



JOHANNESBURG CITY PARKS
CEMETERIES & CR



a world class African city



Foreword by Prema Naidoo

It gives me great pleasure to introduce the Johannesburg City Parks 2008 Cemeteries brochure to the residents of the City of Johannesburg.

Cemeteries play an important role in the history and making of Johannesburg, and are critical green lungs for our growing city. We look forward to the new cemeteries coming on line at Johannesburg, with Diepsloot and Waterval, and other locations in the near future.

I have memories myself of the cremation of my own family members. My grandfather, well-known activist Thami Naidoo, was cremated at the Hindu Crematorium. I know that many others share memories of people now lying in our cemeteries.

It is important to us at City Parks that the cemeteries are more than repositories of the dead, but become memorial gardens for the living. It is our vision that people will visit the cemeteries as places to find peace and tranquility, and be inspired and refreshed by the cemeteries of today.

Though the issue of mortality is one faced by all humans, we endeavour to make our lives worthwhile. It is how we wish to be remembered once we are gone. A lasting resting place is a testament to a life well lived.



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Johannesburg City Parks Cemeteries and Crematoria

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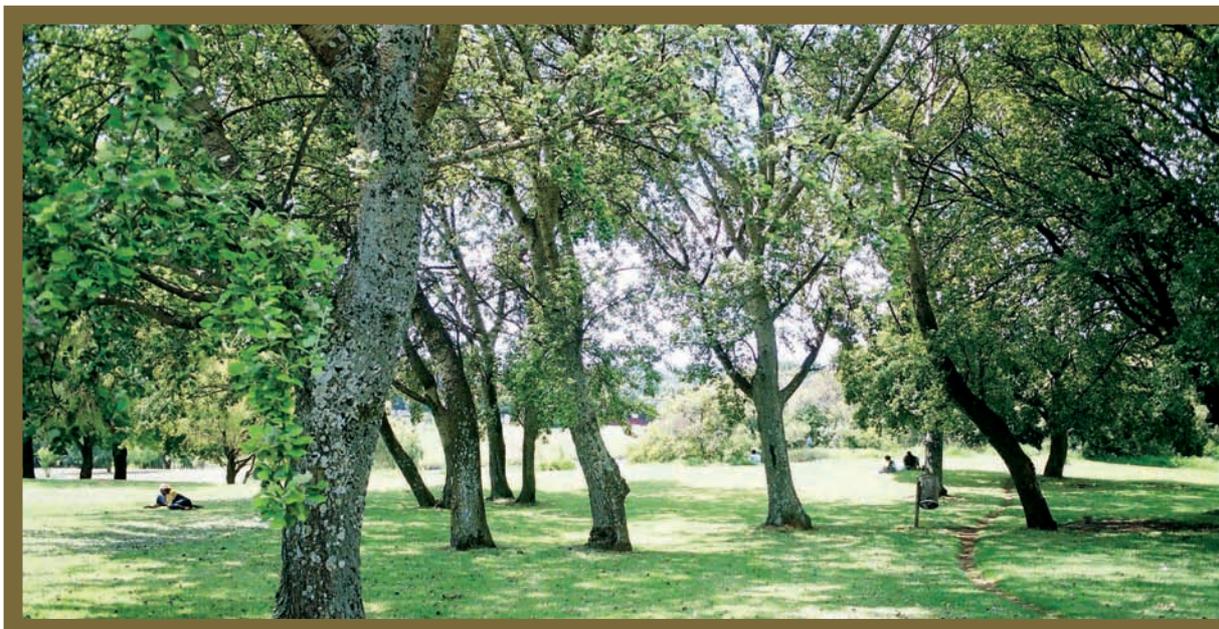
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Key Johannesburg Cemeteries

Braamfontein
Brixton
Avalon
West Park
Newclare
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Johannesburg Memorial Sites



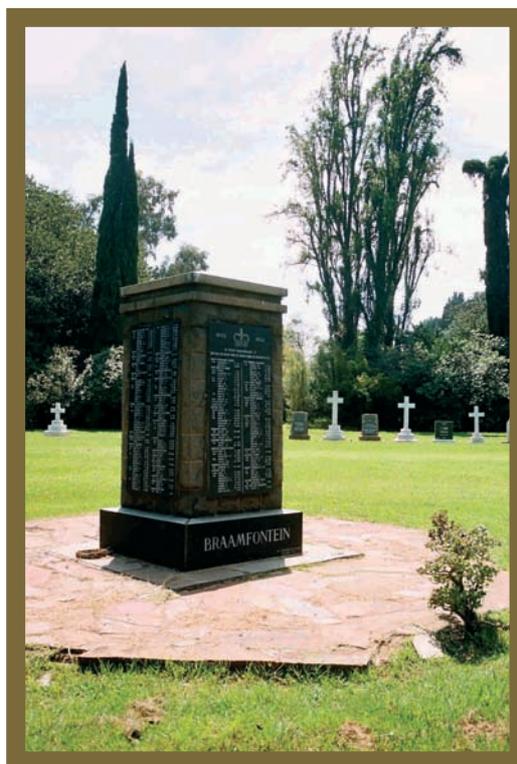
A dedication to parks and cemeteries has been part of Johannesburg's history since 1888, and Johannesburg City Parks continues this legacy. Responsibilities are much broader than when the city first started; today Johannesburg City Parks looks after 2138 parks, street verges, nature reserves, and developed and undeveloped green belts, as well as 35 cemeteries and three crematoria. Looking after cemeteries and crematoria requires being part historian, part archival records-keeper, in addition to being a developer of cemetery grounds, designer and landscaper, and maintainer of grounds and graves. To preserve the place of public burials is to help remember the passing of those who rest there.

The conservation, upkeep and maintenance of cemeteries and crematoria is a dedicated business at Johannesburg City Parks. It can take years to receive approval for grounds for new cemeteries. Understanding mortality rates and burial trends many years in advance is crucial, as is proper planning. Environmental assessment and impact studies are part of this process. Local communities are also consulted, as burials and cremations require a sensitive approach and understanding of cultures and customs.

Johannesburg City Parks' approach to the development of cemeteries has evolved over the years. One evolution is to address the inequalities of apartheid. While cemeteries in the main city are beautifully treed, those in

the outlying townships are now receiving trees, roads and attention, with heroes' acres and high-profile areas.

Today, City Parks regards cemeteries as areas of remembrance to honour the deceased. Cemeteries provide opportunities to create green footprints within urban belts. This approach to cemetery design creates spaces where people can remember their dead in the comfort of natural settings. This can be seen in the design and landscaping of Diepsloot and Waterval in Midrand. These locations are 'cemeteries for the living', designed with sensitivity to the environment, using indigenous plants and materials with a more park-like Afrocentric theme. Existing cemeteries continue to be upgraded with the planting of trees, the grading of roads, and ground maintenance.

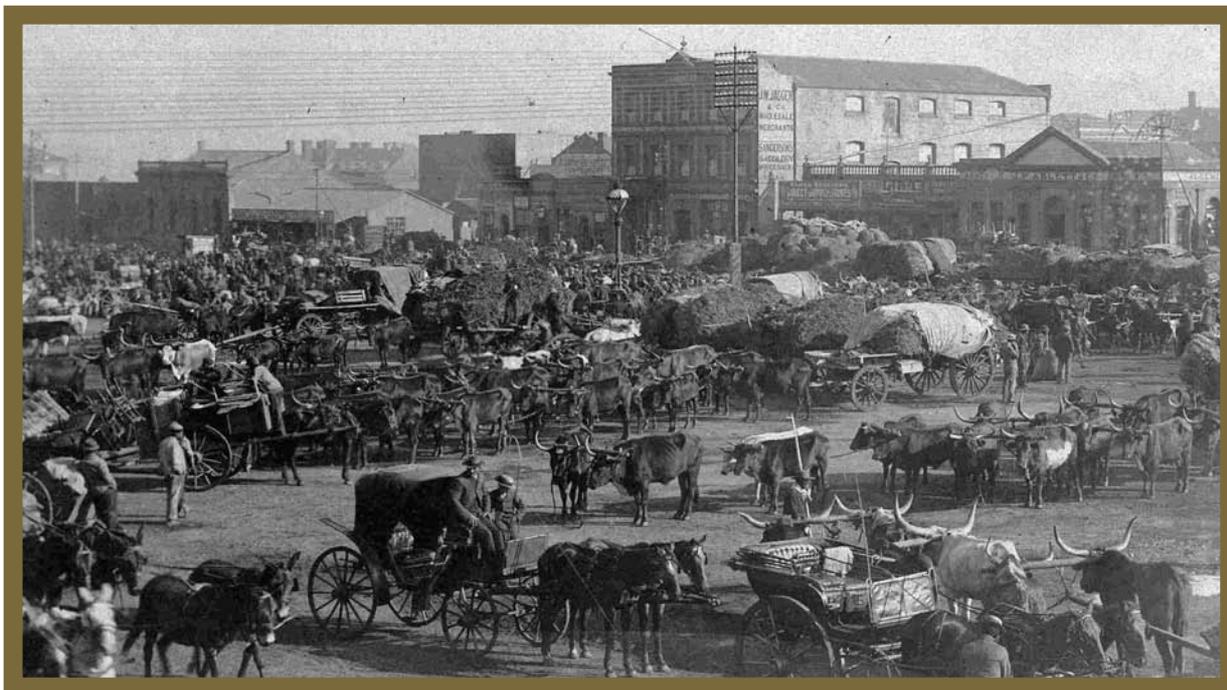


War Memorial Cenotaph, Braamfontein Cemetery

Out of 35 cemeteries in 2007, 26 are 'passive', meaning that there is no new burial space other than second and third burials, and the other remaining cemeteries are quickly filling up. A variety of other burial options, such as cremation, memorial walls, gardens of remembrance, second and third burials, and reduction burial graves are now being offered to assist the community and protect valuable space.

The legacy, for Johannesburg City Parks, continues to honour those who have passed before us, by creating green, treed havens within the City, where the living can preserve their memories into the future.

Johannesburg: A city's history told in cemeteries



Johannesburg Market Square circa 1890

To walk the cemeteries of Johannesburg is to explore the city's own history. The pioneering farmers, the city's founders, the heroes, the fallen, the striking miners, the Boer concentration camp victims, Christians, Hindu, Muslims, Jews, and others, all equal in the earth. With every beginning, there is a resting place for those who have lived through history, great and small.

It began on a wide savannah grassland one Sunday morning in 1886, when a stonemason named George Harrison stumbled over an outcrop of lichen-covered rock. Being an old-time prospector, he crushed a sample, panned it, and knew what he found was gold. His discovery that day became Main Reef. Overnight the grassland became a tent town for miners, later a town, and then a city. Just as it was born, Johannesburg is a place of many beginnings, of eloquent rises and dramatic history, carrying the stories of many in its graveyards and cemeteries.

The first burial grounds in Johannesburg were farm cemeteries for farmers and their workers. Several are still in existence today. As the town leapt into existence with the discovery of gold, it quickly required new burial facilities. Out of immediate need, the first cemetery was developed between Bree, Diagonal and Harrison Streets. This cemetery had a short life, as the town quickly outgrew its boundaries. The remains of those buried in the original town cemetery were later exhumed and reinterred in 1897.

By 1888 the first regional cemetery, Braamfontein, situated near the central city, had been established. As Johannesburg was still developing in the 1880s,

other cemeteries came into being under the control of churches, hospitals and mines. For those who were non-conformist, it was a struggle to find a place to be buried, and the town took over the handling of their burial sites.

The Anglo-Boer War fully occupied the country from 1899 to 1902, and during that time many thousands of Boers died in concentration camps, including one placed in Turffontein Racecourse. Today many of them are buried in Suideroord, in seven coffin-shaped grave areas.

It wasn't until 1907, at a Town Council meeting, that cemeteries came to rest under the city's auspices. The Parks and Estates Committee reported, 'The Parks Department has, since its inception in 1904, been a sub-department of the Town Engineer's Department. We are of the opinion, that, owing to the increase in the volume of work in connection with the Parks (which included cemeteries), the time has now arrived for the formation of a separate Department of Parks. We have issued instructions accordingly.'

According to the Parks Department records, the expenditure on parks during that period amounted to £3,222.47. There was one cemetery under the control of the Town Engineer, and the average number of burials was 50 per week – 22 white and 28 coloured. Even then, the colour distinction was present.

