

Ahrends, Steffen

Born in Berlin (arrived in SA 1936) renowned for his residential Arts and Crafts revival architecture during the 1940s. "For more than two decades after the war, Ahrends' practice in Johannesburg became a nursery for young talents. Here they obtained a thorough grounding ..... in the Arts and Crafts tradition."(Chipkin 1993: 306) His work in UH: Modernist, Arts and Crafts revival.

Baker, Sir Herbert John

Born in 1862 at Owletts, Cobham, Kent and educated at Tonbridge School. Regarded to be a most important British Empire architect (Neo-Classic to depart from Victorian architecture). Knighted in 1923 and executed work in 15 countries worldwide (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za). Friend and colleague to Edwin Lutyens and partner of Frank Fleming (1906). Arrived in SA in 1892 (Rhodes's protege), exercised a fundamental influence on SA architecture, even long after his departure in 1913. Died 1946. Well known work Assoc. SA incl. Union Buildings, Pta. (1910) and South Africa House, London (1933).

Clayton, Harry

Born 1864 in England, trained in Nottingham. Arrived in Johannesburg 1889. Highly regarded for his sketches of early Johannesburg, frequently exhibited (recently published) (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za). A photograph in the Album of Johannesburg 1898, captures modest verandahed cottages designed by Harry Clayton (cor. Rissik and Jeppe) then the residential fringe of Johannesburg. (Chipkin 1993:14) Died 1938.



Cook and Cowen

James Charles Cook (1878-1955). Maurice Cowen (1902-). Partnership established in 1927. Notable partnership pioneered numerous 1930s Art Deco buildings (Chipkin 1993:115) to shape the Johannesburg skyline. Later (1935-42) ".....moving outside the ambit of Art Deco sensibilities"(Chipkin 1993:141). His Majesty's designed by Cook and Cowen (1937) featured influences evident in Rockefeller Center, New York, which Cowen visited in 1936 (Chipkin 1993:141). Represented in UH is James Cook and Maurice Cowen's earlier residential work.



Donaldson, John Stanislaus

Born 1862 in Bloemfontein, educated St. Andrews College. Arrived in Johannesburg 1887 (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za). A sketch (Africana Museum) of Donaldson's Palace Building (cor. Pritchard and Rissik 1889) drawn by Harry Clayton is featured in Chipkin's book (1993:15) in the context of Victorian architecture typical of downtown early Johannesburg. Died 1938.

Edwards, Nelly

Born England 1897. Reputed to have been the first female practicing architect in Johannesburg (1924). Fellow Royal Society of the Arts. Work incl. flats, schools, and churches (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za). This survey: houses. Work executed in Yeoville (Bedford Flats 1931) during which time flatlets emerged as a feasible housing option in Johannesburg. (Chipkin 1993:124,125)

Emley, Frank

Born 1868 in Gateshead, Durham, England. Practiced Newcastle-on-Tyne. Arrived SA 1888. Designed Hoenheim for Lionel Phillips in 1904 (Sir Percy Fitzpatrick resident until 1908). Prominent architect initially in partnership with Leck ( who died 1907) later with Williamson (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za). Produced work representing neo-Classic style. The Wits campus (1922) is an example of the latter. (Chipkin 1993:79)



LECK AND EMLEY 1907  
57 ST PATRICK ROAD

### Fleming, Frank Leonard Hodgson

Born 1875, Southsea, Hampshire, England. Educated at Denstone College, Staffordshire. Arrived in SA 1903 (Walker: [www.artefacts.co.za](http://www.artefacts.co.za)). Represents a leading SA architect. Joined Baker in 1904 and became partner in 1910, Partnership dissolved in 1918 after which he continued practicing in Johannesburg, largely responsible for the continued maintenance of the Baker style. Resident in UH (Fleming's house: Stone Ledge 1910 - this survey). Accomplished designer in the neo-Classic style with Arts and Crafts influences. Masterly execution of kopje stone structures and detailing. Executed work that "surpasses that of his mentor (Baker)" long after Baker's departure in 1913 viz. St. Johns College ( foundation stone laid in 1923 by H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught) the most recognised phase completed in 1934 by F L H Fleming. (Chipkin 1993:58)

### Howden, Robert

Born in Yorkshire 1869. Conducted his architectural training in Australia. Arrived in Johannesburg in 1892 (Stone & Jackson 1993: 1). First president of the Institute of SA Architects 1928-40 (President-in-Chief TPIA, Membership No. 1). Classic revivalist, work shows a Beaux-Arts approach, houses almost without exception feature dentil pediments and entablature supported on Classic orders. Designer of the Transvaal University College in 1906. According to Chipkin, the "doyen" of the architectural profession. Chipkin further relates an occasion (1935) where Howden, as member of a delegation visiting Rome for the International Congress of Architects, was granted a consultation with Il Duce (regarding developmental progress in Italy) and "On his return eulogised Mussolini in an interview with the Star." (1993:75)



