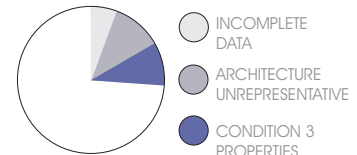


EXCLUDED PROPERTIES

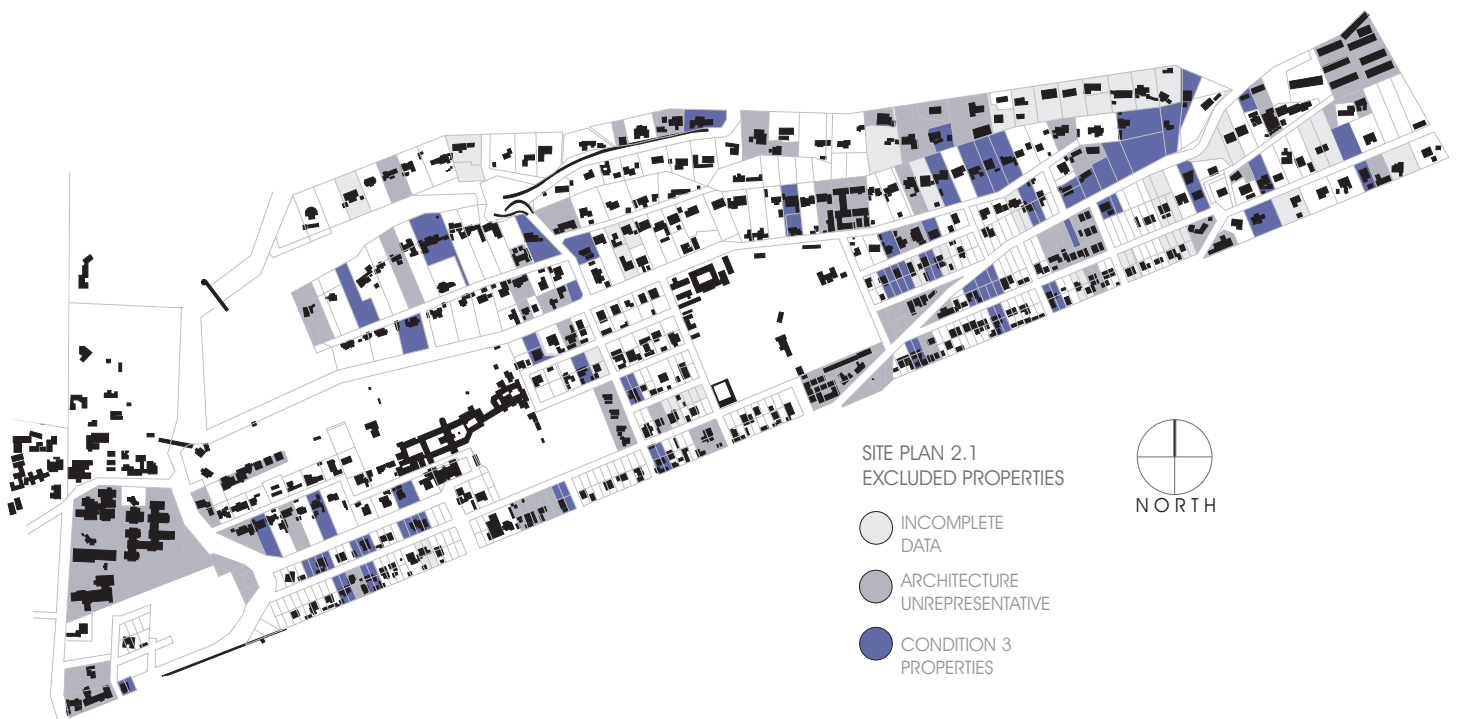
Properties lacking sufficient data for inclusion in the analysis (Site Map 2.1) are highlighted in grey on spreadsheets contained in Addendum B as well as in PART 2 of the survey.

These may include properties worthy of conservation, some of significance. Although omitted from the analysis, properties lacking sufficient data still appear on all site maps in this document. There are 30 such properties in the survey (10% of the total No. of properties).

Properties identified to possess unrepresentative architecture (refer to PART 1: notes on ARCHITECTURE, p.8) are not considered worthy of conservation and are hence omitted. This layer will be removed from all subsequent site maps. There are 56 such properties in UH (18% of the total number of properties).



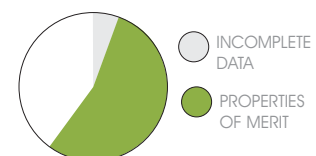
Condition 3 properties are also omitted because the stand is either vacant or because of the poor condition of structures erected thereon. This layer will be removed from all subsequent site maps. There are 48 such properties in UH (15% of total number of properties). 16 of these properties were found to be both, in a poor condition as well as architecturally insignificant.



