

Cultural heritage sites in the Alberton-Thokoza area

Alberton was established in 1904 on the farm Elandsfontein. In 1904 the four daughters of Johan Georg Meyer, original owner of Elandsfontein, sold their part of the estate for £20 000 to a syndicate of which Gen Hendrik Alberts was chairman. A township was laid out, proclaimed and named after the general. His grave used to be in a traffic circle in a main road. A health committee was introduced in 1908 and superseded by a village council in 1936. In 1939 the town became a municipality. Today, Alberton is a large industrial and urban area that includes an archaeological site, the Thokoza Monument Foundation Council, a diverse art and cultural industry and a number of tourist business facilities.

Thokoza was established in terms of apartheid and pre-apartheid legislation and was separated from the white parts of Alberton by the Alrode industrial area.

1. Alberton Library Cultural Centre

Tel (011) 861-2183

The library contains information about the history of Alberton and hosts art exhibitions, workshops and lectures throughout the year.

2. Jancke Christoff Combrinck Art Studio

Tel (011) 868-1408

This studio is associated with an internationally renowned artist specialising in oils, watercolours, sculpture and original prints. Visits include watching the artist at work.

3. Dolls Heaven

Tel (011) 902-5489

Dolls Have contains 36 craft and toy collections ranging from cameras to cradles, old irons to toy cars. There is a display of over 5 500 dolls, some dating back to 1892.

4. Thokoza Memorial

Tel 011) 861-2131

Through this remembrance memorial, the community of Thokoza honours their loved ones, including victims of political conflict, heroes, martyrs, members of security forces, journalists, missing persons and others who lost their lives during political conflict. Amongst the victims listed on the wall of remembrance are photographers Ken Oosterbroek and Omar Shariff. President Mbeki officially unveiled the memorial on 16 October 1999 in honour of those who lost their lives during the political conflict that engulfed Thokoza and the surrounding areas before and after the first democratic elections in 1994.

5. Meyersdal Nature Reserve and Meyer's Farm

Tel (011) 861-2309

An archaeological site dating back to the late Iron Age is currently being restored on Meyersdal Koppie situated in the Meyersdal Nature Reserve. The Meyer's Farm is the original farmhouse built by the Meyer family in 1904. It is still inhabited by the Meyer family and has been kept in its original state.

6. Jack Abrahamse

Tel (011) 867-1220

This is a collection of paintings, glass and pottery. The artist's speciality is still life and working with copper.

7. Janine Kuschke

Tel (011) 867-7700

Janine Kuschke's graphic design is innovative and unique.

8. Lana Frey

Tel (011) 909-5912

Quilting

9. Crossroads

Tel (011) 907-7838

Club for aspiring authors who meet regularly at the Alberton Library Hall to discuss their work, read the works of others, met professional authors, literary agents and publishers.

10. Klipriviersberg sites

The Klipriviersberg area contains over 160 sites of archaeological and historical importance. This is the largest concentration of archaeological sites in the Witwatersrand. Excavations by Wits University prior to the construction of a water reservoir unearthed the very first Iron Age skeleton found in the Witwatersrand. Most sites are in poor condition. They are important for education, science and tourism.

11. No 34, 8th Avenue, Alberton

Edwardian house built ca 1904 with Oregon floors and ceilings, fireplaces. One of the rare surviving examples of this type of house in Alberton.

Cultural heritage sites in the Benoni-Daveyton area

In 1881 the government of the Transvaal Boer republic decided to conduct a survey and to allot titles to various unclaimed sections of state property between occupied farms. This task fell to Johann Rissik, afterwards Surveyor-General and later Administrator of the Transvaal. One piece of land was very irregular in shape and difficult to survey. Rissik must have wrestled long with the problem of surveying the area and, remembering the name Rachel gave to her son in her grief, named the farm Benoni (Genesis 35:18). Ben-Oni means *son of my sorrows*. In September 1887 gold was discovered at Benoni, and on 9 May 1888 it was declared a gold-bearing farm. After the discovery of gold on the adjoining farms Kleinfontein, Vlakfontein and Modderfontein rapid mining development set in. On 18 March 1904 the first plots were sold at Kleinfontein and the name Benoni was adopted for the new township. The real pioneer of mining in Benoni was Sir George Farrar, chairman of the mining syndicate that owned the land. Inspired by memories of his former home at Bedford in England, he resolved to create just such a town on the northern slopes of the valley on which the Klipfontein Dam was situated. He was appointed as a one-man committee to plan the new town. In 1906 a health committee was established, which could not keep pace with the development of the new township, and consequently Benoni was created a municipality on 1 October 1907. The original municipal boundaries included Brakpan. In 1919 the municipal area was subdivided and Brakpan became a separate municipality.

