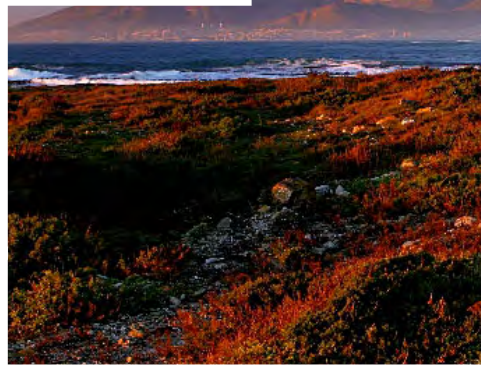
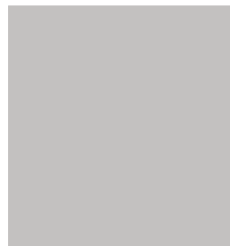


THE MANDELA ROUTE

To get a real sense of South Africa you cannot visit without seeking some insight into the country's most powerful leader – Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela – the man who set South Africa's people free and whose memory lives on, immortalised in avenues, bridges, highways, monuments, statues and museums across the country.



TRAVEL IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF NELSON MANDELA

THE MANDELA ROUTE

Nelson Mandela, one of the world's most remarkable leaders, would have been 100 on 18 July 2018.

He will be remembered for years to come as the man who went beyond the call of duty, the man who put any thought of retribution behind him to lead a country to peace and democracy.

Mandela's legacy is left predominantly in three geographical regions. To get a sense of the man, we trace his history through the Eastern Cape, Johannesburg and the Western Cape.

DESIGN YOUR OWN ROUTE

We've made it easy for you by dividing Mandela-infused sites into 3 sections:



ADDITIONAL READING

- A Journey from Yesteryear to Tomorrow: Long March to Freedom
- Mandela's South Africa – Mandela-infused sites to visit
- Must-visit museums in Cape Town
- Robben Island – a brief history

Loved and revered for his magnanimity towards all, he became known as Madiba, the 'father' of the people.

We've made it easy for you by dividing Mandela-infused sites into 3 sections:

01 MUST-SEE SITES: These are the places of interest and attractions you won't want to miss

02 ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST: These sites will add further insight into Mandela's life

03 SITES FOR MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS: Really interesting sites which you can skip if you're pressed for time, but the real enthusiast will want to visit

Each of these sections has been grouped by the province in which they're located – the Eastern Cape, Johannesburg and the Western Cape – to make **Designing your own Madela Route** as simple as selecting what's closest to you and plotting your route accordingly.

CONTENTS

THE MANDELA ROUTE

EASTERN CAPE

Nelson Mandela's early years



THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE 4

MUST-SEE SITES IN THE EASTERN CAPE 4

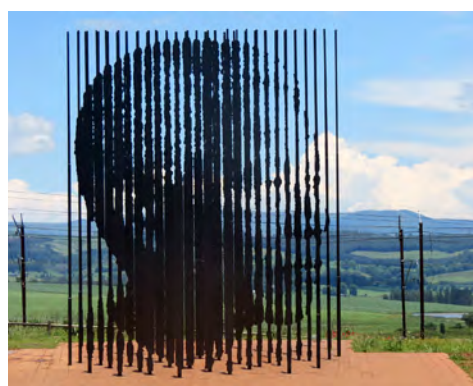
The Voting Line Sculpture 4
Route 67 5
Nelson Mandela Museum 5

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST 5

Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum 5
Nelson Mandela Youth and Heritage Centre 5

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS 6

Fort Hare University 6
Qunu 6



GAUTENG

Nelson Mandela's years of political activism



THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE 7

MUST-SEE SITES IN GAUTENG 8

Apartheid Museum 8
Constitution Hill 8
Chancellor House and the Shadow Boxer 8
Liliesleaf Farm 8
Mandela statue 8
National Heritage Monument statues 9

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST 9

Nelson Mandela Bridge 9
The Shadow Boxer Mural 9
Nelson Mandela Square 10
Magistrates Court 10
Mandela House Museum 10
Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct 10
Palace of Justice 10

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS 11

Mandela statue 11
The Saxon Hotel 11
The Old Synagogue 11
Nelson Mandela Foundation 11
Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory 11
Dr Xuma's house 11
Mandela's residence in Houghton 11
Mandela's first home 11

WESTERN CAPE

Nelson Mandela's years in prison



THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE 12

MUST-SEE SITES IN THE WESTERN CAPE 12

City Hall and the Grand Parade 12
Robben Island 12
Nelson Mandela Gateway Museum 13
Nobel Square 13

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST 13

Giant billboard of Mandela 13
Houses of Parliament 13
Drakenstein Prison 13
St George's Cathedral 13

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS 14

St Mary's Cathedral 14
Tutu's house – Bishops Court 14
Mandela Rhodes Building 14
Pollsmoor Prison 14
Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens 14
Newlands Stadium 14
Mandela Memorial Square 14

REST OF THE COUNTRY

Additional Sites of interest

Nelson Mandela Capture Site 15
Inanda Heritage Route 15
Ohlange Institute 15
Albert Luthuli Museum 15
Shambala retreat, now Zulu Camp 15
Naval Hill 15

THE EASTERN CAPE

NELSON MANDELA'S EARLY YEARS IN BRIEF

The history behind the places of interest

- 01 The must-see sites in Eastern Cape
- 02 Additional sites of interest, if you have the time
- 03 Sites for the Mandela enthusiast

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE

Madiba's birthplace and early years were spent on the grasslands of the Wild Coast as a cowherd. He was born in the modest rural village of Mvezo near Mthatha in 1918.

