

W F Nkomo started school in M'stad (first principal)
1940 - to write (medicine)

PROPOSED HERITAGE SITES IN ATTERIDGEVILLE

WH HOFMEYR HIGH SCHOOL (Now Mathabathe Higher Primary School)
First secondary school in Atteridgeville and one of the few for black pupils for decades in Pretoria. It was transferred from Dougall Hall in Marabastad. Some of the famous sons of Atteridgeville educated here were Adv Dikgang Moseneke, ~~XXXXXXX~~.
(1941)

MPHEBATHO HOTEL (Moroe Street) ~~First named~~
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 of Atteridgeville. The hotel was graded as a two star facility.

GRAVE OF EMMA SATHEGE (Atteridgeville Cemetary)
First victim of police brutality during 1976-school uprisings.

GRAVE OF JAN SHOBA (Saulsville Cemetary)
First APLA Commander from Atteridgeville to die and be buried in this cemetary.

GRAVE OF TITUS DLADLA (Atteridgeville Cemetary)
Titus Dladla, born in 1963, together with two other MK cadres, was ambushed by the security forces of the apartheid regime in 1982. The three were sectedly buried at Piet Retief (Mpumalanga Province) and reinterred at Atteridgeville on 14 December 1997.

RUGBY GROUND
This was the meeting place of PAC members during the apartheid era. This is where leaders like Dikgang Moseneke were arrested on 22 March 1963 and afterwards condemned ~~to~~ Robben Island.
G = Dan's Grand mother's name) to
MOKETWA ~~W~~ CINEMA (Sekhu Street) Dan Mashao (owned by CCP) was manager a friend over ownership
Built in the 1960s as the first and only cinema in Atteridgeville, this building is now used as a church.

MADIBA KWENA (Maunde Street) Bottle Store
~~Old Administration Offices~~ that were destroyed during the 1989 uprisings (anti-local government riots) owned by CCP
'76

MYTHICAL SITE (Maunde St).
This sharp bend has caused the death of so many travellers at night that it was believed to be haunted.

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. Future improvements include a multi-purpose community hall, crèche and squash court. In the past the Arena has hosted numerous music events, religious gatherings and conferences of note before it deteriorated as result of neglect.

Mrs MP ATTERIDGE (with name: 'Madisopo')
The lady who fought for the rights of blacks during the 1930s when she was Chairperson of the Native and Asiatic Committee. Mrs Atteridge persuaded the City Council to drop plans to establish the 'Bantu location' even further from town on an adjacent farm. She ran a soup kitchen at Ramohoebo Square during the difficult years of World War II.

RANDIES STORE (c/o Seeiso and Marethe Street)
First shops in Atteridgeville and still in their original condition.

ST BERNARD ~~CHURCH~~ (THE MARTYR) ANGLICAN CHURCH (27 Ramushu Street)
The square red brick tower is a landmark in Ramushu Street. Corner stone laid 1958. Services first held at Walter Jameson

NG Sandinghere
UNITED REFORMED CHURCH OU STAD (c/o Nchabeleng and Maraba Street)
The church tower is a salient feature of this area and one of the two church spires that grace Atteridgeville's hills. The building was designed by the well-known architect Herman Vermooten and the corner stone was laid in 1946.

NG
ATTERIDGEVILLE METHODIST CHURCH c/o Mzankoma and Botomane Street)

Dramatic expression in red brick and a landmark next to Seeiso Street Park. Its bold, shape draws the attention of passers-by. Corner stone 30 June 1946 laid by Rev CR Weaving.

AME CHURCH (93 Sehloho Street)

Ornamental design by famous architect Gerard Moerdijk (also responsible for the Voortrekker Monument) and his colleague Watson. Corner stone laid by Rev IH Bouner on 24 September 1950.

Built from America

SWISS MISSION CHURCH (c/o Sehloho and Maboea Street)

First church built in Atteridgeville, corner stone dated 16 February 1941, laid by Calvin Maphope.

A1 MOTOR SPARES (Seeiso Street)

First garage in Atteridgeville.

UNITED REFORMED CHURCH SAULSVILLE (25 Sakweng Street)

Meeting place for young activists (ANC Youth League) and the local civic association (ASRO) during the Struggle.

JEFF'S VILLE

Formally used by the South African Defence Force as a shooting range.

TITUS MOTIANG

Well-known for his panoramas of cities.

HOSTELS (Saulsville)

22 hostels accommodating about 13 000 people.

for Malan 308 5003 ask for Ulfen

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Estimated 15 000 people reside in self-built shacks in the west of Saulsville, often on dangerous dolomitic subsoil.

TIME LINE

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'.

1940	MotseMogolo renamed 'Atteridgeville' after Mrs MP Atteridge. Residents are coming from Marabastad, Bantule and Hove's Ground.
1941	First two schools 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.
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.
1946	Soup Kitchen Building completed at Ramohoebo Square.
1949	Total of 1 533 houses built to date.
1951	Policlinic completed at Ramohoebo Square. <i>10 100 residents, 1532 houses</i>
1952	Post Office completed at Ramohoebo Square.
1958	Atteridgeville Railway Station opened.
1962	Total of 9 830 houses built to date.
1964	Saulsville becomes part of Atteridgeville.
Jan. 1968	Influx control measures freeze all residential development.
June 1973	The Administration Board of Central Transvaal takes over the management of Atteridgeville.
Nov. 1978	Establishment of the Atteridgeville Community Council. <i>1976 > School riots - PO burnt out a Beer Hall & some municipal offices at Ramohoebo Square</i>
1979	99-year leasehold system made available to residents. <i>Mediba Kwana</i>
1982	Atteridgeville Town Council established.
1983	Town council members elected in 14% poll.
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.
1999	Population estimated at 110 000 people.