



Explore!

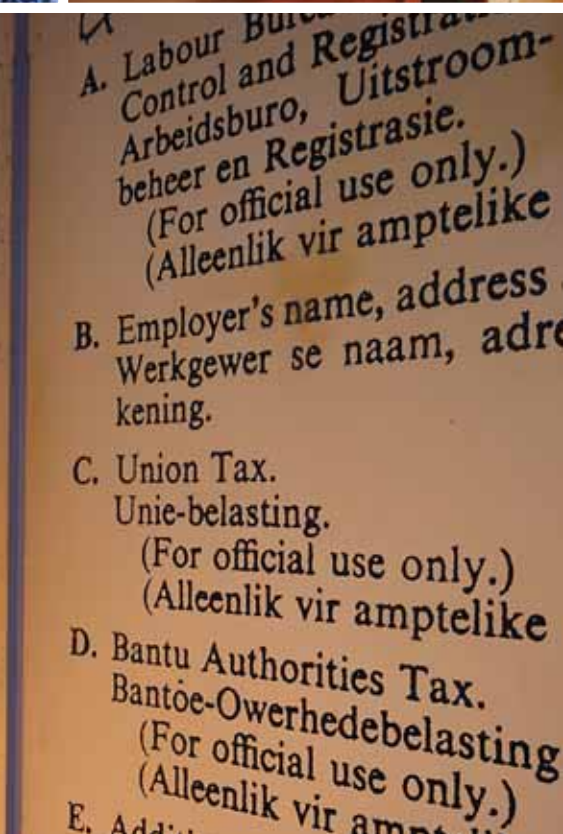
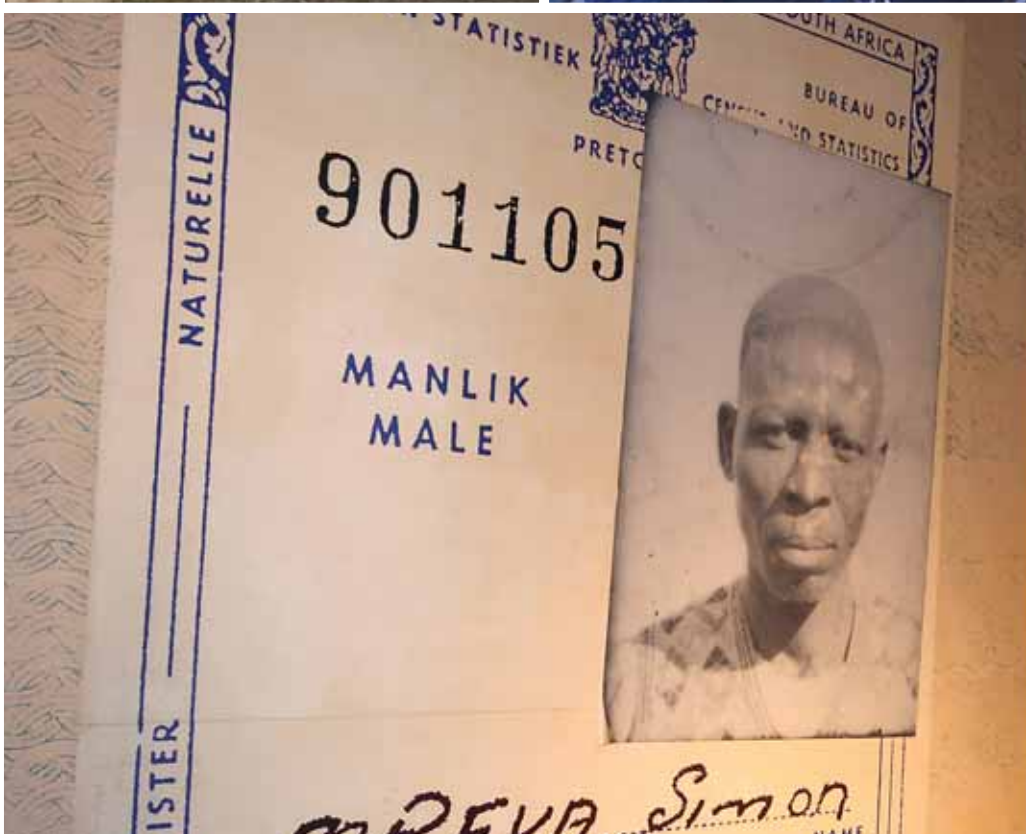
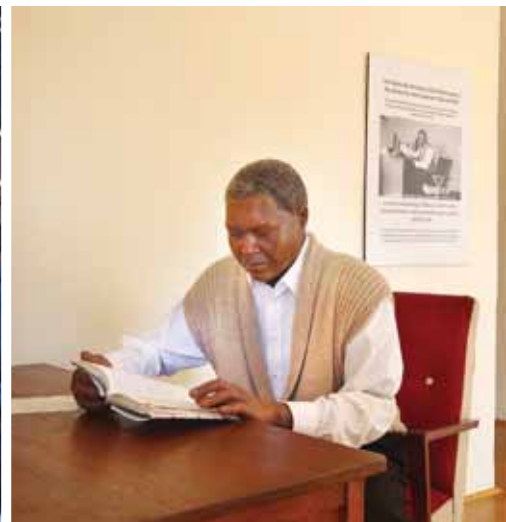
the Kwazulu-Natal Freedom Route