Benoni was established with an ideal layout with a large industrial and railway complex separated from but close to the commercial centre and the residential suburbs.

Gold mining has ceased and all the mines that brought Benoni early prosperity are closed down. Successive town councils encouraged industrial development and a great variety of industries were created, including heavy and light engineering, iron and steel foundries and textiles.

The Korsman Bird Sanctuary protects a natural lake and its surroundings, home to a large variety of bird life.

Until 1956 huge informal settlements, amongst the largest on the Witwatersrand, existed around Benoni. In that year the municipality launched a housing scheme for blacks at a cost of £ 7-million. The initial scheme provided for 8 184 houses. The new township, named Daveyton, was intended to be a model apartheid township with its own post office, police station, shops, banks, churches, schools, brewery, beer-hall, cinemas, and parks and sports grounds. All houses had electricity and water and the main streets were tarred. The township was planned in such a way that the inhabitants were ethnically grouped together.

12. Benoni Museum

Tel (011) 741-6234

This museum has an excellent collection of African ceramics and rare examples of traditional music instruments and weaving. Displays highlight the discovery of gold on the East Rand and the history of Benoni, with special attention to the 1922 miners' strike. An exhibition of Oliver Tambo, his life and achievements, is also on display. The museum also contains an archive facility consisting of documents, photos, books and other research material.

13. Lane of Fame

Tel (011) 422-3651

Famous visitors and Benonians are immortalised with their hand and footprints embedded in the concrete slabs of the Cranbourne Centre. Included are Charlize Theron (actress), Montgomery Zwane (Mr Universe) and Vic Toweel (South Africa's first world champion boxer), as well as visitors such as Dali Tambo and Chris Barnard (heart transplant pioneer).

14. Oliver Tambo's gravesite

Tel (011) 422-3651

This is in the new graveyard in Xaba Street, Tamboville. It is the grave of one of the key figures in recent South African history, the former ANC president. He lived at No 2883 Maseko Street until his exile in 1960, and returned in 1991.

15. Miracle Icon

Tel (011) 422-4509

St Athanasios Greek Orthodox Church, No 104 Woburn Avenue, contains an icon resembling the crucifixion of Christ that appears on one of the north-eastern windows of the church in the late afternoon as the sun is setting. None of the other windows, made of the same amber-hammered glass, show any such images, and no physical or chemical explanations have been found for the appearance of this clear picture of the scene at Golgotha.

16. Sibikwa Community Theatre Project

Tel (011) 422-4359

Corner Liverpool and Bolton Roads, Benoni South. This is a community-based theatre and dance group that has won national and international acclaim for its work.

17. Memories

Tel (011) 421-4648

201 Kempston Avenue.

This is an antique store with an impressive collection of handmade collectables and antiques.

18. Uncle Tim's Cabin

Tel (011) 967-1816

Three restored Victorian style buildings in beautiful surroundings, housing 20 shops that offer original gifts and goods. Included are antique shops, a photographic gallery and

specialist shops that sell saddlery, wrought iron, curios, and arts and crafts. Also on site are an herbal centre and a restaurant.

19. Shades of Green

Tel (011) 968-1653

25 Cloverdene Road, Cloverdene

Tea garden in tranquil surroundings, with handmade arts and crafts and organic vegetables, fruit and preserves for sale.

20. Yesteryear

Tel (011) 412-6528

14 Railway Avenue

This is a 1920s style art deco home, a well-known landmark in the area, filled with Victorian and cottage furniture. Porcelain, crystal, arts and crafts for sale and a tea garden.

21. The Art Shop

Tel (011) 421-1030

140a Victoria Avenue, Benoni West

Local and other ethnic artworks are here for sale. Specialist training is offered in making masks, beadwork etc.

22. Once upon a time

Tel 011) 412-1006

This is an old Victorian house with many antiques to view and buy.