Johannesburg continued to grow at a burgeoning rate, and with growth came more deaths. By 1905 it was estimated that Braamfontein Cemetery would be fully occupied within 20 months. Three years later, a new cemetery was established on



Braamfontein Cemetery, circa 1906



South African War Concentration Camp at the Johannesburg (Turffontein) Race Course

an 84-acre portion of land at Brixton. That year there were 3410 burials. By that time, the town had 20 parks, varying in size from less than one acre to 289 acres, as well as two cemeteries. On 1 October 1910, the first grave was made in the 'New Cemetery', Brixton, with Braamfontein nearly full. No one could imagine that Johannesburg would continue to grow at the pace that it has, continuing to be a challenge for town planners even today.

At that time, mourners requested locations for different religions, and a Jewish section was established, which lies adjacent to the Muslim section. Just outside these sections were places for Chinese, blacks, military, firemen, policemen and many more religious divisions. Cemeteries were laid out in European fashion, with long rows of graves alongside straight roads, divided into even sections. The graves of soldiers who were buried in Braamfontein during the Anglo-Boer War period were laid out in lawn and ribbon flower beds, on the same pattern as the war cemeteries in Europe.

In the early 1900s Mahatma Gandhi approached the Town Council on behalf of the Hindu community to construct a crematorium, which was built in

1918 in the north-western corner of Brixton. By 1956, a new crematorium had been built adjacent to the old crematorium. The old crematorium is now a national monument.

The development of cemeteries echoed Johannesburg's own apartheid history. Cemeteries came to be developed along racial lines, with Asian and coloured cemeteries in Newclare, Brixton and Lenasia, and so-called native cemeteries in Alexandra and Soweto.

At Newclare, 108 acres of ground was acquired for what was known as the 'Asiatic, Euro-African and Native' cemetery. The crematorium in Braamfontein was opened in 1932 at a cost of £9,000. The demand for cremations was greater than could be met by a single furnace and it was proposed to provide for an additional furnace.

The Council purchased ground on Farm Waterval and Braamfontein for a new cemetery, which in 1942 became West Park. The number of cremations in a year in Braamfontein rose to 481, and 'burials totalled 6,196 European and Non-European'.



Funeral in Johannesburg, early 1900s

The first burial in West Park Cemetery took place on 10 February 1942, and during the year there were 6 603 burials in the four cemeteries under the Department's control, in addition to which, there were 641 cremations in the Braamfontein Crematorium and 25 at the Hindu Crematorium in Brixton.



Military Funeral of EJ Wills at West Park, 24 June 1952

second largest and busiest in Johannesburg. Avalon holds the mortal remains of many heroes of the struggle against apartheid, including the general secretary of the South African Communist Party and former Umkhonto we Sizwe Chief of Staff, Joe Slovo, and the women's struggle leaders, Lillian Ngoyi and Helen Joseph.

The number of cremations continued its upward rise. By 1952, the existing spaces for memorials on the walls at the Crematorium were fully utilised, and it was decided to provide for such memorials on sites flanking the paths in the Garden of Remembrance.

During the 1976 uprising, the building holding all burial records for Nancefield, Soweto's first cemetery, was burned, and all records were lost. With its loss, the history of many of Soweto's first residents was erased.

Newclare Cemetery, the Non-European Cemetery in the south-west of the city, originally catered for burials of 'Coloured, Asiatic and Bantu'. Park reports stated that 'The Bantu section is now filled up and this cemetery is now the only one in the city catering for the coloureds and the various Asiatic groups.'

Over time, many more cemeteries came under the Parks Board, resulting in 35 cemeteries and two crematoria today under the custodianship of Johannesburg City Parks, and the crematorium at Brixton Cemetery under the control of the Hindu Community. Cemeteries today are no longer developed on racial lines, yet the history of old still remains.

It was only in 1972 that Avalon Cemetery was established, which today, at 172 hectares, is the



Braamfontein Cemetery, postcard circa 1890s

Mortality Rates & Burial Trends in Johannesburg

Throughout its history, Johannesburg's growth and population have always exceeded town planners' expectations. Changes in population come with changes in mortality rates. These trends are particularly important in the planning for burial locations, as approval for new cemeteries is a lengthy process. Johannesburg City Parks has been tracking these statistics for many years, and under the City's 2030 Vision plans are in place with new burial methods and new cemeteries to accommodate the increased demand.

Current migrations trends from all over the African subcontinent have led to the city being one of the most cosmopolitan centres worldwide. The Department of Health statistics in the 1990s showed a birth rate of 28:1000 people and a death rate of 14:1000 people. By 2005 the statistics had changed to a birth rate of 19,5:1000 people and death rate of 19:1000. If this trend continues it is expected that the mortality rates will be 28:1000, or a 100% increase, by 2010.

With the influx of immigrants into South Africa and associated mortality rates increasing, an additional burden is placed on the city's cemeteries and crematoria. In the past 14 years, burials and cremations in Johannesburg have more than doubled.

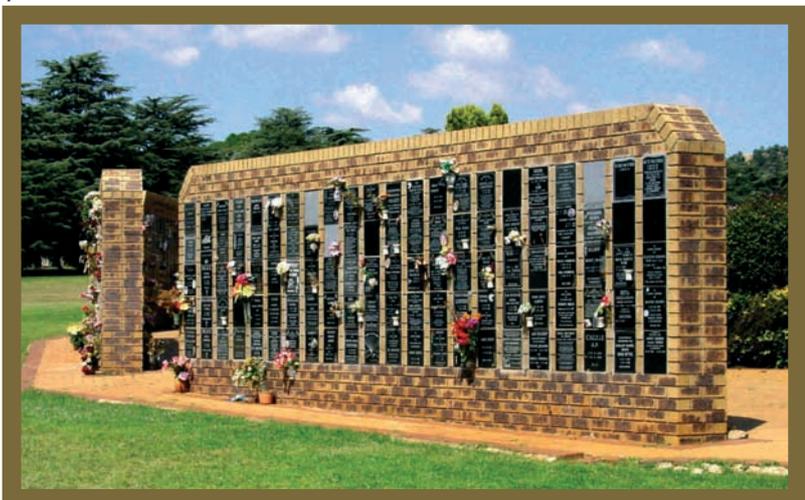
Age at death analyses have revealed that not only more people are dying, but also that they are dying younger, with the largest percentage of deaths in the 21 – 30 years category. This is, however, expected to decrease over time, with more deaths in the 31 – 40 years category by 2009. South African Health statistics reveal an average longevity of 50 years.

It is estimated that the City will require 1 500 hectares for burial grounds in the next 50 to 70 years. In order to meet the accelerated demand, two new cemeteries were built in 2007, Diepsloot and Waterval.

In addition to the new burial grounds, City Parks is encouraging families to explore various burial options. Currently only 6% of the population makes use of the crematorium, primarily Hindu and Chinese who cremate for religious beliefs. As cremation increases, it assists in conserving burial space.

The trend is also moving towards options, explored later in Burial Options, such as pro-mation, reduction burials, mausolea and memorial walls. Even newer options, such as reduced-space coffins or upright burials, deep-freeze liquid nitrogen, ultrasound reduction, and laser cremation are being explored in countries such as Sweden and the United States. Increasingly important are both burial space and the aspect of providing environmentally friendly and sound methods of burial.

*Memorial Wall,
West Park Cemetery*



Burial and Cremation Options

Johannesburg City Parks offers many different burial and cremation options to the families and friends of the deceased. Throughout the centuries, mankind has had many options for burials and cremations. From the grandeur of the pyramids of Egypt to the catacombs of Europe, the Tower of Silence of the Parsee religion and many others, people have been laid to rest in many different ways over the centuries. The following represents the options currently available in the City of Johannesburg:

- standard first burials
- second burials, available to existing family members
- reduction burials
- mausoleum
- cremation, with various options for ashes, including:
 - memorial wall and gardens
 - ash graves

For families with existing burial locations, reduction burials and second burials are options. Reduction burials involve the exhumation of remains into a small coffin, which is then buried again, allowing more room for additional burial space in the same location. Second burial is an option offered to families of the deceased, who may, according to City by-laws, bury additional family members in the same grave.

Mausolea offer a burial option in areas where the soil is too rocky to build graves, and graves are situated in a mausoleum above the ground.

City Parks has three crematoria, located in Lenasia, Braamfontein and Brixton. Cremation was brought to Europe in 2 500 BC, and largely replaced earth burials among the Romans until Christianity became the dominant religion. It takes approximately 90 minutes to cremate a body at a heat between 700 and 1000°C. The ashes are called cremains, and can be either buried in an ash grave, distributed as the family and friends wish, or kept. For those who wish to bury ashes, it is suggested that a tree is planted with the ashes, as the roots will absorb the nutrients into the tree as a living memorial.

Ash graves and memorial walls and gardens are available in selected cemeteries, and are ways for families and friends to have places to visit, yet with the memorials taking less space than graves would.

Booking Procedures

At times, handling of the burial of families and friends can be trying. To simplify this matter, procedures are standardised to make it easier for all involved. During times of normal burials, an undertaker plays an important role in smoothing the process.

At first, the undertaker phones the office to book for the grave/s for burial. On receipt of the booking, the administrative clerk issues a reference number, and on confirmation of payment, issues a receipt together with the grave number.

A burial notice is issued to the cemetery's administrator, bearing the name/s of the deceased and the name of the funeral undertaker, as well as the time and grave number. Graves are dug to specifications. At each step in the process, a series of cemetery staff check and re-check the information to ensure correct burial in the correct location.

Funeral ushers and the cemetery's administrator are on hand to ensure that the correct location is allocated and the grave is dug properly, and then the undertaker co-ordinates to ensure that the burial is done appropriately and within requirements.

In recognition of the need for dignity at the time of burial, these steps are followed carefully to ensure that records are kept and the memories of the deceased are preserved for the generations of the future.

Finding Burial Sites: City Parks' Electronic Burial System

Looking for lost burial sites can be a time-consuming and difficult process. With Johannesburg City Parks' new online database of cemeteries, it is now easier. Information on burials goes back as far the 1880s, when the first person was buried, and includes the famous to the obscure.

The database contains records of burials in each of the 35 City Parks cemeteries, and keeps track of the date of birth (where available), date of death, and full name. Also included is information on gender, race, age, cremation where relevant, and natural or unnatural death. This information is entered into the electronic system, and can be used by families and friends to track the deceased, and also by City Parks to assist with statistics and mortality trends.

Each year many people contact City Parks looking for lost loved ones. Today, these graves are easier to find on www.jhbcityparks.com. On the City Parks website, under the main menu for 'search deceased', the person's name and ID number are entered to find the name of the cemetery and the grave number.

For additional information on the city by-laws as they relate to burials and cemeteries, visit www.joburg.org.za under 'cemeteries'.

Pauper and Indigent Burials

Pauper burials are undertaken in the cases of unidentified, unclaimed or destitute people. Pauper burials are only conducted in respect of people dying within the municipal area, and not those people dying at institutions such as government hospitals. Specified areas are designated for pauper burials, and specific procedures followed to ensure they are buried in a dignified manner. In 2005, City Parks conducted 1 359 pauper burials.

Families of persons with an income below the threshold as designated by the Social Welfare department may apply for Social or Indigent Burial. This is done through Ward Councillors, who work together with Social Welfare to ensure the applicant falls under the criteria. Once this has been determined, City Parks works with appointed undertakers to handle the burial.

Dealing with Death

Death is an issue that few people wish to discuss, but it touches the lives of all human beings. In the emotional response to loved ones dying, it can be difficult to handle issues related to their burial and other legalities.

To make things easier for those left behind, it helps to consider some of the legalities. Having a burial policy and will in place assists family members, as does a statement of how the individual would like to be buried, or wishes for cremation and/or a Memorial Wall or mausoleum burial. If one's family has an existing plot, Johannesburg City Parks can be contacted to confirm the status of existing space.

A living will is helpful to family members for those who do not wish to be kept alive by artificial life-support systems, and specific wishes for organ donation should also be recorded and made known. To help children cope with death, it is important to talk about the cycle of life and death that all living beings undergo.

While death is not an easy issue to contemplate, respecting and preparing for the process leaves a life honoured and well remembered.