PROPERTIES OF MERIT

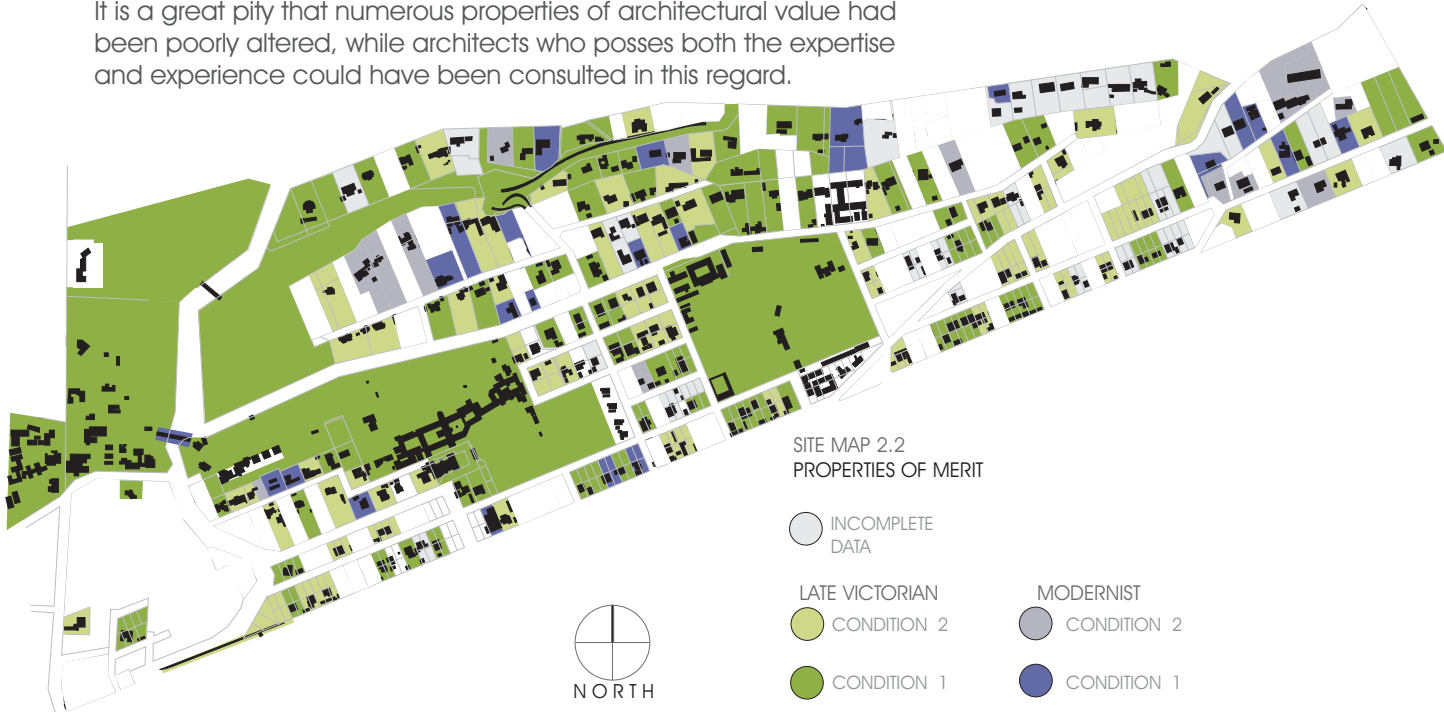
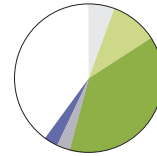
Remaining properties (the balance not excluded) are all worthy of conservation and are hereinafter referred to as properties of merit (refer to PART 1: LEVELS OF CONSERVATION WORTHINESS, p.11).

A property of merit displays distinct architectural features (the integrity of which had been preserved) and is stylistically typical of the period in which erected. Properties of merit are either condition 1 or condition 2 properties (refer to PART 1: notes on ARCHITECTURE, p. 7 & 8). The remainder of PART 2: THE ANALYSIS, will therefore be exclusively dedicated to the analyses of properties of merit. There are 181 properties of merit in UH (HPF value=0.57).



SITE MAP 2.2 illustrates the breakdown of these properties into Transitional and Modernist categories (refer to PART 1: notes on STYLE AND AESTHETICS, p.8). The map also indicates the condition of these properties per category. Of the 181 properties, 144 (80%) are Transitional (HPF value 0.46) and a mere 37 (20%) were found to be Modernist.

75 Properties of merit (62 Transitional and 13 Modernist) will most likely require refurbishment to restore them to their original condition. It is a great pity that numerous properties of architectural value had been poorly altered, while architects who possess both the expertise and experience could have been consulted in this regard.



Research further revealed that an astonishing number of properties identified to be of merit, were designed by prominent architects, many of whom are regarded to have been instrumental in shaping the future of Johannesburg's architectural culture.

PROMINENT ARCHITECTS (Architects are listed alphabetically by surname)

In this survey, well published architects are regarded to be significant (PART 1: ARCHITECTURE, p.8). In terms of this definition however, certain UH architects (incl. a engineer, builder and master craftsman) do not qualify as significant, but were nevertheless found to have produced work of notable merit in UH (refer to photographs: S L Margo and G G Fleming, following page and S J Kearney p.20). These names are listed below. Associated historic information is according to Walker (www.artefacts.co.za), research sourced from the UP Department of Architecture archive, supplemented by findings extracted from this survey.