23. Sunflower Craft House

44 Dickenson Road, Benoni North

This is an art and craft shop and workshop, specialising in fabric, tea set and wine glass painting and the sale of handcrafted goods.

24. Windsor Court

Princess Street, Benoni. Apartment flats opened by Queen Mother in 1947.

25. Old Abattoir Building

Railway Avenue, Benoni.

26. Mine captain's house, Modderfontein Mine

Ca 1910-1915

Cultural heritage sites in the Boksburg-Vosloorus area

On 15 October 1886 Pieter JJD Kilian informed the Transvaal State Secretary that he had discovered a profitable gold-reef on the farm Vogelfontein (which was state property) and on 9 February 1887 it was declared public diggings together with the adjoining farm Leeuwpoort. The proclamation came into force on 21 March 1887, which can be regarded as the founding day of Boksburg, named after the ten State Secretary, WE Bok. Prospectors poured in and seekers after gold began crowding in tents. In 1887 the first 547 building plots were sold. After Johannesburg Boksburg is the oldest town on the Witwatersrand. Johan Gauf, after whom Gauf Street was named, opened the first coalmine in the Transvaal here after the discovery of coal. The first railway line in the Transvaal was built in 1889 by George Pauling for the Netherlands South African Railway Company (NZASM) from Boksburg to Elandsfontein (Germiston) to transport coal to the gold mines. It was opened on 17 March 1890 and was generally known as the Rand Tram.

On 25 October 1890 Gen PJ Joubert laid the foundation stone of the magistrate's office building. Electric trams were introduced in March 1914. Boksburg was the first town in South Africa to use electric trolley buses.

The Health Management Board, which was established initially, became a municipality in October 1903. The numerous gold-mining companies that came into existence were later amalgamated into the East Rand Proprietary Mines Ltd (ERPM) that used to be the largest gold mine in the world. Boksburg is also home to numerous industries,

manufacturing electric motors, transformers, glazed ceramics, bolts and nuts, nails, laminated wood, cooking oil, soap, railway trucks, building steel, wheelbarrows etc.

Popular pleasure resorts include Boksburg Lake and Cinderella Dam. The former was built in 1888 by Montagu White, mining commissioner until 1892, and was nicknamed White's Folly because it was empty for more than a year after being completed, until it filled up in a single night.

Historical buildings and sites

27. Anglo Hotel: Main Reef Road. Built in 1887 this building was used as a staging post for stagecoaches.
28. Old Law Courts (Magistrate's Court building): Church Street. The architect was Sytze Wierda (designed in 1889) and the building as erected in 1890-1891. Served 1901-1958 as Magistrate's Court. Declared a national monument on 23 March 1963.
29. St Michael and All Angels Anglican Church: Parsonage Street. Dating back to 1911, this church was designed by Sir Herbert Baker.
30. Klipkerk: Voortrekker Street. Built in 1912.
31. Old Post Office: Market Street. Designed by Sytze Wierda in 1898. Only the postmaster's house was built by 1899. Post office building erected in 1905. Used as post office until 1965. Good example of transitional architecture between ZAR and Union periods. Declared a national monument in August 1996.
32. Assembly Hall (1890)
33. Masonic Hotel
34. Masonic Hall (1895)
35. Zeemans Building (1902)
36. ERPM structures and buildings: First school on ERPM mines (1903), headgears
37. Ziervogel Building (1905)
38. First library (1905)
39. ERPM mine offices (1906)
40. Bezuidenhout Building (1909)
41. Empire Theatre (1910)
42. Cinderella Prison, Trichardt St. Built 1904 by ERPM to house long-term prisoners employed by the mine (all black males). It became a normal prison in 1954 and was used until 1983.
43. St Dominic's Convent (1923), Kruger Street. Fine and imposing collegiate building. Its bell tower is an important landmark. The building was designed by JC Cook and built by F Allwright. In the grounds is a graveyard for members of the Dominican Order.
44. Old Town Hall, corner Trichardt and Commissioner streets. Designed by JC Cook in Art Deco style and opened in 1924. Major architectural asset to Boksburg.