### Kallenbach and Kennedy

Herman Kallenbach, born in Prussia 1871. Educated Tilsit College, Germany. Studied architecture in Sterelitz, Stutgard and Munich. Alexander Mac Farlane Kennedy, born in Stirlingshire 1877. Partnership established circ. 1903. (Walker: [www.artefacts.co.za](http://www.artefacts.co.za)) A major firm (including younger generation architects R Martienssen, B Cooke and J Fassler) (Chipkin 1993:68) Known for their neo-Georgian architecture during the 1920s (Chipkin 1993:120). Herman Kallenbach arrived in SA in 1896. Enjoyed a close friendship with M K Gandhi (to whom he bestowed Farm Tolstoy). Was also well acquainted with Olive Schreiner. (Picton-Seymour 1977:353) Kallenbach d. 1945 and Kennedy d. 1967.



ROBERT HOWDEN 1906 BEARS LAIR 17 ELM STREET

### Kling and Trope

Typically associated with 1950s architecture in Johannesburg. Their Rosa Court in Yeoville (Chipkin 1993: 234) being a superb example of the transition from Bauhaus to Modernism.

### Leck and Emley (also see Emley, Frank)

William Leck born in Belfast, Northern Ireland 1852 where he initially worked as architect, later in Glasgow, London, Paris, Holland and Belgium. In partnership with Emley circ. 1898. (Walker: [www.artefacts.co.za](http://www.artefacts.co.za)) Architecture often featuring the transition between late-Victorian and Edwardian styles. Architects of the infamous Hohenheim (1894) demolished in the early 1970s to make way for the Johannesburg Hospital (Chipkin 1993: 9,34). Chipkin describes the firm as the "Edwardian partnership.....architects of the giant Corner House and National Bank Building of 1903-4" (Chipkin 1993: 79) and of the Cullinan Building for Thomas Cullinan (founder Premier Diamond Mining Company, 1902). (Chipkin 1993: 48)

Leith, George Esselmont Gordon

Born in Knysna, Cape Province 1886. Moved to Pretoria in 1898 and educated at the Staats Model Skool. Accomplished architect graduated at the Architectural Association, London (1906). (Chipkin 1993:132) Initially instrumental in Baker's designs (i.e. the Union Buildings, Pretoria). The Supreme Court Building and King Edward VII School (1908) (Chipkin 1993: 58) are examples of his earlier work. Later projects include the SA Reserve Bank in Fox Street (1934-8) (Chipkin 1993:135) and the Queen Victoria Maternity hospital (1943) (Chipkin 1993: 145). His work evolved from Edwardian to Modernist, vividly representing stylistic developments typical in architecture during the first half of the 20th century. Resident in UH (Leith's house: Hart Hill 1927 - this survey) Died 1965.



Marshall, Arthur James

Born in Glasgow 1879, educated at the Dollar Academy. Arrived in SA 1903, initially working for Baker and Masey, Cape Town. (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za) Described by Chipkin as ".....a Baker Arts and Crafts man....."(1993: 119) Most active during the 1910s & 20s. Died 1955.



Meyer and Pienaar

The partnership of Wilhelm Meyer and Francois Pienaar produced numerous buildings of note. Both University of Pennsylvania postgraduates (Chipkin 1993: 318) introduced contemporary influences into 1960s and 70s SA Modernism. The monumental R A U (1974), now the University of Johannesburg, remains a landmark to Meyer's many design achievements.



Moffat, John Abraham

Born in 1871 in Manchester, England. As a child his family moved to New Zealand, then Australia (circ. 1876) Attended Brisbane Technical College. Arrived in SA in 1895. Involved in town planning most of his career, hence Moffat View and Moffat Park in Klipriver Township Jhb. Joined the Carter and McIntosh partnership which became McIntosh and Moffat after Carters death in 1900. In 1911 he consulted Baker regarding the treatment of elevations (scale and verticality) of Chudleigh's Building, for which he paid Baker a fee. (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za) Whitehall Court (formerly the Ritz Apartments, 1924) constructed for American, entrepreneur I W Schlesinger (Chipkin 1993: 70,103) is possibly Moffat's best known project. Died 1941. (Walker records most information on Moffat had been sourced from the biographical files, RIBA Archives, London.)

