

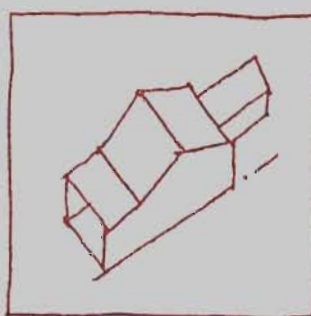
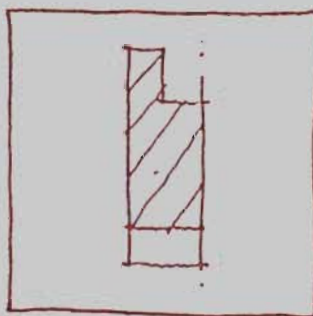
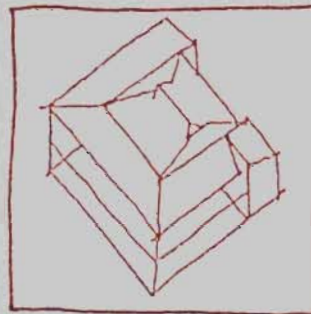
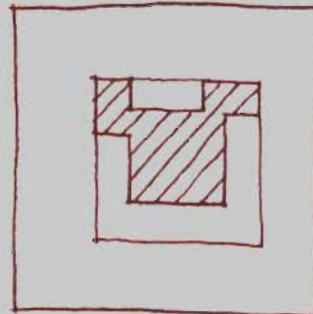
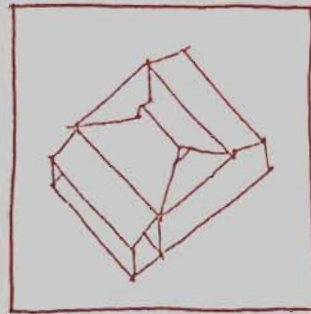
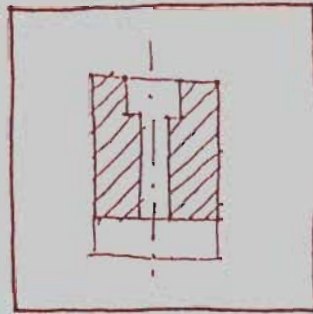
**THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE
OF WILLIAM STREET-WILSON
1889-1913**

Jenette Perree Castle

VOLUME ONE
(of two volumes)

A Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Architecture
University of Natal, Durban
for the Degree of Master of Architecture

Durban 1996



Jennie Castle

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE

1889-1913



WILLIAM STREET-WILSON (1856-1928)

ABSTRACT

The topic of this thesis is the Domestic Architecture of the Natal Architect, William Street-Wilson (1856-1928) and spans the period from 1889 to 1913. It is based on the original drawing collection which can be found in the Barrie Bierman Architectural Library, University of Natal.

Street-Wilson carried out his architectural training in England, and the study sets out to identify the stylistic changes which took place within the Arts and Crafts Movement in England, to establish any English precedent in Street-Wilson domestic architecture in Natal.

In order to contextualise Street-Wilson's domestic architecture in Natal, an overview of the political, social, economic and architectural background is given prior to, and during the year of Street-Wilson's arrival in 1887. The drawing collection is set chronologically during the period of 1889-1913, against the political, social and economic background, in order to study the effect of such influences on the Street-Wilson's houses.

The study defines and identifies the different components which compose the plan and then carries out an analysis of the plan, form and style of the different categories of house types, namely the typical single storey, villa/double storey and semi-detached house, to highlight the evolution of the house type from the late nineteenth century to the early twentieth century.

Since the verandah is the common thread throughout the drawing collection, a special study explores its possible origin and application in a colonial context.

Examples of detail drawings have been extracted from the drawing collection to illustrate construction techniques and typical detailing employed by Street-Wilson and his partners, accompanied by a brief history of building materials to contextualise materials within the studied period. The evolution of services, pertaining to comfort and sanitation, have been examined and applied to the houses designed by Street-Wilson.

CONTENTS

VOLUME 1

ABSTRACT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

CHAPTER ONE

Domestic Architecture in England during the Arts and Crafts Movement and William Street-Wilson's Career prior to his arrival in Natal in 1887

- | | | |
|-----|--|----|
| 1.1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 1.2 | Domestic Architecture in England during the Arts and Crafts Movement | 6 |
| | List of Illustrations | 26 |

CHAPTER TWO

- | | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 2.1 | The Social, Political and Economic Background of Natal prior to 1887 | 28 |
| 2.2 | The Political, Social, Economic and Architectural Background in Natal by 1887, the year of Street-Wilson's arrival in Natal | 30 |

CHAPTER THREE

The Drawing Collection

3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	The Drawing Collection Set Against the Political, Social and Economic Background of Natal and the Domestic Architecture of Street-Wilson's Partners	40
(i)	1889 - 1890 Street-Wilson	40
(ii)	1890 - 1893 Street-Wilson and Barr	47
(iii)	1894 - 1898 Street-Wilson Fyfe	101
(iv)	1899 - 1905 Street-Wilson	177
(v)	1905 - 1928 Street-Wilson and Paton	229
3.3	Additions and Alterations	260
	List of Illustrations	264

VOLUME 2

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1	Glossary of Rooms and Spaces	271
	List of Illustrations	287

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1	Analysis of the Drawings	288
(i)	The Site	288
(ii)	The Plan	294
(iii)	The Form	312
(iv)	Stylistic analysis	326
5.2	The Bay Window	337
5.3	The Fireplace	343
5.4	The Roof	348
5.5	Outbuildings	352
	List of Illustrations	359

CHAPTER SIX

The Verandah

6.1	The Verandah and its Origins	360
6.2	The Verandah and its Functions	361
6.3	The Single Storey Verandah House	364
6.3	(i) The Single Storey Verandah House and its Origin	365
	(ii) The Single Storey Verandah House in Natal, South Africa	366
	(iii) The Australian Single Storey Verandah House	370
	(iv) The American Single Storey Verandah House	372
6.4	The Villa/Double Storey Verandah House and its English Origins	374
6.5	The Semi-Detached Verandah House and its English Origins	377
6.6	Verandah Houses in Natal	379
	List of Illustrations	385

CHAPTER SEVEN

Building Construction and Specification

7.1	External	386
7.2	Internal	405
	List of Illustrations	423

CHAPTER EIGHT

Services

8.1	Comfort	
	(i) Fireplaces	425
	(ii) Stoves/Ranges	425
	(iii) Water Supply	427
	(iv) Natural Ventilation	429
	(v) Artificial Lighting	433

8.2 Sanitation	
(i) Sewerage	436
8.3 Stormwater	440
List of Illustrations	441
CONCLUSION	442
BIBLIOGRAPHY	447
GLOSSARY	456
APPENDICES	460

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Brian Kearney for initiating the study and, as supervisor, for the many valuable and enjoyable hours spent in the laying the ground work for this study until such time as he retired from the Natal School of Architecture.

To Professors Dennis Radford and Wally Peters who took over as supervisors for their contribution to bringing this study in fruition.

To the present library staff of the Barrie Biermann Library, University of Natal, Durban and to staff such as Hazel Bond, Jeanine Rodney and Michelle Jacobs for their continued encouragement and willingness to help from the beginning of the research.

To Camilla Battiss and Vincent Hlobane of the Photographic Department, for undertaking the massive job of photographing the drawing collection.

To family and friends for their support and encouragement and especially to my husband, Dayle Hacking for his unfaltering encouragement and much appreciated help throughout the Masters study.

To Gladys Majola for being the care-giver to my daughter Erin and son Byrne.

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is my work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Architecture in the University of Durban, Natal. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other University.

Jenette Perree Castle

March 1996

CHAPTER THREE

The Drawing Collection

3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	The Drawing Collection Set Against the Political, Social and Economic Background of Natal and the Domestic Architecture of Street-Wilson's Partners	40
(i)	1889 - 1890 Street-Wilson	40
(ii)	1890 - 1893 Street-Wilson and Barr	47
(iii)	1894 - 1898 Street-Wilson Fyfe	101
(iv)	1899 - 1905 Street-Wilson	177
(v)	1905 - 1928 Street-Wilson and Paton	229
3.3	Additions and Alterations	260
	List of Illustrations	264

VOLUME 2

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1	Glossary of Rooms and Spaces	271
	List of Illustrations	287

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1	Analysis of the Drawings	288
(i)	The Site	288
(ii)	The Plan	294
(iii)	The Form	312
(iv)	Stylistic analysis	326
5.2	The Bay Window	337
5.3	The Fireplace	343
5.4	The Roof	348
5.5	Outbuildings	352
	List of Illustrations	359

CHAPTER SIX

The Verandah

6.1	The Verandah and its Origins	360
6.2	The Verandah and its Functions	361
6.3	The Single Storey Verandah House	364
6.3	(i) The Single Storey Verandah House and its Origin	365
	(ii) The Single Storey Verandah House in Natal, South Africa	366
	(iii) The Australian Single Storey Verandah House	370
	(iv) The American Single Storey Verandah House	372
6.4	The Villa/Double Storey Verandah House and its English Origins	374
6.5	The Semi-Detached Verandah House and its English Origins	377
6.6	Verandah Houses in Natal	379
	List of Illustrations	385

CHAPTER SEVEN

Building Construction and Specification

7.1	External	386
7.2	Internal	405
	List of Illustrations	423

CHAPTER EIGHT

Services

8.1	Comfort	
	(i) Fireplaces	425
	(ii) Stoves/Ranges	425
	(iii) Water Supply	427
	(iv) Natural Ventilation	429
	(v) Artificial Lighting	433

8.2 Sanitation	
(i) Sewerage	436
8.3 Stormwater	440
List of Illustrations	441
CONCLUSION	442
BIBLIOGRAPHY	447
GLOSSARY	456
APPENDICES	460

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To Brian Kearney for initiating the study and, as supervisor, for the many valuable and enjoyable hours spent in the laying the ground work for this study until such time as he retired from the Natal School of Architecture.

To Professors Dennis Radford and Wally Peters who took over as supervisors for their contribution to bringing this study in fruition.

To the present library staff of the Barrie Biermann Library, University of Natal, Durban and to staff such as Hazel Bond, Jeanine Rodney and Michelle Jacobs for their continued encouragement and willingness to help from the beginning of the research.

To Camilla Battiss and Vincent Hlobane of the Photographic Department, for undertaking the massive job of photographing the drawing collection.

To family and friends for their support and encouragement and especially to my husband, Dayle Hacking for his unfaltering encouragement and much appreciated help throughout the Masters study.

To Gladys Majola for being the care-giver to my daughter Erin and son Byrne.

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is my work. It is being submitted for the degree of Master of Architecture in the University of Durban, Natal. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination in any other University.

Jenette Perree Castle
March 1996

INTRODUCTION

The drawing collection was donated to the Barrie Biermann architectural library by Paton Taylor Associate Architects, the survivor firm of Street-Wilson and Paton. Professor Kearney initiated the study of Street-Wilson's architecture a few years ago. Correspondence had taken place between himself, Mrs Hazel Bond (nee Sherwood), the librarian of architectural library, and the English Architect T.A. Greeves, on the destination of William Wilson, an architect who was involved in the housing scheme at Bedford Park England and who had emigrated.

A general analysis of the entire collection was carried out to establish the type of work, the quantity of work, the partners and clientele, etcetera. The initial analysis can be found in the Street-Wilson correspondence file at the Barry Bierrman architectural library, Durban, Natal. It was found that the domestic architecture made up the single most common type. With a personal interest in domestic architecture and the fact that little detailed research has been carried out on the subject, the title of "The Domestic Architecture of William Street-Wilson (1889-1915)" was chosen as the topic of this dissertation.

To establish the influences of Street-Wilson's training in England on the work he produced in Natal, the domestic architecture of England during the Arts and Crafts movement and that of Natal is overviewed. The time period of the study spans from 1899 to 1913, a period which saw the transition from early Victorian, through the Edwardian period to the early Union period of Natal architecture and politically, Natal evolved from a British Colony to a separate Union in 1910. Street-Wilson worked with three different partners during that time. These influences, among others, are reflected in Street-Wilson's domestic architecture and form a major part of this thesis.

All the houses referred to in this dissertation, are sourced from the original drawing collection found in the Barrie Biermann architectural library, Durban, Natal. Residential-type buildings which do not relate directly to the text of this document in terms of authorship, date or building type have been included in the appendices. These include Tweedie Hall (A 5.1, c.1894), a villa which is assumed to be the work of William Street-Wilson, as there are no original drawings to support this, the double storey house designed by Street-Wilson in 1918, at 376 Ridge Road (A 5.2), since it is a house of note but does not fall within the time span studied in this dissertation, the Stellawood housing scheme (A 5.3, 1920) and two blocks of flats (A 5.4, 1922 and 1923).

CHAPTER ONE

DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND DURING THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT AND WILLIAM STREET-WILSON'S CAREER PRIOR TO HIS ARRIVAL IN NATAL IN 1887

1.1 Introduction

".....an otherwise unknown William Wilson (of Norfolk Rd, Strand) adapted Godwin's designs and provided designs of his own for 7 Queen Anne's Gardens (Bedford Park) and probably for others, including the south side of Blenheim Road". (Girouard 1977:166).

According to his birth certificate, (See Appendix 1) William Wilson was born on the 5 June 1856 at Wellington House, Wellington Place, Upper Halloway, London, in England. His father, Thomas Wilson was chemist and druggist and his mother's name was Laura Susannah Street.

While carrying out his architectural training, William Street-Wilson was articled to five architects all of whom were Fellows of the Royal Institute of British Architects.¹ His Certificate of Registration to become a Fellow of the R.I.B.A, (See Appendix 4.3) states that he was first articled to W. Gwyther from 1871 to 1875. Of the three years spent in Gwyther's office, Street-Wilson wrote that he "went thro' (sic) the South Kensington Schools and took certificates and did much measuring up of old buildings - Attended at Kings College for lectures." He spent the following six months in the office of Mr Armstrong and then moved to MacVicar Anderson's office for fifteen months. He was articled to Mr Robert Hesketh for two and a half years "as an assistant and from hence attended Royal Academy School lectures and spent three months in Italy." The last twelve months of his articles were spent in the office of Mr Charles J. Shoppe.

1: These Registration Certificates for admission as a Fellow to the R.I.B.A. were obtained from the R.I.B.A. and can be found in the "Correspondence File, Street-Wilson" at the Barrie Biermann Architectural Library, University of Natal, Durban.

He applied to be admitted as an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects in November of 1881, (See Appendix 4.2) and signed his Registration paper as W. Street-Wilson.¹ His Certificate of Registration to become a Fellow of the R.I.B.A states that in that same year he started practising on his own in New Bridge St, London.

Architectural training in the nineteenth century was "...generally for about five years, with an established architect and, concurrently, lessons at a drawing school, with attendance at the Royal Academy for lectures and exercise in drawing from the cast, followed when finances permitted, by a period of study abroad." (Jenkins 1961:107).

-
- 1: The name "Street" appears on Street-Wilson's registration certificate to become an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1881. The "Street" possibly derived from his mother's maiden name: Laura Susannah Street.

As Chairman of the R.I.B.A. in 1881, George Edmund Street, the High Victorian architect, signed Street-Wilson's registration forms. It was also the year that G. E. Street died.

Two references were made indicating that Wilson was "connected with the office of the late G.E. Street". The one was provided by T.A. Greeves (See Introduction) and was found on a card in a collection of material of prints etcetera, relating to Bedford Park. The other from an article on the opening of Maris Stella School in 1899. "Mr Street-Wilson was known far and near throughout South Africa - he made a name before he came to South Africa at all. He was connected with one of the same name of the foremost eminence in his profession in Great Britain, and the Colony should feel proud that it possessed a man of his attainments.Mr Street-Wilson briefly acknowledged the toast." (Source unknown). Greeves investigation into a possible family connection between the two Streets, through birth certificates, proved to be unsuccessful. (See "correspondence file, Street-Wilson", in the Barrie Biermann Architectural Library, Natal.)

ARTS AND CRAFTS ARCHITECTURAL TREE

PUGIN (1812-1852)
RUSKIN (1819-1900)

BUTTERFIELD (1814-1900)
STREET (1824-1881)
DEVEY (1820-1886)

From Street's Office

MORRIS (1834-1896)
WEBB (1831-1915)
SHAW (1831-1912)

GEORGE (1839-1922)
SEDDING (1839-1891)
NESFIELD (1835-1888)

From Shaw's Office

LETHABY (1857-1931)
PRIOR (1852-1932)
NEWTON (1856-1922)
MACARTNEY (1853-1932)

Other Arts and Crafts Architects

VOYSEY (1857-1941)
ASHBEE (1863-1942)
LUTYENS (1869-1944)
BAILLIE SCOTT (1864-1945)
MACKMURDO (1851-1942)

STREET-WILSON (1856-1928)

1.2 Domestic Architecture in England during the Arts and Crafts Movement.

Since William Street-Wilson carried out his architectural training in England, it is pertinent to gain insight into the background of the domestic architecture in England in order to establish the extent to which the domestic architecture of Street-Wilson was influenced by such English precedent.

The period referred to is the Arts and Crafts movement. The essay briefly deals with the early writings and teachings of Pugin and Ruskin and selects Arts and Crafts architects who may have had influence on domestic architecture of Street-Wilson and whose work chronologically highlights the stylistic trends within the Arts and Crafts movement.

Early examples of domestic architecture designed by the high Victorian architects Butterfield, Street and Devey and then the architects who emerged from Street's office, namely, Morris, Webb and Shaw have been considered. There is special reference to Shaw's domestic architecture and his connection with Bedford Park, having particular relevance to Street-Wilson's domestic architecture. Domestic works of Shaw's contemporaries, that of Sedding and Nesfield, have been referred for possible influences. Street-Wilson's contemporaries, both from Shaw's office, namely Lethaby, Prior, Newton and Macartney, and other Arts and Crafts architects such as Voysey, Ashbee, Lutyens and Baillie Scott and their domestic architecture are considered as possible sources of reference and inspiration for Street-Wilson's domestic architecture.

Throughout the last three quarters of the nineteenth century, Britain was architecturally, engaged in a "Battle of Styles", in search of an appropriate English architecture. The tradition of Classical architecture was being replaced by Gothic style churches and other building types.

Pugin (1812-1852), both a writer and practitioner, realised the need for ornamentation to buildings and set up a firm to execute such work. His work was displayed in the "Medieval Court" at the exhibition in 1851 which was held in the Crystal Palace. Pugin wrote the book "Contrasts", (Pugin 1969) from which Davey states that Pugin believed Gothic to be the "only true Christian architecture and illustrated this by a comparison of the ordered Classical architecture of his time to the rich, "warm" Gothic architecture of pre-reformation England." (Davey 1980:12). In order to substantiate this

belief he wrote "The true Principles of Pointed or Christian architecture". In this book, the two greatest rules were stated as : "1st, (sic) that there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction or propriety; 2nd, (sic) that all ornament should consist of the essential construction of the building." (Pugin 1973:1). When applying his principles to domestic planning, Pugin says, "An architect should exhibit his skill by turning the difficulties which occur in raising an elevation from a convenient plan into so many picturesque beauties; and this constitutes the great difference between the principles of classic and pointed architecture. In the former he would be compelled to devise expedients to conceal these irregularities in the latter he was only to beautify them." (Pugin 1973:72).

This approach to planning is illustrated in his own house at Ramsgate, The Grange, built in 1844 (Fig 1.1).



Fig 1.1 Pugin. *The Grange* (1844).

John Ruskin (1819-1900), an architectural critic and who was advocate of the Gothic style and opposer to Classical architecture, also theoretically contributed to the Arts and Crafts movement. Ruskin argued that "Gothic was the 'only rational' architecture, for it could fit itself to every function." He explained that if Gothic builders "wanted a window, they opened one; a room, they added one; a buttress they added one; utterly regardless of any established conventionalities of external appearance, knowingthat such daring interruptions would rather give additional interest to its symmetry than injure it." (Ruskin 1848:179).

In their writings, both men were opposed to mass production and stressed the importance of craftsmanship and on handcrafted elements. According to Davey, Pugin was however "prepared to grant machinery a limited role provided that it was not used to imitate handwork." (Davey 1980:14) Ruskin later proclaimed that "all cast and machine work is had, as work.... it is dishonest." (Ruskin 1848:48). With reference to materials, Ruskin believed in natural materials and that the "true colours of architecture are those of natural stone." (Ruskin 1848:47).

Three mid-Victorian architects, Butterfield, Street and Devey were influenced by Pugin and Ruskin and their architectural theories.

Both William Butterfield (1814-1900) and George Edmund Street (1824-1881) were ecclesiastical architects, however it was their secular work, mainly that of schools, parsonages and vicarages that made an impact on the domestic architecture of the Arts and Crafts architects.

Coalpit Heath vicarage, Avon, (1844) (Fig 1.2) was designed by Butterfield and shows the juxtaposition of elements of the building, where the front porch intercepts a window, the main gable is balanced by a chimney stack which breaks awkwardly through the eaves. These are the "sort of changeful accidents that occur in vernacular architecture - and in a rough architect's work." (Davey 1980:21). This achieved the desired effect of irregularity which was typical of Gothic architecture.



Fig 1.2 Butterfield. Coalpit Heath Vicarage, Avon. (1844)

The vicarage and schools which Street designed in Boyne Hill Street, in 1854, (Fig 1.3) show a combination of varying gables, buttresses and chimneys and a different combination of windows, some surmounted by shallow pointed arches, some with flat tops and others including steep pointed arches with brickwork between them. The building shows an elaborate use of brick and stone patterning, a feature derived from Street's visits to the striped churches of Lombardy and commonly found in both Street and Butterfield's work.

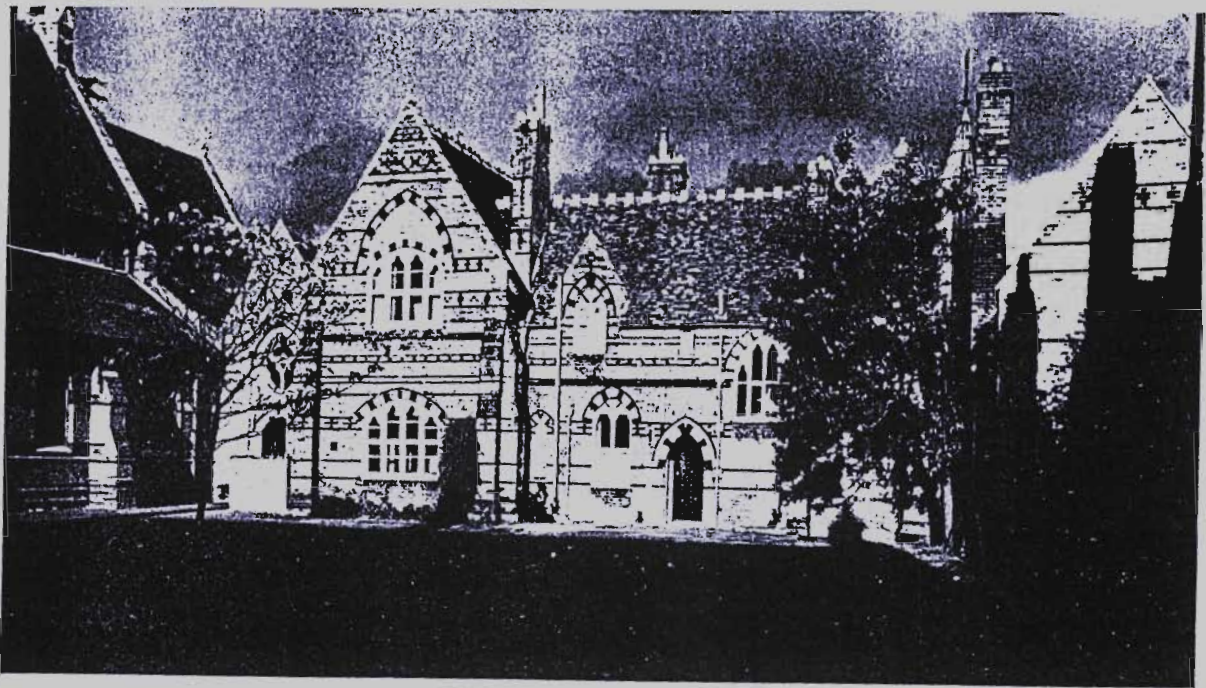


Fig 1.3 Street. *The Vicarage and Schools in Boyne Hill Street. (1854)*

George Devey (1820-1886) was another Arts and Crafts architect who designed large country houses, including the Cottage, St Alban's Court in Kent, (Fig 1.4) which imbued the feeling of age by the use of changing materials within the fabric of the building and gave the impression that they had been built over many years. His work "became an important ingredient in Arts and Crafts thinking, which simultaneously embraced Pugin's principle of fidelity to place and Ruskinian fidelity to function." (Davey 1980:19).



Fig 1.4 Devey. Cottage, St Alban's Court, Nonington, Kent.
(1860s to 1880s)

Associated with G.E. Street's office was Morris, Webb and Shaw. The teachings of William Morris, (1834-1896) were also synonymous with the Arts and Crafts Movement. On reading "The Nature of Gothic" in Ruskin's "Stones of Venice", Morris decided to enter G.E. Street's office at the age of 22 years. He soon left the office and became involved in the Pre-Raphaelite movement under the tutelage of the painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti. He was later to become a designer and decorator and in 1861, Morris founded the firm Morris, Marshall, Falkner and Co. The firm was the "furnishing wing of the movement, which explained both the Ruskinian savageness of execution of woodwork and the quality of painting." (Davey 1980:21). Morris was involved in both the design and execution of his designs.

Philip Webb (1831-1915) was invited by G.E. Street to enter his office. He was Street's chief clerk when Morris joined to do his articles. The two became best of friends and Morris commissioned Webb to design his own house. The Red House (Fig 1.5) became a showpiece of the theories of both the architect and the owner. With a few Gothic features such as the pointed arches over the loggia and window heads, the design demonstrates the Arts and Crafts principles. The elevation expresses the plan and materials used are local bricks of varying colour. The plan is functional with the principal rooms leading off a corridor and bent to form an L-shape.

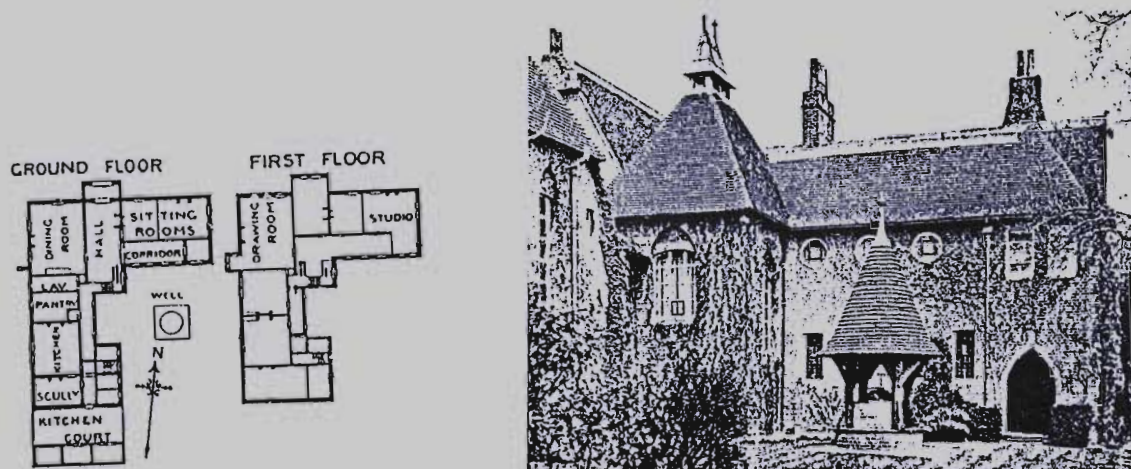


Fig 1.5 Webb. *The Red House, Bexley Heath, Kent (designed 1859)*

"Clouds" designed by Webb, in 1891, (Fig 1.6) was a "monument to Ruskinian changefulness and Puginian fidelity to space." (Davey 1980:34). The different functions of the rooms are expressed on the exterior of the building in varying materials, and the design of windows change according to the space to which they relate. Gables are a repetitive feature and the Arts and Crafts architect, Lethaby wrote of common features used by Webb : "pilaster strips in brickwork, aprons under the window cills, a coved cornice, a carved panel, ornamental arrangement of brickwork silver-grey slating wrought iron balconies, big sash windows with wide wood frames some little circular windows and a firm lead-covered dormer." (Davey 1980:34).



Fig 1.6 Webb. *Clouds, East Knoyle (1891)*

A contemporary of Webb's, Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and his assistant architects also greatly influenced the Arts and Crafts Movement. Shaw trained under a Scottish classicist, William Burn and a renowned Gothic architect, Anthony Salvin. In 1859, he followed Webb as Street's chief clerk, but three years later left to "seek further inspiration." (Davey 1980:38). He went travelling with a former associate, William Eden Nesfield (1835-1888) into the English countryside where they sketched vernacular cottages and the work of Devey. Out of this emerged the "old English style" as seen in Leys Wood, (1867-1869), (Fig 1.7) a combination of tall, dominant brick chimneys, gables, large areas of sweeping roofs broken by varying dormer windows and expanses of brickwork with decorative areas of hung tiles.



Fig 1.7 Shaw. *Leys Wood, Groombridge, Sussex (1867-1869)*

"The first of Shaw's domestic plans was seen in Building News in May, 1874, 'Hopedene' (Fig 1.8) in Surrey." (Sculley 1974:4). Sculley describes Shaw's plan as "simply arranged, the specialised spaces of library and drawing room, and dining room open off the hall, whence a corridor leads to the service area. This kind of planning may be called peripherally additive, controlled by the centre. That is to say, the individual spaces develop as needed, without regard to rule, around a more or less central hall, a freely placed volume of space containing entrance, fireplace and stairs." (Sculley 1974:4).

Usually, a narrow, secondary servant's stair gave access to the bedrooms on the upper level or to attic rooms.



Fig 1.8 Shaw. *Hopedene, Surrey.* (1874)

In the 1870s, a free Classical style was adopted by Shaw. This style later became known as the "Queen Anne" style¹ a term describing "a combination of 17th century English rural vernacular with renaissance details and occasional Dutch and Flemish elements." (Greeves 1983:1). It became enormously popular in the 1870s and survived into the early years of this century. This style "was eminently suitable for use by architects who continued to believe in the Ruskinian changefulness but who wanted to enrich the diet of Gothic and vernacular." (Davey 1980:40). Girouard describes the style as ".. a kind of architectural cocktail, with a little genuine Queen Anne in it, a little Dutch, a little Flemish, a squeeze of Robert Adam, a generous dash of Wren and, a touch of Francois the First." (Girouard 1:1977).

1: The origin of the name "Queen Anne" is questioned since it had comparably little to do with the architecture of Queen Anne's reign. Sculley states that "The term 'Queen Anne' is undoubtedly a misnomer when applied to this whole development." (Sculley 1974:8). Queen Anne, who was the last Stuart, died in 1714. Her reign was "...quiet, adding to the sum of London only a load of fine red brickwork and a seasoning of avenues and parterres." (Summerson 1969:20). "Red brick had been fashionable in Queen Anne's time but the later builders considered them not merely unfashionable but too 'hot' in colour and ugly in combination with stone and white-painted wood." (Summerson 1969:79). During this time of the English renaissance of architecture, past styles and movements were being referred to for inspiration to establish a truly English style of architecture and the term "Queen Anne" became synonymous with the architecture produced during this period.

Examples of Shaw's domestic architecture executed in the "Queen Anne" style include 6 Ellerdale Road, (Fig 1.9) Shaw's own house, and 31 Melbury Road (Fig 1.10). Both display a number of elements arranged in a very free manner composing an asymmetrical elevation. Renaissance motifs are also commonly used.



Fig 1.9 Shaw. 6 Ellerdale Road, London (1874)

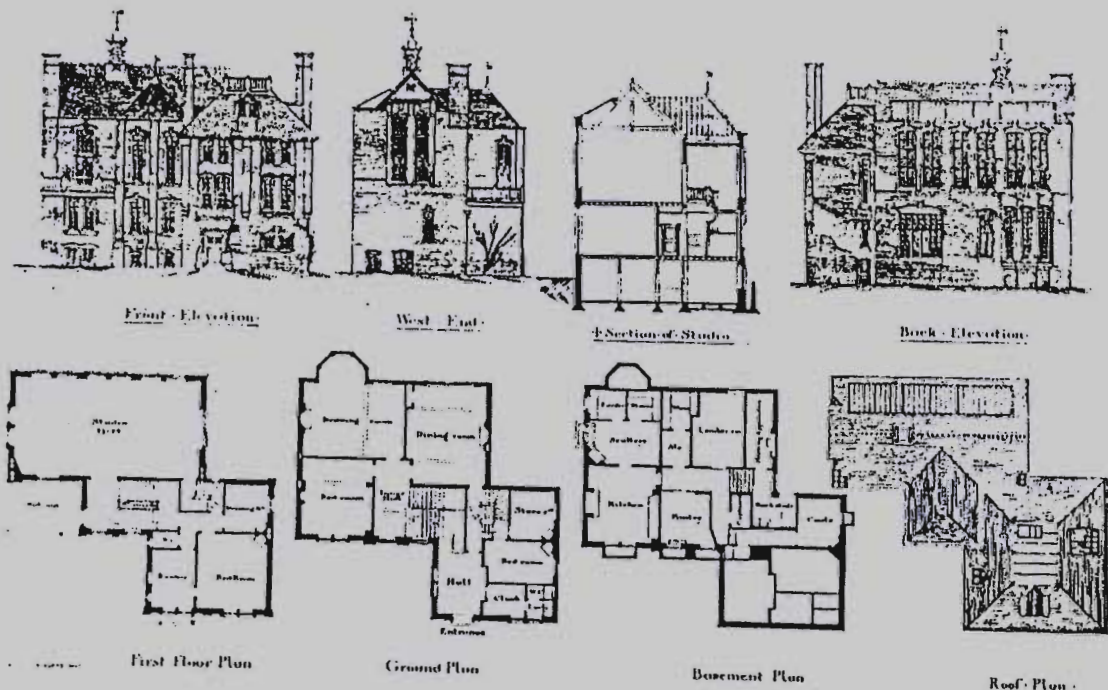


Fig 1.10 Shaw. 31 Melbury Place. (1875-1877).
The artist's House and Studio, No. 7, Holland Park, Kensington

Bedford Park

Norman Shaw became the "Architect to the Estate" of Bedford Park housing estate in 1877, (Girouard 1977:162) and replaced Godwin who was responsible for the first house prototypes. A commission by Jonathan Carr (1845-1915), a speculator who bought the estate Bedford Park, for house designs influenced domestic architecture for the next four decades. Shaw produced several prototypes but in "1879 or 1880, he resigned from his position as architect and recommended E.J. May (1853-1941) (who had trained in Arts and Crafts architect, Nesfield's office) as his successor." (Girouard 1977:164).

According to T.A. Greeves, in Phase II (1877-1879) of the development of Bedford Park¹, there were designs produced by other architects such as William Wilson and Maurice B. Adams. Based on Greeves' research, Girouard states "...an otherwise unknown William Wilson (of Norfolk Rd, Strand) adapted Godwin's designs and provided designs of his own for 7 Queen Anne's gardens and probably for others, including the south side of Blenheim Road (Fig 1.11)." (Girouard 1977:166)².

-
- 1: T. Affleck Greeves, is the author of Guide to Bedford Park "The First Garden Suburb" in the form of two walks. Produced by the Nicholas Press Limited, London, 1983, and London's First Garden Suburb. Bedford Park, Chiswick-1., in Country Life. (See References).
 - 2: Other information obtained from Greeves, pertaining to the connection between William Wilson of Bedford Park and William Wilson of Natal is tabled. Greeves states that W. Wilson also acted as agent for selling houses and plots of land between 1877 and about 1880. Later, Greeves came across an extract from the "Acton and Chiswick Gazette", June 15th 1895, under the heading "Development of Bedford Park" which was an interview with a Mr Jockel commenting on Bedford Park. It stated that "much of the assistance was rendered by Mr Wilson, who was the first agent of the Estate." (Continued overleaf)



Fig 1.11 *W. Wilson. No. 4 Blenheim Rd, Bedford Park (c 1878)*

Greeves found a statement by the son of one of William Wilson's clients of Bedford Park, T.M. Rooke who believed that Wilson had emigrated. In William Street-Wilson's registration papers for admission as a Fellow to the R.I.B.A, he states "after a severe illness, I was ordered abroad and left for South Africa in April 1887." (See Introduction)

Other evidence, provided by Greeves, linking the two men, is that the architect W.W. Gwyther to whom Wilson was articled, prepared a design for a house in Bedford Park. The design was not used but it shows that he knew the developer Jonathan Carr.

In 1886, the year before he emigrated, William Street-Wilson, at the age of thirty, married Alma Heidenburg, the daughter of Major Heidenburg of Copenhagen. (N.W.W. 1906:218).

"The houses in Bedford Park, varied from detached, to a few semi-detached, to some terrace-houses. There were nine different types combined to "give the impression of inexhaustible variety." (Muthesius 1982:31).

The houses had no basements but were two storeyed with an attic. The kitchen was positioned on the ground floor. This development, which combined the styles of old English and "Queen Anne" set in a relatively low density, were culturally significant and the layout set a pattern for the late nineteenth century suburb¹. "The planning of the houses, whether by Shaw or the other architects, was unadventurous. However artistic they may be, the inhabitants of Bedford Park accepted contemporary middle-class standards. Within the comparatively small space available no attempt was made to experiment in a degree of open planning; each house had to have at least a separate drawing room and dining room, and if possible a separate study; the living rooms tended as a result to be uncomfortably small, and many of them have been knocked together in recent years. E.J. May seems to have been the only one among the architects to venture even as far as to have sliding doors between dining room and drawing room in some of his houses." (Fig 1.12 & 1.13) (Girouard 1977:168).

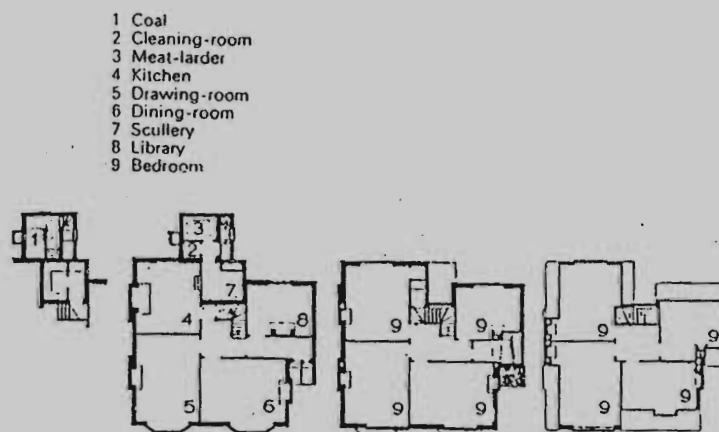


Fig 1.12 Shaw. *Plan: Garden Suburb, Bedford Park, London. (c. 1880).*

1: See Appendix 5.3 on Street-Wilson's Stellawood Housing Scheme of 1920.

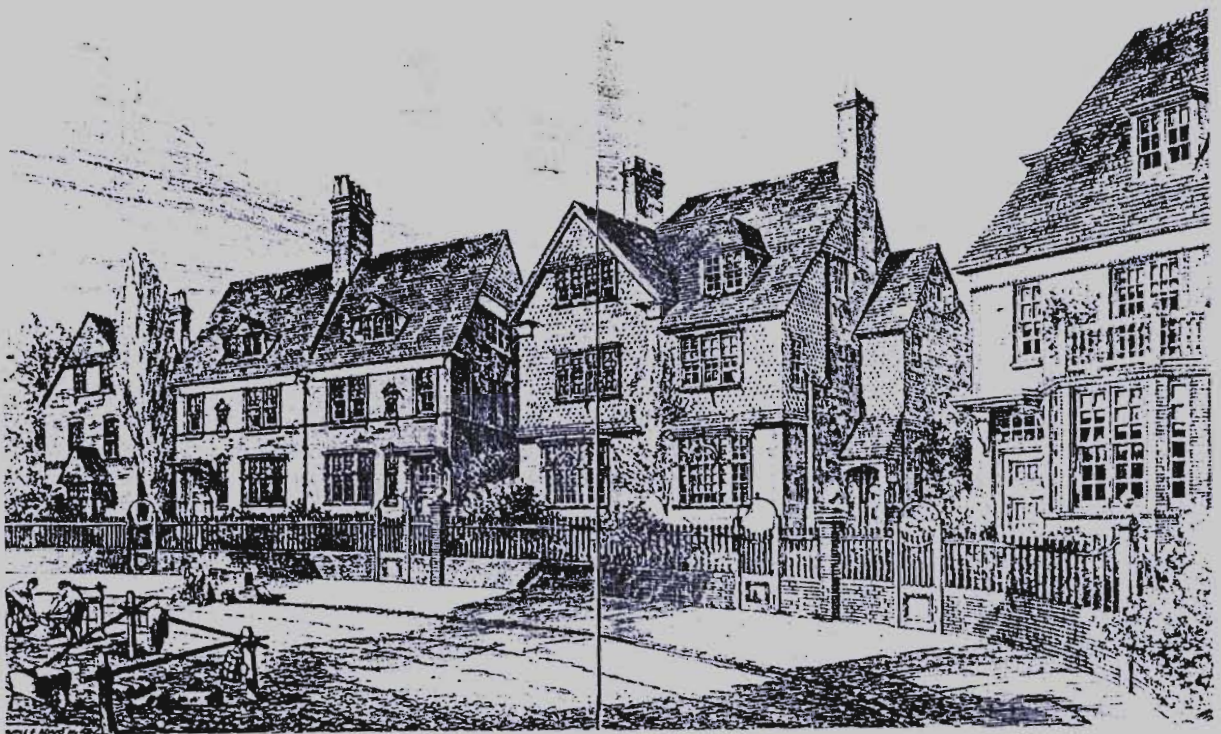


Fig 1.13 *Shaw. Garden Suburb, Bedford Park, London. (c. 1880).*

A contemporary of Shaw, and also an advocate of the Queen Anne style was the architect, Nesfield. "Kinmel", begun in 1868, is one of "the earliest manifestations of the 'Queen Anne' style in country-house architecture." (Dixon & Muthesius 1978:55). The plan is irregular and although the elevations to the garden and entrance are formal, the formality is disrupted by the use of chimney or dormers. The mansard roofs give a slightly French feel to the house.

From Shaw's office emerged five architects who took his philosophies of architecture further into practice and who owed their grounding in the craft of architecture to him. They were Lethaby, Prior, Macartney, Horsley and Newton. The five architects were contemporaries of Street-Wilson (1856 - 1926) and they formed the St George's Society, which was composed of architects, artists and designers, in order to reunite the arts and crafts. By 1884 the society was renamed the Art Workers' Guild.

On reading an article on Lethaby's (1857-1931) work in the Building News of 1879, Shaw invited him to join the practice. His first house, Avon Tyrell, completed in 1829, (Fig 1.14) was typical of Shaw's buildings. Not only was it similar in plan to Shaw's buildings, but had "Queen Anne" detailing in the use of bay windows, white painted timber frames to windows and bands of plaster work between windows. Once again chimneys dominate.



Fig 1.14 *Lethaby. Avon Tyrell, Thorney Hill, Hampshire. (1891-92)*

Edward Schroder Prior (1852-1932), was a co-founder of the Art Workers' Guild with Lethaby. His design of the Barn in 1896, (Fig 1.15) shows a revolutionary plan in a ninety degree corner form, referred to as a butterfly plan. The exterior reflects the immediate locality with the use of a thatched roof and walls of grey ashlar studded with sea pebbles and red boulders. The barn was burnt down in 1905 and re-roofed in slate.

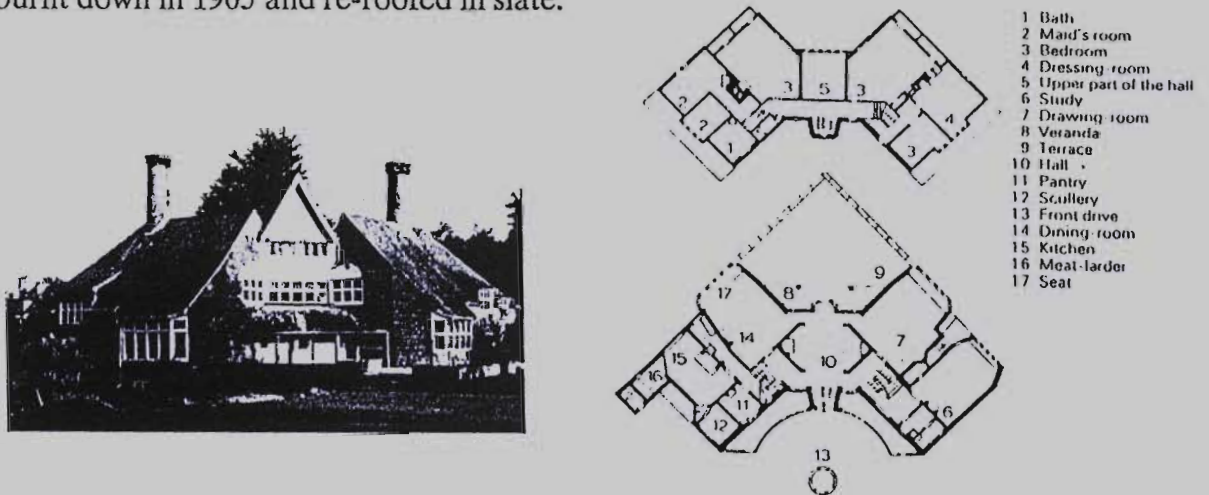


Fig 1.15 Prior. *The Barn* (1896)

Also a founder member of the Art Workers' Guild, Ernest Newton was Lethaby's predecessor in Shaw's office. He left Shaw in 1879 and at first designed small English houses in the old English style, but later use features of Tudor and Georgian styles (Fig 1.16). Although his work was symmetrical, Pugin's principles of the form expressed by the plan were always adhered to.



Fig 1.16 Newton. *Bullers Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.* (1889)

Mervyn Macartney was the "least Ruskinian of Norman Shaw's young men", (Davey 1980:105) and his country houses were often designed in conventional neo-Georgian style.

Also a contemporary of Street-Wilson, was Arthur Heygate Mackmurdo (1851-1942) who was trained under James Brookes, a designer of Gothic revival churches. He was so strongly influenced by Ruskin's "Nature of Gothic", that he visited Italy with Ruskin himself. He returned with a strong feeling for Italian Renaissance architecture, which never left him. He also realised the need to be familiar with the crafts which were directly related to architecture. He started the Century Guild for artists in 1882. His work at 8 Private Road, Enfield, 1883, (Fig 1.17) shows a "stripped Classical style." (Davey 1980:50). Narrow columns with square tops are located on the ground floor of the house, a feature which was later used by architect C.R. Mackintosh. His design of 25 Cadogan Gardens in 1899, shows a "Queen Anne' style which is neither Classic nor Gothic." (Davey 1980:50).



Fig 1.17 Mackmurdo. 8 Private Road, Enfield, Middlesex. (1883)

Charles Francois Annesley Voysey (1857-1941), a contemporary of Lethaby, was articled to the Victorian Gothic architect J.P. Snedden, in 1873, where he was introduced to the writings of Pugin. Later he was asked to join George Devey's office and then opened his own office in 1882. He believed firmly in the Ruskin's changefulness and praised Gothic architecture because "outside appearances are evolved from internal fundamental conditions; staircases, and windows come where most convenient for use. All openings are proportioned to the various parts to which they apply." (Davey 1980:84). There are several characteristic features of Voysey's work. A feeling of horizontality prevails which he relates to the setting of the sun and sleeping position and his buildings were never symmetrical.

Several features used by Voysey were claimed to be economically inspired, such as the use of buttresses which were to reduce the need for extra brickwork in the lower stories of his buildings and the use of rough cast wall finishes. The elevations were dominated by large doors which were to give the feeling of welcome to the house. A device he often used was to pull the eaves down through the upper floor to the lower floor. This reduces the apparent height and expands the area of the roof which always dominated his houses. The sketch for a house at Hog's Back, (Fig 1.18) illustrates these principles.



Fig 1.18 *Hog's Back, near Guildford, Surrey (1896)*

Charles Robert Ashbee (1863-1942) opened a school and workshop in order to teach arts and crafts based on Ruskin's theories. He designed a group of buildings in Cheyne Walk in 1899 which were dominated by the asymmetrical gable and the circular window of number 39, Cheyne Walk (Fig 1.19). There is a Georgian flavour about the design although this is broken by exaggerated symmetrical features.



Fig 1.19 *Ashbee. No. 39 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea (1899)*

Another late Arts and Crafts architect was Mackay Hugh Baillie Scott (1865-1945) whose early work displayed features of the Old English style and the early work of Shaw and Ernest George. His subsequent work was similar to that of Voysey, as seen in the White Lodge, (1898-1899) (Fig 1.20). His main contribution was in planning. He devised the use of large folding screens which could be used to separate the drawing and dining rooms or allow them to work as one large space. He placed importance on the interior spaces of a building as works of art.



Fig 1.20 Baillie Scott. *White Lodge, Wantage, Oxfordshire.*
(1898-1899)

Edwin Landseer Lutyens (1869-1944) was sent to what became the Royal College of Art to study architecture. He was greatly influenced by Webb and early work which displayed characteristics of changefulness by this soon gave way to his love of symmetry. He overtly started using classical features in his work and soon became an ardent classicist and follower of Palladian architecture. Heathcote, completed in 1906, (Fig 1.21) had a strong symmetrical plan and elevation with the use of Roman Doric features.

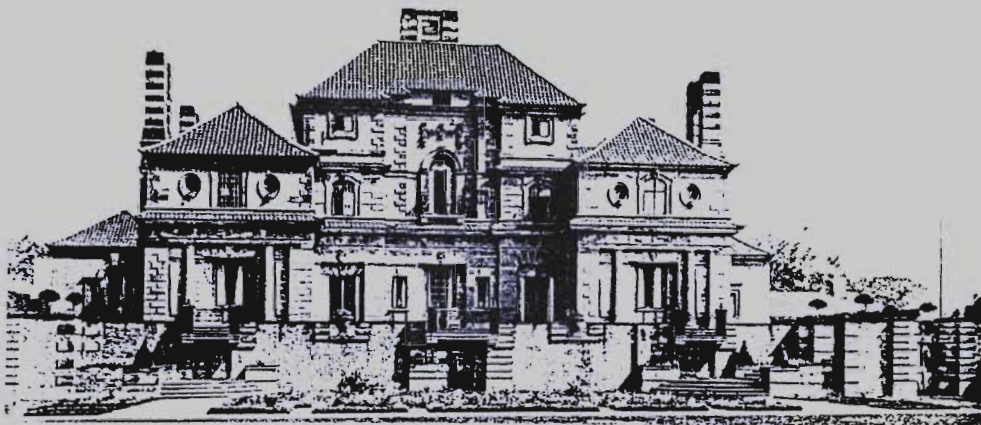


Fig 1.21 Lutyens. *Heathcote, Ikley, Yorkshire (completed 1906)*

Summary

The plan types which emerged from the Arts and Crafts movement ranged from the revolutionary L-shaped plan, such as the Red House, 1859, (Fig 1.5) with its principal rooms leading off a corridor, to the butterfly plan of the Barn, 1896, by Prior (Fig 1.15), to the more conventional square/rectangular plan prototypes such as 31 Melbury Place, 1875-77, (Fig 1.10) by Shaw and those found at Bedford Park (Fig 1.12), which were designed by Shaw and other architects including W. Wilson. The conventional square/rectangular plan type showed a clear division between the principal rooms of the house and the service rooms.

The forms were an expression of the plan types and varied from the L-shape form, to the butterfly form. These were roofed with a combination of pitched and hipped roofs. In the form of the square/rectangular plan type, the main core of house was roofed by the principal roof which was usually pitched and included a gable end, or was in the form of a truncated pyramid. The service rooms were roofed by a secondary pitched or hipped roof. The square/rectangular plan form often incorporated a front gable, making the front-gable houses a recurring house type. Although based on irregularity and asymmetry, the forms resulted in a coherent whole with a certain amount of formality being achieved. The plane of external perimeter walls of the houses was usually unbroken, except by bay or oriel windows. Common embellishment to the form of the houses included grouped chimney stacks, dormer windows, finials, cupolas and occasionally towers.

Within the period of the Arts and Crafts movement, stylistic changes took place. Initially a tug of war took place between the Classicists and the followers of Gothic style. In search of a truly English architecture architects then sought a solution which encompassed elements of historical styles. The evolution saw the early Gothic or high Victorian interpretation with asymmetry playing an important role both in both the plan and form and Gothic detailing in the use of pointed arched to doors and windows.

English vernacular architecture was looked upon as a source of inspiration which resulted in the introduction of elements such as stacked chimneys, large expanses of roof with dormer windows with red brick and tile hanging.

The architectural vocabulary of Gothic asymmetry and changefulness of planning and form together with elements and materials derived from old English vernacular architecture, was then enriched by the use of semi-Classical, Renaissance motifs. The resultant style being the "Queen Anne" or Free Renaissance style.

A further stylistic change can be seen where the Classical motifs are stripped from the building and red brick walls give way to rustic, rough cast wall finishes. Buttresses feature as part of the design and the device of extending the eaves down through the upper floor to the lower floor was adopted. All these features claimed to be economically inspired and were witnessed in the styles of Voysey and Baillie Scott's domestic architecture. Throughout, emphasis is placed on natural, handcrafted materials preferably obtained, where possible, from the local surrounding areas.

Towards the end of the Arts and Crafts movement a complete reversal is witnessed with the Classical symmetrical design showing a strong Palladian influence of Lutyens which pre-empted the theory that "the history of taste in England shows the continuity of its Palladian basis." (Summerson:30:1969).

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- | | | |
|------------|--|---|
| Fig 1.1 : | The Grange (1844), by Pugin. | Davey 1980:13 |
| Fig 1.2 : | Coalpit Heath Vicarage, Avon (1844),
by Butterfield. | Davey 1980:15 |
| Fig 1.3 : | The Vicarage and Schools in
Boyne Hill (1854), by Street. | Davey 1980:16 |
| Fig 1.4 : | Cottage, St Albans's Court, Nonington,
Kent (1860s to 1880s), by Devey. | Davey 1980:18 |
| Fig 1.5 : | The Red House, Bexley Heath, Kent
(designed 1859), by Webb. | Davey 1980:31 |
| Fig 1.6 : | Clouds, East Knoyle (1891), by Webb. | Davey 1980:36 |
| Fig 1.7 : | Leys Wood, Groombridge,
Sussex (1867-1869), by Shaw. | Davey 1980:39 |
| Fig 1.8 : | Hopedenc, Surrey (1874), by Shaw. | Sculley 1974:illus. 8 |
| Fig 1.9 : | 6 Ellerdale, London (1874), by Shaw. | Davey 1980:40 |
| Fig 1.10 : | 31 Melbury Place (1875-1877), by Shaw. | Girouard 1977:106 |
| Fig 1.11 : | No. 4 Blenheim Road, Bedford Park
(c 1878) by W. Wilson. | T.A. Greeves from research
on Bedford Park |
| Fig 1.12 : | Plan : Garden Suburb, Bedford Park,
London (c 1880) by Shaw. | Muthesius, H 1979:31 |
| Fig 1.13 : | Garden Suburb, Bedford Park,
London (c 1880) by Shaw. | Davey 1980:40 |
| Fig 1.14 : | Avon Tyrell, Thorney Hill,
Hampshire (1891-92) by Lethaby. | Service 1977:23 |
| Fig 1.15 : | The Barn (1896), by Prior. | Service 1977:25 |
| Fig 1.16 : | Bullers Wood, Chislehurst, Kent
(1889) by Newton. | Davey 1980:99 |
| Fig 1.17 : | 8 Private Road, Enfield, Middlesex
(1883) by Mackmurdo. | Service 1977:19 |
| Fig 1.18 : | Hog's Back, near Guildford,
Surrey (1896) by Voysey. | Davey 1980:87 |

- Fig 1.19 : No. 39 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea
(1890) by Ashbee. Service 1977:35
- Fig 1.20 : White Lodge, Wantage, Oxfordshire
(1898-1899) by Baillie Scott. Service 1977:36
- Fig 1.21 : Heathcote, Ikley, Yorkshire
(completed 1906), by Lutyens. Davey 1980:162

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 THE SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF NATAL PRIOR TO 1887.

"The phenomenon of British Colonial expansion and settlement, so often portrayed as a proletarian experience, is essentially the history of the British middle classes on the move. It was this well educated, often ambitious work force, with high expectations but also conscious of the fact that prospects for the advancement in Britain were limited, that supplied the colonies with their civil and military officers, as well as the first waves of their pioneer settlers, a phenomenon nicely summed up in historian James's Mill's remark that India provided 'a vast system of outdoor relief for Britain's upper classes'." (Fermor-Hesketh 1986:32).

Prior to Street-Wilson's arrival in Natal, settlement was taking place in Natal. With the early settlement of Natal from 1849-50, Durban and Pietermaritzburg began to grow in size with the number of new immigrants totalling 5000 by June 1852. The majority of immigrants were English with some Scotsmen and a few Irish. They arrived either as "individuals, many more under the aegis of emigration companies" (Brookes & Webb 1987:64), the emigration company founded by Joseph Byrne being one of the most important companies. Towns such as Richmond, Howick and Verulam were founded under such emigration schemes. Indian settlers first arrived in November of 1860. "The Indians who were brought in as indentured labourers came mainly from the Madras Presidency, speaking the Tamil and Telugu languages." (Brookes & Webb 1987:85). The majority were Hindus with twelve per cent Moslems and five percent Christian. These settlers served five-year indentures as sugar cane labourers. Once the indenture was up, the "free" Indians were able to obtain higher wages or find other employment.

The history of the Colony of Natal leading up until 1887, was fraught with wars and risings between the Zulus, the British and the Boers.

Six years prior to Street-Wilson's arrival in 1887, on March 23, 1881, the Boers' successful attack on the British resulted in a peace treaty. The treaty "permitted complete self-government, but it was provided that a British Resident should represent Queen Victoria in Pretoria." (Twentieth Century Impressions of Natal [T.C.I.N.] 1906:37).

In 1884 there was fighting amongst the Zulus after the death of Cetshwayo who was succeeded by his son, Dinuzulu. Dinuzulu's men requested the aid of a number of the Boers and Lucas Meyer to help defeat Usibepu, the chief of the Umandhlakazi. Usibepu was successfully defeated and in return the Boers received land in the north west of Zululand which they called the "New Republic" with Lucas Meyer as the President. In 1886, the Republic was recognised by the British but merged with the Transvaal in 1888.

In 1887, Zululand was declared a British territory and the British flag was hoisted at St. Lucia bay. In reaction, Dinuzulu headed a revolt in 1888 against the British but he and his two chiefs were captured. (T.C.I.N 1906:37)

2.2 THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND OF NATAL IN 1887, THE YEAR OF STREET-WILSON'S ARRIVAL IN NATAL.

William Street-Wilson, after "a severe illness was ordered abroad"¹ and emigrated to South Africa in April of 1887. (F.R.I.B.A. nomination papers of 1905). In 1886, the year before he emigrated, William Street-Wilson at the age of thirty, married Alma Heidenburg, the daughter of Major Heidenburg of Copenhagen. (N.W.W. 1906:218). He arrived amidst the preparations for Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebration which took place on Thursday 21 July, 1887¹.

Despite the chequered political background of the Colony of Natal, by 1887, it had made enormous social, economic, educational and architectural progress. Insight into these aspects and the people associated with them, intends to put into context Street-Wilson's career within the Colony.

Of the total population of 477,100 in Natal, Europeans comprised 35,866, Africans 408,922 and Indians, 32,312. (Natal Blue Book [N.B.B.] 1887:1-9). In 1887, Durban, had a population of 8,762 while the main centre of Pietermaritzburg had a population of 9,251. (Brookes & Webb 1987:158).

-
- 1: Emigration from England to a warmer climate for health reasons was not an uncommon phenomenon during the colonial era.
 - 2: The pages of The Natal Mercury were filled with proposed activities and festivities for the celebration. An ornamental fountain had been ordered by cable for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee and for opening the waterworks". (N.M. 1887, Feb 23:2). The Picnic Committee of the Jubilee Committee held a meeting; "the chief matter was a site for the proposed picnic for the Jubilee." (N.M. 1887, March 26:3) and the Natal Government Railways advertised special excursion tickets from the 18-23th July in The Natal Mercury, Thursday July 21, 1887.

"Cultural interests were not lacking...A Parliamentary Debating Society had been opened 1885 and there was a Philharmonic Society, a Durban Young Men's Wesleyan Society, a Durban Congregational Mutual Improvement Society..., a Durban Public Library and Reading Room, a Botanic Society and - to crown all - a Caledonian Society complete with one Official Piper." (Brookes & Webb 1987:161).

Economically, the progress of Durban was dependent on both the extension of the main line of railway and the development and improvement of the harbour. David Hunter was General Manager of the Natal Government Railways in 1887 and in that year the "Legislative Council decided to extend main line to Newcastle with both the coal and gold mines in view." (Brookes & Webb 1987:163). The Chairman of the Harbour Board was Harry Escombe whose aim was 'a harbour accessible to ships of any draught, at all states of tide, in any weather, by night as well as day." (Brookes & Webb 1987:163). By early 1887, the southern breakwater was being extended and dredging operations had begun under the direction of the Harbour Board's new Engineer, Edward Innes. (Brookes & Webb 1987:162).

Education for Zulus and for the majority of Indians was provided by churches and missions, whereas the local Government provided schooling for the European children. In Durban there were Durban High School for boys and Model Schools for girls and boys. In Pietermaritzburg, Maritzburg College and Boys' Model School fulfilled the schooling requirements of the capital. St Anne's College and Hilton College were private schools receiving Government aid. (Brookes & Webb 1987:164).

On the ecclesiastical scene, Bishop Colenso had been head of the Anglican church prior to his deposition in 1864 and in 1866 "the sentence of ex-communication was read against him."¹ (Brookes & Webb 1987:108). By 1887, four years after Colenso's death, harmony was restored to the church. Several churches in Natal constituted the "Church of England, Diocese of Natal" headed by Bishop Macrorie with two archdeaconries and run by a Board of Curators headed by Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

Among the Methodists, the ministers Rowe, Nuttall and Horner Stott were active. There were two Presbyterian Churches in Pietermaritzburg and, two in Durban and two rural churches. The Baptists had a church in Pietermaritzburg and one in Durban. The Roman Catholic church under Bishop Jovilet, was very active and "the Dutch Reformed Church had five congregations, all but one north of Pietermaritzburg." (Brookes & Webb 1987:163).

1: Bishop Colenso had "looked upon his missionary work among the Zulus as his most important duty," and his attempt to convert the Zulu nation led to him establishing "a separate and autonomous missionary Church." (Brookes & Webb 1987:106) These attempts together with his controversial translation into Zulu of the book of Genesis ultimately resulted in his deposition. In 1883, Bishop Colenso died but long after his death, the autonomous missionary Church was firmly resisted by the Clergy of the Diocese of Natal. (Brookes & Webb 1987:107).

With regards to the architectural profession, and the building industry, building legislation was first introduced to Durban in 1861, and by 1878, plans were required to be submitted for approval by the Town Surveyor's office. (Kearney 1973:74)

In 1884, Law 38 was passed defining the role of the architect. It stated that "an architect shall mean any person who has duly fulfilled the articles of his indenture to a qualified architect¹, or who prepares designs and specifications for buildings, or who executes or supervises the erection of the same. Any person who is employed to perform work usually done by an architect as herein defined, shall be required to take out an architect's licence." (Kearney 1973:74). Standard building fees were set at 5% for full drawings and supervision. (Kearney 1973:75).

The first comprehensive building bye-laws were published in the Natal Government Gazette of 1892. These were based on the English building bye-laws and their interpretation and execution would have required the knowledge of a professionally trained architect².

-
- 1: As in Britain, architects in training were required to take up articles with an architect who was registered with the Royal Institute of British Architect. When this apprenticeship was completed the architect in training then applied to the R.I.B.A. to become a certified member, which entailed an entrance examination. The examination requirement for the R.I.B.A. was set in 1861, when "a resolution was carried to the effect that the Institute should set up examinations, with the view to the development of 'systematic professional education.'" (Jenkins 1961:170).
 - 2: This may have affected the role of the architect. Architectural work which may have been previously dealt with by a non-professionals would have been referred to architects.

Several architects were in practice, the year Street-Wilson arrived in Natal. Phillip Maurice Dudgeon (1852-1891) was one of Natal's prominent architects and contributed significantly to the architecture of Natal. A list of some of Dudgeon's works taken from his nomination papers to be admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects¹, 1884, included the Government Hospital, Natal Government, Alexandra and the Royal Hotel in Durban, the Bank of Africa Building and "numerous shops, stores and private houses".²

-
- 1: The nomination papers are to be found in "correspondence file, Street-Wilson", in the Barrie Biermann Architectural Library, University of Natal, Durban.
 - 2: Dudgeon arrived in Durban in January of 1877 and returned to England ten years later. (Kearney 1973:45). Street-Wilson and Dudgeon shared clients such as Bishop Jolivet, "Bishop Jolivet employed Dudgeon to supervise and erect St Joseph's Church" (Martin 1980:34) and in 1903 Street-Wilson and Paton designed the Emmanuel Cathedral for the Bishop (OD 594). F.L. Jonsson was a client common to both architects. Dudgeon designed the Alexander Hotel in 1878 for Jonsson, and both architects were involved in the Royal Hotel which was commissioned by Jonsson. (F.R.I.B.A. nomination papers, 1884). Several of Dudgeon's drawings were also found amongst The Street Wilson Drawing Collection and are now held in the Barrie Biermann Architectural Library, University of Natal, Durban. With these two facts, the assumption may possibly be made that Street-Wilson took over the practice of Philip Dudgeon.

George Stanley Hudson (1876-1928) was a contemporary of Street-Wilson. According to his nomination papers to be admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1906), some of his major works included the Drill Hall, S.R.V. Regiment, Bulawayo, private residences in Johannesburg and Durban and St Paul's Church, St Cyprian's Church, Durban. In 1905-6, he was the sole architect for the Town Hall, Municipal Offices, and Art Galleries for the Borough of Durban.¹

W.E. Robarts² had established a successful practice by the time Street-Wilson arrived. Buildings designed by Robarts include the Presbyterian Church, Berea, Cuthbert's and Sloan's stores, West Street Durban, Harvey Greenacre's, Durban, Natal Bank Gardiner/West Streets Durban, Miss Bert's School, 223 Florida Road and a house at 295 Florida Road, Durban. (Hillebrand 1975:200).

-
- 1: From 1890, Hudson was articled to his father, Mr E.W. Hudson of London Brighton, and later to several architects in London and then moved to Bulawayo, Rhodesia where he worked in the City Engineers Department. In 1899, he commenced practice on his own in Bulawayo and then moved onto Johannesburg and then to Durban in 1903. He was elected onto the Council for the N.I.A. in 1907, 1908 and 1910 and became President in 1913. (Hurst 1945:4). He was also a member of the Transvaal Institute of Architecture. (N.W.W. 1906:97).
 - 2: Robarts trained several young architects such as Hoskin and Moon. (Hillebrand 1975:200). He was Mayor of Durban in 1886 and involved in the Durban Corporation, (Brookes & Webb 1987:161) and was the founder Chairman of the Natal Institute of Architects which was formed in September, 1901. (Hurst 1945:4). Robarts died in 1903 (Hillebrand 1975:200).

CHAPTER THREE

THE DRAWING COLLECTION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The page layout (Fig 3.1) of the drawings in the original drawing collection is consistent throughout the collection. The title block is positioned at the top of the page. This describes the nature of the work, for example : "Proposed House", and gives the owner's name, the name of the road and occasionally, the name area, for example Berea. The scale "8ft to an inch" usually appeared just under the title and under part of a detail drawing where the scale had been changed.

No road or street numbers¹ were given on any of the original drawings. However, some numbers have been added later to the drawings. The architects name appears at the bottom right of the page and the date, including the month and the year are found at the bottom left of the page. When the drawing formed part of the contract drawings, a general note stating that "This is one of the drawings referred to in the contract entered into and dated this" (year) usually appears in the centre of the page. Underneath the note are the signatures of the owner or employer, the contractor and a witness signature.

1: When numbers were allocated to houses in the city first and later to the suburbs. This is reflected in the early Natal Directories where numbered work addresses are given but not residential address numbers. No road or street number ever appears on any drawing in the collection. A system of numbering was adopted where "The numbers run west from the sea and north from the bay, the odd numbers being on the left." The Natal Mercury, Friday January 10, 1890.

The plan is positioned on the left hand side of the page, with the entrance front of the house plan facing down the page and the service or back section of the house facing up the page, irrespective of orientation. The upper floor plan of a villa is positioned to the right of the ground floor plan.

The orientation of the house is not indicated and the elevations are named front, back and side.

The "front" elevation is always placed above the plan, with the principal section to the right of it. The remaining elevation drawings and details are positioned in the remaining spaces of the page, in no particular order. A plan, section and elevation of the outbuildings which included the stables, W.C. and servants' accommodation often formed part of the drawing.

In the single storey houses, there is only one drawing page. Where the size and complexity of a building demands it, several pages of detail drawings and the "Memorandum of Agreement", a specification, make up the contract documents. (Fig 3.41, 1896).

Information given is often layered on the plan, such as the position of spot foundations to the floors, the position of the timber joists, the direction in which the boarding runs, the floor finishes and occasionally the ceiling profiles and the roof lines are indicated. Notes are kept to a minimum on all drawings but the plans are fully dimensioned. The floor to ceiling height is indicated on the section drawing together with the wall thicknesses and on some drawings the foundation sizes are dimensioned.

Up until 1900, only ten drawings show a block plan and from 1900, all but one drawing has a "block plan" or site plan, which reflects the position of the house and outbuildings on the site, the lot number, and occasionally a north point. A stormwater layout : (Fig 3.10, 1891) and sewerage layout (Fig 3.61, 1902) are occasionally indicated on the block plan.

All finished drawings are water colour rendered and are colour coded according to the differnt materials used, with green representing corrugated iron, red representing facebrick and yellow representing plaster and paint, etc. Drawings are executed on stiff cartridge type paper with linen first appearing in the 1900s.

To determine the location of the houses in the drawing collection, several sources had to be referred to. These have been indicated on the authors sketches as follows :

* Information from drawings : site plan

** Information added later to drawing

Information from Valuation Rolls (1899-1913). (Natal History Museum, Durban)

+ Information from Natal Directory, 1909. (Killie Campbell Library)

The reference numbers at the top right hand of the author's drawings (e.g. OD) refer to the referencing system used at the Barrie Biermann architectural library, University of Natal. The second letter of that reference number indicates the location of the house within the province of Natal :

All free-hand sketches by the author are not drawn to scale.

OD.....Durban
OP.....Pietermaritzburg
OLY.....Lydenburg
OSE.....Umzinto
OV.....Vryheid
OK.....Kearsney, Natal North Coast

All original drawings can be sourced by quoting these numbers to the librarian staff at the architectural library.

3.2 THE DRAWING COLLECTION SET AGAINST THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF NATAL AND THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE OF STREET-WILSON'S PARTNERS

3.2 i. 1887 - 1890 Street-Wilson

On his arrival in 1887, William Street-Wilson first worked for the Public Works Department in Natal, for six months before commencing his own practice in Durban. (F.R.I.B.A. Nomination Papers.) His first two recorded designs of houses were for Mr Patterson in Stamford Hill Road in 1889 (Fig 3.3, 1889) and the other for J. Chiazzari (Fig 3.2, 1889) who was to become a very important client of Street-Wilson.¹

At this time, in the rest of the country, concessions were taking place between Lobengula, the King of the Ndebele, and supporters of Cecil John Rhodes. Shippard, an ardent supporter of Rhodes, successfully urged Lobengula to sign the "Rudd Concession" in 1888, which "assigned the mineral rights of Lobengula's territories to a group of adventurers and financiers backed by Rhodes." (I.H.S.A. 1989:220).

It was in 1889, that Wallace Paton joined Street Wilson's office in order to start his article training, at the age of 15 years. He was born in London in 1874, and came to Natal in 1885. (F.R.I.B.A Nomination Papers:1905).