Heroes Acres and High Profile Graves

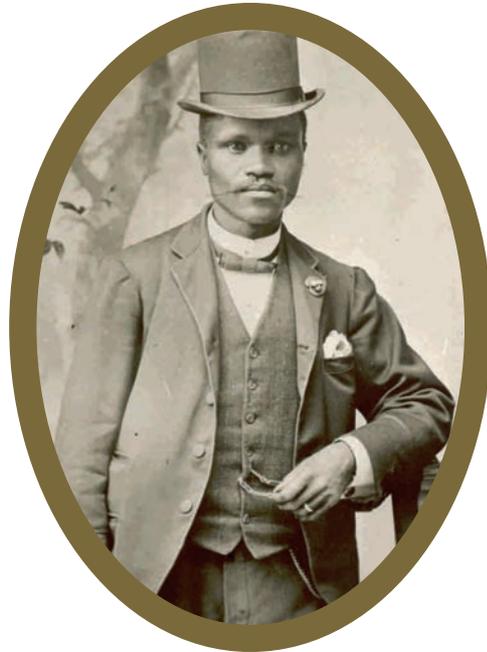
Prior to the new democracy of South Africa, burials for heroes were confined to State Presidents or Prime Ministers, who received State Funerals. Those who died in defending the country or in line of duty were recognised and interred in a Military, Police, or Firemen's Grave. In 1995 the former Soweto Council approved a Heroes Acre in Avalon Cemetery, and a portion of Section B was set aside, creating new recognition for heroes.

A Heroes Acre is a product of historical reality. It is an expression of the collective will of the people to write their own history. This space arouses national consciousness, forges national unity and engenders a spirit of patriotism.

The classification of a hero is in most cases a person who has paid the ultimate sacrifice for his or her country. Individuals can be classified as heroes when placing their lives at risk in safeguarding other people, or by great feats of courage, or by being recognised for special achievement in a particular field. Worldwide, many countries have cemeteries set aside with Gardens of Remembrance or Memorial Parks, which usually include war graves, military graves and other memorials.

A national hero is recognised and honoured by National Government. A justification for classifying the deceased as a hero must be submitted to the National/Provincial Government for authorisation through the South African Regional Heritage Association (SARHA). Individuals who do not meet the national/provincial requirements, may be buried in an area set out as 'High Profile' with permission of the local authority. There is currently a Heroes Acre in Avalon, and a High Profile area at West Park cemetery, and more are planned for the future.

In Search of Enoch Sontonga



Enoch Sontonga, composer of South Africa's national anthem, Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika, Amathole Museum, King William's Town

The call came from no less than the President himself, Nelson Mandela. The request came to Johannesburg: 'Find me Enoch Sontonga.' The year was 1995, and the country was riding on the high of the country's first democratic elections. The call was to find the grave of the man who wrote the country's new anthem, Nkosi Sikelel', a song that lives on in the hearts of South Africans more than a century after it was written.

The origins of Enoch Sontonga are humble and obscure. He originated from the Mpinga clan in the Eastern Cape, and was born in 1873. He wrote the first verse and chorus and composed the music in 1897. A well-known Xhosa poet, S.E.K. Mqhayi, wrote a further seven verses. Nkosi Sikelel' was first recorded on 16 October 1923 by Solomon T. Plaatje. The song was published in a pamphlet and later, in 1929, in a Presbyterian Xhosa hymn book.

Though Sontonga died at the age of 32, he left behind a music legacy. Nkosi Sikelel' left a strong impression on all who heard it. So much so, that by 1925 the ANC had officially adopted it as the closing anthem for its meetings.

In 1994 the National Monuments Council became aware that Sontonga was possibly buried in the historic Braamfontein Cemetery in Johannesburg. When the request came from then President Mandela, the purpose in locating the grave was to declare it a national monument, the highest honour that can be bestowed on a site of historical and cultural significance.

But while the music and lyrics of Sontonga's song are memorable, finding his grave was not an easy matter. At the time of Sontonga's death, graves for black people were placed in an area once known as the 'Christian Native' section. While City Parks knew that Sontonga's grave would be in this section, identifying the exact location was not simple.



Johannesburg's Farm Cemeteries

Finding a historical grave is like being a sleuth; one must search for details, understand the old patterns, borrow on modern technology, and employ all resources at hand. For Technical Specialist Alan Buff and his team, it meant going through historical records to find Sontonga's date and cause of death, tracking down the number of the grave and understanding the way the cemetery was numbered and laid out.

Infra-red aerial photographs helped find the location of the bodies, as they showed where the soil was altered. A team under Professor Tom Huffman at the University of Witwatersrand was called out on shallow archaeological digs to match known data with the site. Coffins in the 'black' section were buried covered with sticks of fragrant eucalyptus, sticks that over time grew into a forest that had to be cleared.

The process took over a year. Buff could not find a map with grave numbers until an act of vandalism caused damage to Braamfontein's Memorial Wall, in an entirely different area. Looking through the plans for that wall in order to effect repairs, Buff came across the map of the old 'School of Mines' section. The grave was then exactly located.

On 24 September 1996, the country's first Heritage Day under democratic rule, a memorial was unveiled by President Nelson Mandela for the grave of Enoch Sontonga, the final resting place of a man whose song brought comfort and joy to millions of people. Today, Sontonga's songs live on, and his grave is a place of remembrance for the hundreds who visit each year.

*There are men who find their hereafter
Among the people
You live forever in us
You are all the names
That in dying for life
Make life surer than death
- A Luta Continua, requiem for Duma Nokwe
by Keorapetse W. Kgosisile*

Long before Johannesburg became a city, the highveld landscape was divided into farms. Many farms gave names to the city's suburbs, including Braamfontein, Waterval and Bezuidenhout. While the land has been built up around them, the graves of the farmers, their families and staff still remain. There are more than 25 farm cemeteries remaining, ranging from one grave to several, with some maintained by descendants of the original settlers.

Farm cemeteries include: Alweynspoor; Alberton; Bezuidenhout Farmstead; cemetery between railway lines at Langlaagte; East Point Road, Rivonia; Eikenhof, Kliprivier; Fairland Cemetery; Fick Road Cemetery, Alberton; Fountainbleau Cemetery; Glenvista, Alberton; Linbro Business Park; Sarel Marais Homestead, Klipriviersburg Nature Reserve; Klipriviersburg, Alberton; Lonehill Koppie; Misgund, Kliprivier; Old Church Cemetery, Willowdene, Armadale; private cemetery, 15th Street, Parkmore; Rietvallei, Chartwell; single grave, Austen Road, Randjesfontein; Tongaat Mushroom Park; Voortrekker Street Cemetery, Alberton; Waterval, Kyalami; Albert's Farm; Geldenhuys Farm Cemetery, Emmarentia; and single grave, Linksfield.

Johannesburg City Parks keeps records of the names and dates of death of those buried in farm cemeteries.

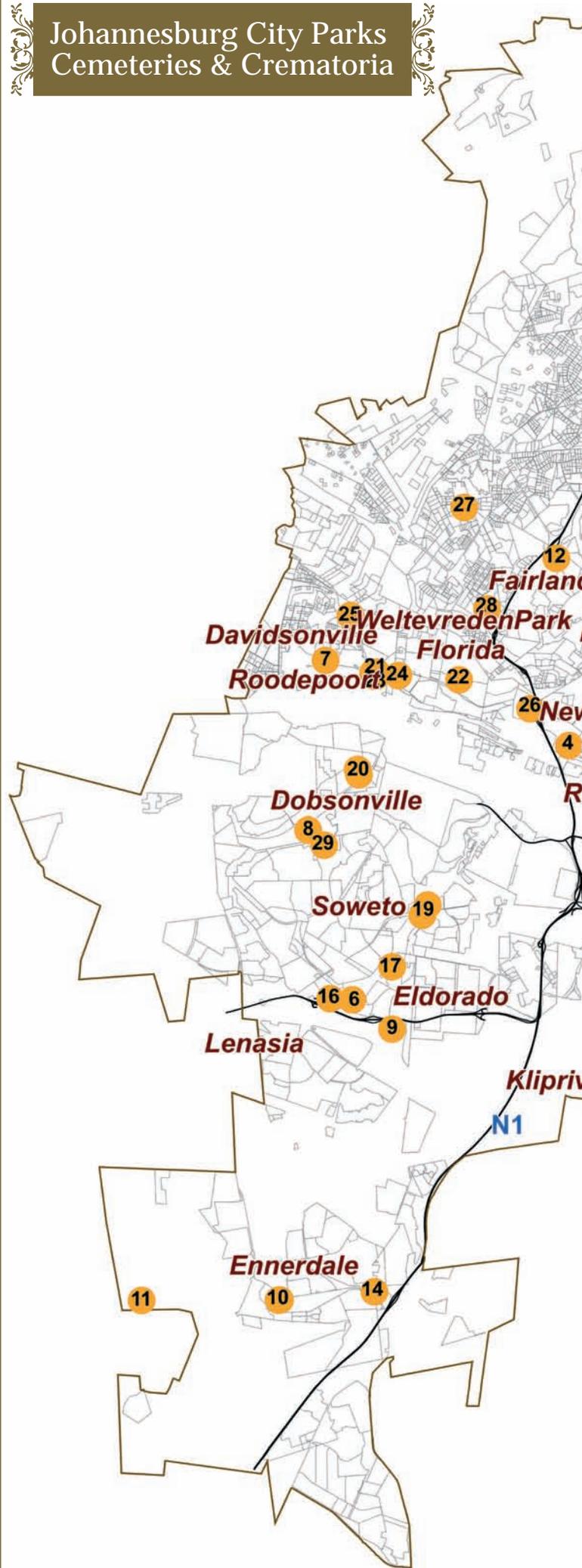


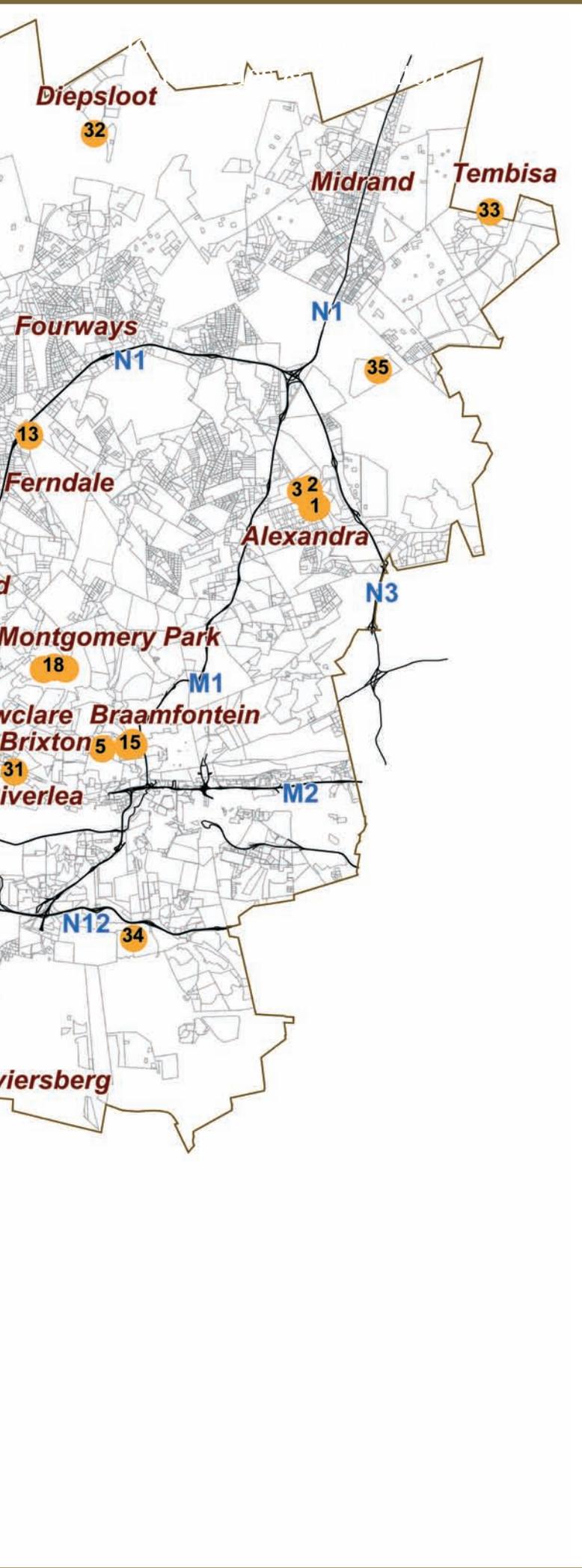
Centenary commemoration of Enoch Sontonga's death with Sontonga family and Minister Pallo Jordan at Braamfontein Cemetery