J A MOFFAT 1909  
HOUSE CHUDLEIGH (GATE HOUSE) 51 ST PATRICK ROAD

Pearse, Prof. Geoffrey Eastcott

Born in Riverton, Natal, 1885, educated at Marist Brothers College Jhb. Architectural Design initially taught to him by Sloper (Bakers partner) at Tin Temple (Transvaal Technical Institute), later attended the Regent Street Polytechnic, London. Failed his RIBA finals (1911) but permitted to re-sit the following year in SA to then achieve associate membership. Employed by Baker and Fleming. In 1921 became Professor of SA's first School of Architecture (1921), Faculty of Engineering, Wits University (Chipkin 1993: 157). Other than his academic pursuits (notably in history of architecture) frequently involved in projects (mainly for universities). He undertook the restoration of the Main Building Great Hall and Library for Grey University College in Bloemfontein, which became the foundation building of the University of the Orange Free State (UFS). Died 1968. (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za)

Schaerer, Theophile

Swiss engineer-architect, born in Zurich 1874, attended the Academy of Fine Arts in Milan and later, the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Arrived in SA 1903. He enjoyed a close friendship with Anton van Wouw (circ.1911) and started a practice with Small.(Walker: www.artefacts.co.za)

Neo-Classic architect in Johannesburg from the early 1900's to 1915, then practised in London until his return to Johannesburg in 1933. Though essentially Edwardian his work features Art Deco influences. Designer of the Great Synagogue (1914) in Wolmarans Street. (Chipkin 1993: 50) Houses designed by him project a well proportioned, yet a simple unpretentious character with economically introduced geometric ornamentation. His son Rudi Schaerer was resident at 19 Rose Road, UH (Freeland 1999: 1). Died 1948.

**Selsick and Wolpe**

Designers of the Iscor Pension Fund building on Small Street (Chipkin 1993: 311), associated with Miesian architecture (in the context of high rise aluminium and glass curtain walled office blocks) which became popular during the 1960's in Johannesburg.

**Shaw, John**

Born 1908, employed by Cook and Cowen 1930-1, establishing his own practice by 1934.(Walker: www.artefacts.co.za) Architect of Helvetica Court in Bellevue (1936) (Chipkin 1993: 144), typical Bauhaus Art Deco design featuring rounded corners with tiered circular segments. Died 1980.



T SCHAERER 1910  
23 ST JOHN ROAD

**Sinclair, Duncan McDonald**

Born in Romford, Essex, England 1877. Dungald Sinclair (his father) arrived in PE 1880. DM traveled back to England for his architectural studies. Returned to SA (Jhb.) 1896. Administered a lasting practice in Jhb. (his office dedicated to the education of student architects) (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za) Architect of the Southern Life Building in Main Street (1941) early-Modernist example of Johannesburg's skyscraper era during the 1930s (Chipkin 1993: 150). Died 1964.



**Small, Charles**

Worked in Jhb. from 1904 and presumably for Leck and Emley circ. 1909, joining NW Gallagher in partnership (1922) and later (1930s) In partnership with Theo Schaerer, (Walker: www.artefacts.co.za) Small, "...an architect of distinction in his own right" (Chipkin 1993:50) Designer of the Central Fire Station (1930) in Kruis Street "...the epitome of the 1920s post-Edwardian style" (Chipkin 1993: 50) and the Ridgeview apartment block in Basket Street, Hillbrow (1932) "...in a post-Edwardian classicism..." (Chipkin 1993: 71) Died 1937.



C SMALL 1926  
33 YOUNG AVENUE

CONTAINED BY QUOINS IN THE SHAPE OF LEANING BUTTRESSES, THE HOUSE FEATURES A ROMAN TRIPLE-ARCHED PORTICO WITH COLUMNS OF THE TUSCAN ORDER, CROWNED BY A BALCONY FITTED WITH IONIC BALUSTERS.

NICHE DETAIL

THE SEMICIRCULAR ARCH IS FORMED BY BULLNOSED VOUSOIRS, SUPPORTED ON SPRINGERS SET PROUD AND PUNCTUATED BY A VERTICALLY ELONGATED KEY BRICK.

**Stucke and Harrison**

William Henry Stucke was born in Cheltonham, England 1865 and arrived in Jhb. circ. 1889. John Edwin Harrison was born in Newcastle-under-Lyme 1870 and arrived in Hanover, Cape circ. 1893. Most successful partnership (and for many decades to follow). Architects of several majestic buildings constructed in the commercial heart of Johannesburg during the 1920's. Work initially neo-Classic, later displaying dominant Art Deco characteristics reminiscent of the "New Fascist Era" (Chipkin 1993: 75) most evident in their Progress Building (1929) which then "occupied the site where the Carlton Centre now stands" (Chipkin 1993: 76). WHS died 1889 and JEH died 1893.

**Stucke Harrison and Smail**

Principal partner, G M Harrison, son of J E Harrison who retired in 1936. "This practice was responsible for a prolific output of banks and financial institution buildings as well as residences in the northern suburbs for bank managers and company chairmen" (Chipkin 1993:141) Designers of the prestigious Cleghorn & Harris (1939). Harrison (Col. G M) owned 15 St John Road, UH (Freeland 1999: 1).