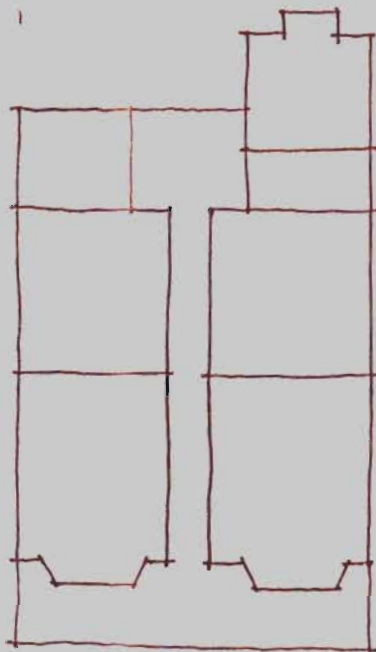
1: Chiazzari had established himself as Chiazzari and Co. in 1864 in the Cape. He was first associated with Natal during the Zulu Campaign in 1878-9 "when under contract with the Imperial Government, they undertook the landing of the troops and military stores at Port Durnford." (T.C.I.N. 1906:424). They were shipping agents for shipping corporations of importance such as : the German East African Line, Aberdeen White Star Line, the Houston Line from New York, Federal Steam Navigation etc. He was a Commander of the Natal Naval Corps and in 1905 was a Councillor for Ward No. 3. (T.C.I.N. 1906:424). Other projects Street-Wilson designed for him include a second house in Musgrave Road (OD 652, 1896), a hospital in Musgrave Road (OD 652, 1889) a photo studio at 194 West Street (OD 574, 1897) and a warehouse in Point Road (OD 569).

STREET-WILSON (1889 - 1890)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

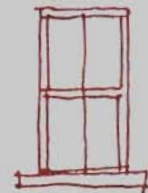
ADDRESS	LOT NO.	CLIENT NAME	DRAWING NO.
1889			
West Street, *196		Mr J. Chiazzari	OD 575 a-h
Stamford Hill Road		Mr Patterson	OD 543 a

House to be erected in West Street East
WEST STREET EAST, no. 196
for MR J CHIAZZARI

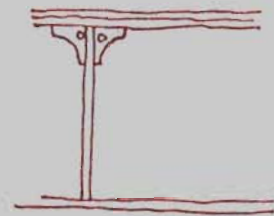
OD 5756
188



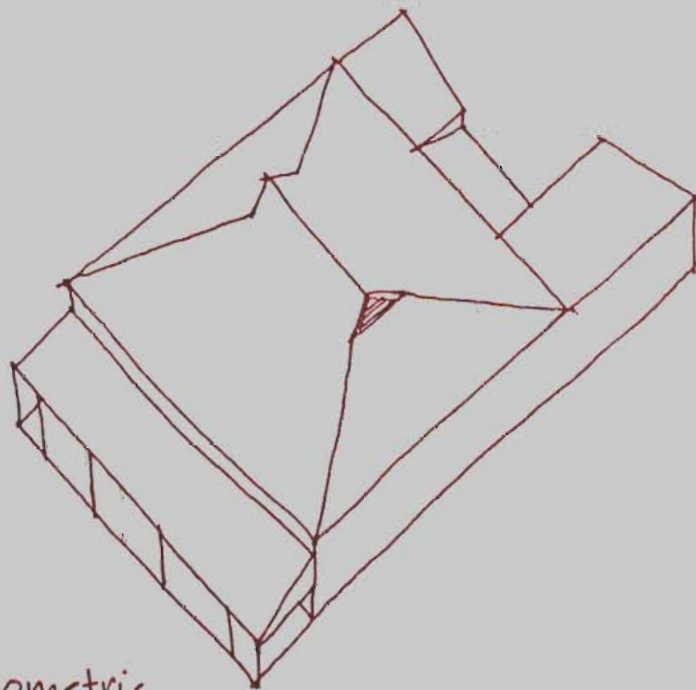
Ground Floor Plan



sash window



Verandah detail

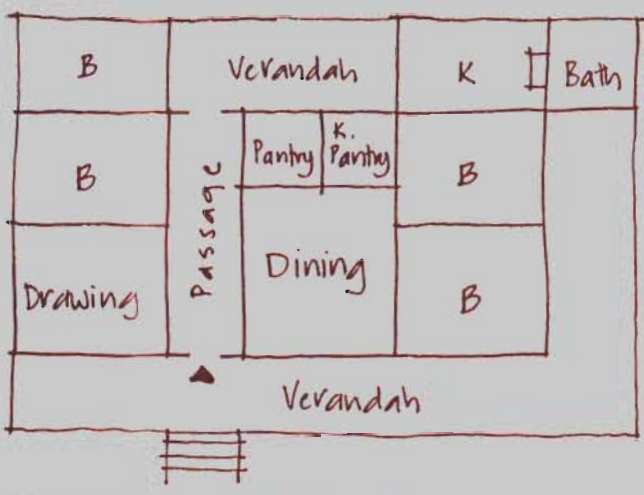


Axonometric

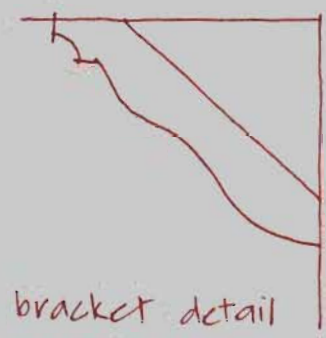
Fig 3.2a

Proposed House
 STAMFORD HILL
 for MR PATTERSON

OD 543
 1889



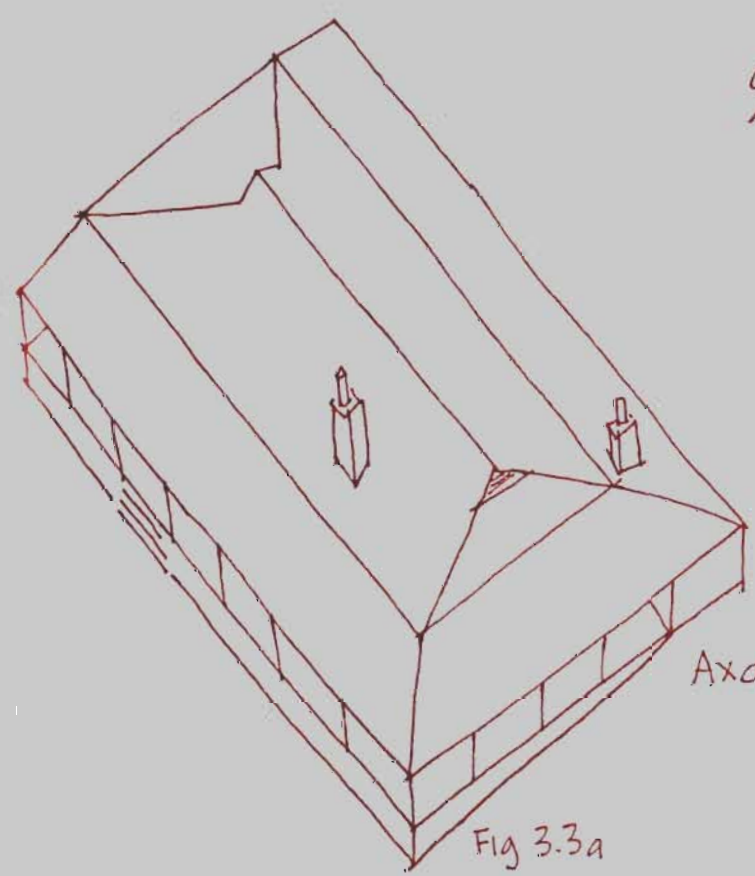
Ground Floor Plan



bracket detail



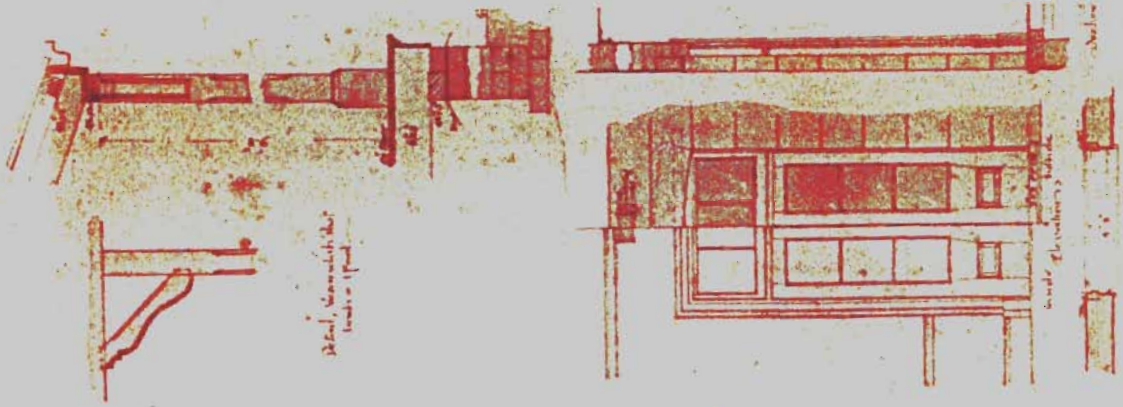
casement window/
 door



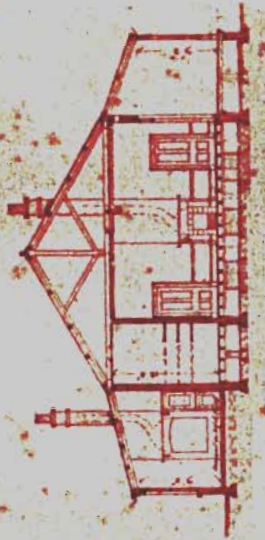
Axonometric

Fig 3.3a
 -44-

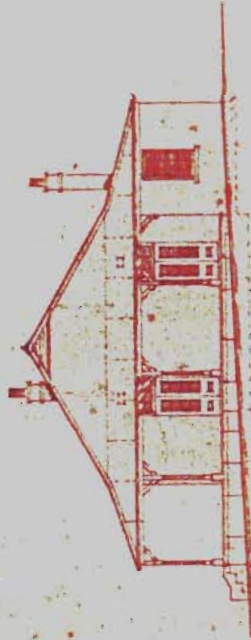
Plans of house proposed to be built at Chatham, Va.



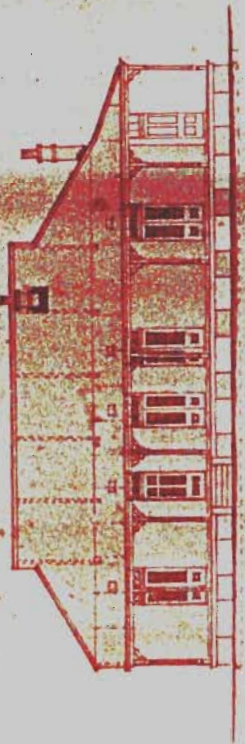
Wm. H. Bennett
Architect
No. 1111 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.



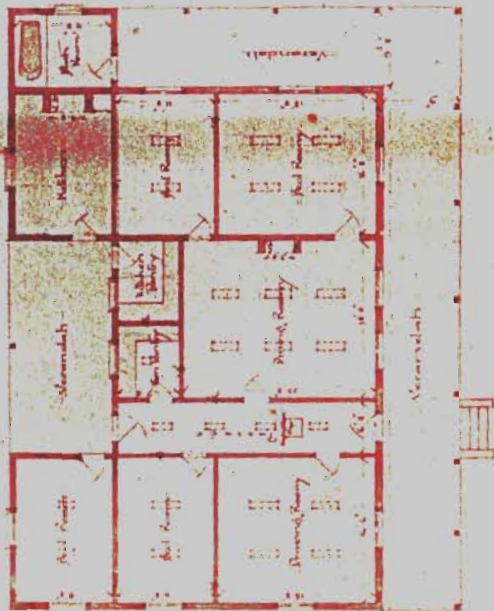
Transverse Section



Side Elevation



Elevation is front



General Plan

Fig 3.3b

OTHER PROJECTS
STREET-WILSON (1899 -1890)

ADDRESS	LOT NO.	CLIENT NAME	DRAWING NO.
1989			
Hotel		S.A. Breweries	OUT 1a
Hotel Horse Shoe	Church Street	J J Dunne	OP 16 a-r
Photo Studio	West Street, 194	J. Chiazzari	OD 574 a-n

3.2 ii. 1890-1893 STREET-WILSON AND BARR

In 1890, the architectural climate of Durban was described in the Natal Mercury : "A new building epoch has set in : our local architects have their hands full of new designs and plans for public, commercial and private dwellings (and the new houses were) forming a valuable addition to the numerous beautiful mansions which now adorn Berea heights." (N.M. Jan 10, 1890:3).

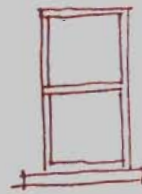
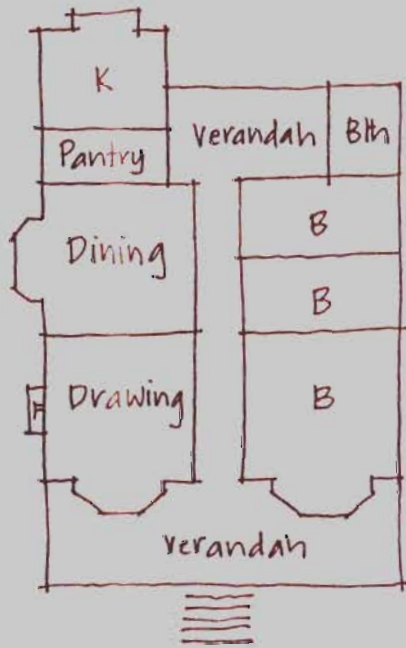
In 1890 Street-Wilson took on Percy Barr as a partner. Percy Barr was born in England in 1864 and trained in Britain. He arrived in Natal in 1886/1887, (N.M. Jan 24, 1893) and practised as an architect by himself until he joined William Street-Wilson in 1890. According to Barr's death notice in the Natal Mercury, January 24, 1893, "Mr Barr had resided in Durban for some six or seven years and commenced in business as an architect. Subsequently, he entered into partnership and early on, the firm of Street Wilson and Barr established a large connection. They have been the architects of many important buildings, especially in connection with the Railways and quickly made a valued reputation."

The two partners' signatures first appear on a drawing of a house in 1890. A tender notice for this house appeared on Wednesday, March 12, 1890 in The Natal Mercury, and advertised for a dwelling house to be erected for Dr Prince in Stamford Hill Road. (Fig 3.4, 1890).

House proposed to be erected at
STAMFORD HILL ROAD
for DR PRINCE

OD 522 c
1891

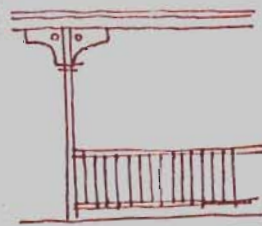
■ 20 of Block A



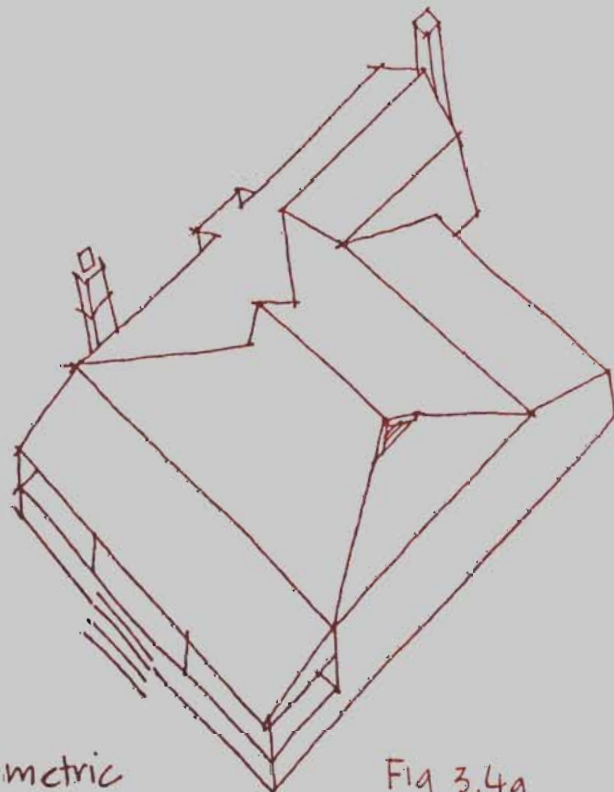
Sash window.



Chimney detail



verandah detail



Axonometric

Fig 3.4a

-48-

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of Tendering for
erection of a Dwelling House
at Stamford Hill, for DR PRINCE, can
see Plans and Specification at the Offices
of the undersigned, between 10 a.m. and
4 p.m.

Tenders to be sent to us not later than
Noon, Saturday next, 13th inst.
The lowest or any Tender not neces-
sarily accepted.

W. STREET WILSON, A.R.L.B.A.,
PERCY M. BARR,
Joint Architects.

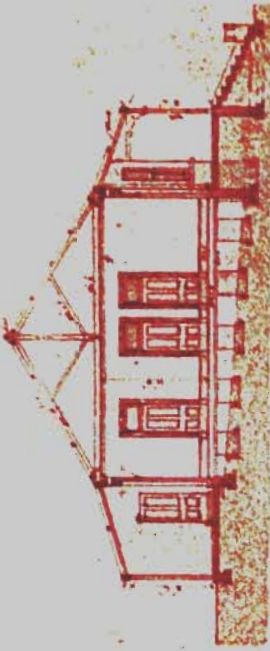
Natal Bank Chambers, 6547 ac
March 7, 1890.

The Natal Mercury
March 10, 1890

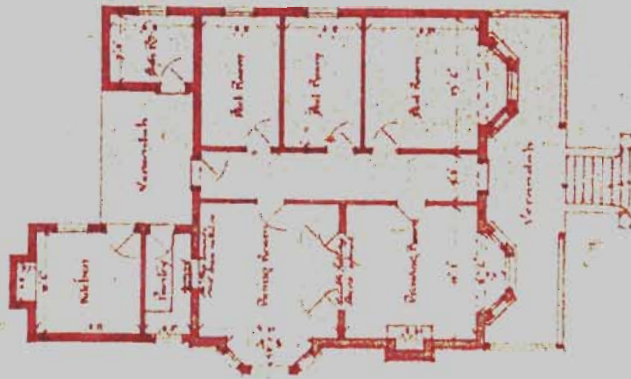
Plans of house proposed to be erected at Stamford Hill for Dr. Prince.



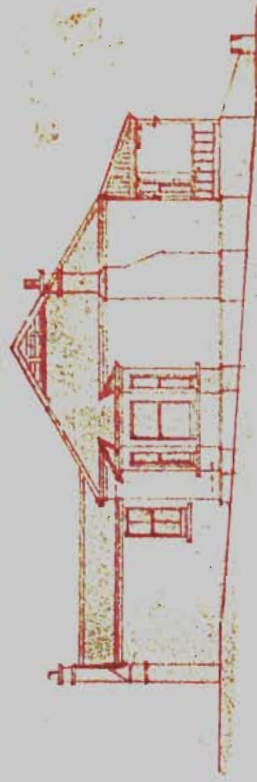
Elevation to Front



Elevation to Back



Ground Plan



Elevation to Side



Elevation of Porch

Scale 1/4" = 1 Foot

Fig 3.4b

The following year a villa was designed in St Andrew's Street for H.J. Watts (Fig 3.10, 1891), a single storey house for J. C. Brown in Essenwood Road (Fig 3.12, 1891) and one for A. A. Van Schalkwyk in Vryheid (Fig 3.14, 1891), two semi-detached house, one for W. Ritchie in Lambert Road (Fig 3.11, 1891) and the other for F.L. Jonsson, who became one of Street-Wilson's most important clients.

F.L. Jonsson was entered in the Natal Directory of 1900 as a Hotel Proprietor and was said to be "one of the pioneers in the hotel business of this Colony, and it stands to his credit that he had such confidence in the future of Natal that so long ago as 1879 he built the Alexandra Hotel at the Point.¹" (T.C.I.N 1906:482)

It was also a time when considerable progress was taking place in the development of the Natal Government Railways. The Colony's economic progress depended on both the Railways and the Port of Durban. The three main railways from Lourenco Marques, from the Cape Province and from Natal were competing for access to the great wealth of the Transvaal.

1: Other projects designed for Jonsson were a Shop/Residence in Point Road in 1891 (OD 649), The Hotel Anchor in Point Road in 1891 (OD 644), two additions and alterations to residences, one in 1891 in Bay Beach (OD 646) and the other in 1892 on the Victoria Embankment (OD 647) The Royal Hotel was designed for Jonsson in 1894 on Smith Street/Beachwalk (OD 183), a Bar (OD 604) and a Shop/Residence OD 604 were designed in 1901 in Stamford Hill Road.

The first railway to operate in South Africa was in Natal, on the 26th June, 1860, from the centre of Durban to the Point. It was only in 1875, when the Natal Government Railways bought the Natal Railway Company that major development took place. The Natal main line had reached Ladysmith by 1886, and by May 1890 it had reached Newcastle. The Biggarsberg junction to Dundee had been completed by December 1890 but the task of getting a line through the Drakensberg was yet to be accomplished. In Newcastle/Charleston section of the railway was completed in April of 1891.

Street-Wilson had strong ties with the Natal Government Railways and carried out many associated projects. As early as 1888, according to Ivor Daniel's unpublished thesis of 1975, on the "Conversion of the existing railway station to a conference and exhibition Centre", "the architectural design (of the Durban Central Railway Station) was instructed to Mr Street-Wilson A.R.I.B.A." (Daniels 1975:13).

In February, 1890, in *The Natal Mercury*, a Natal Government Railways Notice to builders read, "Tenders required for the Erection of a New Passenger Station and other Buildings at the Point. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the offices of the Engineer-in-Chief, Pietermaritzburg and of the Architect, W. Street-Wilson A.R.I.B.A., Natal Bank Buildings, Gardiner Street, Durban. David Hunter, General Manager."

The Pietermaritzburg Station building was completed by the year 1892.

Several tender notices followed in the *The Natal Mercury* in 1891, for station master houses : one to be erected at Richmond Road, in April 3, 1891, one at Phoenix on April 20, 1891, and one at Umbilo, in June 20 of 1891. All plans and specifications were available from Street-Wilson's office.

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of tendering for the Erection of Station Master's House at Umbilo for the Natal Government Railways may see plans, specifications, and obtain all information, any day on and after THURSDAY, 18th INST., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

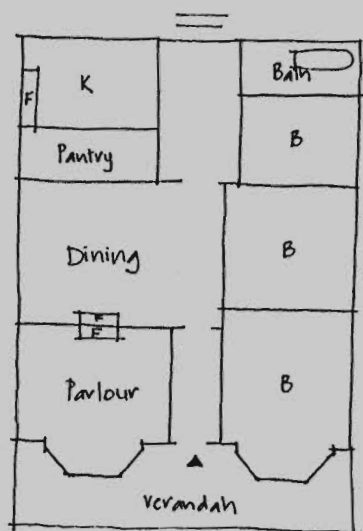
Sealed Tenders (on proper forms) to be delivered to the undersigned at noon on Wednesday, 1st July, 1891.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

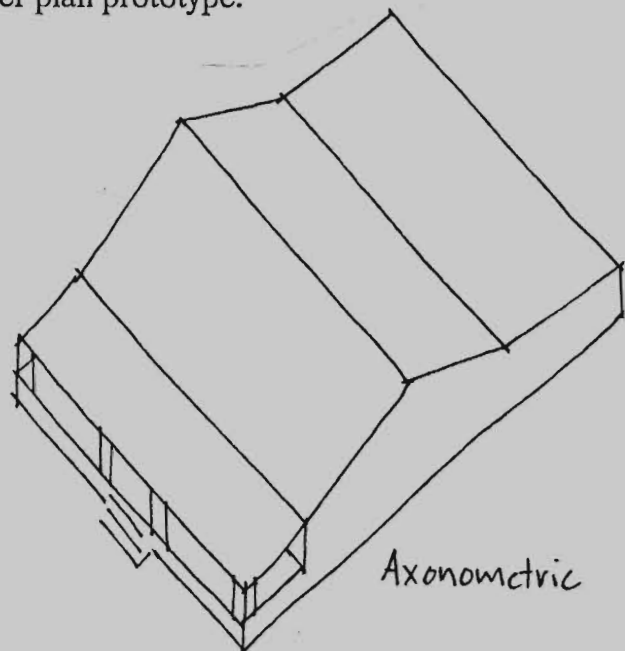
W. STREET-WILSON, A.R.I.B.A.,
Architect,
Natal Bank Chambers.

Tender Notice in the Natal Mercury, June 29, 1891.

The example of the station master's house for the Natal Government Railways, 1904, (Fig 3.5 and 3.6) and the station master's house, 1911, for the South African Railways (Fig 3.7) have similar plan types. These plan types are not unlike the example of the wood-and-iron houses which were designed for J. Dick in 1902 (Fig 3.62), by Street-Wilson. There are no examples of station master's houses in the drawing collection, however, this similarity in plan and Street-Wilson's connection to the railways, may suggest that Street-Wilson was the author of the railways station master plan prototype.



Plan



Axonometric

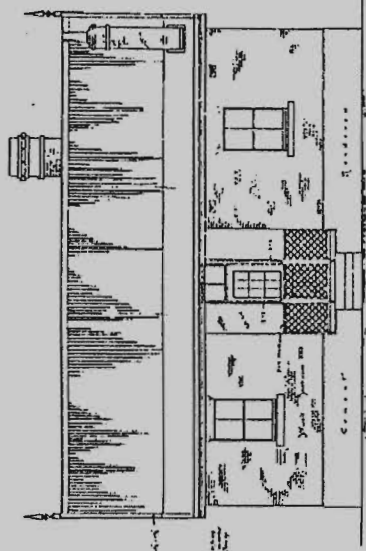
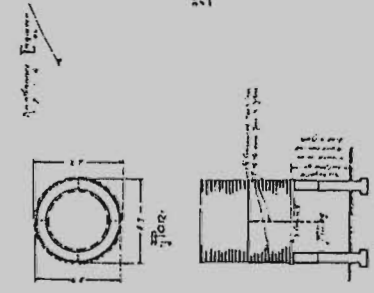
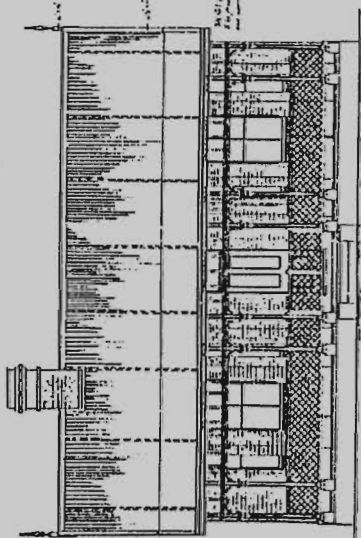
Fig 3.5 Typical Station Master's House (1904)

N.C.R.

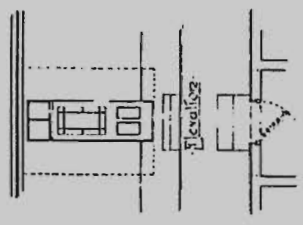
STATION MASTERS HOUSE

1904

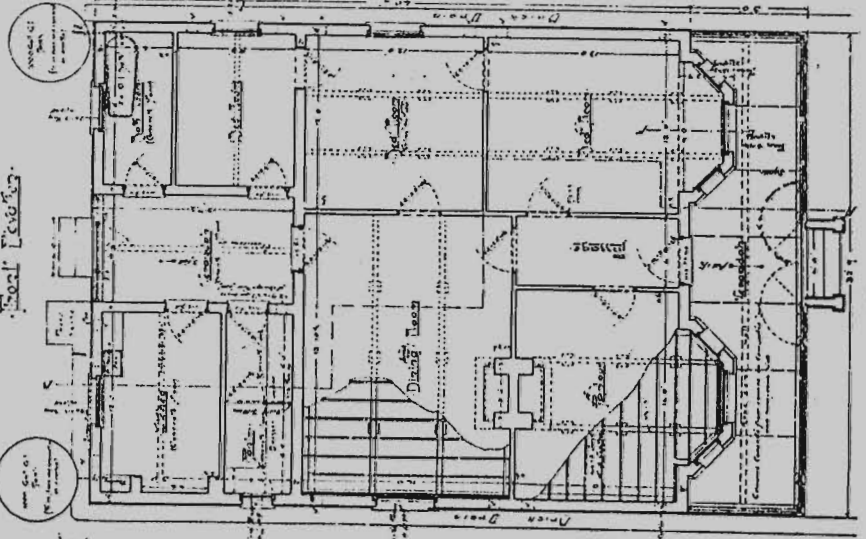
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



Alternative Method
Claying in Deck Windows

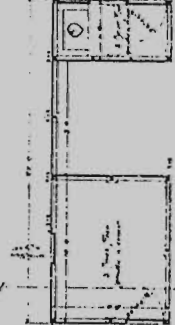


Front Elevation

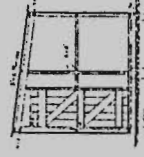


Plan

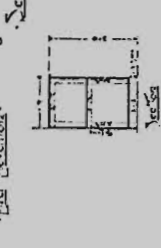
Section A-B



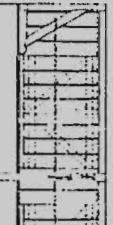
Side Elevation



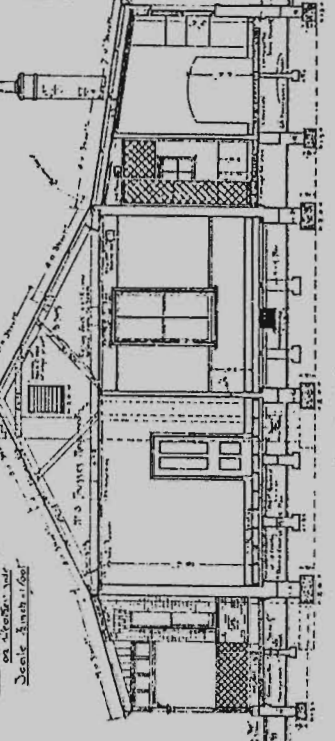
Front Elevation



Deck Elevation

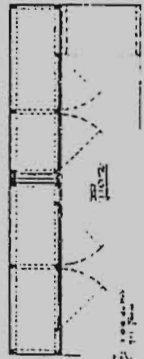


2 Hoops & Window on Deck



Section A-D

Section E-F



Secure Rail Joint

Secure Rail Joint (cont)

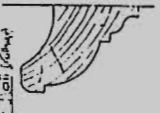
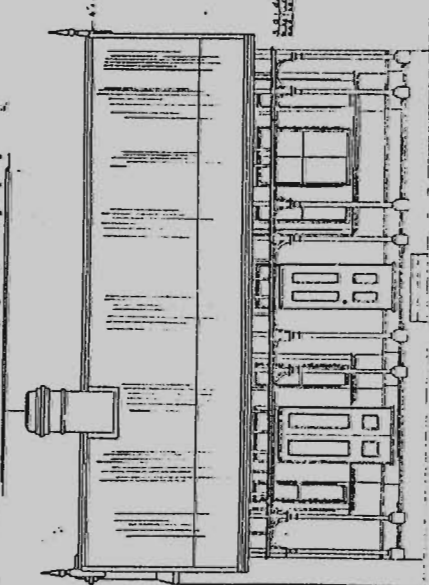


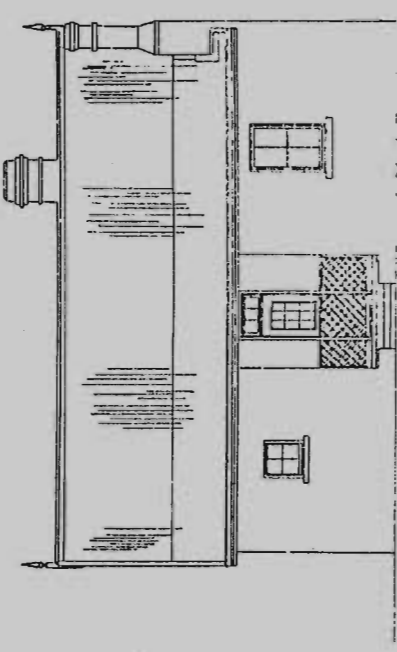
Fig 3.6 Station Master's House (1904)

S.A.R.

STATION MASTERS' HOUSES



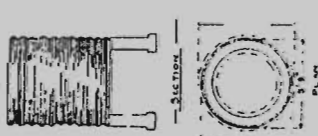
FRONT ELEVATION



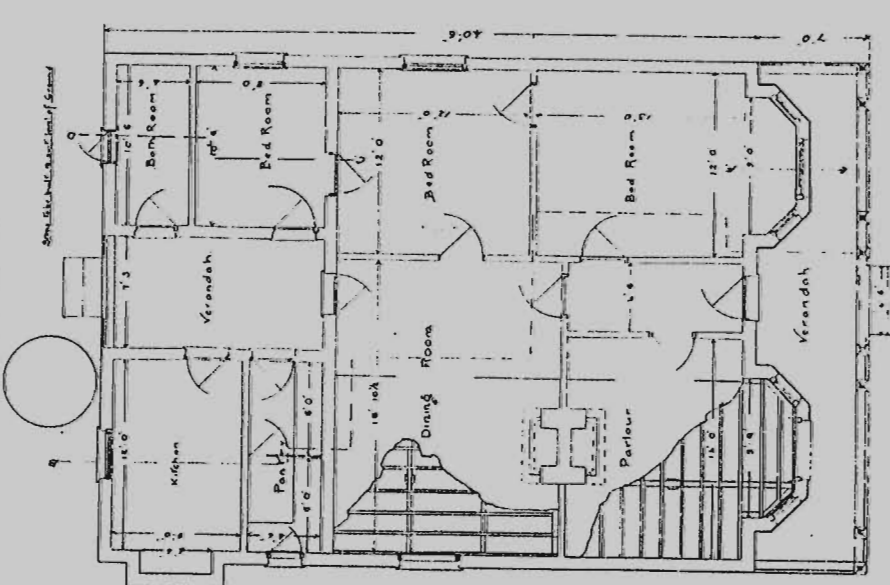
BACK ELEVATION

SCALE
FOUR FEET TO THE INCH

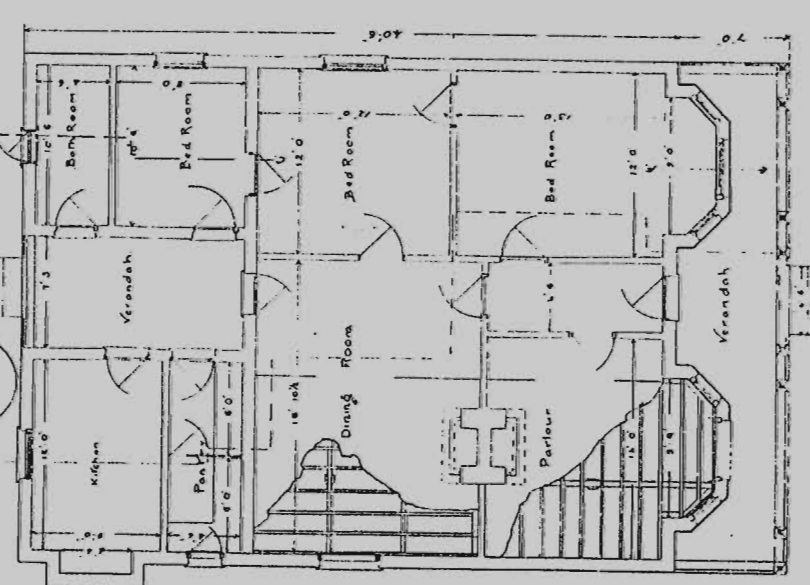
STAND (TANK)



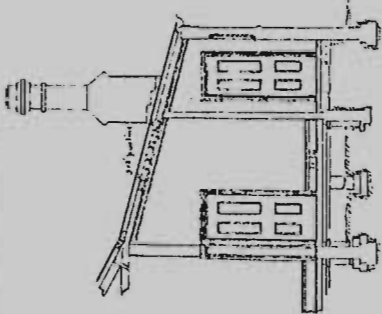
SECTION



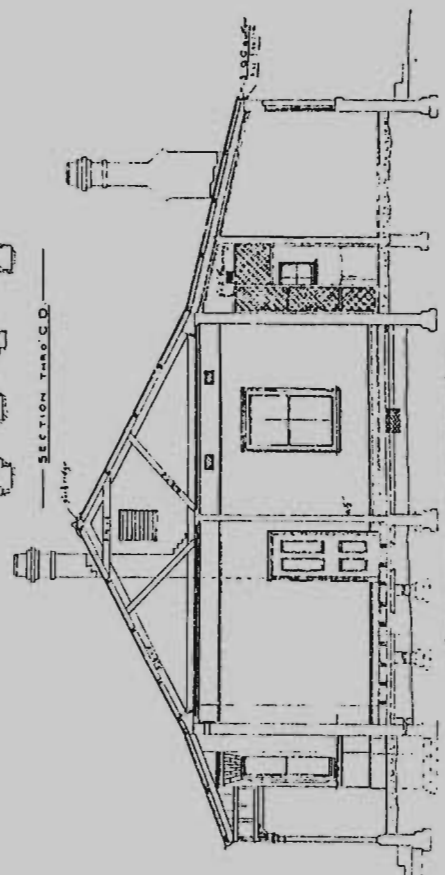
50% SIKH ARCHITECTURE SCHOOL



VERANDAH



SECTION THRO' C.D.



SECTION THRO' A.B.

SECTION THRO' E.F.

Fig 3.7 Station Masters' Houses (1911)

By 1893, Street-Wilson and Barr had prepared the plans for the Central Durban Railway Station but the "Government decided to postpone the building of the new Station and Offices due to financial considerations." (Daniels 1975:14).

In 1892, the practice was registered under Wilson, W Street. Architect. 75 Gardiner Street in the Natal Almanac and Register. Four small houses were built in that year : one in Moore Road for C. Schjoth registered as an Agent in the Natal Directory (Fig 3.15, 1892), two in Seaview; one for J. Cruikshanks (Fig 3.16, 1892) and the other a cottage for W. H. Kinsman (Fig 3.18, 1892) and a house for M.R. Rickards at South Coast Junction (Fig 3.17, 1892)¹.

Percy Barr died in January, 1893. The funeral notice of January 24, 1893 in the Natal Mercury read, "The funeral of the late Percy Marsden Barr, will take place this afternoon, leaving his late residence, c/o (sic) Chelmsford Road, at 3 pm, arriving at the Redhill Cemetery at 3.45. Friends please accept this the only intimation."²

-
- 1: William Street-Wilson took an interest in the Arts and served on the "General Committee" for Durban Fine Art Exhibition.(N.M. July:1892).
 - 2: According to his death notice "It appears he has of late been suffering from an internal complaint. Medical examination revealed that he was suffering from perforation of the bowel, and he was on Sunday subjected to an operation, in the hope of prolonging his life. The best medical skill has however, been unavailing, for he succumbed yesterday evening." (N.M. January 24, 1893:3).

Through the duration of their partnership from 1890 until the time of Barr's death in 1893, Natal was struggling for a Responsible Government. The reason for the Responsible Government movement, according to Brooks and Webbs, was that "Britons are never long in a new country without demanding self government. This is part of their national tradition, and perhaps their genial and unquestioning confidence in themselves is an escapable part of the pioneering outlook. There was always the strong argument that they knew their own colony better than a colonial office nominee, however gifted and experienced..." (Brooks & Webb 1987:168).

Other circumstances affecting the desire of Natal for Responsible Government were that there were already two self governing Republics on the borders of Natal and the second reason was the multi-racial composition and nature of the colony. "The colonists disagreed with the colonial office of pointees, Sir Theophilus Shepstone's Government policy towards the Africans." (Brooks & Webb 1987:168). The elections of 1890 gave Natal a legislature with a Responsible Government majority. "The Responsible Government" "now set to work to devise a constitution and to find some safeguards for African interests which would make it easier for the British Government to accept the change". (Brooks & Webb 1987:176). The evolution of Responsible Government went from the first session of 1890 through to the constitution amendment ordinance of 1891, to the election of 1892 and finally the Constitution Act of 1893¹.

1: In 1890, Kruger establishes a second volksraad for uitlanders, and Rhodes forms the British South African Company to exploit the "Rudd Concession." Rhodes becomes Cape Prime Minister, in 1890. (I.H.S.A. 1989:165).

At the time of the granting of Responsible Government, Gandhi arrived in Durban. On the 22 August 1894, the Natal Indian Congress was formed which was "the first permanent political organisation to strive for the rights of Indians." (I.H.S.A. 1989:274).

A wide range of other buildings were also produced during the partnership between Barr and Street-Wilson. These included hotels, shops, schools, churches and warehouses as well as several additions and alterations to existing houses all of which can be found in the Barrie Biermann Architectural Library, University of Natal, Durban.

A total of thirteen houses; nine single storey houses, one villa and two semi-detached houses were designed during the two year partnership.

The type of houses built, mainly being smaller houses could represent the early tentative years of a newly established partnership in Natal and possibly the uncertainty of the future of the Colony during the formation of Responsible Government.

The domestic architecture produced in the duration of the partnership is typified by the use of gables, whether double pitched or Flemish type, together with a combination of brick quoining, plasterwork and facebrick with classical detailing.

Two examples of Barr's own domestic architecture, designed prior to the partnership, include a villa designed for J. Robinson in Montpelier Road (Fig 3.8, undated) and the other a single storey house designed in January of 1890 in Manning Road (Fig 3.9, 1890).

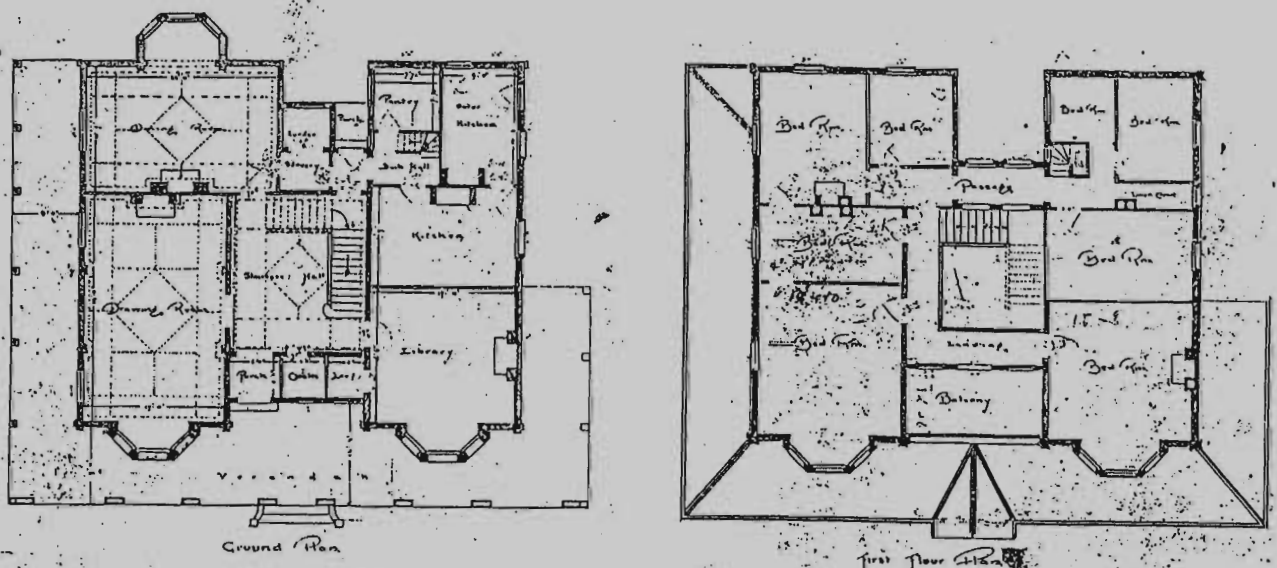


Fig 3.8

Barr. Plans : Proposed Residence, Montpelier Road (undated) (OD 630)

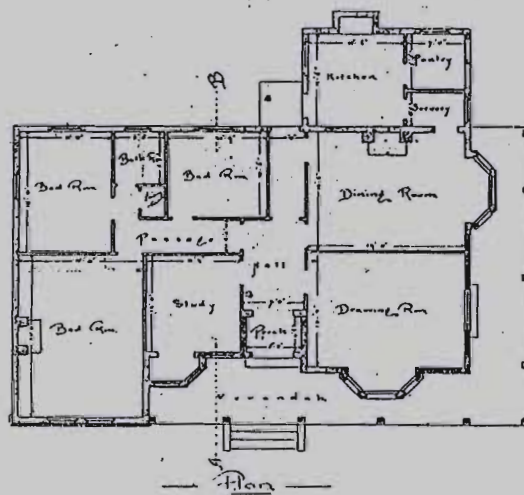


Fig 3.8 Barr. *Front Elevation: Proposed Residence, Montpelier Road (undated)*



— Elevation —

The Verandah posts at front & side will be rearranged (see detail)



— Plan —

Fig 3.9 Barr. *Proposed House, Manning Road. (1890) (OD 578)*

Both the houses designed by Barr are examples of verandah houses which have no back verandah. In the villa (Fig 3.8, undated), there is no strict definition between a front area and a back service area. The dining room, with a bay window, is positioned to the rear of the house, alongside the kitchen and service areas. The kitchen is separated from the dining room diagonally across the plan, and backs onto the library. The plan appears overly complicated with many small compartmentalised areas.

These two examples lack the clarity in plan of the houses designed during the partnership and Street-Wilson and Barr. The villa designed by Barr is not dissimilar in elevation to the house designed for H.J. Watts (Fig 3.10 OD 631, 1891) but it does not have the typical ordered sequence of spaces from the front living and bedrooms, to the back service rooms, nor does the house have a back verandah, a feature commonly used during the partnership. Barr's influence as a partner could be felt in the use of Flemish type gables, a feature used by George Devey during the Arts and Crafts period, however, his planning principles appear to be over-ridden by those of Street-Wilson.

STREET-WILSON AND BARR
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1890			
Stamford Hill Road	#20 of Block A	Dr. Prince	OD 522 a,b.
1891			
St Andrews St, 82	#33 of Block W	H. J. Watts Esq.	OD 631 a-n
Gordon Road, +144	#Lot 101, Block D	W. Ritchie Esq.	OD 585 a
Essenwood Rd, **665		J.C. Brown Esq.	OD 237 a
Smith Street	#Rem of A of 2 of Blk L	F. L. Jonsson Esq	OD 645 a
		A. A. Van Schalkwyk	OV 5 a-f
1892			
Point Road Incomplete		D. Douglas	OD 524 a
Point Road	#1 of A Sc-st	D. Douglas	OD 525 a,b
Ridge Road	#2 of A of Sc-st		
	#A of 123 of 83 of Blk B	J. C. Brown	OD 504 a-f no plans
Moore Road		C. Schjoth Esq.	OD 583
Seaview		Mr J. Cruikshank	OD 555 a,b
South Coast Junction		Mr Rickards	OD 556 a
Seaview		Mr W.H. Kinsman	OD 557 a
1893			
7 Bayside, +Devonshire Pl	# A of # Block ?	Dr. H. A. Dumat	OD 571 a,b,f,g,d, h,j,l,o,p,q,r,t.

New house

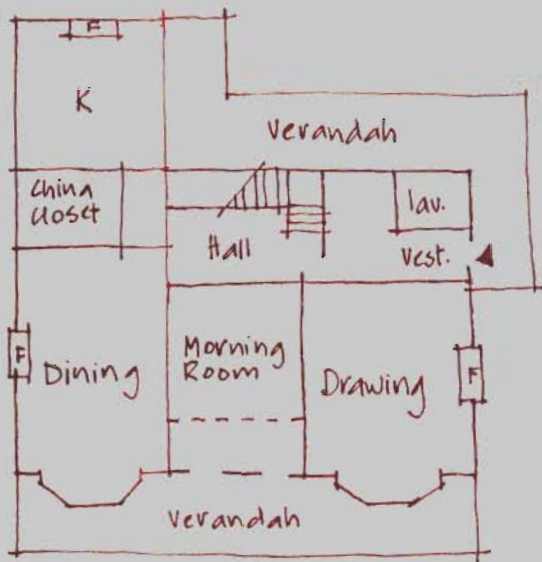
OD 631

1891

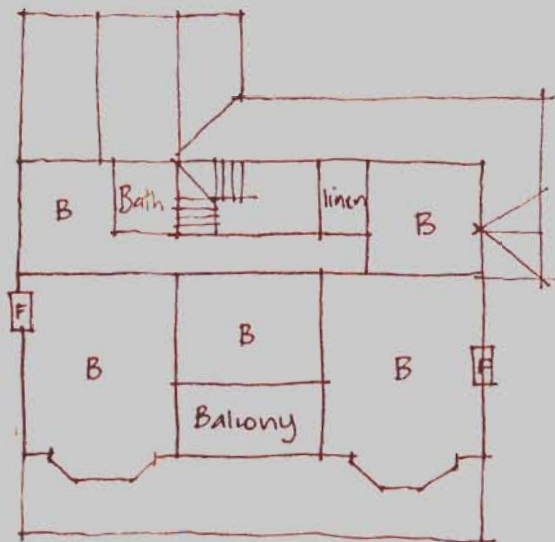
ST ANDREWS ST

for H J WATTS ESQ

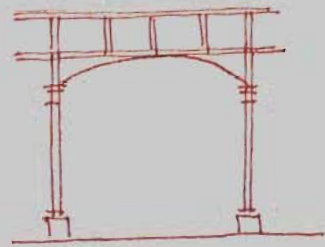
33 of BLOCK W



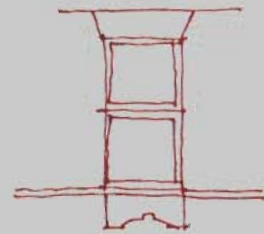
Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



verandah post detail



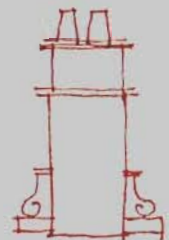
window detail



brackets to roof



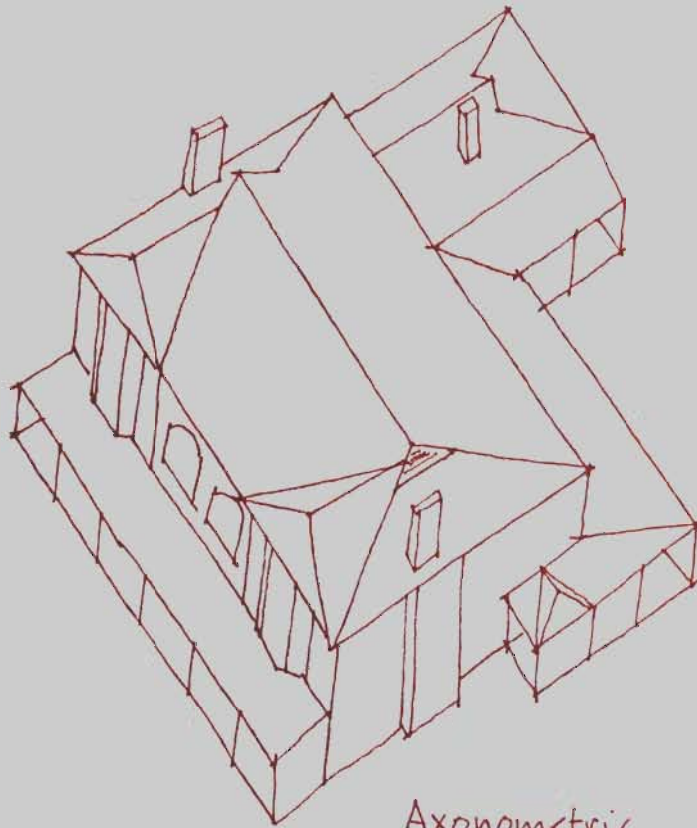
arch detail to balcony



chimney detail

Fig 3.109

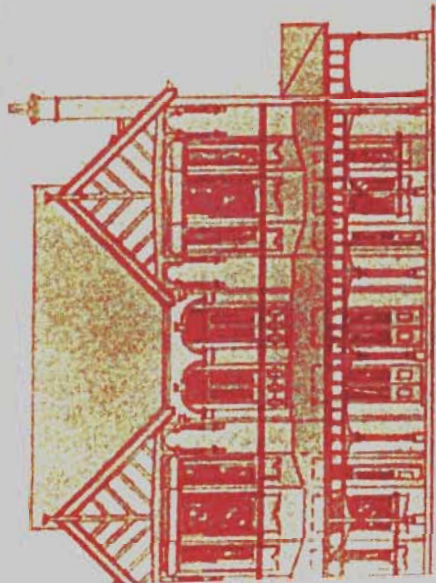
-61-



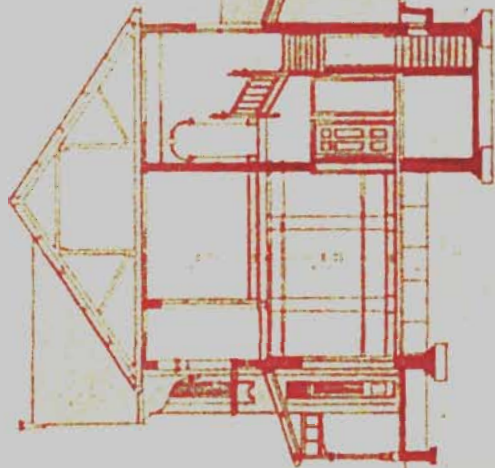
Axonometric

Fig 3.10b

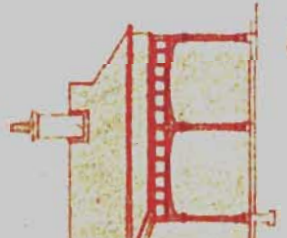
- 62 -



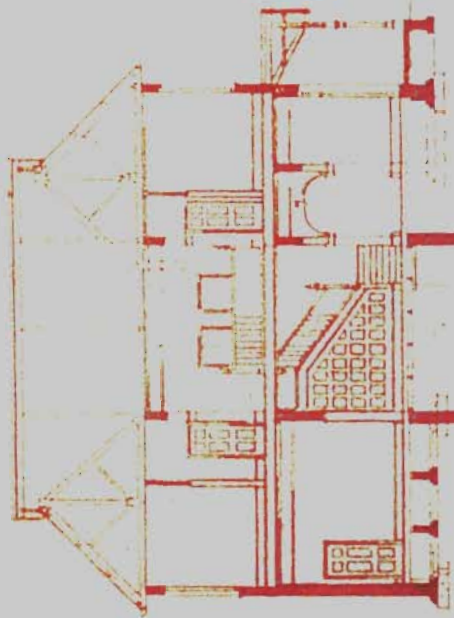
— Front Elevation —



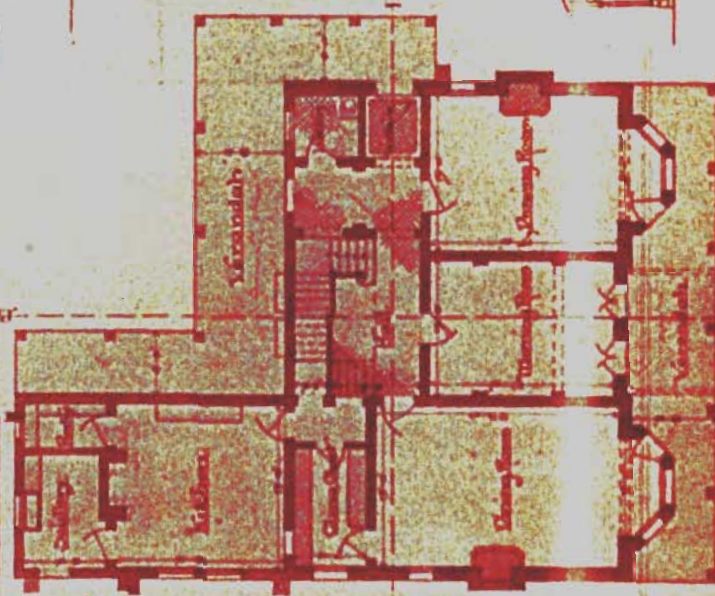
— Section A.B. —



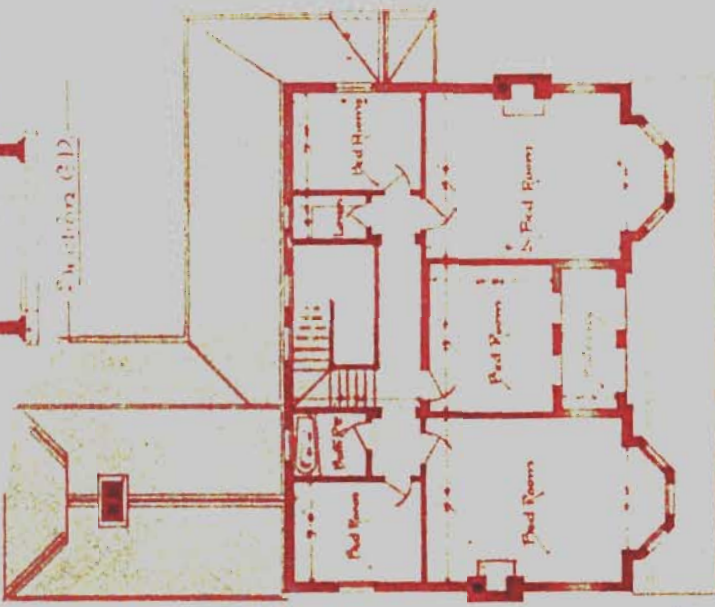
— Side Elevation —



— Section C.D. —



— Ground Plan —



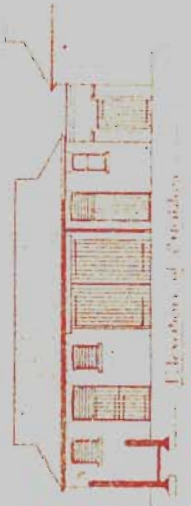
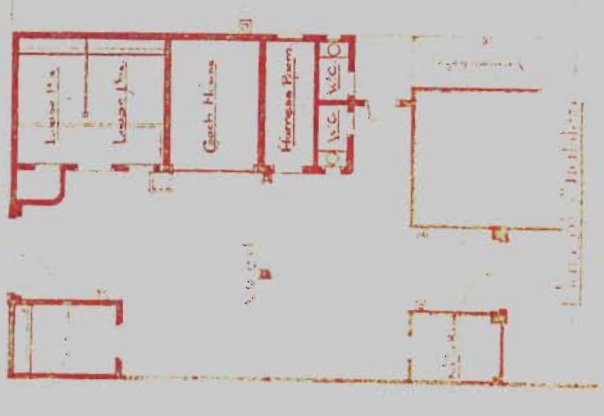
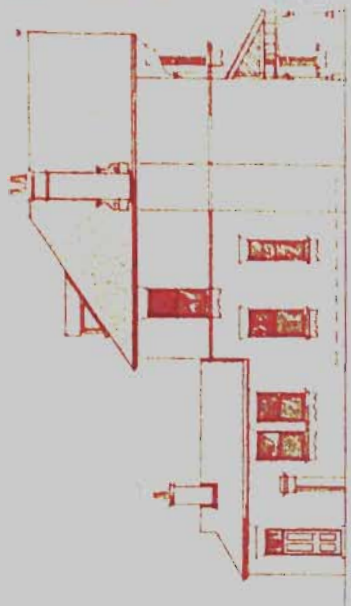
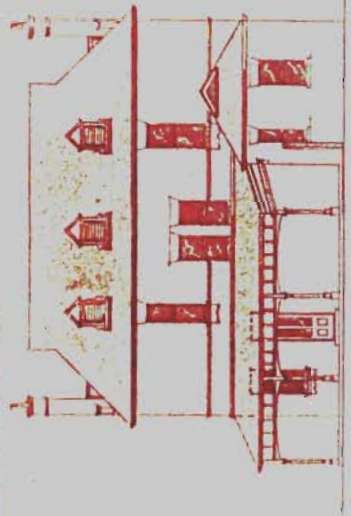
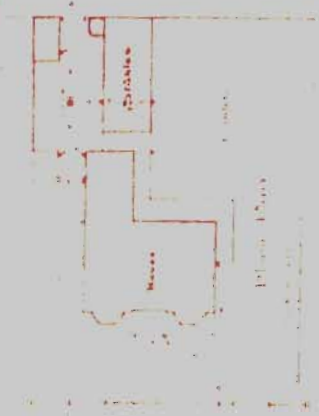
— 1st Floor Plan —

1/2 inch = 1 foot
1/4 inch = 6 inches
1/8 inch = 3 inches

Fig 3.10c

1/2 inch = 1 foot
1/4 inch = 6 inches
1/8 inch = 3 inches

New Program of Andrews' Old Parsonage
for U. J. Wootis Esq.



U. J. Wootis Esq.

Architect

Copyright 1914

Fig 3.10d
- 64 -

Residences

GORDON ROAD,

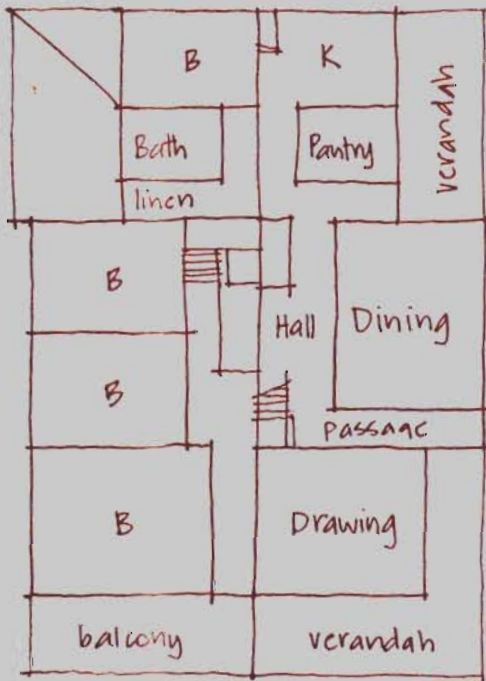
W. RITCHIE ESQ

0 Lot 101 Block 'D'

OD 58

1891

(demolished)



First Floor

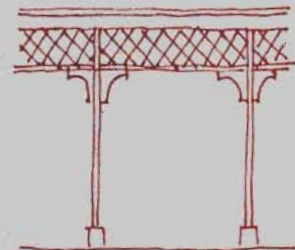
Ground Floor



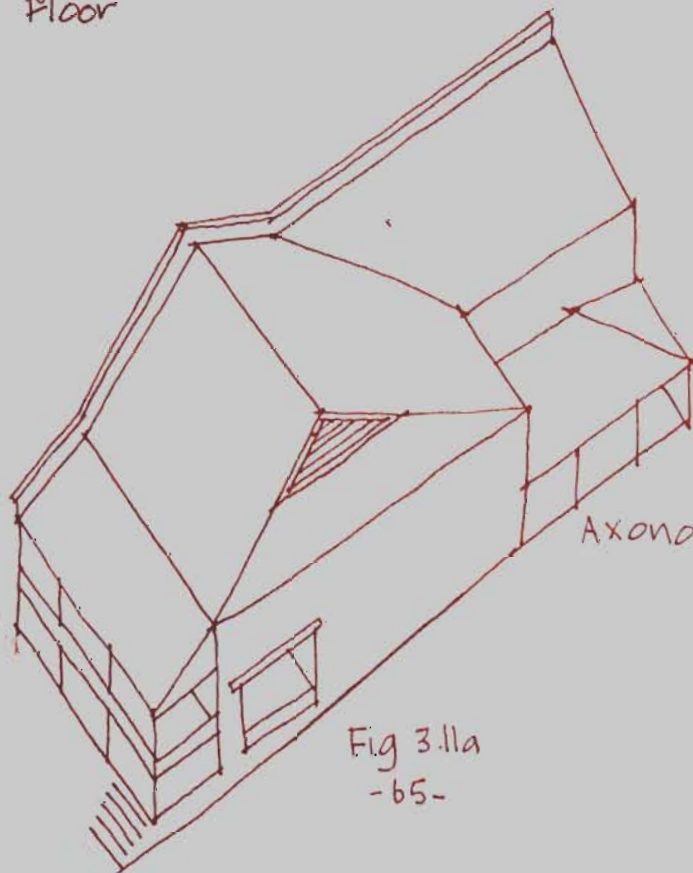
Window details



verandah detail upper level



verandah detail lower level



Axonometric

Fig 3.11a
-65-

New House

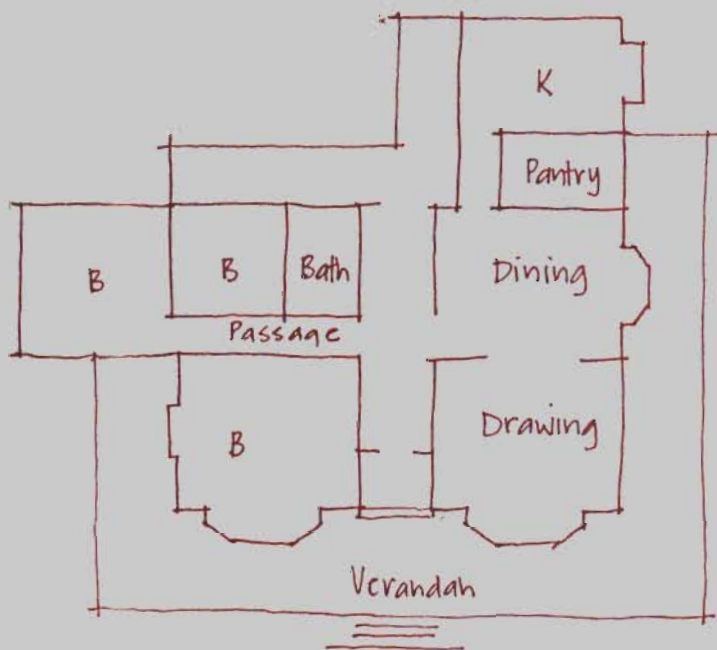
DD 237

ESSENWOOD ROAD, no 665

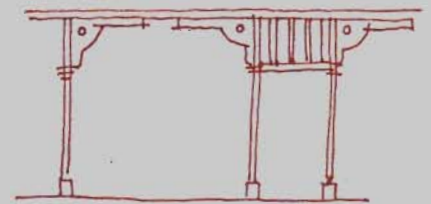
1891

for J. C. BROWN ESQ

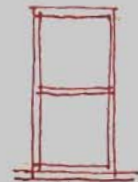
(not found)



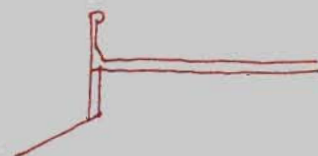
Ground Floor Plan



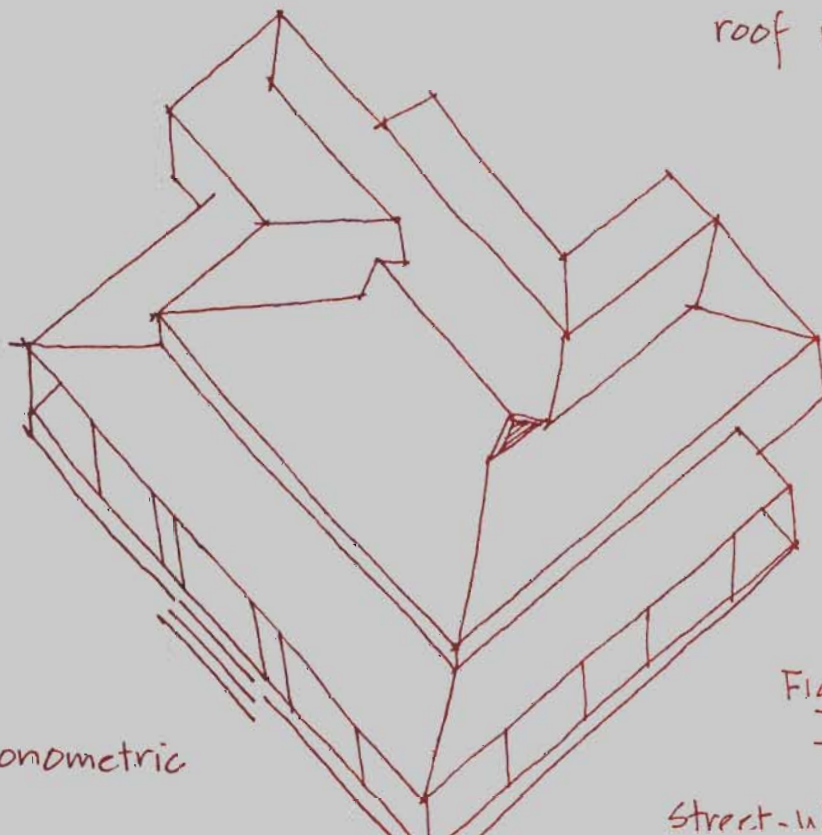
Verandah detail



window detail



roof ridge detail



Axonometric

Fig 3.12a

- 67 -

Street-Wilson no 1 P - -

1868 Essexwood Road

New House Berea

J. C. Brown Esq.



Front Elevation

2540
 Approval of *J. Hibbs*
 Dec 21 '11

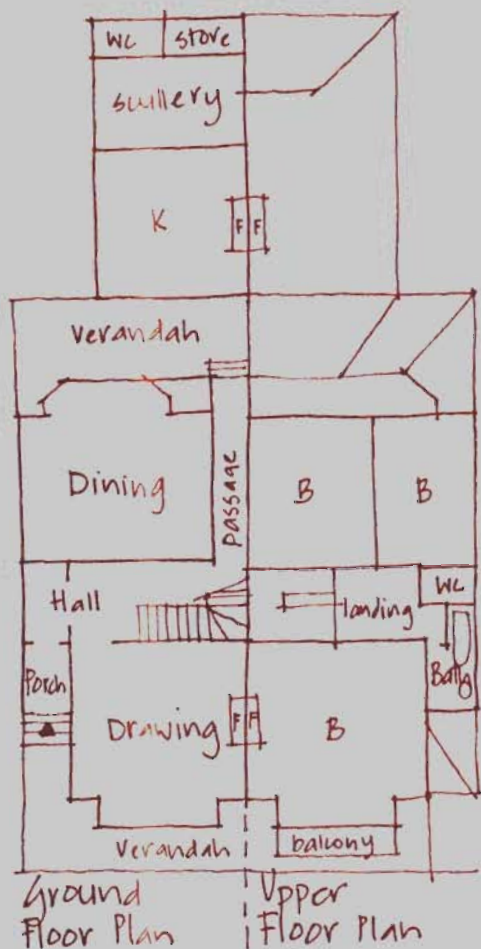
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

DR. J. C. BROWN, ARCHT.
 111 N. 1st St., CINCINNATI, O.