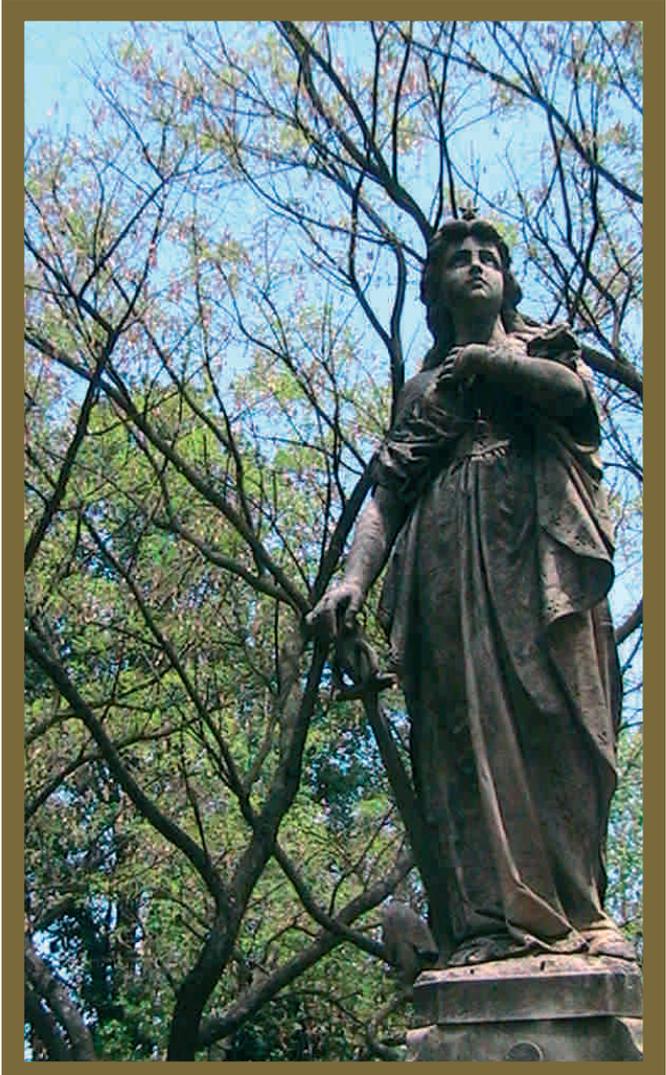


Gabion Tower, Diepsloot Memorial Park





Cemetery Name	Number
Alexandra Cemetery (East Bank)	1
Alexandra Cemetery (West Bank)	2
Alexandra Cemetery (Pansy St Marlborough Gardens Ex	3
Avalon Cemetery	6
Braamfontein Cemetery	15
Brixton Cemetery	5
Davidsonville Cemetery	7
Diepsloot Cemetery	32
Dobsonville Doornkop Cemetery	8
Doornkop Cemetery	29
Elandsfontein Cemetery	11
Eldorado Park Cemetery	9
Ennerdale Hiltonia Cemetery	10
Fairland Cemetery	12
Ferndale Randburg Cemetery	13
Finetown Cemetery	14
Florida Cemetery	22
Hamburg Cemetery	24
Horizon View Cemetery	25
Klipriviersberg Cemetery	34
Le Roux Cemetery	17
Lenasia Cemetery	16
Maraisburg Cemetery	26
Midrand Cemetery	33
Muslim and Hindu Cemetery	23
Nancefield (Klipspruit) Cemetery	19
New Roodepoort Cemetery	20
Newclare Cemetery	4
Old Roodepoort Cemetery	21
Panorama Agricultural Holdings Cemetery	27
Riverlea Cemetery (Proposed)	31
Waternal Cemetery	35
Weltevreden Park Ext 5 Cemetery	28
West Park Cemetery	18



Braamfontein Cemetery



Braamfontein Cemetery

In the late afternoon, the sun dapples across narrow roads through a forest of jacaranda, tipuana and plane trees. The roads through Braamfontein Cemetery once carried horse-drawn hearses, where mourners of all creeds, colours and religions came to bury their dead. There are few spaces as sacred as an old cemetery, and Braamfontein reigns supreme as the grand old dame of Johannesburg's cemeteries.

Located in the west end of Braamfontein and bounded by Smit, Graf Streets and Enoch Sontonga Avenue, Braamfontein is today Johannesburg's most venerable cemetery. The first burial took place in 1888. The founders of Johannesburg, Von Brandis and Jeppe, are buried here, as is Enoch Sontonga, who composed the country's anthem, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrica*. A lovely old cemetery with long lanes of trees, Braamfontein has a peaceful, regal air, and its history traces back through to the birth of the city.

The cemetery is laid out in neat, straight roads with designated religious sections, including Dutch Reformed, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Hindu, Muslim and Jewish. The Jewish and Muslim sections each have their own entrances, and in the corner of the cemetery is a crematorium established in 1932.

The main entrance lies on the tree-lined Graf Street. On entering, the visitor finds the city's founders' graves lining either side of the road, elegant, tall stones reaching to the trees. Many have carved granite angels or granite crosses, and epitaphs that have faded with time. At the archway offices, located just past the entrance, one can find hand-drawn maps mounted in hinged wooden frames on the wall. Each map covers a different section of the cemetery and shows plot numbers, paths and fences. Old-style leather-bound registers going back through time are also available.

Down the road, a tall memorial spire marks the 1896 Dynamite Explosion Monument, in memory of 71 people who died in an explosion at Braamfontein Station on 19 February 1896. To the right is Valliamma Avenue, leading past Anglo-Boer War graves and a small Chinese section, to the graves of two passive resistance martyrs, Valliamma Munusamy Moodaliar and Swami Nagappen. Valliamma, a girl of 16 who died in 1914 on release from prison, was heralded as a hero by Mahatma Gandhi. Her compatriot, Nagappen, died in 1909. They symbolise the spirit of the mass Satyagraha movement of 1913 – 1914, which forced Generals Botha and Smuts to negotiate a settlement for the Indian community.



Braamfontein Cemetery

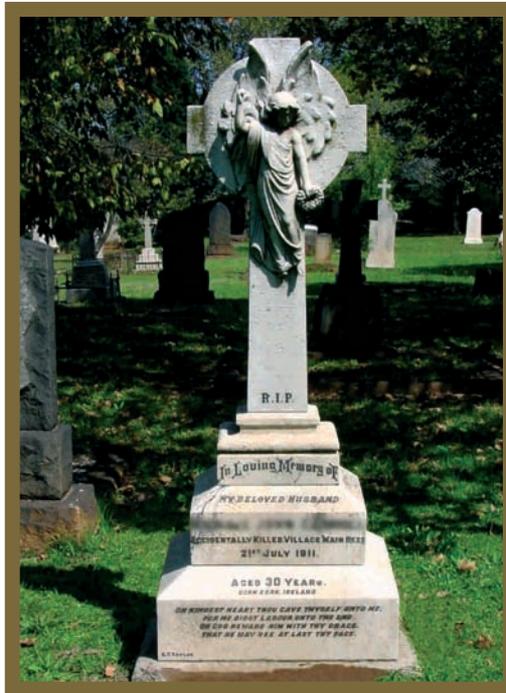
It can be said of passive resistance martyrs Valliamma and Nagappen:

*They shall grow not old.
As we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them.
Nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun.
And in the morning.
We will remember them.*

At the northernmost corner of the cemetery lies the Muslim section, marked on old maps as the 'Mahomedan' area. Well-known Muslims such as Mahomed Renzi Bey, General Consulate of the Ottoman Empire, are buried here. There is a small temple for prayers and to honour the holy. This area was designated in 1900 by President Kruger, when the Malays of Vrededorp requested a piece of land for a place of worship, which became the 23rd Street Masjid and burial ground for this section in Braamfontein.

Next door to the Muslim section is the fenced-off Jewish area, where the first Jew to be buried was Albert Rosettenstein in 1887. Later, well-known men such as Max Langerman, one of the 64 'Reformers' imprisoned at Pretoria in 1896, were buried here.

In the small Chinese burial grounds lies Chow Kwai For, who registered under the new law requiring racial registration, unaware of the protest



Braamfontein Cemetery

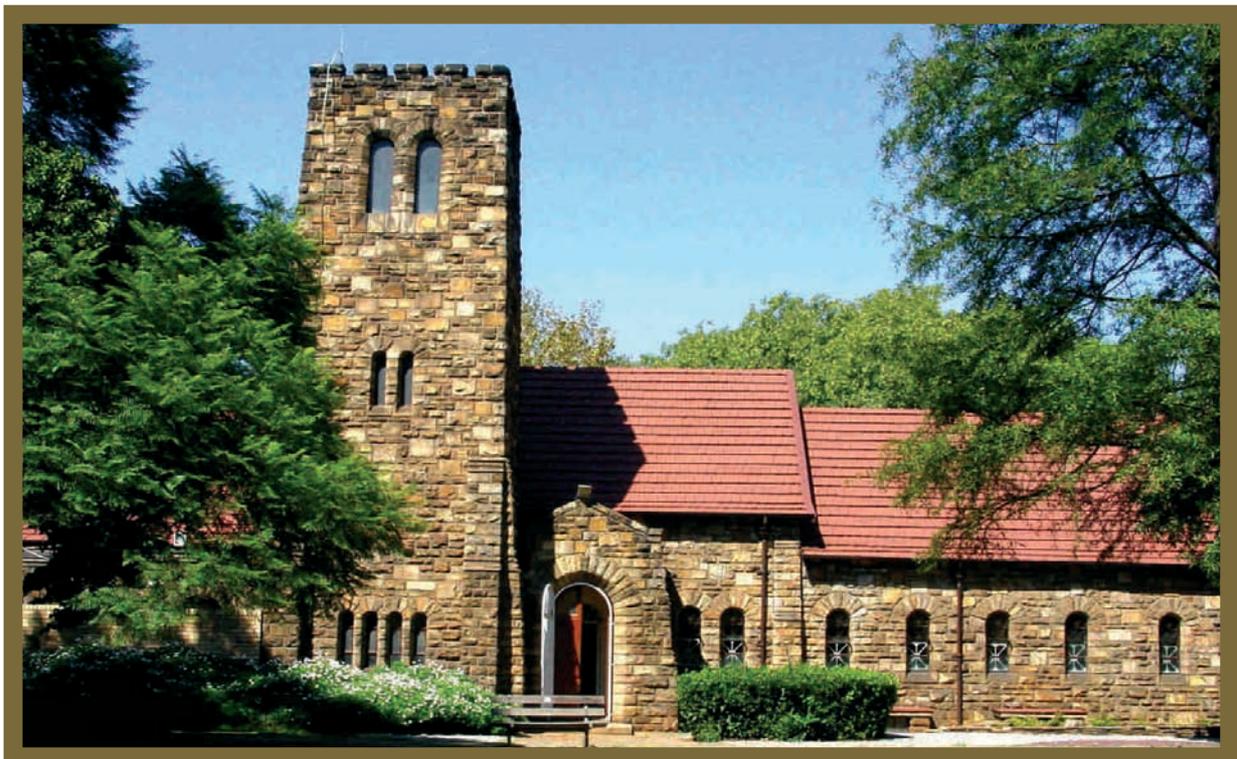
in the Chinese community. When he realised what he had done, he committed suicide at the age of 24. His grave stands with his letter of apology (written in Chinese) engraved on the headstone.

To the west next to the Chinese section, beneath large eucalyptus trees, lies a large grassy section with one massive black granite cube. Beneath the grass lie the graves of 12 000 black people in a section which incorporated the 'School of Mines' area, now the Enoch Sontonga Memorial Park.

For decades Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika was regarded as the national anthem of South Africa by the oppressed, and was sung as an act of defiance against the apartheid regime. It seems fitting that the founder of the country's

national anthem lies beneath a canopy of trees, turning an area of unmarked miners' graves into a place of sacred memorial.

The narrow pathways, once wide enough for a horse carriage, are now just sufficient for the large groups of schoolchildren who come to learn their country's history through the stories of the graves. Further south is the area for Firemen and Police, and a circular path of headstones of priests and nuns surrounds the grave of the Roman Catholic Bishop.