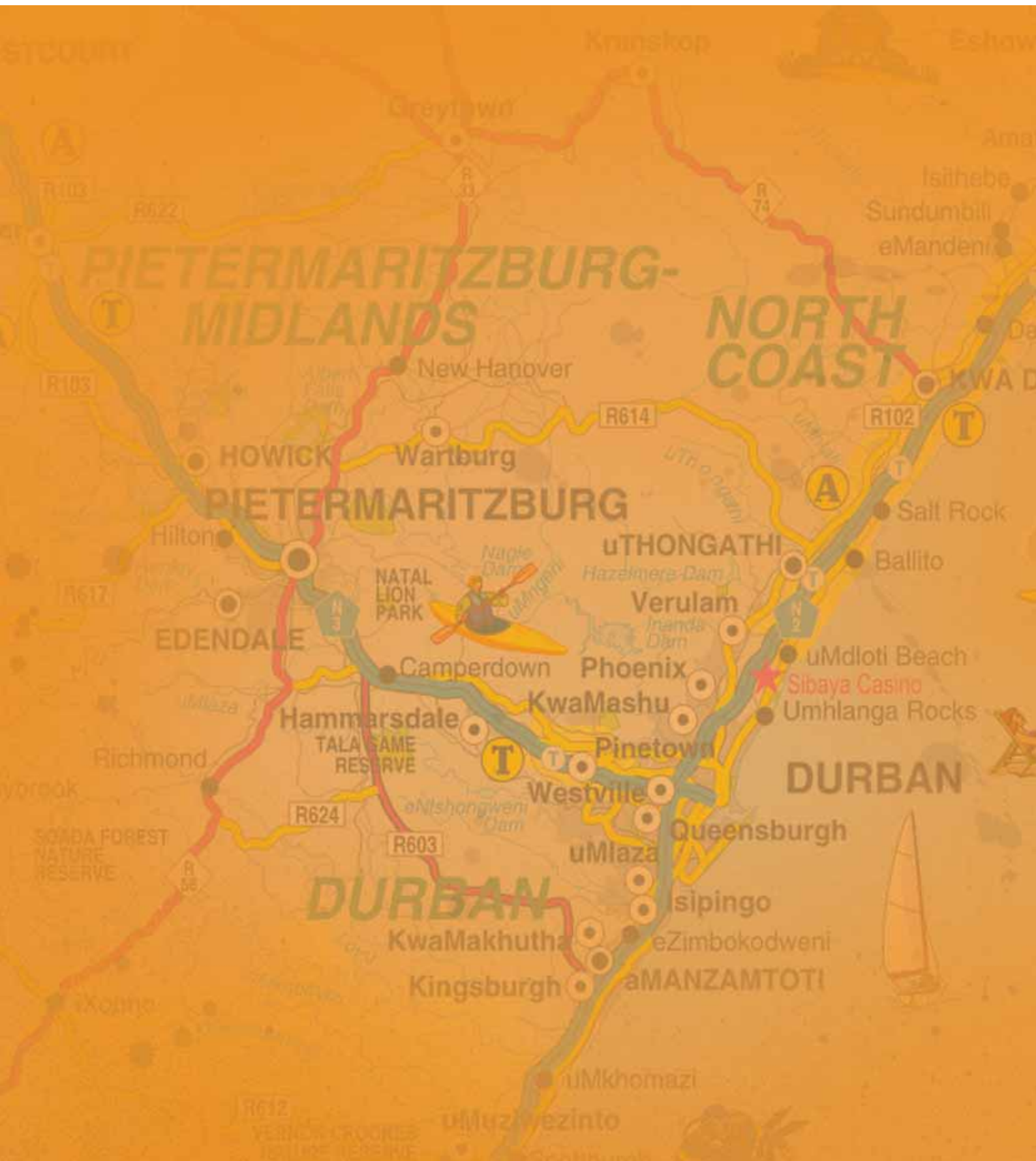


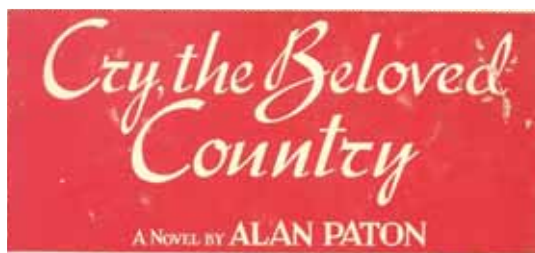
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struggle and are of class
This route will cover places

places on the route include, Howick, Imbali,
Groutville/Stanger, Phoenix, Inanda, Cato Manor,
which are all around KwaZulu-Natal. The main
nodes on this Freedom Route are namely Project
Gateway - The Old Prison, Alan Paton Centre on
the University of KwaZulu-Natal - FMB Campus,
The Gandhi Memorial Committee for The

Alfrico Link Tours, an accredited tour operator
will be the main tour operator for these nodes, as
only accredited and certified by
be able to operate around
maintain high
The public









DURBAN	
KWAMUHLE	
CATO MANOR	
INANDA	
LUTHULI MUSEUM	
PIETERMARITZBURG	
THE OLD PRISON	
EDENDALE/IMBALI	
GANDHI & PMB	
ALAN PATON CENTRE	
SOBANTU TOWNSHIP	
HOWICK	
TOWNSHIP TOURS (DURBAN)	

Intro duction

The Freedom Route has been initiated by various stakeholders in the tourism industry to promote the freedom related struggles of especially the main freedom icons of KwaZulu Natal such as Mahatma Gandhi, John Langalibalele Dube, Alan Paton, Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela and others.

The Freedom Route will take you on a journey into the history of "Our Heroes" that have helped shape South Africa into a Rainbow Nation. Other freedom related sites around Durban and Pietermaritzburg have also been included to allow tourists to package their own special tour according to their field of interest and to encourage tourists to visit these fascinating historical places, which are in close vicinity to each other.

The freedom nodes around Durban include the KwaMuhle Museum, Cato Manor and other townships around Durban, the Inanda Heritage Route, which includes Mahatma Gandhi's Phoenix Settlement and Dr John Dube's Ohlange Institute, and the Luthuli Museum in Groutville.

The freedom nodes around Pietermaritzburg include the Pietermaritzburg Train Station, The Old Prison, Edendale and Mbali routes, the Gandhi Statue, the Alan Paton Centre, Sobantu Township, Manaye Hall and the Nelson Mandela Capture site near Howick.

The Freedom Route will give the tourist an amazing insight into the freedom struggles of the Past, the Present and the Future and will ensure a deep appreciation of all the endeavours and perseverance of the wonderful people of KwaZulu Natal.



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AFRICAN LINK
www.africanlink.co.za TOURS

Kwamuhle, Cato Manor, Inanda, Luthuli Museum, The Old Prison, Edendale/Imbali, Gandhi & PMB, Alan Paton Centre, Sobantu Township, Howick.

SPONSORED BY:

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KINGDOM
Kwazi eNtshona | eMantshonyama

While every effort has been made to ensure that the information in this publication was correct at the time of going to the press, visitors are advised to verify all information with service providers, tourism information offices or publicity associations.



3 SCULPTURES



DURBAN SYSTEM



MUSEUM ENTRANCE

Kwa Muhle

“THE PLACE OF THE GOOD ONE”

KwaMuhle is central to the lives of every African who ever lived and worked in the city of Durban between 1928 and 1986. It was also important to anyone who employed the labour force. This history pervades people's memory of this city: the administration of passes, the labour bureau, housing, health and administration of beer halls all centred on KwaMuhle.

KwaMuhle was a pulse of African Life in Durban. The name KwaMuhle has firmly lodged in popular memory even for a school going learner who has never set foot in the building. It was from KwaMuhle that a whole series of highly important and unique relationships were established between the white Municipality and the indigenous working class. KwaMuhle was used as a conduit to implement the policies of urban segregation and the administration of urban Africans.

This building was built in 1927 by the Engineer William Murray Jones. The building, which was built specifically for Native Affairs, has 51 doors. At the beginning of the Anglo-Boer War about 7000 Zulus were transported from Natal to Johannesburg for the purpose of assisting in the War. At the end of the War nobody was interested in transporting them back home. It was Mr. J.S. Marwick who arranged the transport for them to get back to Durban and be re-united with their families. It was very rare to find a white person who was working

in the Native Affairs Department who was kind and considerate to blacks. It was this kindness that resulted in him getting the name "Muhle" (good). Since he was going to be the first Director of Native Affairs the place of which he was going to be in charge was named after his Zulu nickname "MUHLE". He to a certain extent understood the culture of Zulu people and realized the need for a Zulu Induna; hence he decided to take along with him King Mpanza's son Inkosi uPhiso KaSibaku Zulu to be his Induna.

Medical Examination

Every male person who was looking for a job within the Borough had to have his genitalia examined as part of a medical examination checking for venereal diseases and tuberculosis. Out of desperation people at times had to dip their private parts in a Dettol solution in order for them to get a work permit. The Dettol dries out the private part and makes it look clean. Dipping one's private part cost twenty cents. Dettol was used as a solution to a challenge African males were facing.