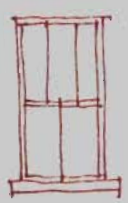
Fig 3.12b

Pair of semi-detached villas
 SMITH STREET
 for F L JONSSON ESQ

OD 645
 1891
 (demolished)



verandah detail



window detail



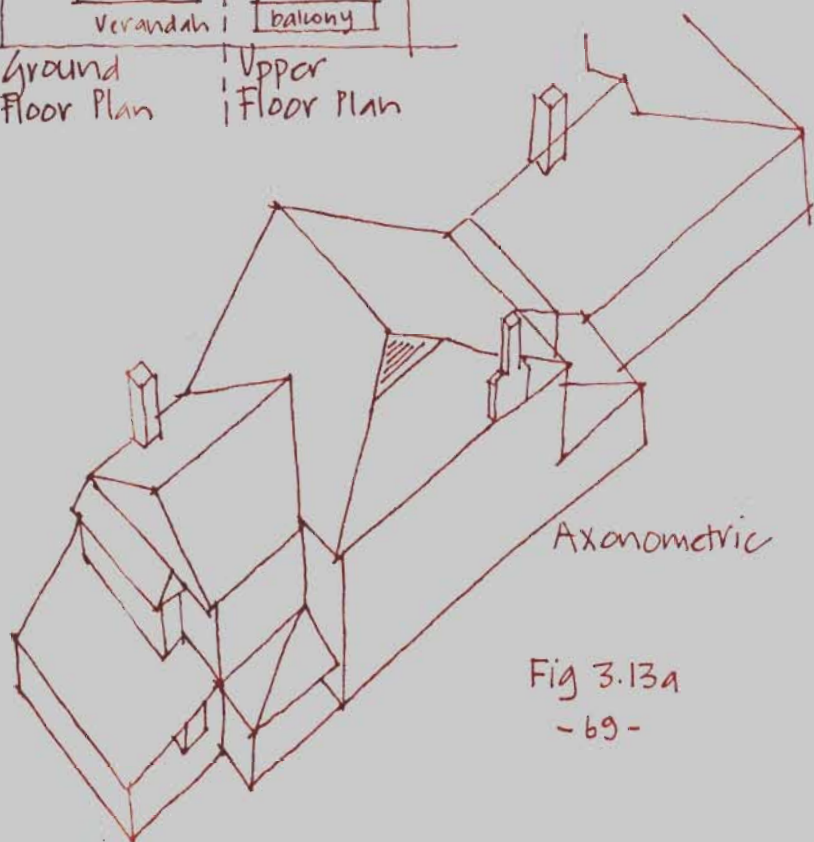
dormer window



gable detail



eaves detail

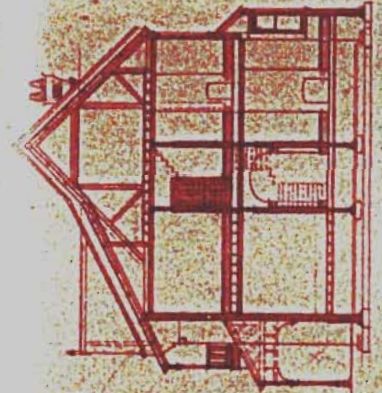


Axonometric

Fig 3.13a
 -69-



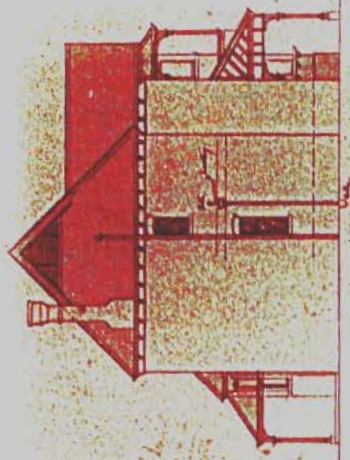
Section A-A



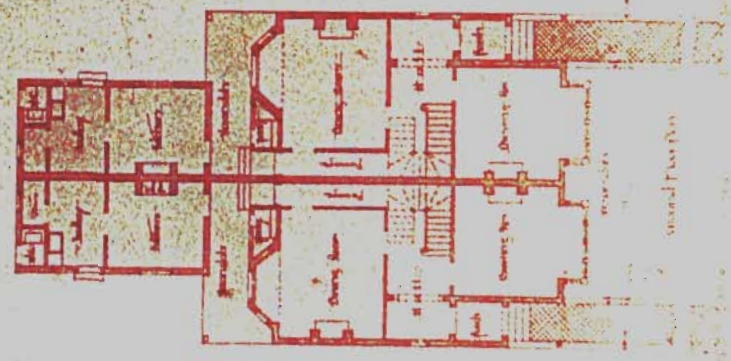
Section B-B



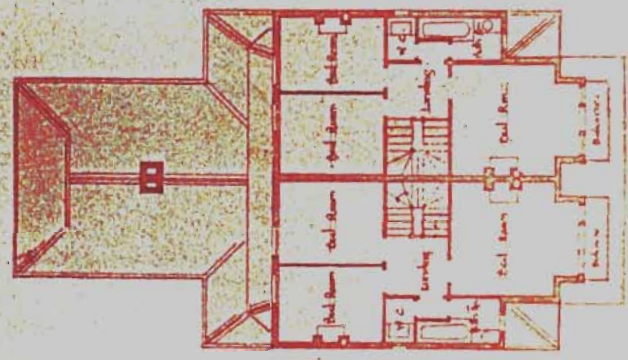
Back Elevation



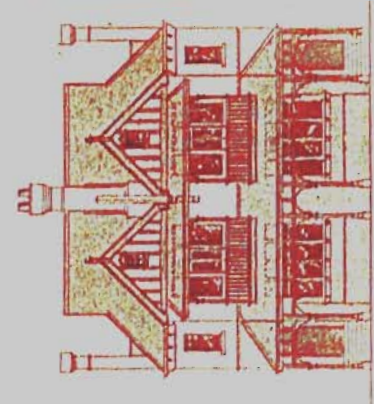
Side Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



1st Floor Plan



Front Elevation

Plan of a Detached Villa - York - 1881

Architect: J. L. Johnson & Co.

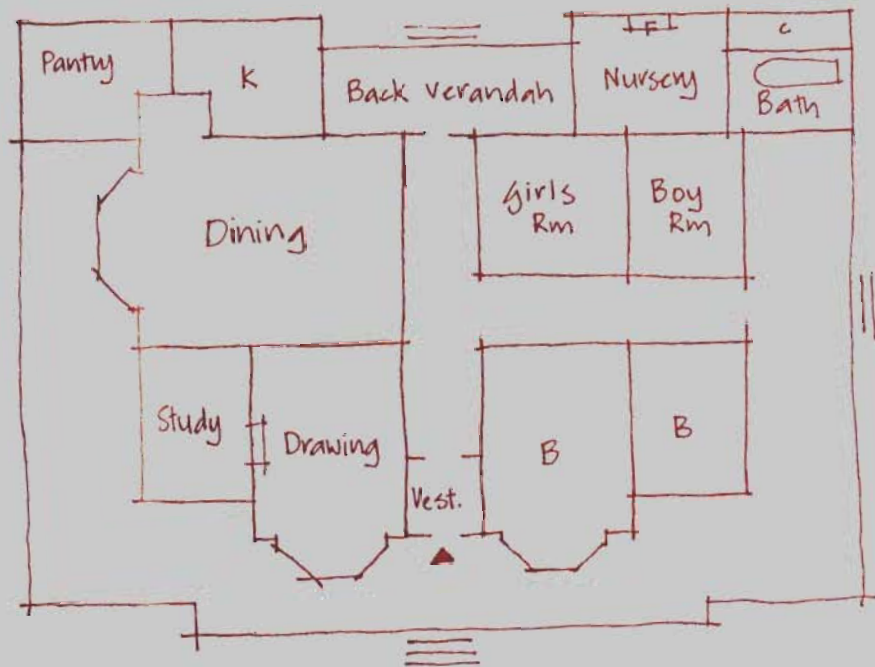
1/8 Scale

OV 5

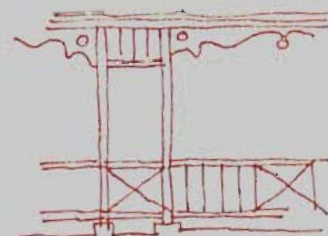
1891

Proposed house

for A A VAN SCHALKWYK



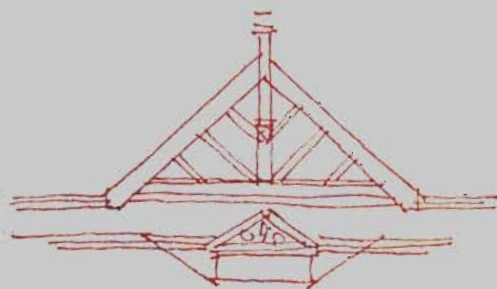
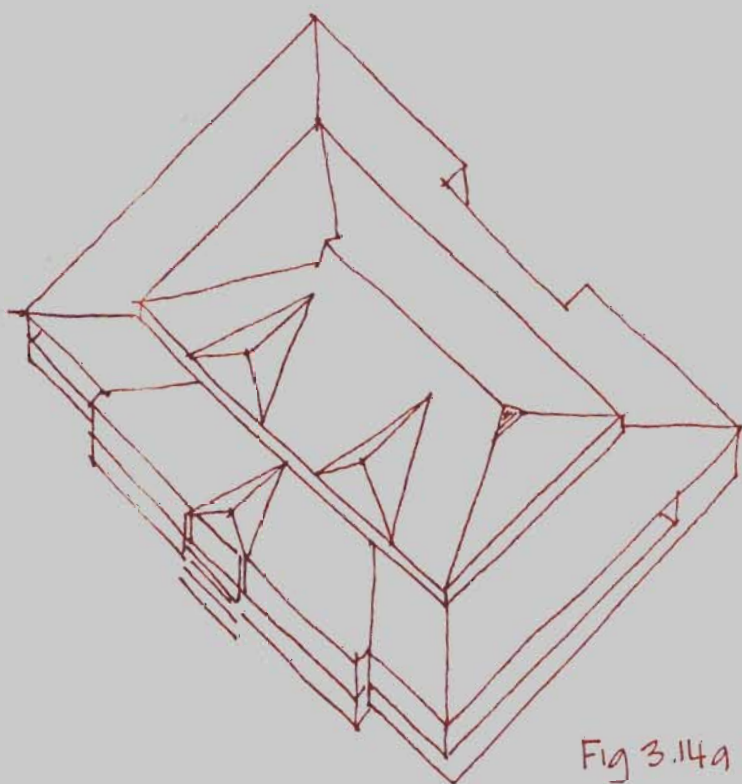
Plan



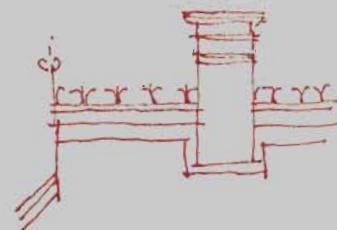
Verandah detail



entrance portico



gable detail



ridge detail

Fig 3.14a

-71-

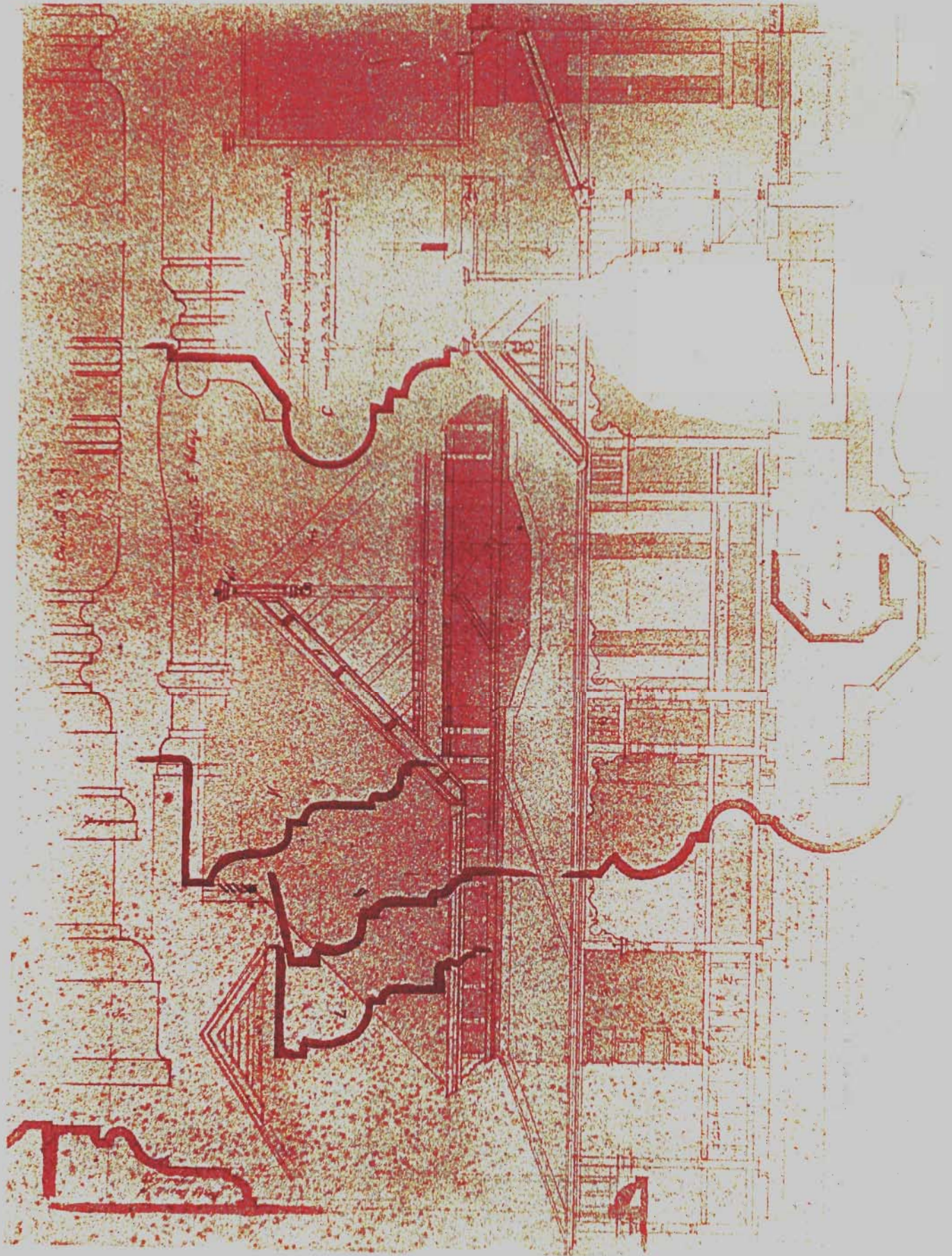


Fig 3.14b

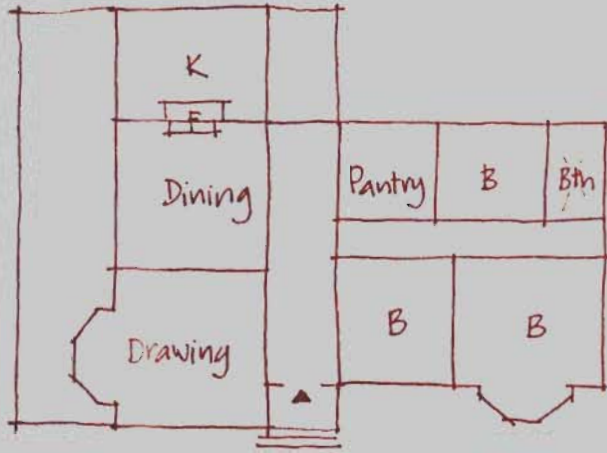
New house

OD 583

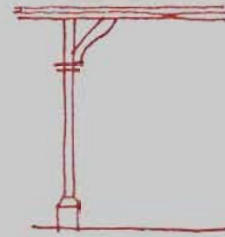
MOORE ROAD

1892

for C. SCHJOTH ESQ



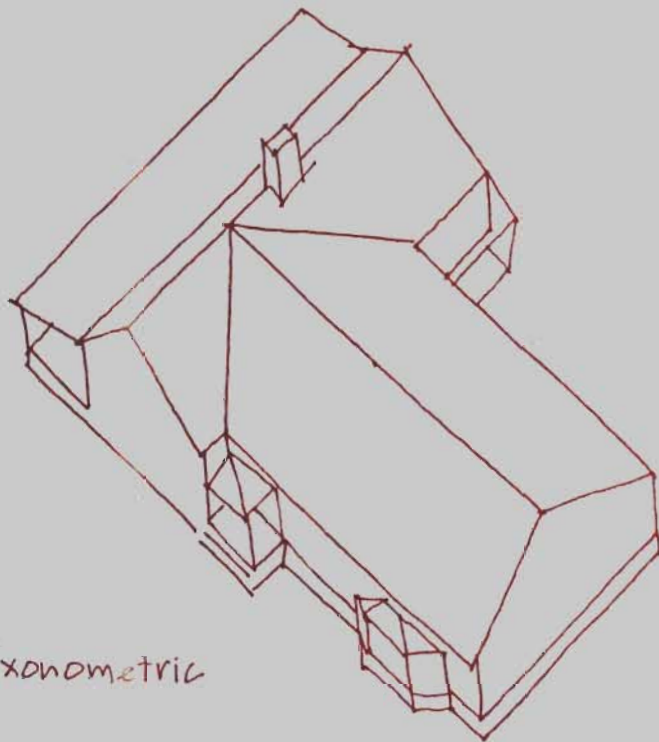
Ground Floor Plan



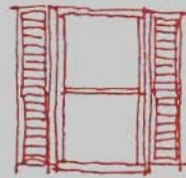
Verandah detail



Front gable detail



Axonometric



Sash window detail

Fig 3.15a

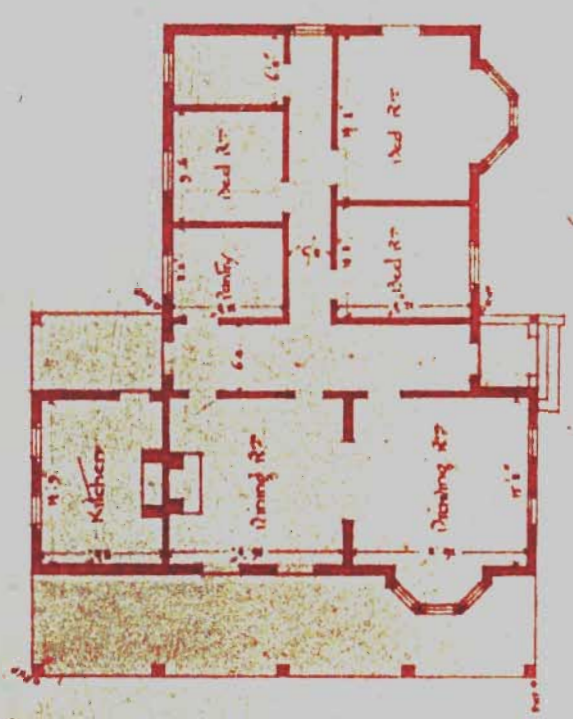
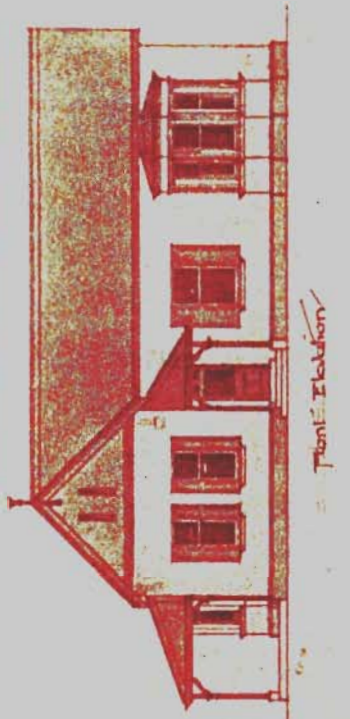
-73-

for C. Schjeltz, Esq.

1/8" Scale.



APPROVED
 By the Board of Health
 Mayor
 March 11 1892



W. H. Johnson

FIG 3.15b

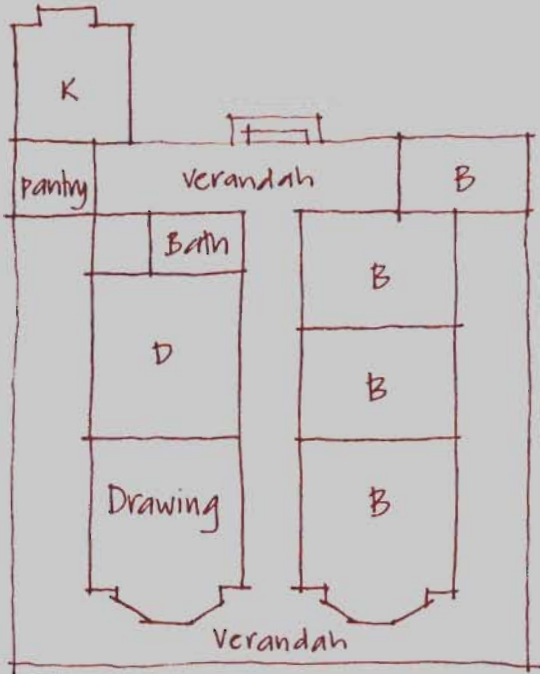
House to be erected at

OD 555

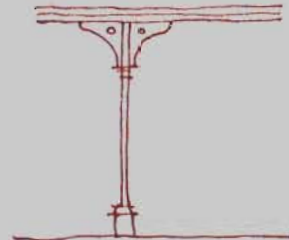
SEAVIEW

1892

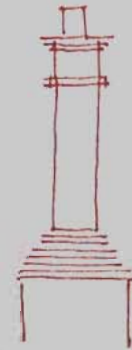
for MR J CRUIKSHANK



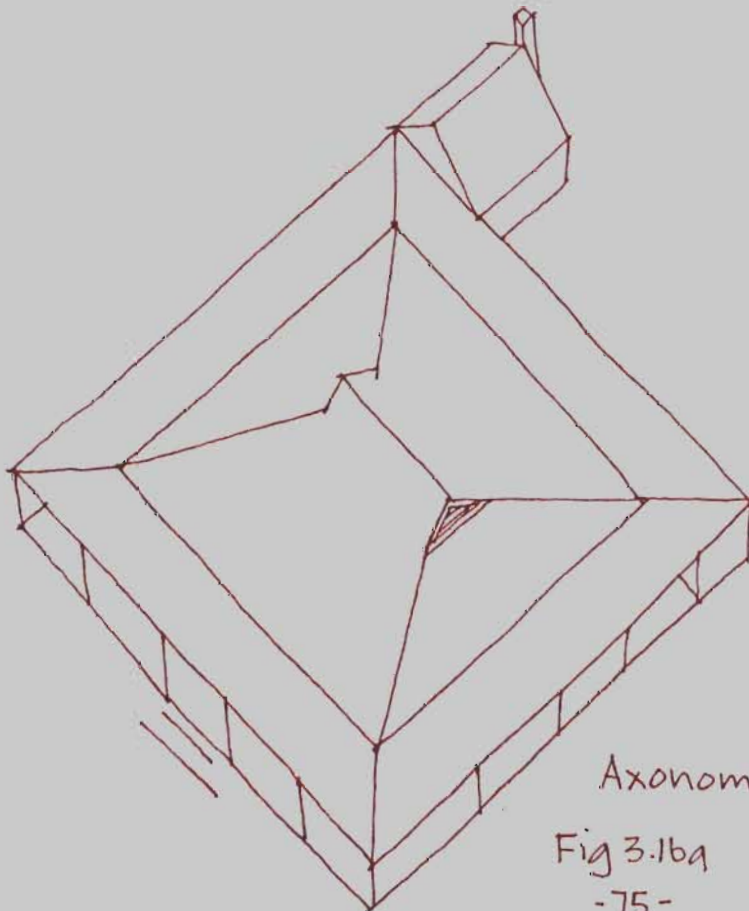
Ground Floor Plan



Verandah detail



chimney detail



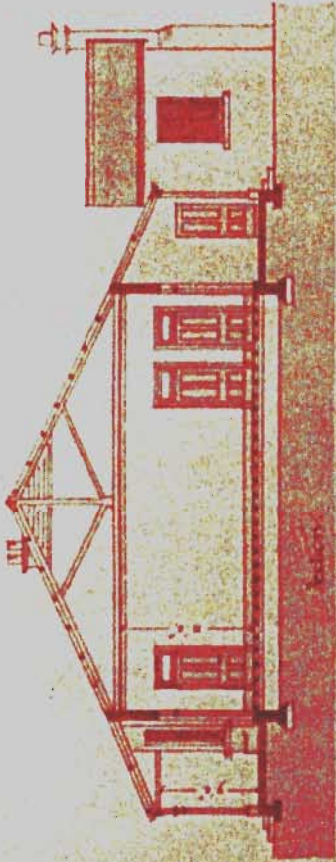
Axonometric

Fig 3.1ba

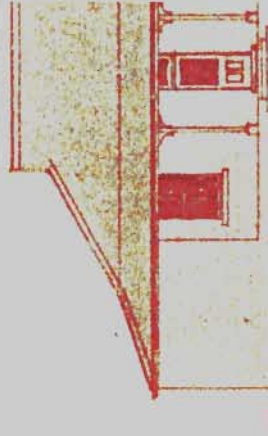
-75-



Elevation



Side

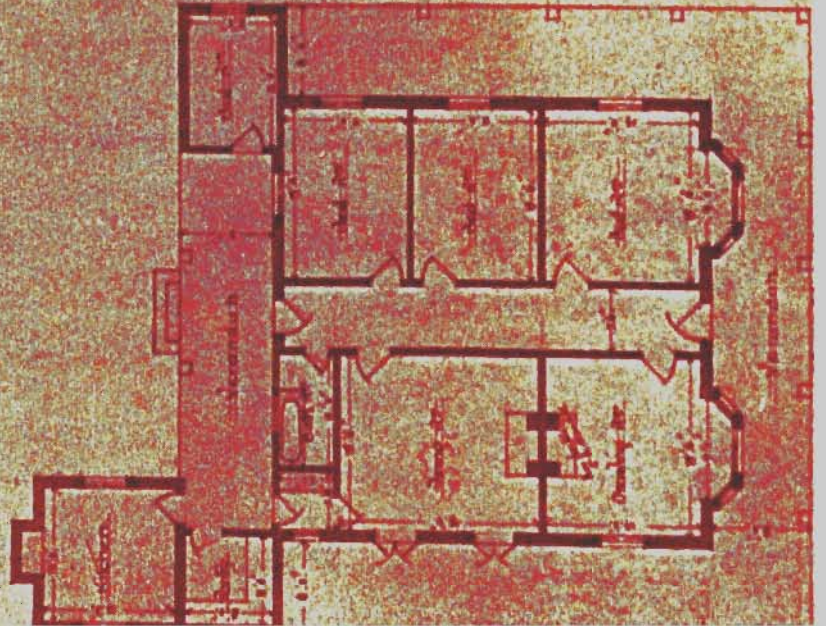


Rear Elevation

House to be erected at Sea View for

Mr James Cruikshanks

Scale of Feet to an Inch



This is the
to in the Cor
& dated 17th
1892.

H. D. G.

When to show plan

1892

Side Elevation



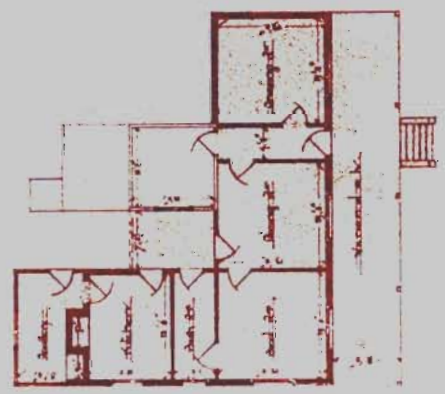
Side elevation



Front elevation



Front elevation



Plan

Plan of building at South Coast Junction
for the Rickards

Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

W. B. Rickards, 1871
R. B. Rickards, 1872
R. B. Rickards, 1873

Fig 3.17b
-78-

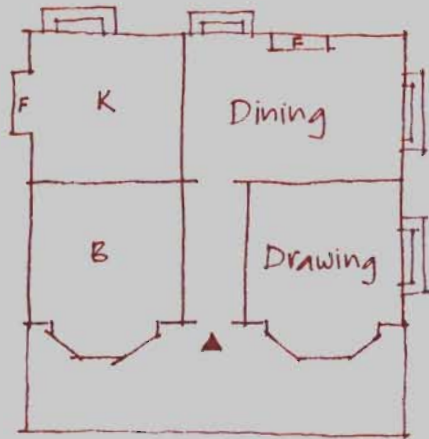
New cottage

SEA VIEW

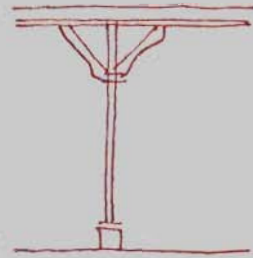
for MR W H KINSMAN

OD 557

1892



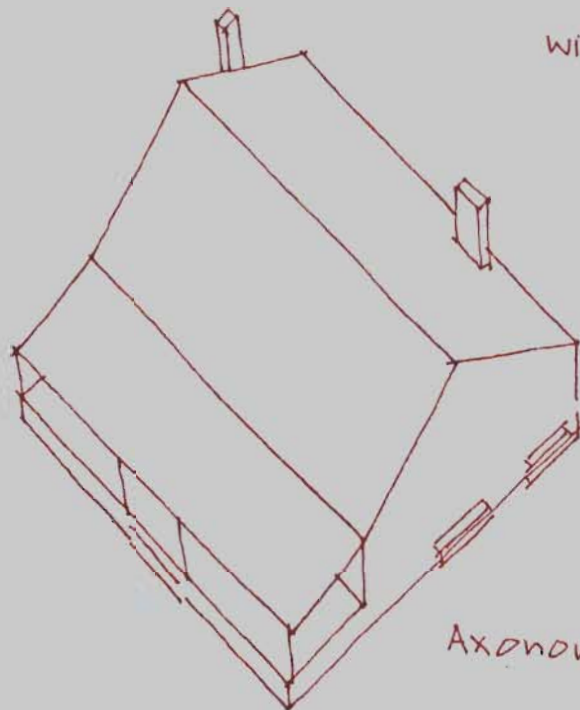
Ground Floor Plan



Verandah detail



Window detail

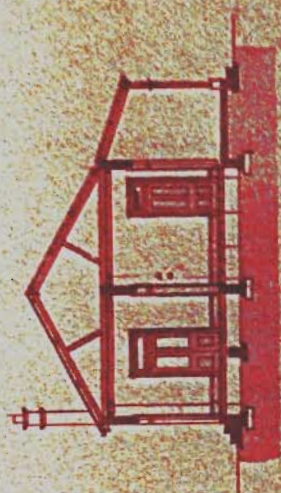
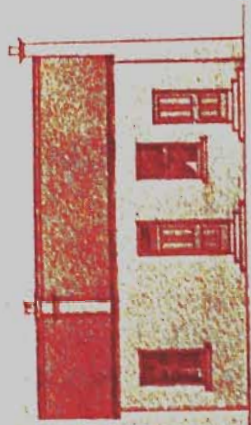


Axonometric

Fig 3.18a

-79-

Street-Wilson and Barr

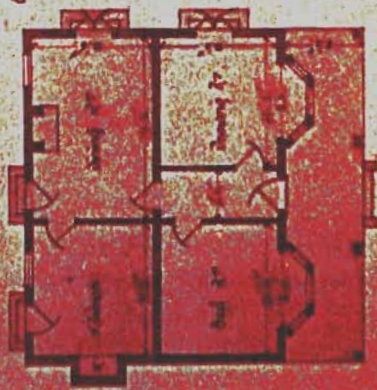


This is the Drawing referred to in the *Case of* *copyright* and dated this 2nd day of March, 1892.

W. H. Morrison
J. E. Hill

Witness to above Signature

New Cottage at Sea View
for T. F. W. H. Kingston.



20 557 4

16' 0" wide

W. H. Morrison
J. E. Hill
Architects

Fig 3.18b

New house

BAYSIDE + 7 Devonshire Place

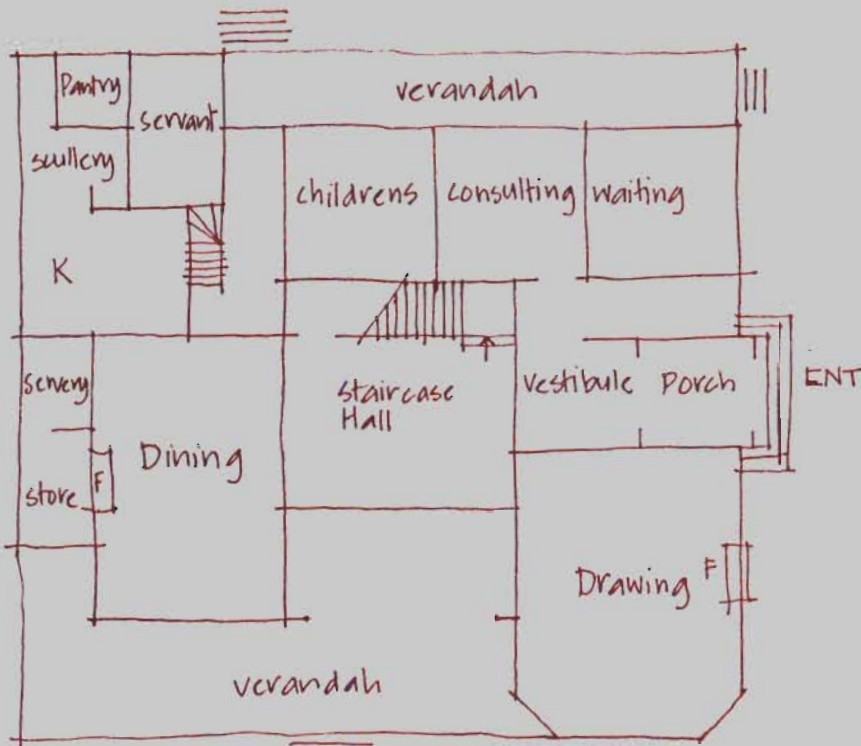
for DR H.A. DUMAT

A of 3 Block

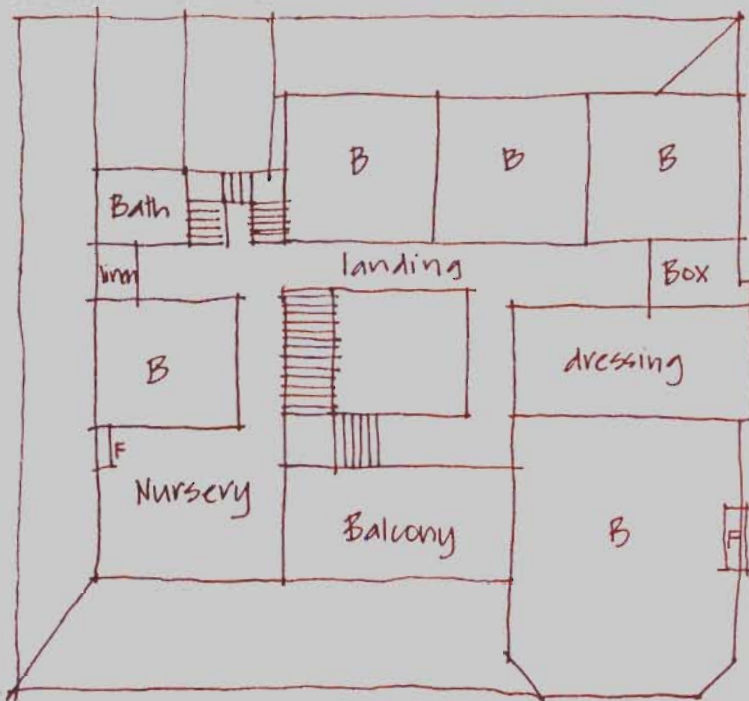
OD 571

1893

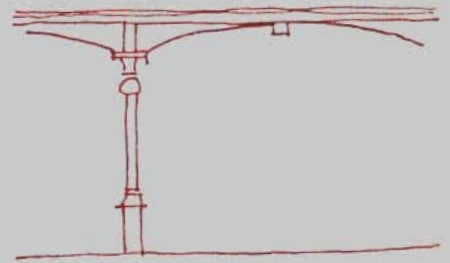
(demolished)



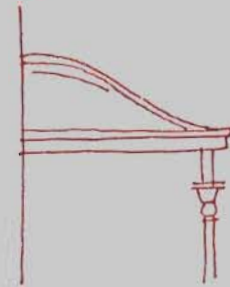
Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



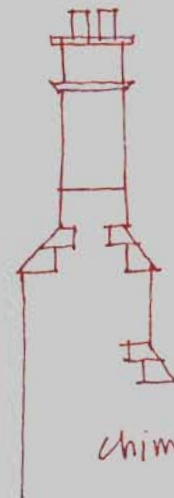
verandah detail



Verandah roof profile



gable detail



chimney detail

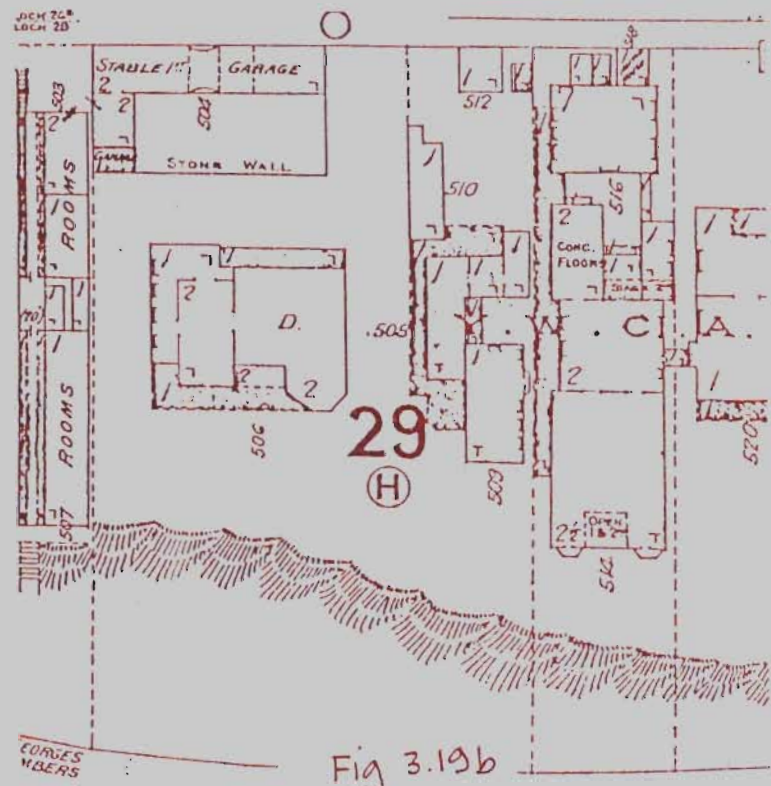
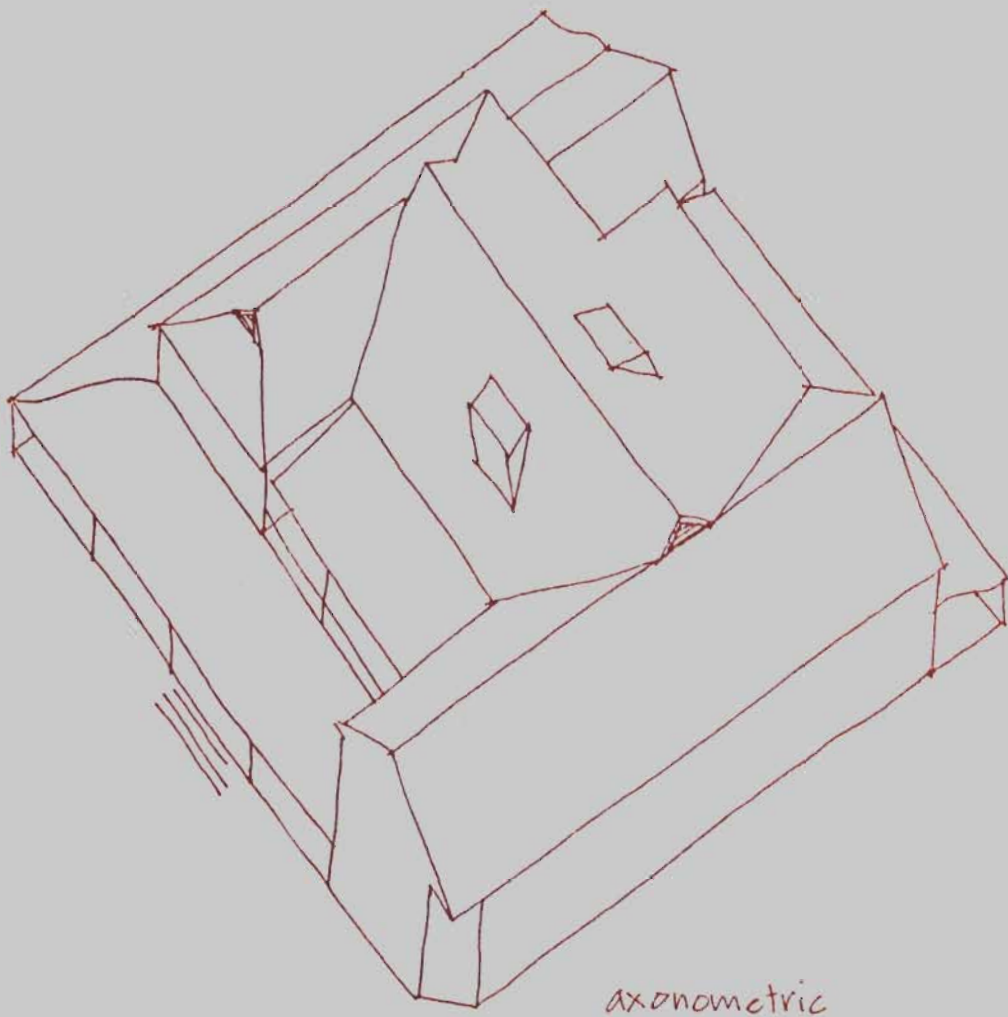


ventilator to gable

Fig 3.19a

OD 571

1893



Goads
Insurance Map

(1932-1949)
(University of Natal,
Architectural Library)

Plans of New House - Bayside - Durban :
 by Doctor - H.A. Dumaf:

Part of one of the drawings
 referred to in the contract
 signed on and dated the
 27th day of April 1899.

H. P. Young, Architect
 of Durban, Natal
 Richard Young & Co. Durban
 20, Kent Street

Scale 6 feet to 1 inch

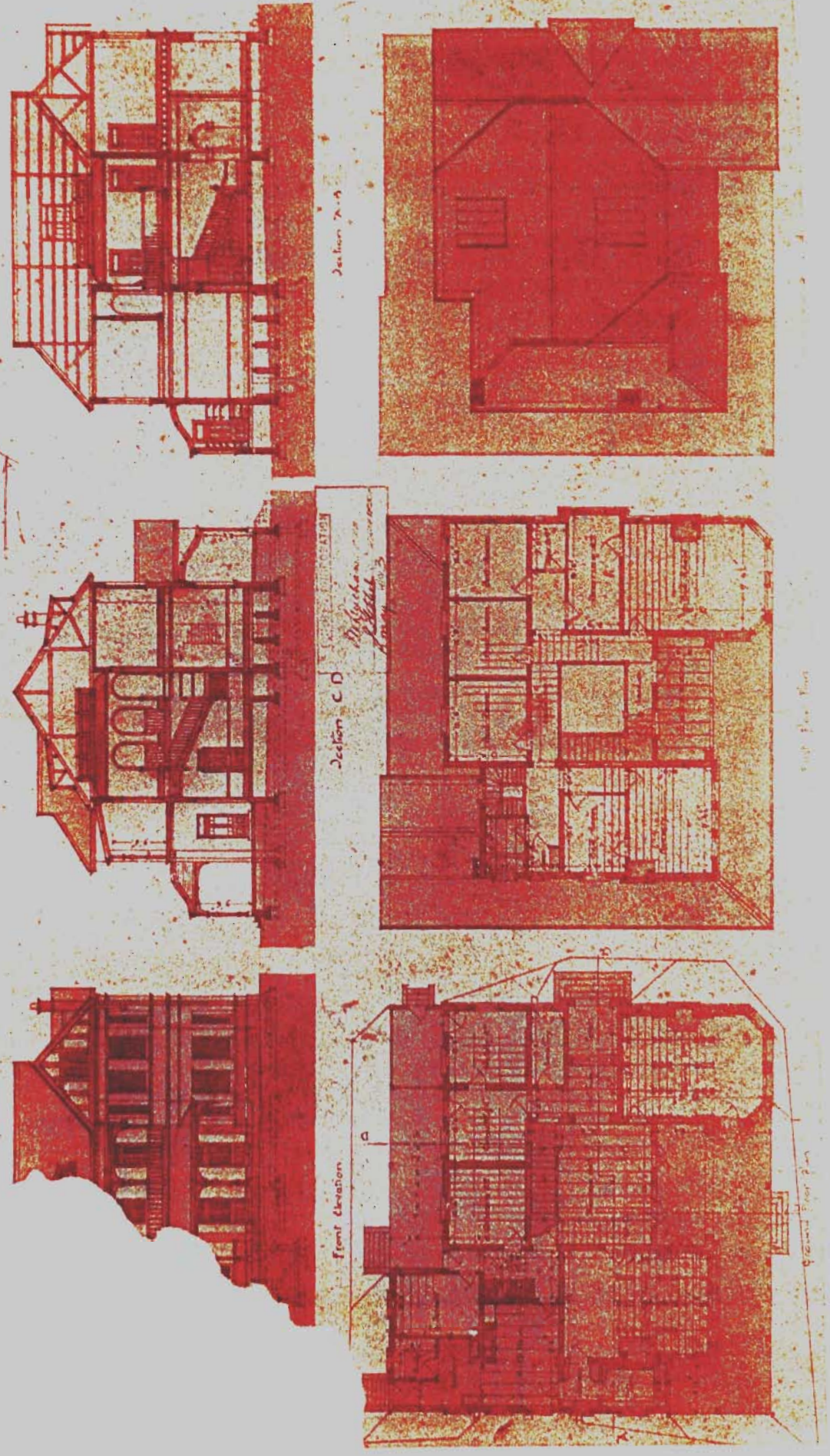


Fig 3.19c
 -83-

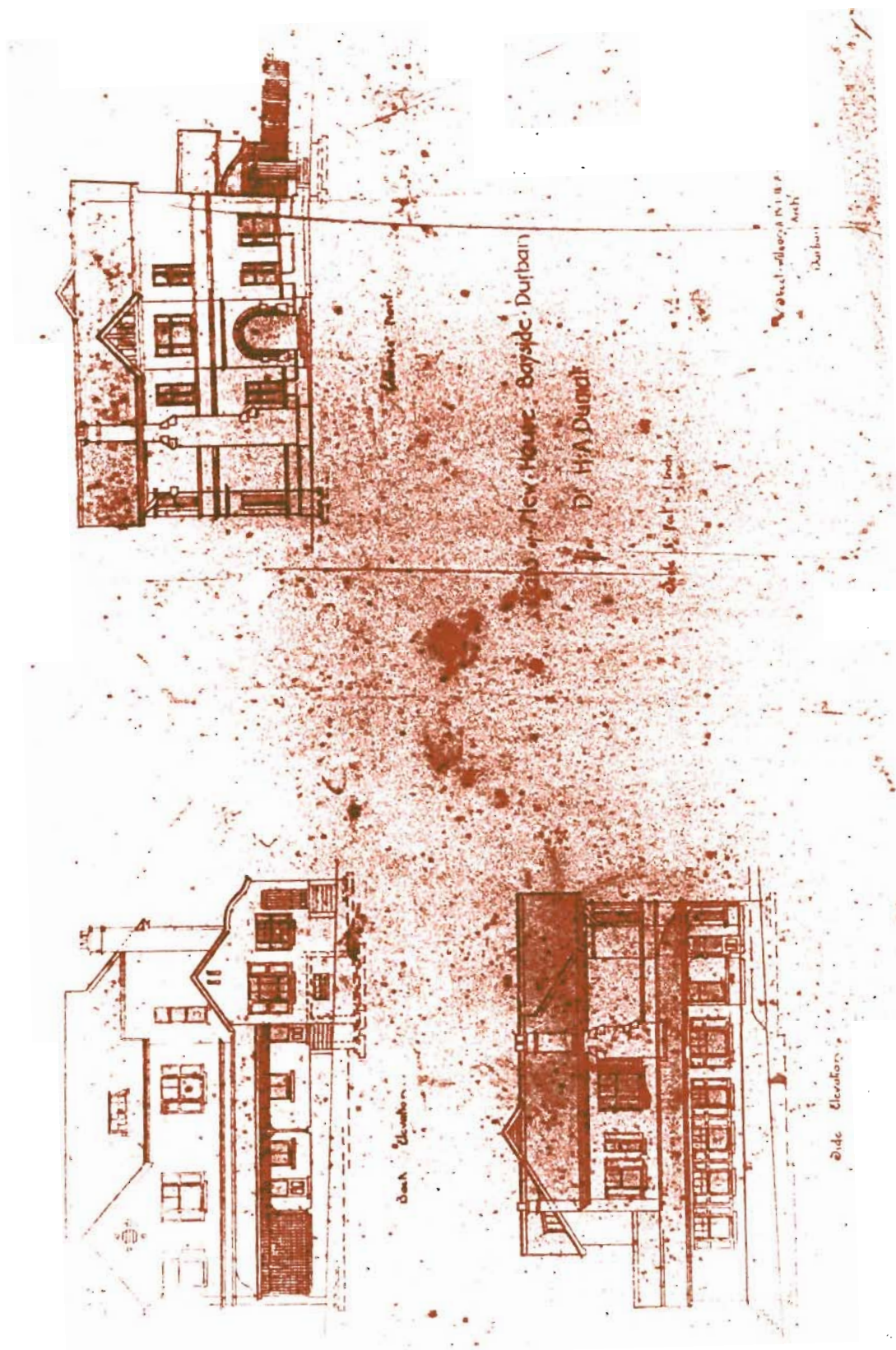


Fig 3.19d
-84-

OTHER PROJECTS
STREET-WILSON AND BARR
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1890			
Church St. Pauls	St. Andrews St	Rev. Lindon	OD 658 a-r
Hospital Addington	Erskine Terrace	Colonial Engineers D	OD 538 a-i,n OES 1 a
Hotel Landmark	W/St & Back Beach		OD 513 a-1
Shop	Market Square	Oldacre & Co	ODU 2 a-p
Warehouse	West Street	L Kehrmann	OD 528 A-e
1891			
Warehouse	Pine Street	R Howden	OD 625 a,b
Church			OV 3 a-i
Hospital	107 Chelmsford Rd & 385 Clark Road		OD 478 a-d
Hotel Anchor	50 Point Road	F L Jonsson	OD 644 a-x
School Convent	Smith St & Grey St		OD 564 a-B
Shop		Harvey Greenacre & Co	OD 1 a-d
Shop	376 West Street	AA Smith & Co	OD 568 a-b
Shop		Harvey Greenacre & Co	OD 4 a-c
Shop/Res Semi	Point Road	F L Jonsson	OD 648 a-c
Shop/Office	404-406 West St 293 Pine St	Dickinson & Fisher	OD 540 a-f
Warehouse	285 Smith St & Gardiner St	Steel Murray & Co	OD 527 a,b
Shop/Residence		M Heilbut	OM 1 a-c

1892

Railway St & Vic		R W Benningfield	OD 523 a-b
Church	All Saints	1135 Sarnia Road	OD 546 a-c
Church	Wesleyen	Stamfordhill Road	OD 606 a-j
Mobile Shelter	261 Smith St	Women's Temp. Christ	OD 507 a
Shop	339-401 West St	Anderson Bros	OD 637 a-c
Shop	461-463 West St	Holmes & Dunn	OD 567 d,j
Shop	368-370 West St		OD 328 a
Stables, Outbldg	Manning Rd	W F Earle	OD 578 b

The following projects were designed during the Street-Wilson and Barr partnership but signed only by Street-Wilson.

1892

Church	Musgrave Rd		OD 551 a-h
Bank	368-370 West St & 76 Field St	E J Challinor	OD 328 b
Hall Masonic	Smith St		OD 545 a-f

1893

Shop/Office	West St & 293 Pine	Dickinson & Fisher	OD 540 g-n
Warehouse/Office	68 Point Road	Union Castle Steam S	OD 642 a,b

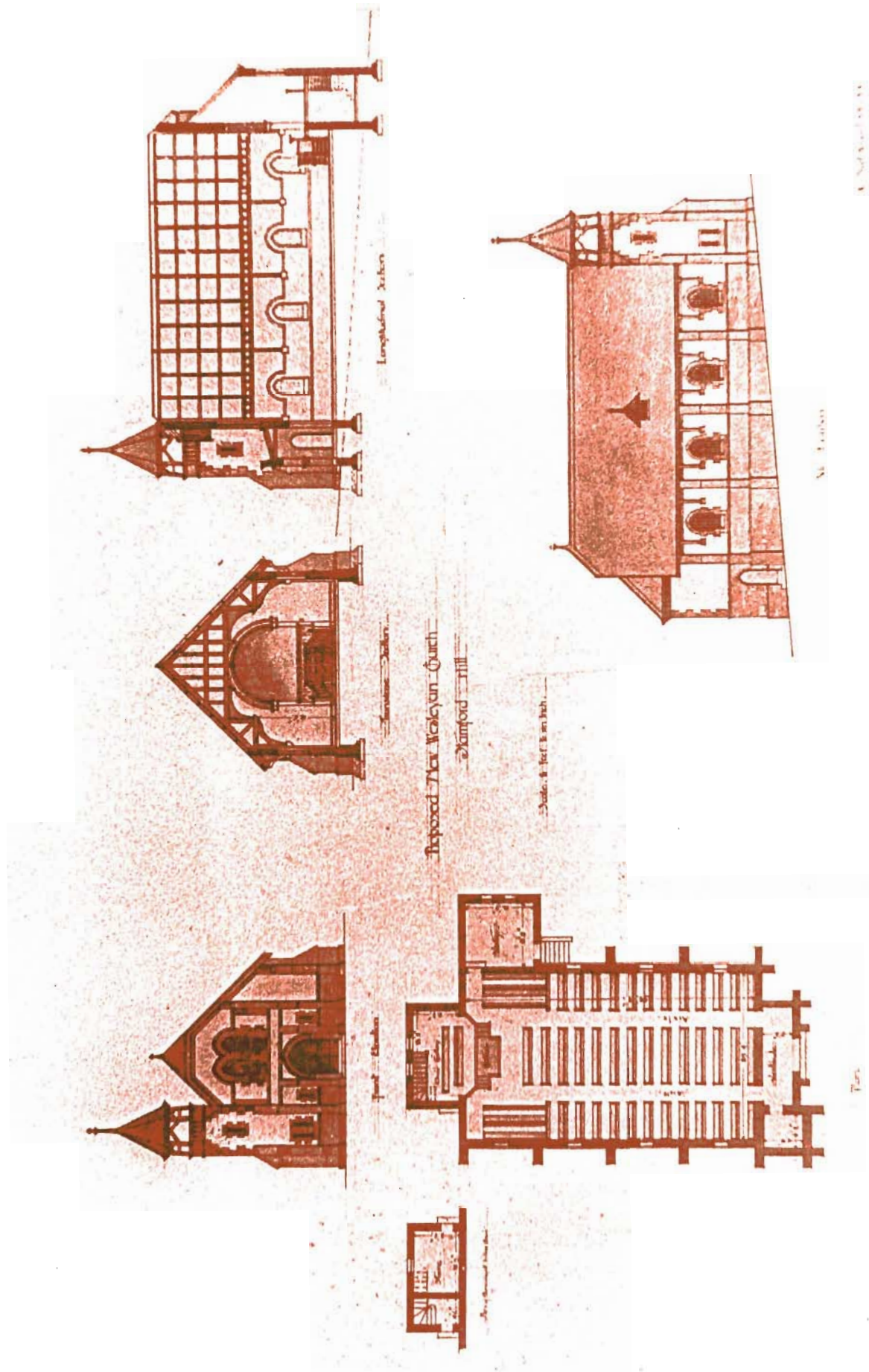


Fig 3.20
- 87 -

OD 606
1892

Proposed New Hospital

Perce

Scale 5 feet to an inch

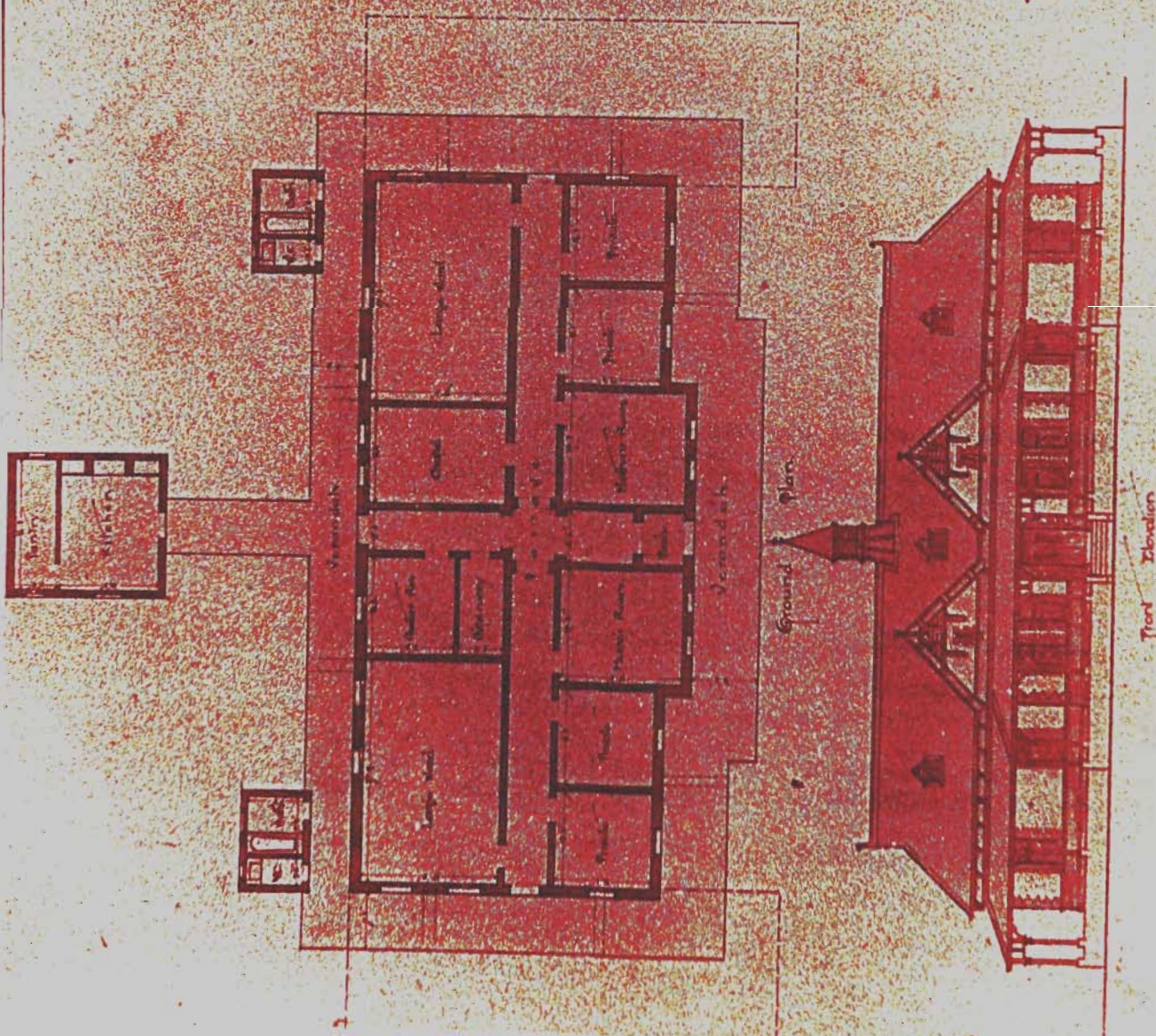


Fig 3.21
-88-

60 478
1891

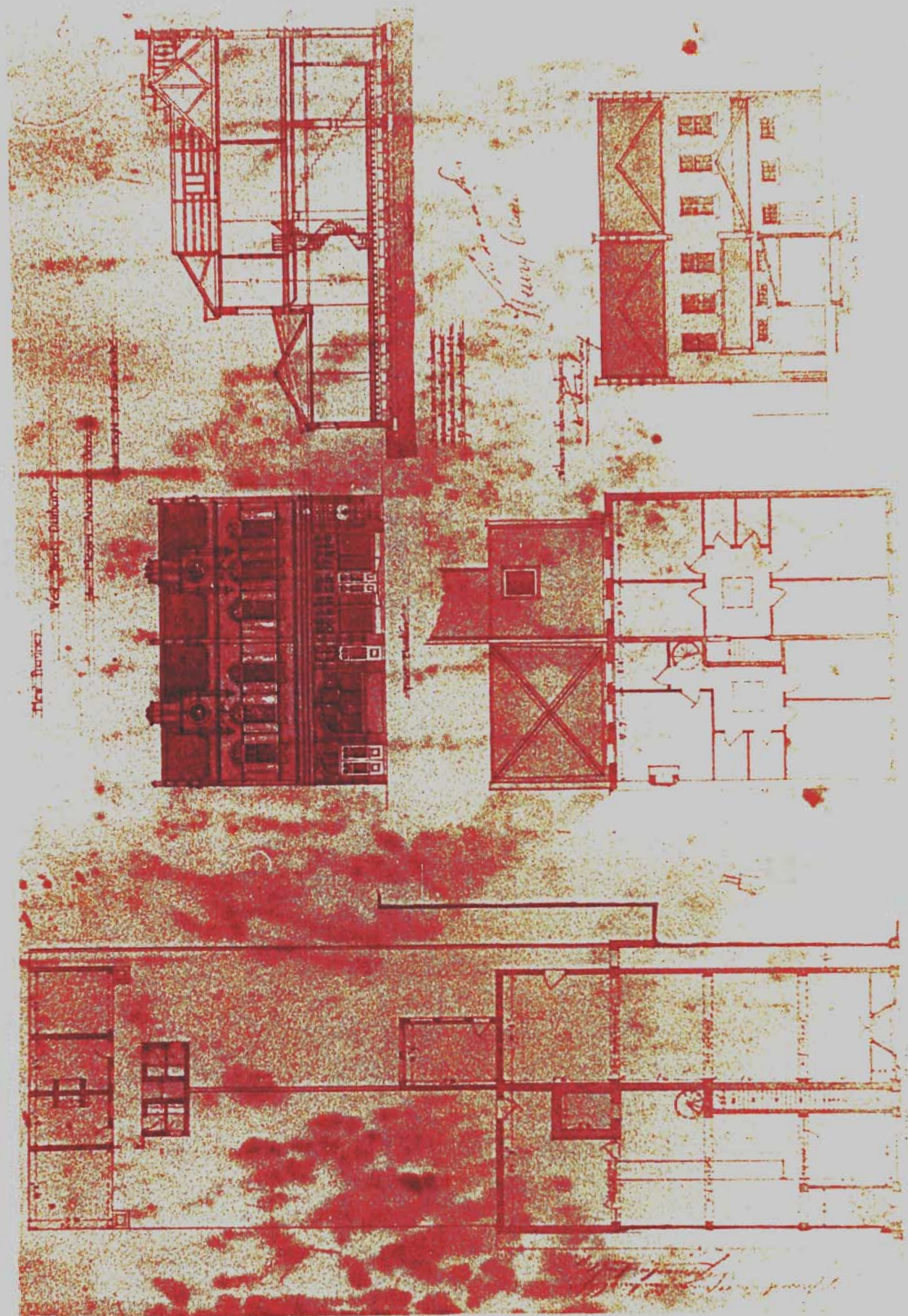


Fig 3.22

-89-

OD 637
1892

STREET-WILSON
 (after Barr's death)
 LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1893			
Umbilo Road (Valuation Rolls states that the land was still vacant in 1898.)	#A of 15 of Block C	A. J. Upton Esq.	OD 587
		H.R. Bousfield	OD 526 a-k (sketch)
		Kearsney	OK 1 (sketch)
St Andrews Street Davenport Road/ Manning Road, **276	#42 of Block W	Mr J.A Young	OD 521 a
		H. Rutherford	OD 577 i-p

New house

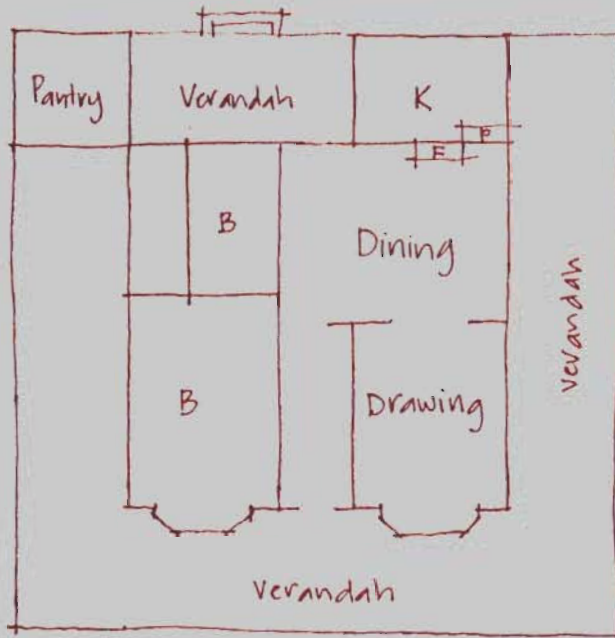
UMBILLO ROAD + No 220

for A J UPTON

OD 587

1893

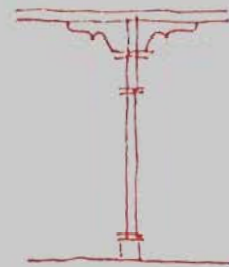
(not found)



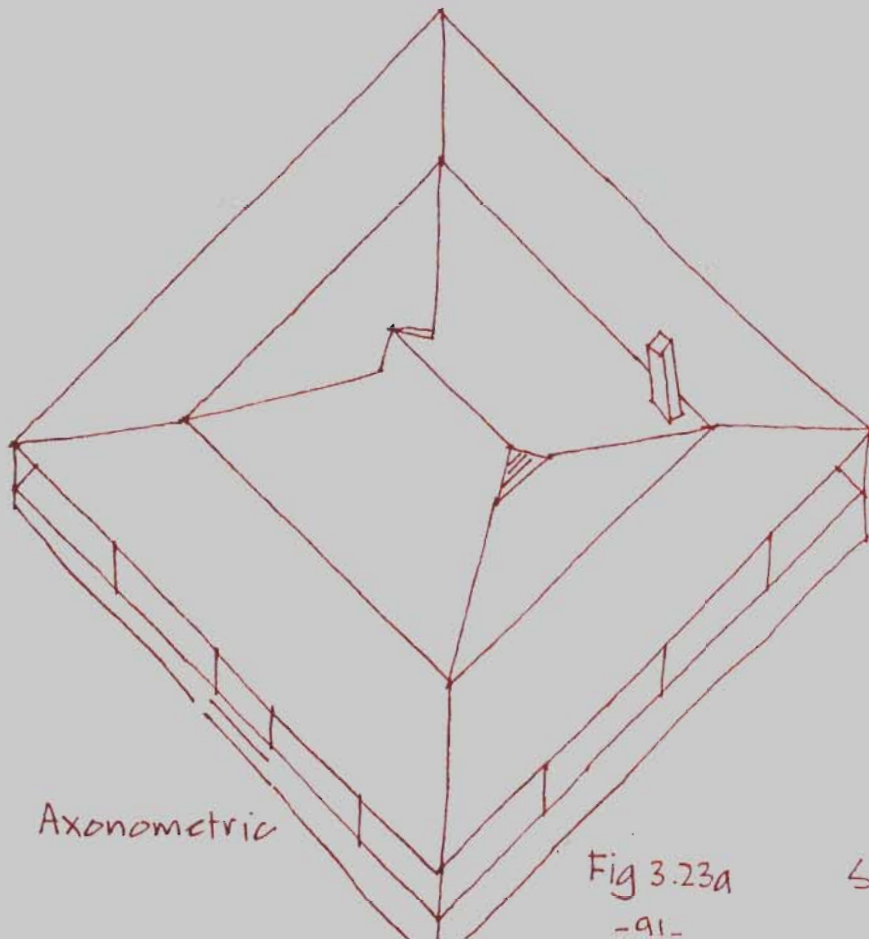
Ground Floor Plan



Ventilator detail



Verandah detail



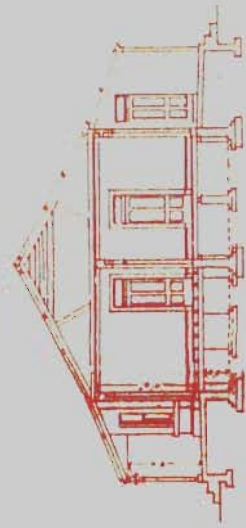
Axonometric

Fig 3.23a

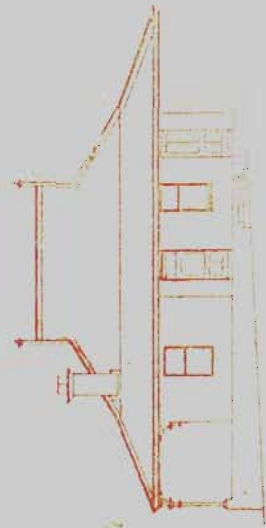
724 House, Uncle Road, B. 100

Illustration by

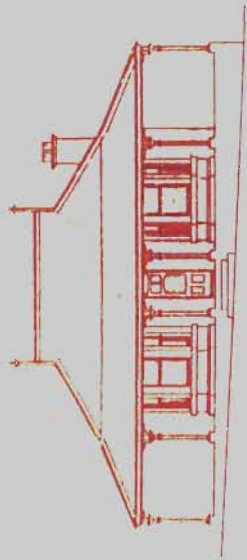
Blair MacGregor, 1934



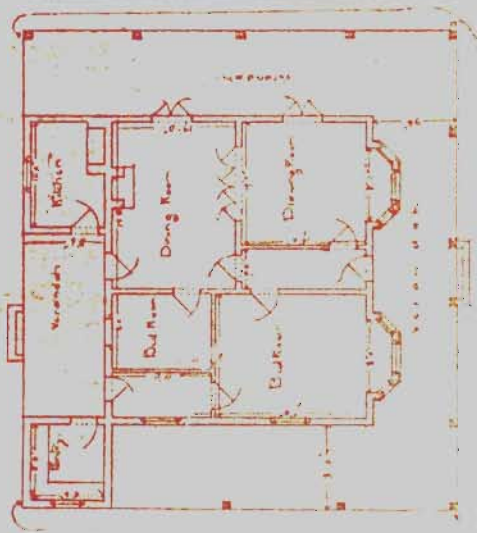
Side Elevation



Front Elevation



Rear Elevation



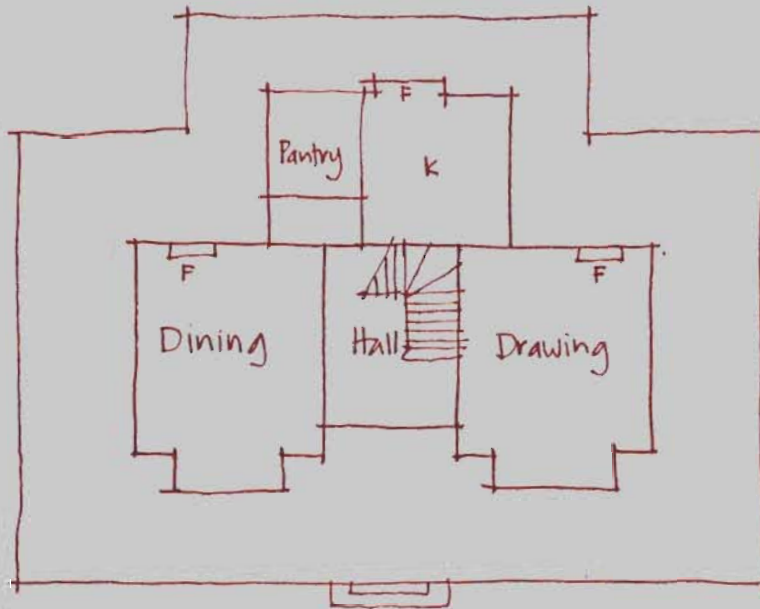
Floor Plan

Fig 3.23b
- 92 -

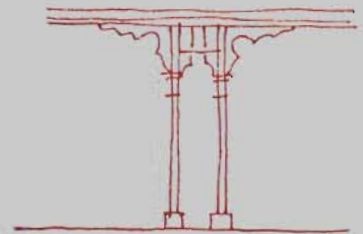
Sketch for proposed new rectory
Kearsney