45. Fire station (1932)
46. Cinderella Dam
47. Row of water oaks at Voortrekker High School
48. Main Reef Road
49. Cason mine dump (2nd highest man-made dump in the world)
50. Chinese mine workers' cemetery
51. War memorials at the ERPM mines and Haigh Park
52. Montagu White plaque on bridge at Boksburg Lake
53. Sarel Cilliers Trek memorial
54. Anglo-Boer War burgher memorial and Klipkerk, Voortrekker St
55. Locomotive at Bokkie Park
56. Old Boksburg cemetery
57. Chris Hani house where he was assassinated on 10 April 1993
58. Old ZAR prison, corner Main and Commissioner streets. Built 1887 and used later as a female prison until 1983. Today used by the Boksburg Commando and the MOTH.
59. Beyers House, Railway St. Late Victorian dwelling today used by the local SANCA offices.
60. Vlakplaats farm house, situated in Vosloorus.

61. Boksburg Creative Art Centre

Tel 011) 917-7085

44 Market Street

A collection of carvings, paintings etc by local artists from both Boksburg and Vosloorus. African carvers work daily and children's art classes are given. There is an art gallery with art to view and buy.

62. Hechter-Schulz Afro-Culture Museum

Te (011) 894-4535

123 Frances Road

On display are examples of the culture, history and traditions of the indigenous peoples of southern Africa, including beadwork, fossils, fertility dolls, musical instruments and masks.

63. Ekhaya Community Development Project

Community-based organisation situated in Vosloorus.

64. Cultural groups in Kathorus, Kwastaduza, Daveyton and Etwatwa

1. Ubuhle Bentsha Rainbow Theatre Productions
2. Katlehong Progressive Youth Club
3. Amangwane Oklahamba Dancers
4. Unifreela Artists
5. Yarona Jazz Ensemble
6. Brighter Future
7. Sefeso Community Arts Project

Cultural heritage sites in the Brakpan-Tsakane area

Brakpan was founded in 1886 on the farm Weltevreden and derived its name from a pan of brackish water that can still be seen on the outskirts of the town. In 1888 coal was discovered there and mined by Brakpan Collieries. In 1890 the NZASM completed a railway line (the Rand Tram) to Springs for the transport of coal to the Witwatersrand mines. Brakpan was a station on this line and at the same time an outspan for the large number of transport wagons transporting coal. In 1905 the Brakpan Mines Co began sinking the first two gold-mining shafts at Brakpan after which the village grew rapidly. In 1912 it was proclaimed a township and laid out by the Rand Selection Corporation Ltd but it remained a suburb of Benoni until 1 August 1919, when it was proclaimed a separate municipality. Brakpan is the youngest municipality on the Witwatersrand.

Foundries, engineering works and other industries have been established at Brakpan. Today its future lies in using advanced technologies to extract gold and uranium ore from dumps created by past unsophisticated refining methods.

65. World War II Cenotaph

Hosking Park, Prince George Avenue. Erected in a Garden of Remembrance in 1946, this cenotaph honours the memory of those who died in World War II.

66. Voortrekker Centenary Monument

Kingsway Avenue. During the 1938 commemoration of the Great Trek, the procession of ox-wagons on their way to Pretoria passed through Brakpan. In honour of this event, a monument was completed in 1946.

67. Strikers' Monument

Old Main Reef Road

A monument was built to honour the mine officials and special police who were killed by strikers at the Brakpan Mine in 1922.

68. Dear Jesus Church and Biblical Gardens

Heidelberg Road.

Replica of a stone church, this little chapel seats only 8 persons.

Other heritage sites

69. Ingham Building, Voortrekker Road (1918). Now Milady's.
70. Old stamp battery used to crush gold-bearing rock at Brakpan Mines in 1906, presented to the City Council in 1966
71. Kommando School (1915)
72. Brakpan English School, Stoffberg Avenue (1922)
73. Masonic Hall, cnr Cavendish and Queen Avenue (1914), often used as a town hall until 1925
74. First church building: Apostolic Faith Mission, No 9 Gladstone Avenue (1915)
75. Anglican Church, cnr Queen and Park streets (1925)
76. Company houses, Brakpan Mines
77. Company houses, Schapenrust Colliery, Victoria Avenue
78. Corrugated iron house, Kritzinger Avenue
79. Recreation Hall, Abrahamowitz St. Used to be the GGMA mine recreation hall and was used as a town hall before Brakpan became a separate municipality. Now used as a Pentecostal church building. Declared a national monument on 28 December 1990.
80. City Hall (1927)
81. Health Department building (1940)
82. Standard Bank building, Voortrekker St
83. St John the Baptist Church, Queen Avenue. Built 1918 and famous for its stained-glass windows.
84. Magistrate's Courts, corner Kritzinger and St George streets (1923)
85. Archaeological sites at Withoek Spruit Researched by Wits University in 1993. Two Middle Stone age sites and two historical sites.

