

JOUBERTINA 1807 - PRESENT



Rev. CJ Bester laying the cornerstone of the Jubilee Hall



Transportation



Apple Express Railway

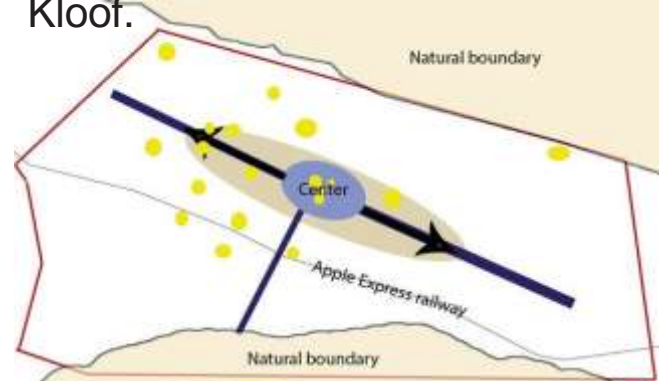


- **Joubertina** is a small town located in the heart of the Long Kloof.
- Best known for the production of apples, pears and other deciduous fruit in South Africa.
- It is the capital of the Long Kloof and is located between the Tsitsikamma Mountains and Kouga Mountains in the South Eastern Cape.



The beginning of the town:

- The first occupants of the Kouga region, the Bushmen and later the Hottentot arrived.
- The White people only arrived much later in 1689 with Izaak Schryver's as expedition leader.
- Afterwards the hunters, botanists and explorers followed. The first European settlers came into the area in 1740. (Tourism Eastern Cape, Joubertina)
- By 1773, about eight homesteads had been built in the Long Kloof.



Gridiron Street Pattern

War and Politics:

- The Long Kloof was invaded by the Xhosa warriors and it's been told that there were many brutal fights, escapes and adventures. The valley was very remote and inaccessible for wagon or horses and therefore the wars did not have a direct effect on the valley.

The Apple Express:

- The Apple Express is a narrow-gauge railway line originally built to transport fruit from the Long Kloof Valley docks of Port Elizabeth. The track has been a way of transport for tourists to travel as far as Geduld River since 1903. This played a major role in the expansion of the agriculture in this area.

How the town got its name:

- In 1807, the former Dutch Reformed Church Minister of Uniondale, Reverend W.A. Joubert, established a Dutch Reformed rural community on the farm Long Kloof..
- It was decided that it would be most suitable to name the town after Reverend W.A. Joubert.
- The name was changed a few times because of objections by the Department of Railways. From Joubertsburg to Joubert- Ville and then only two years later it was changed finally to Joubertina.



The Dutch Reformed Church:

- Was the first building to be erected in Joubertina and located in the center of the town.
- The construction of the church was quick and on Saturday 18 February 1911 the church could have his first service.
- The building materials that were used were sandstone and yellow wood for the interior that complements the architectural style.

Typology of Houses:

- The floor plans in the 19th Century have a set pattern where L, I and T forms were used and then sometimes altered.
- The houses usually consisted out of a kitchen with two or more bedrooms with low clay staked in wooden forms, later clay baked bricks and hewn stone for building materials. The oldest houses had floors coated with cow dung with peach pip patterns at the entrances.
- These were later replaced with cement floors, while the newer houses had wooden floors. Beams and door frames were made out of yellow wood.
- There were no decorations or embellishments motifs as such on the outside of the buildings. Later details were added and disturbed the simplistic nature.

- The oldest house in the Lower Kouga was built in 1815 by H.M. Gerber on Braam Rivier.



School, Brandhoek



Church Hall, Krakeel



School, Opkoms



Church Hall, Misgund



Church Hall, Twee Rivier



Oldest House, Braam Rivier



Second Parsonage House



Krakerie Hospital, Joubertina



House Formosa



Expansion of House Formosa



