

200 000 - 100 000 years ago	Early Stone Age communities periodically inhabit the Pretoria region to hunt wild animals, collect edible and medicinal plants and manufacture crude stone tools and weapons from the quartzite rocks of the Magaliesberg
100 000 – 30 000 years ago	Middle Stone Age communities periodically inhabit the Pretoria region for the same reasons as their Early Stone Age predecessors. Many of their specialised stone tools and weapons can still be found all over the city, especially along rivers and in undisturbed natural areas.
30 000 - 2 000 years ago	Late Stone Age communities occasionally inhabit the region. Some rock shelters contain examples of their range of their small but highly specialised stone tools and weapons.
AD 1200	Earliest evidence of settlement by black communities in Pretoria, who grew crops, kept domesticated animals, made pottery and smelted iron to make tools and weapons.
AD 1600	Settlement by Tswana-speaking black communities in the western parts of Pretoria (near Garankuwa) and Sepedi- and Ndebele-speaking communities in the central parts and to the northeast. Remains of their stonewalled settlements can still be seen on hilltops and hillsides.
1825-1826	The Matebele tribe defeats and conquers the Bakwena tribe
1829	McLuckie and Schoon, hunters and traders, are the first white persons to visit the Pretoria area
ca 1827 - 1832	Settlement by the people of the Matebele kingdom, led by Mzilikazi, along the Magaliesberg. Mzilikazi had his headquarters on the slopes of Meintjeskop.
1929	Establishment of Saulsville as a white residential area.
1936	First plans in the City Council of Pretoria to establish a black 'location' west of the city.
1939	Establishment of Atteridgeville, the called 'MotseMogolo' (Large Town). However, blacks nicknamed it 'Phelindaba', meaning 'all arguments are over'.
18 March 1940	MotseMogolo renamed 'Atteridgeville' after Mrs MP (Patricia) Atteridge at a mass meeting. The name was put forward in a stirring speech by Mr Keble 'Mote'.
5 August 1940	Opening of Atteridgeville by Mr HG Lawrence, Minister of the Interior and Public Health, and Paramount Chief Seeiso Griffiths Moshoeshoe from Lesotho. First 720 houses completed. The WNLA Band under Capt V Barwood played at the opening ceremony. The Manager of Native and Asiatic Administration Department of the City Council of Pretoria was Mr JR Brent. Residents are coming from Marabastad, Bantule and Hove's Ground.
1940-1945	Mrs Atteridge opens the first soup kitchen in South Africa for black people in Atteridgeville, serving some 2 500 small children during the winter months.
1941	First two schools in Atteridgeville completed: Walter Jameson and WH Hofmeyr. Jameson and Hofmeyr were members of the Committee for Non-white and Asiatic Affairs of the Pretoria City Council.  First church in Atteridgeville built: the Swiss Mission Church. Corner stone laid by Calvin Maphope on 16 February.
1942	JJ de Jong Primary School established. De Jong was a member of the Pretoria City Council and responsible for the design of the houses in Atteridgeville.
3 Nov 1944	Saulsville becomes part of Atteridgeville. ((Government Gazette 3410.)
1946	Soup Kitchen Building completed at Ramohoebo Square.  Corner stones laid of the Methodist Church by Rev Weavind, Rev JS Molohe and Rev HW Rist on 30 June.  Corner stone laid of the African Catholic Church by Chief ST Lefifi on behalf of Bishop JK Sesoko, on 23 September.
9 Feb 1947	Opening of the Methodist Church
1949	Total of 1 533 houses built to date.
1950s	First hostels built.
1950	Corner stone laid of the AME Church ('Ebenezer Temple') by Bishop IH Bouner on 24 September.
1951	Polyclinic completed at Ramohoebo Square.

	Atteridgeville has 10 100 residents living in 1 532 houses.
1952	Post Office completed at Ramohoebo Square.
1958	Atteridgeville Railway Station opened.
1962	Total of 9 830 houses built to date.
Nov 1966	Mr LL French dies and leaves R385 930 to be used for purposes of building a modern sport complex for Atteridgeville.
Jan. 1968	Influx control measures freeze all residential development.
June 1973	The Administration Board of Central Transvaal takes over the management of Atteridgeville.
1976	Buildings burnt down during school riots: Old Post Office, Old Beer Hall, Madiba Kwena Bottle Store and Old Municipal Offices.
Nov. 1978	Establishment of the Atteridgeville Community Council.
1979	99-year leasehold system made available to residents.
1982	Atteridgeville Town Council established.
1983	Town council members elected in 14% poll.
24 Jan 1984	Town Council of Atteridgeville inaugurated.
1984	School boycotts and urban unrest organised by the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organisation (SAYO) and the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Residents' Organisation (ASRO), both affiliated to the United Democratic Front.
1984	The Black Communities Development Act, No 4 of 1984, passed, enhancing the status of black city councils. Atteridgeville gains municipal status.
1987	Expansion plans for the western areas approved.
1988	Estimated population 90 000, of which 11 511 were hostel dwellers..
1989	Atteridgeville College established, situated between the residential area and Kalofong Hospital. Buildings completed 1991. Funded by the Anglo American Corporation's Chairman's Fund.
1997	Atteridgeville defined within the Mabopane-Centurion Development Corridor.
1998	
1999	Population estimated at 110 000 people.
2000	New clinic at Gazankulu approved by City Council of Pretoria.