86. Site of old Brakpan Power Station, Brakpan Dam (Jan Smuts Dam). Oldest power station on the Witwatersrand. Opened by Pres Paul Kruger on 18 September 1897 and decommissioned in 1970. Ruins of old buildings and old power lines.

87. Kopanang Papermaking and Embroidery

Tel (011) 738-9306

Geluksdal. Kopanang is a skills training unit and was established by the women from Tsakane and Geluksdal to build a bridge together to address unemployment, HIV/Aids and family values. Many products are made from waste paper and fibres.

Cultural heritage sites in the Edenvale-Lethabong area

Edenvale owes its existence to the fact that Cornish miners settled there, and to Tobias Mynhardt, who decided to subdivide his farm Rietfontein. He sold one portion to the old Rietfontein Gold Mining Company, another to private persons and retained the third portion. The first stands were sold in 1903 and the town was probably named after John Eden, who owned part of Rietfontein in 1900. The first health committee was established in 1935 and municipal status was attained in 1942. Edenvale is mainly a residential town.

Edenvale was strengthened through the amalgamation with Modderfontein, Tembisa West, Phomolong and Rabie Ridge in 1995. Tembisa West proved to be a homecoming exercise to many people whose families had been removed from Edenvale due to apartheid policies prior to 1994. The area was established in 1948 and today provides a home for in excess of 80 000 people. The name of the region was later changed to Lethabong, meaning Place of Happiness.

88. Horwood's farmhouse

Tel (011) 453-8102

Homestead Road, Edenvale. Originated in the 1890s as a two-roomed cottage with a large central hall, later additions included a wooden veranda and two side wings. Existing building was erected for Phillip Amm. It was sold in 1919 to Daniel W Horwood. His widow sold the house to the Edenvale Town Council in 1956. Declared a national monument on 22 March 1991.

89. Rietfontein Tropical Disease Hospital

Tel (011) 456-0000

Established in 1895, information tours are given on request. Established 1895 as a lazaretto to accommodate small-pox cases on the Rand. In 1897 a leper asylum was added. After 1905 more wards and staff houses were erected. In 1923 a hospital for epidemic diseases was added. In 1936 a TB hospital was built. In the hospital grounds is a graveyard. In recent years Rietfontein has become an isolation hospital for contagious diseases, now known as the Sizwe Hospital.

Cultural heritage sites in the Germiston-Katlehong area

The city developed out of mining villages that followed the discovery of the main reef. In 1886 two prospectors, August Simmer and John Jack, bought the extensive farm Elandsfontein, which at one time was exchanged for an ox-wagon. The railway from Boksburg reached the area in 1891 and a year later the railway from Cape Town reached Elandsfontein. Although the new owners called the township Germiston after the farm in Scotland where John Jack was born, the official name of the railway junction was Elandsfontein. The township achieved municipal status in 1903 and in the following year was officially named Germiston.

Germiston used to be the largest railway junction in South Africa, with about 1725 trains passing the main station daily. It is also an important road and air junction, the Rand Airport being situated here.

Germiston, in the centre of the world's largest goldfield, has the largest gold refinery in the world. With so many communication lines meeting at this point, industries have clustered in the immediate vicinity. Germiston grew to be the sixth largest city in South Africa and at the same time one of the most heavily industrialised areas.

90. Visual Arts and Crafts Academy

Tel (011) 873-5797

VACA offers art and art-related education to people from previously disadvantaged areas.

91. Katlehong Art Centre

Tel (011) 825-5540

A collection of ethnic artwork is available to view and for sale.

92. Zicelele Ihlombe Resource Centre and Gallery

Tel (011) 820-0546

Cnr Hardach and Arome streets

The gallery serves as a meeting place for artists from the area. Works on display and for sale includes paintings, sculptures, graphics and beadwork. Workshops are run on a regular basis.

93. Rand Refinery

Tel (011) 871-7027

The refinery is the world's largest gold-clearing house and handles some 500 tonnes of gold annually.

94. St Andrew's Presbyterian Church

Tel (011) 871-7027

A national heritage site, this building is one of the most beautiful in Germiston.