The Native Beer act and the Durban system

The Native Beer Act enabled local authorities to introduce a monopoly on the sale of Zulu beer, which was a lucrative source of revenue. A Native Beer Administration Fund was officially to be used to establish locations, schools and hospitals.



The Native Beer Act became the cornerstone of "the Durban System", which was a comprehensive programme for the regulation of the lives of black workers in Durban.

The law did not allow any African male to enter any bottle store to buy beer in bottles. If one had to slaughter a cow or a goat he had to seek permission to brew Zulu Beer. Most of the time people were refused permission as they would automatically be forced to buy what the Borough provided for them "Ubhokweni" Zulu Beer substitute which looks and smells like Zulu Beer. For an African person to buy a bottle of beer at that time he had to ask either an Indian or a Coloured person to buy it for him. "Ubhokweni" is the Zulu meaning of the name of the then Head of Municipal Bantu Administration: Commandant S.E. Bouquin.

During the Apartheid era the Durban Borough

treated African people as migrant workers and Indians as indentured workers. Black people started to find places to stay a few kilometres away from their places of work. Those who could not find accommodation in Hostels that were provided, because they came to the City with their families, ended up in places like Cato Manor and Entshingakobhe. This was the emergence of the first informal housing within the City. Places like Umthembane (Cato Manor) and Entshingakobhe (Reservoir Hills) emerged.

Women and Males - 14 Days

Municipal officials decided to build a female hostel at KaziMashu which would allow women into the City for fourteen days only. Advance booking was recommended. The women were allowed to be with their husbands for fourteen days to conceive children hence the place at KaziMashu is called No 14.

MUST DO...

KwaMuhle is central to the lives of every African who ever lived and worked in the city of Durban between 1928 and 1988. It was also important to anyone who employed the labour force. This history pervades people's memory of this city: the administration of passes, the labour bureau, housing, health and administration of beer halls all centered on KwaMuhle.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

1. Rickshaws
2. Bot Centre
3. Maritime museum
4. Durban Tunnel
5. uShaka Marine World
6. Playhouse Theatre
7. Meat Junction (Traditional food)
8. Shembe Church (Open Temple) Little Guguret
9. Victor Street Market
10. Egagasi Restaurant (Traditional food)



CONTACT DETAILS

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chamane@durban.gov.za



RECEPTION



HERITAGE CENTRE



CAFE AREA

[UMKUMBANE] Cato Manor

Situated about ten kilometres from the centre of Durban, Cato Manor is an area rich in cultural and political heritage. Durban's first mayor, George Christopher Cato, gave the area its name.

Establishment of informal settlements in Cato Manor by the African and Indian populations started as the municipality was unwilling to provide adequate housing for poor Africans or Indians coming to Durban to work, and because many Africans who came to Durban for work were not 'legally' in Durban, according to influx control regulations. The vibrant, Afro-Indian culture that came into being from this shared space became a trademark of the area. Cato Manor survived and thrived for many years as a rough-hewn community in direct contradiction to the Apartheid government's policy of racial segregation.

Famous residents of Cato Manor included the late

musician Sipho Gumede, politician Jacob Zuma, late activist Florence Mkhize, businessman Prince Sifiso Zulu, Drum Journalist Nat Nakasa and trade unionist George W. Champion who saw Cato Manor as a "place where natives (Africans) could breathe the air of freedom." So legendary was its reputation that novelist Alan Paton wrote a play *Umkhumbane* set in Cato Manor.

1949 riots

Despite the daily contact between Indian and African residents, who lived in close proximity to each other, racial tension did exist. Charges of exorbitant rent were often leveled against Indian landlords by their African tenants who had to cope with terrible living conditions, characterized by intense crowding. In *Working Class Hero*, playwright Keesie Govender explores the Indian exploitation of the African community in Cato Manor.



1949 riots which were sparked off by an incident in Grey Street quickly escalated into a race war with some 'white people stirring up the trouble, trucks from big firms taking loads to Cato Manor and giving them petrol and paraffin', according to Ronnie Govender. The situation deteriorated with African mobs roaming the streets of Cato Manor attacking Indian residents on site. It took two days for the authorities to get the situation under control. During these riots 137 people were killed and thousands injured.

1969 Riots

Some Africans moving to Durban to work sought out Cato Manor as a convenient place of residence. The area quickly grew to accommodate the influx of people. To earn money African women brewed and sold beer to male residents. African women lived mainly by brewing an illicit concoction called *skotisan*. This beer was served daily to black workers, who, evening after evening, as soon as they left work, flocked to their favourite shebeens, where they were served with beer. The Durban Municipality encountered problems controlling illegal brewing, which was in competition with their municipal beer-halls. Constant pass and liquor raids conducted by police in Cato Manor agitated residents creating a potentially explosive situation.

By the mid-1960s, the area had become a political hot bed, with Chief Albert Lutuli garnering support for the African National Congress by linking Cato Manor's problems to the greater struggle against

Apartheid.

Durban's white city-council felt threatened by this large community of politicised Africans and Indians on their doorstep and in 1958 Cato Manor was declared a white zone under Group Areas Act (1950). All the families that had lived there for years had to be moved out of their houses, forced evictions to the racially segregated KwaMashu, Umhlatzi, Chatsworth, Phoenix and Wentworth began. These were atrociously resisted by Cato Manor's residents, with protest centred on the hated municipal beer-halls, a symbol of Apartheid government. These riots culminated in a mob killing of nine policemen in Cato Manor.

Cato Manor today

Towards the end of Apartheid, African and Indian families moved back to Cato Manor reclaiming their expropriated land. With no clear development policy, the area quickly grew into a shantytown of tin-shacks, shebeens, and spaza-shops with many of the problems associated with Cato Manor in the 1950s. Recognizing an ideal opportunity to redress the wrongs of the past, the city of Durban embarked on an ambitious urban development project, receiving worldwide acclaim as a model for integrated development. The area now boasts low-cost housing, a heritage center, schools, libraries, community centres, and clinics and is home of about 160 000 people.

MUST DO...

- Heritage Centre
- Death site of 9 policemen
- Multi-purpose centres
- Black-headed dwarf chameleon park
- Umkhumbane Entrepreneurial Support Centre
- Sunday Flea Market



LECTURE ROOM



HERITAGE MUSEUM



CONTACT DETAILS

SAKH-ELENE NDSIMANDE

031 261 6640 / 8657

catomanortourism.in <http://www.durban.gov.za>





MUSEUM IN DUBE'S HOME



JOHN DUBE'S HOME



STATUE

explore Inanda

heritage route

INANDA WHERE THERE IS MORE HISTORY PER SQUARE CENTIMETRE THAN ANYWHERE IN SOUTH AFRICA! FOLLOW THE INANDA TRAIL AND EXPLORE RICH AND FASCINATING CORNERS OF OUR HERITAGE.