## ATTERIDGEVILLE, MODEL TOWNSHIP OF THE 1940s

Nestling on the hills west of central Pretoria, Atteridgeville projected itself into one of South Africa's foremost cultural centres. Building on the vibrant heritage brought along from Marabastad, residents of Atteridgeville developed their own cultural identity. Throughout the country Atteridgeville is known as *Jazz City*.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War, on 7 August 1940, Atteridgeville was officially opened.

Although Atteridgeville was provided with water, electricity and sewerage in the 1940s, the town layout facilitated easy policing and its houses offered a temporary stay rather than promoting the development of a balanced society.

The wide variety of housing experiments built in Atteridgeville over the past 60 years creates a lively streetscape, especially with the numerous modern house improvements of the past ten years. Then there is the surrounding landscape with dolomitic hills and Bankenveld vegetation. No other Pretoria township has benefited from the features of the landscape as much as Atteridgeville. The 'koppies' inside Atteridgeville offer views across the township and act as orientation points.

Atteridgeville is a unique but complex suburb. Against all odds and after decades of disadvantage and neglect it managed to survive, retaining much of its almost tangible vibrancy. While solving its many problems, Atteridgeville should retain its particular identity of a place with a rich history where people can live, work and recreate. This is the kind of community that can lead the African Renaissance at local level.

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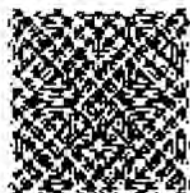
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# LIST OF TOURIST ATTRACTIONS: ATTERIDGEVILLE HERITAGE ROUTE

## 1. Mrs ATTERIDGE

Mrs MP (Patricia) Atteridge (nick names 'Mma di Sopo' and 'Mma Batho') was City Councillor of Pretoria from Oct 1933 until Oct 1945 and Chairperson of the Native and Asiatic Affairs Committee. She fought strenuously for the rights of blacks during the 1930s and 1940s.

## 2. WALTON JAMESON PRIMARY SCHOOL

One of the two first schools of Atteridgeville, named after a prominent member of the Native and Asiatic Affairs Committee during the 1930s. The school was originally established in Marabastad as the *NG Church School* and transferred to Atteridgeville in January 1941.

## 3. METHODIST CHURCH

Dramatic expression in red brick and a landmark next to Seeiso Street Park. Corner stones laid on 30 June 1946. The church was built mostly with bricks brought stone for stone from the demolished church building in Marabastad.

## 4. RANKIE'S SHOPS

Oldest shops in Atteridgeville, dating from the late 1940's.

## 5. AME CHURCH ('EBENEZER TEMPLE')

Powerful African ornamental design by famous architect Gerard Moerdijk and inaugurated on 4 September 1955. The AME was established in Pretoria by Reverend Mangena M Mokone in 1892.

## 6. UNITING REFORMED CHURCH

The church tower is a salient feature of this area and one of the two prominent church spires that grace Atteridgeville's hills. Designed by the well-known architect Herman Vermooten, the building was completed on 11 May 1947.

## 7. HOFMEYR HIGH SCHOOL (Now Mathabathe Higher Primary School)

First secondary school in Atteridgeville, named after Mr WH Hofmeyr, Chairman of the Native and Asiatic Affairs Committee during the 1930s. It opened in Atteridgeville in 1941. Prominent people educated here were Adv Dikgang Moseneke, Dr PL Tsele, Adv Kutumela and Mr Ken Temba.

## 8. SWISS MISSION PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

First church built in Atteridgeville and an architectural jewel. The building was completed on 22 February 1942. The original congregation was composed mostly of Shangaan- and Tsonga-speaking Christians.

## 9. MBOLEKWA SPORTS GROUNDS AND RUGBY GROUND

Named after Mr Cronjé B Mbolekwa, politician and Chairman of the Bantu Advisory Board during the 1940s. The oldest soccer club was Black Jacks from which came the Atteridgeville Home Stars and the Chelsea Club.