"The hills above Qunu were dotted with large smooth rocks which we transformed into our own roller-coaster. We sat on flat stones and slid down the face of the rocks. We did this until our backsides were so sore we could hardly sit down."—EXTRACT FROM LONG WALK TO FREEDOM

Born the son of a Thembu chief, one who acted as counsellor to the Thembu King, he was to get his education at Christian mission schools.

His father died early and Mandela was taken into the Royal family and raised by King Jongintaba Mtirara, receiving a privileged upbringing and the best possible education at the time.

Between 1939 and 1941 he attended the University of Fort Hare, then a tertiary institution for black African students (predominantly South African).

He managed to get expelled from the university after demonstrating in a student protest whereupon the king decided to arrange marriages for both Mandela and his cousin, Justice, similar in age and studying with Mandela.

Both men left the countryside in defiance of this arrangement to journey to Johannesburg (Jongintaba apparently

tracked both men down, ordering them back to the Eastern Cape. Justice was to return and succeed his father, but Mandela remained, becoming embroiled in politics).

Mandela was to complete his BA through UNISA a couple of years later, and finally his LLB some 50 years later whilst in prison, through the London University. He was to say about education:

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

01

MUST-SEE SITES IN THE EASTERN CAPE

• The Voting Line Sculpture

Where? Donkin Reserve, Port Elizabeth

The Voting Line Sculpture is a 38 metre laser-cut steel silhouette sculpture of a long line of voters – of all shapes and sizes – connected together in a queue at the end of which is a separate cut-out of Nelson Mandela, his fist raised in the air. The work is by artists Anthony Harris and Konrad Geel and the Mandela figure is the logo for the Nelson Mandela Foundation's Madiba Trust. You'll find the sculpture in the Donkin Reserve, on one of two routes – the Donkin Heritage Trail, or Route 67 where the Voting Line Sculpture is one of several artworks celebrating Mandela's 67 years of public life.

• Route 67

Where? Port Elizabeth

Route 67 is a tourist route filled with 67 artworks that form part of a wonderful self-guided walking tour peppered with quotes from Mandela (stop at the Visitor Centre at the Donkin Reserve and ask either for the booklet, or engage a guide to walk with you). The 67 artworks are inspired by Mandela's life and represent his 67 years of public life. It's not difficult to do either, as the local Eastern Cape artworks all lie within 67 giant steps, between the Campanile in Strand Street and the Great Flag in the Donkin Reserve. Really worth doing.

• Nelson Mandela Museum

Where? Bhunga Building, Mthatha

What most people don't know about the Nelson Mandela Museum is that it's in three parts – the Bhunga Building (the heart of the museum where you can follow self-guided activities) in Mthatha, the museum in Qunu, and the open-air museum in Mvezo (where Madiba was born and only the museum can arrange with the chief of the area for a visit to Mvezo). A visit can include Madiba's primary school, the pastures where he was a shepherd, his original home in Qunu and hikes in the surrounding areas (there are five tour options). Contact the museum directly before visiting.

02

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST – IF YOU HAVE THE TIME

• Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum

Where? St George's Park, Port Elizabeth

While Mandela has no direct connection with the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum, it changed

its name from King George VI Art Gallery in favour of Madiba in 2002 as a tribute to him. It deserves a visit for the rich display of South African art, and specialisation in Eastern Cape Province art. Its three exhibition halls are re-hung throughout the year with rotating collections and special exhibitions. They're closed over weekends and on public holidays. Route 67 ends at the art museum.

• Nelson Mandela Youth and Heritage Centre

Where? Qunu

Only a few hundred metres from Mandela's house in Qunu, the Nelson Mandela Youth and Heritage Centre is on the ruins of his primary school. Donations are welcome, although there is no visitors fee. Organise a visit through the museum in Qunu.



CREATE YOUR OWN TRAVEL PLANNER (page 16)

- ☐ The Voting Line Sculpture
- ☐ Mandela Statue
- ☐ Sharpville
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Square
- ☐ Newlands Stadium
- ☐ Pollsmoor Prison
- ☐ Robben Island

03

SITES FOR THE MANDELA
ENTHUSIASTS• **Fort Hare University****Where? Alice**

The university doesn't have any tribute museum within its grounds to warrant a visit for Mandela fans, but for hard-core enthusiasts a drive-by is not out of the question. Mandela enrolled at what was then the University College of Fort Hare in 1939, considered one of the most reputable universities on the African continent, and it was here he met Oliver Tambo with whom he would later set up legal offices in Johannesburg.