Phoenix Settlement

On the Trail, your first call is the Phoenix Settlement, where one of the major leaders of the twentieth century, Mahatma Gandhi, originally worked out his philosophy of passive resistance against injustice. His followers, both in South Africa and later in the Indian struggle for Independence, successfully used his strategy to win freedom from oppression. Gandhi's original home was destroyed in the anti-apartheid turbulence of the 1980s, but now has been re-built and re-dedicated as a monument to peace and justice.

Ohlange Institute

...stands as a symbol of self-help and achievement. It was founded by an extraordinary man, John Langalibalele Dube, in 1901. He had been born not far away from the Inanda Mission Station in 1871, the grandson of a famous chief whose widow was converted to Christianity. By the turn of the century, Dube had completed his studies in the USA and had been ordained as a congregational pastor.

Deeply influenced by the teaching of ex-slave Booker T. Washington, Dube had a dream to build an institution in Inanda similar to Washington's Tuskegee in Alabama, training the 'head, the heart and the hand' in the service of God and one's fellow human beings.

In 1901, with the help of his cousin Chief Mqhayi of the Qadi, Dube realized his dream. It was the first African-run and African-founded educational institution in Southern Africa, and after numerous hardships and many changes in the curriculum, it has functioned continuously ever since.

Not content with his educational achievements, Dube went on to found a newspaper 'Ilanga leSe Natal' at Ohlange in 1903. It continues to be published to this very day, despite many changes of ownership. Dube was the first black African to be awarded an honorary PhD by the University of South Africa.



PRESS PRINTERS



In 1912 Dube reached the apex of his career, when he became the first president of the newly-formed African National Congress (ANC). Although he served only one term in this capacity, he was later on the national executive in other capacities. He continued to be involved in Congress politics in Natal until his death in 1946. You can pay your respects at the grave site of this famous man, not only an educationist and politician, but also a newspaper editor, writer, minister and visionary.

Now that South Africa is a democracy, there are plans to revitalize Ohlange and return to it the educational ideals of its founder. His home is a national monument, but as the Dube Family continue to live there, it is not possible to view inside. You may visit the grave site, where his first and second wives are buried along-side him, and see the original cottage he built nearby.

See also the place where Nelson Mandela cast his vote in the first-ever democratic elections in 1994.

Inanda Seminary

Another short ride to Inanda Seminary, one of the best-known schools for girls in Southern Africa, and one of the oldest, too, dates from 1869. Its first principal was the remarkable missionary, Mary (Mie) Edwards. Many of South Africa's black women leaders received their education here, including several of today's women MPs and leading business figures. The original buildings, some in the colonial style of the American South, are national monuments.

Ebutieni

You can experience the religious world of Shembe church. It is the largest in KwaZulu-Natal, with over two million members. The prophet Isiah Shembe founded this fascinating church with its elaborate doctrine, dress and dance in the early years of the 20th century. Its headquarters were, until the 1960s, at Eluphakameni, which you will see near the Phoenix settlement. En route to Ebutieni, you will pass through the beautiful Mzimyathi valley. The Qadi chiefdom settled here in the early 19th century after fleeing the wrath of Dingane, then King of the Zulu. To this day, the Qadi chief has his royal homestead in the valley. On the Mzimyathi, a tributary of the Umgeni River, you can view the spectacular Mzimyathi Falls.

So you can see that the valley of Inanda is rich in meaning - and right on Durban's doorstep in a cultural kaleidoscope very like our 'rainbow nation' of today, Indian and African people have made a historic and lasting contribution to our heritage here, often against great odds.

Through the bleak years of apartheid, the spirit of Inanda people ensures a continuity of this heritage, and now the air is full of rebuilding and renewal. It is a good time to visit.

MUST DO...

We strongly suggest that you visit Inanda heritage sites in the company of a guide who knows the area well.

Visit us between 08h30-16h00, Monday to Saturday
09h30-13h00 Sunday and Public holidays
The museum is closed on Christmas Day, New Years day and Good Friday

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

1. Man Joe's Lounge
- Restaurant, Tavern Brawl & Township experience
2. Ikhaya Guest House (Accommodation)
3. Zizamele Arts & Craft Centre
4. Dube Village Mall - For shopping experience
5. Inanda Dam Experience (Fishing, Canoeing, Speed boat etc.)

For further enquiries contact Langa Dube



INTERIOR OF HOME

GRAVE SITE



CONTACT DETAILS

BONGANI MTHEMBU

073 055 8860

**ACCREDITED REG. TOUR GUIDE
INANDA HERITAGE TOURIST GUIDE**

SIYABONGA LUTHULI

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LANGA DUBE

062 264 2556

langadube@hotmail.com





BRONZE STATUE OF CHIEF LUTHULI



FREEDOM



SECTION OF CURRENT EXHIBITION

refused his permission to travel to the...
he wrote his autobiography, *Let My People*

Many people, however, continued to...
in this home to consult his and seek...
Attorney General of the United States...
paid his respects.



Senator Robert Kennedy and Chief...
recording of a speech by John F. Ken...
1964 on Robert Kennedy was with...
NGSAS, the National Students Unio...
joined to ignore his visit.



INTERPRETATIVE CENTRE



LUTHULI MUSEUM

the Luthuli museum

Chief Albert John Mvumbi Luthuli was a visionary leader. Like his contemporaries, Kwame Nkrumah, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Senator Robert F Kennedy and Rosa Parks, he dedicated his life to raising awareness of human rights violations and fighting for an end to racial discrimination. He was president of the African National Congress from 1952 until his death in 1987. He was Africa's first Nobel Peace Laureate and was awarded the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize in December 1981, for his tireless and peaceful efforts to bring about political and social change in South Africa. *"History will say that a noble voice was silenced when it would have been better for all of us if it had been heard"* Alan Paton said upon hearing that Chief Luthuli had died on the 21 July 1967. His death, although officially ruled an accident, is shrouded in mystery. The State ruled that he was struck by a freight train while out walking to his sugarcane fields. His family and many of his closest associates have never been satisfied with this conclusion.

The house at 3233 Nokuthanya Luthuli Street, Groutville, where Chief Albert Luthuli and his family lived, was for many years the hub of complex political jockeying against the Apartheid State. It was transformed into a national museum to honour the life of a man spent in the service of humanity and officially opened by the State President, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, on 21 August 2004. The Luthuli Museum is one of 9 legacy projects, set up by the national government, in recognition of the leadership role that Chief Luthuli played in the struggle for South African liberation and democracy. Other components of the project include a life-size bronze-cast statue of Chief Luthuli situated at the municipal gardens in KwaDukuza (formerly Stanger); his gravesite at the United Congregational Church of Groutville and a plaque of commemoration at the site of his fatal 'accident' in Charlottedale.

Regular exhibitions, educational programmes and events are held at the museum. Admission is free and guided tours of the museum are offered.



Must do: Places to satisfy your hunger and quench your thirst:

Impulse by the Sea is a popular sea-food and traditional Indian food restaurant set in the sea-side enclave of Tinley Manor Beach. Contact 032 554 4626.

Mozam-bik Restaurant offers authentic Mozambiquan food and will leave you with wonderful memories of the old Lorenzo Marques. Proprietor Luis Ferreira will give you the traditional warm welcome of his childhood country. Find it at Shop 4 & 5 Boulevard Centre, Jack Powell Drive, Ballito. Open for lunch and dinner. Contact 032 948 0879.