OK 1

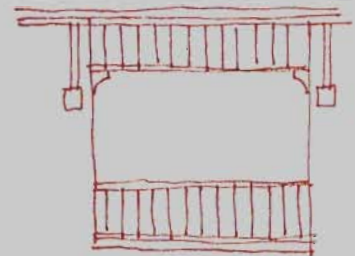
1893



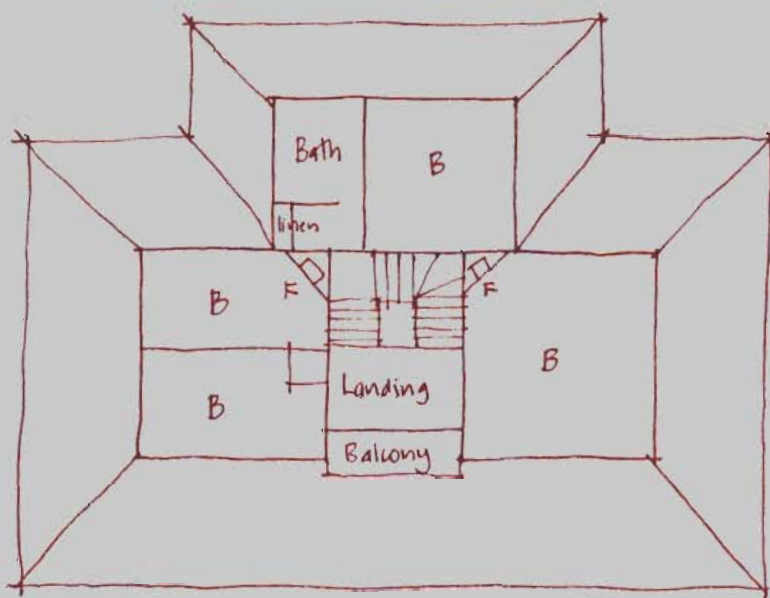
Ground Floor Plan



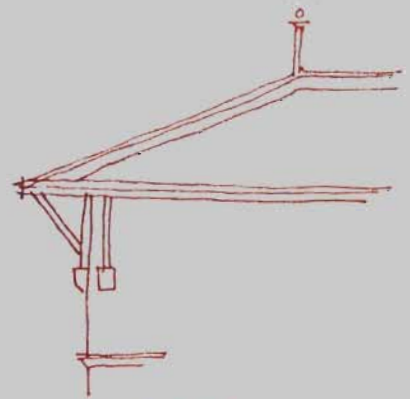
verandah detail



Balcony detail



First Floor Plan



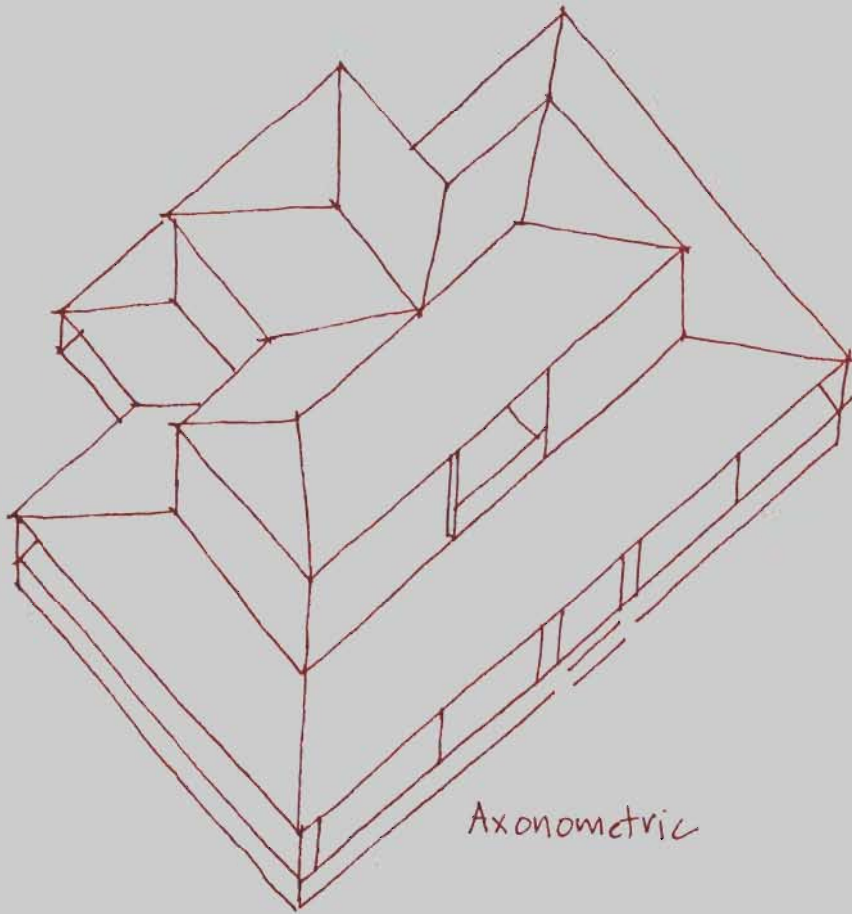
roof detail



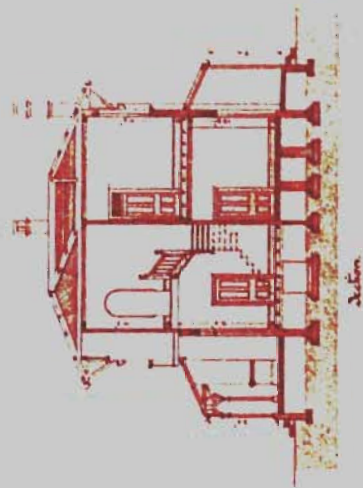
Window detail

Fig 3.24a

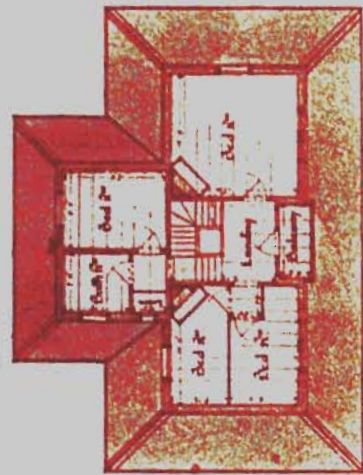
OK 1
1893



Axonometric



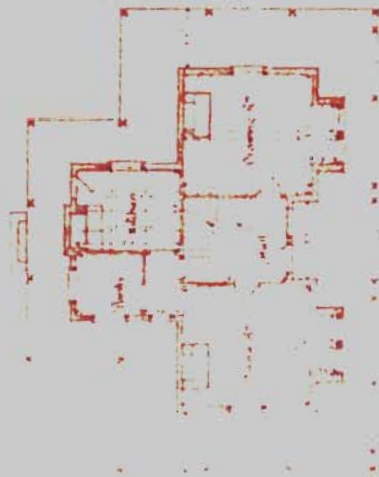
Section



1st floor plan



Front Elevation

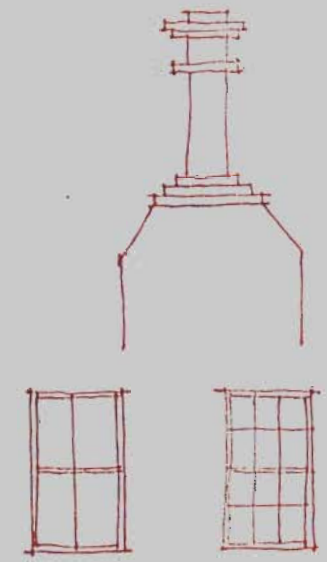
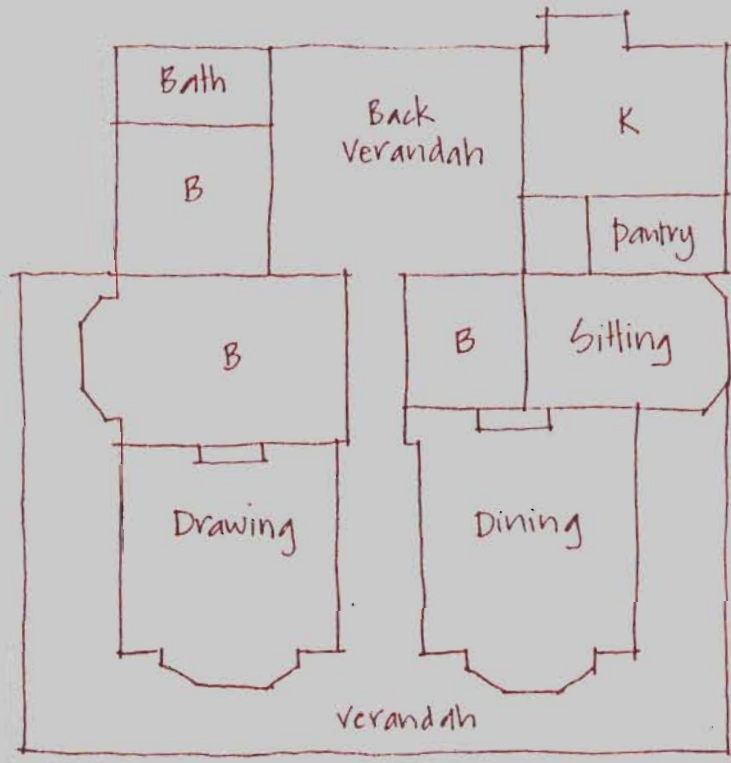


2nd floor plan

Fig 3.24c

Proposed new cottage
ST ANDREWS STREET
for MR J.A. YOUNG

OD 521
1893
(demolished)



Window details

Ground Floor Plan

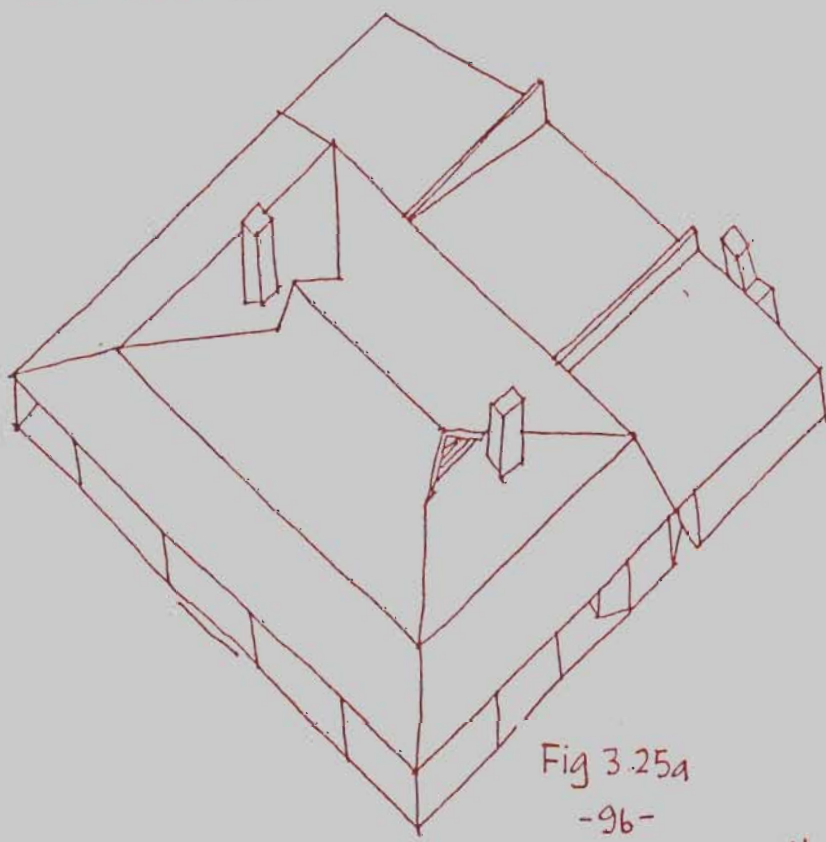


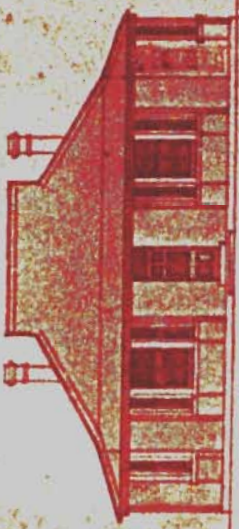
Fig 3.25a
-96-

Proposed New College, St. Andrews, S.C.

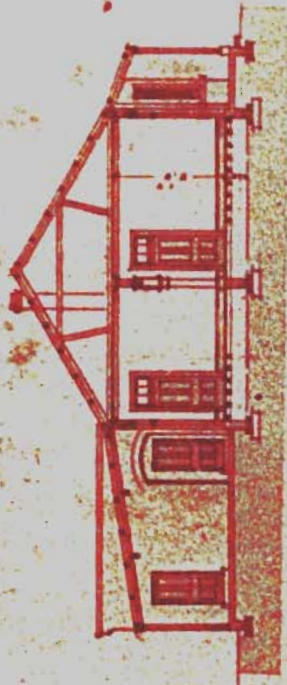
for Mr. J. A. Young

This is one of the drawings prepared in the competition entered into & dated the 25th day of June 1873

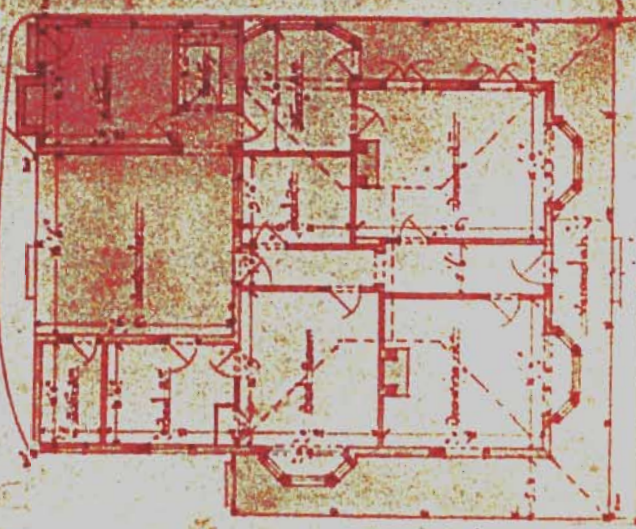
H. Maxwell & Blackthorn Junrs.



Front Elevation



Section



Ground plan

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS
APPROVED
Dr. J. A. Young
25th June 1873



Bank Elevation



Side Elevation

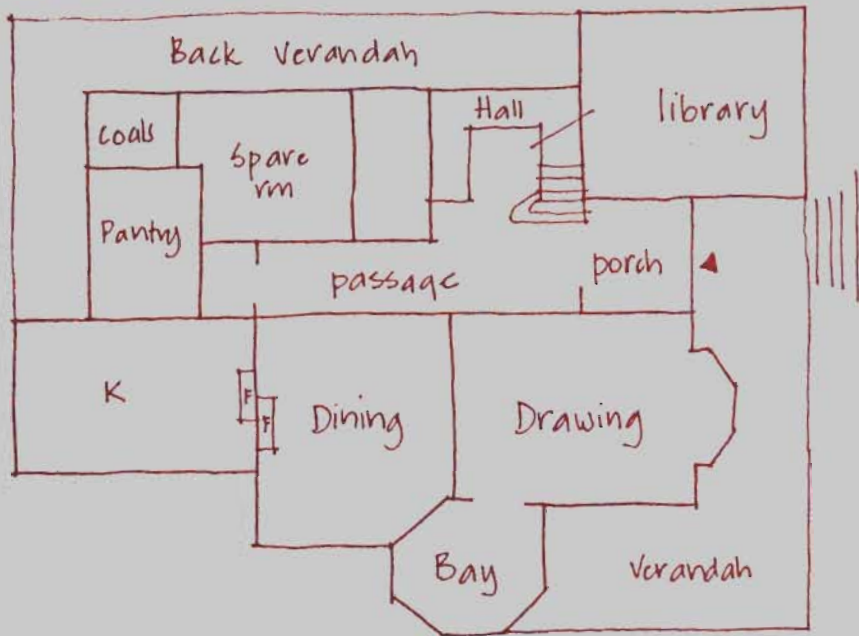
Scale 1/4" = 1 foot

© 1873 H. Maxwell & Blackthorn Junrs.

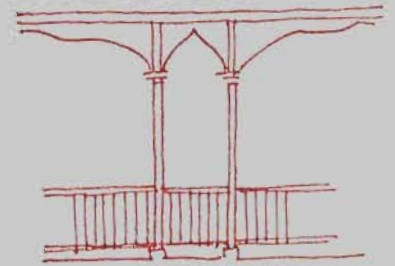
Fig 3.25b

Proposed new house "INGLEWOOD"
 MANNING ROAD corner DAVENPORT RD
 for H. RUTHERFORD

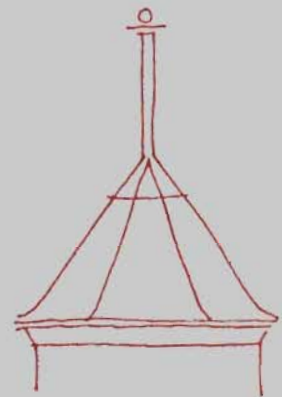
OD 577
 1893
 (demolished)



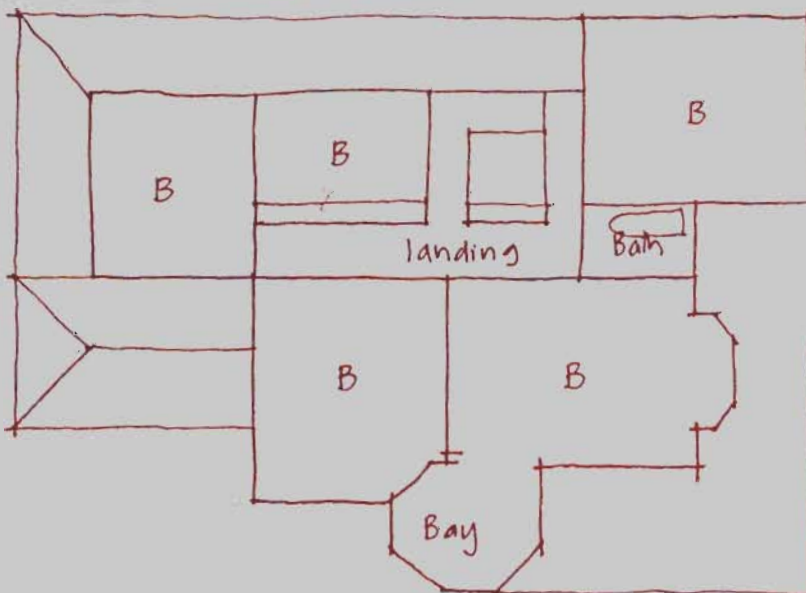
Ground Floor Plan



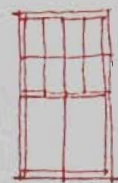
Verandah detail



Tower detail



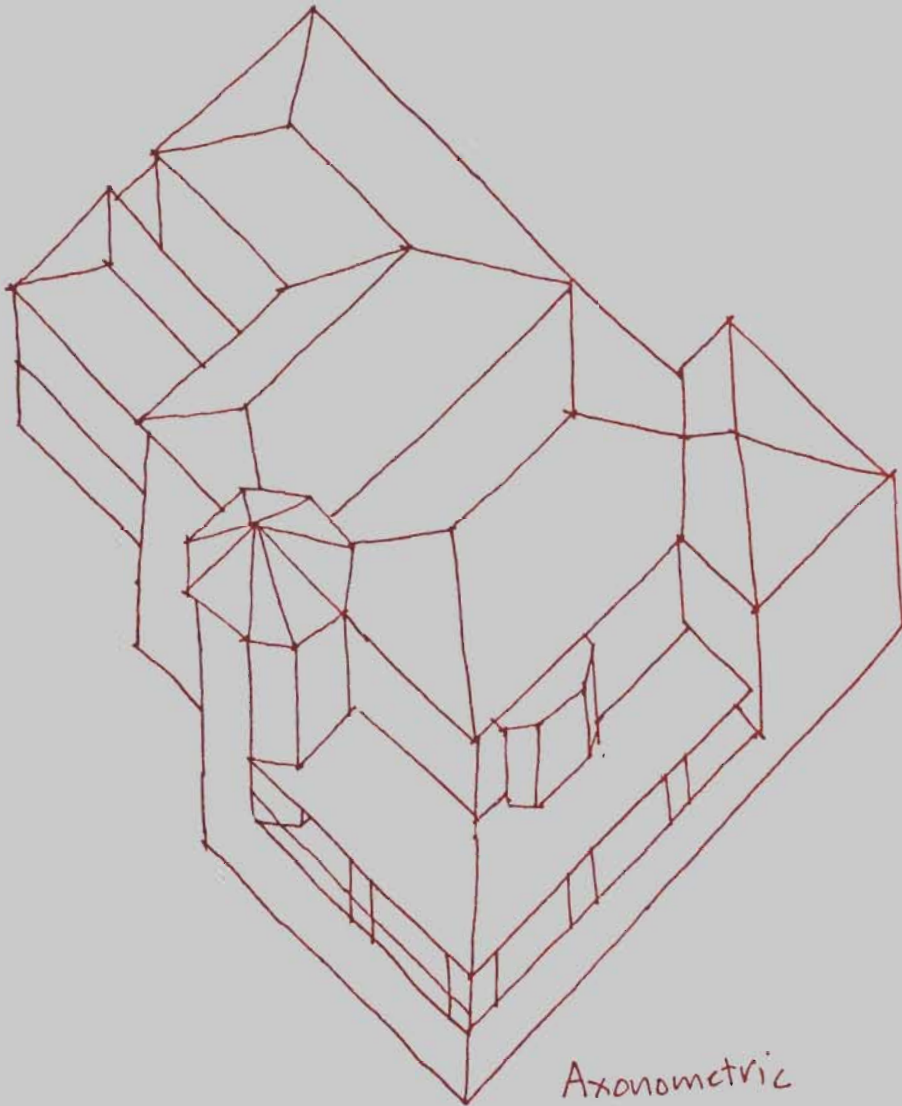
First Floor Plan



Sash window detail

Fig 3.26a

DD 57
189.



Axonometric

SHORT NOTICE

Furniture Sale.

DAVENPORT ROAD.

Messrs. BENINGFIELD & SON, favoured with instructions from Mrs. H. RUTHERFORD, will Sell at her residence, INGLEWOOD, corner of DAVENPORT and MANNING ROADS.

Thursday Next, 8th Jan., at 10.30,

Without Reserve, for Cash.

A Portion of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The Natal
Mercury
Jan 6
1903

Fig 3.26b

-99-

Street - Wilson

3.2 iii. 1893-1898 STREET-WILSON AND FYFE

In 1893, the year of Percy Barr's death, Street Wilson took on Arthur Fyfe as his partner. Arthur Fyfe was born in Glasgow, Scotland and served his articles in Glasgow with Messrs. John Baird and James Thomson, (F.R.I.B.A.) at 88 Bath Street, Glasgow. He became a junior assistant of that firm in 1885 and then left for South Africa for health reasons. "After spending some time up-country, he entered the office of W. Street-Wilson, A.R.I.B.A. Durban, Natal", first as an assistant before he became a partner. (Licenciate Papers, R.I.B.A. 1911). The firm was still registered in the Natal Almanac and Register as "Wilson and Barr Architects, Bank Chambers West Street", in 1893 and later, in 1895, it was as "Wilson and Fyfe, Architects, West Street." The partnership continued for five years, at which time Fyfe started practice for himself in Durban.

Several houses were designed in 1893, however, Fyfe's name first appears on a drawing only in 1894. These included the Rectory at Kearsney, (Fig 3.24, 1893), the villa designed for Dr. Dumat in Devonshire Place (next to the Durban Club) (Fig 3.19, 1893), the house in Umbilo Road for A.J. Upton (Fig 3.23, 1893), a cottage for J.A. Young in St Andrew's Street (Fig 3.25, 1893)¹.

1: In was in 1893, that Lethaby's design of "Avon Cyril" in England, was completed and the year "Hurst", Four Oaks, Birmingham was built.

1894, saw four designs, the villa at Dazingan, near Umzinto, for C. P. Reynolds¹ (Fig 3.23, 1894), a house for R. Schurink in Lydenberg, a cottage for Geo Lawrie in Berea Road (Fig 3.29, 1894) and a house in Congella for A. Ryder² (Fig 3.30, 1894).

Work on the Natal Government Railways continued and in 1895, the erection of the Durban Railway Station, designed by Street-Wilson and Fyfe, took place and was completed in 1898. In 1903-1904, the two storey building was extended to a four storey building by Street-Wilson. Once the main line from Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) had been completed, President Kruger gave his approval with a further extension of the Natal line. By 1895 the Standerton to Heidelberg line had been completed and the final link from Natal to the Transvaal was completed on 15 December 1895.

Two villas were designed in 1895, the one for A. Findlay, in Essenwood Road³ (Fig 3.34, 1895), and the other for Mrs H. Mitchell at 606 Essenwood Road (Fig 3.35, 1895). By 1895, the firm was advertised as Wilson and Fyfe, Architects, West Street in the Natal Almanac and Register until 1899.

-
- 1: Charles and Frank Reynolds were the sons of Thomas Reynolds who emigrated to Natal in 1852. The family made their fortune out sugar cane farming in the south coast of Natal. In 1877, they named the sugar mill T. Reynolds & Sons which later became Reynolds Brothers Ltd. Charles Partridge Reynolds was director of Reynolds Brothers and the house named "Lynton Hall" was designed for him in 1894. According to Graham Viney in Colonial Houses of South Africa, "The site for the Hall was a Hill. It was chosen not only to catch every breeze off the Indian Ocean, but also for its strategic advantages....the tower had been designed as a base for a shoot-out in the event of an attack (by the Zulus)". (Viney 1987:186). In 1910, alterations to Lynton Hall were carried out for Frank Reynolds.
 - 2: Ryder was entered as a Managing Clerk in the Natal Directory of 1900.
 - 3: Findlay ran the merchant business called Findlay and Co. (Natal Directory of 1900)

While the Street-Wilson and Fyfe partnership was thriving, political tensions were mounting between Natal and the Transvaal. In January 1896, relationships between the two were greatly harmed by the Jameson Raid when Dr L. S. Jameson, Administrator of Mashonaland, moved to Pitsani for a raid on the South African Republic.¹

1 : Britain's position as centre of world commerce was threatened as a result of the severe drop in the gold reserves of the Bank of England. Britain hoped to secure the goldfields of the Witwatersrand which were in the middle of the Boer Republic in the Transvaal. Jameson's attempted intervention proved to be unsuccessful. (I.H.S.A. 1989:164).

Sir John Robinson, Prime Minister of Natal at that time, realising the importance of trade and good relations with the Transvaal, set as his main concern, the restoration of peace. There were many other colleagues of Robinson, in the Natal Ministry, who shared his view and believed that "a rest cure for South Africa with a minimum of Imperial intervention" was important. (Brookes & Webb 1987:195). However, Chamberlain who became British Colonial Secretary in 1894, and others, such as Rhodes and the Governor of the Cape and High Commissioner for Southern Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, used the time after the Raid to increase British pressures on the Transvaal. Rhodes wished for the Union of Natal and the Transvaal and Chamberlain was driving for a new empire : "The Great Imperial Federation". (Brookes & Webb 1987:195).

During the year of 1896, two semi-detached houses were built in the city centre, one for Mrs Muller in Grey Street (Fig 3.39, 1896) and the other for the estate of J Lake Crompton in St George's Street (Fig 3.41, 1896). Two villas were built, one for J.W. Henwood, in Lambert Road¹ (Fig 3.36, 1896), and the other for J. Chiazzari, the shipping merchant (Fig 3.40, 1896). A pair of cottages were built for Messrs Hewlett and Thiselton in Clark Road (Fig 3.38, 1896) and a single storey house for J.Q. Coventon in Berea² (Fig 3.37, 1896).

In 1897, Robinson resigned due to ill health and Harry Escombe succeeded him in the Premiership, but by the September of that year, Escombe's ministry was defeated at the polls. A new ministry was formed and headed by Mr Henry Binns, (who later became Sir Henry Binns), for the following two years.

In 1897, Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with the introduction of the first large scale workable scheme of electric lighting. Both Smith Street and West Street were lit for the occasion. (See Chapter 8 on Services) Funds were being raised for the erection of a Conservatory for the Botanical Gardens in Durban. (N.M. March 15, 1897). It was also in 1897, that the first motorcar arrived in Durban. (Malherbe 1965:157).

1: Henwood was registered in the Natal Directory of 1900 as a Salesman.

2: 1896 was the year C.A. Voysey designed Hogs Back, Surrey and Charles Rennie Mackintosh designed the Glasgow School of Art.

The villa for W. Auserwald (Fig 3.43, 1897) at 59 Musgrave Road, was designed in 1897¹. Two single storey houses were also designed in 1897, one for the Dutch Reformed Church in Vrijheid (Fig 3.43, 1897) and the other for F.J. Mariller in Essenwood Road (Fig 3.44, 1897).

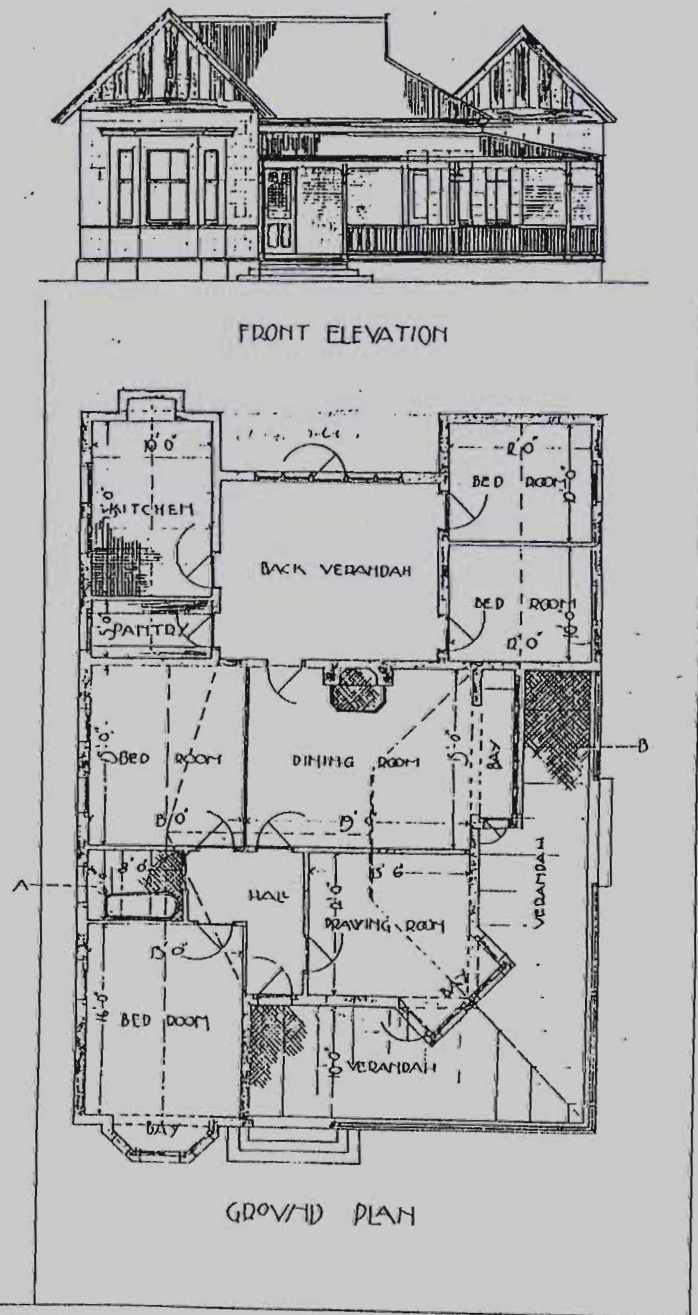
In 1898, the last year of Street-Wilson and Fyfe partnership, a variety of house types was designed. This included villas for W. Wood in Ridge Road (Fig 3.45, 1898) and for Captain Reeves, who was registered in the Natal Directory of 1900 as a Master Mariner, in Musgrave Road, a pair of semi-detached dwelling houses (Fig 3.46, 1898) for H.B. Mitchell in Berea and a single storey house for D. Stainbank (Fig 3.47, 1898).

Arthur Fyfe left the partnership to commence practice on his own at Field Street Buildings².

He became the founder Vice-President of the Natal Institute of Architects which was founded in 1901 and retired from active practice in 1905 when he returned to England and resided at Purley, Surrey. He applied to the R.I.B.A to become a Licentiate in 1911 stating that "my reason for this application is simply to stay "in touch" with the Profession at Home, through the medium of the Royal Institute." (Licentiate Papers, R.I.B.A. 1911).

-
- 1: William Auserwald was born in 1859 in Saxony, Germany, educated in Leipzig and came to Natal in 1894. He was the Consul to Belgium and Acting Consul to Austria-Hungary. (N.W.W 1905:18).
 - 2: He carried out several projects some of which included St Anne's Diocesan College, Natal; Royal Yacht Club House, Durban; Municipal Fire Station, Point, Durban; Riches' Printing and Publishing Premises, Durban; the Town Hall, Kokstad, E. Griqualand. (Licentiate Papers, R.I.B.A. 1911).

An analysis of the single storey house (Fig 3.27, 1904), designed in 1904 by Arthur Fyfe after he left the partnership, shows a typical verandah house plan with the kitchen positioned behind the bedroom wing of the house and two bedrooms behind the dining room.



JULIE HOY.

Fig 3.27 Fyfe. 72 Brand Road. (1904) (OD 466)

The villa, (Fig 3.28, 1904) designed in 1904, has only a front verandah with no back verandah and the dining room is shifted across the plan, away from the kitchen. The house has no distinct front and back section and the service/kitchen area is incorporated into the main house. The single storey house shows a very awkward resolution between the main roof of the house and the rear Bedroom wing. In the villa, the front verandah is embellished with ornate decorative fretwork.

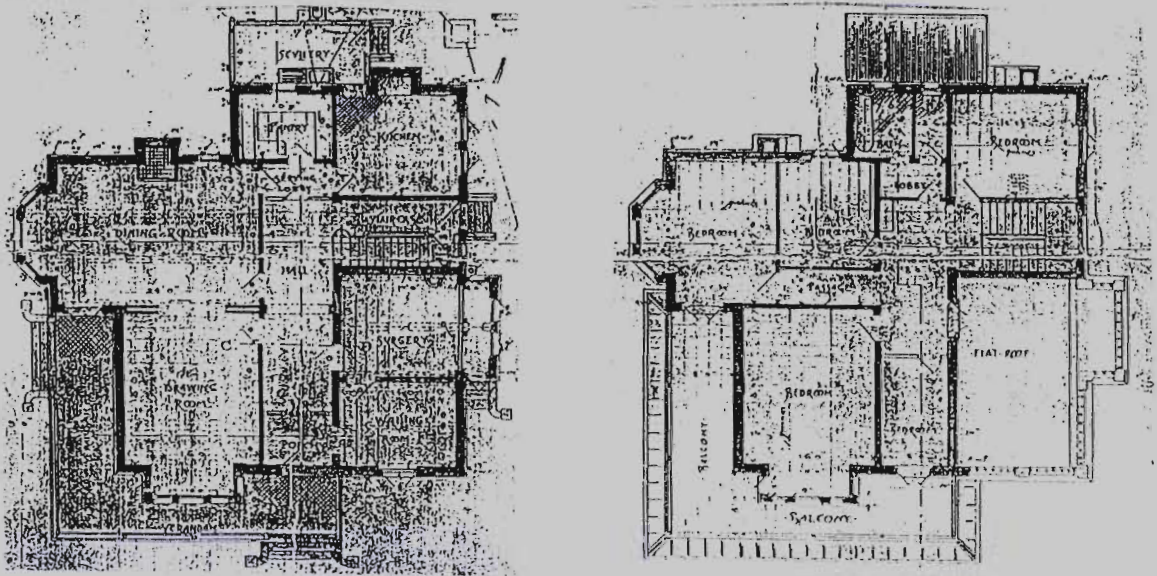


Fig 3.28 Fyfe. Plans, 1st Avenue, Greyville. (1902) (OD 177)

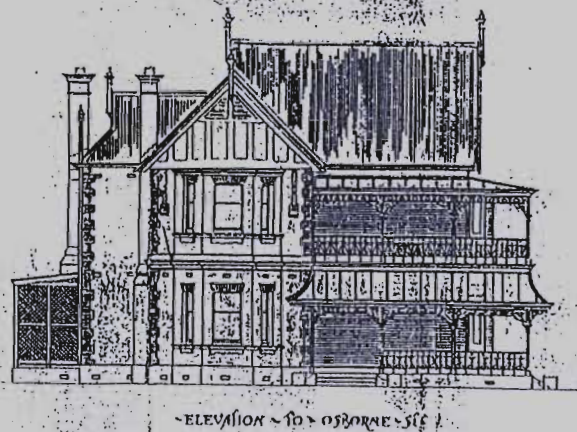


Fig 3.28 Fyfe. Front Elevation, 1st Avenue, Greyville. (1902) (OD 177)

Both the planning of the rooms and the treatment of the elevation of the villa are uncharacteristic of the designs produced by the partnership. It could therefore be presumed that the partnership was dominated by Street-Wilson's planning principles and restrained detailing.

A variety of other projects were carried out by the partnership including the Durban Central Railway Station, the Market Hall, the Police Station, St Anne's Hospital in Pietermaritzburg, the rebuilding of the Pietermaritzburg Town Hall and the Inchanga Hotel. The firm was by then established as one of the most prominent and successful architectural firms in the Colony.

The five year partnership was successful in terms of the number and quality of houses produced. It saw the design of ten single storey houses, eight large villas and three semi-detached houses. This reflected both the wealth and success of the clients and their confidence in the government of the Colony. It also reflects the prestige attached to the architectural firm itself. Many clients, such as Jonsson and Chiazzari commissioned the firm to produce commercial work and to design their private homes.

STREET-WILSON AND FYFE
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1894			
Berea Road		Geo Lawrie Esq	OD 502a
#Umbilo Road.	#A of Block E	A. Ryder Esq	OD 576 a-d
		R. Schurink	OLY 1 a
		C. Partridge Reynold	OSE 1 a-d
1895			
		M. Pollok	OD 519 a-h no plans
Essenwood Road		P.L. Chappe	OD 531 a-l no plans
Essenwood Road **668		R. Reid Cochrane Esq	OD 233 a
Essenwood Road	# Sub B of 41 of Blk B	A. Findlay Esq	OD 533 a-o
Essenwood Road **606		Mrs H. Mitchell	OD 620 a-f
1896			
Lambert Road, +210	#63 of Block D	J.W. Henwood	OD 631
Currie Road, +511	#114 of Block B	J. Q. Coventon Esq	OD 629 a-e
Clark Road	Lots 3,4,5 of Block A	Messrs Hewlett & Thiselton	OD 591 a-c
Little Grey St, #31	#4 of 1 of Block A	Mrs Muller	OD 628 a
Musgrave Road	#Lot 7 of Block B	J. Chiazzari	OD 549 a-y
St Georges Street, #79	#B of 18 of Block W	J. M. Cooke Esq, Executor for the estate of John Lake Crompton	OD 593a,b

1897

Essenwood/St Thomas
Musgrave Road, -59

Vrijheid

F.J. Marillier Esq OD 601 a-c
W.M. Auerswald OD 621
Mrs Crompton OD PIN 2a (sketch)
Dutch Reformed Church OV 2

1898

Ridge Road

Stratford Road
to *Itna Lane

Bellair

Berea

Essenwood road

Umbilo Road

Musgrave Road, +315

*Lot 149, Block B

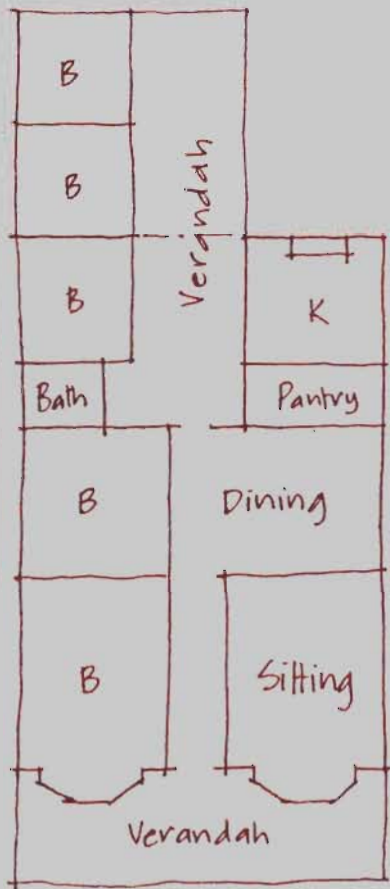
#Lot 15 of Block C

*Lot 43 Block B

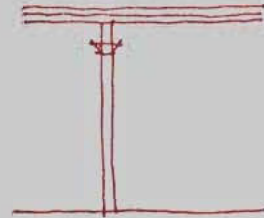
William Wood Esq OD 623 a-g,i-l,p,q,
r,t,v,w,y
Mr H.B. Mitchell OD 621a
Dering Stainbank OD 616 a,b
Mr R.L. Hitchins Esq OD 547 a,b
H. Acutt OD 223 a-c
St Thomas School
R.H. Powys OD 572 a-c
Capt. Reeves OD 544 a-h

Proposed cottage
BEREA ROAD
for GEO LAWRIE ESQ

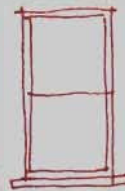
OD 502
1894



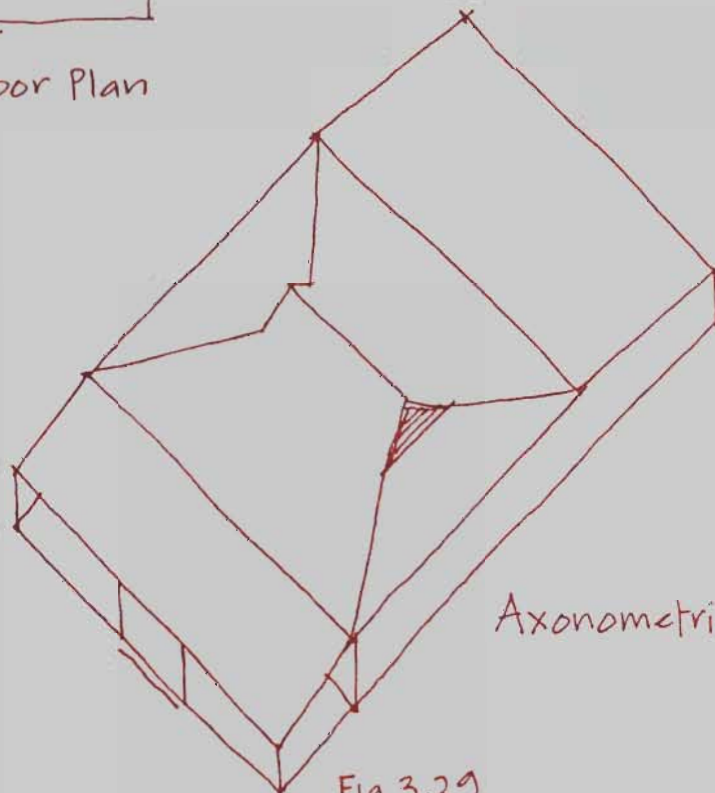
ground Floor Plan



verandah detail



window detail



Axonometric

Fig 3.29

New house

OD 576

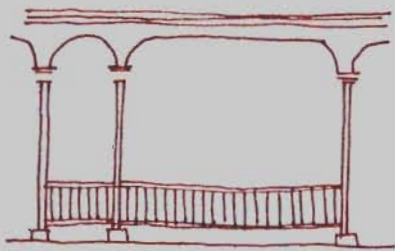
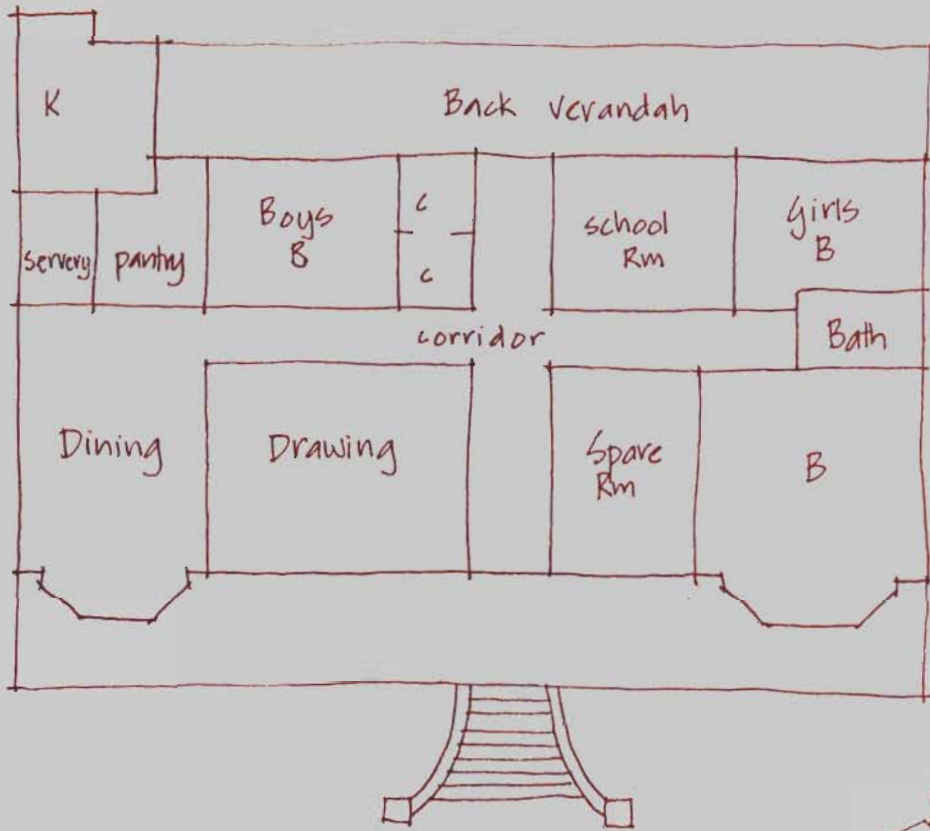
LONGELLA + corner UMBILO and CEDAR

1894

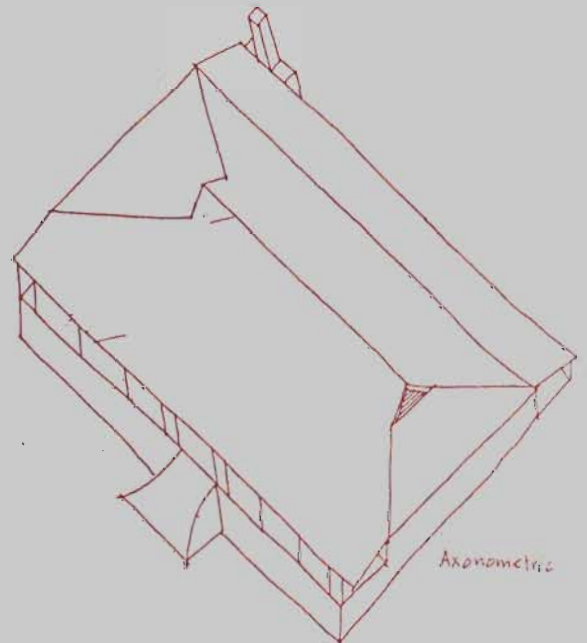
for A RYDER ESQ

(demolished)

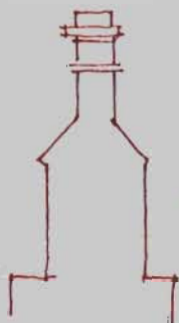
A of Block B



verandah detail



Axonometric



chimney detail

Fig 3.30a

117

Street Wilson ...

New House Congella for
A. Ryder Esq.

Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"



This is one of the drawings
referred to in the Contract
entered into and dated the
First day of February 1914

*as per notes
to plan book*

Always to show in perspective

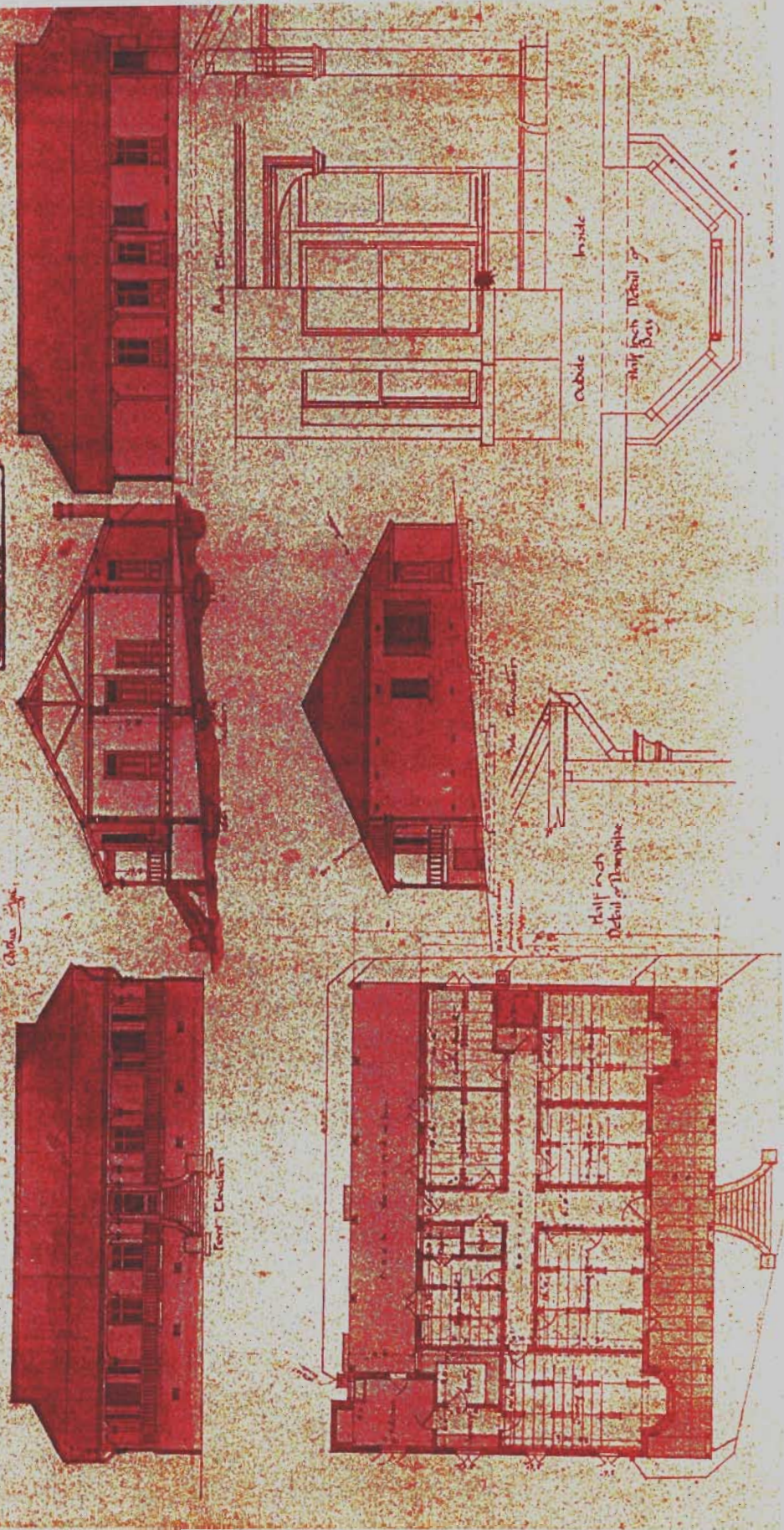
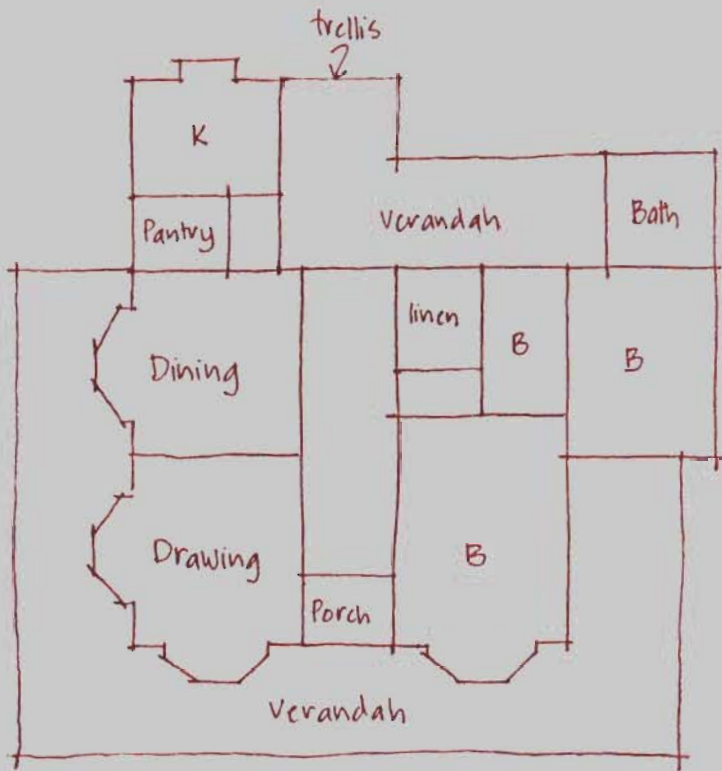


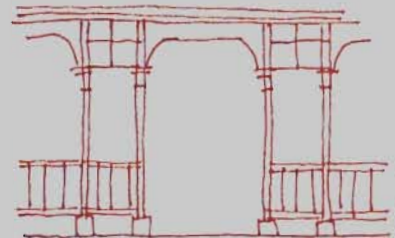
Fig 3.30b
-114-

Proposed house
 LYDENBERG
 for R. SCHURINK

OLY 1
 1894



Plan



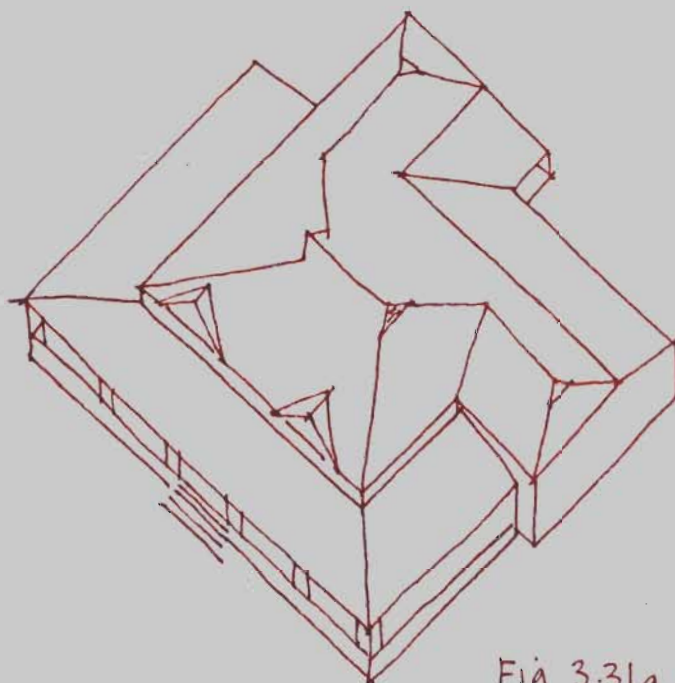
Verandah detail



gable detail



window detail



chimney detail

Fig 3.31a

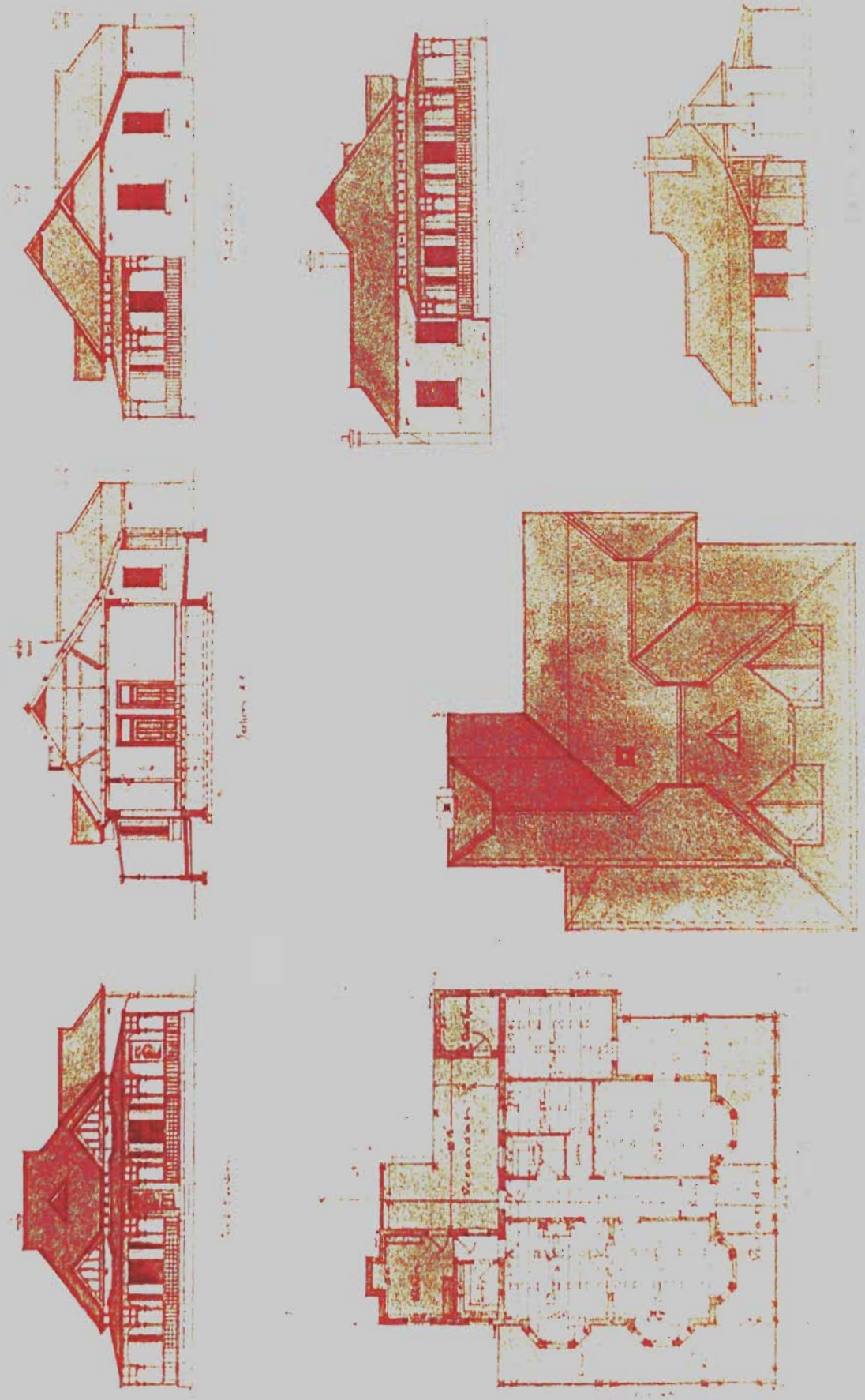
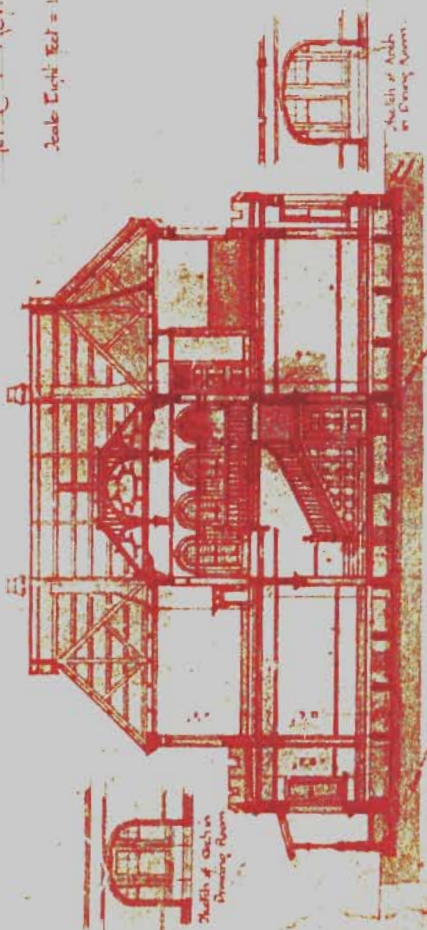


Fig 3.31b

House to be erected at Fozingon near Limington
for C.P. Reynolds Esq^r

Scale Eight Feet = 1 Inch

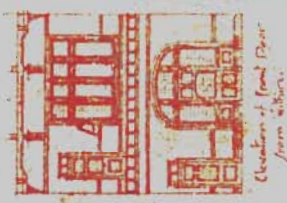


Section B.B. C

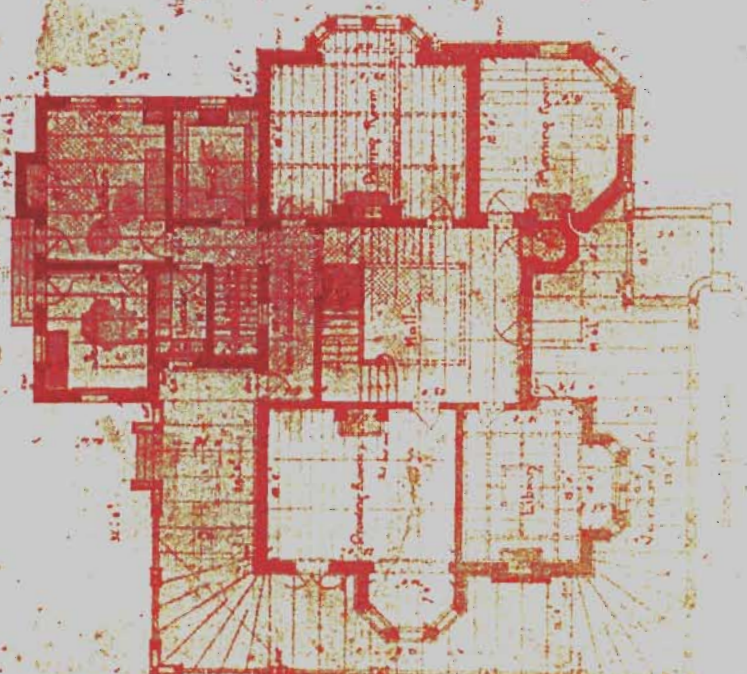
This is one of the drawings returned to Mr. Cantel and dated the 27th day of December 1891

E. P. Reynolds

Wishes to have a separate window paper for the dining room



Division of front door from others

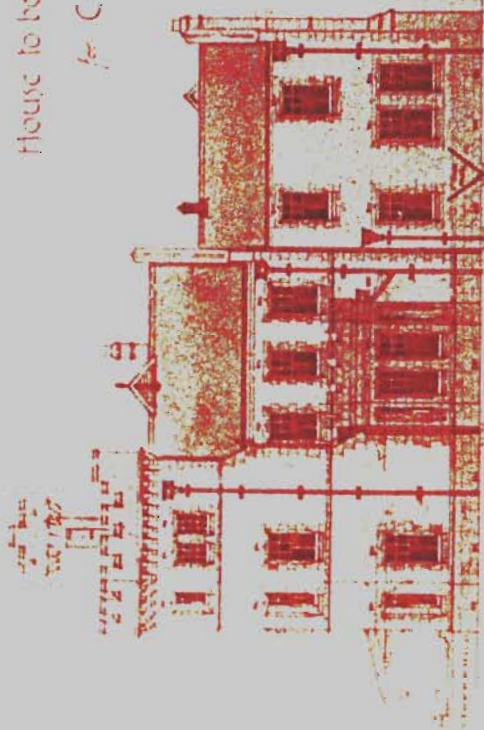


A

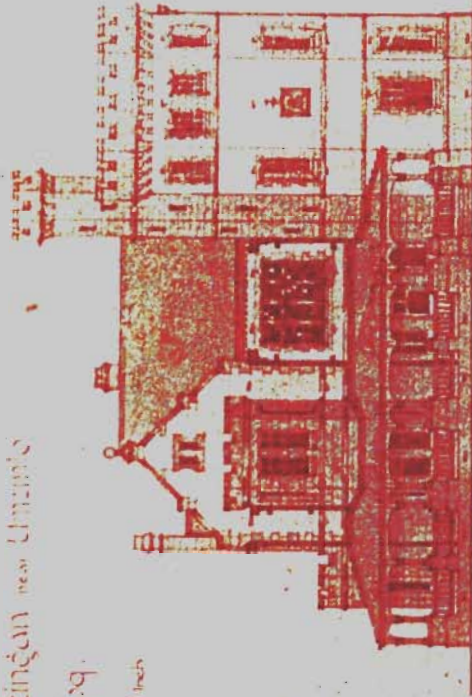
Fig 3.32a

House to be erected at Puzinçan near Unamié
for C. F. Reynolds Esq.

Scale 6 feet = 1 inch



Side Elevation.



Front Elevation.

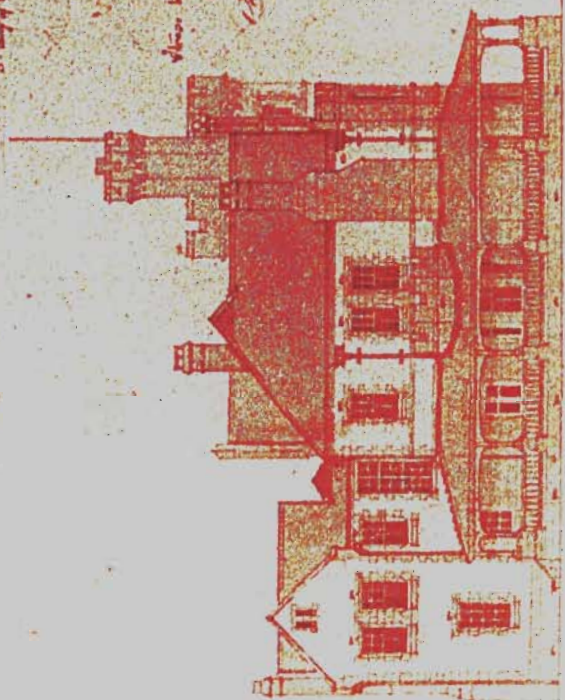
Plan of the house
to be erected at Puzinçan
near Unamié
on the 27th of December 1857

C. F. Reynolds

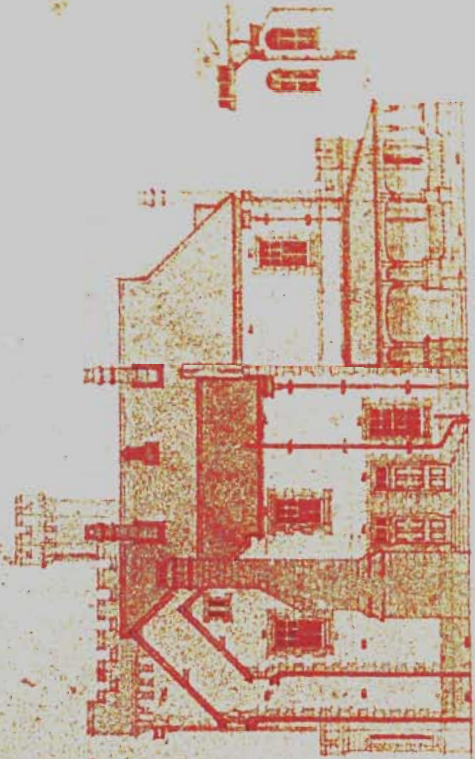
Genl. Lamine

View to the right
scale 1/2 inch = 1 foot

1/2 inch = 1 foot



Side Elevation.



Back Elevation.

W. Reynolds Esq.
1857

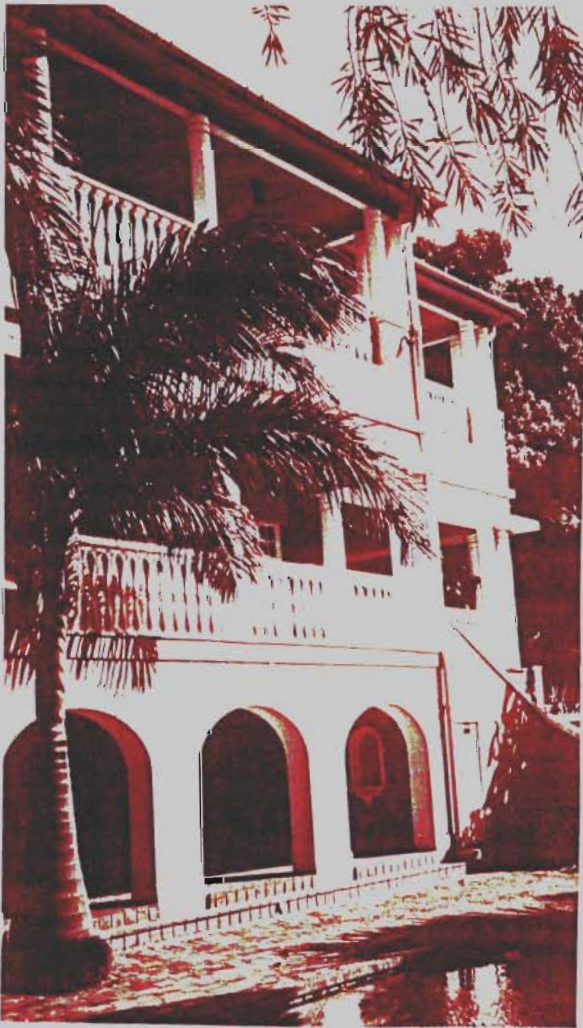
Fig 3.32b



Fig 3.324



Elevation to Essenwood Rd



Part Front Elevation



Door to Basement

Fig 3.33b

-121-

Proposed new house

OD 533

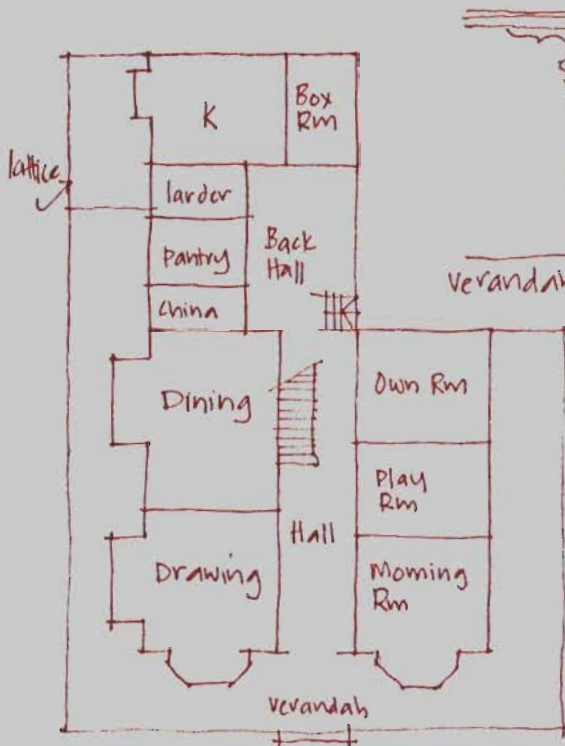
ESSENWOOD ROAD + 249 Musgrave Rd

1895

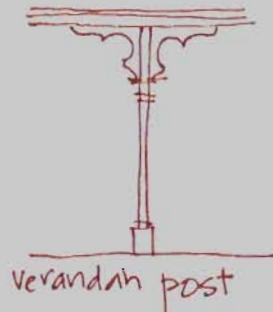
for A FINDLAY ESQ

(demolished)

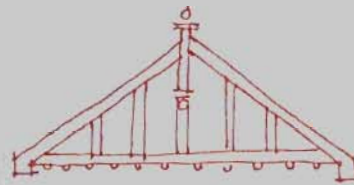
SUB B of 41 of BLOCK B



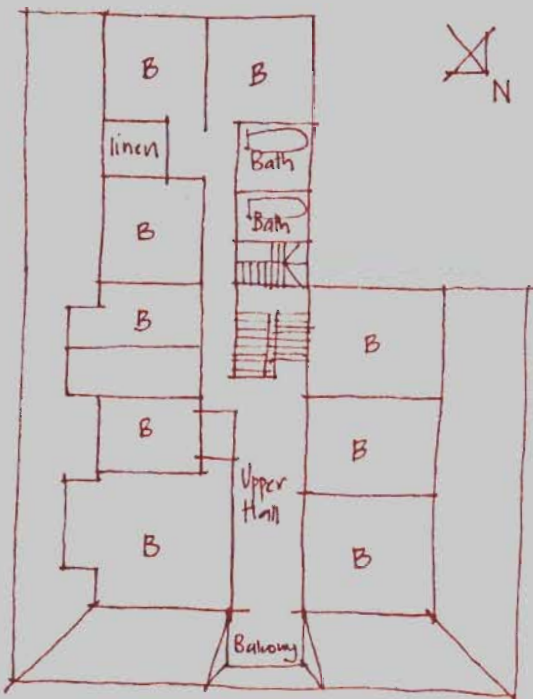
Ground Floor Plan



entrance portico detail upper level



gable detail



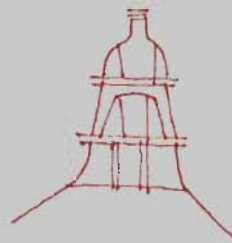
First Floor Plan



window detail



door detail



capota detail

chimney detail

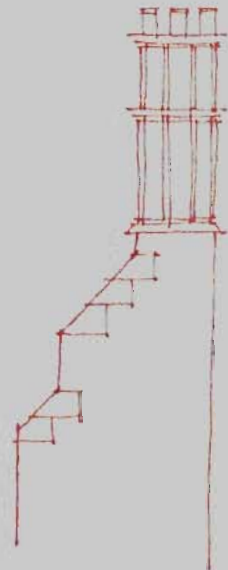


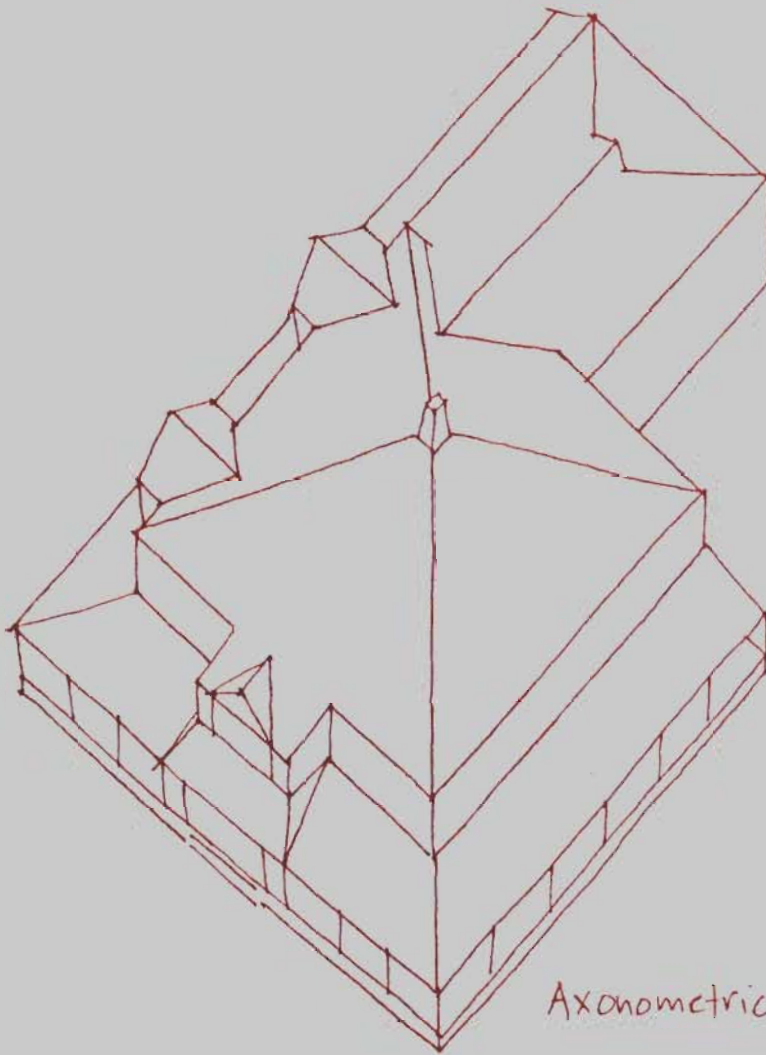
Fig 3.34a

-122-

Street-Wilson and Fufe.