95. Dutch Reformed Church

Voortrekker Street, Germiston

96 Simmer and Jack Mine

Man Reef Road. Corrugated iron houses, recreation hall, 3 headgears, incline shafts etc. One of the most important gold-mining sites on the Rand.

97. Rosslee House

Late Victorian house in Elsburg

98. Masonic Hall

Germiston

99. Rand Airport

This aerodrome was opened in 1929 and its main building is of architectural interest.

100. Simmerpan

Simmerpan Power Station was the second power station to start generating electrical power under the banner of the Victoria Falls Power Company, after Brakpan. It started up in 1909 and was built halfway between Germiston and Rosherville on the banks of the Victoria Lake. It closed down in 1957. In 1968 a new control centre was built at Simmerpan. One of the original buildings, known as the Switchgear House, has been preserved. Other noteworthy buildings are corrugated iron cottages.

101. St Boniface Anglican Church

Meyer Street, Germiston

102. Germiston High School

Rand Airport Road. Opened in 1924 and similar to other major TED school buildings of the 1920s.

Heritage sites in the Kempton Park-Tembisa area

The first title deed in the Kempton Park area was issued in 1859 for the farm Zuurfontein. A major contributing factor to the establishment of Kempton Park was the railway line between Pretoria and Vereeniging, built for the NZASM between 1890 and 1893. Zuurfontein station later became Kempton Park station. Industry also played a large role in the expansion of Kempton Park and indirectly in the establishment of Tembisa as a regional township for Africans in 1956. The first major industry in the area was the explosives factory at Modderfontein. A special railway link, necessary to transport all building materials to this site, was constructed in 1895, resulting in the isolation of a large triangular piece of land. Carl Wolff purchased this land and established a township in 1903, named Kempton, after the town in Bavaria from which he came. A health committee was established in 1935 and in 1942 Kempton Park became a municipality. Apart from being a residential area, road, rail and air communications have made Kempton Park an important industrial area.

103. Stone railway culvert, Cresslawn

Was constructed in 1895 and formed part of the old railway line between Zuurfontein Station (now Kempton Park) and the Modderfontein dynamite factory. This culvert is the only remains of the original line.

104. Garden of Remembrance, Modderfontein cemetery

The Garden of Remembrance was constructed for those who lost their lives whilst serving in the SA Defence Force. It was opened by Gen Magnus Malan and erected by the government of the day.

105. Old cemetery, West Street

This is one of the oldest cemeteries in Kempton Park and Tembisa. An exceptional feature is a tiled Linnware grave marker that is hand painted. Linnware was a ceramics studio in Olifantsfontein, established in 1940, and continued to produce ceramic ware until 1958.

106. Transnet Training Centre, Esselen Park

This centre is a huge complex of neo-classical sandstone buildings, set in gardens. In 1940 the General Manager of the SA Railways requested that a training institute be established as a matter of urgency. A part of the farm Witfontein was expropriated for this purpose. Architects employed by the railways undertook the design of the buildings and the site layout. The Minister of Transport approved this project on 17 December 1941. Italian prisoners of war and local artisans were employed to assist in the building of the centre. A commemorative foundation stone was laid on 10 December 1943. A village to accommodate staff members was built at the same time in an arts and crafts style.

107. No 25 Kempton Road

The first Council Traffic Offices, Mayor's Office, Council Ambulance and municipal stores were situated here.

108. St Edmund's Anglican Church

Situated on the corner of Margaret and Long Streets, St Andrew's was built in 1939 and is the oldest existing church in the area. Fleming, a partner of the architect Herbert Baker, designed it. The same plan was used for the St Chad's Church in Edenvale and

St Francis Church in Modderfontein. A feature of the church is the steeply pitched corrugated iron roof surmounted with a small timber bell tower.

109. Cork oak trees on site of first government school

The cork oak trees along the corner of Monument and Central streets are situated along the border of the site of the first primary school in Kempton Park. These trees were planted in 1934.

110. Republic Park Monument

Situated in Republic Park, this architectural monument on the corner of Pienaar and Commissioner streets was erected in 1964 to mark South Africa becoming a republic in 1961. It was designed by the then City Engineer, H van Wijk de Vries.