Braamfontein Crematorium

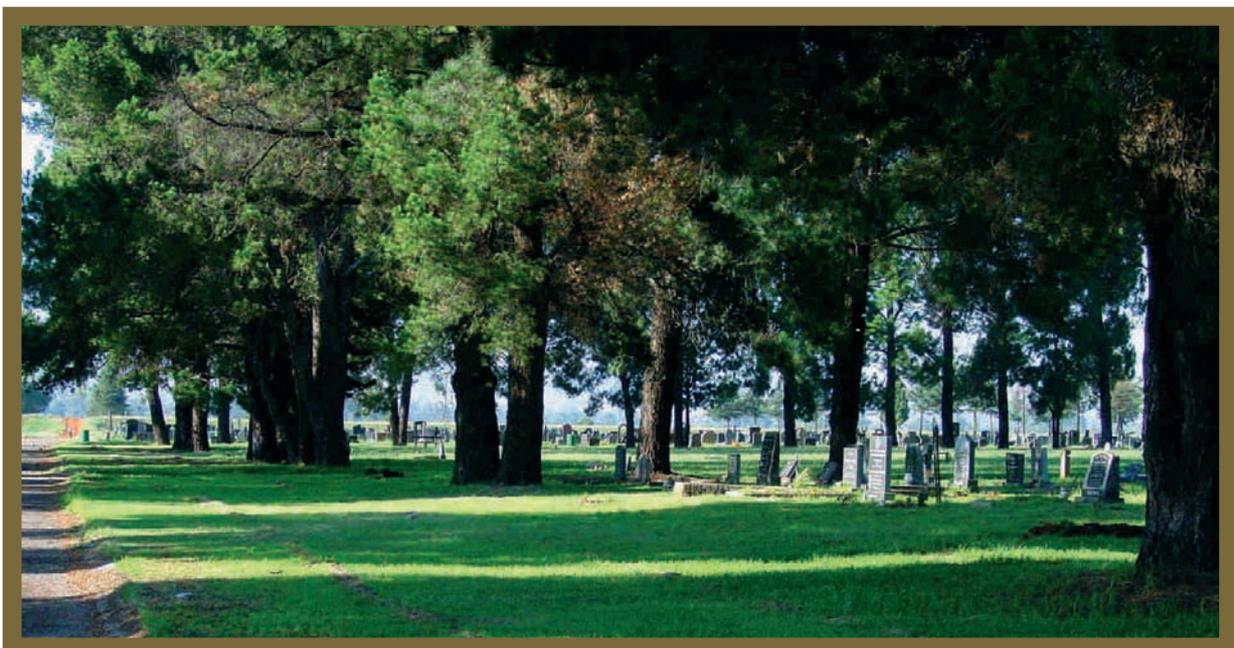
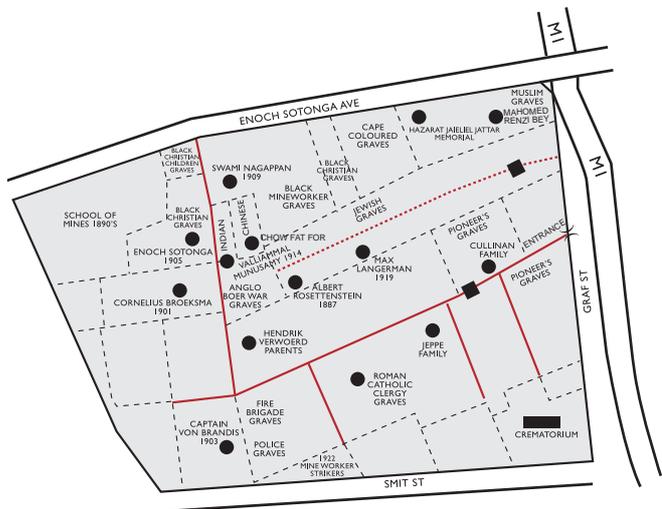
Braamfontein Cemetery



Deputy Mayor, Councillor Patmore, laying a wreath on Captain Carl von Brandis' grave, 22 June 1953, 50 years after his death

Against the south fence of Braamfontein lies a section of Pauper's graves, unmarked, recently discovered to be the burial place of the miners from the 1922 Miner's Strike. Not far from here are the graves of the once-infamous Foster Gang, who gripped the public's imagination with a wild chase and shoot-out with the police in 1914.

Winding back to the entrance, one could be greeted by the silent smoke of the crematorium. Perhaps in the distance children from the Sparrow School can be heard, singing a gospel version of Nkosi Sikelele' iAfrica to hip-hop moves, as they did when Sontonga was honoured with the Order for Meritorius Service Gold. To walk through Braamfontein is to honour our past, and recognise what it brings to our future.



Eldorado Cemetery

Brixton Cemetery

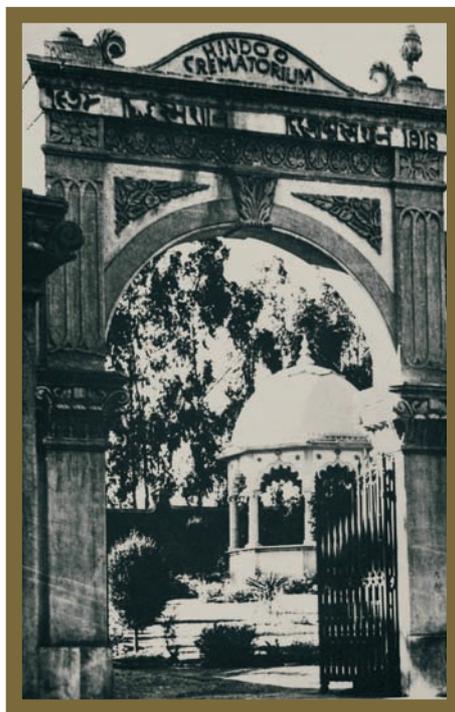
Standing just outside the historic faded pink wash of the Hindu Crematorium, one can hear the calls to prayer from the nearby mosques of Mayfair. It resounds through a forest of tall bluegum trees, where the metal plates with names of those deceased are fixed to neighbouring trees, following Hindu customs. As with Braamfontein, Brixton is a stately, old-world cemetery, a mixture of many religions, colours and lives, with elegant tombstones, large leafy trees, and stories of the famous and infamous buried there.

When Johannesburg's population tripled in six short years, the existing cemetery quickly filled and new space was needed. For a period Brixton Cemetery was known as the 'New Cemetery', until its first burial in 1912. Located in Crouse Street, Caroline Extension and Brixton Drive in the suburb of Brixton, the cemetery is of historical significance. Among its graves lie those of Mary Fitzgerald, Johannesburg's deputy mayor; Dr Alfred Bitini Xuma of Sophiatown fame; the victims of Daisy de Melker, South Africa's most famous poisoner; and many more. At one time, Brixton was the site of communist rallies on May Day, where workers gathered to pay homage to the strike martyrs of 1922.

Near the main entrance, a war monument commemorates South Africans who died in the First World War. Along Main Drive there is a second First World War monument in memory of the South African Scottish Regiment. The cemetery also holds many war graves from throughout South Africa's history.

Randlord Lionel Phillips was buried in Brixton in the early 1900s, as was his wife, Lady Florence, who established what became Johannesburg Art Gallery. The couple was known for their extravagant lifestyle and their generosity. Lionel Phillips served on the committee of the Rand Regiments Memorial, which built and paid for the Angel of Peace sculpture standing above the South African Military Museum at the Johannesburg Zoo. Also, Sir George Albu, who established the mining house that became Billiton, is buried at Brixton.

Gandhi played a role in the building of the first Hindu crematorium in Johannesburg, and the first in Africa. In 1908 Gandhi was approached to help find a suitable plot for a crematorium. He negotiated with the town council and land in the Brixton Cemetery was allocated for the purpose. After Gandhi left the country, the wood-burning crematorium was built in 1918, and still stands, although a brick gas-fired crematorium was built in 1956, which is still used. Today, a section of Brixton holds the remains of many passive resistance fighters against discriminatory legislation.



Hindu Crematorium circa 1939

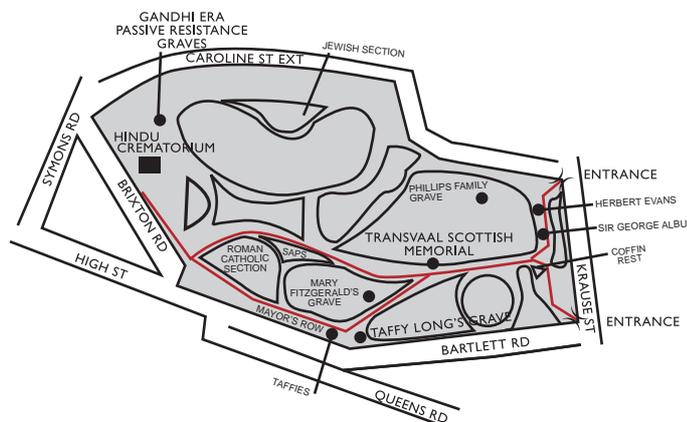
Johannesburg's deputy mayor in 1915, Mary Fitzgerald, after whom the Mary Fitzgerald Square in Newtown is named, is also buried in Brixton. Known as 'Pickhandle Mary', she was an avid union organiser during the union strikes of the 1910s. She was also the first woman to hold public office in Johannesburg, at a time when women did not have the vote in South Africa, and her grave lies on Mayor's Row. Executed on 17 November 1922, miner Samuel 'Taffy' Long's funeral hosted more than 10 000 people in Brixton. He was hanged for killing a shopkeeper who blew the whistle on the Fordsburg strikers, and many believe he was wrongfully charged with the crime. His death was symbolic of the tensions between Afrikaners and English at the time. The inscription on his stone reads:

*On the way to the gallows
He sang with his comrades
Then raise the scarlet standard high
Within its shade we'll live or die
Though cowards flinch and traitors sneer
We'll keep the red flag flying here
Buried with honour and affection
By his fellow workers*

*My conscience shall never convict me,
He said with his dying breath.
May god in his heaven speed the freedom
For which I am sentenced to death*

Buried in 1962, Dr Alfred Xuma, who ran a surgery named Empilweni (health) in Toby Street in Sophiatown in 1927, is known for his contribution to the ANC during his presidency from 1939 to 1949. He enacted many progressive changes during his term, and even served as an unofficial delegate to the United Nations in 1946.

The list grows longer, the stories continue. Brixton is the resting place for many who served history, for many beloved, and some unknown. While the cemetery is mostly full, there remain spaces reserved for family graves, and room for more history to be made in Johannesburg.



Avalon Cemetery

In the historical battle for freedom against apartheid, the most famous township is Soweto, the Southern Western Township, and within its famous boundaries lies Avalon Cemetery. The largest cemetery in South Africa, Avalon opened in 1972 during the height of apartheid as a graveyard exclusively for blacks. Each weekend, the cemetery sees more than 200 burials, as the space rapidly fills in Johannesburg's busiest cemetery.



Joe Slovo's Memorial Site, Avalon Cemetery

Avalon Cemetery represented the place to honour struggle heroes, and today holds the graves of many famous, and less famous heroes. Hector Pieteron, Tsietsi Mashinini, Joe Slovo, Lilian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph and many more are buried here. During the height of the struggle in the 1970s and 1980s, thousands of mourners congregated at Avalon to sing forbidden songs of freedom and chant banned slogans, until they were driven away by security forces. Some dressed in military fatigues and were armed with wooden rifles, flocking to the cemetery to demonstrate their solidarity for the struggle.

Funerals for the victims became one of the most powerful expressions of defiance against the apartheid government. When there were not enough buses to drive them to the cemetery, protesters stopped motorists and forced drivers to give them a lift. As is Soweto itself, Avalon is associated with a history of defiance and struggle.

area of Avalon is clear and wide, and one can see from one side to the next. New pathways have been laid and trees planted, which, over time, will change the nature of the cemetery.

The Mendi Memorial stands to honour the memory of the victims of the SS Mendi, a ship that sank in February 1917, during the First World War, with the loss of 607 men. The sailors were honoured by Queen Elizabeth II in 1995 at an unveiling ceremony at Avalon. The plaque reads:

Brothers, we are drilling the drill of death. I, a Xhosa, say you are all my brothers: Zulus, Swazis, Pondos, Basutos. We die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa. Raise your cries, brothers, for though they made us leave our weapons at our houses, our voices are left with our bodies.

Speech by Mr Dyobe as SS Mendi sank, which became an African song.

It was the world-famous photograph by Sam Nzima of Hector Pieteron, shot and dying in the arms of Mbuyisa Makhubo and his sister, Antoinette Sithole, that alerted the world to the atrocities of apartheid, and the shooting of children



Avalon Cemetery

in the Soweto Uprising of 1976. Today, Hector Pieterse, along with student activist Tsietsi Mashinini, is buried in Avalon.

The defiance of Soweto's school children, who left Morris Isaacson High School to the cry of 'Amandla!', was led by Tsietsi Mashinini. After that day, Mashinini spent the remainder of his life in exile from his country. He died abroad and his body was brought back to be buried in Avalon in 1990. The words 'Black Power' are etched in his headstone.