• **Qunu**

If you're a Mandela fan, then rural Qunu is a pilgrimage of sorts. This is where Mandela grew up, he attended school here, and he's buried near here (his inkaba, or umbilical cord, is buried near Mvezo in accordance with Xhosa tradition). If you've read 'Long Walk to Freedom' then the place will have come to life for you. You'll be able to see a few basic exhibits at the Nelson Mandela Youth & Heritage Centre, but you're advised to hire a local guide who can take you to the remains of his school, the church in which he was baptised and the hills where he was a herder. ●

*Until I was jailed, I never fully appreciated the capacity
of memory, the endless string of information
the head can carry*



Wild Coast

You might also be interested
in ACCOMMODATION

- Port Elizabeth Hotels
- Eastern Cape Hotels
- South Africa Hotels

GAUTENG

NELSON MANDELA'S YEARS OF POLITICAL ACTIVISM

The history behind the places of interest

01 The must-see sites in Gauteng

02 Additional sites of interest, if you have the time

03 Sites for the Mandela enthusiast

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE

Nelson Mandela left the slow, traditional countryside in which he had grown up for Johannesburg where he was exposed to racism in its full glory.

Here he became politically active almost immediately, joining the ANC (African National Congress) in 1944. He was instrumental in forming the ANC Youth League (ANCYL). In the same year he joined the ANC he was to marry the prominent Walter Sisulu's cousin, Evelyn Mase and quickly rose through the ranks of the ANCYL.

He was charged and sentenced to nine months of hard labour for his role in a campaign of civil disobedience against six unjust laws, suspended for two years. At the end of 1952, he was banned for the first time and became a restricted person.

Because of this he could only watch on the sidelines with the ANC adopted the Freedom Charter ("The People Shall Govern!") in 1955 in Kliptown.

Interestingly a two-year diploma in law, together with his BA, allowed Mandela to practise law as a human-rights lawyer. He and Oliver Tambo set up the first black law firm in the country – Mandela & Tambo.

The marathon Treason Trial took place in 1956 after Mandela together with another 155 people, of all races, were arrested in a country-wide raid and accused of treason. This number was later reduced to 92.

The Treason Trial dragged on until 1961 when not one of the final 27 defendants, including Mandela, was found guilty.

The prolonged periods in detention worked against the government for relationships amongst the defendants were both strengthened and solidified in prison.

During the trials Oliver Tambo left the country and was exiled.

And Mandela married Winnie Madikizela in 1958 during the trial.

The country's first state of emergency and the banning of the ANC and PAC (Pan Africanist Congress) followed the senseless killing of 69 in Sharpeville following a protest against pass laws in 1960.

At the All-in Africa Conference held in Pietermaritzburg just before the end of the Treason Trial, it was decided to write to Prime Minister Verwoerd to request a national convention on a non-racial constitution. A warning of a country-wide strike accompanied the request.

Mandela, once acquitted, went underground to organise the strike later called off in the face of a massive state security mobilisation.

The ANC was banned and abandoned its former non-violent stance, proposing an armed struggle. In 1961 Mandela helped establish Umkhonto weSizwe (Spear of the Nation), which detonated a series of explosions in 1961.

Mandela now secretly left the country, travelling Africa and England enlisting support for the armed struggle.

On his return he was arrested in the now famous police roadblock outside Howick on the 5 August 1962. The police later raided Liliesleaf, a secret ANC hideout in Rivonia, Johannesburg, and arrested several ANC members.

The Rivonia Trial saw Mandela face the death penalty. Mandela's famous speech from the Dock included the following quote:

"I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. 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 to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."



Mandela and seven others were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. All, other than Goldberg who was white and thus went to Pretoria Prison, were sent to Robben Island.

01

MUST-SEE SITES IN GAUTENG

• **Apartheid Museum**

Where? Northern Parkway & Gold Reef Roads, Ormonde, Johannesburg

An absolute must-do if you know little about South Africa's history. The Apartheid Museum navigates the rise and fall of South Africa's era of forced segregation using a broad range of media, giving an in-depth insight into the architecture of the apartheid system, and inspiring stories of the struggle for democracy. This is the backdrop to Nelson Mandela's life.

• **Constitution Hill**

Where? 11 Kotze Road, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

This is without doubt a must-visit historical site, not least for the inspirational exhibitions split over four locations – the Old Fort, Number Four Jail, the Women's Jail and the Awaiting Trial Block (now virtually replaced by the Constitutional Court). The facts are brutal, but they offer a necessary understanding of the historical and legal developments of the apartheid era. Nelson Mandela is one of several high-profile political activists (including Gandhi) held here. Tours are about an hour long and cover Number Four Jail and the Constitutional Court.

• **Chancellor House and the Shadow Boxer**

Where? opposite the Johannesburg Magistrates Court

Chancellor House is where Mandela and Oliver Tambo set up the first black law firm in the country back in 1952. Today the building is closed but there's plenty of historical information posted on its outside, and across from Chancellor House is the Shadow Boxer, a six metre-high painted mild steel sculpture inspired by the Drum Photographer bob Gosani of Mandela as a young, amateur boxer (he trained as an amateur boxer in the 1950s), and constructed by South African artist Marco Cianfanelli.