The Raffle Restaurant Zinkwazi

The Raffle Restaurant, named after the gigantic indigenous Rafflea Palm, is open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Take Aways and 'picnic baskets' are a popular alternative for people on the move or engaged in outdoor activities. The Isifonyo Pub and Sundeck overlooks a wetland and the lagoon. It's the perfect place for sundowners. Contact 032 485 3344.

Stanley's Restaurant & Take-Away at shop number 15 in the Stanger Centre in KwaDukuza serve authentic South African Indian cuisine. Their dining experience offers good value for money and a chance to meet and chat with the locals who support the establishment well. Contact 032 552 2765.

Must do: Places to stay:

Wellvale Guest Lodge is owned and managed by a Dutch couple who fell in love with the tropical climate and the lush greenery of KwaZulu-Natal north coast. It can be found just outside of the town of Stanger/KwaDukuza. Contact them on 032 562 7002 or email info@wellvaleguestlodge.co.za

Petite Provence Bed and Breakfast is situated in Salt Rock, 30min drive from Durban. This unique French style Guest House, echoing glimpses of a Provencal Villa is nestled in a quiet tropical garden with a pool. The charming en-suite rooms provide first class accommodation, with the option of B&B or self-catering. Only 300m to the main beach in Salt Rock, it is ideal for a peaceful holiday break or a short stop over. Contact Jacques or Fanny Joubert on 032 525 5316 or 079 525 5366 or at info@petiteprovence.co.za



MUST DO...

Must do: Places of Interest

The King Shaka Memorial: Situated in King Shaka Street, KwaDukuza (Stanger) and open daily from 08h30–18h00. This is the site of King Shaka's grave. A slide show on the history of King Shaka can be viewed and there is an Interpretative Centre and small curio shop attached.

Flag Animal Farm: Is situated in Umhlabi and opens daily from 09h00–16h00. There is a tea garden that offers light meals. It is a pram and wheelchair friendly venue which is ideal for family outings. Contact 032 847 1353.

For the adventure seeking, **Ballito Microlight School** are fully equipped to give you a safe and fun experience in the clouds. Training takes place 7 days a week. Contact Dave Jackson on 082 859 5550 or at microlight@yabo.co.za



CONTACT DETAILS

Physical address: 3233 Nokukhanya Luthuli Street, Groutville.

Postal address: PO Box 1869, Stanger, 4450.

Visiting hours: 08h30 –16h00 from Monday – Saturday and 11h0 –15h00 on Sunday and Public Holidays. The Museum is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

032 869 6822 (T)

luthulimuseum@luthulimuseum.org.za



The Old Prison

The Old Prison dates back to the Voortrekker times with 127 years of history including the Colonial times, Apartheid, the Liberation struggle, the political struggle through to the dawn of a democratic South Africa in 1994. This site was commissioned in 1862, with the monument block being the first building built on the site. The prison has housed people of national and international renown including King Dintzuku, Harry Gwala, Moses Mabhida, Kasturba Gandhi, Peter Brown, A S Chetty, Omar Essack, Derick Marsh, to name but a few.



AERIAL VIEW



GALLOWES



ENTRANCE

National Monument- Museum Block

In 1859 the Colonial Government acquired this land in order to build a goal. It took 3 years to complete the first cell block, perimeter walls and gaolers' living quarters. This cell block was declared a national monument and is one of the oldest government buildings in Pietermaritzburg. In 1870 a law was passed making provision for the punishment of inmates who committed an offence while serving a sentence. Common punishments to which prisoners were subjected included short rations, solitary confinement, lashings, short drills, treadmill, and time locked in the "torture room" – a room so dark that it would have been impossible to see your hand in front of your face.

Execution block- Gallows

Constructed in 1934, this building had the sole purpose of housing a gallows and high security cells. Although there are no confirmed records of hangings at this location, records from the 1960s show that hangings were sent to Pretoria Central Prison. The gallows upstairs (currently the Chairperson's office) drop down into the room which is, at present, the seminar room, whilst the adjoining cells were used for solitary confinement and torturing prisoners, especially those with political motives. The drop hole has subsequently been covered with the approval of AMAFA. The gallows /seminar room houses a collection of photos from the prison times and of Project Gateway, the NGO.



Cells

When the blocks in the prison were originally built, the cells were designed to house prisoners individually. However, as inmate numbers increased, it became common for each cell to accommodate between 10 and 12 prisoners, who slept on mats as there were no beds. Each cell had 2 black buckets; one for water and the other as a toilet, but since the cells were very dark it was difficult to differentiate between the two. Political prisoners were not allowed to be associated with the other prisoners because of their "corrupting influence." The graffiti found on the cell walls tells a story of oppression, pain, violence and suffering. Peoples' political views are boldly stated for all to see. The knowledge of the Lord also features prominently with pleas to Him for peace and a better life for all.

Open air dining room and cookhouse

The Cookhouse was constructed in 1872, though a dining hall was never built. Instead, inmates experienced "open air dining", which was clearly marked with white lines on the tar, and was situated between the white male section and the Chapel area. Inmates would have their meals out there whether it was raining or extremely hot, squatting to eat their food, with the guards watching them from the wall behind. Even in prison there was racial discrimination - the white inmates ate in their cells and had better food than the other race groups, who ate in the open-air "dining room". Life as a prisoner was not easy. Many prisoners were treated badly and suffered, having been imprisoned through the judiciary system of the day.

Project Gateway was given the site in October 1991 and uses the prison for a church-based Community Development Programme. The Mission statement is to...

Change peoples lives by

Helping them physically, emotionally and spiritually. We aim to Uplift people and their communities through job, business and life skills, Reaching all people without prejudice, showing the Compassion and care of Jesus Christ, Honouring our Creator.



MUST DO...

Project Gateway has ten projects: Business Development, HIV/ AIDS Medical Centre, Duduza, Esther House, Gateway Christian School, Gateway School of Fashion, Sunset Overnight Shelter, Zandla Xpressions, Pregnancy Crisis Centre, Rural Home Industries and Gateway Tourism Initiative. These projects are a "must see" when coming for a tour. Some cell blocks have been renovated by the projects and businesses on site, as the prison has been transformed from being a place of torture to a place of hope.

The Old Prison Café is also a must visit.

1. A Rocha – Environment Tours
2. Saturday Morning Market – Alexandra Park
3. Comrades Marathon



CONTACT DETAILS

Tours of the Old Prison can be booked in advance by contacting the Tourism office:

033 845 0400 (t)

033 845 0455 (f)

No. 4 Burger Street, Pietermaritzburg, 3201

tourism@projectgateway.co.za

www.projectgateway.co.za



Harry Gwala's House

One of the ANC stalwarts, usually known as the 'Lion of the Midlands', Harry Gwala started his career as a teacher. After his involvement in SACP activities he was dismissed and was blacklisted by the education department. He later worked for Royal Dry Cleaners while still working as a union organizer; his work was evident during the defiance campaign in 1952. He also spent two long periods on Robben Island. In 1962 when the ANC was banned he joined the Liberal Party. He suffered paralysis of both his arms through poisoning while in prison on Robben Island. He died in 1995.

