of South Africa (ibid.). By debunking the myth of Boer bravery during the second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) in his short story "Mafeking Road," Bosman touches upon a subtle theme extant amongst the Boer community, namely extreme Afrikaner patriotism (Wenzel 1999:109-110).

Croats in the Anglo-Boer War, South Africa 1899-1902. Fifty years of the existence of the Boer Republics of the Free State and the Transvaal (Second half of the 19th century), founded by the Boers - white settlers, was filled with whole series of historical events, among which the discoveries of diamonds 1867 and gold 1886 stand out prominently. Discovery of gold in 1886 in the area of present-day Johannesburg elevated Transvaal to the leading position in the world's gold production, surpassing the United States. Gold! Gold! Gold! with some secondary, "cosmetic" reasons, was the true cause of the war between the Boer Republics and the British Empire. The Croatian emigrant community also found itself in that time frame and events. After individual occasional arrivals first wave of emigration from Croatia began in 1880 and lasted until beginning of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902. Hardship of the life in a new environment, hard work on the diamond and gold fields were not an obstacle that Croatian community in South Africa was successful. The participation of Croats in the Anglo-Boer War and its consequences for the Croatian community is unique story.

Cruel, backward, isolationist, and fanatically religious--or independent, resourceful, principled, and courageous? This book is about the Boers of the Transvaal; it is about how they were formed, their relentless territorial expansion at the expense of indigenous groups in both the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, their struggle for distinctiveness and independence against Imperial and African pressures, the state that they carved out for themselves, and their abject defeat in the Anglo-Boer War. It is also about how the experiences and world view of the Transvaal Boers shaped the myth and laid the platform for 'Boerdom resurgent' (or the Afrikaner ascent) in apartheid South Africa.

Women in the Second Anglo-Boer War demonstrated great heroism. Theirs is a remarkable history derived from diaries and letters written during their incarceration in concentration camps. Against the Tide illustrates the fortitude of the brave Dutch women and children in their struggle against impossible circumstances in the attempt to save their country from the stronger forces of the British usurper. Not many today are aware that the British government established concentration camps to imprison innocent civilians nearly forty years before Germany did so. Their intention was to cause a quick surrender by such intimidation. However, the imprisoned Dutch women watching their children dying in these camps, developed a deep animosity toward their aggressors,

and contrary to expectations, it only spurred the women on to more defiance that then strengthened the men's resolve to keep fighting. Among the few British sympathizers, Emily Hobhouse, a tenacious, justice-seeking English woman, spearheaded a major public awareness of the untenable conditions in the camps. She defied her own government in a risky plan to help ease the suffering of the captive women and children in South Africa. The Boer women demonstrated many acts of bravery including daring espionage and actually fighting alongside their men against overwhelming enemy forces. And after the war was lost, they played an active role, in forging a new language and a new Afrikaner nation from the embers of that tragedy.

AFRICAN HISTORY. Wars always generate stories and everybody loves a story. Rob Milne has compiled this selection of Anglo-Boer War stories from all over South Africa and recounts them in a book that saddens, mystifies, but most of all entertains. There's the devotion of the English fiancée who for 60 years sent a sprig of heather to the Chrissiesmeer Post Office for her beloved's grave; the tale of the lone Boer sniper who held off the entire Guards Brigade for more than a day after the battle of Bergendal; the story of the soldier who, caught illegally bayoneting a sheep, looked severely at the prostrate beast and remarked, "That'll teach you to try and bite a British soldier!" Read about Sergeant Woodward's two graves in Heidelberg, and the ghosts of the British officers that still haunt the Elands river valley.

Anecdotes of the Anglo-Boer War Tales from the "last of the Gentlemen's Wars"

This is the story of 500 Irish-American men and Irish men who fought the British in the Anglo-Boer war.

"When Angela Lloyd opened a leather trunk which she had found in her old family home in Johannesburg, she found a jumble of letters, photographs and documents covering a time span of well over a century. There was a package of pictures dating from the Jameson Raid, and a sheaf of telegrams from the Anglo-Boer War. The end result of this discovery is a remarkable family saga, and [an] enthralling essay in South African social history from the late 19th century to the present day. Angela Read Lloyd's skillfully crafted memoir deserves a wide readership. Her use ... of contemporary letters and photographs gives this book a quality of immediacy. It is a beguiling picture of white South African lives as they were lived in what now seems another world." - Cape Times

The centenary commemoration of the Anglo-Boer War starts on 11 October 1999. This particular war remains a topic of great interest, not only to historians, but also to the wider public. Many volumes have been published, analysing the war from every conceivable angle and discussing every battle and incident in great detail. Yet in the vast literature on the war the 'agterryers' (mostly black and coloured men who served as attendants on horseback for Boer fighters) have been relegated to subsections of a few publications. This publication takes a fresh look at the war and especially the contribution of the 'agterryers'.