101. Corrugated iron cells, Long Street

These two cells were originally situated at the site of the original Police Station on the corner of West and Central streets. When it was demolished, they were relocated behind the old Magistrate's Court in Long Street. Today they are being used as awaiting trial prison cells and traffic offences are being heard in the old Magistrate's Court. In the past the cells were also used as detective offices and motorcycle storerooms.

102. Crown Cork factory Isando

The Crown cork factory was the first industry established in Isando in Kempton Par. With the proclamation of this industrial township in December 1949, the borders of Kempton Park were drastically extended. Portions of various farms were purchased for the extension. The factory was erected in 1951. Isando is one of the largest industrial townships in South Africa. The factory, built in Art Deco style, has not been altered over the years.

103. Mooifontein farm cemetery, Chloorkop

Situated off Ossewa Street in Chloorkop, this cemetery is the original farm cemetery of the farm Mooifontein. The White family who moved to Mooifontein around 1900 owned the farm. The grave of Jantien van Veen, who was buried here in 1872, is the oldest known grave in Kempton Park.

104. Bell Tower Church

This church, situated in Monument Road and built in 1953, is one of Kempton Park's landmarks. It is constructed of finely precast concrete elements, an unusual construction mode at the time. Today it is a theatre.

105. NZASM bridges, Van Riebeeck Park

These stone bridges date back to the period 1892-1893 when the Zuurfontein-Pretoria railway line was built. In the 1960s the railway line was relocated a few metres to the east of the original embankment and today the bridges are no longer in use. The bridges are the oldest remaining structures in the Kempton Park-Tembisa area.

106. Old farm buildings, Tembisa

The old farm buildings of the farm on which Tembisa was established are situated in the Tshepo section next to the Makhulung Stadium. Tembisa, meaning Place of Hope from the Zulu word Themba, was established in 1956., built to accommodate workers from Kempton Park, Edenvale, Germiston and Modderfontein. It was at the same time a regional township where residents of informal settlements in the Centurion and Midrand areas were resettled.

107. African Anglican Evangelist Church

This church is situated in Mashimong, Tembisa. It was built in 1963 and is the second oldest church in Tembisa.

108. Dutch Reformed Church

This brick church was built in the Emoyeni section in Tembisa in 1964. Featuring a very tall steeple, it was originally built for the Olifantsfontein congregation.

109. Old buildings in Etafeni Park Tembisa

These humble stone buildings were originally constructed as houses for farm labourers and pre-date the establishment of Tembisa. Situated in a public park they are still inhabited.

110. Reformed Church

Situated in the Xubeni section and built in 1958, this is the oldest existing church in Tembisa. During the day it serves as a care centre.

111. Site of swearing in of Commandant Jan Duvenage

Jan Duvenage was the original owner of the house that stood on this property. During the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, Duvenage was sworn in as the Commandant of the Zuurfontein Commando at this house.

112. Battlefields

Two skirmishes took place in Kempton Park during the Anglo-Boer War, both in January 1901. The first known as the Battle of Zuurfontein took place next to the Zuurfontein Station in the morning. The second, known as the Battle of Kaalfontein, took place in the afternoon at Kaalfontein Station. Gen Beyers commanded the Boers. Commandant Duvenage, who was wounded at the Battle of Kaalfontein, was involved with both clashes.

113. British hospital

During the Anglo-Boer War this house of a local potter, Guilio Agliotti, was used as a hospital. The site on which the house stood is known today as Agliotti's Corner.

114. Graves at Kempton Park Station

During the Anglo-Boer War a number of skirmishes took place north of Kempton Park. Injured British soldiers were brought to the hospital at Zuurfontein. Those who died were buried near Zuurfontein Station. During the early 1960s the bodies were reinterred in the Braamfontein Cemetery in Johannesburg.

115. Johan Eriksen Diamond Centre

An international gold and diamond wholesaler. Visitors can watch diamonds being cut and can buy diamonds at wholesale prices. The centre houses the Madiba Freedom Museum.

116. Modderfontein factory

This site is the oldest industrial area in Kempton Park and dates back to the 1890s. Heritage features include an old weather station, butchery, and bakery. grocer, nursery school, laboratory, home of first Chief Engineer, museum, Franz Hoenig House, women's quarters, interdenominational church, town hall, recreation club, war memorial, hospital, single quarters, barn and hunting lodge.