Edendale Methodist Mission

The mission is built in the area formerly known as Welverdiend farm. The farm was originally given to Andries Pretorius by the Queen for his role in the 'kaffir wars'. The land-grant 776 amounting to 6123 acres was given by Andries Pretorius to his brother-in-law to act as caretaker as he was too busy to stay in one place (Andries Pretorius's house known as 'Potolozzi' is under re construction in the area). The church building was erected from unbaked bricks transferred by villagers from hand to hand from the nearby river.

In 1851 the place was sold to Rev James Allison who came with 450 followers from Ndeleni, near Richmond, after breaking away from the Wesleyan mission. 99 followers contributed to the purchase price of 1 300 pounds on 19 November 1851. As Sir George Grey had just visited the area, the heart of the settlement was called Georgetown. The freehold titles were acquired in 1856 after the farm was paid off.

All Allison's followers, 'Ononhlevu' as they were commonly known, were brought up in the mission household, where they learned the values of Victorian Christianity. Conflicts were resolved in a customary court – 'ibandla' – presided over by a headman appointed by the community. Job Khambule, the first convert, who had joined Allison on the Caledon in 1830, was the first headman.

Edendale became economically self sustainable and a hub of fresh produce and was a major supplier to the city market; this inevitably did not go down well with the colonial powers. The Edendale people wanted borough recognition but this was refused in 1882 and again as late as 1930. A petition by the Edendale vigilance committee was turned down.

The place also became an important cog during the Anglo-Zulu war of 1879. The residents contributed a contingent of 100 mounted men. They first served under Colonel Dumford at Isandlwana and later under Captain Shepstone, son of Theophilus.

MUST DO...

Cultural Experience

Visit the traditional area of the Amakhoel (the tribal chieft) and get the authentic taste of the Zulu Kingdom. Enjoy a scenic view of traditional homesteads and learn the values and protocol of Zulu traditional culture.

Visit the local Sangoma (traditional doctor) for a confidential interview. A memorial plaque of a Sangoma, who was accredited by King Shaka after passing a daunting test, also makes an interesting experience.

Smere Waterfall

Smere waterfall is a significant natural feature in this area. It is found about 5km from Edendale.

1. KwaJoba Tavern – Beer tasting
2. Esthebeni Restaurant
3. Mdulie's Place



HARRY GWALA'S HOME



HALL CONVERTED ROOM TO CLASS



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Gandhi

and Pietermaritzburg

The Birthplace of Non-violent Resistance

There can't be many cities in the world that can claim to have had icons of the struggle for freedom and democracy walk through its streets like the City of Pietermaritzburg can. In Pietermaritzburg, the Capital City of the Province of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa, the likes of Nelson Mandela, Alan Paton, Albert Luthuli and Mahatma Gandhi walked and worked for justice, peace and freedom.

The Pietermaritzburg Railway Station is a pilgrimage site for visitors, especially those of Indian origin, who make the journey to view the site where Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, a young Lawyer from India was unceremoniously evicted from a first class compartment of a train bound for Johannesburg on the night of 7 June 1893, an event that was to greatly influence the struggles for freedom in both India and South Africa. Gandhi in recounting the incident wrote: "I was afraid for my very life. I entered the dark waiting-room. There was a white man in the room. I was afraid of him. What was my duty, I asked myself? Should I go back to India, or should I go forward with God as my helper, and face whatever was in store for me? I decided to stay and suffer. My active non-violence began from that date."

The rest, as they say, is history. Gandhi having come to South Africa to represent an Indian businessman in a legal matter, stayed for 21 years championing the rights of the oppressed and disenfranchised. When he left for India in 1914 he left behind a legacy of struggle based on non-violence, a legacy of Satyagraha.

The railway station has remained largely unaltered since the early nineteenth hundreds. A plinth now marks the approximate spot on the platform where Gandhi was thrown off the train. This was possible through research of the original station plans and the configuration of steam trains of that time. The plinth was unveiled in 2003 by the Captain of the Indian cricket team, Sunil Gavaskar, during the 2003 Cricket World Cup.

The entrance hall of the station has a number of plaques commemorating the event and the visits by a number of dignitaries. The most notable visits were by the former President of India His Excellency Abdul Kalam, and the current Prime Minister of India Mr Manmohan Singh. Visitors also have the opportunity to enter the waiting room where Gandhi spent that cold winters night in 1893. An oil painting of the Mahatma donated by a visiting dignitary adorns the wall of the waiting room.

The Pietermaritzburg uMsimunduzi Municipality awarded the Freedom of the City posthumously to Gandhi in 1997, and a function was held on the platform at the station. Among the dignitaries was former President Nelson Mandela, who also received the Freedom of the City that day.



Mandela said: "Today we are righting a century-old wrong. This station, once one of the world's most notorious symbols of discrimination, intolerance and oppression, today proclaims a message of dignity restored".

Gopal Krishna Gandhi, High Commissioner of India and a grandson of Gandhi, who received the honour on behalf of his grandfather, said the following in a moving tribute: "Here in Pietermaritzburg today, here at this railway station, the question may well be asked: who was the man that was flung out; who was it that fell? The question may be answered thus: When Gandhi was evicted from the train, an Indian visiting South Africa fell, but when Gandhi rose, an Indian South African rose. Gandhi fell with a ticket no one honoured, he rose with a testament none could ignore, he fell passenger but he rose a patriot, fell a barrister but rose a revolutionary. His sense of human decency transformed itself into a passion for human justice. In fact Gandhi was not flung here, he was launched."

Further down from the station in the Church Street Mall (which is in the heart of the city's business district), stands a statue of the Mahatma. The statue was erected by the Pietermaritzburg Gandhi Memorial Committee to commemorate the centenary of the event at the station. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, another icon of the struggle for freedom, unveiled the statue on 6 June 1993. The inscriptions on the statue make for interesting reading. The committee has established a Gandhi Bursary Fund and Education Foundation to provide funds for needy children in secondary and tertiary institutions, and resources for disadvantaged schools, and a Gandhi Library project is currently underway.

The Gandhi statue stands opposite the Colonial Building, the seat of the British Government in Natal, where Gandhi regularly petitioned the Colonial Secretary. The petitions were presented to the Natal Parliament, which now serves as the provincial legislature building, and is opposite the Pietermaritzburg City Hall.

MUST DO...