Jock Of The Bushveld is a true story by South African author Sir James Percy FitzPatrick.[1] The book tells of

FitzPatrick's travels with his dog, Jock, a Staffordshire Bull Terrier cross, during the 1880s, when he worked as a storeman, prospector's assistant, journalist and ox-wagon transport-rider in the Bushveld region of the Transvaal (then the South African Republic). Jock's mother, Jess, was the only dog in their camp. FitzPatrick describes her as "an unattractive bull-terrier with a dull brindled coat—black and grey in shadowy stripes. She had small cross-looking eyes and uncertain always-moving ears; she was bad tempered and most unsociable", but everybody respected her. Jock's father is only described as an imported dog in the book and there's an ongoing debate on whether he was an American Staffordshire Terrier or of a breed like the Bull and Terrier. What followed were a string of amazing adventures across South Africa's highveld from the Lydenburg Goldfields to Delagoa Bay (Maputo) in which Jock had many adventures earned a reputation second to none. Jock permanently lost his hearing in one of these adventures when a kudu antelope cow kicked him. The main version of how Jock died is told as follows: When Fitzpatrick went to live in Barberton, he realised Jock was miserable living in a town and gave the dog to his friend Tom Barnett, who ran a supply store in what has since become Mozambique. NOTE. This was the route (Pretoria to Delagoa Bay) which Winston Churchill used to escape from the Boers in 1900. One night when Tom Barnett called him, he mistakenly shot Jock, because he was thought to be the dog killing chickens on his farm. He later discovered that Jock had meanwhile already killed the other intruding dog and was simply responding to his call. NOTE: The exact location of Jock's grave is unfortunately not officially marked or known. However, in 1947 Fitzpatrick's daughter Cecily Niven, backtracked her father's travels according to the descriptions in "Jock of the Bushveld" and wrote about her findings in her book "Jock & Fitz" published 1968. ===== Sir James Percy FitzPatrick, KCMG, known as Percy FitzPatrick, was a South African author, politician, mining financier and pioneer of the fruit industry. He authored the classic children's book, Jock Of The Bushveld. As a politician, he defended British Imperial interests before and during the Anglo-Boer War.

This story is the real life adventure of J. L. de Villiers as an escapee during the Anglo-Boer war and his journey back to South Africa from British held India. The book was originally published in 1903 and is now available in English for the first time.

Explains the causes of the Boer war, describes and analyzes typical battles, and discusses the outcome and impact of the war

The Anglo-Boer War in 100 Objects brings the victories and the tragedies - and the full extent of the human drama behind this war - to life through 100 iconic artifacts. While a Mafeking siege note helps to illustrate the acute shortages caused by the siege, a spade used by a Scottish soldier at Magersfontein and the boots of a Boer soldier who died at Spion Kop tell of the severity of some of the famous battles. The book follows the course of the war but also highlights specific themes, such as British and Boer weaponry, medical services and POW camps, as well as major figures on both sides. The text is interspersed with striking historical images from the museum's photographic collection. More than 200 additional objects have been included to help tell the story of a conflict that left an indelible mark on the South African landscape.

This often touching, sometimes hilarious book does not focus on dates or military strategy, nor does it attempt to condemn or vindicate the people involved. Rather, it focuses on the human interest stories that flavored this, "The Last of the Gentlemen's Wars". From the humorous story of the Boers firing shells laden with plum pudding on Christmas day into the besieged town of Ladysmith to the tragic Legend of the Flowers, this volume is sure to entertain, educate and inspire.

At the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in 1899, a large number of Hollanders and Dutch expatriates joined the Boers, their reasons ranging from loyalty to their common ancestry to strong anti-British sentiments and a search for adventure. Brothers in Arms documents the trials and tribulations of these volunteers – most of them unaccustomed to the harsh landscape and climate of South Africa. Quotations and personal anecdotes from their diaries and memoirs vividly bring to life their hardships on commando, the thunder and chaos of battle, and the trauma of comrades falling around them. Some of the prominent figures in the book are Cornelius van Gogh, brother of the painter Vincent van Gogh; the Dutch artist Frans Oerder, who became the Transvaal's first official war artist; Jochem van Bruggen, four-times winner of the coveted Hertzog Prize for Afrikaans literature; and Rev. Herman van Broekhuizen, who played rugby for South Africa in 1896 and later served as South African ambassador in The Hague. Brothers in Arms covers the full spectrum of the Hollanders' roles as soldiers at the various battle fronts, ambulance personnel and military attachés, and their life in prisoner-of-war camps overseas.

Using previously unavailable unique archival materials the authors present an absorbing history of a little known, but very significant aspect of the Anglo-Boer War.

This book documents stories gleaned from old records, letters and other archives. It contains many rare photos, poems and drawings. This book is about horses and the role they played in the most difficult of wars. Recording their journey has often been overlooked, or simply forgotten. It tracks their departure from ship to shore ? from paddock to Pretoria and beyond.

"This is a story of NZ's first international war and an antique Krupp artillery gun that became a national military treasure. The book is not a local history; it dwells on the Anglo-Boer war, a war that most New Zealanders know very little about. The story moves swiftly and smoothly, outlining the causes of the war before describing in detail the battles that Krupp Number Four was involved in and the circumstances that lead to it's capture, and what happened to it next. The restoration part covers it's more recent history and is a must read for anyone contemplating embarking on a similar project. The historical illustrations and photographs are excellent in quality and 'fit' the text; many were sourced direct from South Africa and have never appeared in a NZ publication before. The book also has a great deal of supplementary material, which includes such things as what eventually happened to many of the characters in the story and the Krupp gun's vital statistics, that also include a summary of important dates in the Krupp gun's history. In 2010 it was fired for the first time in NZ and for the first time in 110 yrs, and is now housed in the Wanganui War Memorial hall."--Publisher description.

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