Like other comrades of the struggle, Lilian Ngoyi, who was arrested and charged with high treason in the 1955 trials, was honoured in Avalon with an ANC funeral after passing away on 13 March 1980. Ma-Ngoyi, as she was known, was the first President of the ANC Women's League, and a leading member of the organisation's National Executive Committee.

Buried together with her, at their request, is Helen Joseph, a long-time friend and comrade, as they worked together in the Federation of South African Women. Helen Joseph was charged with Lilian in many trials, and was banned and jailed for her support of the struggle. At their funerals in Avalon, singing was loud and ANC clenched-fist salutes were given. Lilian Ngoyi is known to have said, 'If I die, I'll die a happy person because I have already seen the rays of our new South African sun rising.'



Hector Pieterse Museum

Another buried in the Heroes' Acre at Avalon is Joe Slovo, who was honoured by President Nelson Mandela at his funeral in 1994 with the words:

'We have converged here to pay tribute, once again, to one who remained in the trenches and died with his boots on....'

'We, who are gathered here, are beneficiaries of the freedom to which Joe dedicated his life. We are the relay team to whom he has handed his torch that he carried for so long. The race will continue until we have achieved a better life for all our people.'

And many more heroes, some well known, others less so, continue to be buried in Avalon. In 1997, the exhumed remains of three Umkhonto We Sizwe cadres from Soweto, Lesetja Joseph Sexwale, Anthony Sureboy Dali and Thabiso Rakobo, were reburied at Heroes' Acre on June 21. The Truth

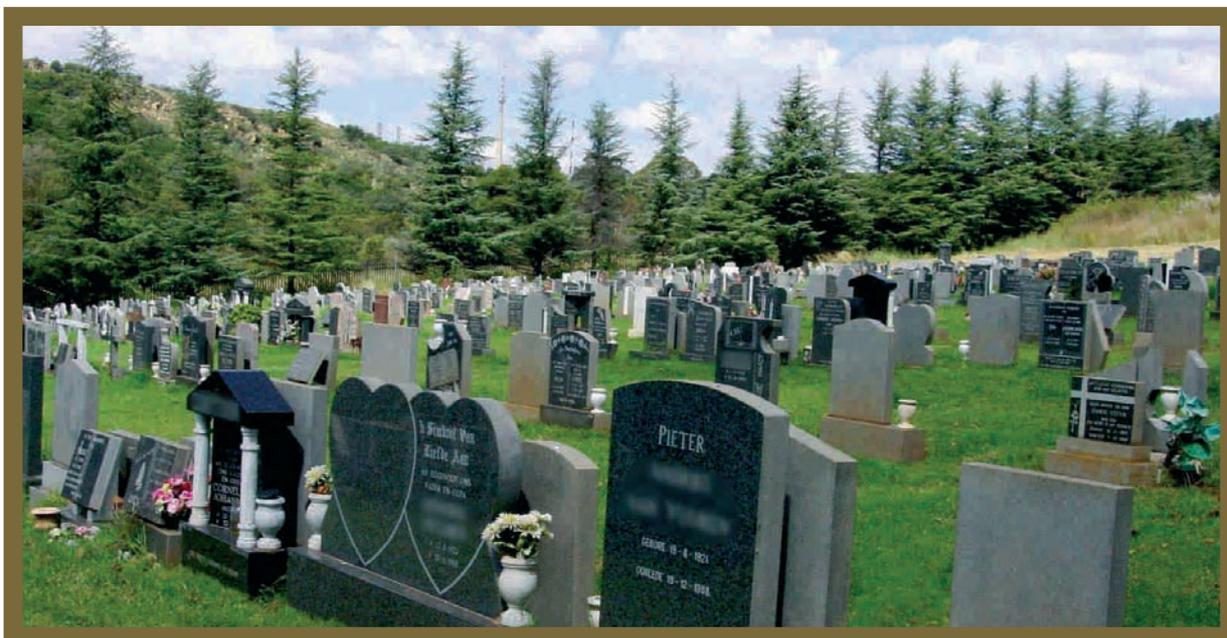
and Reconciliation Commission findings revealed the location of their bodies.

Avalon continues to play an important role, not only for Sowetans, but for all South Africans, as the country moves from an era of violent struggle to one of reconciliation, and the graves of those who fought for justice continue to be a site of homage for many visitors.



Memorial site of Umkhonto We Sizwe cadres, Avalon Cemetery

West Park Cemetery



To the north of the Melville Koppies lies West Park Cemetery, bordered by Montgomery Park, Sophiatown, and Emmarentia. West Park Cemetery was opened in 1942, and historically was part of one of Joburg's original farms.

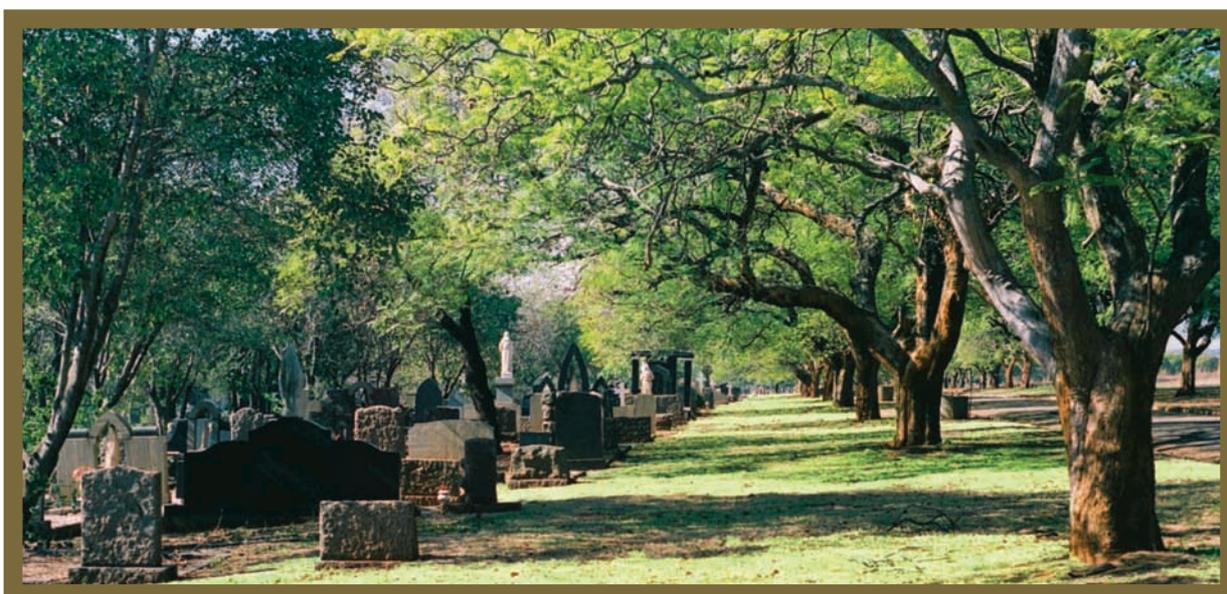
The cemetery was part of Farm Waterval, which was purchased in 1887 by two Geldenhuys brothers in the hope of finding gold. While they were not successful in finding gold, Louw Geldenhuys employed Boer War veterans to build the Emmarentia Dam and leased smallholdings with fruit trees. In 1933, 13 hectares were donated to the city for public recreation, and eventually, with other sections, became the Johannesburg Botanic Gardens, Marks Park Sports Club and the West Park Cemetery.

West Park Cemetery holds one of the city's High Profile graves sections, with the grave of child AIDS activist Nkosi Johnson, as well as those of struggle veterans Alfred Nzo and Joe Modise. Charles Herman Bosman is also buried here, as

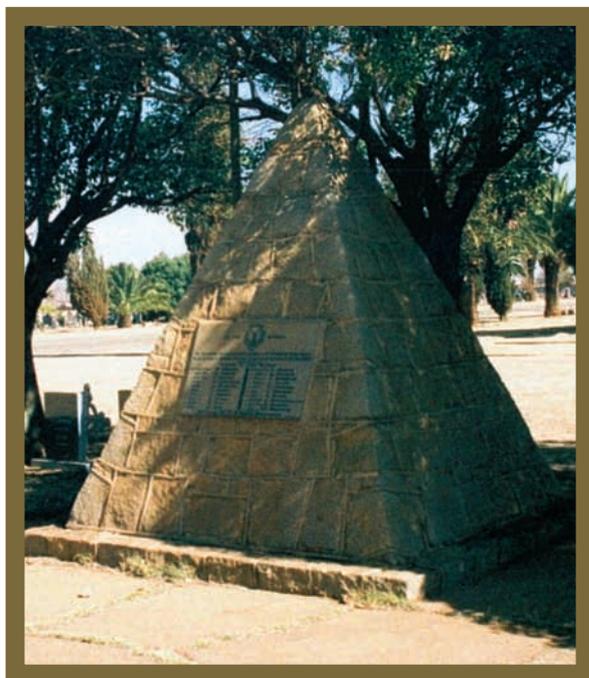
well as the child victims of the Westdene Dam disaster. The cemetery has mausoleums, memorial walls, and memorial gardens, and is lined with beautiful large jacaranda trees, which turn lavender in spring.

Today, West Park Cemetery holds both old graves and new. It has one of the city's largest Jewish sections, complete with a replication of the Wailing Wall; many war memorials and graves; a Chinese section; and even some Pauper's graves. The burial grounds are the site of many war graves and many ceremonial military parades have proceeded down Beyers Naude Drive to its gates.

The cemetery is a lovely place for remembrance, with tree-lined across the base of the Melville Koppies, providing a peaceful setting for families and friends. At times on weekends it becomes busy with funerals, and the sounds of African drums from traditional churches on the neighbouring koppie.

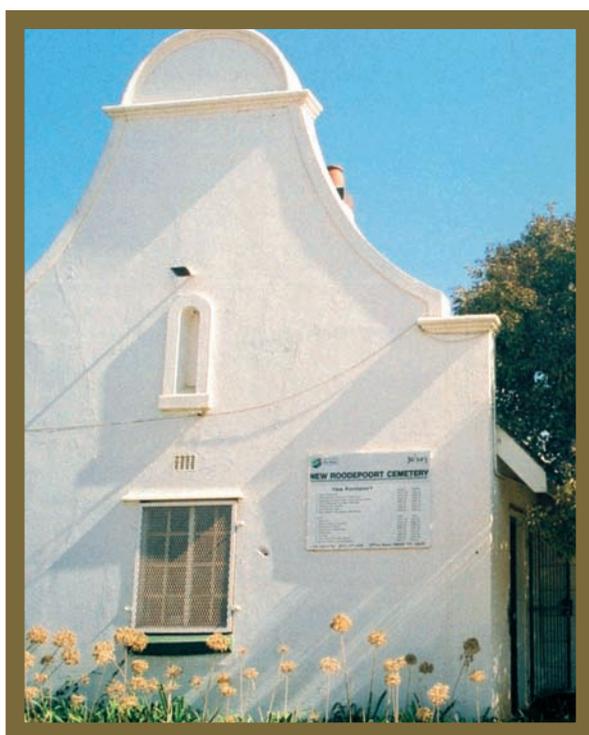


New Roodepoort Cemetery



To the north of Dobsonville, sandwiched between Soweto and Durban Roodepoort Deep, lies the New Roodepoort Cemetery. Bordered by Braamfischerville and facing Roodepoort Road, this cemetery services the area of northern Soweto and its surrounding suburbs.

It is a pleasant, small cemetery, with a few large trees, and a section for military graves in its centre. Soldiers who served in the Anglo Boer War are buried here, with many graves dating back to the early 1920s. Shaded under trees, these graves beckon us back to a time when South Africa had emerged from 'the war to end all wars', and had little idea of what the young 20th century was still to bring.