- Visit the plinth on the platform of the Railway Station
- Visit the Gandhi Statue in the Church Street Mall
- Visit the Hall, a national monument

1. Radha Krishna Temple
2. The Shree Soobramoniam Temple
3. Saturday Morning Farmers Market
4. S.D Panthers Jewellers
5. Golden Horse Hotel and Entertainment Centre
6. Imperial Hotel
7. City Royal Hotel
8. Liberty Midlands Mall
9. Friday evening & Saturday morning shopping @Debi Place – vibrant local fruit and vegetable restaurant
10. Lakotia Lodge
11. Soofia Mosque
12. The Cathedral of the Holy Nativity

For more info: PMB Tourism – 033 345 1348



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Pietermaritzburg Tourism

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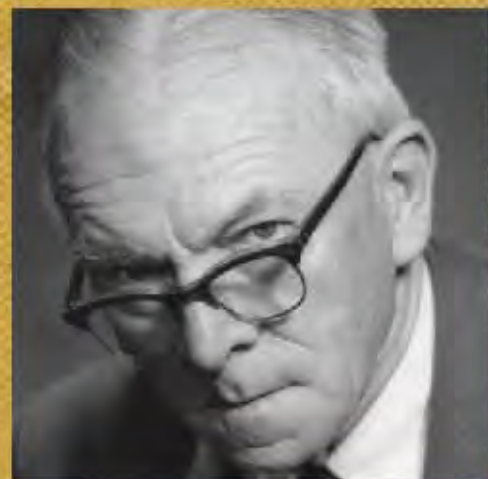
PA-0312672082

www.gandhisa.co.za





Alan Paton Centre & Struggle Archives



The Alan Paton Centre is an archive, museum and library. It houses a reconstruction of Alan Paton's study, containing his desk, books, awards and memorabilia. These were donated by his widow, Mrs Anne Paton.

Alan Paton is the author of *Cry, the Beloved Country*. This book, first published in 1948, became world renowned for informing people in other countries of the conditions which existed in South Africa during the apartheid era. The book has been translated into many languages, and is still prescribed in schools as a set book and is well read and well loved.

Alan Paton joined the Liberal Party of South Africa (LPSA) in 1953 as a founder member, and went on to become the National Chairman from 1956 to 1958 and then the National President from 1958 to 1966. The Liberal Party was opposed to apartheid, and was the only legal non-racial political party at the time in South Africa. It was forced to close by the National Government in 1966 as a direct result of the "Prevention of Political Interference Act" which made it a criminal offence for a person to belong to any non-racial political organization. Many members of the Liberal Party were banned, put under house arrest or exiled from South Africa. Alan Paton himself had his passport withdrawn, and was followed for many years by members of the Security Branch.



The Alan Paton Centre contains the archives not only of Alan Paton, but also of the Liberal Party and the Struggle Archives. The struggle against apartheid in South Africa took place from 1948, when the National Government came into power, until the early 1990s, when Nelson Mandela was freed, and power was gradually transferred to the African National Congress (ANC). Over this period, many organizations and individuals were involved in the struggle against apartheid. The papers and archives of many of those individuals and organizations who were based in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands have been collected at the APC as a record of the struggle years in the region. They include:

- Black Sash Natal Midlands Region
- Pietermaritzburg Detainees Parents Support Committee (DESCOM)
- South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)
- End Conscription Campaign (ECC)
- Pietermaritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (PACSA)
- African Resistance Movement (ARM)/ National Committee for Liberation

Former activists were interviewed during an oral history project: "Recording the anti-apartheid struggle in KwaZulu-Natal". Tapes and transcripts of these interviews are accessible at the APC, as are those of the Sinomlando Project of the School of Theology, which focuses on the role of the church in the apartheid era.

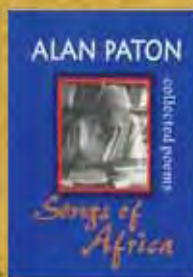
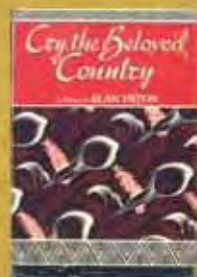
Some of the other topics covered are Selby Malmang and the history of Edendale; The Seven Day War and political violence in Pietermaritzburg; "Black Spots", forced removals and land resettlement.

The APC also houses a photograph collection and the Special Collections of the Natal Society, consisting of the Africana, O'Brien and Hattersley Collections of rare books and pamphlets.

There is a self-guided KZN Literary Trail called the "Paton's Pietermaritzburg Trail" available from the Centre.

Access:

- The Centre is open from Mondays to Fridays from 08h30-13h00; and from 14h00-16h30 by appointment only.
- Advance bookings should be made for large groups.
- There is no entry fee, but registration is necessary on arrival, and briefcases and bags must be placed in lockers.



MUST DO...

There are many interesting places to visit in Pietermaritzburg. Other places on the Freedom Route are Project Gateway, the Gandhi Statue and the Railway Station. There are also other museums in PMB: Natal Museum, Msunduzi Museum, Macrorie House Museum, Comrades Marathon House and the Tatham Art Gallery. Other attractions are the Botanical Gardens, Butterflies for Africa and the monthly flea markets in Alexandra Park. Annual events are the Comrades Marathon, the Msunduzi Canoe Marathon, the Royal Show, Cars in the Park and Art in the Park.

Pietermaritzburg has much accommodation available, hotels and B&Bs.

See the PMB Tourism website:
www.pietermaritzburg.co.za



CONTACT DETAILS

Three B&Bs near the Alan Paton Centre are:

Jean Lee B&B, 93 Alan Paton Ave/cnr Kenwyn Rd.
Tel: (033) 348-0470
Website: www.jeanlee.co.za
e-mail: enquiries@jeanlee.co.za

Villa Erini, 19 Chamberlain Rd, Scottsville.

Tel: (033) 342-7475
Website: www.villa-erini.co.za
e-mail: skindas@rweb.co.za

The Little Bigg Guest House
69 New England Rd/cnr Sanders Rd.
Tel: (033) 348-0177
Website: www.littlebigghouse.co.za
e-mail: timbiggs@futurenet.co.za

Brier Ghyll Lodge is highly recommended but further away
47 Henderson Rd.
Tel: (033) 342-2884
Website: www.bglodge.co.za
e-mail: info@bglodge.co.za

The Alan Paton Centre
University of KwaZulu-Natal, King Edward Ave.
entrance, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg.
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lebbe@ukzn.ac.za
Website: www.ukzn.ac.za/paton





Sobantu

an experiment in segregation

Introduction

Sobantu is the oldest municipal township in Pietermaritzburg, established in 1828. It was built to accommodate lower middle class Africans who had jobs in town. It is situated in a valley surrounded by Maunduzi and Maseukwane Rivers with one entrance and one exit. This was done to ensure maximum security by the authorities of the day. The village, which was first called the "Pietermaritzburg Native Village" first had 75 red brick houses. During the expansion of the village it was still segregated in terms of class and education i.e. "White City" for professionals had inside bathrooms, "Dark City" which had no lights was for normal labourers.

History of the origins of Sobantu

The village was named after the late Bishop Colenso in 1947, to honour his memory. Bishop Colenso was known as "Sobantu" or "the father of the people". Zulu people referred to the bishop as Sobantu because he loved people and he fought for their rights and their beliefs. During the Bambatha rebellion when King Dinizulu was arrested Bishop Colenso's daughters fought for his freedom.

Political unrest, lifestyle of Sobantu

In 1908 the Native Beer Act was passed by the Natal Parliament. This entitled local authorities to introduce a monopoly on the sale of Zulu beer which the authorities called "kaffir beer". This was a lucrative source of revenue. Women and the youth of Sobantu one day decided that they had enough and they bare-handedly demolished the beer halls with their own hands.