OP 533

1895



Axonometric

Fig 3.34b

Revised Plan House Greenwood Road
for A. F. H. H. H. H.

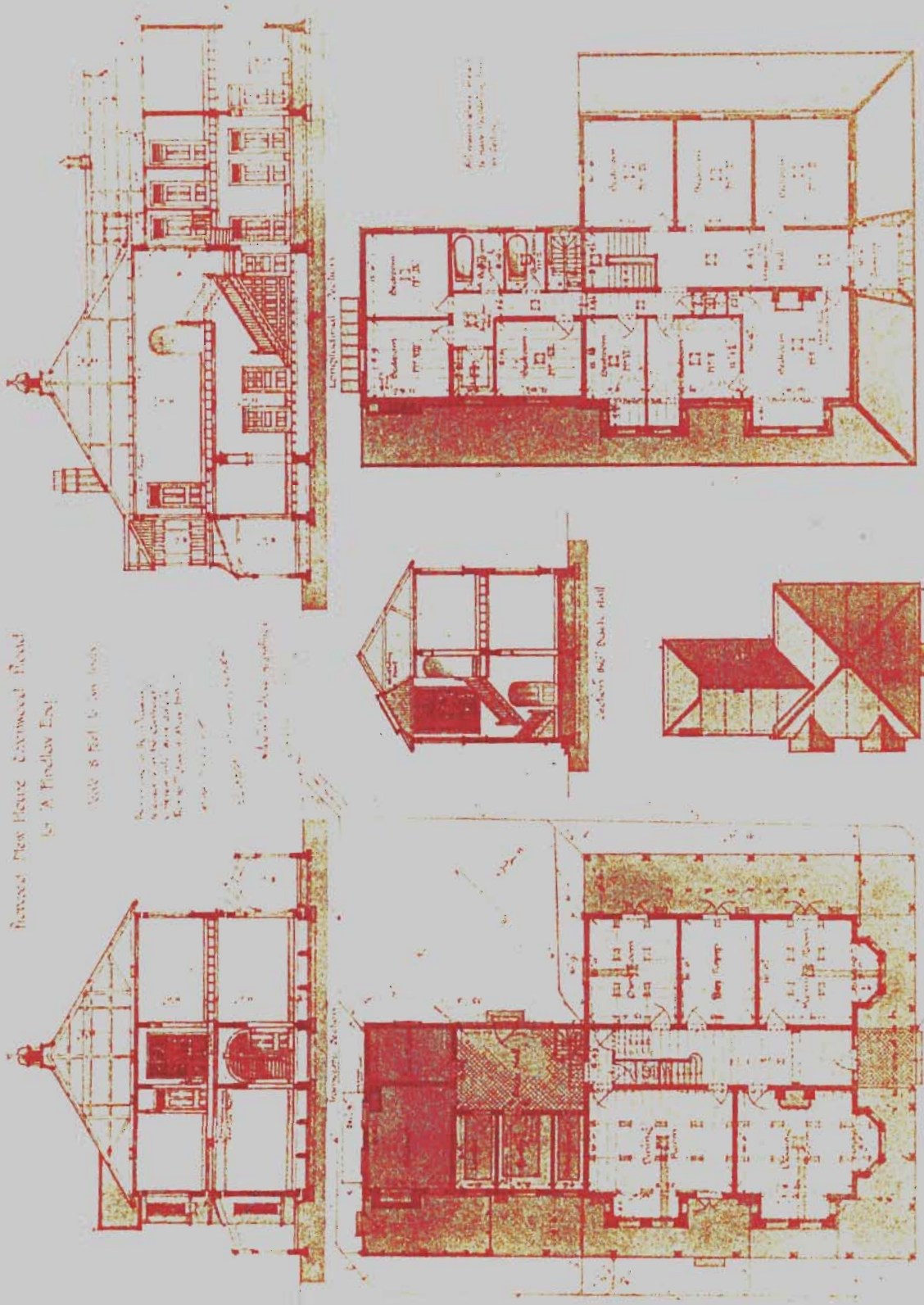
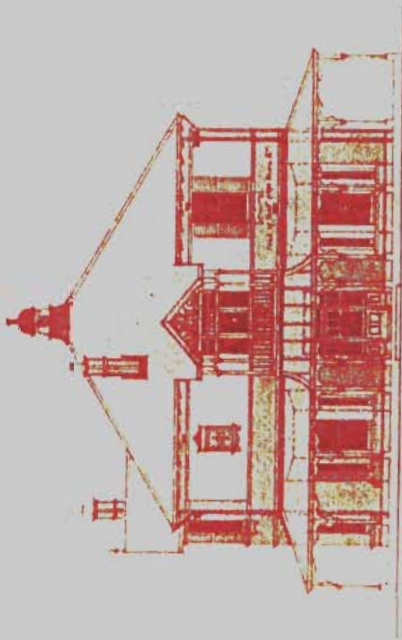


Fig 3.34c
-124-

The House Experimented Upon
by A. H. Hoadley, Esq.

Fig. 3.34a



North-East Elevation

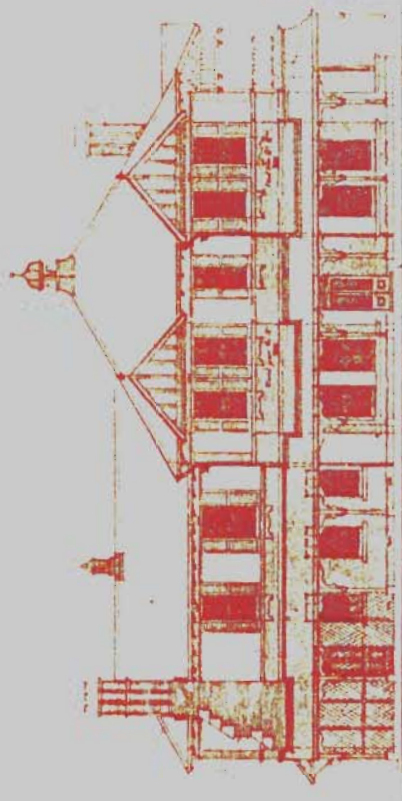
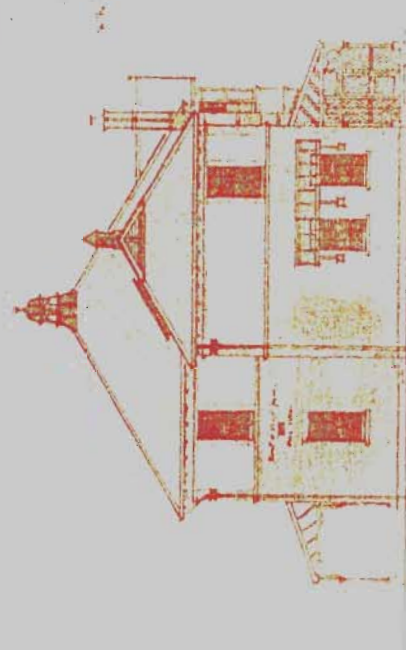


Fig. 3.34b



South-West Elevation

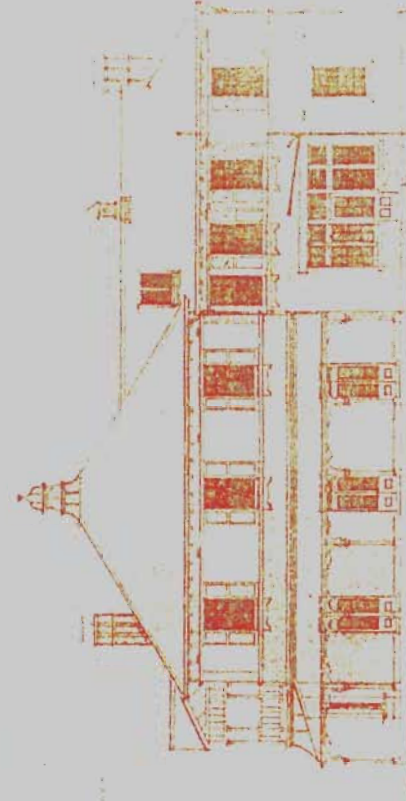


Fig. 3.34d

Section of the House
as it was before the
Experiment was made

Section of the House
as it was after the
Experiment was made

Fig 3.34d

Proposed new house

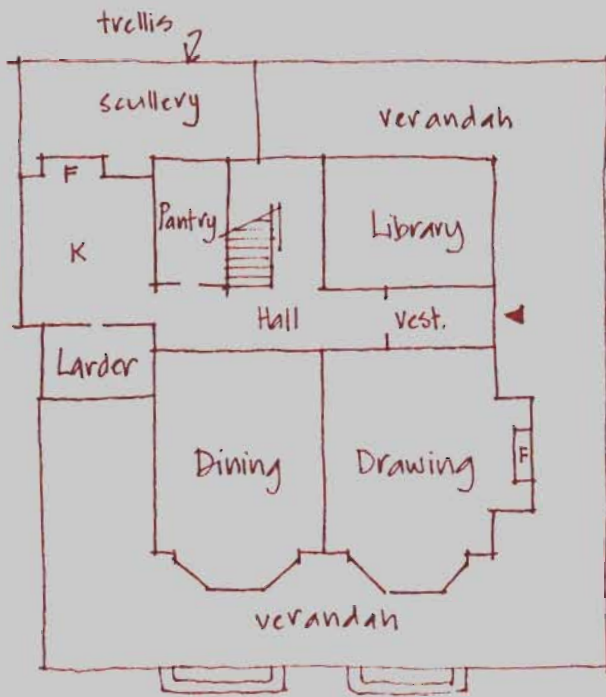
OD 620

ESSENWOOD ROAD no 606 **

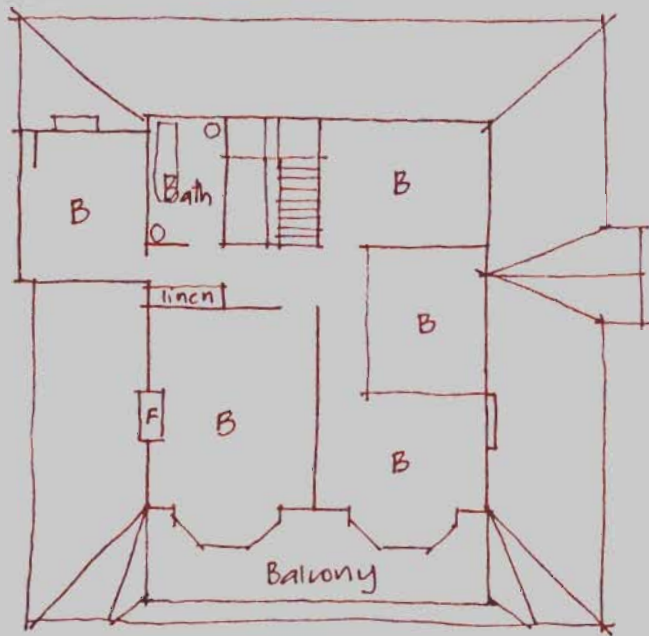
1895

for MRS H MITCHELL

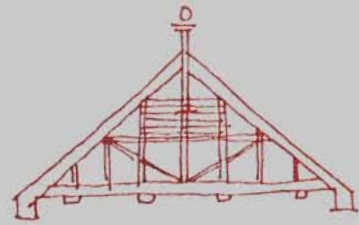
Part of Lot 92 BLOCK B



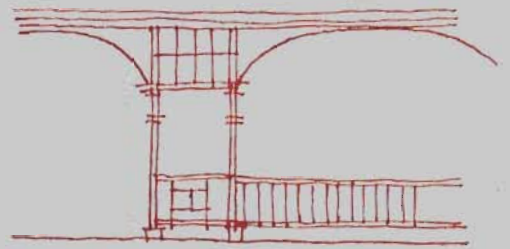
Ground Floor Plan



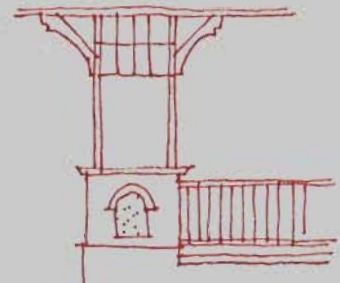
First Floor Plan



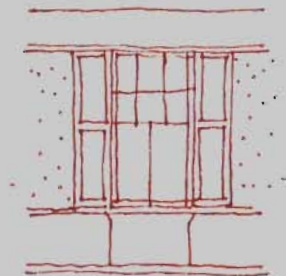
gable detail



verandah detail
Upper level



verandah detail
ground floor



window details



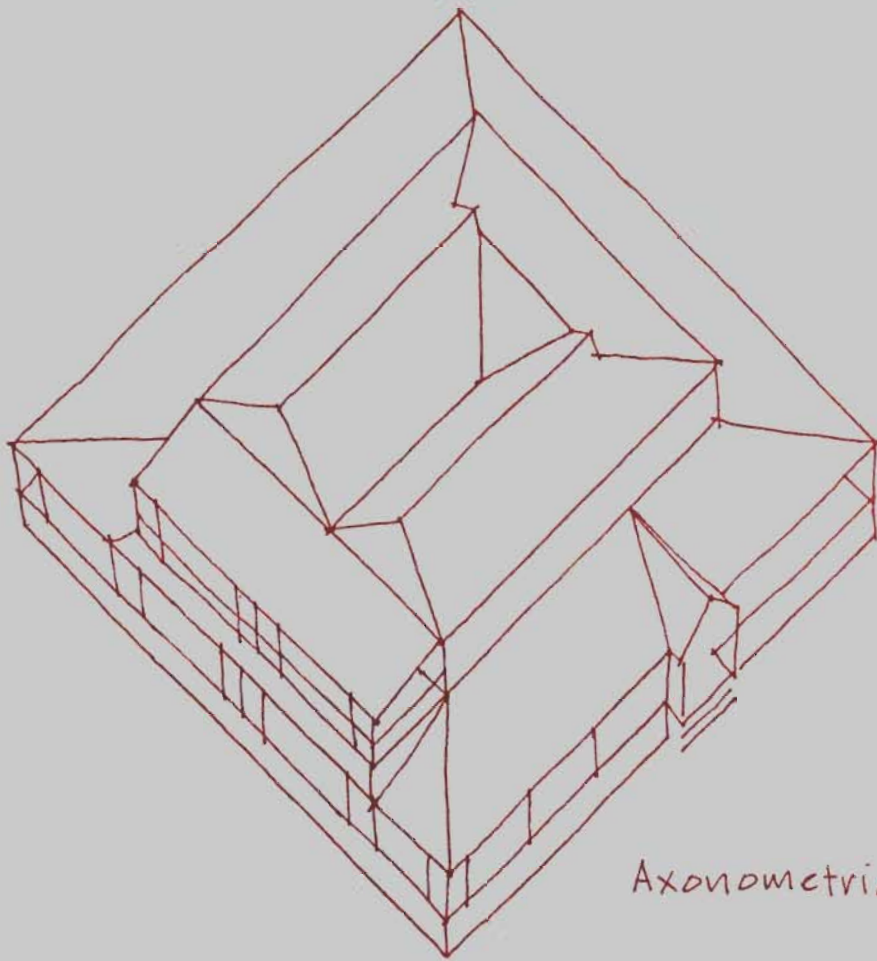
chimney detail



Street-Wilson and Fyfe

Fig 3.35a

OD 620
1895



Axonometric



Back Elevation to Essenwood Rd

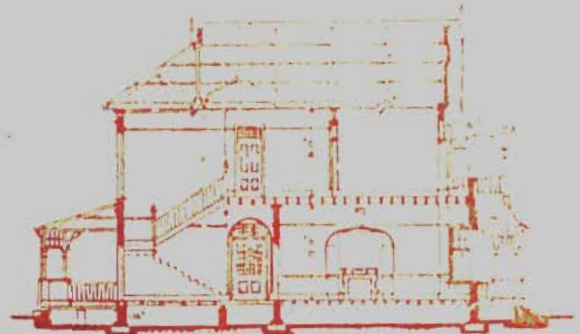
Fig 3.35b

Street-Wilson and Fyfe

Proposed New House ^{bed} / Essenwood Rd, Berea, for Mrs. H. MITCHELL
 Scale: 8 feet to 1 inch

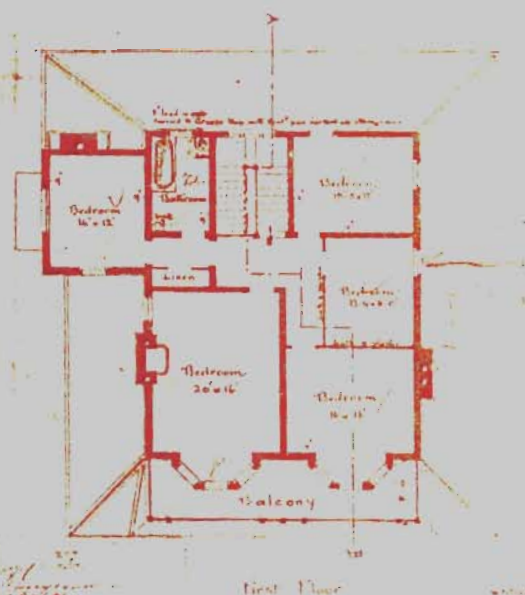
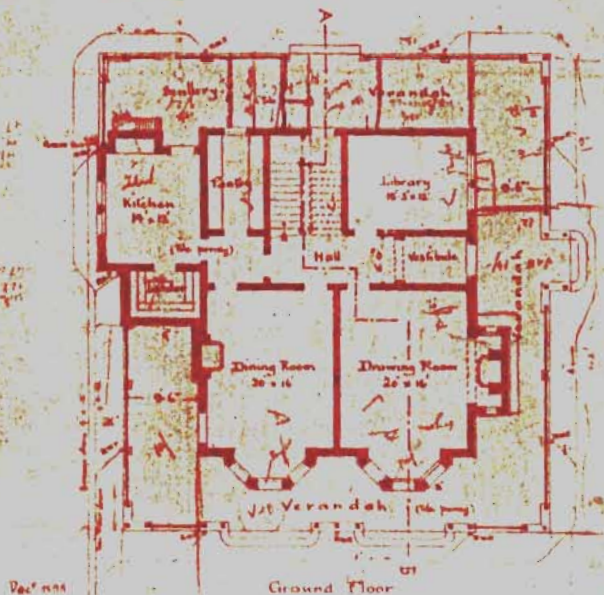


Front Elevation



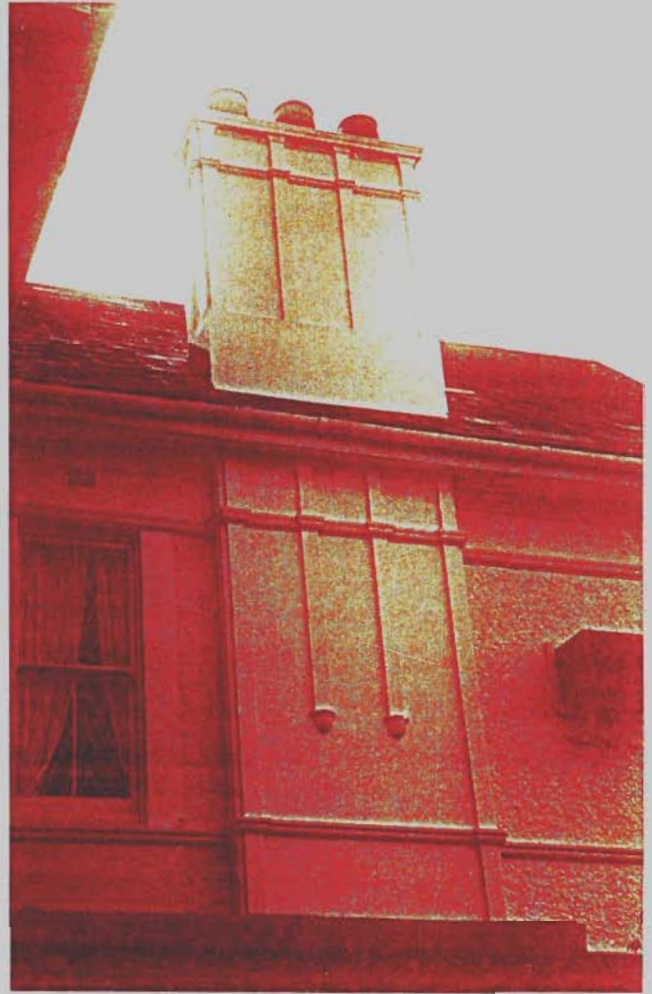
Section A-A

Note: Main walls four feet thick
 & ground floor slab level 4' 6" to 4' 8"





Front Elevation



Chimney detail



Window detail

Fig 3.35d

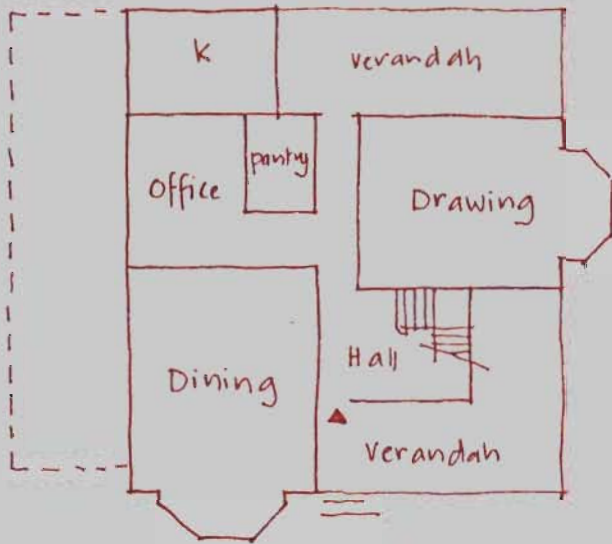
Proposed new house

OD 632

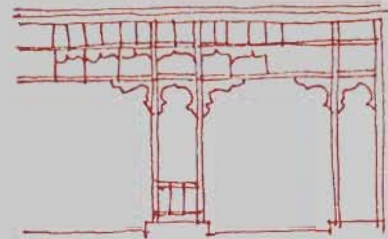
LAMBERT ROAD NO 210 +

1896

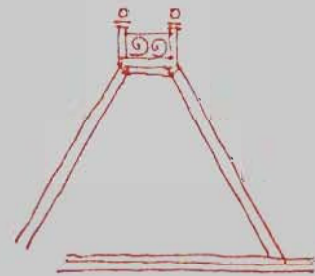
for J W HENWOOD



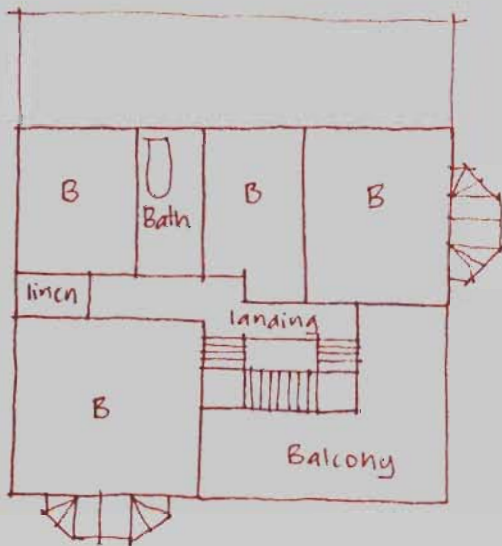
Ground Floor Plan



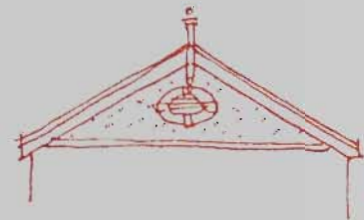
Verandah detail



tower detail



First Floor Plan



gable detail



window detail

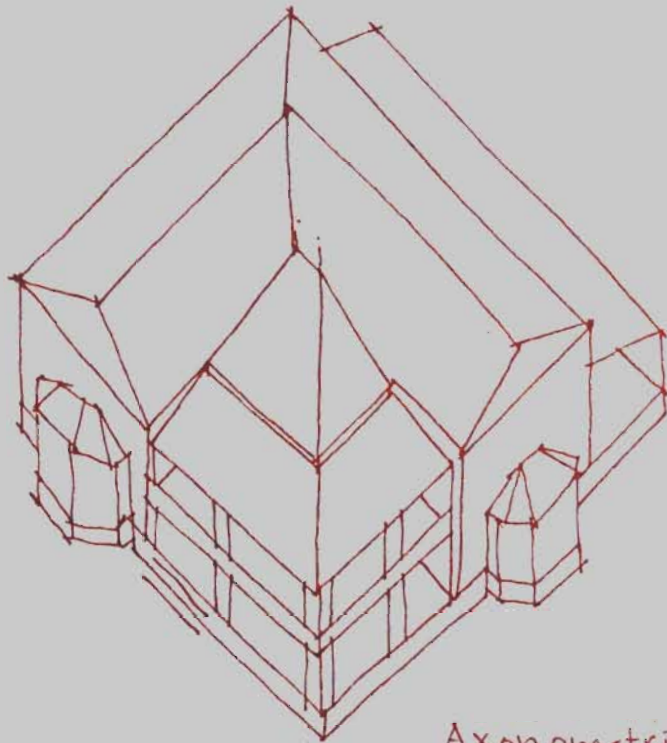


chimney detail

Fig 3.3ba

00 632

1896



Axonometric

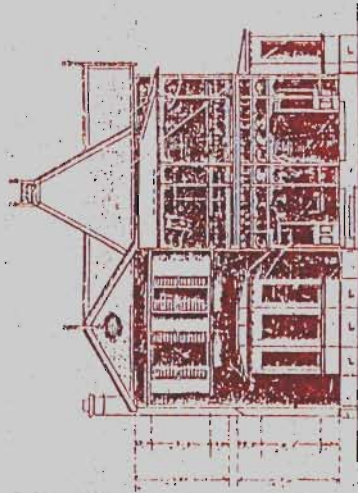


Front elevation to Lambert Rd

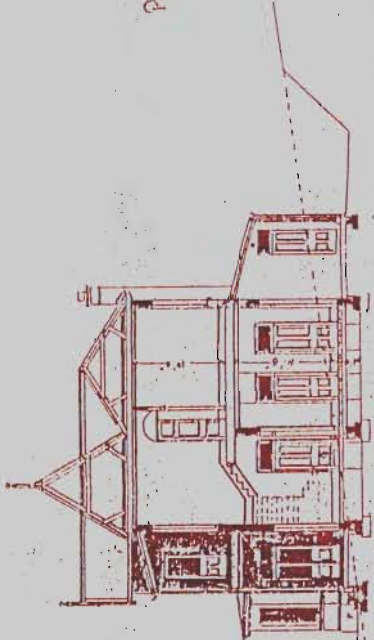
Fig 3.3bb

LOUIS LAMBERT R.L.

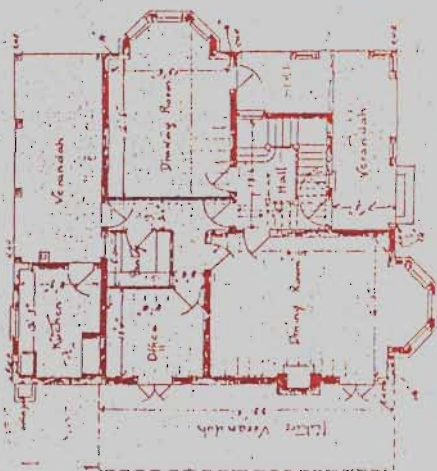
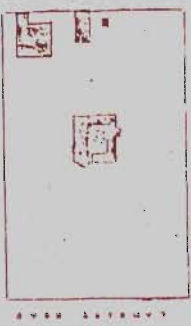
Proposed New House Lambert Road
for J.W. Herwood Esq.
Scale 3/8 inch = 1 foot



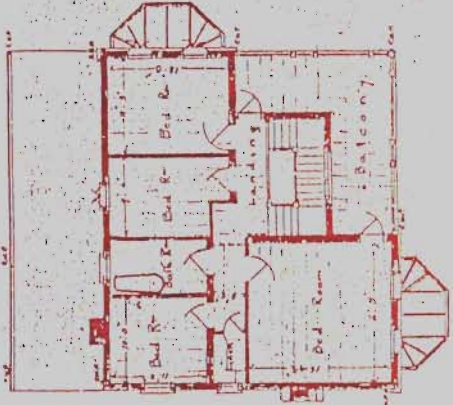
Front Elevation



Section



Ground Plan

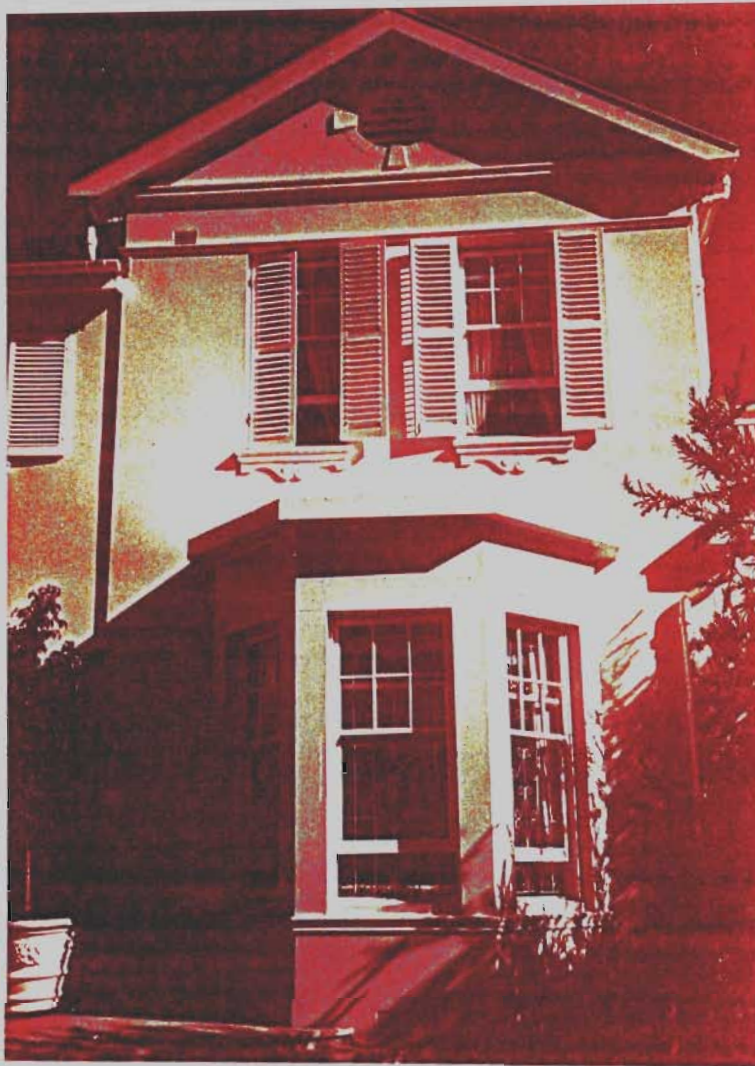


First Floor Plan

THE LAMBERT ESTATE
Lambert Road
J.W. Herwood Esq.
C. S. L. 1891

Architectural Drawing
Scale 3/8 inch = 1 foot

20th 1891



Gable / bay detail



Fireplace detail



Window detail

Fig 3.36d

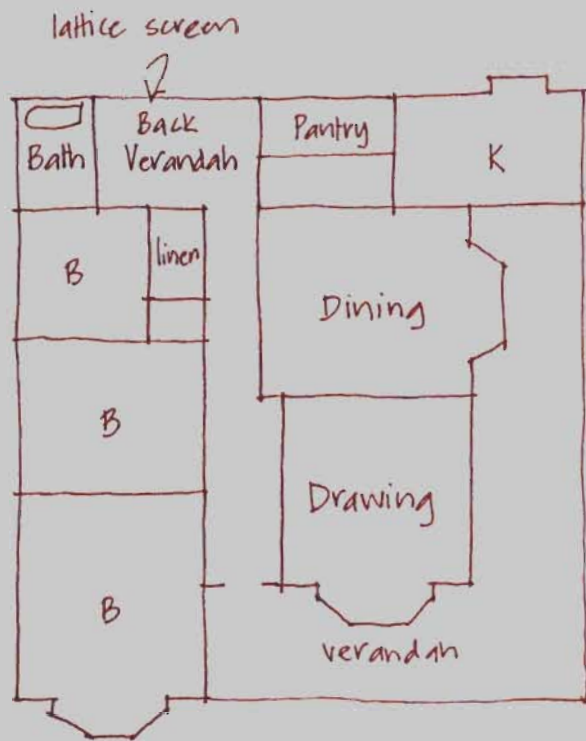
Proposed new house

BEREA

for J. Q. COVENTON ESQ

OD 629

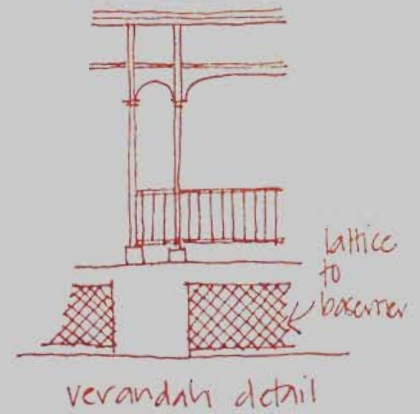
1896



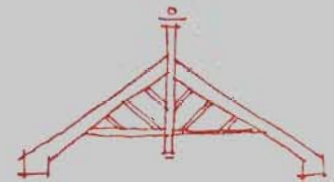
Ground Floor Plan



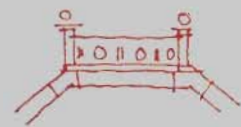
window details



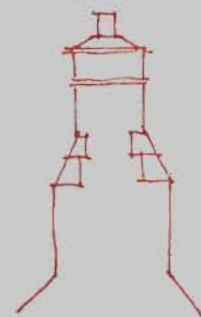
verandah detail



gable detail



ridge detail



chimney detail

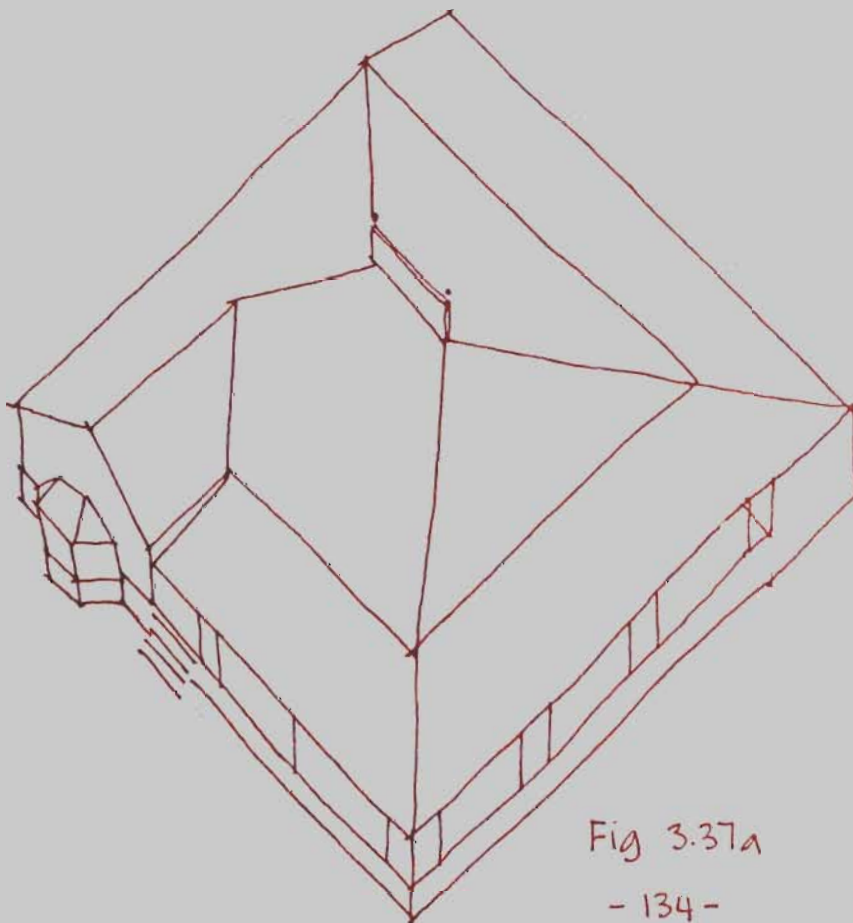


Fig 3.37a

Small Two-Story House
No. 1000
1910

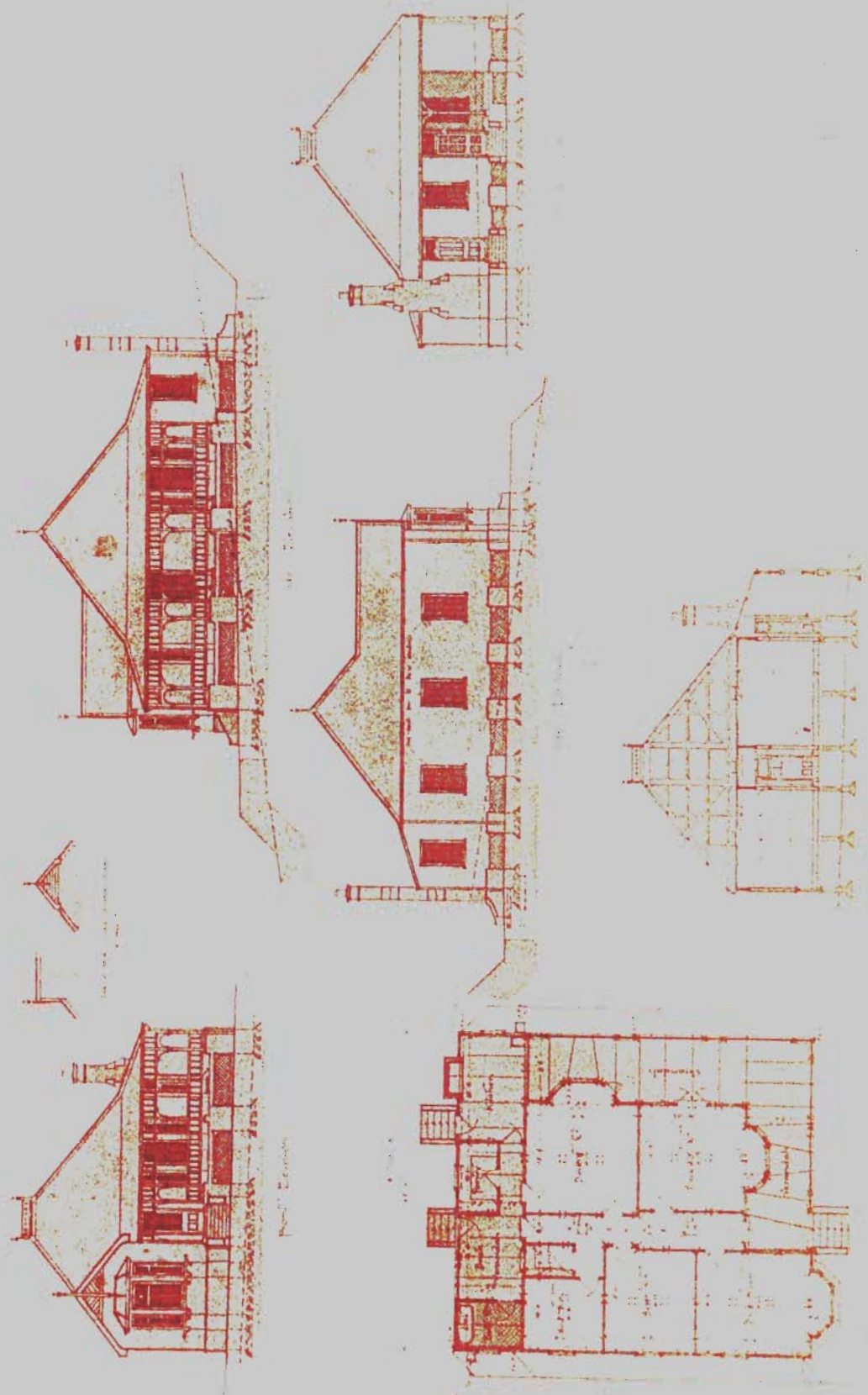


Fig 3.37b
-135-

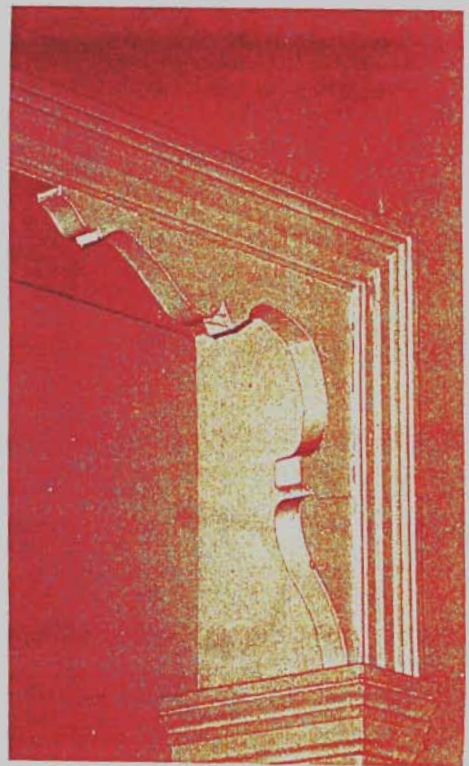


Front elevation
to Currie Rd



Door detail

Fig 3.37c



Bracket detail to bay

Proposed pair of cottages

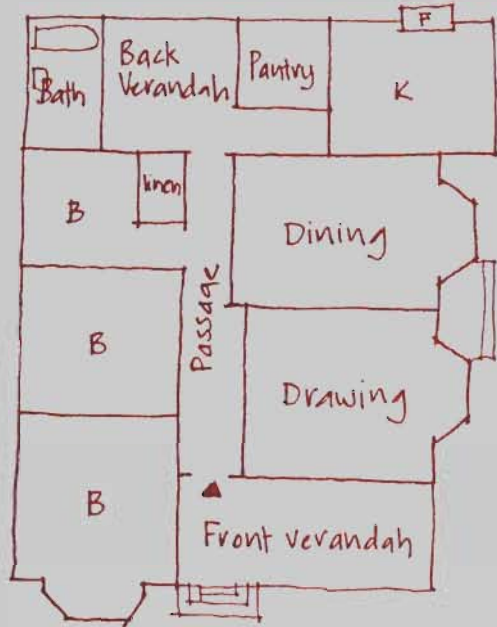
CLARK ROAD

OD 591

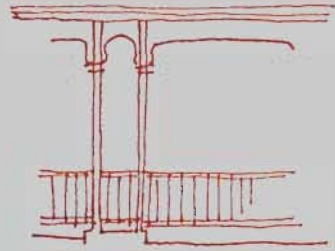
1896

for MESSRS HEWLETT & THISELTON

Lots 3, 4 & 5 of BLOCK A



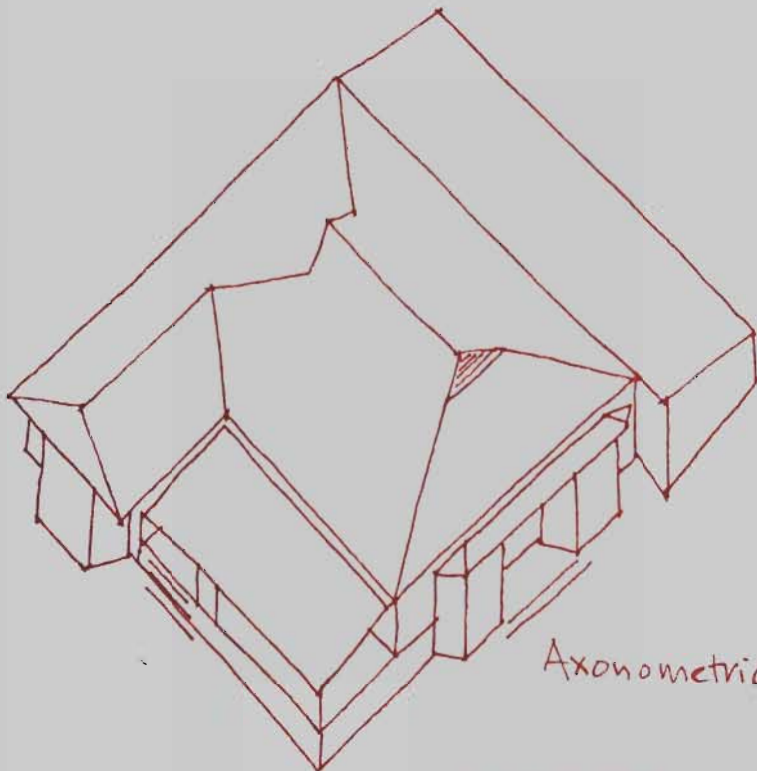
Plan



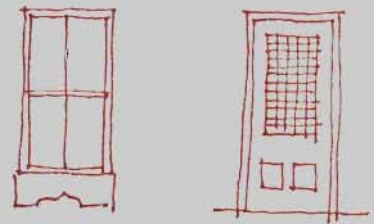
Verandah detail



roof bracket detail to bay window



Axonometric



window details door



chimney detail

Fig 3.38a

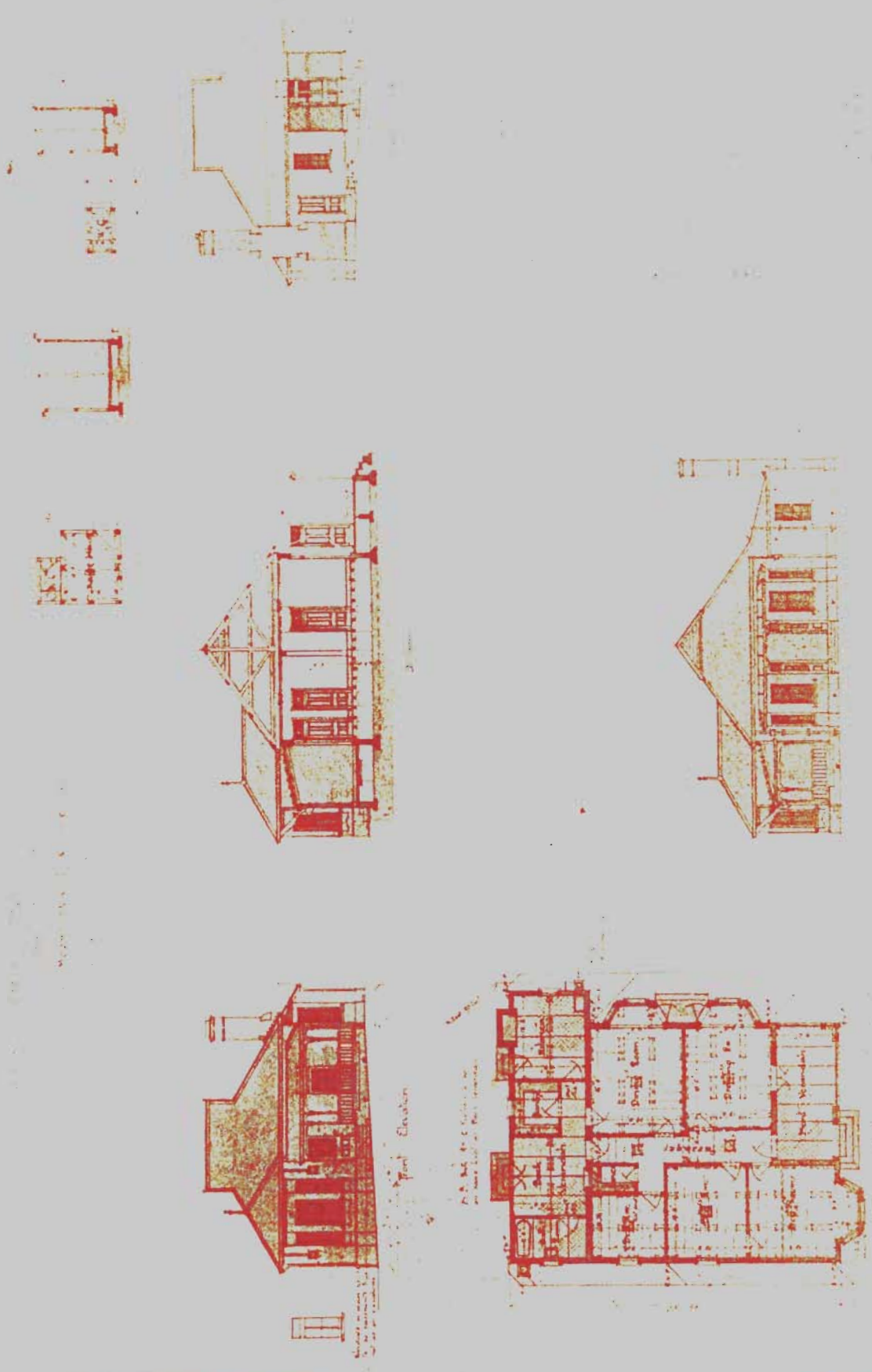
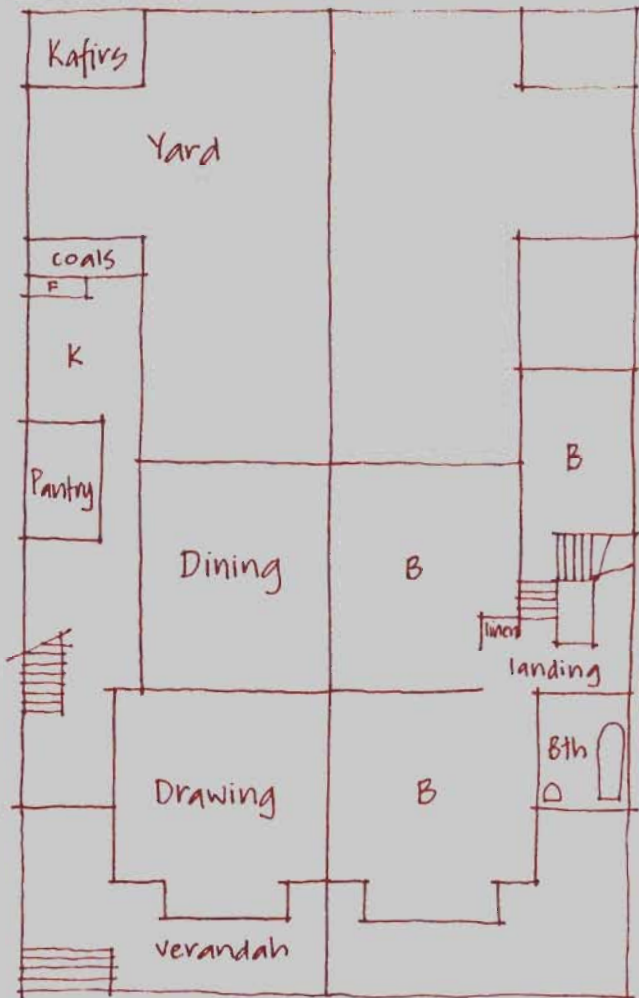


Fig 3.38b

Proposed pair of semi-detached houses
 GREY STREET
 for MRS MULLER

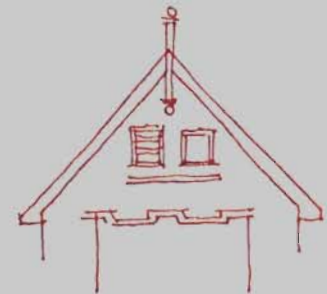
OD 628

1896

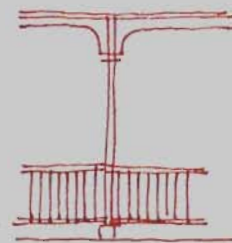


Half Ground Floor Plan

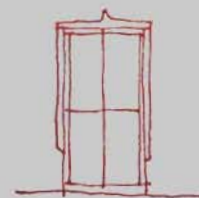
Half First Floor Plan



Front gable detail



Verandah detail



Window detail

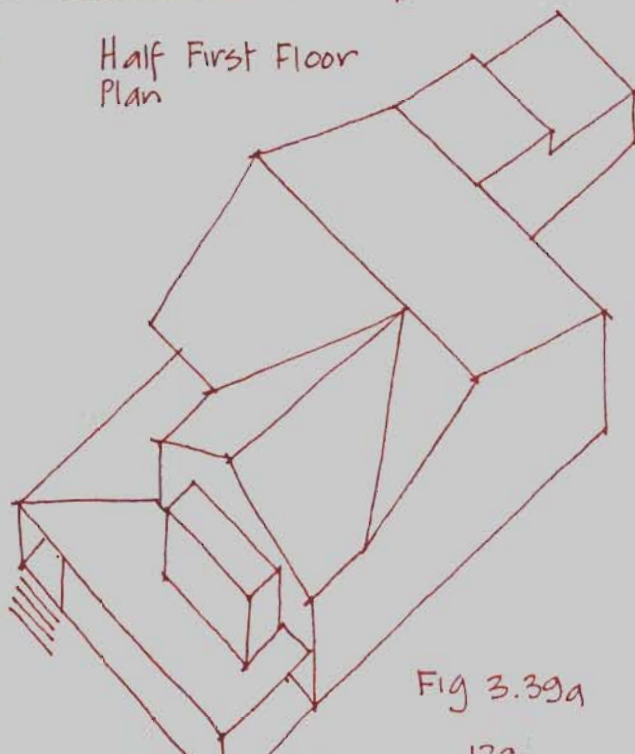
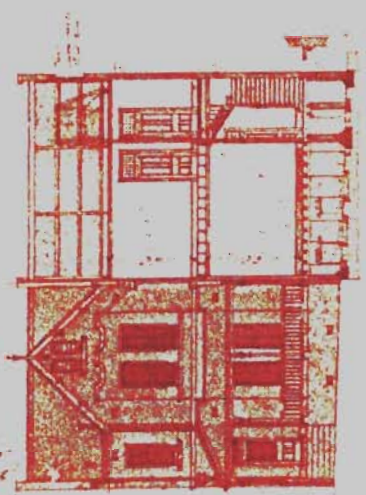
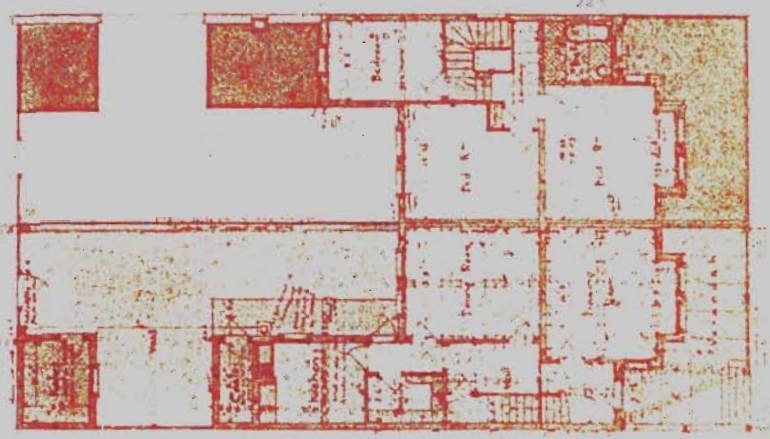
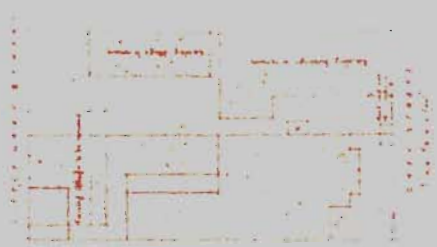


Fig 3.39a

Prepared For - General Electric - Boston
 Date - 1911
 Drawn - [illegible]



Wall Section
 Roof Section



Wall Section
 Roof Section



Fig 3.39b

Proposed new house

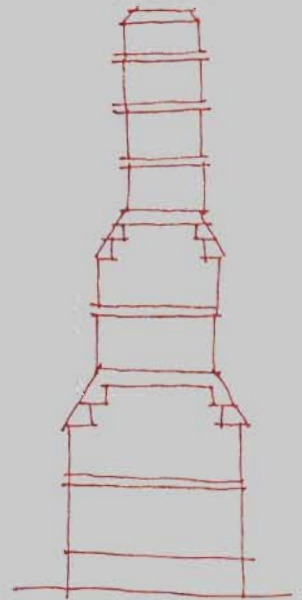
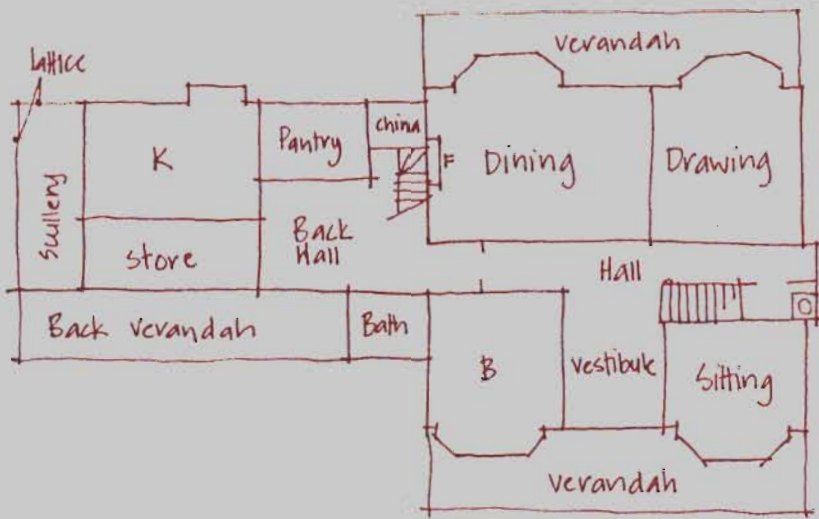
MUSGRAVE ROAD

for J CHIAZZARI ESQ

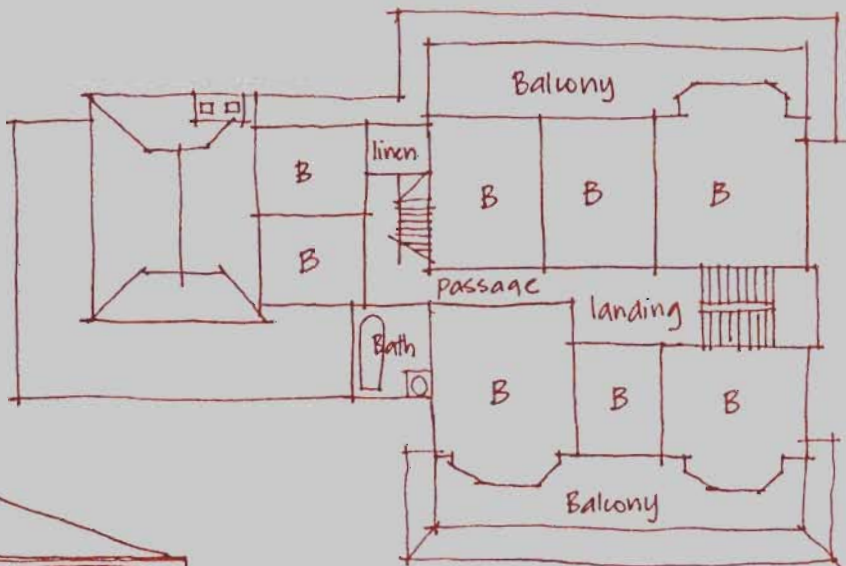
lot 7 of Block B

OD 54'

189



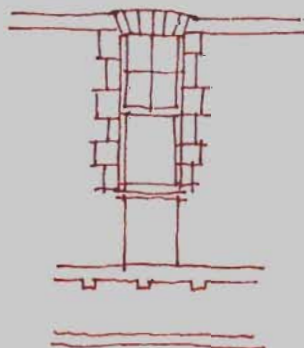
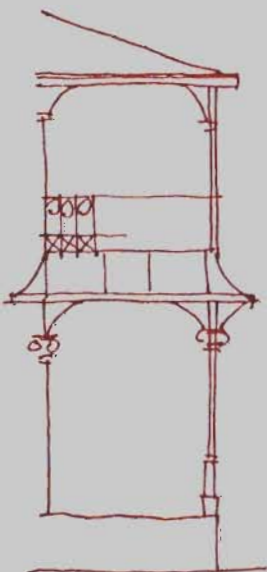
kitchen chimney detail



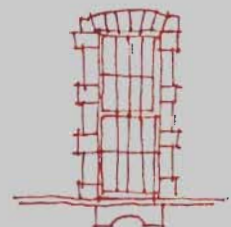
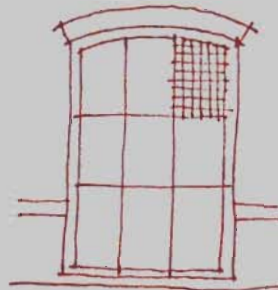
ridge detail



cupola detail



Window detail

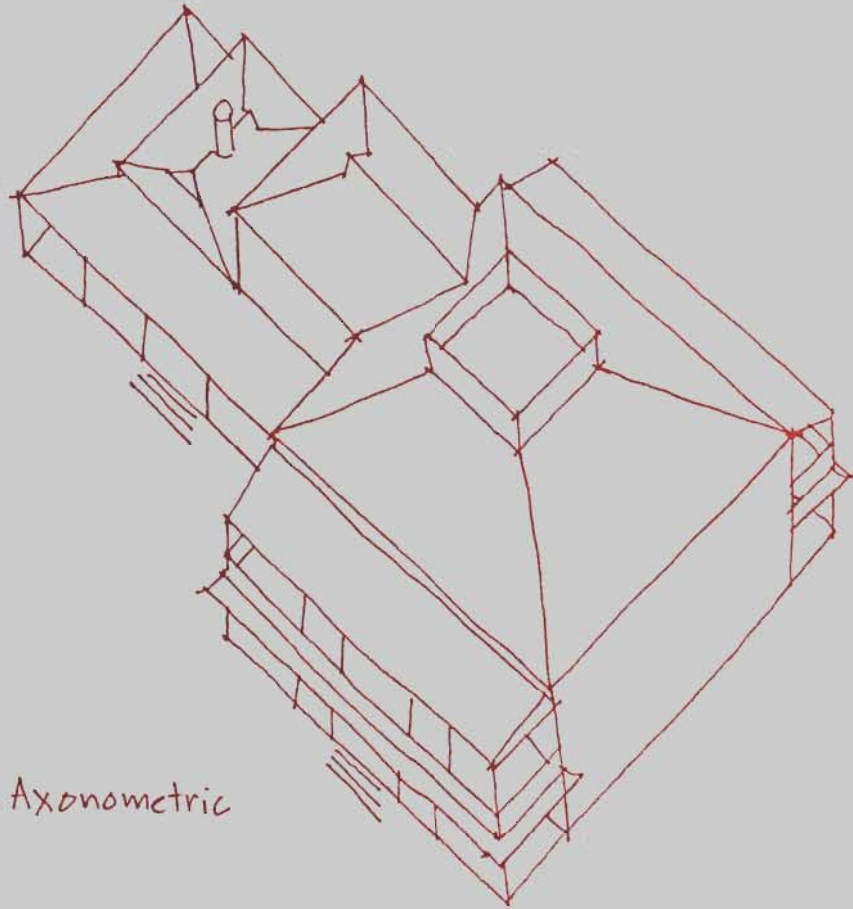


Window detail

Fig 3-40a

OD 549

1896



Axonometric

Fig 3.40b

Figure 3.40c shows another view of the building, showing the interior of the main hall and the staircase.

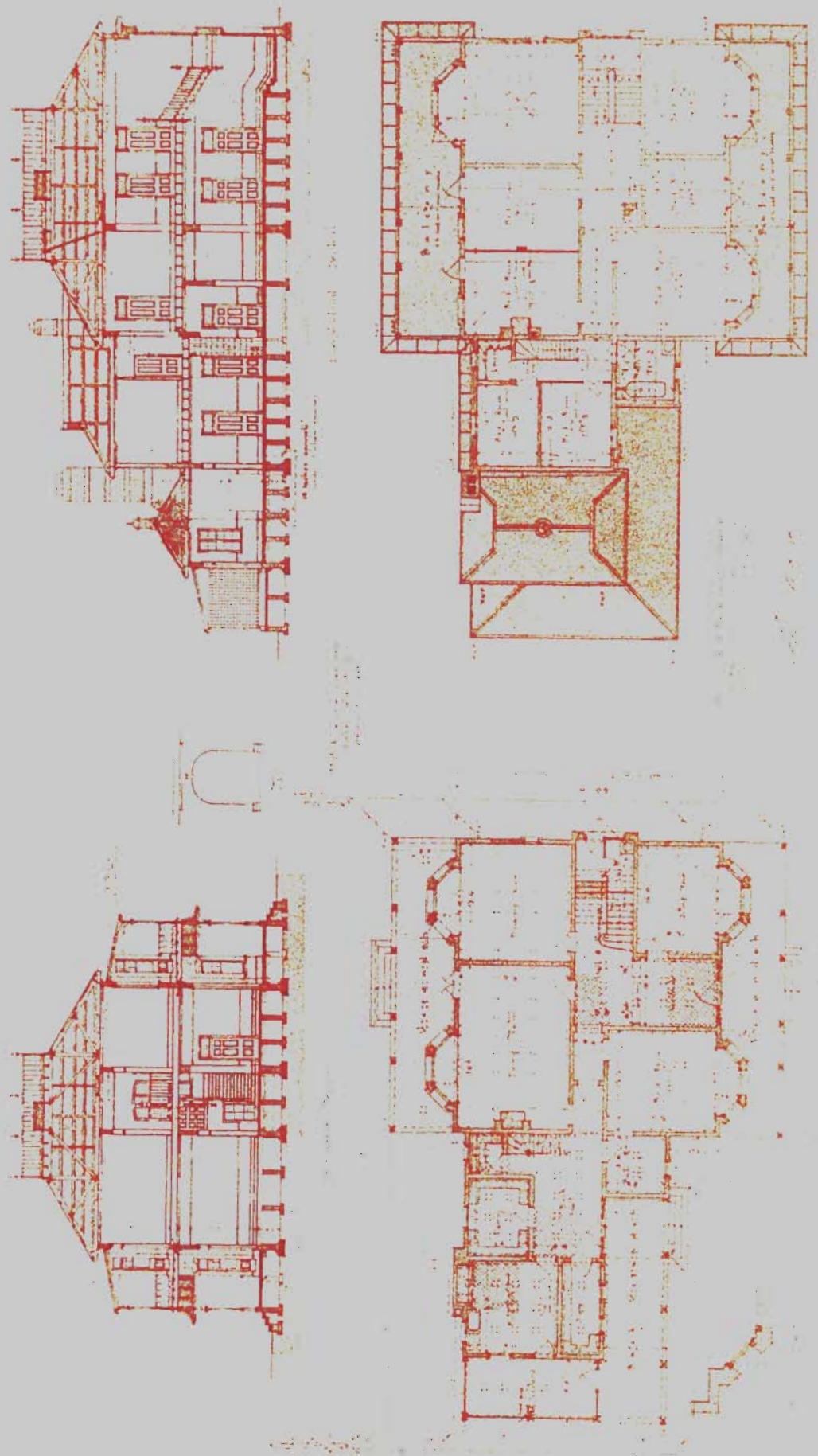
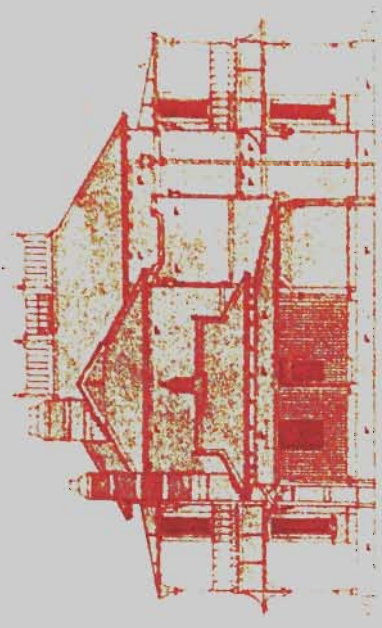
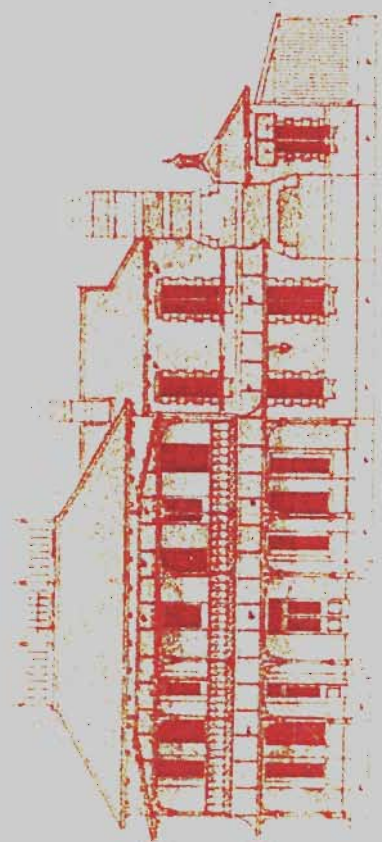


Fig 3.40c

Fig. 3.40c. West. Section, Study
 1900-1901



West. E. Ax.