• **Liliesleaf Farm**

Where? 7 George Avenue, Rivonia

It was at this 'farm' that the high command of Umkhonto we Sizwe were arrested in 1963 for planning to overthrow the apartheid government, resulting in the Rivonia Trial at which eight accused, including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Andrew

Mlangeni, Govan Mbeki, Ahmed Kathrada, Elias Motsoaledi, Raymond Mhlaba and Denis Goldberg, were sentenced to life in prison (Mandela had been arrested at Howick the year before and already sentenced to five years in prison; he was brought from Robben Island to stand accused). When you visit watch the video on the 'great escape' first and then browse the various buildings filled with history. It combines well with a visit to Soweto and the Apartheid Museum.

• **Mandela statue**

Where? Parliament Square, Union Buildings, Pretoria

The bow-shaped Union Buildings, designed by Sir Herbert Baker and once an icon of the apartheid era, now form the backdrop for 3.5 ton, nine-metre-high bronze statue of Nelson Mandela unveiled in 2013, his arms outstretched in an embrace of the nation. It was at the Union Buildings that Mandela was inaugurated in 1994, and since then the buildings have been declared a national heritage site.

"I did not enjoy the violence of boxing so much as the science of it. I was intrigued by how one moved one's body to protect oneself, how one used a strategy both to attack and retreat, how one paced oneself over a match. Boxing is egalitarian. In the ring, rank, age, colour and wealth are irrelevant. When you are circling your opponent, probing his strengths and weaknesses, you are not thinking of his colour or social status"

- **National Heritage Monument statues – The Long Walk to Freedom**

Where? Cradle of Humankind, Magaliesberg

See the life-size bronze statues at the Cradle of Humankind in Gauteng. Of the four in the foreground of the tableau is Nelson Mandela with his closed-fisted hand punching the air. The other three are Albertina and Walter Sisulu, and Oliver Tambo, the longest serving president of the ANC. Started in 2010 this monument – a relay race with the heroes passing the freedom baton from one leader to another' will eventually accommodate 500 statues.



02

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST – IF YOU HAVE THE TIME

- **Nelson Mandela Bridge**

Where? Johannesburg

This elegant tribute bridge is the largest cable-stayed bridge in southern Africa, spanning 295 metres, and Johannesburg lights it up in style at night (except for the annual Earth Hour when it's in total darkness). It links new and old Johannesburg across 42 railway lines of Braamfontein and was designed with the intent of rejuvenating downtown Johannesburg. It was opened by Nelson Mandela in 2003, and the bridge symbolises his bridging the apartheid divide and uniting South African society.



- **The Shadow Boxer Mural**

Where? Maboneng, corner of Staib and Beacon streets

Painted by Ricky Lee Gordon and commissioned by the Maboneng precinct as a gift to the city in honour of Madiba, this 40 feet high mural depicts Mandela as the young amateur





Nelson Mandela Square

boxer he was in his spare time during the 1950s. You can catch a glimpse of it on the M2 going east, and on Joe Slovo Drive, if you stretch to see over the shorter buildings. It was painted in four days, just after Mandela's death.

• Nelson Mandela Square

Where? Sandton, Johannesburg

Right in the heart of the square you'll find a bronze six metre high statue of Nelson Mandela. Other than that it's a mall, a big mall filled with around 400 shops and good, if expensive, restaurants. So, besides a photo alongside the legs of Madiba of the statue said to be the first public statue of Mandela in the country, you'd be forgiven for giving this one a skip.

• Magistrates Court

Where? 225 Market Street, Johannesburg

Both Mandela and Gandhi were to appear in Johannesburg's Magistrates Court, admittedly half a century apart. Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela, who set up office just across from the Magistrates Court, defended many cases here. Between Chancellor House and the Magistrate's Court is the Shadow Boxer statue by artist Marco

Cianfanelli (the same artist asked to design the striking piece for the Capture Site in Howick).

• Mandela House Museum

Where? 8115 Vilakazi Street, Soweto

Vilakazi Street is the only street in the world that housed two Nobel Peace Prize winners – Desmond Tutu also lived here. The house in which Mandela lived with his family, on the corner of Ngakane Street, has been carefully restored. Known also as 'the tiny house', number 8115 is where both Mandela's former wives lived (first Evelyn Mase, and second wife, Winnie Madikizela), although he spent most of the time on the run and away from home before his imprisonment in 1962. Most Soweto Tours, including the hop-on-hop-off open-top bus tours (we recommend a 1-day city tour & Soweto combo), stop at Vilakazi Street. Also here is believed to be one of Mandela's favourite food spots



Mandela House Museum



Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct

– Sakhumzi Restaurant – which serves up samp and beans, tripe and steamed bread amongst its offerings.

• Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct

Where? just outside Vereeniging

14 km outside of Vereeniging there's a memorial for those who died in the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre. A group of unarmed people protesting the dompas (pass laws forcing black people to carry passbooks when outside their 'homelands') were fired into by police killing 69 of them. Sharpeville Day is the same day as Human Rights Day in South Africa. The memorial was opened in 2001 by Mandela.