- JOHN ADAMS b.1881. Educated Ardrossan and Glasgow. Arrived Jhb. 1900. d.1918 as prisoner of war, Germany.
- BURT ANDREWS b.1868 Greenwich England. Arrived Jhb. 1889. Resident Jabulani St Patrick Road UH. Designed the recently restored Berea Fire Station (1910) on the UH boarder. d. 1910.
- JOHN F BEARDWOOD b.1853 Dublin. Arrived Jhb. 1895. His drawings and plans for Nazareth House were published in Academy Architecture and Annual Architectural Review 1895, chairman Society of Architects after William Leck 1907. d.1923.
- GRANGER G FLEMING b.1866 Scotland. Worked in Bloemfontein1890. Arrived Jhb, 1896 employed by John Ellis (Fleming and Ellis).d.1922
- ALEX FOREST b.1878 Forres, Moraysire, Scotland. Hon. Auditor SA Society of Artists. d. 1943
- ARCHER W HOSKINS b.- Designer and builder (W Hoskin & Co) of steel structures for the mines and domestic structures.
- S J KEARNEY b.- Arrived Jhb. circ. 1910. d. 1918. Additional information on his work, contained in this survey.
- IVOR D LEWIS b.1876 Machen Monmouthshire, educated Glamorgan and Ardwyn College Aberystwyth. Hon. Worked for Theo Schaefer 1911. Member and examiner in History and Practice to the Society of Architects 1911 and President of same 1914-15. d. 1939.
- SAUL LEWIS MARGO b.1878 Odessa, Ukraine. Active in London from 1890. Arrived Jhb. 1902. Resident Bears Lair Elm Street UH. Margo Memorial Prize for best graduate in the Faculty of Architecture Wits University in recognition of his services to the architectural profession . d. 1967

- GEORGE MC EWAN b. - Arrived Jhb. 1909. Other than 2 established by this survey, only one known structure, ascribed to him, previously recorded i.e. Lion House 1909. d. 1927.
- HILL S P MITCHELSON b. 1874 Bournemouth England. Arrived Jhb. 1904. Civil Engineer responsible for numerous noteworthy buildings in Jhb. Designer of the Polana Beach Hotel, Lorenzo Marques 1919. d. 1958.
- NICHOLLS AND ALDERSON No Record other than established by this survey. Builders also employed by F Fleming.
- WILLIAM PAYNTER b. 1871 Simonstown Cape Province. Arrived Jhb. circ. 1912. Master Craftsman in woodwork. Well known for domestic architecture displaying Art Nouveau timber elements in the style of Charles Rennie Mackintosh. d. 1943.
- FREDRIK RAINE b. 1883 Ladysmith, Natal. Member Association Transvaal Architects circ. 1915. d. -.
- HANS H W SIMONSON No Record other than established by this survey.
- HAROLD W SPICER b. 1882/3 Hertfordshire, England. Educated Regent Street Polytechnic (recipient Silver Medallion Arch Design), Kings Coll. London. Arrived Natal 1903, Pta. 1910, Jhb. 1917. Worked with Baker on Union Buildings 1910-12. d. 1964.
- CRAWFORD STUART No Record other than established by this survey.
- PHILLIP EDWARD TREEBY b. 1860 Melbourne Australia. Completed architectural studies in England. Arrived Jhb. 1895. Entered into partnership with Charles Aburrow 1903 (dissolved 1911). Designed the Cullinan Building (Jhb. 1904) in assoc. with William Leck. Placed 4th in competition for the Johannesburg City Hall (1910), winning design St Augustine's Church Doornfontein (1912), Mosenthal's Warehouse selected for display Wemby Exhibition (1924), Gold Medal Award for draughtmanship (1927). d. 1937. House Treeby: 49 St Patrick Road.



SAUL LEWIS MARGO 1912 (HOUSE BRADLOW)
36 ST PATRICK ROAD
(EXTRACT ADDENDUM A)



GRANGER G FLEMING 1913
66 ST JOHN ROAD
(EXTRACT ADDENDUM A)

NO RECORD
21 YOUNG AVENUE
(EXTRACT ADDENDUM A)

Clive Chipkin's publication Johannesburg Style contains a most comprehensive account of architects, their work and milieu in emerging Johannesburg until the 1960s. The following few pages present a list of architects that were active in UH and who feature in Chipkin's Johannesburg Style - Architecture and Society 1880s -1960s. Names are accompanied by a condensed description of the context in which such architects appear in this publication, supplemented by additionally sourced information, found to be relevant to the survey. These architects are rated significant.

It is important to be aware however, that the principal intention of this exercise is to establish conservation merit prevalent in UH and not to evaluate the contribution made by architects to their profession. One might thus argue that Margo (S L) should be regarded significant rather than, for example, Donaldson, irrespective of his (the latter) substantial involvement in the UH region. Such cases will remain a matter of opinion.

Further, to imply that extensive media coverage (as per this definition) can be equated to design competence is obviously an entirely superficial notion. Significance therefore, does not reflect exclusively on a structures physical content but embodies a much wider perspective.