Fig. 3.40d. West. Section, Study
 1900-1901

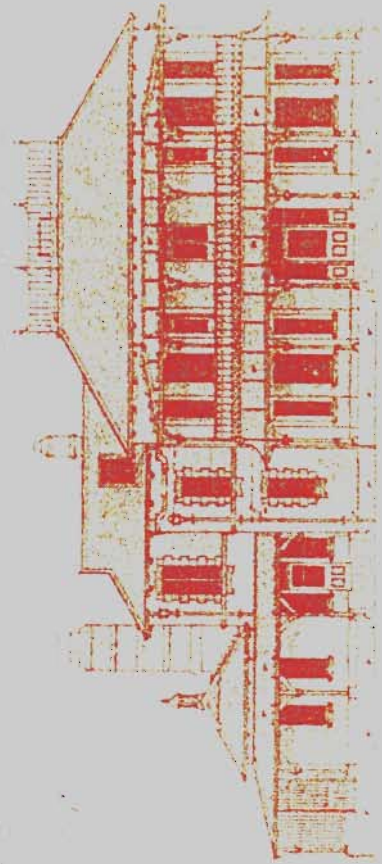
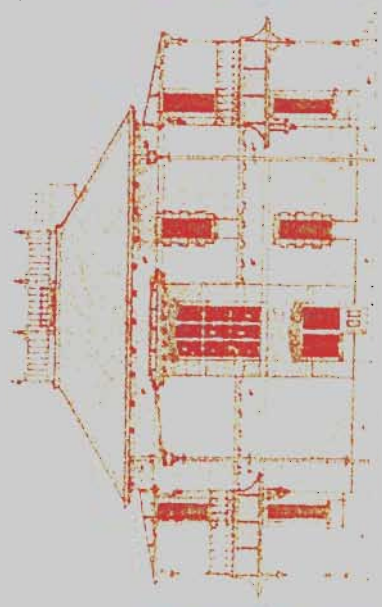


Fig 3.40d

New semi-detached houses

OD 593

ST GEORGES STREET

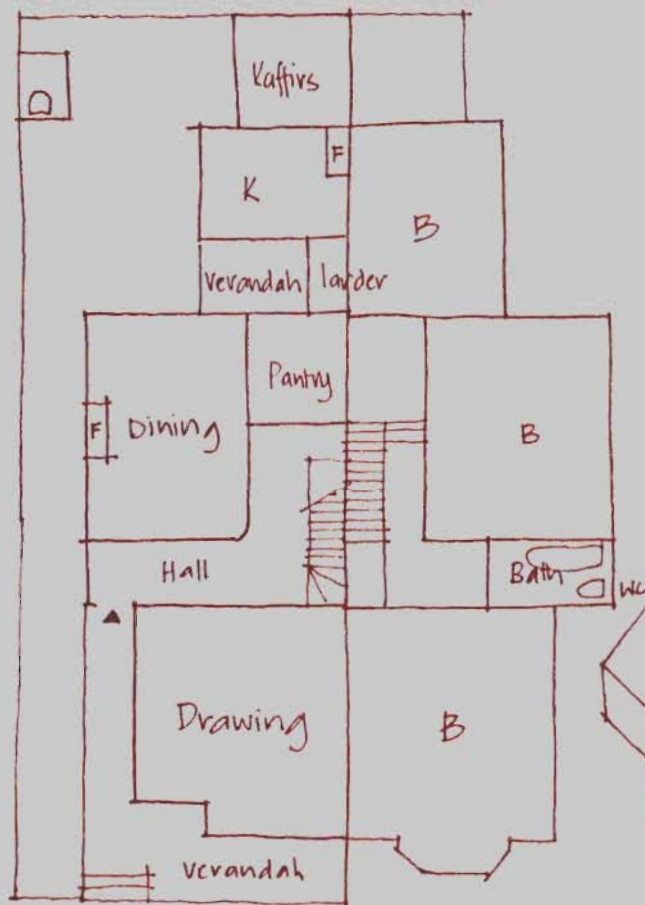
1896

for the estate of the late

(demolished)

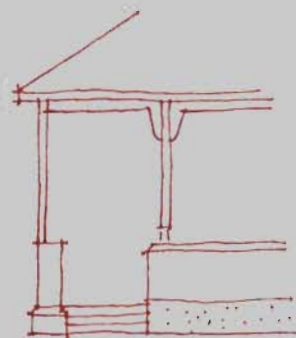
J LAKE CROMPTON

J M COOKE ESQ (executor)



Ground Floor Plan

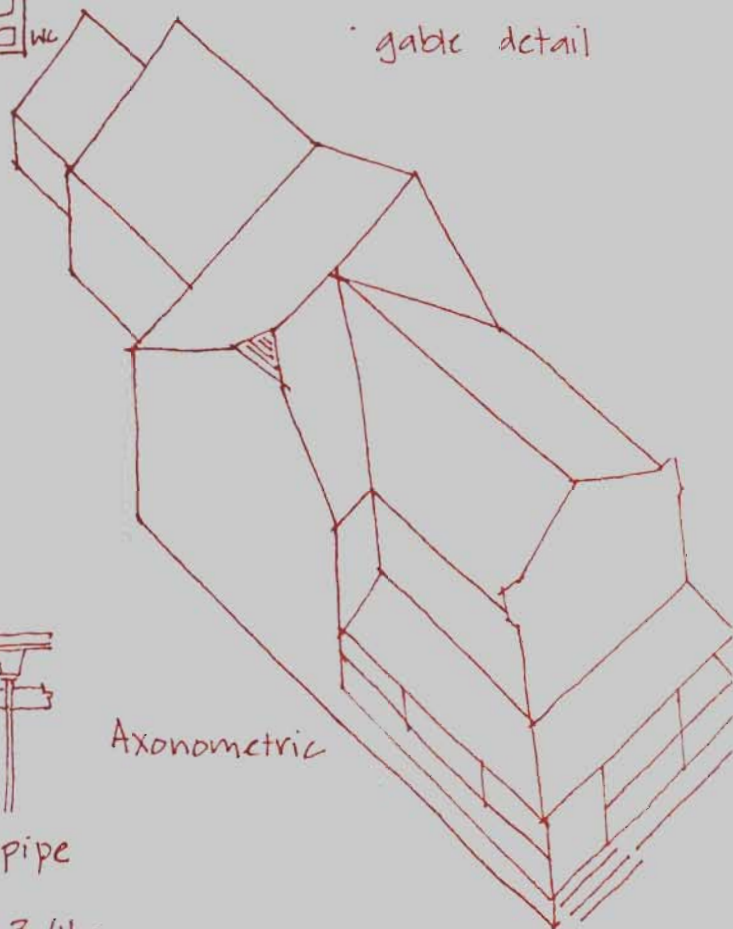
Upper Floor Plan



verandah detail



gable detail



Axonometric



window detail



chimney detail



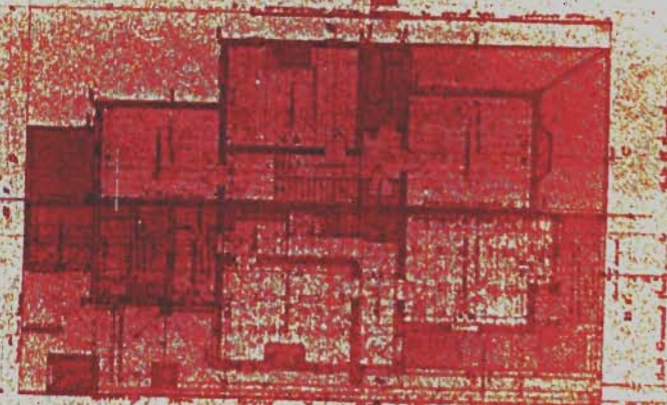
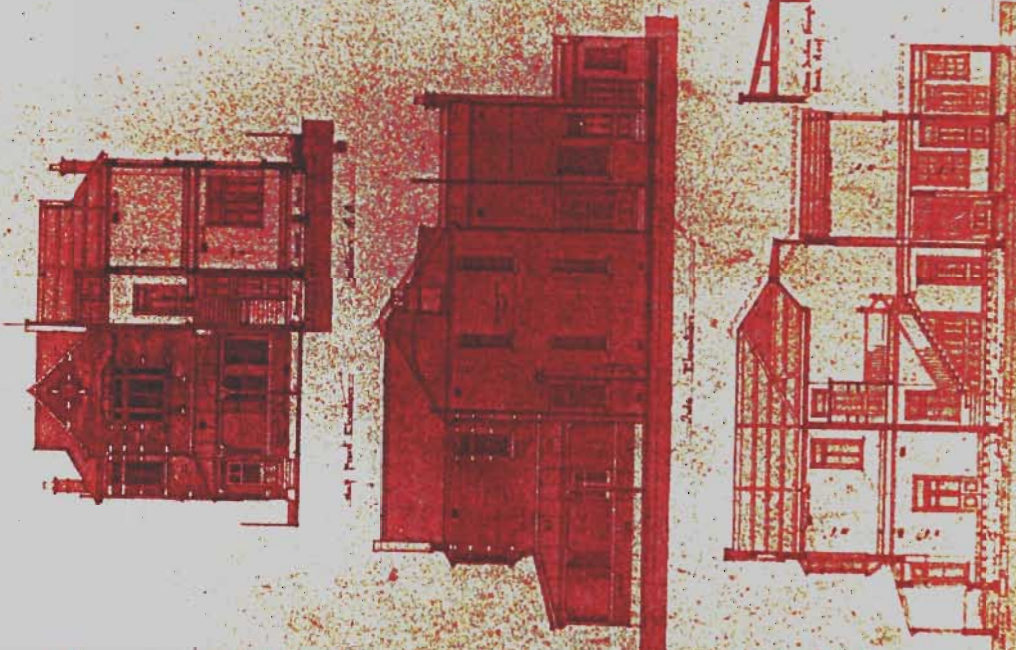
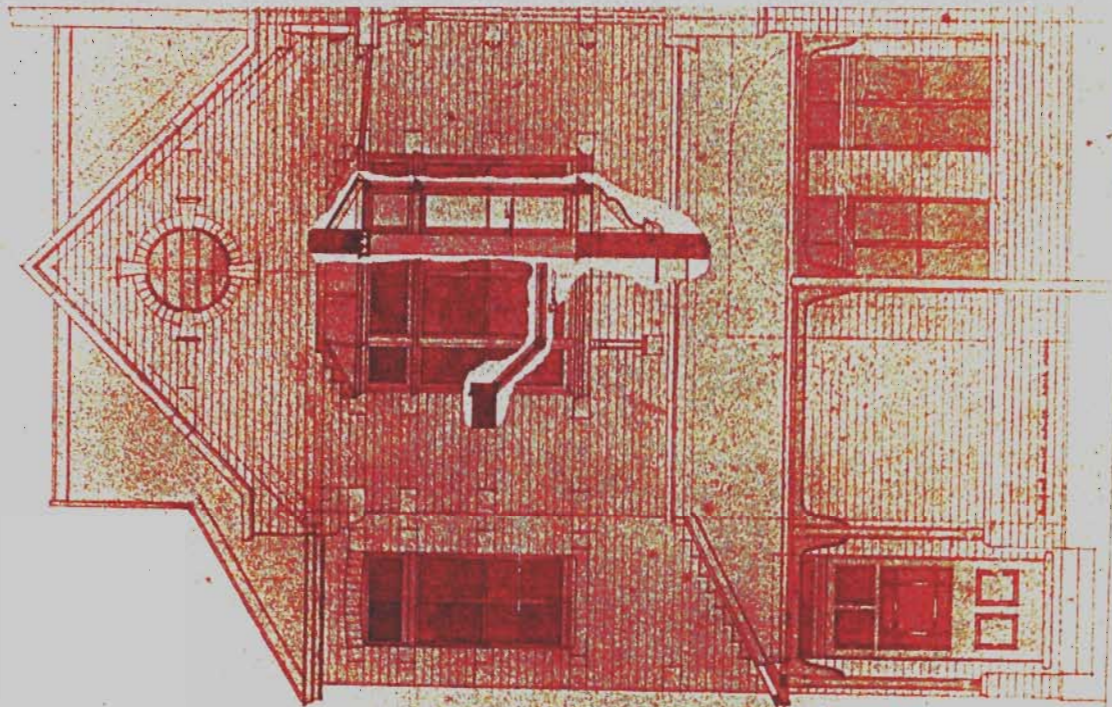
downpipe

Fig 3.41a

-145-

PLAN OF NEW SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES ST. GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN FOR THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN LAKE-CROMPTON J. M. COOKE, ESQ. EXECUTOR.

*Mr. G. Lamb.
John S. Poyser
James Doyle*



*Make and take Plans from
and all houses in Dublin
over 1000 square feet*

James C.D.

Fig 3.41b

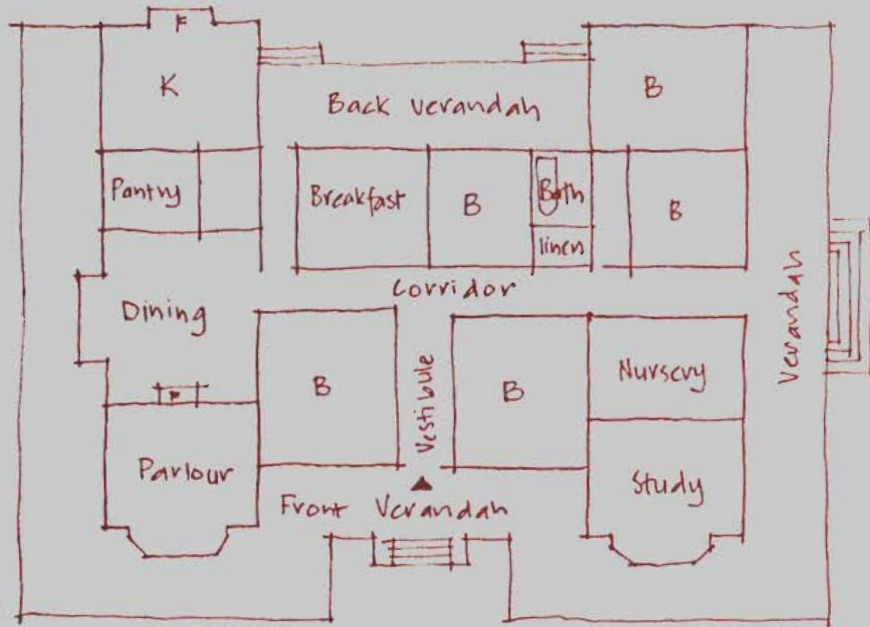
Proposed Parsonage

VRIJHEID

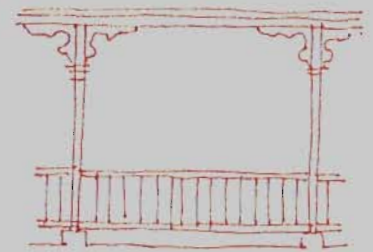
for the DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH

OV 2

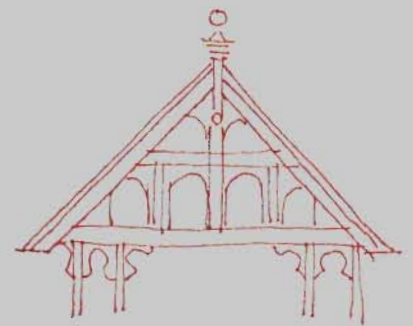
1897



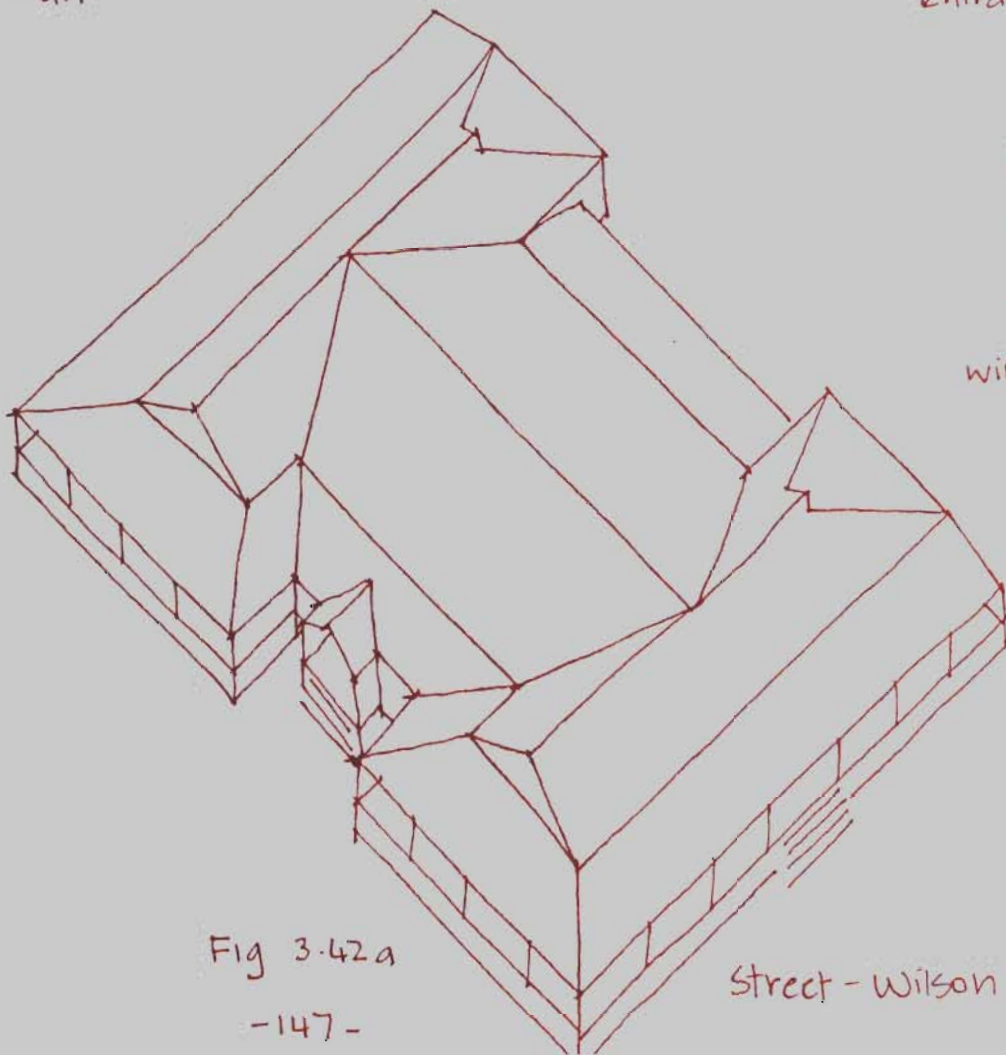
Plan



Verandah detail



entrance portico



window detail



chimney detail

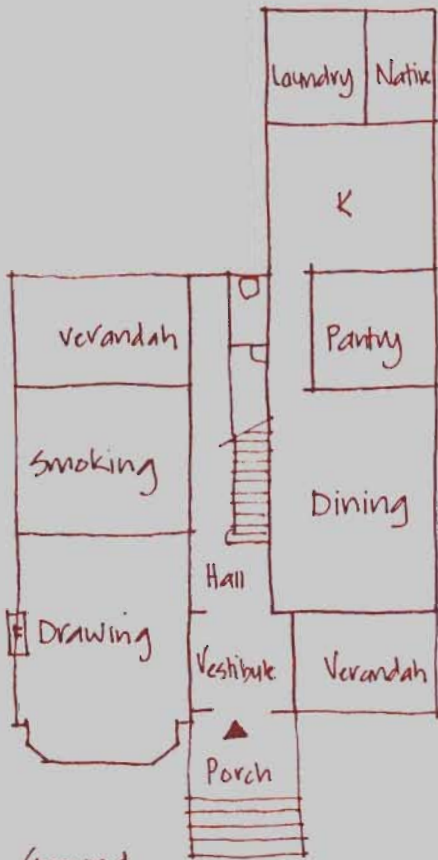
Fig 3.42a

-147-

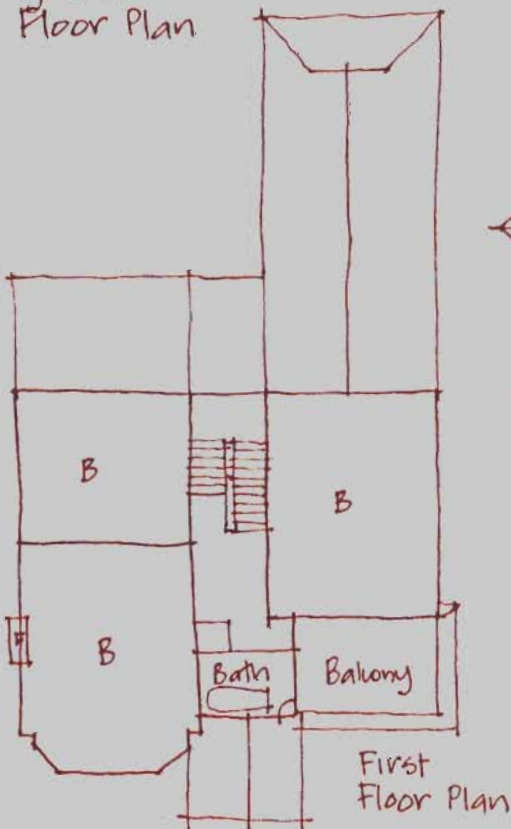
Street - Wilson and Fyfe

Proposed new house "Monaltrie"
 MUSGRAVE ROAD ** No 59
 for W AUERSWALD ESQ
 subdivision A lot 55 BLOCK B

OD 296
 1897



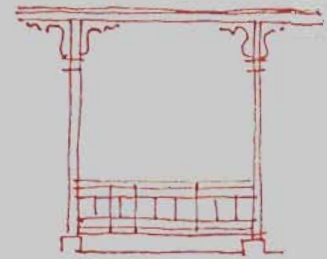
Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



gable detail



verandah detail



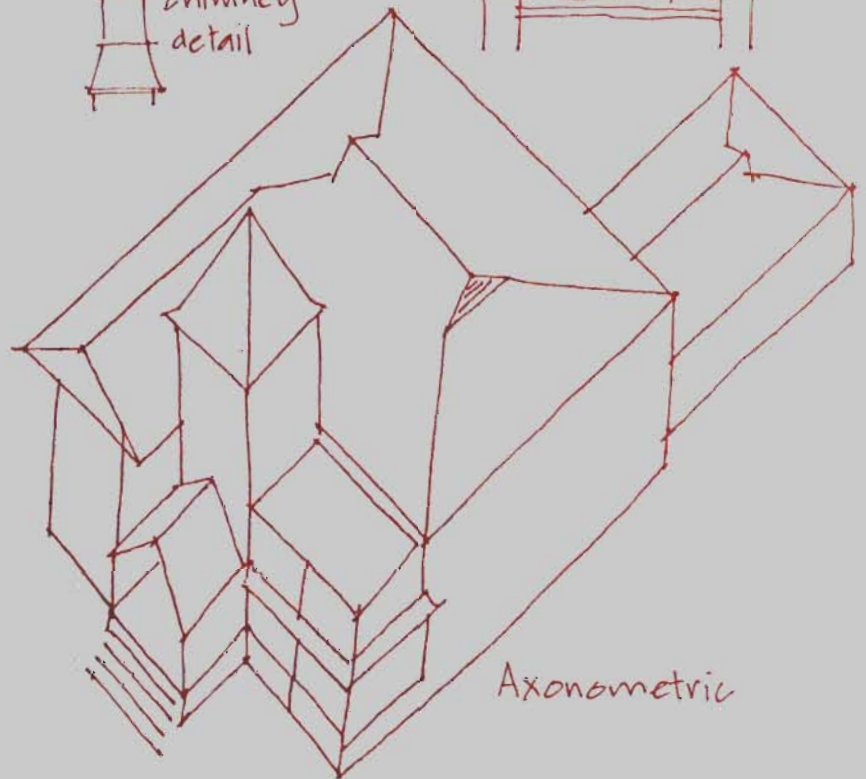
window details



chimney detail



entrance portico



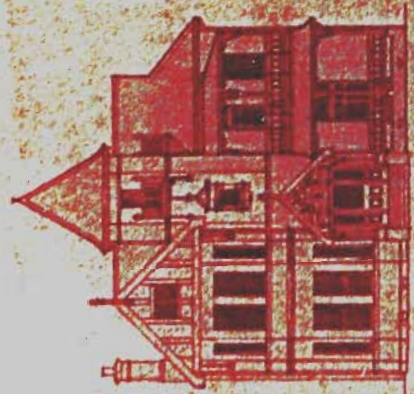
Axonometric

Fig 3.43a

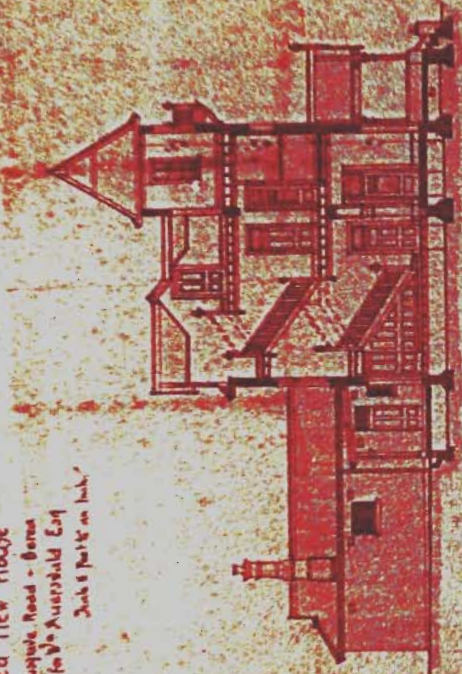
54 Tringway Rd.

Proposed New House

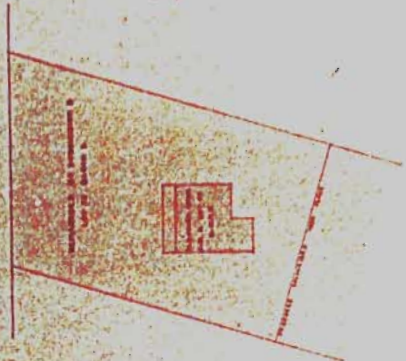
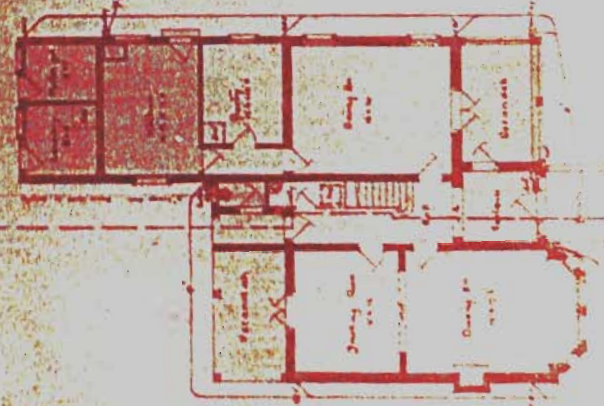
Musgrave Road - Bonus
for Mr. Auerstadt, Eng
Duck & Parke on lots.



Front Elevation



Longitudinal Section S.S.



ESSEYWOOD ROAD

7 PERCENT



BLOCK PLAN
SCALE 3/4" = 10' (1/4" = 1')

MUSGRAVE ROAD

Copyright 1925
Architectural Record

Fig 3.43b



Elevation to Musgrave Rd



Portico detail



Tower/gable detail



Verandan detail

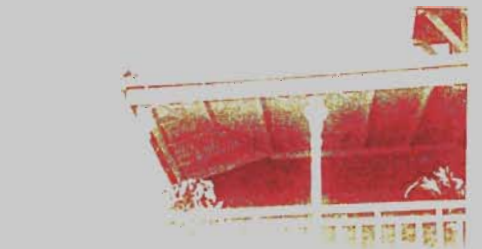


Fig 3.43c

Proposed house

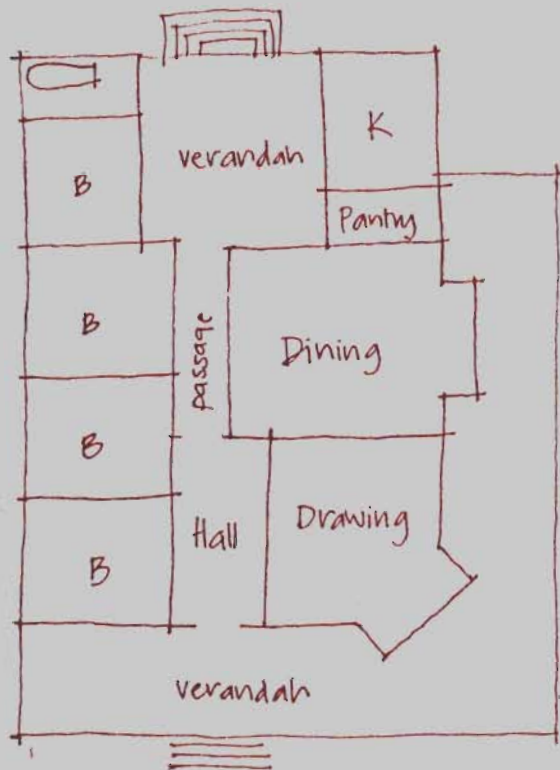
ESSENWOOD ROAD corner ST THOMAS

for F.J. MARILLIER ESQ

OD 601

1897

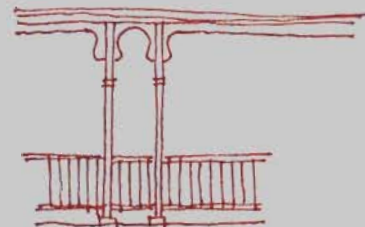
(demolished)



Finial detail



gablet over front door



verandah detail

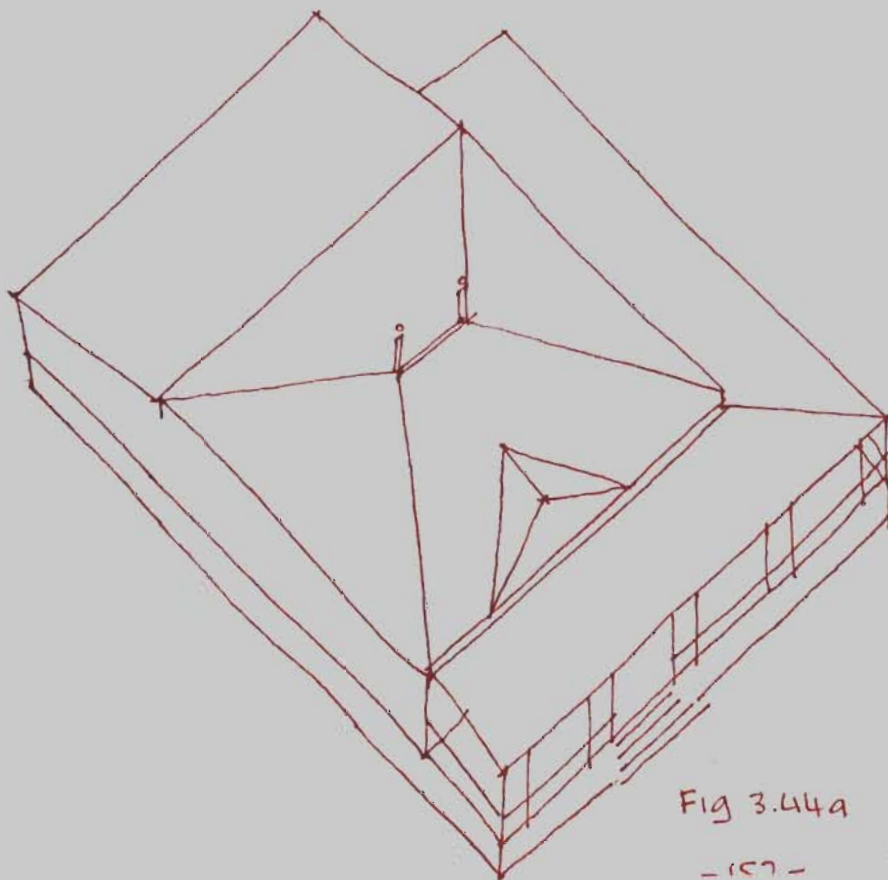
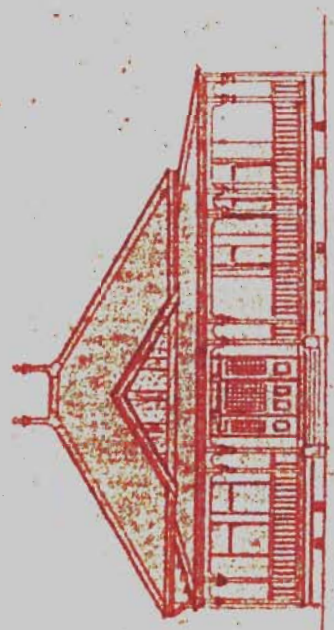


Fig 3.44a

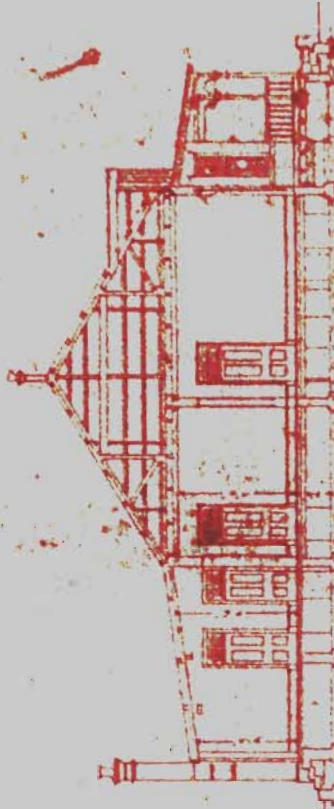
-157-

Street-Wilson and Ellis

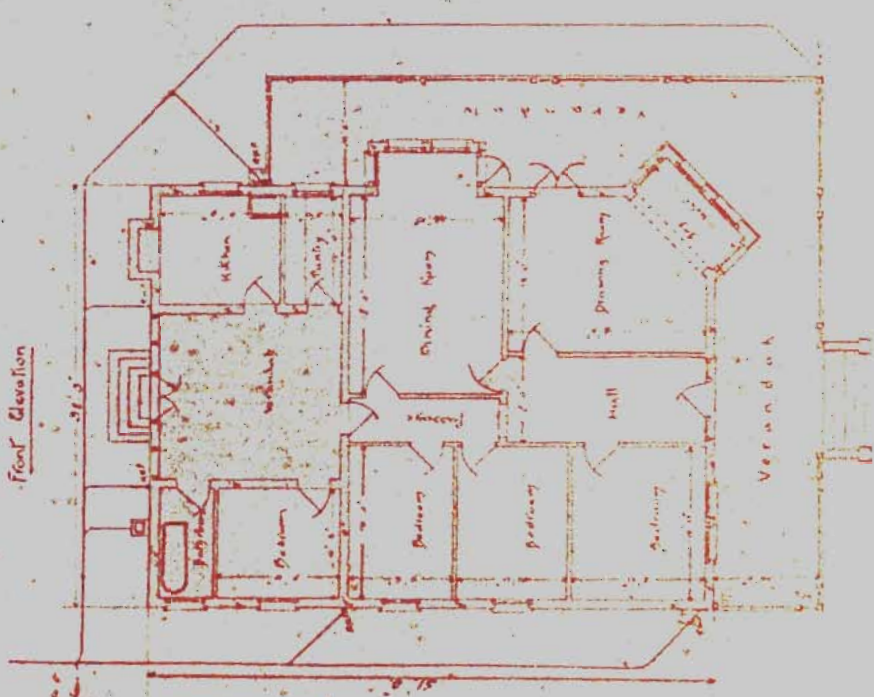
— Per L. O. FLORIMER Esq. —
 2500 16th Street, N.W., Wash. —



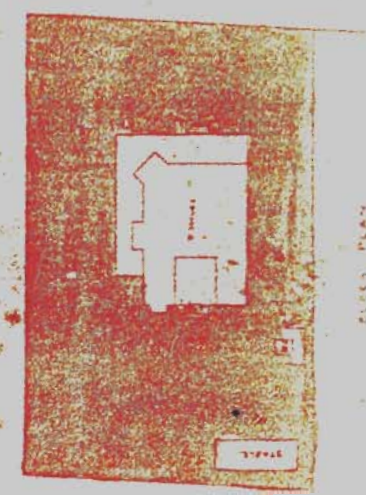
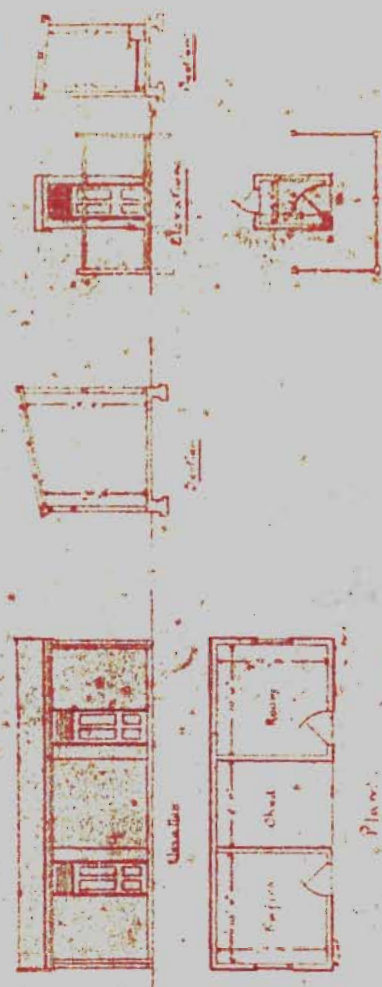
Front Elevation



Rear Elevation



First Floor



Site Plan

Fig 3.44b
 -153-

Proposed new house

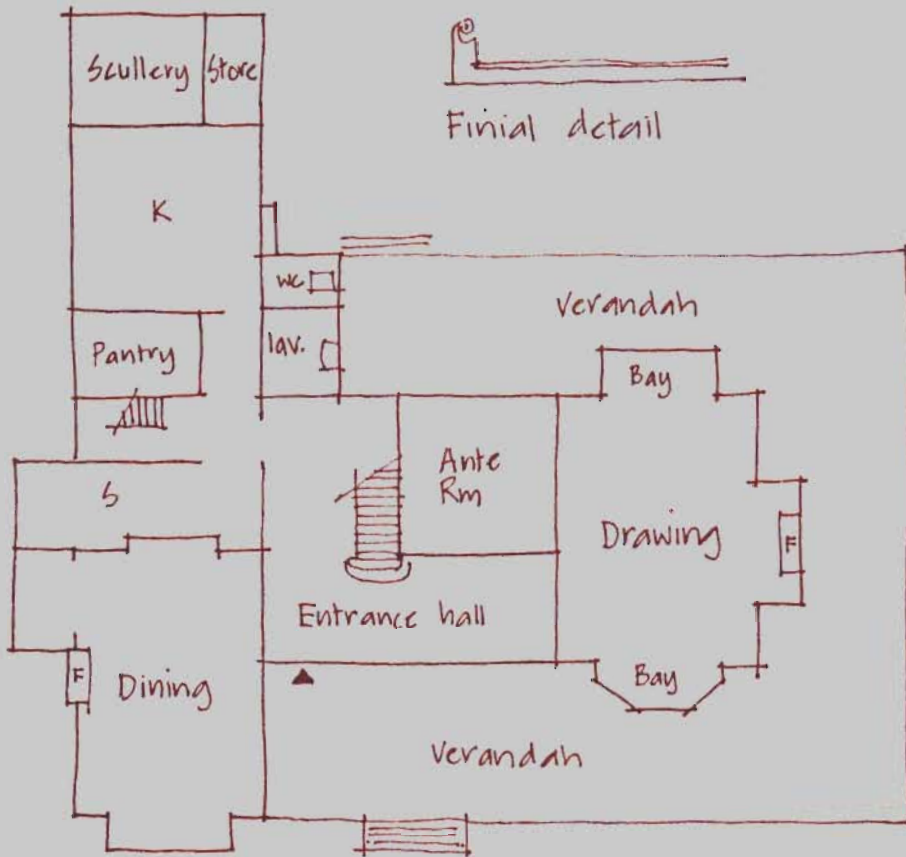
"Kinnoul"

OD 62:

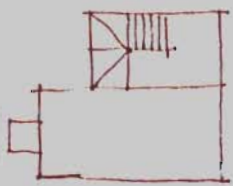
RIDGE ROAD

1898

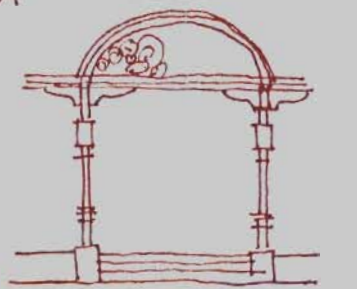
for WILLIAM WOOD ESQ



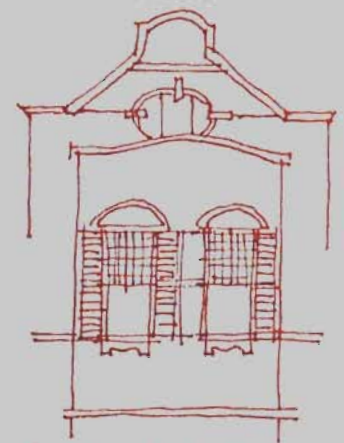
Ground Floor Plan



Cellar plan



Entrance portico



gable detail



Dormer window detail



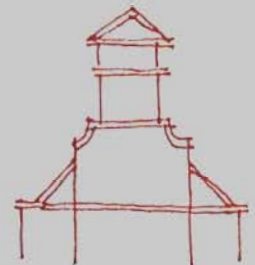
Finial detail



Window detail (Front)



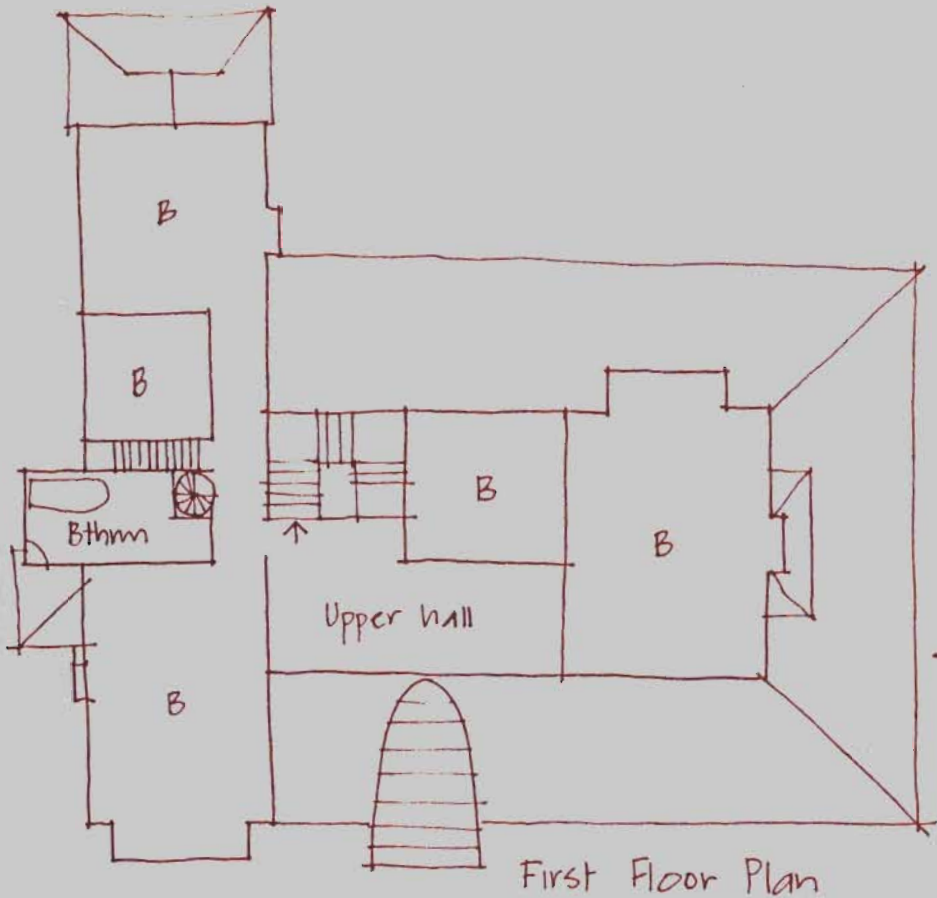
gable detail



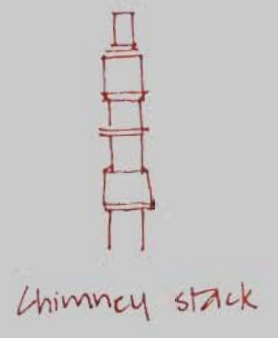
Tower detail

gable to bay

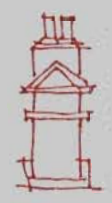
Fig 3.45a



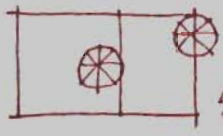
First Floor Plan



Chimney stack



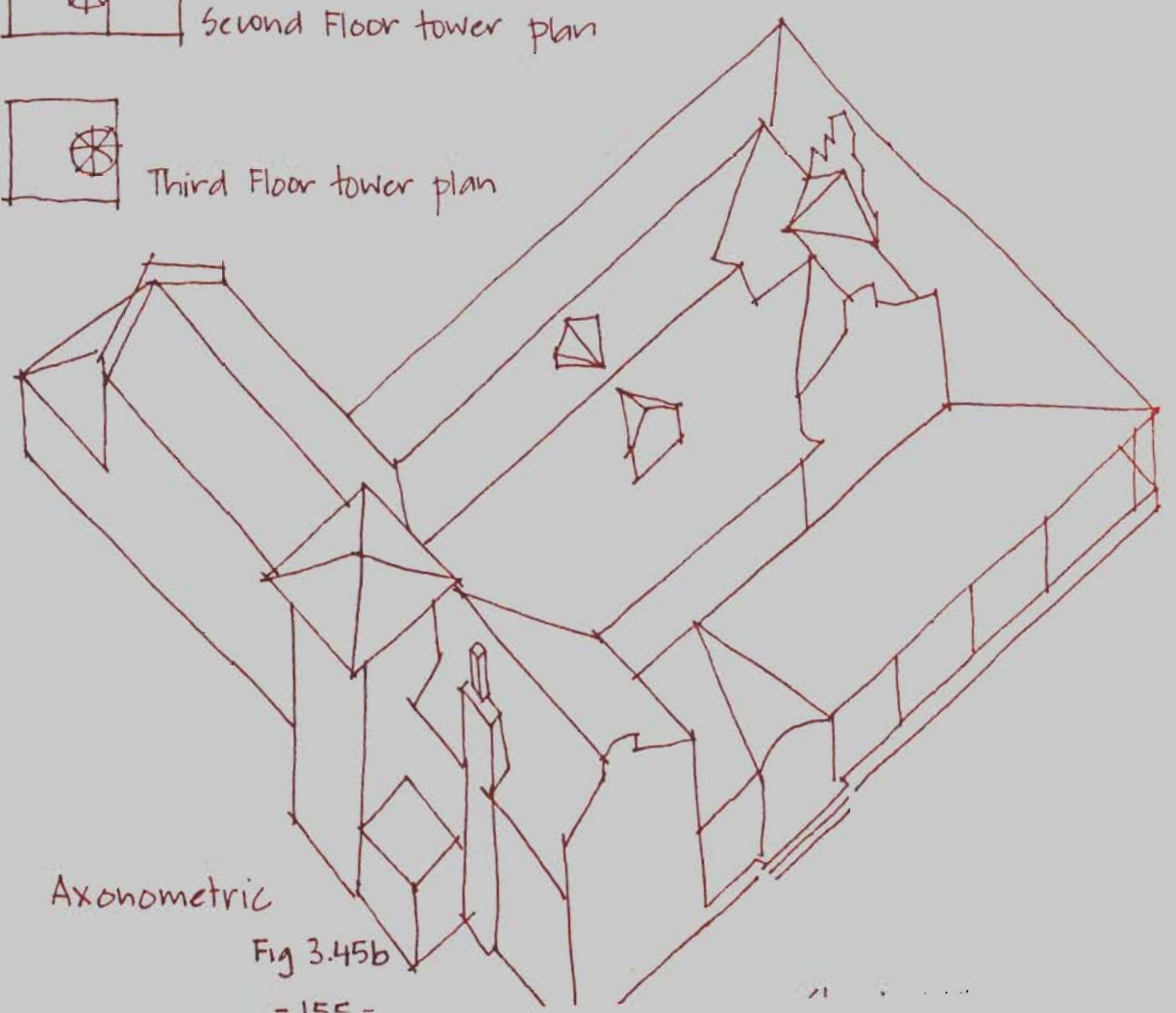
Chimney stack



Second Floor tower plan



Third Floor tower plan

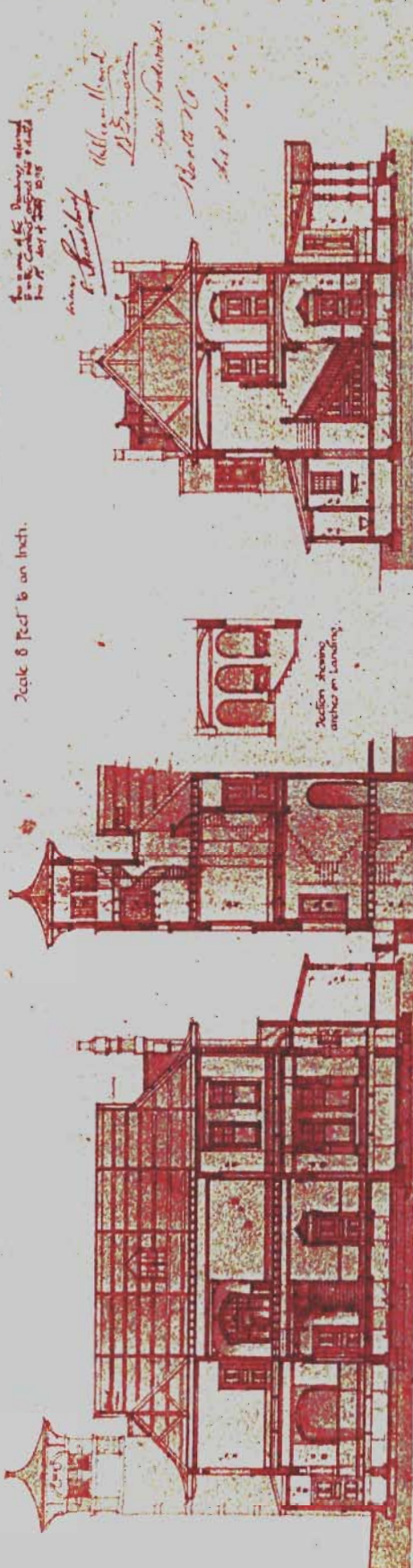


Axonometric

Fig 3.45b

PROPOSED : NEW : HOUSE : RIDGE : ROAD : BEREA :
 FOR : WILLIAM : WOOD : ESQ.

Scale 8 feet to an inch.



Section A.B.

Section C.D.

Cellar Plan.

Ground Floor Plan.

First Floor Plan.

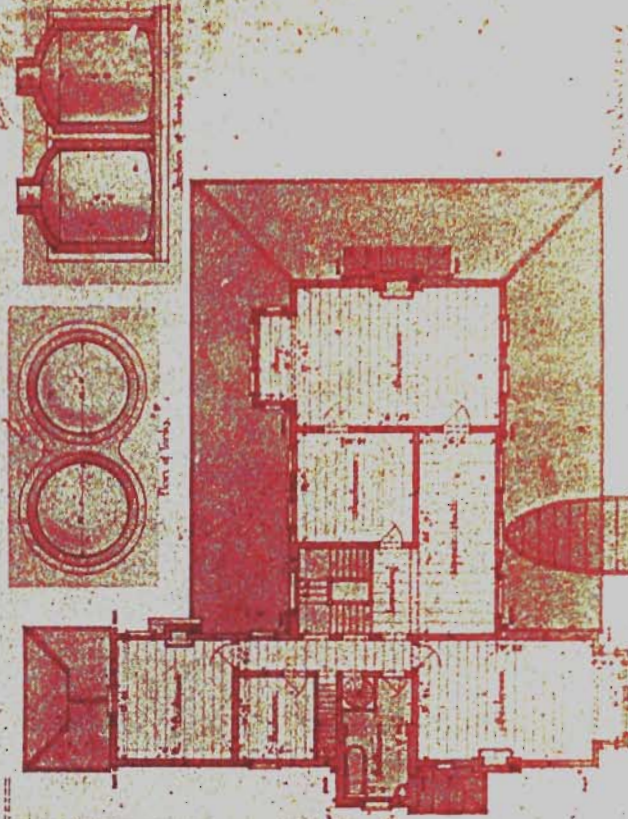
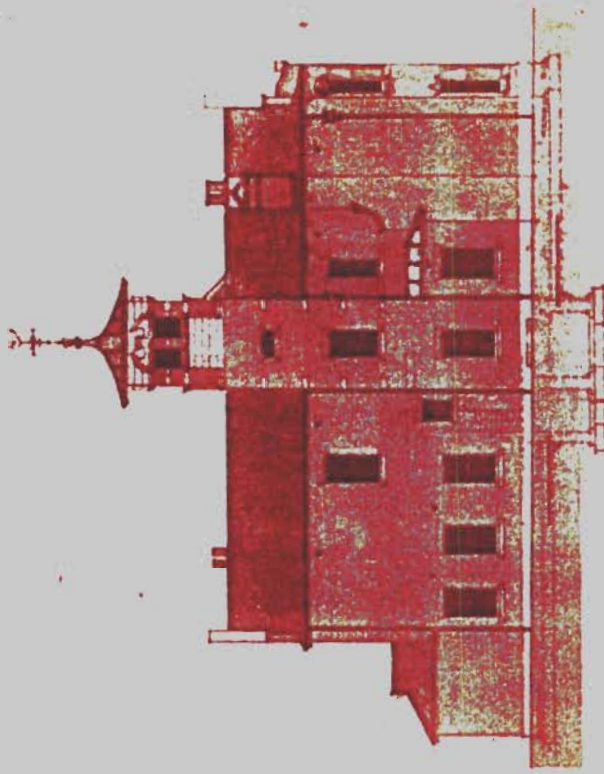


Fig 3.45c

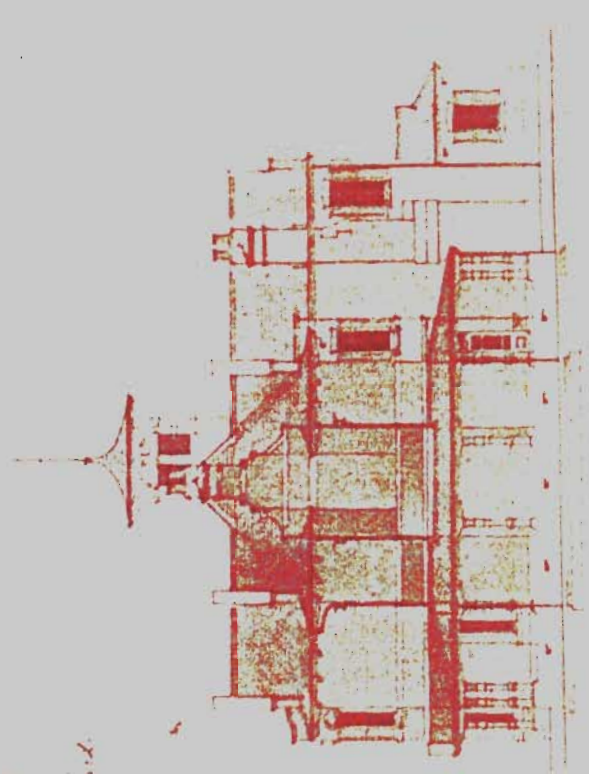
PROPOSED NEW HOUSE : RIDGE : ROAD : BEREA :

FOR WILLIAM WOOD ESQ.

Drawn at Red Bank, Pa.



Back Elevation



Plan of the House

Handwritten notes:
 The tower is to be
 built of brick
 and the main
 body of the house
 of stone.



Front Elevation

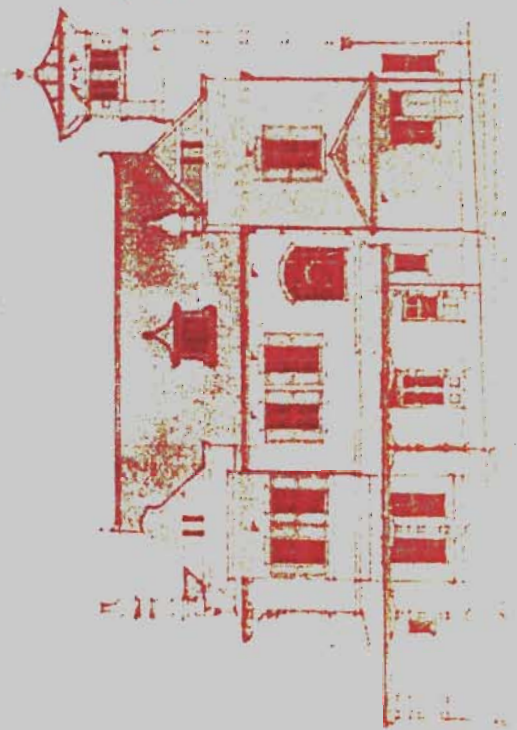
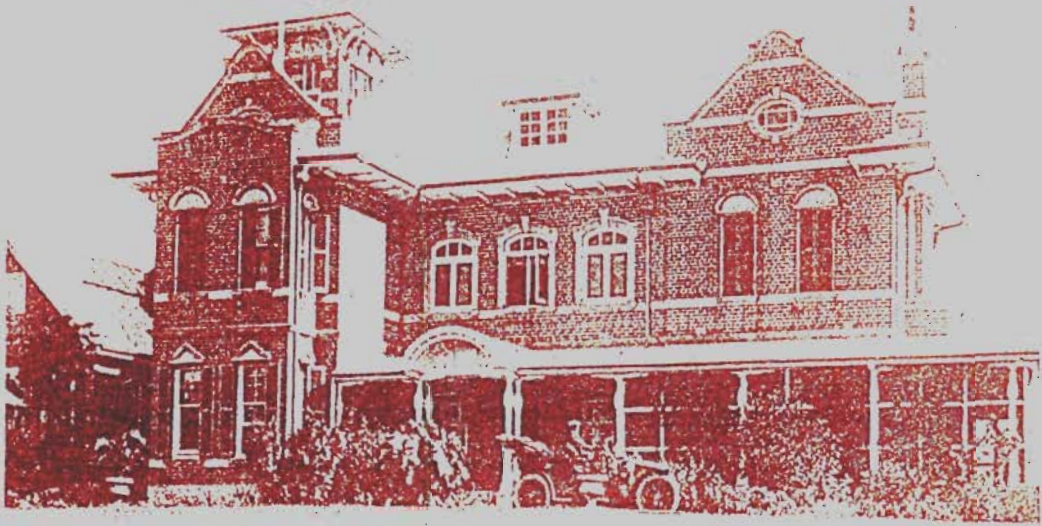


Fig 3.45A



Front View of House.

HOMES OF NATALIANS.—No. 10.



"KINNOULL," THE RESIDENCE OF MR. J. ELLIS BROWN, ON RIDGE ROAD, DURBAN.



Side View of House.

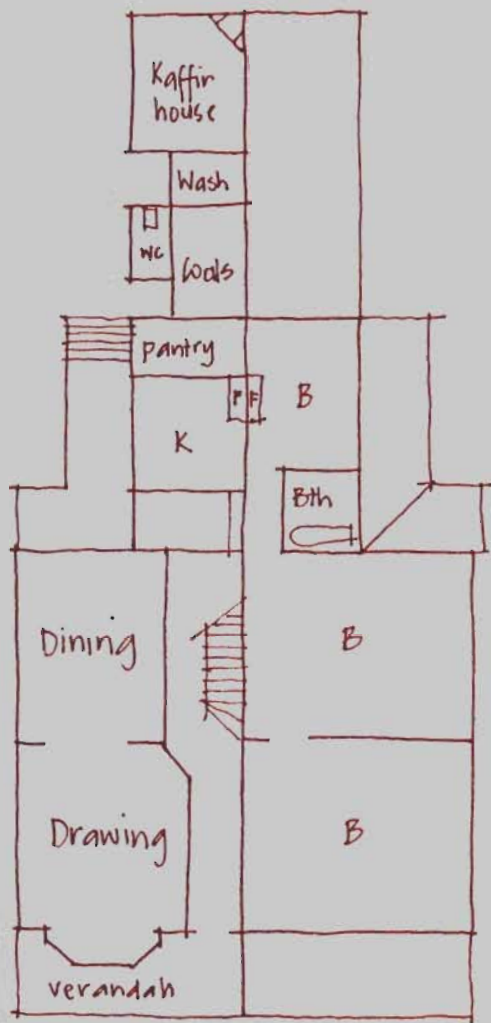
From The Natal Mercury Pictorial
May 8, 1907

Fig 3.45e

Semi-detached dwelling houses
 STRATFORD ROAD
 for MR H. B. MITCHELL

OD 621

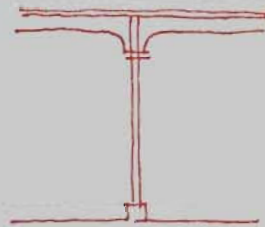
1898



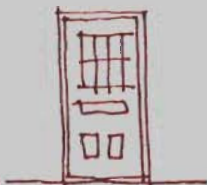
Ground Floor Plan First Floor Plan



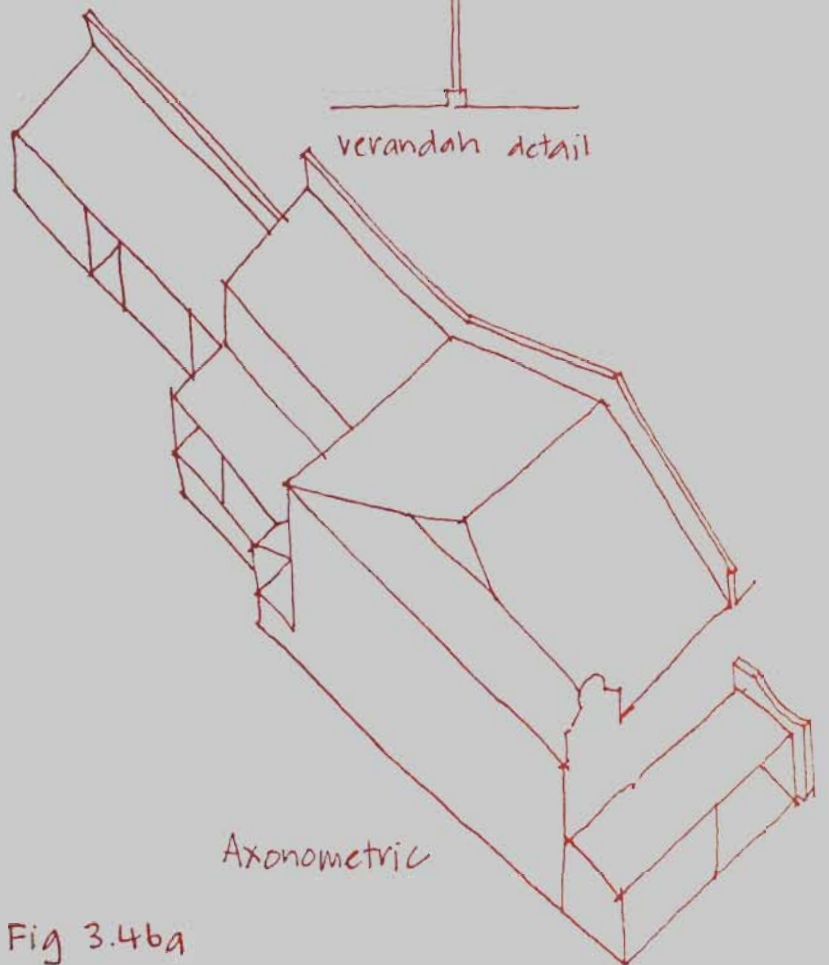
gable detail



verandah detail



door detail



Axonometric

Fig 3.4ba

for M. H. B. Mitchell

scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

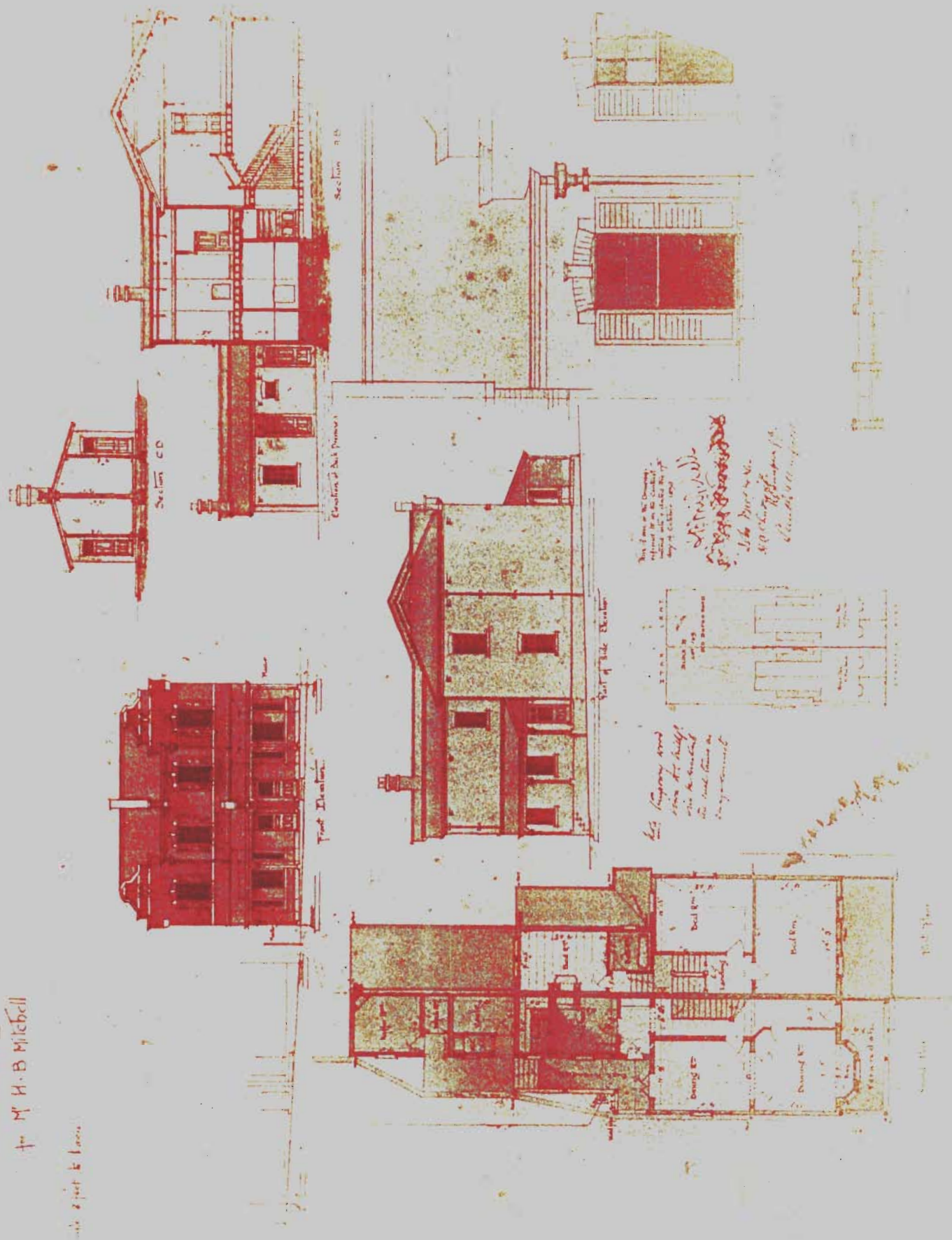


Fig 3.4bb
- 160 -

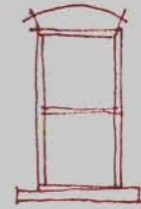
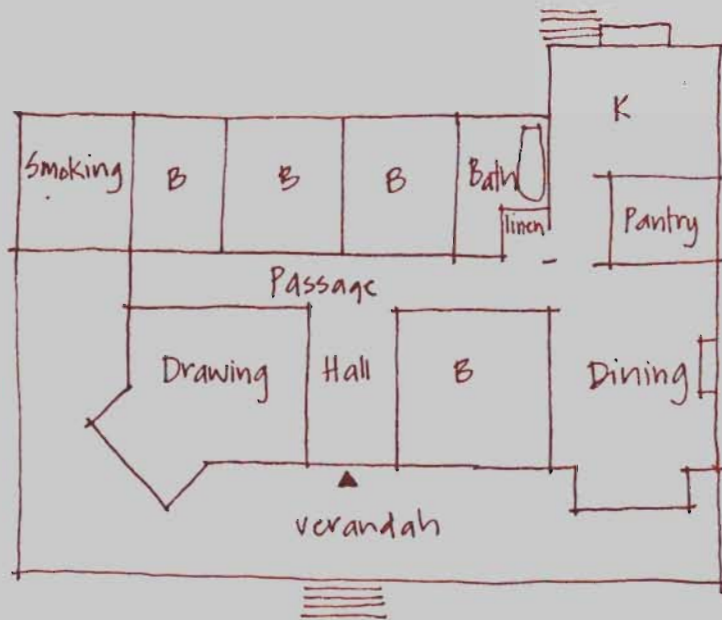
Proposed new house