• Palace of Justice

Where? Church Square, Pretoria

The place where Mandela was sentenced after The Rivonia Trial (easily the most famous trial in South Africa's history), the beautiful Palace of Justice is the northern facade of Church Square, Pretoria. Whilst there look out for the The Old Raadsaal and the General Post Office – all of these buildings display the city's beautiful historical architecture.

03

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS

• **Mandela statue**

Where? Hammanskraal

You'll find this statue just outside of Pretoria, a life-size memorial of Nelson Mandela. It's claim to fame is that it was the first life-size memorial of Madiba, unveiled in honour of those who sacrificed their lives for a new South Africa.

• **The Saxon Hotel**

Where? Sandhurst

Mandela spent six months here editing his book *A Long Walk To Freedom*. Back then it was home of Douw Steyn, who founded Auto & General and BGL, an insurance group, in South Africa – he and Mandela had been introduced by members of the ANC. Later Steyn converted his private residence into the Saxon Hotel. He also built a house in the Waterberg for Mandela.

• **The Old Synagogue**

Where? Paul Kruger Street, Pretoria

Converted into a court of law, the Old Synagogue was where Nelson Mandela's treason trial was held here between 1958 and 1961, after he was captured in Howick.

• **Nelson Mandela Foundation**

Where? 107 Central Street, Houghton

The institution dedicated to the legacy of Mandela operates from Madiba's post-presidential office, where he based his charitable works from the end of his term as president until he retired from public service in 2004. His post-presidential office remains intact, exactly as he left it.

• **Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory**

Where? 4th Avenue, Houghton

This little museum and archive is run by the Nelson Mandela Foundation, a stone's throw from his residence in Houghton where he lived after he retired from the presidency. The exhibits at the Centre of Memory include personal items like his diaries and Nobel Peace prize. But by appointment only. You can book your spot online.

• **Dr Xuma's house (now the Sophiatown Heritage and Cultural Museum)**

Where? 73 Toby St, Sophiatown, Johannesburg

ANC President, Dr AB Xuma, was to host Mandela at his house, which Mandela apparently described as 'grand', whilst he was in the ANC Youth League. The seventh President-General of the ANC. Xuma's house is one of only two to have escaped the mass demolition that destroyed the vibrant neighbourhood under the Group Areas Act of 1955. You can visit it as part of a tour to Sophiatown.

• **Mandela's residence in Houghton**

Where? 9 12th Avenue, Houghton

Mandela moved to 9 12th Avenue, Houghton Estate with his third wife, Graca Machel, in 1998 and lived here until his death.

• **Mandela's first home in Johannesburg**

Where? 7th Avenue, Alexandra

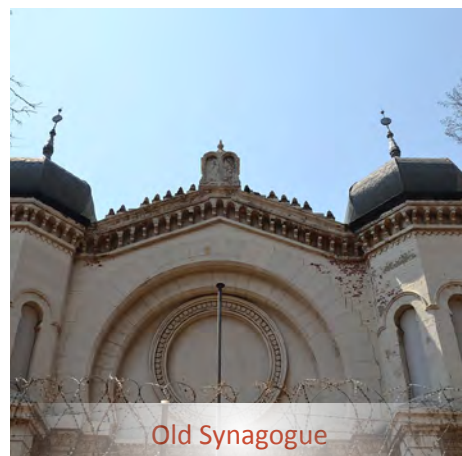
Probably the most famous landmark in the township of Alex, this one room rented house was the 23-year-old Mandela's first home in Jo'burg. Visit the house, some of the surrounding area and the Nelson Mandela Yard Interpretation Centre (which awaits completion after years in development) across the road with a guide. ●

You might also be interested in ACCOMMODATION

- **Johannesburg Hotels**
- **Gauteng Hotels**
- **South Africa Hotels**



Mandela's first home



Old Synagogue

THE WESTERN CAPE

NELSON MANDELA'S YEARS IN PRISON

The history behind the places of interest

- 01 The must-see sites in the Western Cape
- 02 Additional sites of interest, if you have the time
- 03 Sites for the Mandela enthusiast

THE HISTORY BEHIND THE PLACES OF INTEREST IN THIS PROVINCE

Mandela was to spend 27 years in prison, 18 of these on Robben Island, Cape Town.

Not even when his mother and eldest son died was he allowed to leave to attend funerals.

He was finally transferred to Pollsmoor Prison, and then to Victor Verster prison (now known as Groot Drakenstein Prison) before his release in February 1990, just nine days after the ANC and the PAC were unbanned. During his imprisonment he rejected at least three conditional offers of release.

In 1991 Mandela was elected ANC President to replace Oliver Tambo and in 1994 he and President FW de Klerk jointly won the Nobel Peace Prize.

He voted for the first time in his life in 1994 and was inaugurated as the country's first democratically elected President.

Mandela would only remain in office for one term.

"In my country we go to prison first and then become president."



"Prison – far from breaking our spirits – made us more determined to continue with this battle until victory was won."