Rugby was played mostly by people coming from the Eastern Cape, also mostly policemen, in Marabastad. In Atteridgeville

they were called the Zebras Rugby Football Club. This was the meeting place of PAC members during the apartheid era. Leaders like Dikgang Moseneke were arrested here on 22 March 1963 and afterwards condemned to Robben Island.

## 10. ATTERIDGEVILLE RAILWAY STATION

For 20 years workers of Atteridgeville had to make use of the private bus service (the Great North Transport Company) or go to work by bicycle or foot. Rail was introduced on 20 December 1958 when this Station was opened.

## 11. MPHEBATHO HOTEL

In July 1974 the first hotel in a black township in South Africa was opened in Moroe Street, Atteridgeville. The first manager of the Mphebatho Hotel was Lappies Lamprecht and the Assistant-Manager was Paul Sambo.

## 12. JANICKY'S PLACE

Very popular restaurant and shebeen located next to the railway line. Enjoy a snack or a beer in the ambience of real township music.

## 13. SS MENDI MEMORIAL

607 black soldiers of the South African Native Labour Corps drowned on 21 February 1917 when their transport ship, the SS Mendi, was rammed at full speed by the SS Darro in thick mist in the English Channel during World War I. Many of the soldiers came from the Atteridgeville area.

## 14. FIRST SAULSVILLE HOUSES

Houses at this corner were built by white owners who lived here during the 1930s and 1940 before Saulsville was proclaimed a black area in 1949.

## 15. SAULSVILLE ARENA

Landmark and popular entertainment centre from the 1960s that was recently revamped (opened 8 October 1999). It provides numerous cultural and general community services such as a new library under one roof.

## 16. SAULSVILLE RAILWAY STATION

A piece of a lively African open-air market can be experienced at this corner. All sorts of indigenous types of meat and vegetables are offered for sale, combining into a colourful assemblage.

## 17. SAULSVILLE HOSTELS

The first hostels in Saulsville were completed in 1957. Hostels housed thousands of male workers at industries such as ISCOR. The detrimental effect of hostel life on black families caused them to become symbols of economic and social oppression by the apartheid government.

## 18. MITAH NGOBENI BUS TERMINAL

Modern bus terminal named after three-year old Mitah Ngobeni who was killed at this corner by police fire during the uprisings in 1985.

## 19. SAULSVILLE CEMETARY

**Grave of Jan Shoba**  
First APLA Commander from Atteridgeville to die and be buried in this cemetery. His

house was blown up with dynamite by the security forces of the apartheid regime.

## 20. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

An estimated 15 000 people reside in self-built shacks west of Saulsville. A large part of the area was formally used by the South African Defence Force as a shooting range. During the early 1990s informal settlements such as Jeff's Ville, Phomololong, Concerned Section, Brazzaville and AD Section were established here.

## 21. KWAGGASRAND CAVES

The dolomitic substructure of the hills around Atteridgeville caused an extensive network of caves, inhabited by people of the Stone Ages and also by animals such as hyenas.

## 22. ATTERIDGEVILLE SUPER STADIUM

Built during the 1950s and originally called Pelindaba Stadium, it was the home base of stars such as Steven Kalamazo Mokone, the first black South African to go overseas (during the 1950s) to play professional football (in England).

## 23. MADIBA KWENA

This skeleton of a beer hall dating from the early 1970s stands as a solitary memorial of the Struggle for a Democratic South Africa. Viewed as symbols of oppression, this and other beer halls in Atteridgeville were burnt down about 1985.

## 24. ATTERIDGEVILLE CEMETARY

**Grave of Emma Sathège**  
First victim of police brutality during the 1984 school uprisings. Emma was tragically driven over by a riot police vehicle during a police charge at the David Helen Peta School.  
**Grave of Titus Dladla**  
Titus Dladla, born in 1963, together with two other MK cadres, was ambushed by the security forces of the apartheid regime in 1982. Secretly buried at in the Mpumalanga Province, they were re-interred at Atteridgeville on 14 December 1997.

## 25. ZODWA CENTRE

Established through community efforts and volunteers in 1982, this centre cares for and trains people with mental disabilities in various degrees. For a visit, phone (012) 373 9121.

## 26. EKHAYA EPITOLI (121 Thindisa Street)

This very popular shebeen and Jazz centre is run by Mr Statue Mojapelo. A must for every visitor that appreciates the taste and sounds of Africa. For bookings: (012) 373 8468

## 27. HOUSE OF ADV DIKGANG MOSENEKE (105 Thindisa Street)

Advocate Dikgang Moseneke made name as attorney that handled race-related cases during the apartheid days. After serving a 10-year sentence on Robben Island he became a parliamentarian and Chairman of the Board of Telkom.

## 28. KALAFONG HOSPITAL

One of the large hospitals that were built for blacks in Pretoria. It was opened in 1974.