BELLAIR

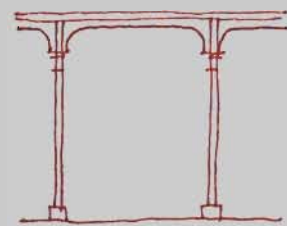
for DERING STAINBANK

OD 616

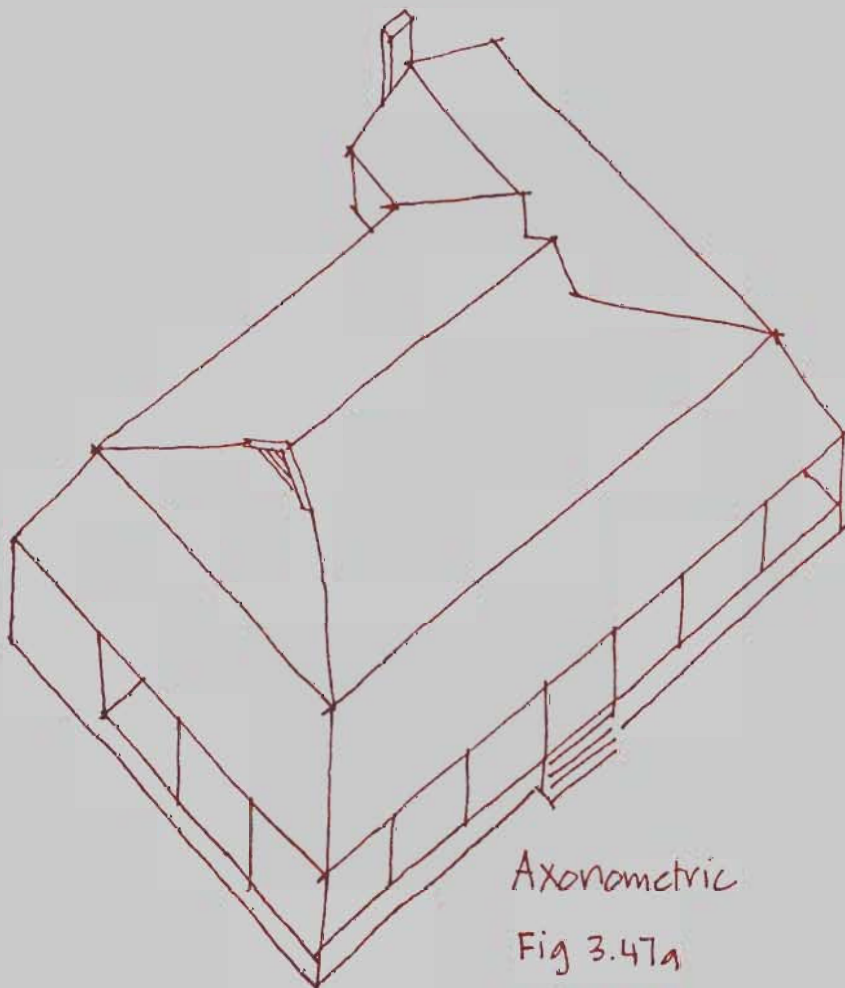
1898



window detail



Verandah detail



Chimney detail

Axonometric

Fig 3.47a

Proposed three stories for
 being Cloughbrook Ave

July 1904

Two to be drawn, one of 1/2
 in 1/4 inch scale and one of
 each 1/8 inch scale

July 1904

Richard D. Key
 Architect
 117 Broadway

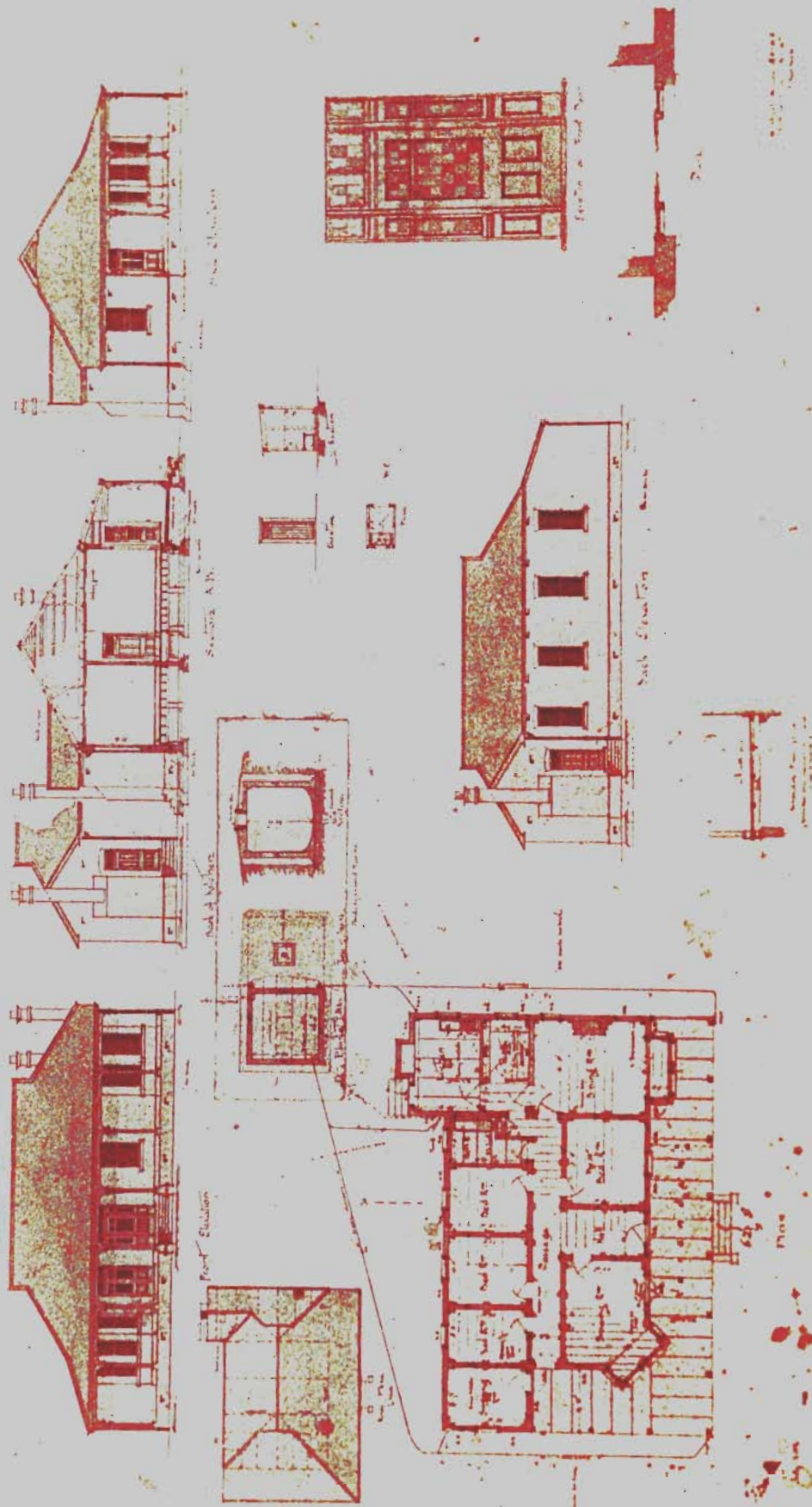


Fig 3.47b

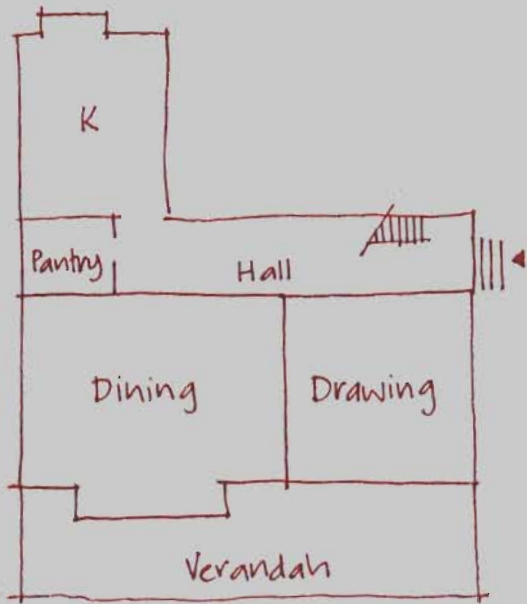
Proposed new house

DD 547

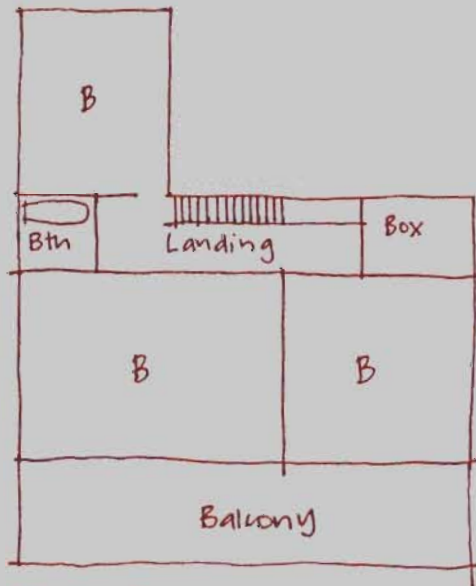
BEREA

1898

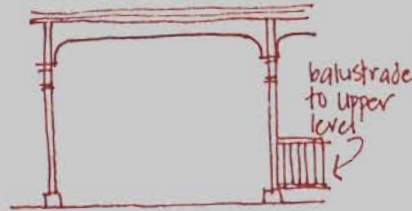
for MR R.L. HITCHINS ESQ



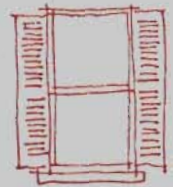
Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



verandah detail



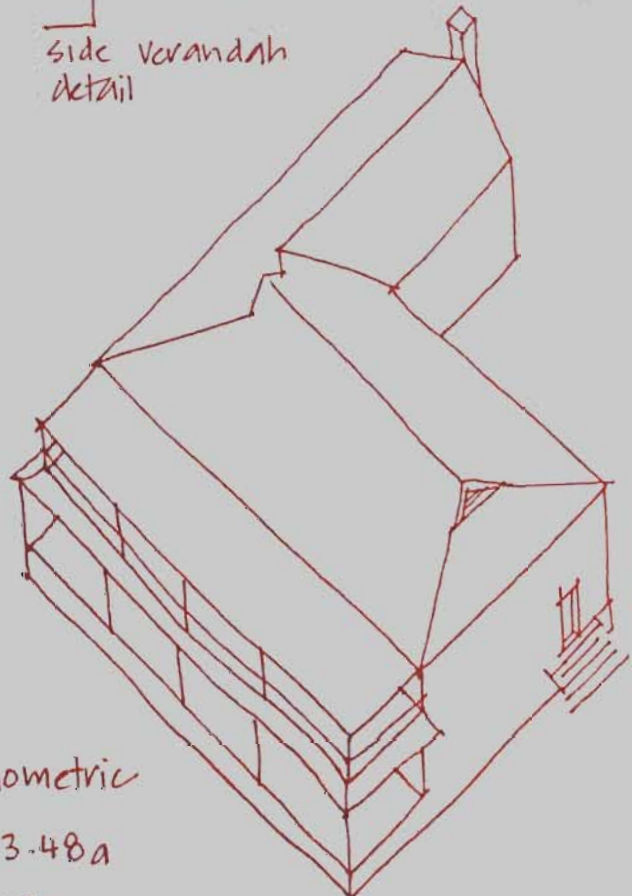
window detail



side verandah detail



chimney detail

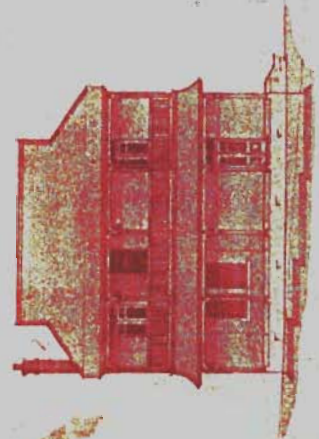


Axonometric

Fig 3.48a

Proposed New House
 J. S. Hildreth Esq
 Beren

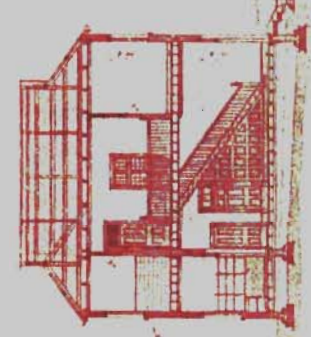
Scale 1/4 inch



Front Elevation



Side Elevation



Section A-B

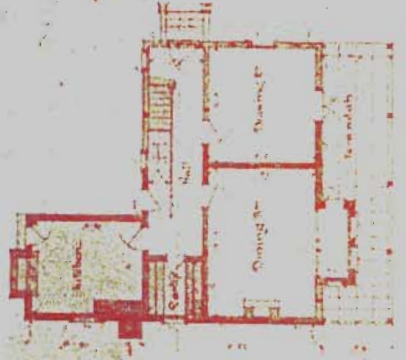


Rear Elevation

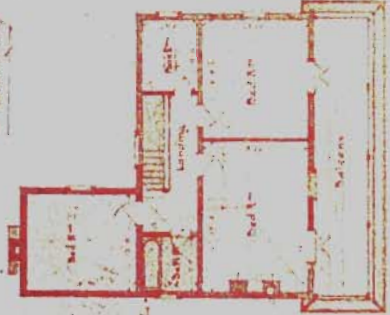
See note showing amount of
 material used at end of list
 for a reference to

to plan of
 B. Hildreth

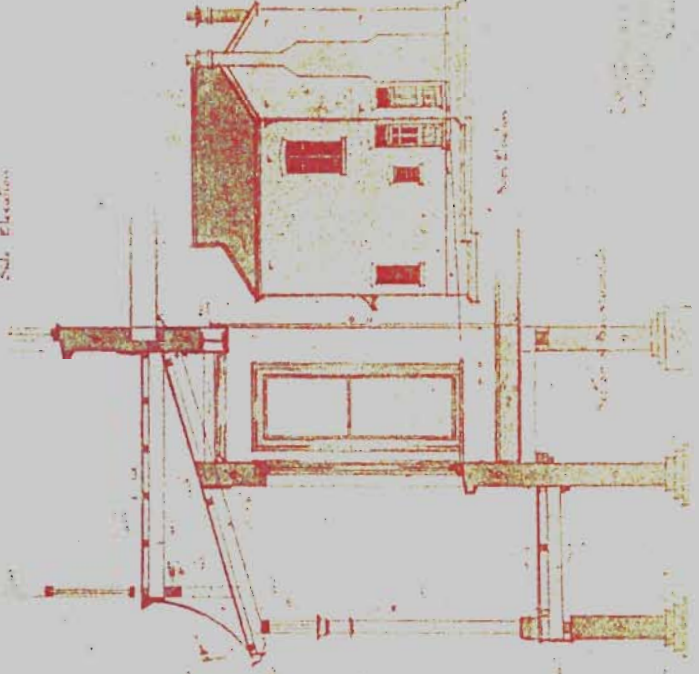
Construction
 of
 the
 house
 to be
 built
 on
 the
 site
 of
 the
 old
 house



Ground Floor



First Floor

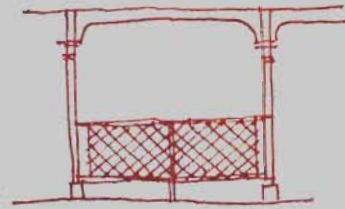
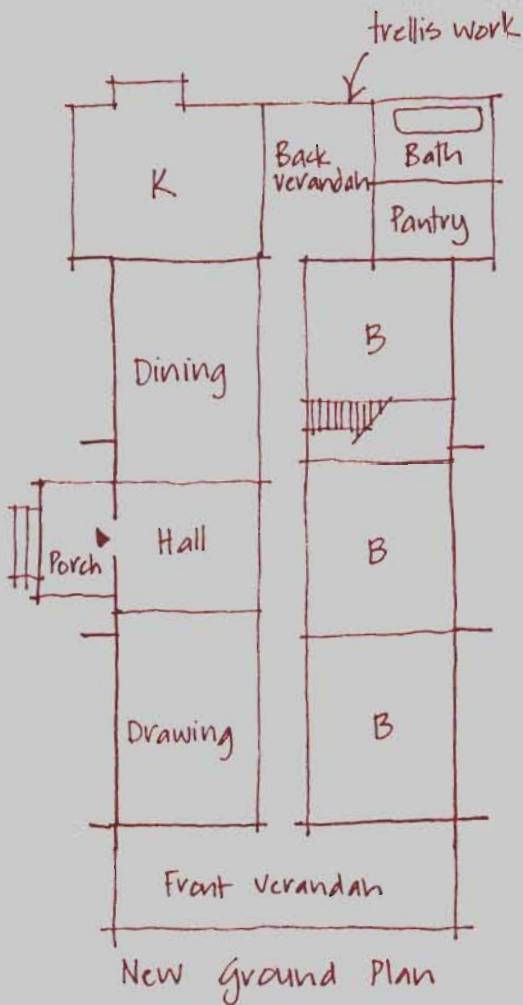


Section C-D

Fig 3.48a

Proposed dwelling house
 ESSENWOOD ROAD
 (St Thomas School)
 for H. ALUTT ESQ

OD 223
 1898
 (demolished)



verandah detail



dormer window detail



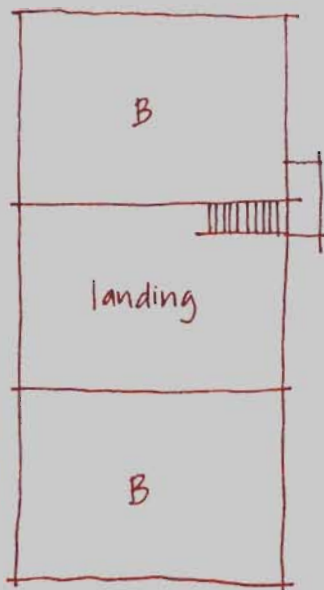
window to side brick walls



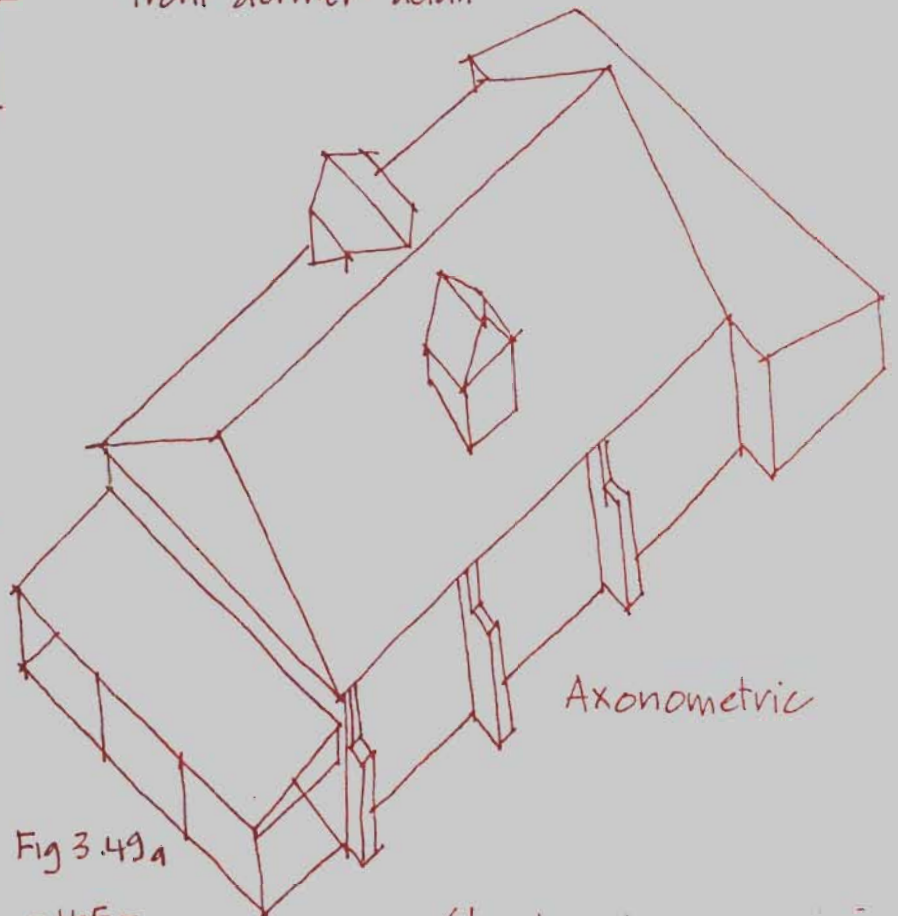
window to lean-to



Front dormer detail



Attic Floor Plan



Axonometric

Fig 3.49a

Proposed Dwelling House, Essewood R^y, Kent.
(for Thomas's School)

for H. Ansell Esq.

Scale: 8 feet to inch.

This is the drawing referred to
in contract entered into dated
25 April 1895

Wm. Henry
Esq. of
St. Andrew

H. W. Henry

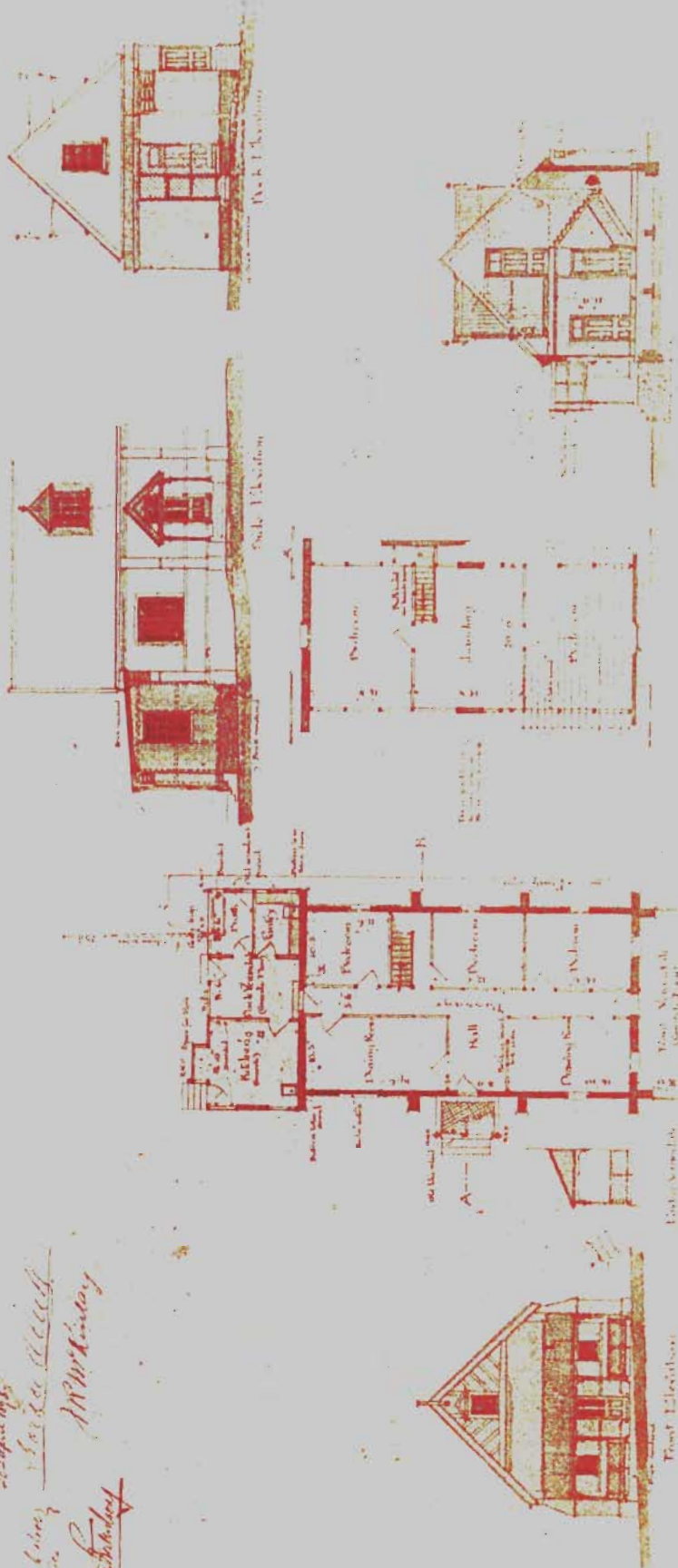
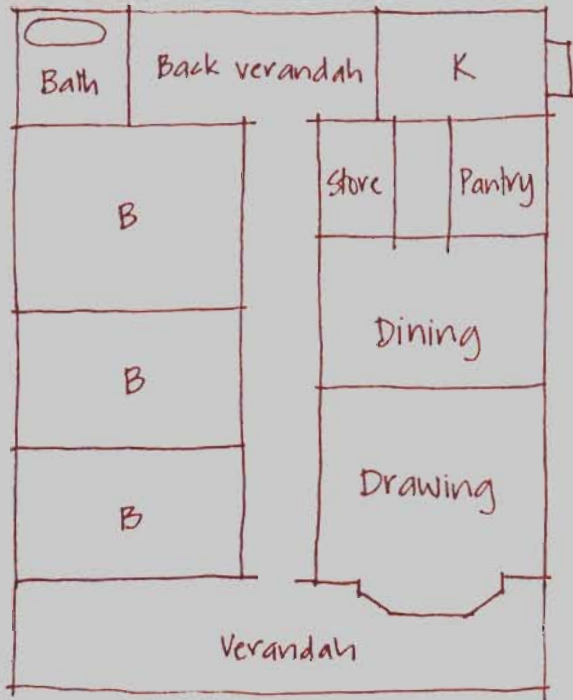


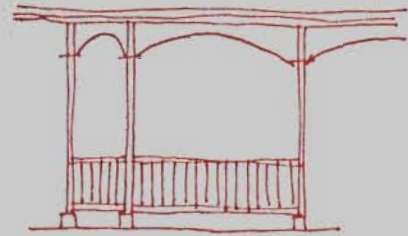
Fig 3.49b

Proposed house
 UMBILO ROAD
 for R.H. POWYS

OD 572
 1898



Ground Floor Plan



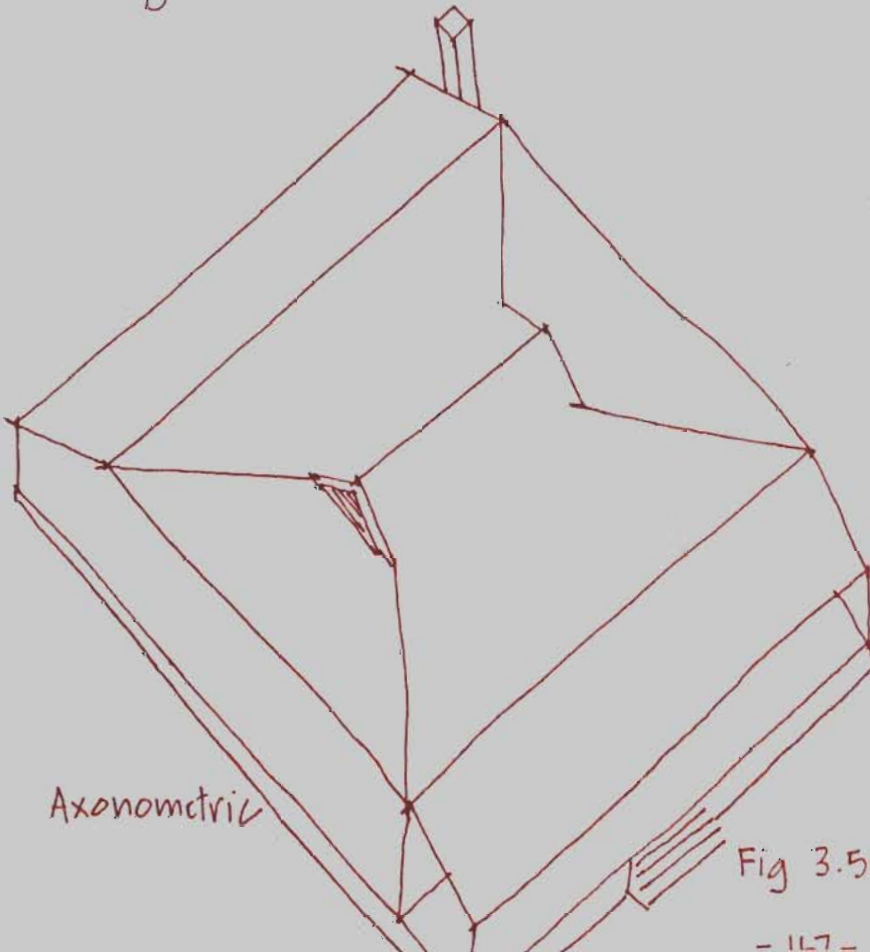
verandah detail



window detail



Side verandah detail



Axonometric



chimney detail

Fig 3.50a

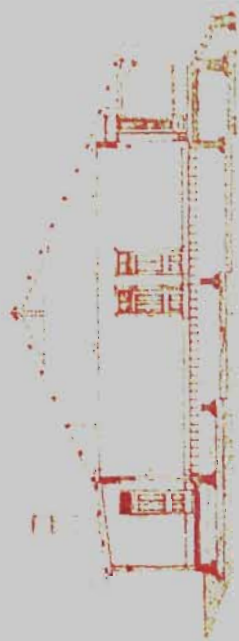


Fig. 3.50a

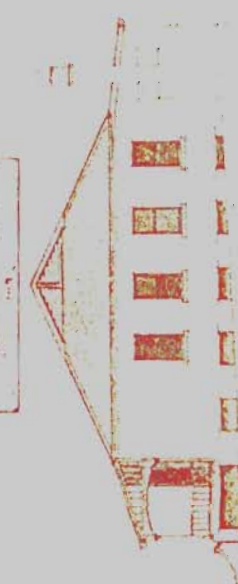
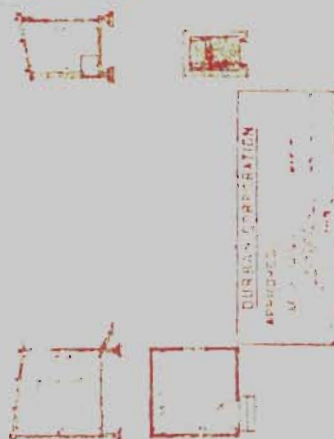
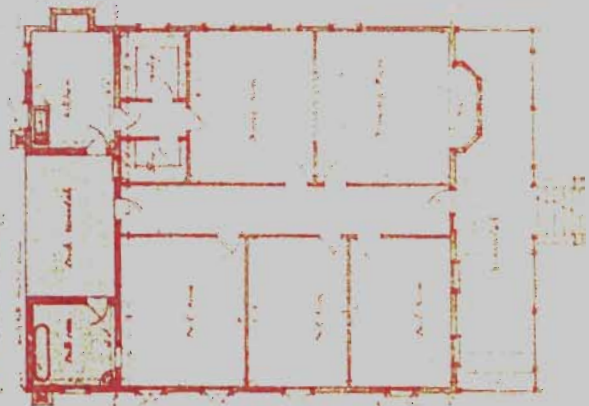


Fig. 3.50b



Prof. Elevator



Prof. Elevator
 1890
 1890

Fig. 3.50c

Fig 3.50b
 - 168 -

New house

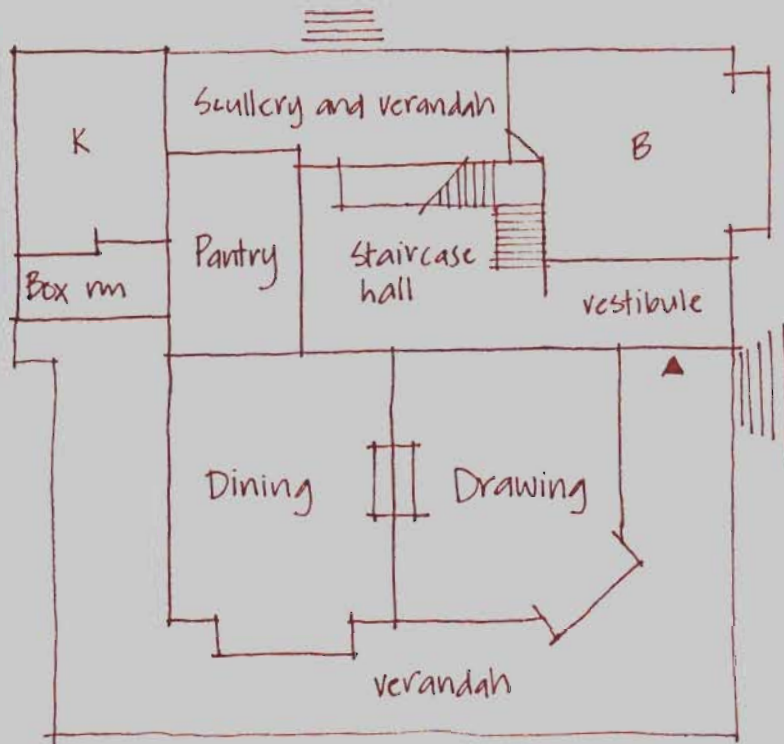
OD 544

MUSGRAVE ROAD + No.315

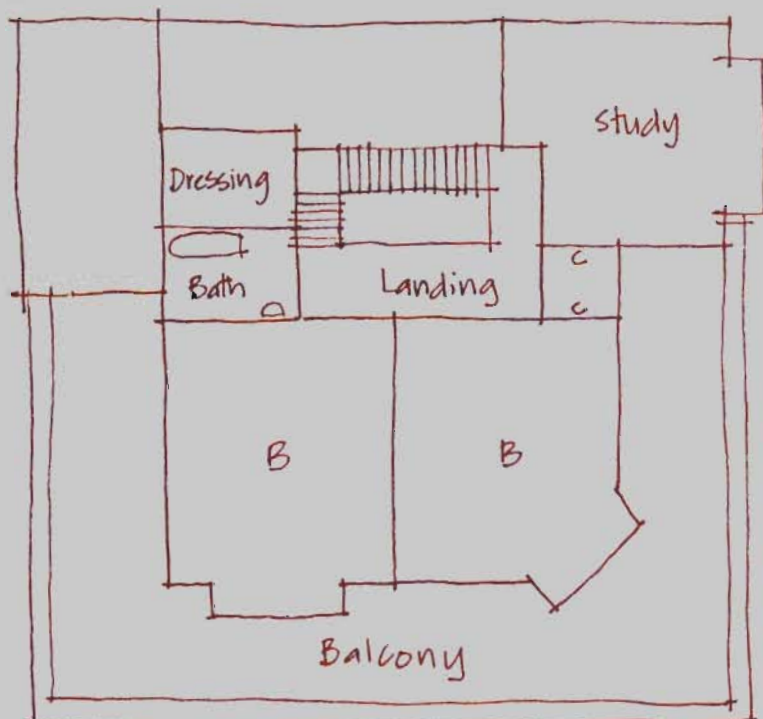
1898

for CAPT. REEVES

Lot 43 Block B Site plan



Ground Floor Plan

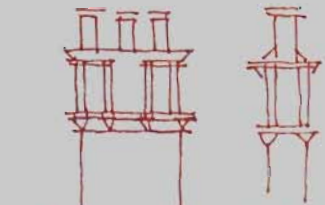
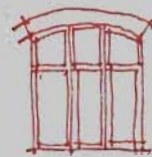


First Floor Plan

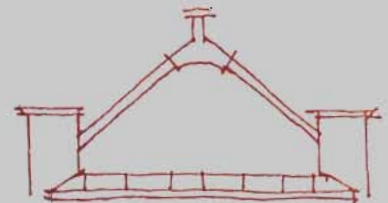
Fig 3.51a



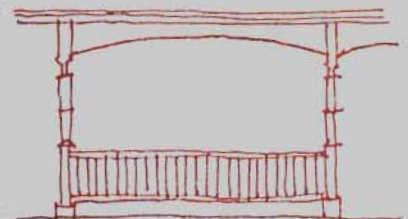
Window detail



Chimney detail



Tower detail



Verandah detail

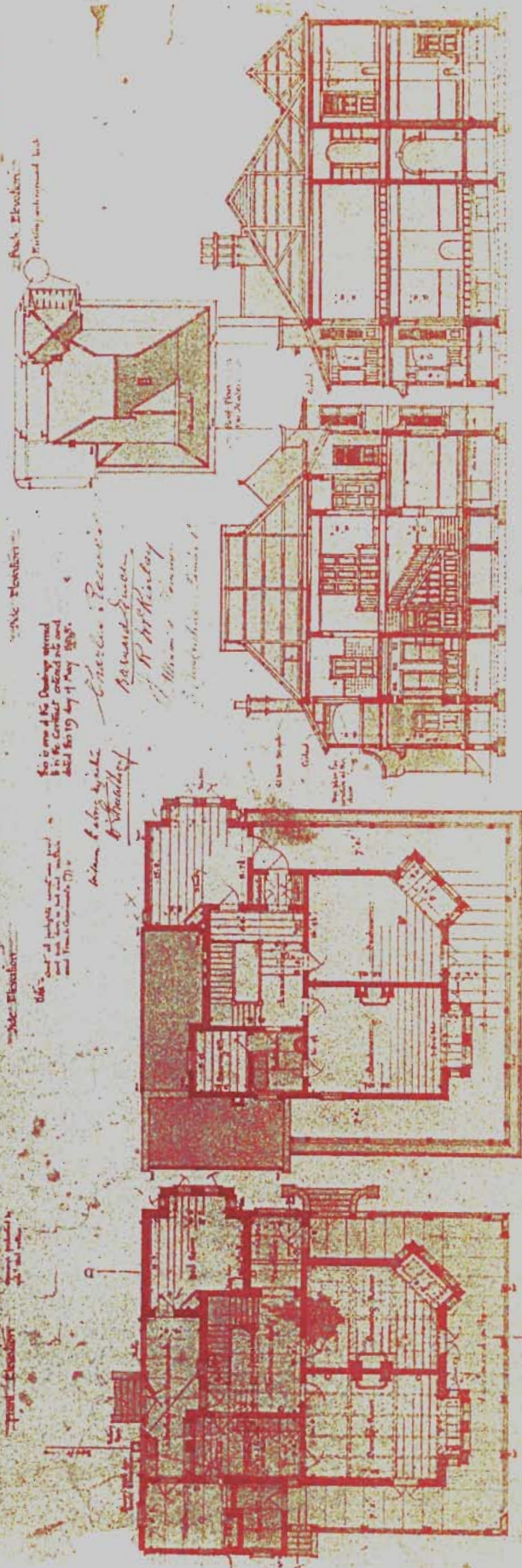
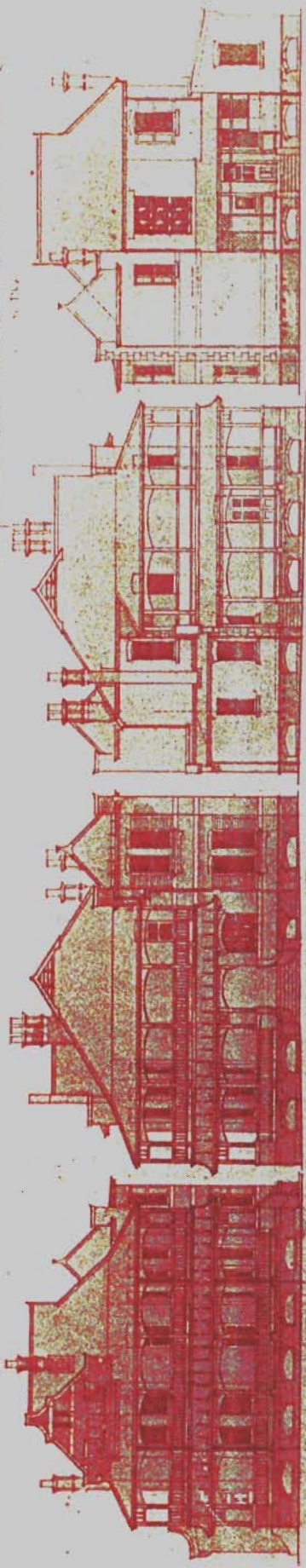


Gable detail

New House to be built on Mainstone Road
for Capt Revey

Make right part to suit land.

PLAN PLAN
No. 2000
I. M. Johnston

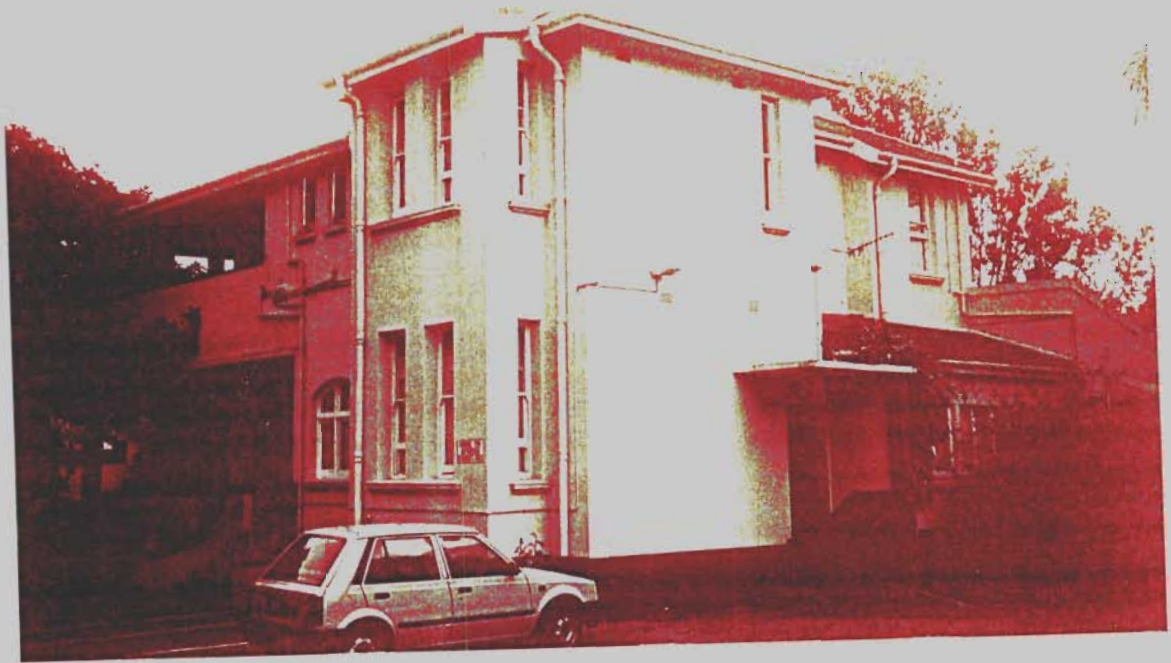


No. 1 of the Drawing referred to by the General contract and dated the 19th day of May 1888.
I. M. Johnston
Architect

When fully made
I. M. Johnston
Architect

Section 112
Section 113
Section 114
Section 115
Section 116
Section 117
Section 118
Section 119
Section 120
Section 121
Section 122
Section 123
Section 124
Section 125
Section 126
Section 127
Section 128
Section 129
Section 130
Section 131
Section 132
Section 133
Section 134
Section 135
Section 136
Section 137
Section 138
Section 139
Section 140
Section 141
Section 142
Section 143
Section 144
Section 145
Section 146
Section 147
Section 148
Section 149
Section 150
Section 151
Section 152
Section 153
Section 154
Section 155
Section 156
Section 157
Section 158
Section 159
Section 160
Section 161
Section 162
Section 163
Section 164
Section 165
Section 166
Section 167
Section 168
Section 169
Section 170
Section 171
Section 172
Section 173
Section 174
Section 175
Section 176
Section 177
Section 178
Section 179
Section 180
Section 181
Section 182
Section 183
Section 184
Section 185
Section 186
Section 187
Section 188
Section 189
Section 190
Section 191
Section 192
Section 193
Section 194
Section 195
Section 196
Section 197
Section 198
Section 199
Section 200

Fig 3.51c
- 171 -



Side elevation



Staircase (demolished) window



Chimney detail

Fig 3.51d

OTHER PROJECTS
STREET WILSON & FYFE (1893 - 1898)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1894			
Hotel Royal	267 Smith St & Beach Walk	F L Jonsson	OD 183 a-c
Shop	347 West St	W H Beaumont	OD 643 a-i
Stable/Gate	276 Davenport Rd & Manning Rd	H Rutherford	OD 577 i-p
Timber Yard	Pine St & Palmer	Johannedal's Timber	OD 506 a-c
1895			
Church		Bishop of Zululand	OE 1 a-i
Church St. Georges Garrison	Devonshire Road		OP 7
Hospital Dr McKenzies	Musgrave Rd	J Chiazzari	OD 652 a-c
Hotel Horse Shoe	207 Church St		OP 16 s
Shop		J L Schurink	OLY 2 a-b
Shop/Offices Pinsons Cnr	Comm Rd, Railway St & Pine St	Mrs Pinson. Sheps	OD 573 a-h
1896			
Church		Bishop Jolivet	OU 1 a-c
Cold Storage	Point Road	Jos, Scott, M. Mech	OD 516 a-c
Hospital St. Anne's			
Chapel	96 Loop St	Bishop Jolivet	OP 17 a-f,h-q,ai
Shop Fittings	307 West St	Myers Bros	OD 519 a-c
Shop	396-402 West St & Hooper Lane	Payne Bros	OD 241 b
Shop	Queen St	A Findlay	OD 584 a-d

STREET-WILSON

1897 Bar & Billiard	Point Rd	D Douglas	OD 558 a-u
1897 Wool Store	42 Commercial Rd	Pollock & Button	OD 503 a-c

STREET-WILSON & FYFE

1897 Hotel Lincoln	Commercial Rd	A G Coates	OP 1 a-c
Photo Studio	194 West St	W B Sherwood	OD 574 o
Police Station	West St & Pine St	Dbn Corp	OD 561 a-d
Studio	194-196 West St	W B Sherwood	OD 144 b
Warehouse	76-84 Point Rd	Chiazzari & Co	OD 569 b-i

STREET-WILSON

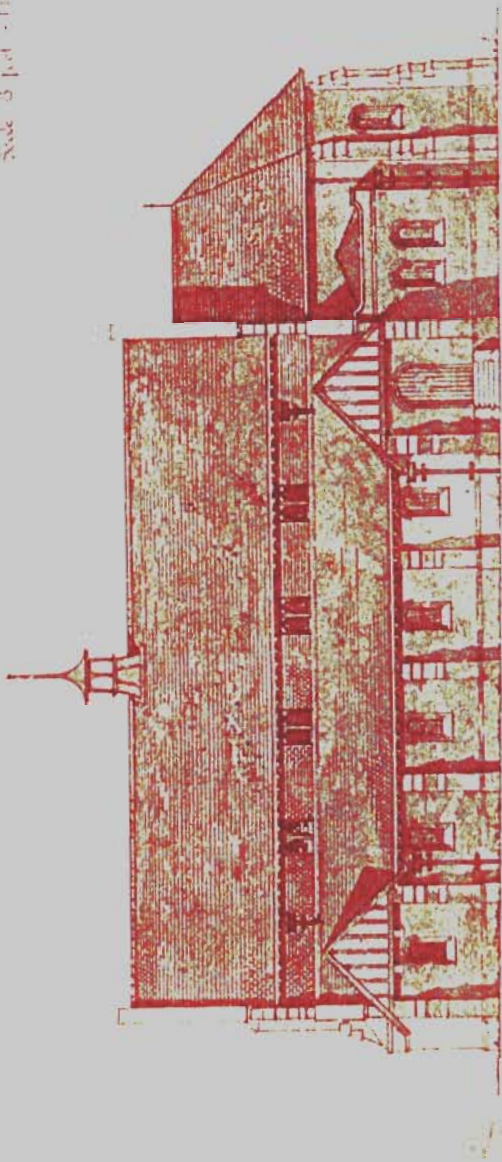
1898 City Hall	Commercial & Church St		OP 5 a-ad
Club Harrismith Club			OH 1 a-h
Railway Station	Pine St & Soldiers Way	Natal Gvt Railways	OD 405 a,b
Shop	320 West Street	Stranack & Williams	OD 565 a-d

STREET-WILSON & FYFE

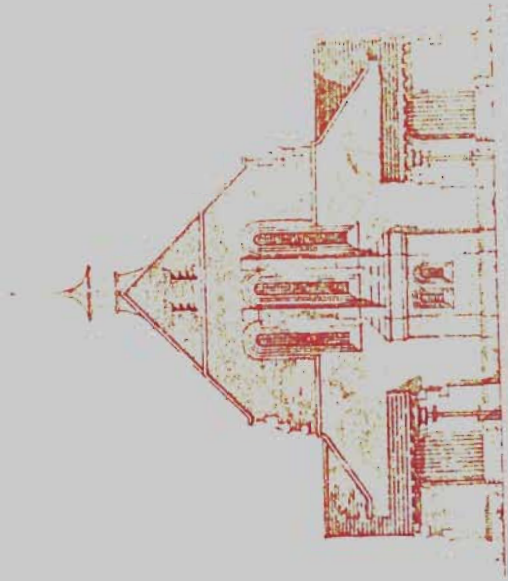
1898 Shop/Office	Church St	R Topham	OP 19 a-d
Hotel Colorado (Originally Inchange Hotel)	Inchange Dr	C W Tomkins	OI 1 a
Mart Colonial Mart	319 Smith St	Hulston & Sons	OD 586 a-c
School St Thomas School School	377 Essenwood Rd		OD 223 b OV 1 a
Shop	Milne & Prince Alfred St	R Jenkins	OD 512 a-h
Warehouse	Point Rd, Union Rd & Brown Rd	G Marriott	OD 532 a-b

Design for Proposed New Garrison Church - New Bedford

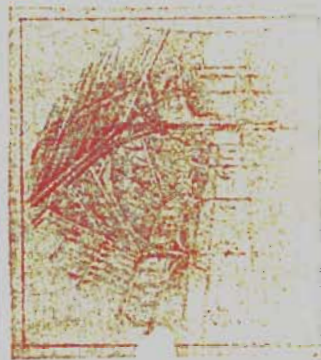
Scale 3/4 inch = 1 foot



South Elevation



West Elevation



Plan



Fig 3.52
-175-

OP 7, 1895

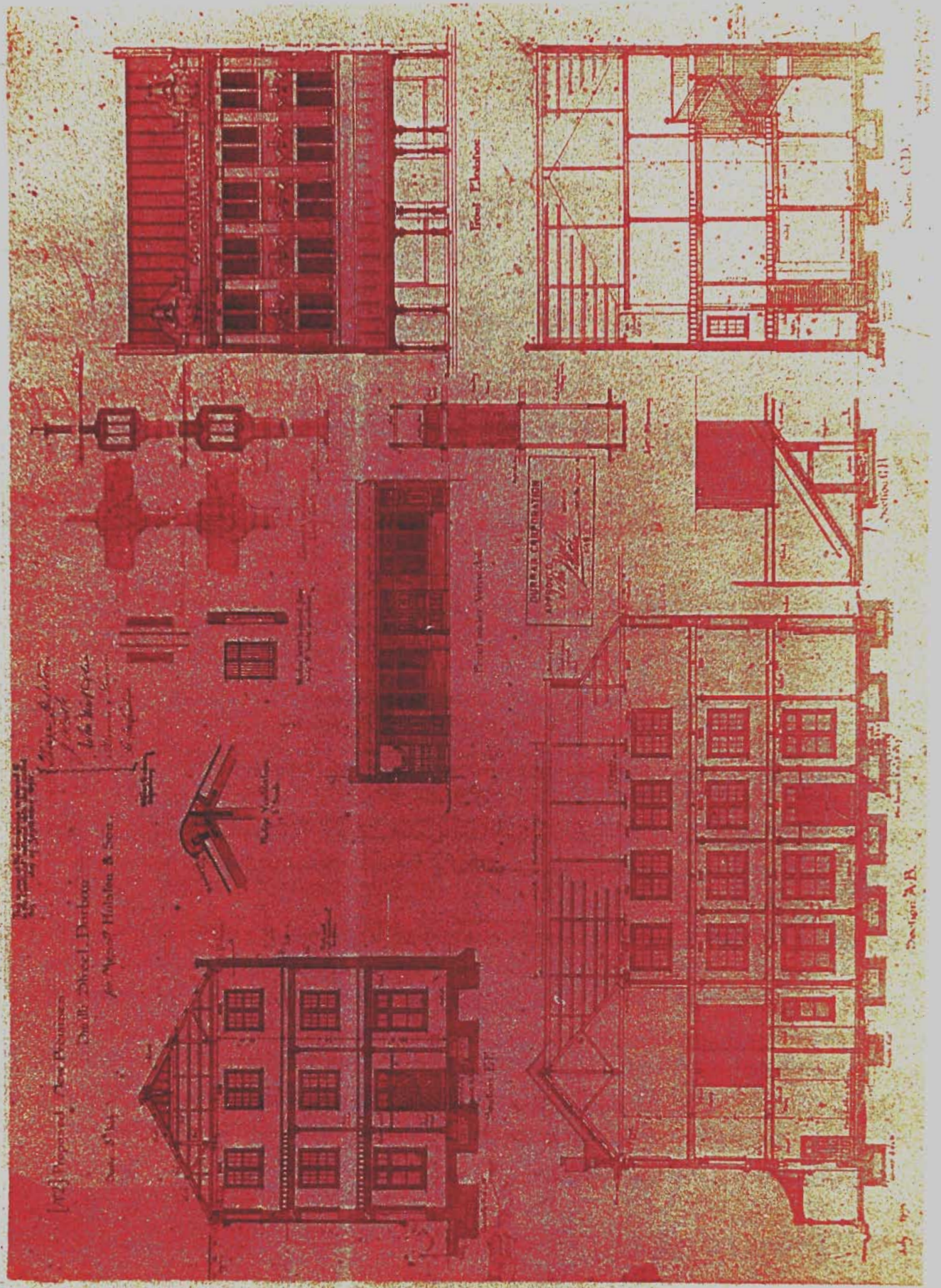


Fig 3.53

OD 506
1898

3.2 iv. 1898 - 1905 STREET-WILSON

From 1899 to 1904, Street-Wilson continued to practise as Street-Wilson Architect and was entered in the Natal Almanac and Register, giving his address as 318 West Street, Castle Buildings.

The political environment of Natal was unsettled. Sir Henry Binns died in 1899 and was replaced by Hime as head of the new Government with Bale under him. Both men being true imperialists and supporters of both Chamberlain and Milner's policy of applying diplomatic pressures to the Transvaal and convincing people that "a stable South African situation was unlikely until Kruger had been made to give way, under the threat of war if need be." (Brookes & Webb 1987:200).

Of all three concerns of Natalians, namely the loyalty to Queen and Empire, material self-interest and good neighbourliness towards the Afrikaaner, material self-interest was of utmost concern. "In Natal, as elsewhere, force now began to be recognised, perhaps not as a servant of right but at least as the agent of need." Steadily Natal and Transvaal drifted into war. (Brookes & Webb 1987:201).

THE ANGLO BOER WAR

"The war between Britain and the Republic, commonly known as the Boer War is rightly described by Transvalers as the Second War of Independence and has equally correctly been termed by a Natal historian "The Boer invasion of Natal". From the point of view of Natal, the war was one in which she had to defend herself against attack. Fundamentally it was an imperial war, in which the South African policy of Chamberlain and Milner was pitted against the stubborn patriotism of Kruger and Stein. It was not, fundamentally Natal's war." (Brookes & Webb 1987:202).

The Colony assisted in the War by allowing the Natal Government Railways to be at the disposal of the British command and also provided hospital and nursing facilities. The Natal volunteers mainly consisted of British men with some Afrikaans speaking Natalians. Many Afrikaners, mainly from Natal, north of the Tugela river, joined forces with the Transvaal and Orange Free State and were seen to be "rebels". The Zulu people indirectly assisted the British by remaining passive throughout the war but none were recruited for Military Service. (Brookes & Webb 1987:204).

"On October the 9, 1899, an ultimatum was sent by the Boer Government, peremptorily demanding that all British reinforcements landing in South Africa should at once leave the country. With no reply being made to this request, war was declared on October 11, 1899 by the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Active hostilities were commenced next day, when the Free Staters crossed the border, and advanced on Ladysmith. Natal now became once more, and it may be hoped for the last time, the scene of an exceedingly bitter campaign." (T.C.I.N. 1905:38).

Between October 29 and November 2nd, General Joubert, the Boer Commander succeeded in invading Ladysmith. The seige of Ladysmith lasted exactly a month until relief arrived in the form of Roberts, Kitchener and British reinforcements on February 28, 1900. On the 10th of November General Joubert had issued a proclamation that the triangle of Natal North of the Tugela was to be annexed to the South Africa Republic¹ (Brookes & Webb 1987:208).

1: In 1900, Orange Free State was annexed to the Crown as the Orange River Colony. Kruger went into exile.

During 1899/1900, the years of the Anglo Boer War, Street-Wilson's practice was relatively unproductive. A small cottage was designed for Lady Binns in Berea (Fig 3.45, 1899) and four other projects, a chapel, a hotel, offices and a shop were designed. Although according the Brookes and Webb, "From May 1900, Natal, while the war was raging to the North and West of the Colony, enjoyed sixteen months of almost complete peace", (Brookes & Webb 1987:208), only two single storey houses were designed : a house for Percy Binns in Essenwood Road (Fig 3.55, 1900) and a house for Mr T. Burman¹ (Fig 3.56, 1900)².

Louis Botha, Commandant General of the Transvaal forces, made a attack on Northern Natal and Zululand in 1901. He was successful, but alerted the British as to his whereabouts. Both this attack and a later attack by Botha on the fortified post of Etala, were repulsed. The second invasion of Natal was over. A third attempt of invasion in March, 1902, never reached the border. (Brookes & Webb 1987:208).

The British success in the war meant that all four parts of South Africa were under the Union Jack and that the way of federation was now open. (Brookes & Webb 1987:208/209).

-
- 1: Street-Wilson's "Works Register of 1900" shows the final contract sum for House Burman to be 717 Pounds and the Contractor to be H. Russell.
 - 2: Baillic-Scott designed "White Lodge" in Oxfordshire (1898/1990) and in 1899, Mackmurdo designed 25 Cadogan Gardens and Ashbee, 39 Cheyne Walk, in Chelsea.

In the peace terms offered to Natal in 1901 "Hime and his ministers had endorsed the British Government's proposals only pleading for non official representation on the executive on the colonies from the beginning, a Customs Union, ultimate Federation and the predominant position of the English language." (Brookes & Webb 1987:208/209). The Natal Government received the Northern Districts and accepted responsibility for seven hundred thousand pounds of the Transvaal debt.

"The death of Queen Victoria in 1901 and the ascension of Edward to the throne coincided with the end of the Anglo Boer War in South Africa. A building boom followed the end of the war, the buildings reflecting a new confidence and faith in the Colony." (Emmett 1992:4).

An increase in architectural work started to take place in Street-Wilson's office, although far fewer houses were designed per year than before the war. A new single storey house was designed in 1901 for G. Johnstone in Umgeni Road (Fig 3.59, 1901), a double storey house for Crawford Lindsay in Ridge Road (Fig 3.57, 1901) and semi-detached houses for W.F. Curry¹ (Fig 3.58, 1901).

It was only in September, 1901, that the Natal Institute of Architects² was formed with W.E. Robarts as Chairman.

-
- 1: W.F. Curry was registered as a clerk in the Natal Directory of 1900.
 - 2: Members present at the meeting were Robarts, Ing, Lucas, Stott, Reid, Powell, Smith, Fyfe, Ritchie, Wells, Price, Farrell, Mumford, Veale and Holmes. Although not present at the foundation meeting, Kent, Waterson, Methven, Upton, Street-Wilson, Paton, Ridgway and Henry wished to become members. It was proposed that the association consisted of "all gentlemen in the Colony of Natal who, on the 1st September, proximo, are practising as architects under government license." (Hurst 1945:4). A ballot was taken for a committee of five to draw up a constitution. Robarts scored 14, Fyfe 13 and Street-Wilson scored 2 points. The lack of votes for Street-Wilson may be attributed to that fact that he was "Too actively interested in his profession to devote time to politics and public life." (N.M June 28:1928). Two years after the Institute was founded, William Emery Robarts passed away and Authur Fyfe followed as President until 1906, when C.W. Methven took over the chair.

By 1902, two double storey houses were designed : one for Geo List¹, in Vause Road (Fig 3.60, 1902) and the other at 8 Newcombe Place (Fig 3.61, 1902) for J. Dick². Three identical, small wood-and-iron houses were designed for J. Hunt in Princes Street (Fig 3.62, 1902).

1903 was marked by the design of two imposing, grand, double storey houses ; the one was designed for V.E. Hooper in Essenwood Road (Fig 3.65, 1903) and the other for David Don³ in Ridge Road (Fig 3.64, 1903). A pair of semi-detached houses for Mrs Hutchinson (Fig 3.63, 1903) were designed for the corner site of Cowey and Marriott Road in 1903 and two double storey house : one for Miss Fenwick (Fig 6.67, 1904) and the other was the Rectory for St Thomas Church in Musgrave Road (Fig 3.66, 1904) were designed in 1904.

-
- 1: Geo List was entered as a Jeweller in the Natal Directory of 1900.
 - 2: J. Dick was entered as a Blacksmith in the Natal Directory of 1900.
 - 3: David Don was a Banker from Scotland who came to South Africa just before the turn of the century. He bought some land and started The Natal Estates. David Don took ownership of the property on 11 April, 1888. The property on which the house was built was originally part of the 5793 acres which was granted to G.C. Cato on the 1st October, 1847. The land became freehold in 1867 and in 1874 a portion was ceded to Helen Frances Wirsing and in 1876 ceded to Walter LLoyd. William Richard Cowey bought the land in 1881 and built a house called The Maze.

In 1903, Street-Wilson drew plans for the new house on Ridge Road. According to Street-Wilson's "Works Accounts Register and Diary" of 1900, the contract sum was 9193 Pounds and the final account was 9613 Pounds. The contractors were W & G Walwyn.

On June 18, 1906, David Don died while on holiday in Europe. In 1913, his widow, Marie Nightingale donated his entire book collection to what is known today as the Don Africana Library. The property was rented by one of the executors of Don's estate from 1909-1912 and later sold to Fanny Katherine Rouillard for 8 000 Pounds, in May 1919. The Marist Brothers purchased "The Maze", as it was known, on April 26, 1929 for 16 850 pounds and the school named St Henry's occupies the house today. (Information extracted from Marist Brothers' History of the school).

The Hime Ministry fell on the 18 August, 1903, and was replaced by that of Sir G M Sutton, who in turn gave way to C J Smythe on the 16th May 1905. (Brookes & Webb 1987:212). Once the final peace treaty had been formed the representatives of the new Districts took their seats for the first time in the Natal Legislative Assembly on the 14 April, 1904.

"While these political changes were taking place, Natal was suffering considerable economic fluctuations. Almost every war tends to produce a temporary boom followed by a depression and the war of 1899 - 1902 was no exception to the rule. Some gains, however, were permanent. The white population of the colony increased from 73 095 in 1902 to 94 307 in 1906, and Durban, which in 1902 had a white population of 28 049, experienced an increase up to 31 826 four years later." (Brookes & Webb 1987:213).

There was continual improvement of the main railway line and a new Railway Power House was put into operation at Durban in July 1904. In 1905 the Natal Manufacturers' Association, which later became known as the Natal Chamber of Industries, was founded. Many industries were represented in the Association a few years later. The South African Customs Conference held in 1903 led to the founding of the South African Customs Union. Durban became the port for the largest ocean going steamers when the mail boat Armadale Castle entered the Durban harbour on 26 June, 1904. (Brookes & Webb 1987:214).

During the period of practising without a formal partner, although assisted by Wallace Paton, fifteen houses were designed ; five single storey houses, one semi-detached and the remaining double storey houses.

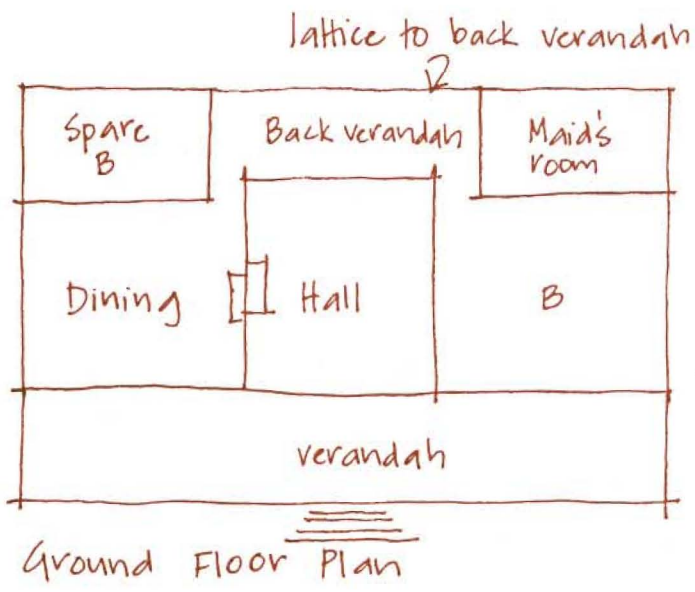
The year of the outbreak of the war, 1899, four buildings other than houses were designed. The following years, until 1905 were very productive with several types of buildings being designed which ranged from religious buildings such as chapels and the Emmanuel Cathedral, to shops, warehouses, hotels, and the Drill Hall in Durban.

STREET-WILSON (1899 - 1905)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

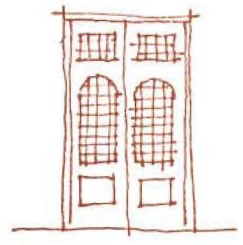
STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1899			
Berca Umgeni Road		Lady Binns D. Douglas	OD 641 a OD 608 a-e incomplete
1900			
Essenwood Road Lambert Road, +154	*Remainder Lot 9, Blk D *Lot 71, Block D	Percy Binns Esq Mr T. Burman	OD 617 a OD 550 a-c
1901			
Umgeni Road Berca, *Ridge Road Hospital Road	*Sub D, Lot 13. Block LL * * #4 of 1&2 of Block JJ	G. Johnston Esq Crawford Lindesay Esq W.F. Curry Dr Porrit G. Johnstone	OD 603 a,b OD 511 a, i, ii OD 618 a-c OG 3a OD 603 a,b
1902			
Vause Road, +95	*Lot 11, SUB (Rem 4), Block Z	D. Newmarch Geo R. List	OG 4 a OD 518 a-b
Ridge Road: -Newcombe Place, 8 Princes Street	*Block B, Rem of lot A *Lot 8, Block A	James Dick Esq Mr J Hunt	OD 611 b-i OD 602 a-c
1903			
Cowcy/Marriott Ridge Road Essenwood Road	*	Mrs N. Hutchinson D. Don Esq V. Hooper Esq	OD 597a-d OD 566 a OD 636 a-e
1904			
Musgrave Road, *191 Off Goble Road	*Sub b, Lot 21, Block AB	St Thomas Church Miss Fenwick	OD 581 t OD 537 a-f

Proposed cottage
 for LADY BINNS
 BEREA

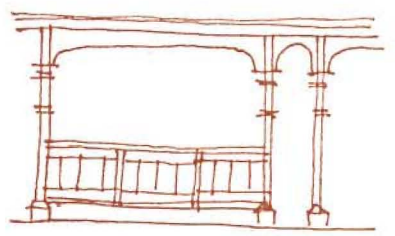
O.D. 641
 1899



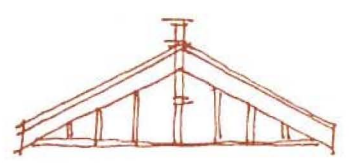
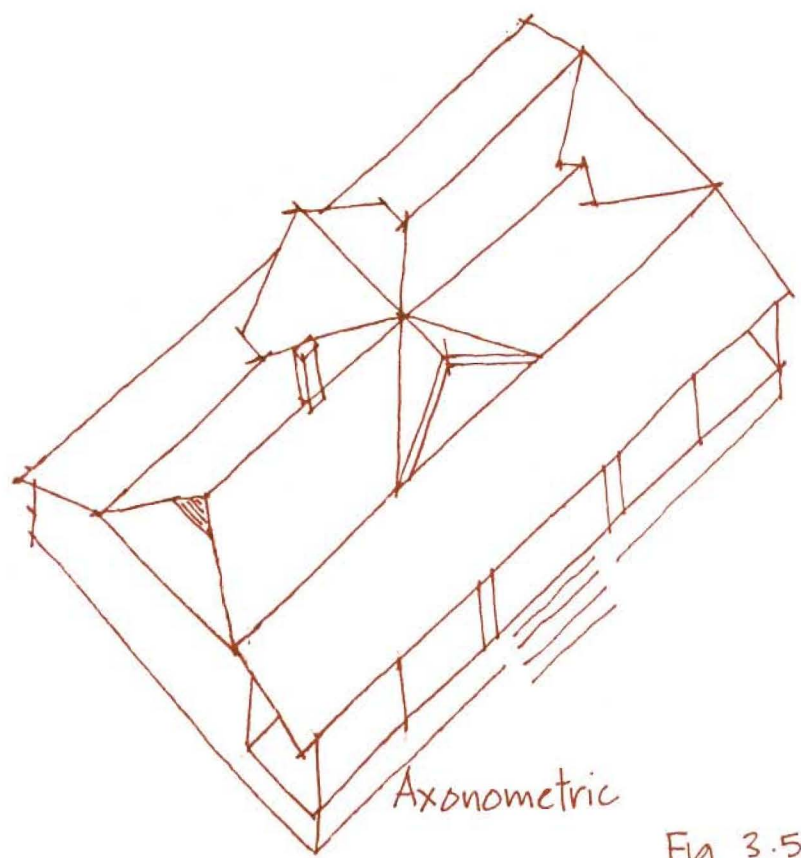
Window detail



Door detail

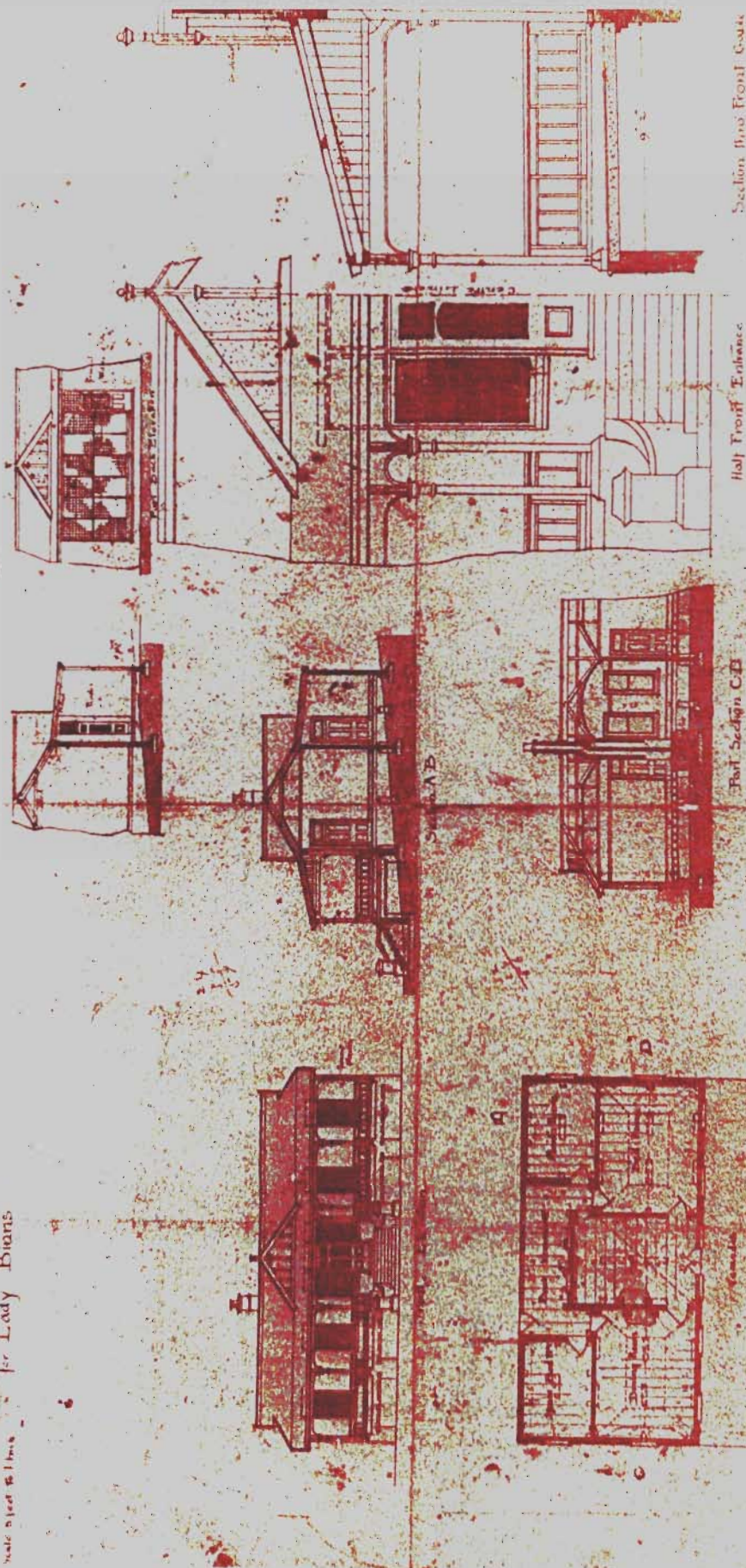


Verandah detail



Gable over hall

Plan of Proposed Cottage, Berea
for Lady Biant



C. E. Green 1891

Fig 3.54b

Residence

for PERCY BINNS ESQ

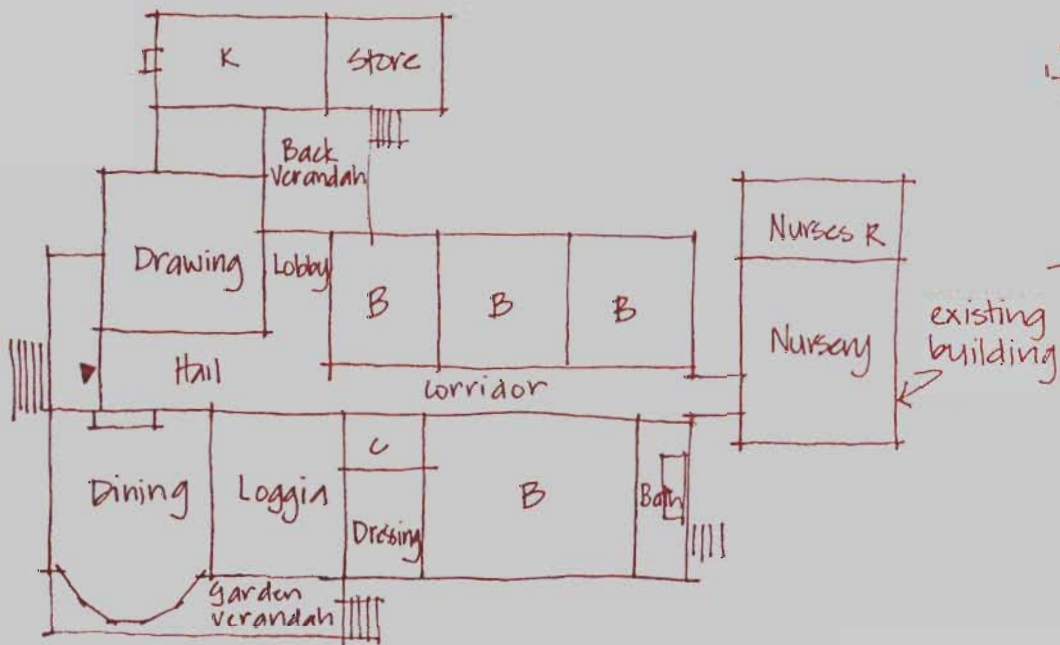
Essenwood Road + 80 Ridge Rd

Remainder Lot 9 Block D Site Plan

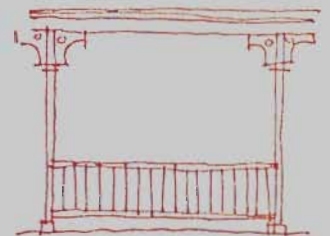
OD 617

1900

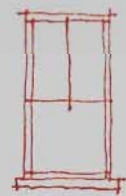
(extended to double storey)



Ground Floor Plan



Verandah detail



window detail



Bracket to eaves



Chimney detail

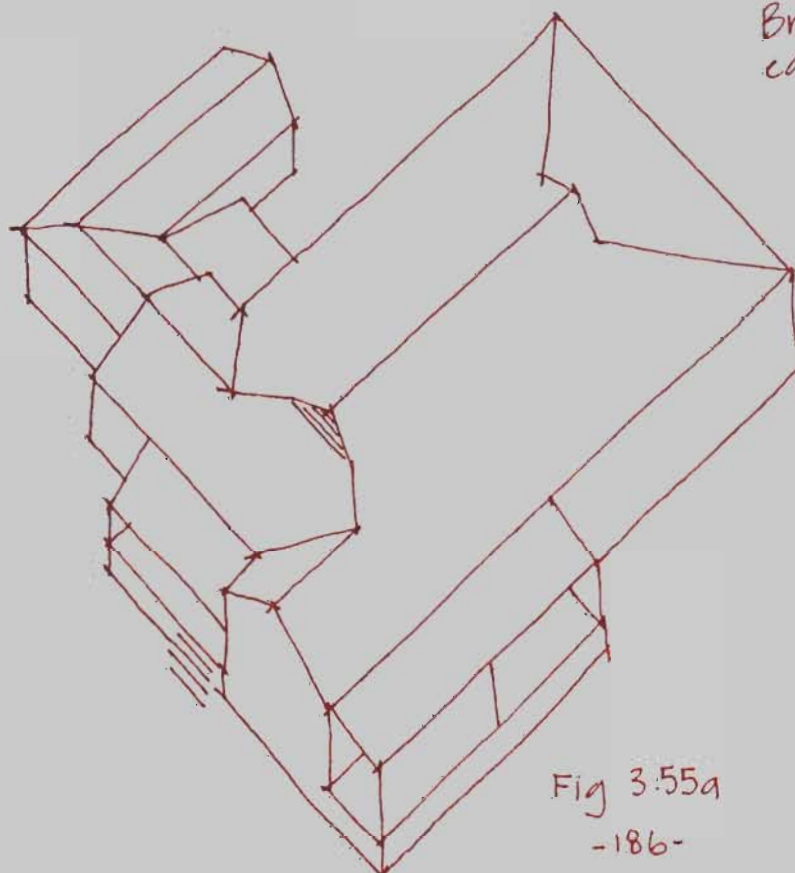
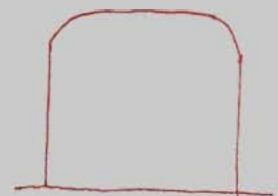


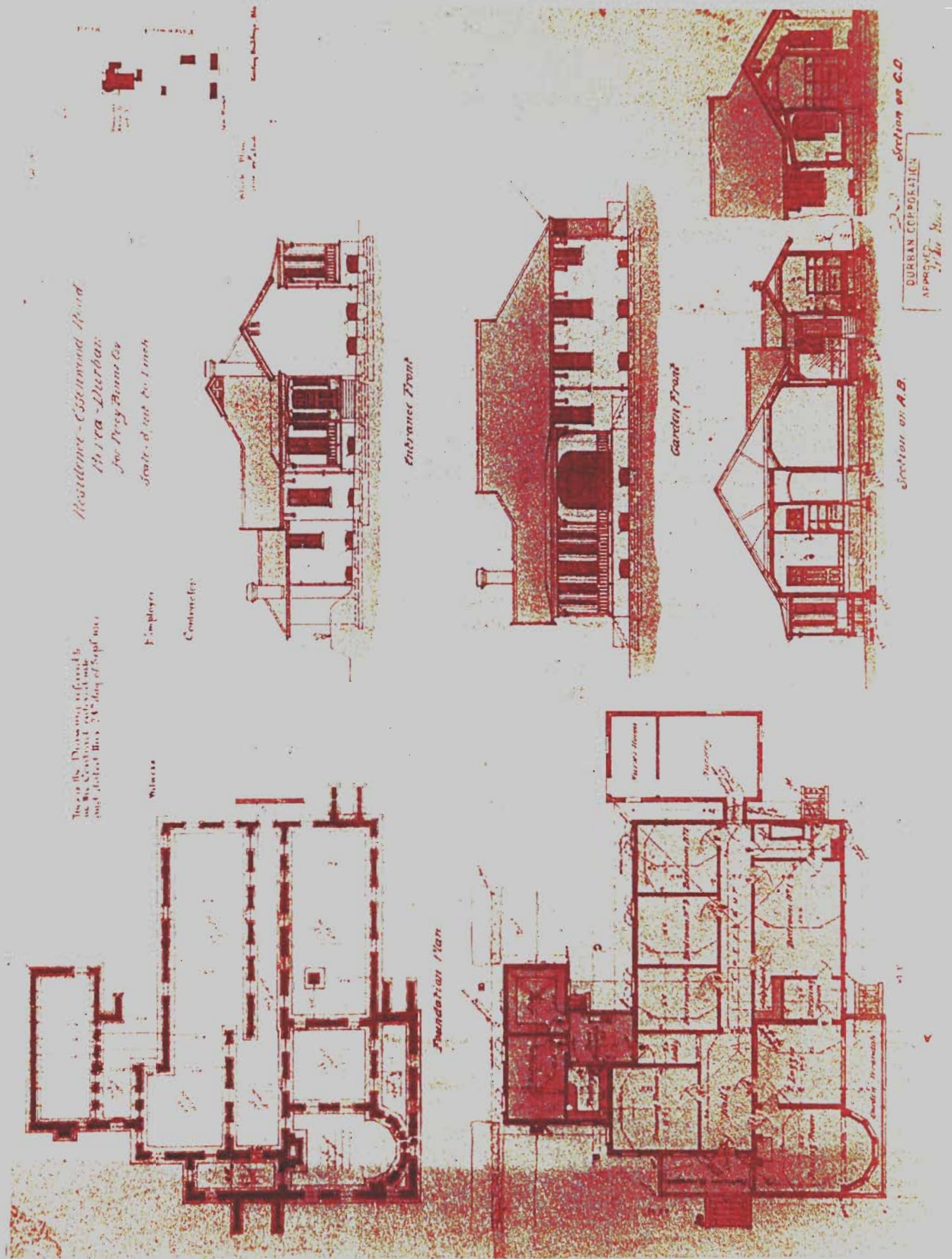
Fig 3:55a

-186-



Arch to loggia

Street - Wilson



Residence - Esserwood Road
No. 10 - Durban
for Percy Burns Co

Scale: of 1/8" = 1' 0"

The Plans, Drawings, and Specifications
are the work of the Architect and are
not to be used for any other purpose
without the written consent of the
Architect.