01

MUST-SEE SITES IN THE WESTERN CAPE

• City Hall and the Grand Parade

Where? City Centre, Cape Town

Cape Town's City Hall is a grand Italian Renaissance sandstone building built in 1905. Beautiful architecture aside, it was here on the balcony that Mandela addressed thousands of people who flocked onto Grand Parade to see and hear him when he was freed from prison on 11 February 1990 (there's a delightful story about how he didn't have his glasses and had to borrow some to complete his speech). A new life-size bronze statue by artists Xhanti Mpakama and Barry Jackson of Mandela was placed on this balcony exactly where he stood in July 2018.

• Robben Island

Where? Off the coast of Cape Town

Arrested in 1962 and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia Trial, Mandela spent 18 years of his prison sentence on Robben Island, offshore of the V&A Waterfront. Now a major tourist attraction, the island has served as a place for banishment – a leper colony, animal quarantine station and prison for political activists. Today former prisoners serve as tour guides. You can read all about Mandela's account of Robben Island in his book *Long Walk to Freedom*, but Ahmed Kathrada, who served 26 years along with Mandela said the hardest thing for him was "the lack of children [on the island]... it was the worst deprivation, absence of children."

• **Nelson Mandela Gateway Museum**

Where? Waterfront

If you don't have time to visit Robben Island, at least head to the museum complex from which the tours depart. The museum's focus is the struggle for equality and is worth a visit in its own right.

• **Nobel Square**

Where? V&A Waterfront

Have your photo taken with the slightly stocky version of Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu at Nobel Square at the V&A Waterfront. This little square on the edge of the water pays tribute to the four Nobel Peace Prize winners – Desmond Tutu, Nelson Mandela, Nkosi Albert Luthuli and FW de Klerk. The larger-than-life statues are by artist Claudette Schreuders. The other statue is Peace and Democracy by Noria Mahasa, a tribute to the women and children of the struggle.

02

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST – IF YOU HAVE THE TIME

• **Giant billboard of Mandela**

Where? Civic Centre

A vibrant portrait of Mandela in his colourful shirt dominates the east-facing window wall of the Cape Town Civic Centre. It's best angle is

driving into Cape Town on the Nelson Mandela Boulevard. Joined in 2017 by a similar portrait of Tutu, the two watch over Cape Town.

• **Houses of Parliament**

Where? Company's Gardens

The president's office, Tuynhuys, and the houses of parliament are where Mandela routinely appeared during his time as president (1994 – 1999). It was here too that laws of apartheid were legalised. You can buy tickets to the public gallery during parliamentary sessions (Jan – June) and there are guided tours of the houses of parliament during the week. Elegant Tuynhuys is the president's home when in Cape town, but also where PW Botha and Mandela first met after his years on Robben Island.

• **Drakenstein Prison**

Where? on the R301, Franschhoek

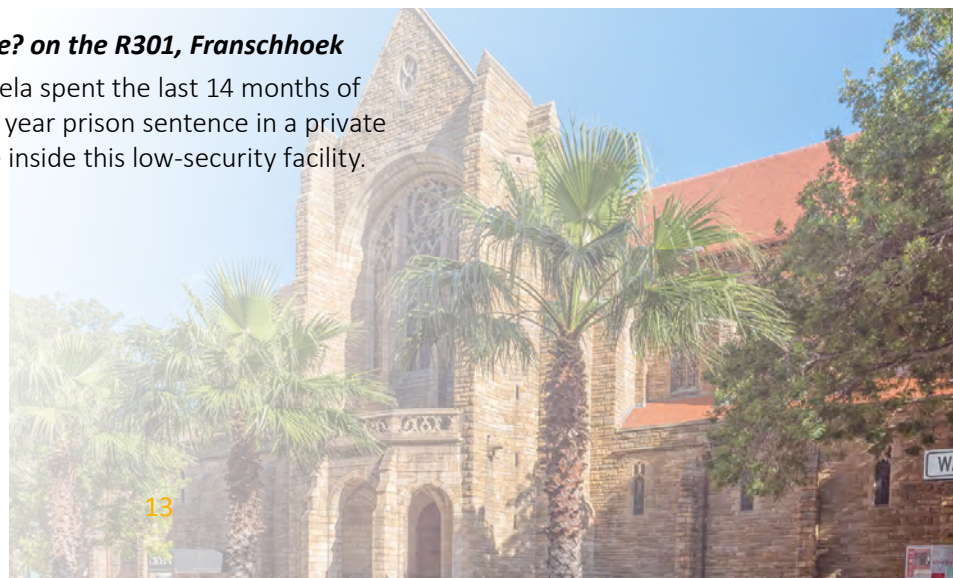
Mandela spent the last 14 months of his 27 year prison sentence in a private house inside this low-security facility.

Back then it was called the Victor Verster Prison, now it's politically correctly called a 'correctional centre'. It lies in the Dwars River valley between Paarl and Franschhoek and the house where he lived is now a national heritage site. Just outside the prison gates is a statue of Mandela.