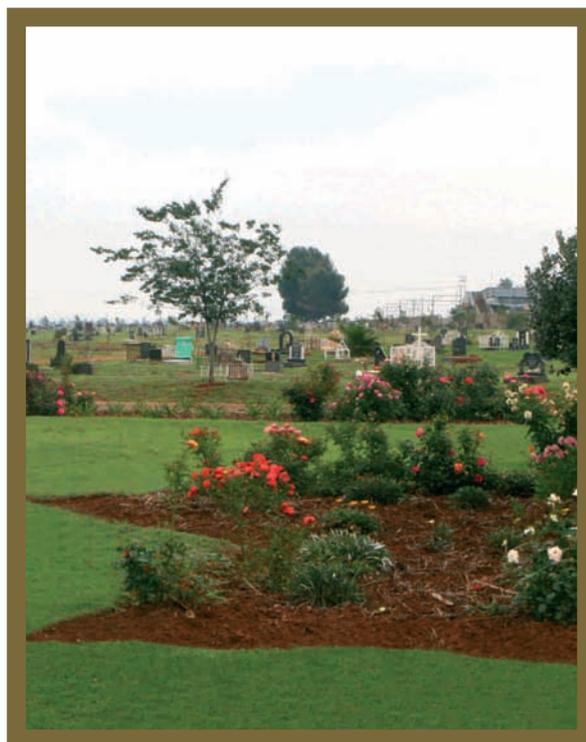
Lenasia Cemetery

The township of Lenasia was a product of apartheid. Located approximately 35 kilometres south of Johannesburg, Lenasia came into being when apartheid-era planners created a group area for Johannesburg's Indians. Today the Lenasia Cemetery still highlights its Indian heritage, but has expanded to include people of other races and religions. Lenasia is thought to have come from combining the name of the nearby 'Lenz' military base with 'Asia'. Forcibly removed from a once vibrant non-racial area, Fietas, now known as Pageview, Lenasia became the only place in the Johannesburg area where people of Indian descent could live. The cemetery lies next to Avalon Cemetery, and was marked in older maps as the 'Indian' cemetery.

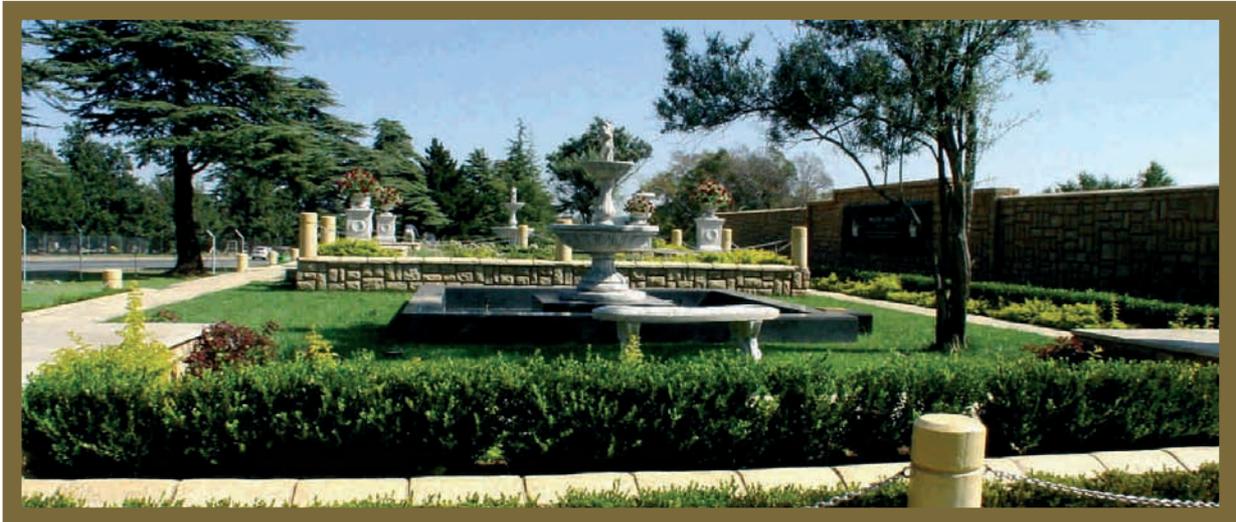
It is a testament to the people who were abandoned here by the apartheid government that Lenasia is now a vibrant and thriving community. Many Indian struggle stalwarts live in Lenasia, and the community played a prominent role in opposing the national tri-cameral elections under the apartheid era National Party government. Today the graves of many of the community activists lie in Lenasia Cemetery.

Lenasia has thriving Muslim and Hindu communities, and has one of the city's three crematoria. For Muslims, the words 'There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his Prophet' are said repeatedly over the dying person, and specific traditions followed in the preparation and burial of the deceased. Hindus are, by religion, cremated, and the ashes often released into the Klip River nearby the cemetery.

Although still a predominantly Indian area, Lenasia today is a more cosmopolitan and diverse suburb. The cemetery reflects the changing nature of the community, with sections for Hindus, Muslims, and many others throughout.



Newclare Cemetery



Newclare Cemetery

Located to the west in the suburb of Bosmont, Newclare Cemetery is a quiet location, ringed by gold-mine dumps. The cemetery is split by Maraisburg Road, one side holding older graves, the other the Walter Sisulu Memorial Garden, Chinese and Muslim sections.

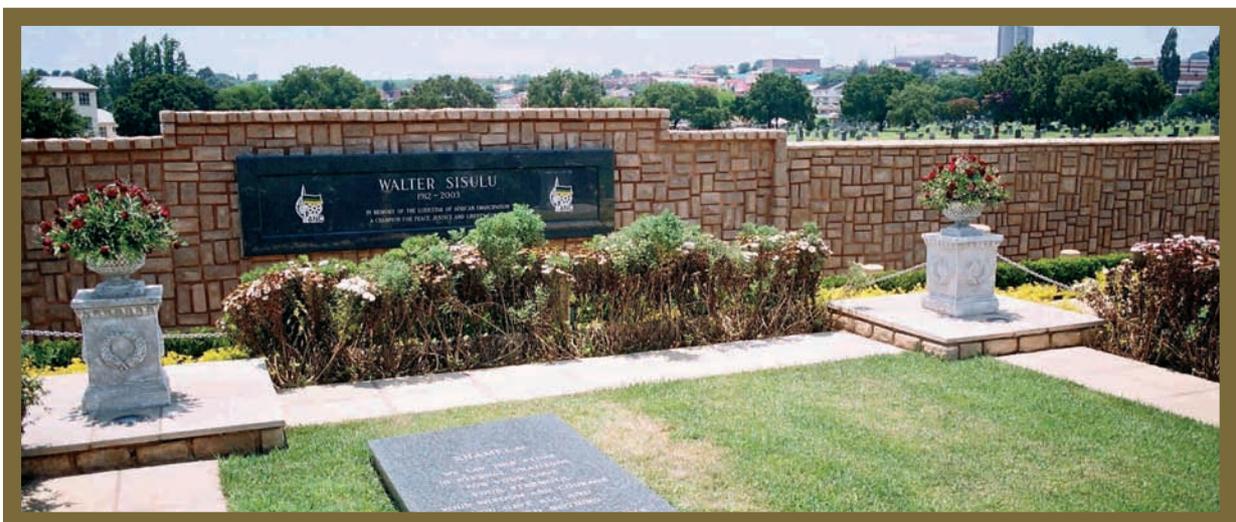
Servicing the nearby suburbs of Westbury, Newlands and Riverlea, Newclare Cemetery was built in 1934. Most famous of its graves is that of Walter Sisulu, known as 'a giant amongst giants', the former activist leader and ANC stalwart. With only six years of formal education, he distinguished himself in the ANC as the first secretary-general, and served 26 years on Robben Island, until 1989, together with many other ANC leaders.



Walter Sisulu

Walter Sisulu encouraged Mandela to become a lawyer in the 1950s, and their friendship of 62 years was an inspiration to the former President. In addition to his memorial garden, Freedom Square, site of the signing of the historic Freedom Charter by anti-apartheid organisations in 1955, was renamed Walter Sisulu Square in his honour. In addition to Sisulu, Newclare holds the remains of Sammy Marks, a long-time Communist Party stalwart.

Newclare Cemetery remains a place where prejudice plays little role in the lay-out of the cemetery, and people of all colours, nationalities and beliefs are buried together. Though the cemetery is full today, there is still room for family second burials and other non-burial options.



Walter Sisulu Memorial Garden, Newclare Cemetery

Waterval Cemetery



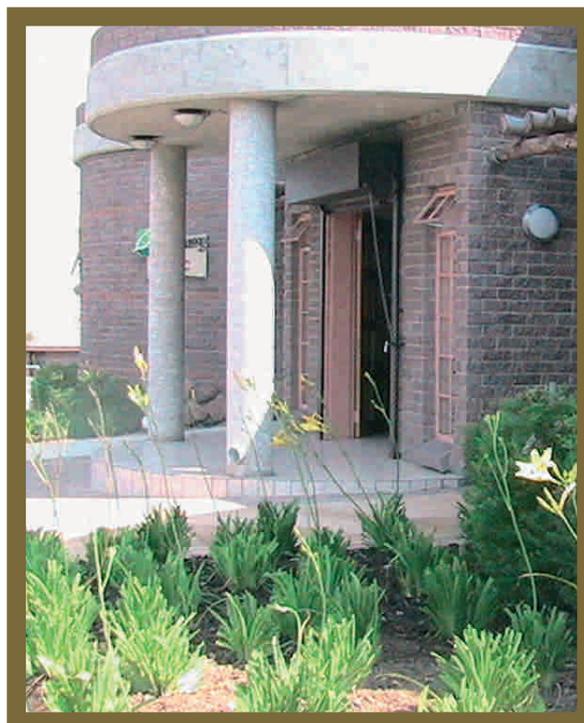
Waterval Cemetery is one of two new cemeteries providing new grave sites. Located on a hillside looking out over Midrand and Fourways, the Waterval Cemetery provides an additional 200 hectares of burial grounds, and will service the areas of Midrand and Alexandra.

Along the lines of Johannesburg City Parks' new cemeteries, Waterval was built incorporating the natural landscape, and indigenous flora and fauna, with room for 720 000 new burial sites. Four large trees were planted at the launch of the cemetery, symbolising City Parks' vision to create living green lungs within the city.

Waterval is the first cemetery to be built since Avalon in Soweto in 1972. Building of the cemetery included a comprehensive road network; storm water, sewer and irrigation systems; lighting; landscaping and demarcation of grave sites; ablution facilities; fencing; signage and security; and construction of an administrative block.

The concept at Waterval is to create a natural-environment approach, low maintenance, with water-wise plants and only low headstones or base stones allowed. A berm section, a grassed area with a single row of headstones, allows for easier maintenance. All facilities, including an office, tombstone masons, flower-sellers and other services, will be incorporated into one large office

centre on the site. In time, a Heroes' Acre and High Profile area will be demarcated for future use.



Diepsloot Memorial Park



Diepsloot Cemetery was constructed in 2007. Located between Diepsloot informal settlement and Dainfern, this area highlights the issues of urban development in Johannesburg. Here, the poor and the rich lie next to one another, made equal in burial.

In line with Johannesburg City Parks' philosophy to create 'cemeteries for the living', the cemetery is located on a hillside and looks out over the highveld. Featuring Afrocentric landscaping, it uses all the natural elements of earth, air, metal, wood, wire and fire. Using design principles based on the world heritage site, the Cradle of Humankind, Diepsloot features circular heritage elements similar to the ruins of Molokwane. A gabion tower provides a distinctive landmark and sense of orientation.

Throughout the cemetery are beds of indigenous flowers, natural rock outcrops, ponds and large-scale landscaping. The roads and patterns wrap in concentric circles with alternating pattern of lawn and concrete. Leading up to a circular gabion wall is a series of concrete pillars, creating a soothing pathway. Contemplation corners are in place for mourners. The effect of this landscaping is to create a park-like feeling, allowing those who visit a sense of nature in the city.



Diepsloot was built on a natural highveld koppie, with much done to preserve the existing landscape. Materials found in the site were used in the landscaping, and the area's fauna, such as bullfrogs, were preserved in a congenial environment. A small pond at the base of the cemetery was kept, and is now bringing in birds and other wildlife. Bird clubs were consulted, and selected natural flora attract butterflies and birds, adding to the reserve-like feeling. It includes elements such as large African urns and drinking fountains, with benches made of recycled plastic. All plant material is waterwise and indigenous.

The use of circles and simple indigenous plant lines are both aesthetically pleasing and soothing. This design brings human scale to the cemetery, and circles can be used by families and church groups. While the rockiness of the soil was challenging, the natural slope of the land is maintained, and all necessary precautions taken with environmental requirements.

Trees such as White Stinkwood, Red Currant, Wild Peach, Wild Olive, River Bushwillow and Karree dot the landscape, and are planted to assist people in negotiating their way through the cemetery, forming circular networks leading to the graves. Over time as they grow, Diepsloot Memorial Park will become part of Johannesburg's biodiversity and landscape. Plans are in place to develop an additional 200 hectares on the same environmental principles.



Gabion Tower, Diepsloot Memorial Park

Johannesburg Monuments & Memorials – Sites of Remembrance



Indian War Memorial, Observatory Ridge

Cenotaph

Located on the eastern portion of Beyers Naudé Square, this cenotaph was unveiled in 1926 to honour those who sacrificed their lives in wars, battles and the armed struggle for freedom, democracy and peace in South Africa.