117. Old Witfontein farmstead

Situated immediately east of the R 21 close to the Pomona off-ramp is the original farmstead of the Van Heerden farm Witfontein 16 IR, consisting of a corrugated-iron dwelling of the early 20th century, a 1920s farm house, outbuildings, dam and two graveyards where the family of the farmer and their black labourers are buried. There are plans to develop this area into a hotel, golf estate, conservation area and cultural village.

Heritage sites in the Nigel-Duduza area

During the 1880s the farm Varkensfontein belonged to Petrus Johannes Marais (Lang Piet). He formed a company to exploit the gold possibilities and the prospector, who was reading Sir Walter Scott's novel *The fortunes of Nigel* when he struck gold in 1886, named it the Nigel Gold Mining Company. A township was proclaimed in 1912. Some street names were taken from the novel. Nigel was raised to municipal status in 1930. It is said that the cypress trees in the town were grown from seeds brought from the garden of Gethsemane in Jerusalem. One of the most important industries is the manufacturing of rolling stock for Spoornet.

118. Aeronautical Museum

Tel (011) 360-6000

Situated at Dunnottar airport and flying school, a popular venue for air shows.

119. Train museum

Tel (011) 360-6000

This is a private train museum with historical material.

120. Gen Alberts farmstead

Farm Honingfontein 339, Nigel, 12 km south of Devon on Balfour Road. Large single-story Victorian house at the crest of a hill with a graveyard, containing the grave of Gen Alberts.

Heritage sites in the Springs-KwaThema area

James Brooks surveyed the farm The Springs in 1883. It was 700 hectares and consisted of portions of remainders of other farms, and thus state property when these farms were surveyed accurately. The surveyor gave the name because there were a number of springs on the property. Geduld, which now forms part of Springs, was granted to A J Kraft in 1867. After the discovery of coal the first village was established in 1887. The railway from Johannesburg and Boksburg was opened in October 1890 and the first coal used in Johannesburg came from the Springs-Boksburg mines. Towards the end of the 1890s coal mining began around Witbank and the mines at Springs gradually closed down.

The first gold options on Geduld were taken up in 1895. Gold-mining investors acquired this farm in 1890 and mining began in 1908. In 1904 a township had been laid out and named Springs. It acquired municipal status in 1912. Gold mining developed greatly, particularly after the 1930s, with eight important mines in the area. At one time the town was the most important gold-producing area in the world. Since that time there has been rapid industrial development and mining is no longer essential for the town's prosperity. Springs is today an important manufacturing centre.

121. Springs Civic Theatre

Tel (011) 360-2290

Cnr 2nd Avenue and 7th Street. The only professionally managed theatre in the East Rand, this centre is a vibrant professional and amateur venue for the performing arts.

122. Springs Library and Gallery

Tel (011) 360-2291 5th Street

An extensive, permanent collection of visual arts, including a large display of artworks by various leading South African artists of the 20th century.

123. Tlamoha College

Tel (011) 736-4408

Sam Ngema Drive, Kwa-Thema

Tourism students of this College have initiated various tourism activities in the Ekurhuleni Metro area, including researching the cultural history of Kwa-Thema.

124. Tibbot Memorial

Ermelo Road

A cenotaph to a son lost during the subsidence at the Great Eastern Mine in 1907

125. War Memorial

Cnr 1st Street and 1st Avenue

A memorial erected for all soldiers who lost their lives during World War 1 and 2

126. Voortrekker Monument

Cnr 6th Street and 4th Avenue

Sandstone memorial in memory of the Great Trek

127. Pioneer Park

Tel (011) 360-2142

This park contains a replica of a Dutch windmill. The park was constructed on the site of a reclaimed mine dump and is very popular as a picnic area over weekends.

128. War cemetery

Tel (011) 360-2158

Set in highveld farmland, this war cemetery is the last resting place of hundreds of soldiers who lost their lives during World War II. There are graves of black and white soldiers alongside each other.

129. Art Deco buildings

The central business district of Springs boasts one of the largest ensembles of Art Deco buildings in South Africa.

130. KwaThema Indaba Tree

The Indaba Tree was the meeting place where the elders of the community met to discuss matters of importance during the early years of KwaThema. The local heritage site was officially launched on 24 September 2000.

131. Central Fire Station

Built 1937-1938 in Art Deco style. One of the architectural gems of Springs. Declared a national monument on 17 October 1997.