• **St George's Cathedral**

Where? Wale Street, Cape Town

The oldest cathedral in Southern Africa, the sandstone St George's Cathedral is nothing short of magnificent. It stands on the edge of Company's Gardens its stained glass windows a tribute to all people of all races, its doors open to all, even during apartheid. It was here that a memorial service was held for Madiba upon his death in 2013 at 95 years of age. The bells were to toll with 95 hand and backstroke gongs.



03

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS

• **St Mary's Cathedral**

Where? 16 Roeland Street, CBD

Mandela gave a profound speech at this church during Helen Joseph's funeral in 1993. It's also a beautiful building, designed by Sir Herbert Baker and Frank Fleming. The church was active in the resistance against racial discrimination during apartheid.

• **Tutu's house – Bishops court residence of Anglican archbishop**

Where? 20 Bishops court Drive

Every Mandela fundi knows of the friendship between Madiba and the Arch (Desmond Tutu served as Archbishop of Cape Town from 1986 until 1996 when he was given the honorary title of archbishop emeritus). Bishops Court is the home of the Anglican Bishop of Cape Town. Mandela spent his first night of freedom after his release from prison in 1990 in the Bishops court Estate with Tutu. He gave his first press conference from its garden. He later had a house in [Bishops court](#) for his use when in Cape Town.

• **Mandela Rhodes Building**

Where? corner of St George's Mall & Wale Street

This historical building was originally built for De Beers by Cecil John Rhodes and designed by Herbert Baker in

1902. Known as Rhodes House, Nicky Oppenheimer then gifted the building for the use by the Mandela Rhodes Foundation (a partnership set up between Nelson Mandela and the Rhodes Trust and it was renamed Mandela Rhodes Building. Pop inside and you will find an over-lifesize chicken wire sculpture of Mandela, and just outside the building is a piece of the Berlin Wall, gifted to Mandela on a visit to Germany in 1996.

• **Pollsmoor Prison**

Where? Steenberg Road, Tokai

You won't be able to visit the maximum security Pollsmoor, but you can drive past it on your way to the [Tokai forest](#) or to visit one of the wine farms on the [Constantia Wine Route](#). The prison is surrounded by some of the country's oldest wine farms in the middle of an upmarket suburb of Cape Town. Mandela was sent here after 18 years on Robben Island. He's been quoted as saying that the prison had a "modern face, but a primitive heart."

• **Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens**

Where? off Rhodes Drive, Newlands

There's a head and shoulders sculpture of Mandela in the gardens and a yellow strelitzia was renamed 'Mandela's Gold' in honour of a visit Mandela paid to the gardens.

• **Newlands Stadium**

Where? 8 Boundary Road, Newlands

South Africa hosted the 1995 Rugby World Cup and went on to win the cup. The famous moment that won the hearts of the world was when Francois Pienaar, the team captain, posed alongside Mandela with the trophy in both their hands. The movie, *Invictus*, starring Matt Damon as Pienaar and Morgan Freeman as Mandela immortalised the moment.

• **Mandela Memorial Square**

Where? Plein Street, Stellenbosch

There's a laser-cut steel silhouette of Mandela's face right in front of the Town Hall and Council Chambers in Stellenbosch. Designed by local artist Strijdom van der Merwe in October 2013. The sides of his face shows a map of eastern South Africa, highlighting important places in Mandela's life, like Qunu, Rivonia and Johannesburg. Embedded in granite are the words:

"Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another." 🌞

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REST OF THE COUNTRY

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST

While the majority of the must-see sites on the Mandela Route fall in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng or Western Cape, there are a few notable exceptions.

IN KWAZULU NATAL

• **Nelson Mandela Capture Site**

Where? Howick, Natal Midlands

The Capture Site has captured the imagination of the world. It's a must-do for any visitor to Durban or the Midlands. The Capture Site marks the spot of Mandela's arrest on 5 August 1962. You'll start in a little museum that gives details of how this happened on the R103 road, 5 km outside of Howick. At the time he was disguised as David Motsamayi - his name on his Ethiopian passport issued so that he could travel to muster support for Umkhonto we Sizwe (Mandela had gone underground since June 1961, hiding in different places around the country). After the museum, follow the fairly long walk to the impressive sculpture that is a monument to Mandela. The work, by Marco Cianfanelli, consists of 50 steel columns between 6 and 10 metres high, arranged next to one another in an apparently random collection until you get 35 metres away and his profile appears.

• **Inanda Heritage Route**

Where? Inanda Township, outside of Durban

Inanda is a generous, green valley just outside Durban. It's also known as the Freedom Valley as it's where the seeds of the country's liberation were sown. Inanda is where Gandhi built his Phoenix settlement, it is the spiritual home of the Shembe religion, it is the birthplace of John Dube – the ANC's first president – and it is where

Nelson Mandela cast his vote in the country's first democratic elections. Take a guided tour. The route is not a signposted cohesive route, but a series of sites linked on a theme. You'll need the guide.