Enoch Sontonga Memorial Park

In Braamfontein Cemetery, under eucalyptus trees, the resting place of the godfather of South Africa's national anthem is marked with a granite cube, unveiled in a commemorative ceremony in 1996.

Ferriera Deep War Memorial

This memorial honours miners who died in the First World War, and is situated on the corners of Booyens and Trump Streets, Selby.

Heroes Acre at Avalon Cemetery

In the heart of Avalon Cemetery in Chiawelo, Soweto, lie the graves of struggle heroes who gave their lives fighting apartheid, in an area established for them in 2003.

Hindu Crematorium

This elegantly styled crematorium is sited on the western side of Brixton Cemetery. The old wood-fired crematorium, built in 1918, is a national monument.

Indian War Memorial

On a viewsite on the summit of Observatory Ridge, with access from Steyn Street, Observatory, this memorial, unveiled in 1902, commemorates the lives of Indians who gave their lives during the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902.

June 16 Memorial Acre

This acre was established in 2006 on Mphuthi Street, Jabavu, opposite Morris Isaacson School, to commemorate the 1976 students' rising against enforced schooling in Afrikaans, which sparked the riots that eventually ended apartheid.

National Anglo-Boer War Memorial

This 20-metre tall, four-arched stone building topped with a bronze angel of peace is located in Saxonwold Memorial Park, Erswold Way, Saxonwold, and is dedicated to the memory of the men, women and children of all races and nations who lost their lives in the Anglo-Boer War.

Oppenheimer Gardens

On Majoeng Street, Jabavu is a Sowetan landmark, the Oppenheimer Tower, located next to the Credo Mutwa Cultural Village. The tower was built in 1957 to commemorate Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's contributions to housing for Sowetans.

Oudstryders' Monument

The Oudstryders (Afrikaans for veterans) Monument was built in 1938 on the summit of Cottlesloe Hill, Cottlesloe, overlooking the Egoli Gas plant in Milpark, to honour Boer veterans of the Anglo-Boer War.

Randjeslaagte Beacon

This site on Boundary Road, Parktown, off Louis Botha Ave, marks the apex of a triangle of land, the place where Johannesburg began.

Rand Pioneers' Memorial

Near the entrance to Pioneers' Park near Wemmer Pan, this memorial marks the lives of early Johannesburg pioneers.

Scottish Horse Memorial

On a viewsite of the city on Caledonia Hill, Kensington, the Scottish Horse Memorial was built in 1904 in memory of the Scottish soldiers who gave their lives during the Anglo-Boer War.

S.A. Heavy Artillery Memorial (Howitzer)

In memorium to all soldiers, this memorial lies in the Zoological Gardens, Saxonwold.

Sir Julius Jeppe Memorial

This memorial to pioneer Julius Jeppe, who helped establish Johannesburg, lies in the Jeppe Oval, Jeppestown.

South African Scottish War Memorial

In Parktown on St Andrews Road, this statue, unveiled in 1923, honours members of the Scottish regiment who gave their lives during the First World War.

Vuyani Mabaxa Memorial

Situated in a park between Immink Drive and Immink West, Diepkloof, this memorial site commemorates the life of Vuyani Mabaxa, an apartheid struggle activist.

Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication

This square, marked with modern Johannesburg architecture against the township background, celebrates Kliptown's history as the site of the adoption of the Freedom Charter.

Other War Memorials

- Located in Kingston Frost Park, Brixton, is a memorial in remembrance of those who died in the First World War, 1914-1918.
- A memorial in Patterson Park, Norwood, is dedicated to men of the 3rd South African Infantry killed in France in 1916.
- In memory of those who lost their lives in the First World War is a memorial in Brixton Cemetery, near the main entrance.

Information provided by the Directorate of Arts, Culture and Heritage.

A complete list of heritage sites is available on www.joburg.org.za.



City of Johannesburg Cemeteries and Crematoria

Name	Ref No	Date Opened	Address	Contact
Alexandra Cemetery [East Bank]	1	1919	Between Hofmeyer & Cheetah St, Alexandra	011 444 0969
Alexandra Cemetery [Lombardy No 2]	2	1919	Pansy Cr & Zinnia Dr, Marlboro	011 444 0969
Alexandra Cemetery [Marlborough Gardens Ext 1]	3	1996	Pansy Cr, Marlboro	011 444 0969
Avalon Cemetery	6	1972	Tshabuse St Chiawelo, Chiawelo	011 947 1377 /2696 011 947 1348
Braamfontein Cemetery & Crematorium	15	1888	Graf St, Braamfontein	011 839 3425 011 837 6818
Brixton Cemetery & Crematorium	5	1912	Bartlet St & Caroline St, Brixton	011 839 4543
Davidsonville Cemeter	7	1963	Mackenzie St, Davidsonville Ext 1	011 474 8800/8072
Diepsloot Memorial Park	32	2007	Ridge Rd, Diepsloot	011 782 5249
Dobsonville Doornkop Cemetery	8	1960	Main Road, Dobsonville	011 472 8072 011 474 8800
Doornkop Cemetery	29	1956	Mtewe & Mphalwa St, Jabulani	011 474 8800 011 930 1811 011 932 9069
Elandsfontein Cemetery	11	1990	Walter St, Elandsfontein	011 857 1494 011 211 9151
Eldorado Park Cemetery	9	1960	St. Marks Street, Klipspruit	011 342 1007/3109
Ennerdale Hiltonia Cemetery	10	1967	George St, Ennerdale Ext 5	011 474 8800 011 211 9151
Fairland Cemetery	12	1914	Johannes & Still St, cnr Smit & Wilson, Fairland	011 782 5249/3004
Ferndale Randburg Cemetery	13	1972	West St, Ferndale	011 782 5249/3004
Finetown Cemetery	14	1927	Phillips St, Finetown	011 211 9151
Florida Cemetery	22	1893	Groenewald St/ Third Ave, Roodepoort	011 472 8072 011 474 8800
Hamburg Cemetery	24	1888	Bennie Reinete Park Hamburg, Roodeport	011 474 8800 011 472 8072
Horizon View Cemetery	25	1935	Anthony St/Van Staden Dr Horizon View	011 472 8072 011 474 8800
Klipriviersburg Cemetery	34	1899	Suideroord	Contact JCP
Le Roux Cemetery	17	n/a	Fuchia St, Eldorado Park	011 342 1007/3109
Lenasia Cemetery & Crematorium	16	1975	Snake Rd, Klipspruit West	011 980 8337
Maraisburg Cemetery	26	1893	Millward Rd. & 6th Ave Maraisburg	011 472 8072 011 472 8800
Midrand Cemetery	33	n/a	Dale Rd, Midrand	011 314 4999
Muslim & Hindu Cemetery (Georgina)	23	1945	Tornado Cr. / Georgina Rd, Roodepoort	011 472 8072 011 474 8800
Nancefield (Klipspruit) Cemetery	19	1924	Old Potch Rd & Dube St, Klipspruit	011 933 1704 011 342 1007/3109
New Roodepoort Cemetery	20	1951	Dobsonville & Roodepoort Rd, Braamfischerville	011 474 8800 011 989 1237 011 472 8072
Newclare Cemetery Cemetery	4	1934	Maraisburg Rd & Commando Rd, Bosmont	011 472 8072 011 474 8800
Old Roodepoort Cemetery	21	1895	Kerkhof St, Roodepoort	011 474 8072 011 474 8800
Panorama Cemetery	27	1987	Paul Kruger Rd., Roodepoort	011 795 2070 011 782 3004/5249
Riverlea Cemetery	31	2008	Main Reef Rd, Langlaagte, Riverlea	011 474 8072
Waterval Cemetery	35	2006	Allendale Rd, Midrand	011 314 4999
Weltevreden Park Cemetery	28	1905	Sterbos St, Weltevreden Park	011 474 8072 011 474 8800
West Park Cemetery	18	1942	Beyers Naude Dr, Montgomery Park	011 888 2287 011 782 5249/3004

For more information contact Johannesburg City Parks on 011 712 6600 or visit www.jhbcityparks.com.



The cemeteries and crematoria listed in this Cemeteries Guide fall under the responsibility and management of Johannesburg City Parks. For group or event bookings, tours or other information, please contact the Events Department at Johannesburg City Parks, 011 712 6600.

The City of Johannesburg and Johannesburg City Parks accepts no responsibility for loss or damage to any property or any form of physical injury incurred by visitors to any cemetery. Visitors use these facilities entirely at their own risk.

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For more information

www.jhbcityparks.com
www.joburg.org.za

In case of emergency contact:

Joburg Connect: 011 375 5555

SAPS: 10111

Crime Stop: 0860 010111

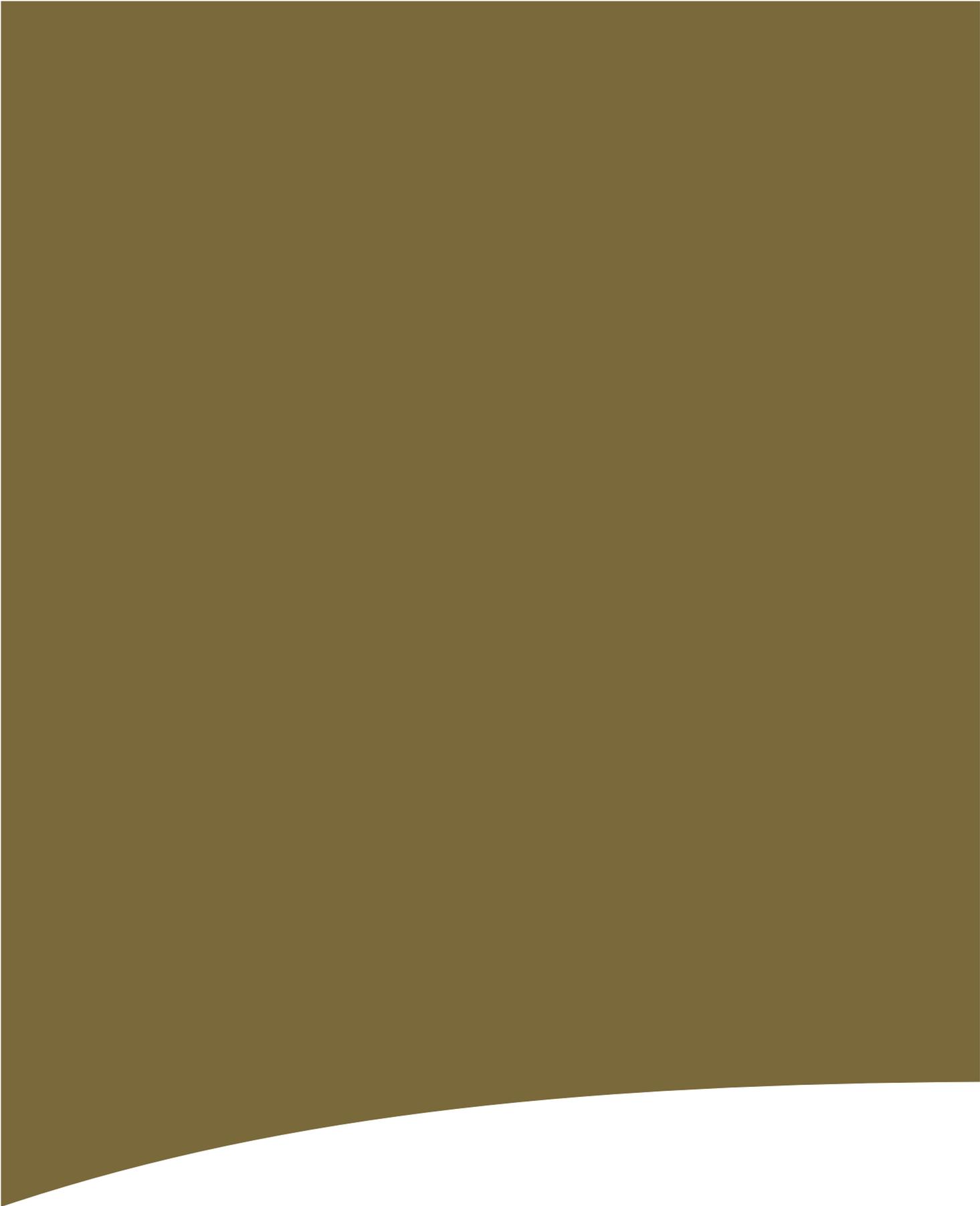
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Enjoy the City of Johannesburg's parks, nature areas and cemeteries. These areas are our privilege to keep and conserve for future generations.

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