Howick

AND SURROUNDS
HERITAGE TRAIL

Howick and surrounds Heritage Trail

Established over 150 years ago, Howick, with its surrounding villages and countryside, offers a cultural and heritage experience of rich diversity. From well preserved Victorian buildings to the spiritual significance of the spectacular 107 m waterfall – Kwa Nogqaze – Howick Falls, and sites relevant to our country's struggle for democracy, there is much to interest and inform the visitor.

The early history of Mphahlele is rooted in unhappiness and violence as the result of the political and labour unrest of the 1980's. Today one can experience and enjoy the culture and history of this peaceful Township.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela (1918 -) Capture Site – situated on the R103, just outside Howick

Nelson Mandela formed a strong friendship with Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu while he was studying, and it was with them that he founded the ANC Youth League. During 1950 he became the President, and was active in the planning for the Defiance Campaign against several acts that oppressed Africans. The Freedom Charter was the most important achievement and its clauses are at the heart of the Declaration of Rights in the South African Constitution.

During 1960, the Pan African Congress, held an anti-Pass campaign, and at Sharpeville outside Vereeniging, 69 people were shot dead by police as they gathered to hand in their passes. While organising Mkhonto we Sizwe, the armed wing of the ANC, Mandela attended the All-In African Conference at Piesslalaer in March 1962. In August 1962 dressed as a chauffeur he was recognized as he passed through Howick on his return journey from Durban, and near Tweedie was arrested. He was convicted of incitement and illegally leaving the country and sentenced to 5 years in jail.



After his sentence, the local leaders of the ANC were caught at a farmhouse in Johannesburg and brought to trial; Mandela was implicated by the documents captured. He addressed the court on behalf of the accused, "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal, which I hope to live for, and see realized. But, my lord, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Nelson Mandela was released on 11th February 1990, inducted as the first democratically elected President on 10th May 1994, and in December 1996 returned to Howick to unveil a monument, marking the place of his capture in 1962 and to receive the Freedom of the town, including its' attractions which include the Howick Falls and the surrounding National Heritage site.



MUST DO...

Heritage Trail

Arrange to do the walking trail, self-drive trail or a Guided trail through the Howick Tourism Office, these may be arranged to include the museum and Zulu Mponghomeni Tourism Experience. On Sale is the Booklet containing more information on Mandela, a map and details of all the Heritage sites open to visitors, as well as lists of Accommodation and things to do in the area.

Gorge Walk

Walk to the base of the Falls, or Absell down, and walk back through the nature conservancy, view the wildlife in their natural habitat and hear the stories of Inkanyamba who dwells in the pond at the base of the falls "Nogqaza" (place of the tall one). This is a place of great spiritual significance to the current day traditional Zulu, as it was to the early San who populated this area before the Zulus.

Zulu Mponghomeni Tourism Experience

An authentic township experience with a unique blend of modern and traditional Zulu culture. Contact ZMTE to enjoy this cultural experience. Phone: 033 238 0288; e-mail: info@zmte.co.za

Other outdoor Activities

Absell, Rock Climb, Canopy Tours, Midmar Dam-Water activities, horse trails, bike trails, nature Reserves etc



CONTACT DETAILS

Howick Tourism Information Office

The Front Shop, In the wooden Fort @ Howick Falls Marling STR, Howick.

033 3305305 (t)

howick@umngenifootprint.co.za

Township Tours Around Durban



CLERMONT

The significance of Clermont is that after the 1913 Land Act which sealed the dispossession of Black people of land ownership resulting in 87% of the land being appropriated for whites and leaving only 13% for Blacks, this township remained one of five such areas in the whole country where Blacks were allowed to hold title deeds to their property. The upshot was that not only Africans from around Durban bought land here but also even people from other provinces. As a result people of varying tribal origins are to be found in this township.

Significant Figures

Clermont is the home of ex-KZN Premier, Lionel Mtshali, the Judge President for KZN, Vuka Tshabalala, and Constitutional Judge Louis Skweyiya, Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo Ngweni, B.B Cele, Pearl Tshabalala and J.C Dlamini after Khuzwayo as well as some of the earliest Black doctors and lawyers in the country.

Human rights lawyer Archie Gumede and local school teacher Qashana Khuzwayo have been commemorated through the naming of the local Municipal building and library.

Clermont is also the urban home of the internationally famous Black Mambazo music group who are recipients of the prestigious Grammy Award.

Local Tourism Structures and Vision

Besides powerful personalities Clermont also provides an extensive tour experience that takes in the local hostel, taverns, eateries, cultural performance, etc. Khaya Nxumalo and Sylvia Mayeza of Isihlwane Tourism and Development Project are spearheading the vision for local tourism.

Envisaged projects include a Tourism Information Centre, a mini museum, the redevelopment of cultural and music events and a water sport adventure experience to be located at Umgeni River, which meanders past the township.

There are also plans to build monuments to commemorate Gumede and Khuzwayo.



Umlazi

Umlazi Township is the second biggest black location allocated by the Apartheid Government in 1955 and has approximately 400,000 people with approximately 95,500 households.

The name uMlazi came from the name given by King Shaka Zulu during his time of travel with his warriors, when he tasted the water at the river separating uMlazi and Chatsworth (Indian suburbs) he found the water tasting like sour milk (umlaza) hence the name uMlazi formed.

What is so interesting about living in the township is that you can still feel the love and the spirit of "Ubuntu" humanity, as you would find millionaires living next door to the poorer of the poor. As you will hear from your guide and see for yourself how beautiful life is in the township. People who moved from townships to suburban areas still come back to ekasi (slang for township) for a feel of this wonderful life, you will be experiencing.

Umlazi Township also offers accommodations ranging from B&B to Guest Houses and top class township restaurant with qualified chefs.

Other townships that can be found are:

Lamontville

Chesterville

KwaMashu

Hambanathi

KwaMakhutsa

Phoenix

Wentworth

Chatsworth

Inanda

Mpumalanga

Ndongozi

MUST DO...

CLERMONT

- Cato Manor Interpretive Centre
- Clermont
- Archie Gumede Centre
- Uhuru Restaurant
- Catholic Church
- Viewing Site
- Historic House
- Inyanga Tour
- Kk Hostel
- Iwawa Centre
- Kwashembe Informal Settlement
- Sithengile Mini Cultural School
- Ning's B&B
- Ziphathole High School (Drive Past)
- Clermont Extension
- Clermont Motel
- Nqilyeza B&B
- St John's Church

UMLAZI

- Thokoza & uMlazi Taxi Rank on Grey Street with a stop at Gleblende Hostels at uMlazi
- Ezimbuzini, Kwa-Joenane Wholesaler and local Taxi Rank: Local people running their own small businesses such as bead work, art paintings, craft, clothing, fruits and vegetables etc.
- Kwa-Joe (M- Section) Salon, 4-room house with outside Gym.
- Kwa-Rush Guest House (D - Section) Accommodation and conference facility.
- Ndonga Bed and Breakfast (H - Section)
- Professor Music Studio (Z - Section) Live recordings of local artists and a chance of buying local music.
- Kwa-Mango Restaurant (L - Section) Township Cuisine.



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