• **Ohlange Institute**

Where? Inanda Township, outside of Durban

Inanda, where the Ohlange Institute is based, is regarded by many as the 'cradle of democracy in South Africa'. It is where John Dube (founder of the South African Native National Council, the precursor to the ANC) was born, and where Mandela cast the country's first democratic vote in 1994. It is also believed to have more history per square centimetre than anywhere else in South Africa (Gandhi lived but a few streets away and the two men met several times). See the Ohlange Institute as part of the Inanda Heritage Route, with a guide.

• **Albert Luthuli Museum**

Where? Stanger

The links between Albert Luthuli and Nelson Mandela are numerous. Mandela is seen as Luthuli's protégé, they were both considered outstanding leaders of their time, both received

Nobel Peace prizes and both served as presidents of the ANC. Both advocated non-violence, reconciliation and nation-building, even when things in South Africa were at their most hostile. The Albert Luthuli Museum is also on the Inanda Heritage Route.

"I waited for over seventy years to cast my first vote. I chose to do it near the grave of John Dube, the first President of the ANC."

IN LIMPOPO

• **Shambala retreat, now Zulu Camp**

Where? Waterberg

Douw Steyn, who hosted Mandela at what is today the Saxon Hotel where Mandela edited his 'Long Walk to Freedom', also built a private escape for Mandela and his third wife, Graça Machel, on his private game farm on the edge of the Sterkstroom River. Today it is a nine-chalet safari camp.

IN FREE STATE

• **Naval Hill**

Where? Bloemfontein

Up on the top of Naval Hill, overlooking the city of Bloemfontein, is the biggest statue of Mandela in the country, at eight metres. ●

YOUR TRAVEL PLANNER

PERSONALISE YOUR TRIP

MUST-SEE SITES IN THE EASTERN CAPE

- ☐ The Voting Line Sculpture
- ☐ Route 67
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Museum

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST

- ☐ Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Art Museum
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Youth and Heritage Centre

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS

- ☐ Fort Hare University
- ☐ Qunu

ACCOMMODATION

MUST-SEE SITES IN GAUTENG

- ☐ Apartheid Museum
- ☐ Constitution Hill
- ☐ Chancellor House and the Shadow Boxer
- ☐ Liliesleaf Farm
- ☐ Mandela statue
- ☐ National Heritage Monument statues – The Long Walk to Freedom

ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST

- ☐ Nelson Mandela Bridge
- ☐ The Shadow Boxer Mural
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Square
- ☐ Magistrates Court
- ☐ Mandela House Museum
- ☐ Sharpeville Human Rights Precinct
- ☐ Palace of Justice

SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS

- ☐ Mandela statue
- ☐ The Saxon Hotel
- ☐ The Old Synagogue
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Foundation
- ☐ Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory
- ☐ Dr Xuma's house (now the Sophiatown Heritage and Cultural Museum)
- ☐ Mandela's residence in Houghton
- ☐ Mandela's first home in Johannesburg

4 ACCOMMODATION

- 4
- 5
- 5

5 MUST-SEE SITES IN THE WESTERN CAPE 12

- 5 ☐ City Hall and the Grand Parade 12
- 5 ☐ Robben Island 12
- 6 ☐ Nelson Mandela Gateway Museum 13
- 6 ☐ Nobel Square 13

6 ADDITIONAL SITES OF INTEREST 13

- 6 ☐ Giant billboard of Mandela 13
- 6 ☐ Houses of Parliament 13
- 6 ☐ Drakenstein Prison 13
- 6 ☐ St George's Cathedral 13

8 SITES FOR THE MANDELA ENTHUSIASTS 14

- 8 ☐ St Mary's Cathedral 14
- 8 ☐ Tutu's house – Bishops court residence of Anglican archbishop 14
- 8 ☐ Mandela Rhodes Building 14
- 8 ☐ Pollsmoor Prison 14
- 8 ☐ Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens 14
- 9 ☐ Newlands Stadium 14
- 9 ☐ Mandela Memorial Square 14

9 ACCOMMODATION 14

- 9
- 10
- 10

10 SITES IN REST OF COUNTRY 15

- 10 ☐ Nelson Mandela Capture Site 15
- 10 ☐ Inanda Heritage Route 15
- 10 ☐ Ohlange Institute 15
- 11 ☐ Albert Luthuli Museum 15
- 11 ☐ Shambala retreat, now Zulu Camp 15
- 11 ☐ Naval Hill 15

11 ACCOMMODATION

- 11
- 11
- 11

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The Mandela Day campaign is a celebration of our collective power to create a global movement for good and make a positive impact on the world.

You can add to the momentum of the initiative by telling as many people as possible about it. Use your own network of family, friends, media, corporate and organisations to get involved and make a difference. Share your actions on social media, especially on **Nelson Mandela International Day, 18 July**. Do you know somebody who serves every day? Can you think of someone, or a group or organisation that has made a positive change in your community? Share their good deeds via social media, using the hashtag **#ActionAgainstPoverty #MandelaDay**.

Recommended Charities:

Nelson Mandela Children's Fund (they have offices in SA, UK and USA) <https://www.nelsonmandelachildrensfund.com/>

Nelson Mandela International Day is 18th July - To get involved see: <https://www.mandeladay.com/pages/what-can-i-do>

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