Employer

Contractor

Entrance Front

Garden Front

Section on A.B.

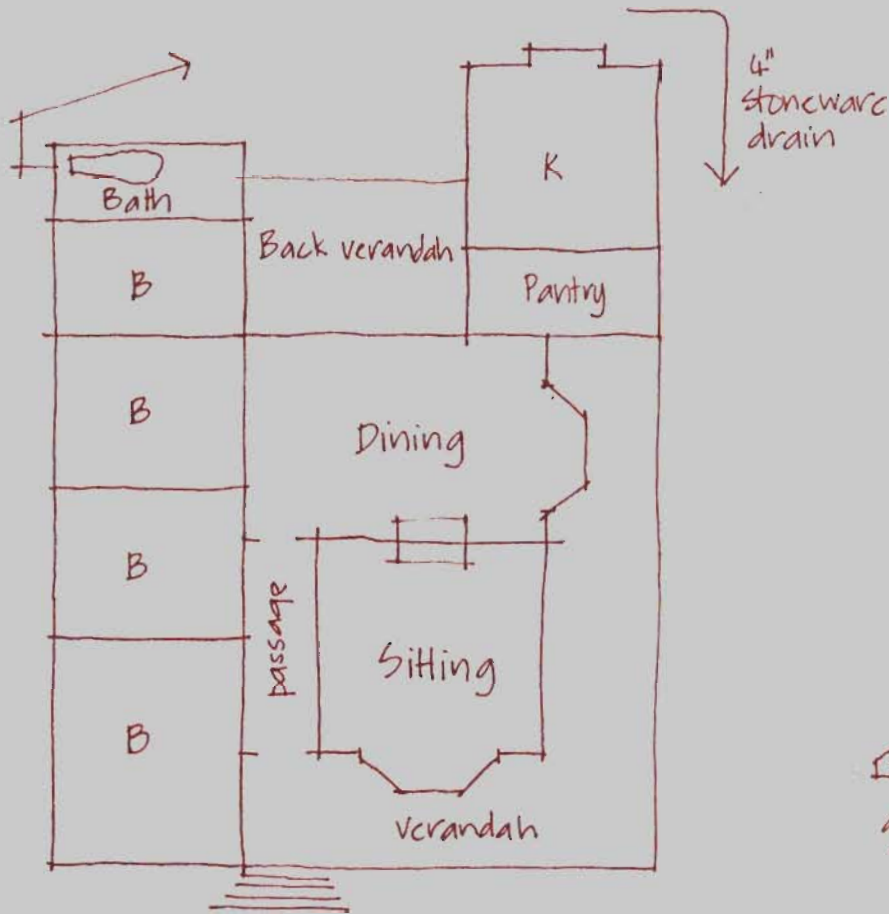
Section on C.D.

DURBAN CORPORATION
APPROVED
17th Dec 1911

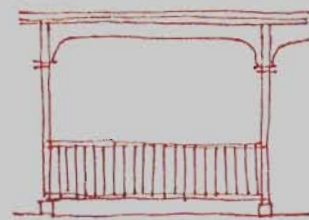
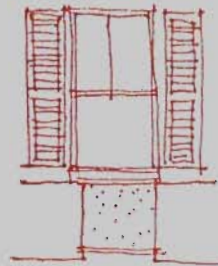
Fig 3.55b
-187-

Proposed dwelling house
 LAMBERT ROAD + NO 154
 for MR T BURMAN

OD 550
 1900
 (demolished.)



Window detail



verandah detail



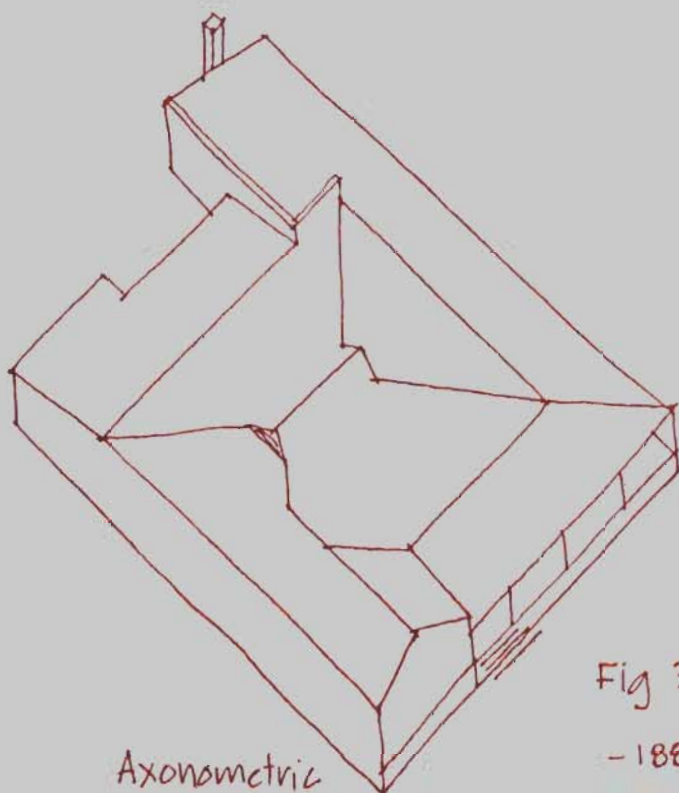
gable detail



side window detail



chimney detail

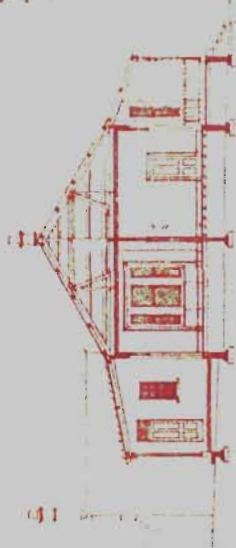
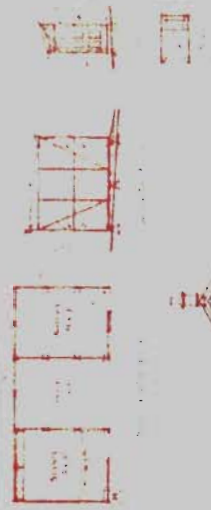


Axonometric

Fig 3.5ba

House at DeWittsburgh, designed by
 W. M. F. Bennett

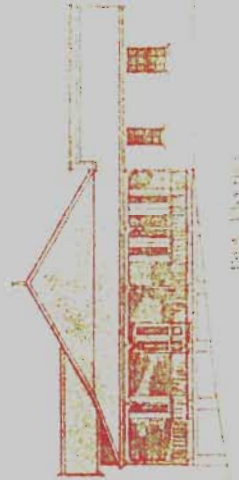
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



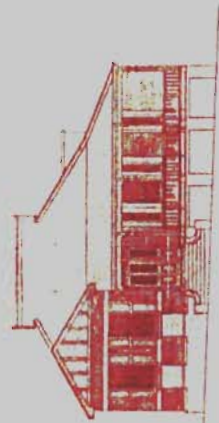
Section N. W.



Roof Truss



Rear Elevation



Front Elevation



Plan

Fig 3.56b

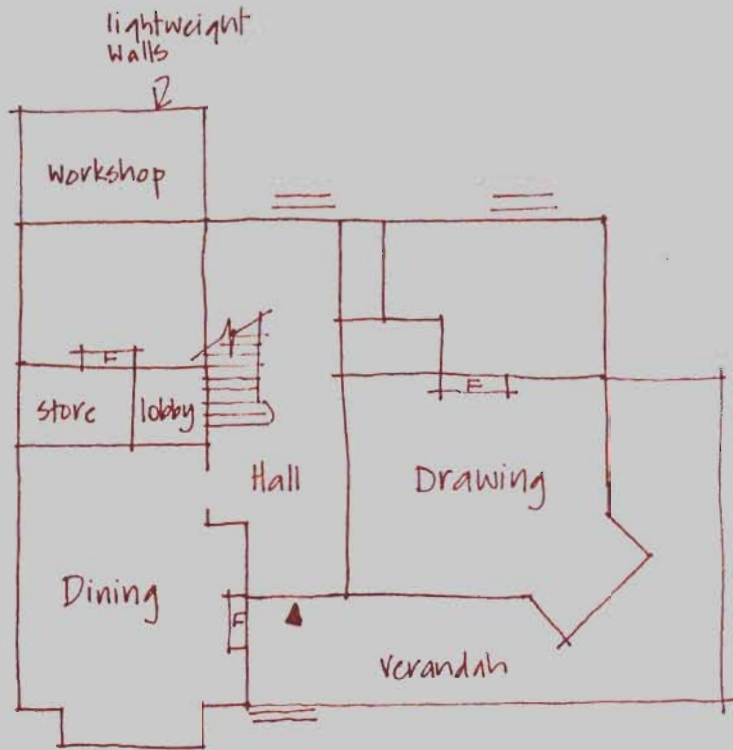
Dwelling house

OD 511

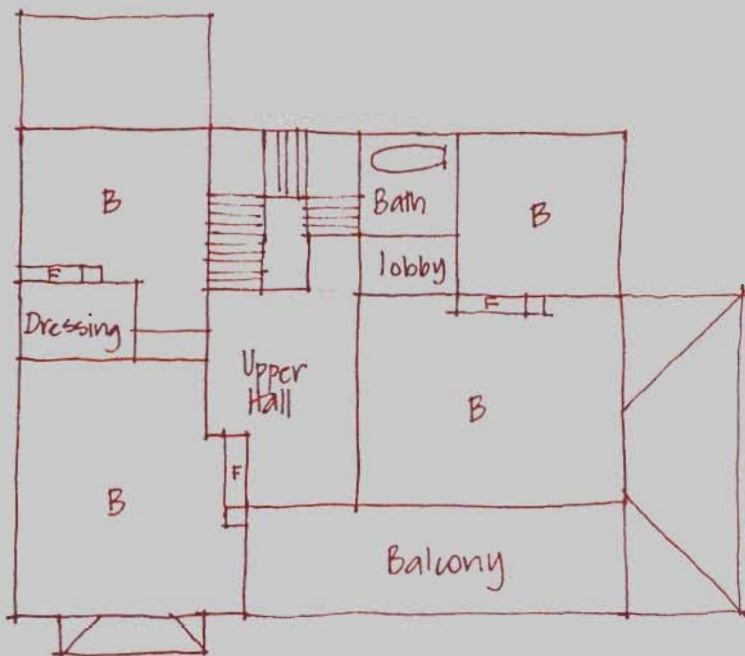
BEREA

1901

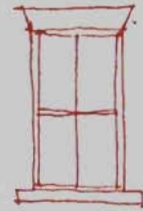
for CRAWFORD LINDSAY ESQ



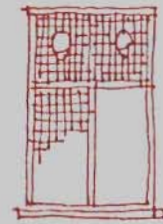
Ground Floor Plan



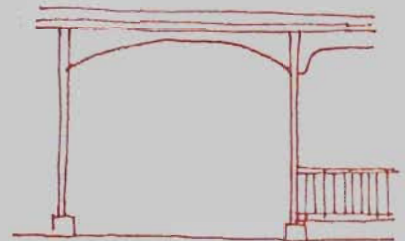
Upper Floor Plan



window detail



staircase window



ground level upper level verandah detail



chimney detail

Fig 3.57a

DD 511
1901

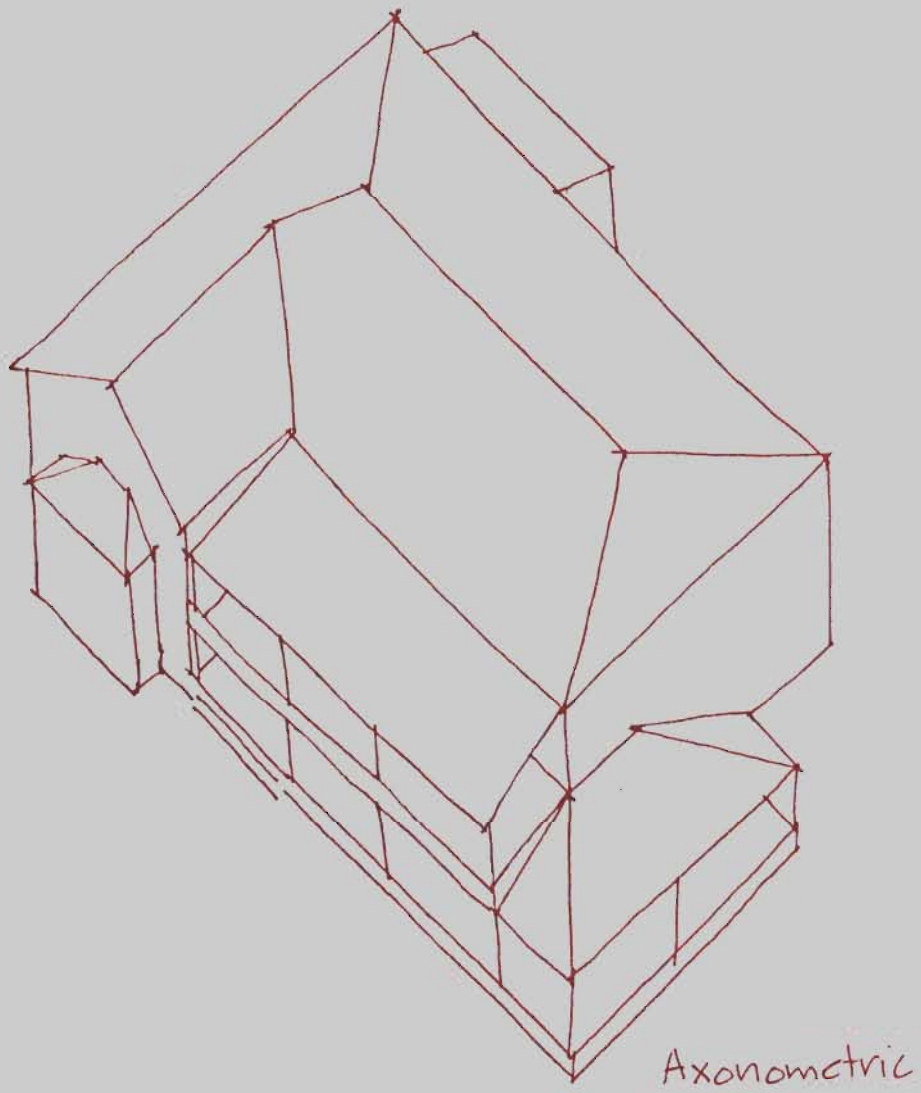


Fig 3.57b

Fig. 3.57c

SECTION 1-1

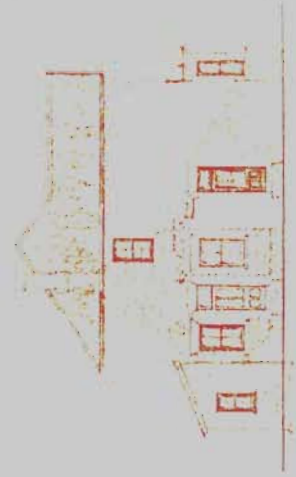
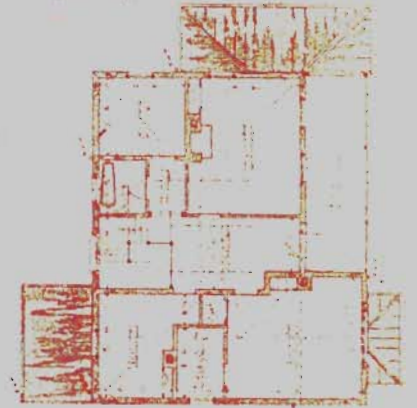
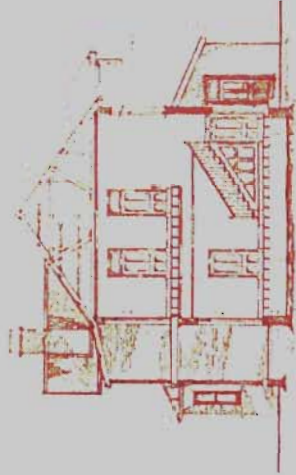
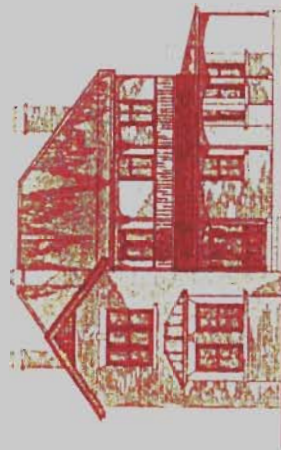
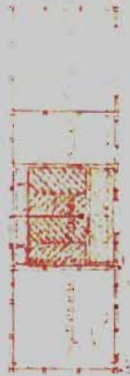
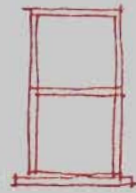
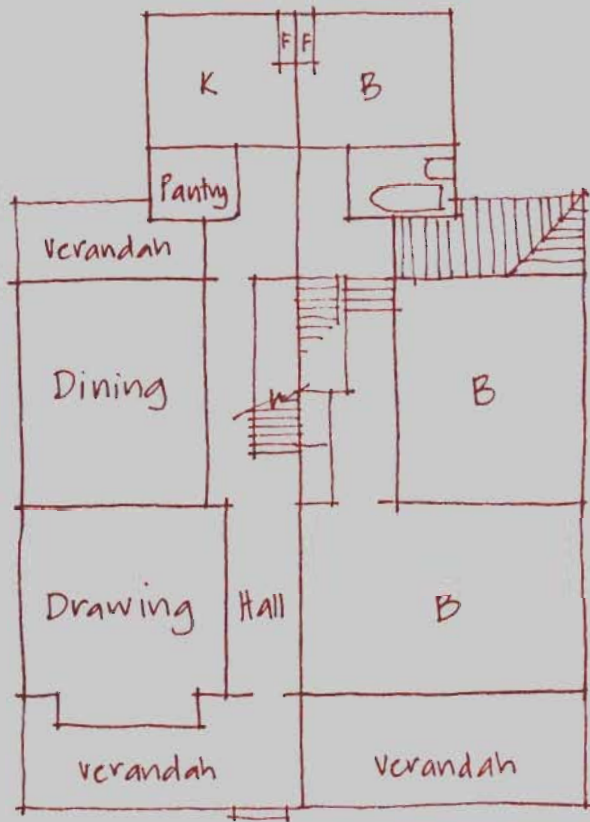


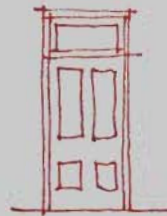
Fig 3.57c

Semi-detached Houses
 HOSPITAL ROAD + No 87
 for W. F. CURRY ESQ

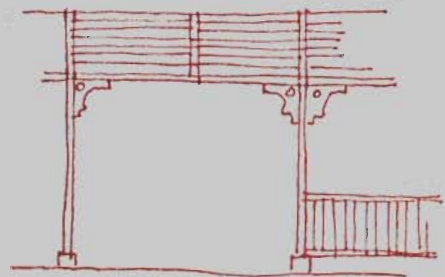
OD 618
 1901
 (demolished)



Window detail



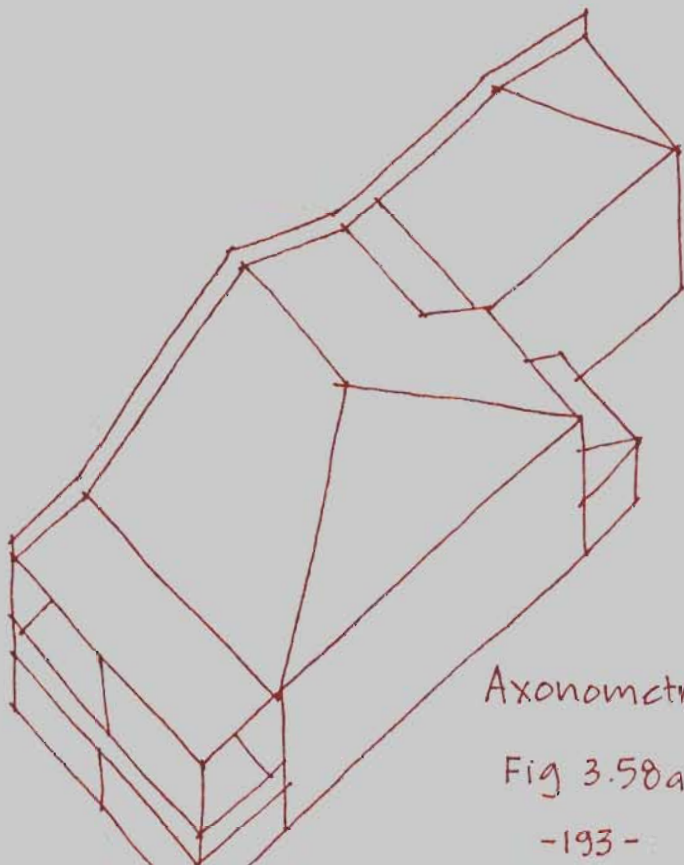
door detail



Verandah detail
 ground | upper level



chimney detail



Axonometric

Fig 3.58a

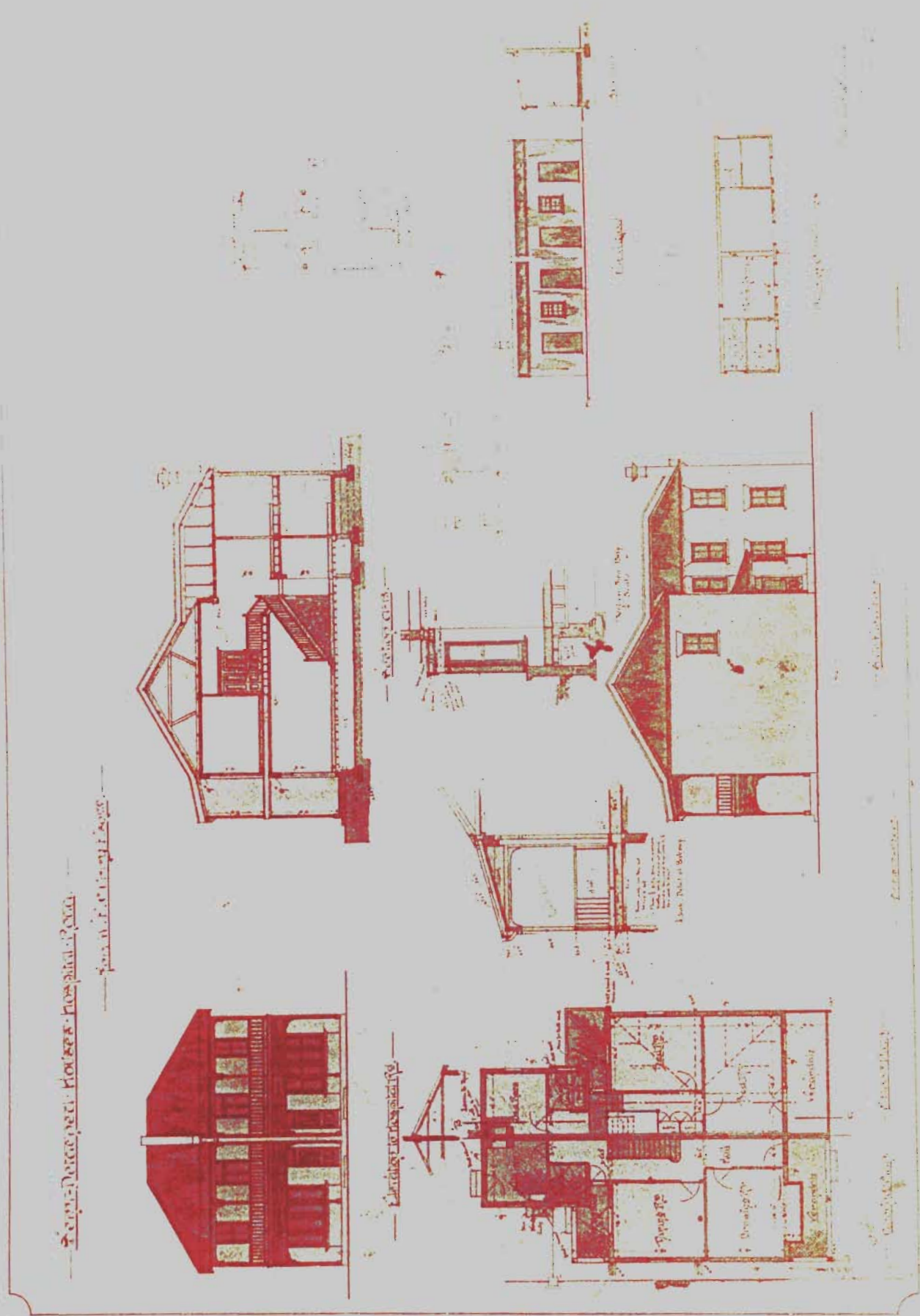


Fig 3.58b

New dwelling

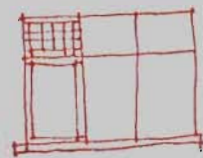
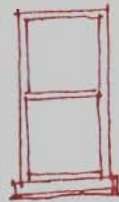
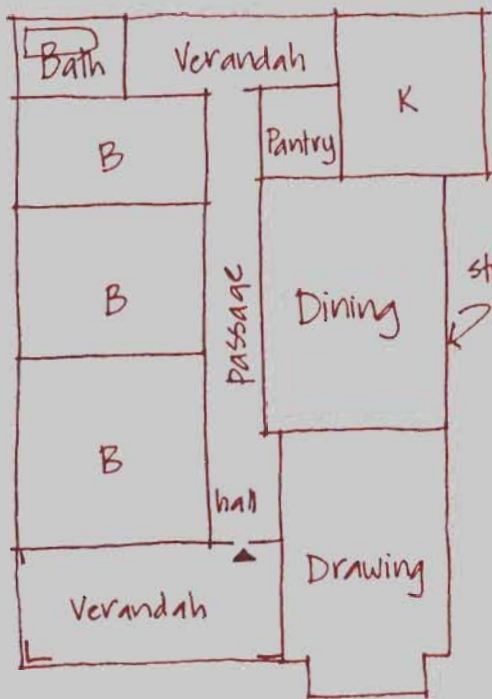
OD 603

VMAENI ROAD

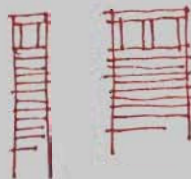
1901

for G. JOHNSTON ESQ

Subdivision D Lot 13 Block LL



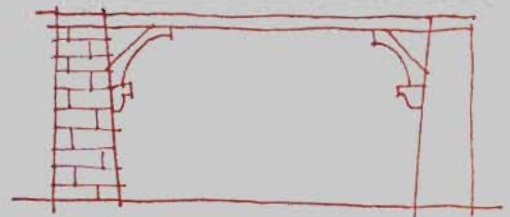
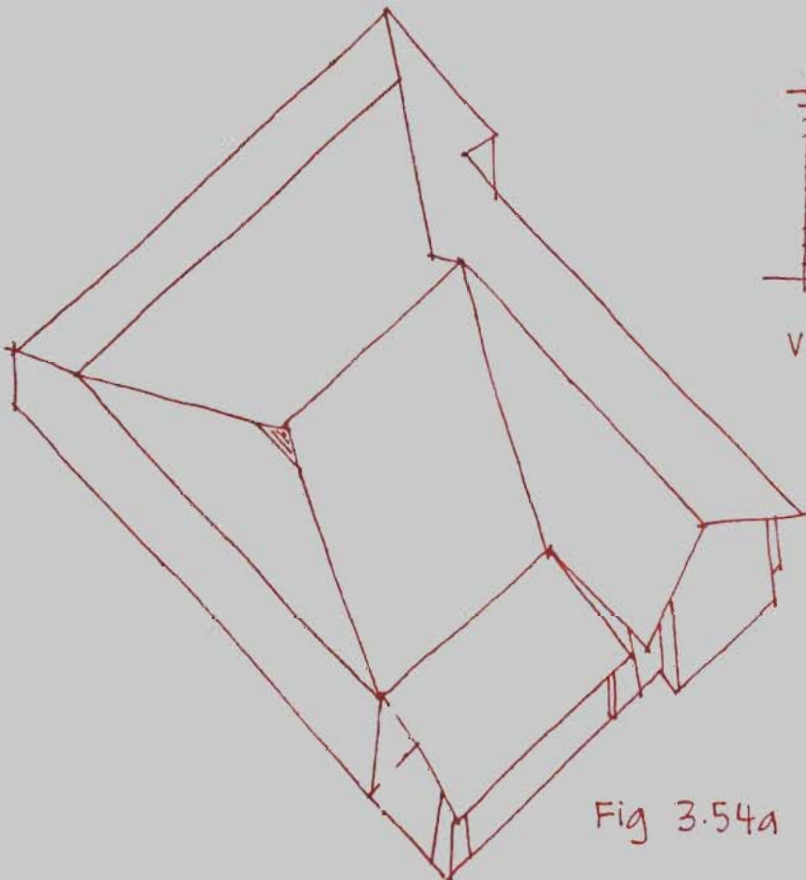
Window details



Chimney detail



Gable detail



Verandah detail

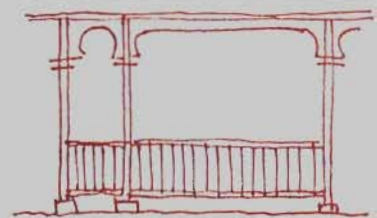
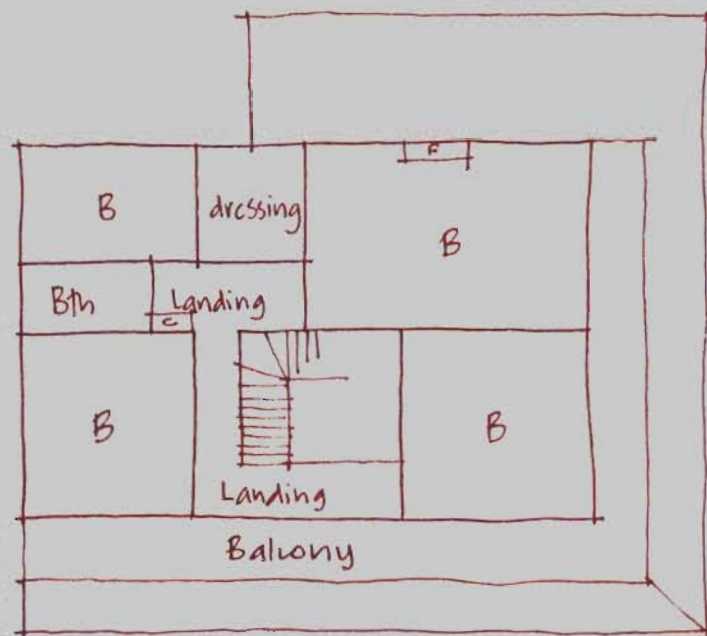
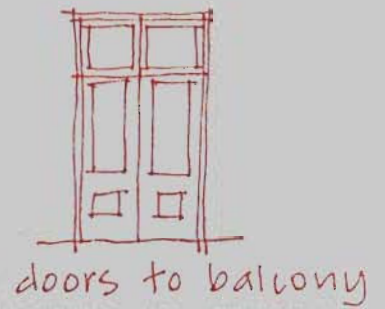
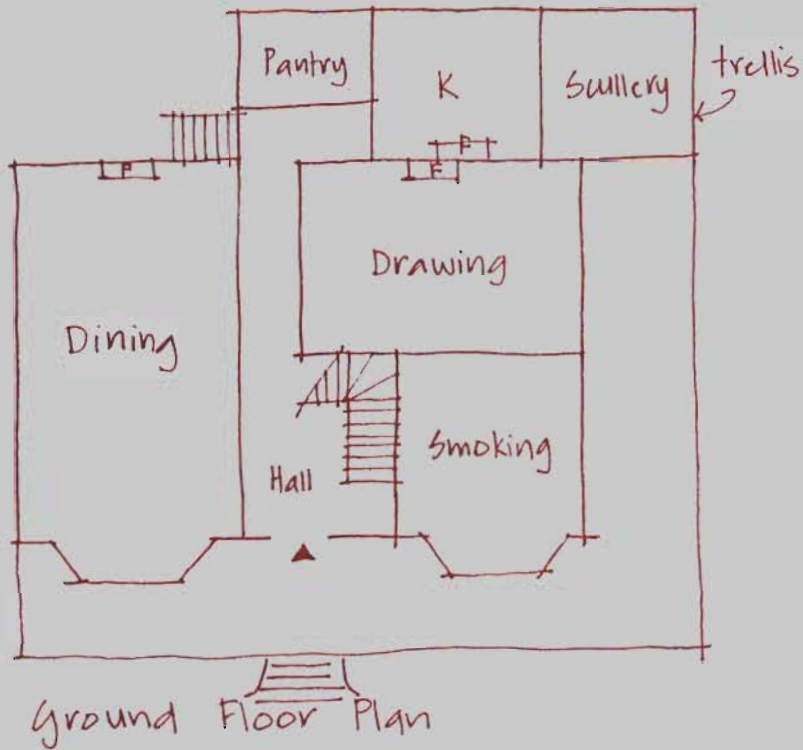
Fig 3.54a

-195-

Street-Wilson

Proposed new house
 VAUSE ROAD + No. 95
 for GEO R LIST
 Lot 11 SUB (REM 4) BLOCK 2

OD 518
 1902



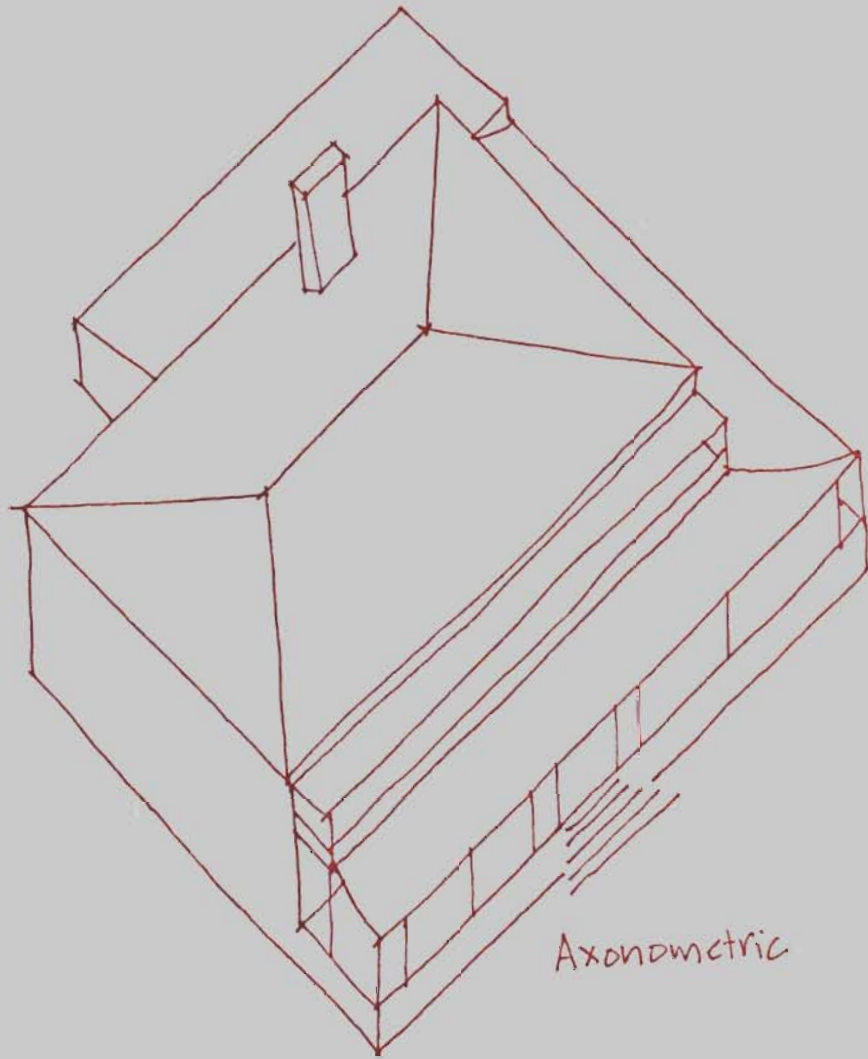
Ventilators

Fig 3.60a
 -197-

Street - Wilson

OD 518

1902



Axonometric



PROPOSED NEW HOUSE FOR
GIBBY & LUTY BROS

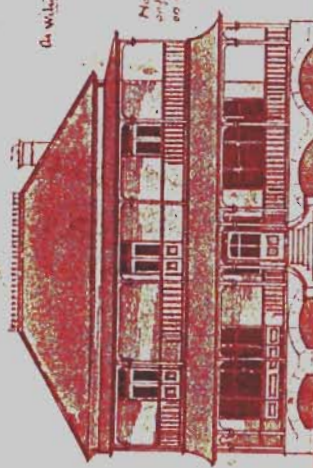
SCALE 8 FEET TO AN INCH

This is the Drawing referred to
in the Contract entered into and
dated this 30th day of August
1914.

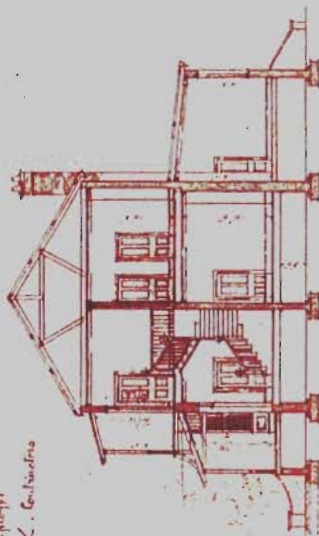
*Specified in Plans
has been introduced. Containing*

As shown in plan

*Note: The rooms for Cabinet, Dining
and Living, have been originally on floor
on ground floor.*



Plan of Proposed House

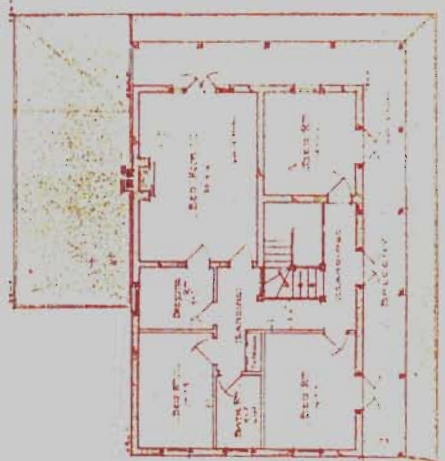
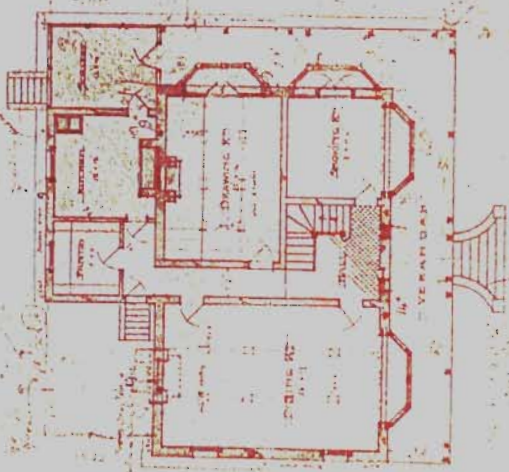


SECTION
To Center of
Foundations

*NOTE: The rooms for
Cabinet, Dining and
Living are on
ground floor.*



FRONT ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

Fig 3.60c

New House

07 61

RIDGE ROAD ** 8 NEWCOMBE PLACE

1902

for JAMES DICK ESQ

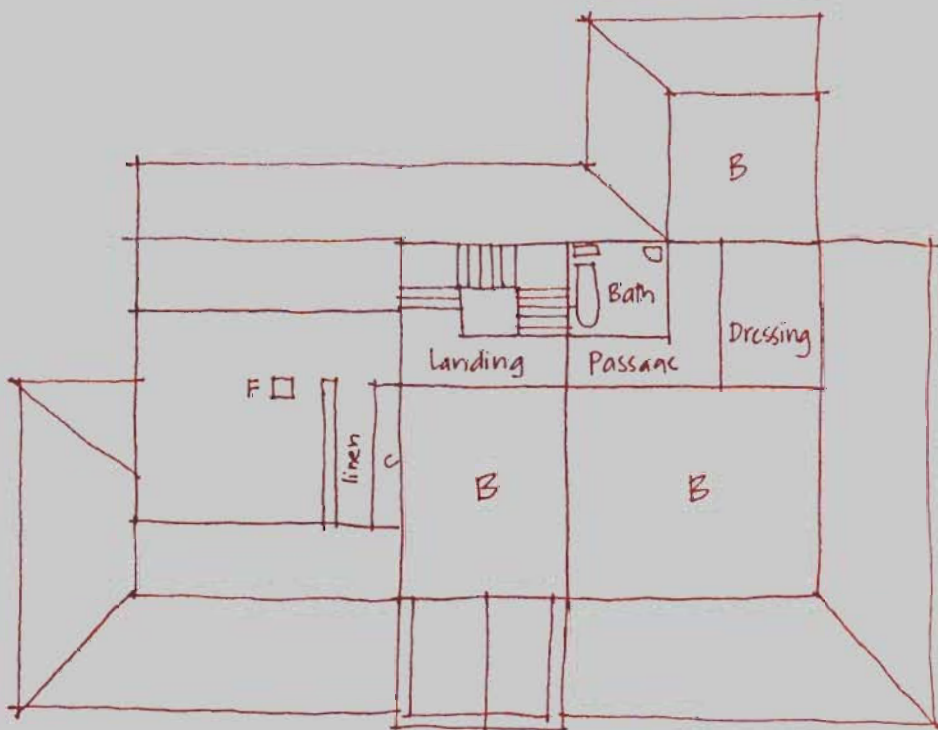
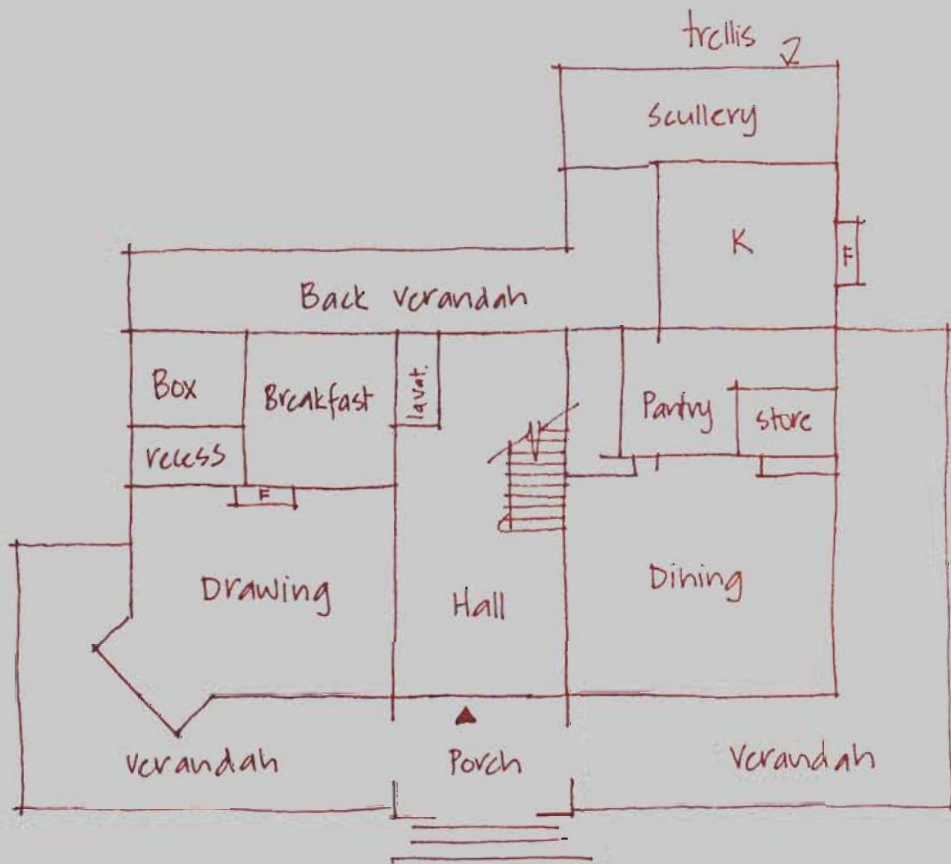
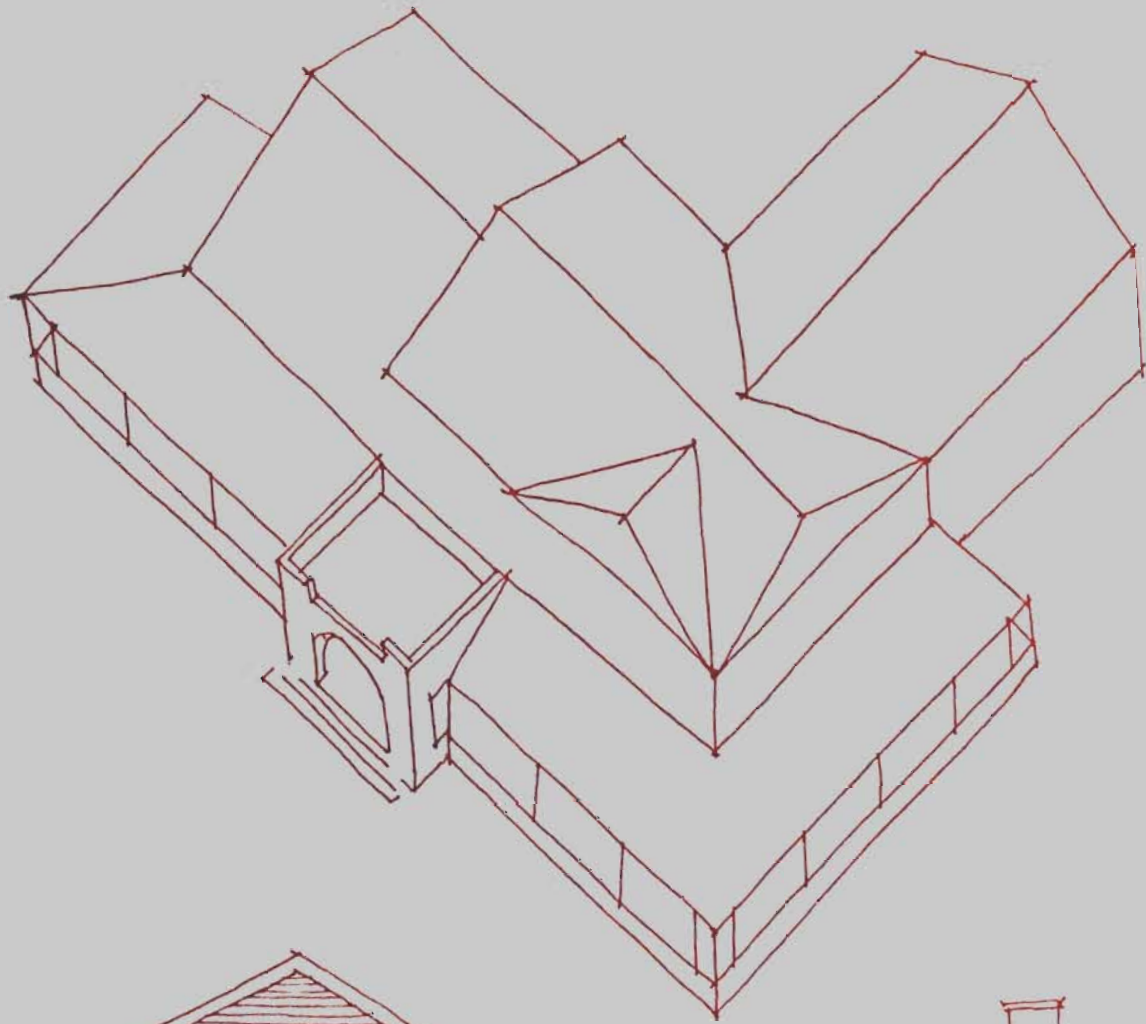


Fig 3-61



gable detail



Chimney detail



brickwork window detail



Porch detail



main front door

Fig 3.61b



Front elevation to Nerombe Place



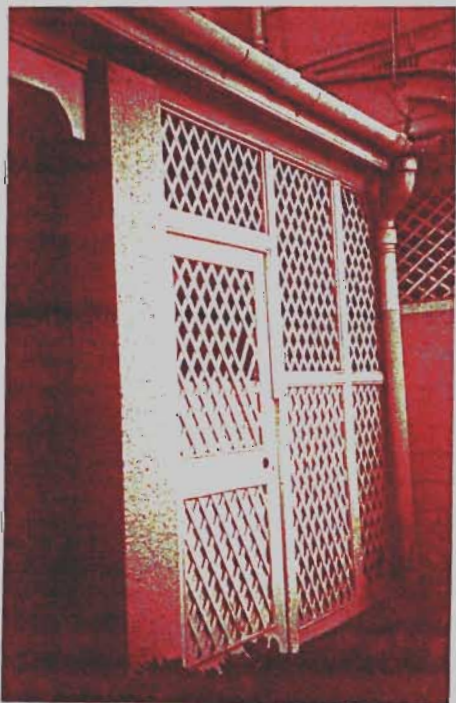
Entrance detail



Window to bedroom



Gable detail



Treillage to back verandah



Front verandah detail



Back verandah

Proposed house

PRINCES STREET + No. 143

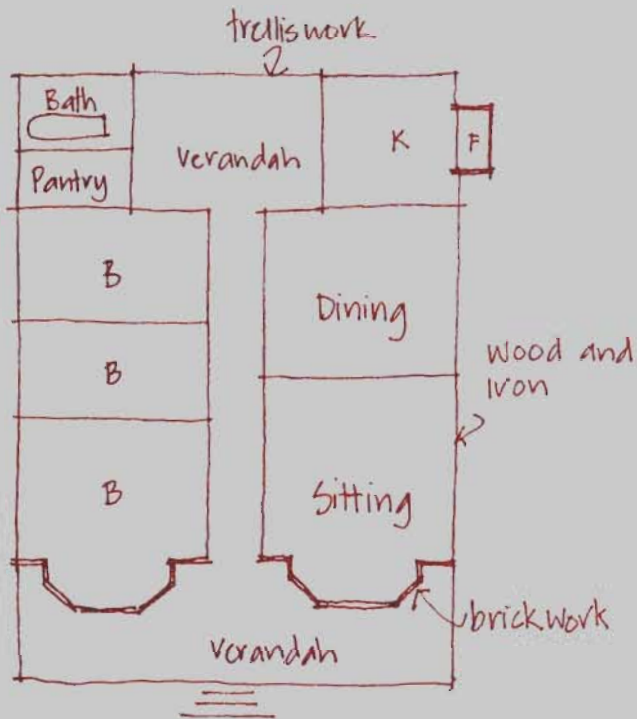
for MR J HUNT

lot 8 Block A

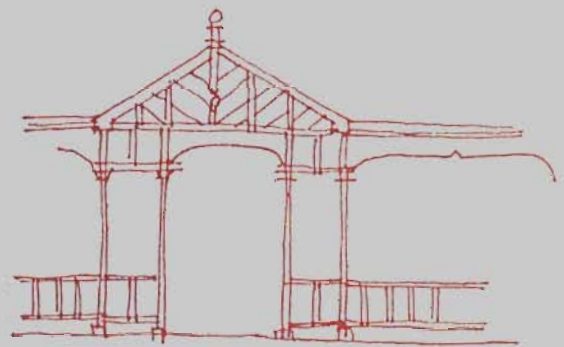
OD 602

1902

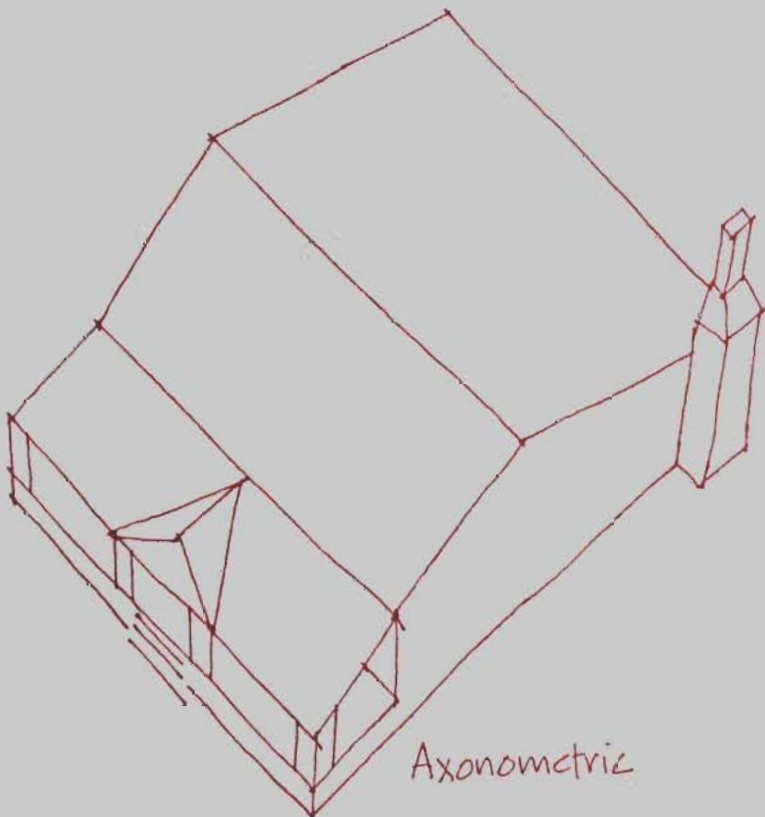
(demolished)



Window detail



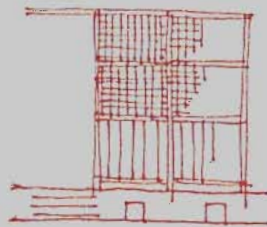
Front verandah detail



Axonometric



Chimney detail



Trellis detail at back verandah

Fig 3.62a

PROPOSED HOUSE, PRINCES STREET, DURBAN. (Lot 6 Block A)

for Mr. S. HUNT.

Date 27th. 1906.

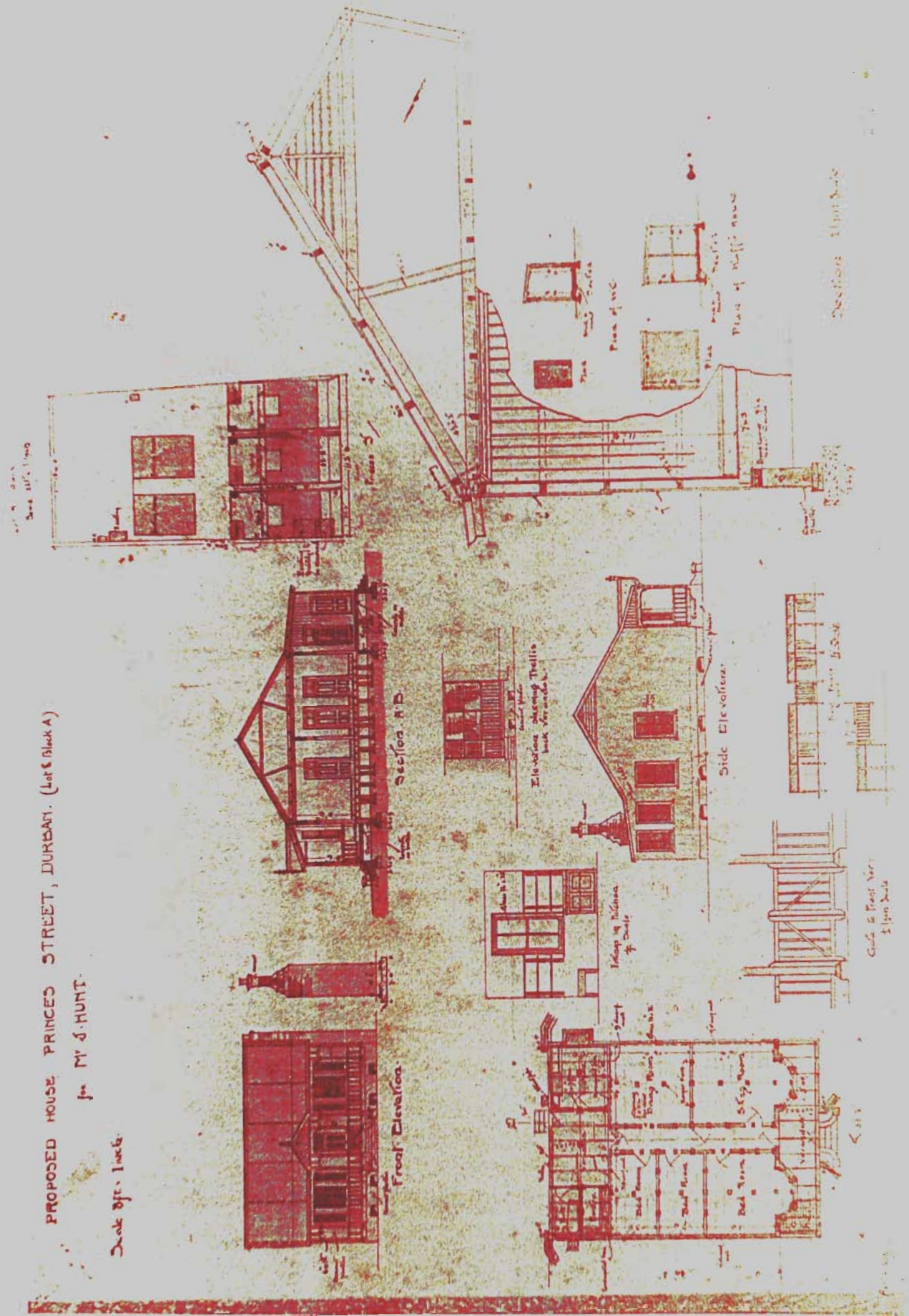
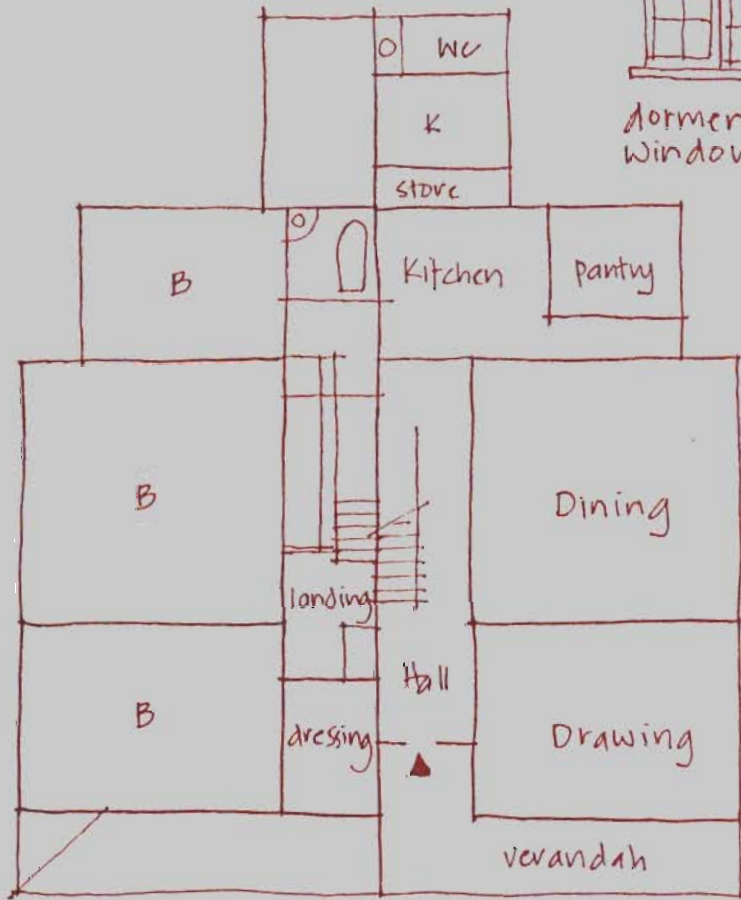


Fig 3.62b
- 205 -

Proposed semi-detached houses
 Cowey / Marriot Rds
 for MRS N HUTCHINSON

OP 597
 1903
 (sketch)
 (demolished)



dormer window



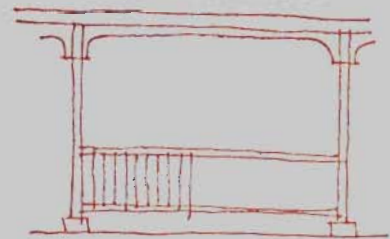
chimney detail



window detail



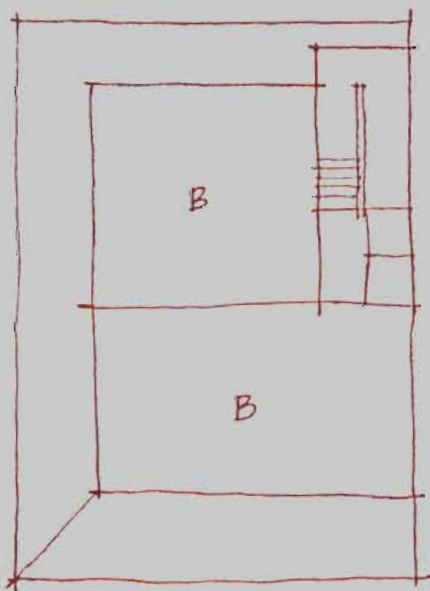
Front door detail



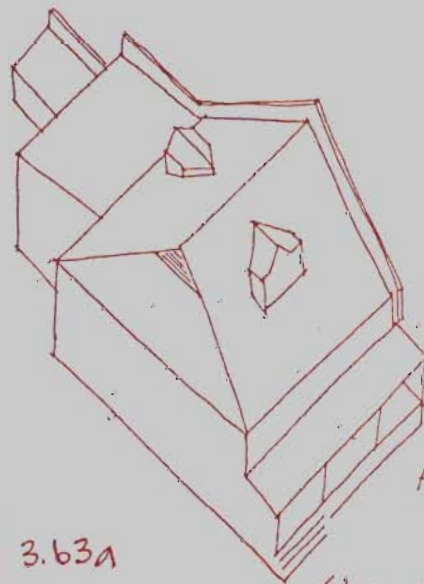
Verandah detail

Upper Floor

Ground Floor



Attic plan



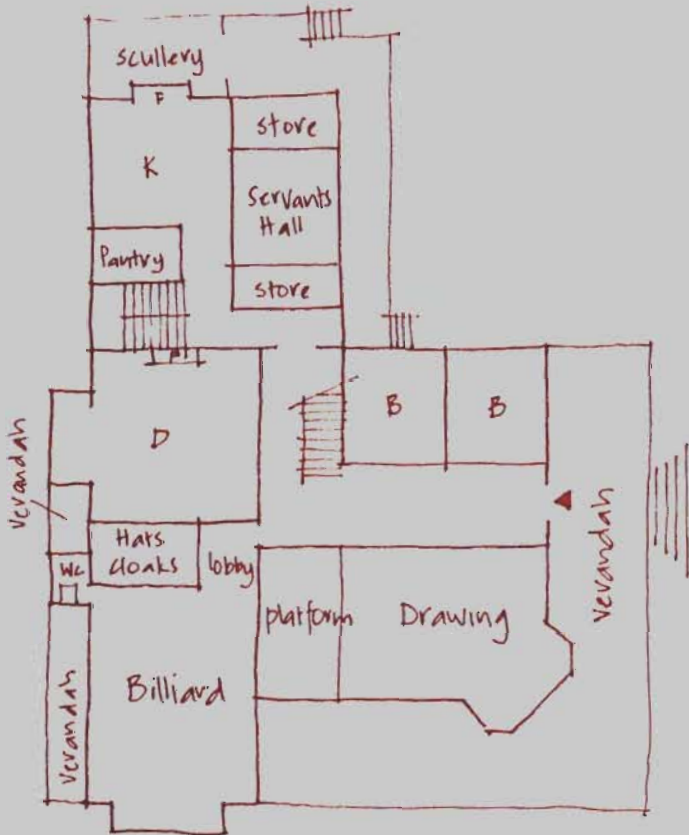
Axonometric

Fig 3.63a

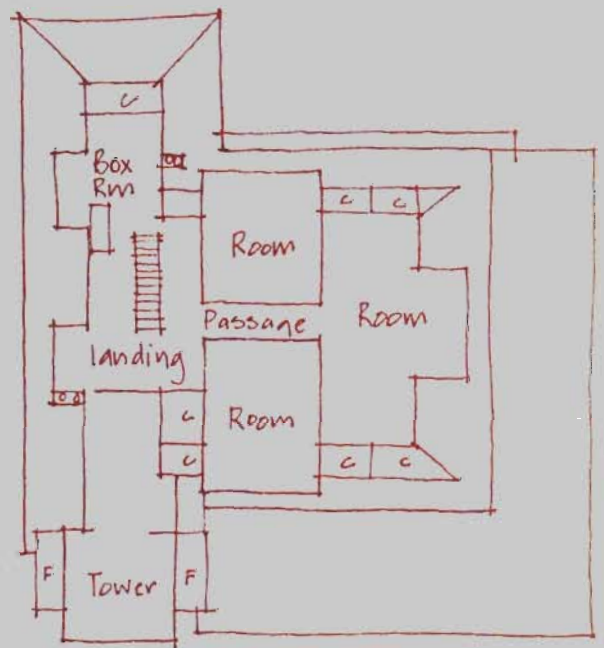
Proposed house
 D DON ESQ
 RIDGE ROAD

"The Maze"

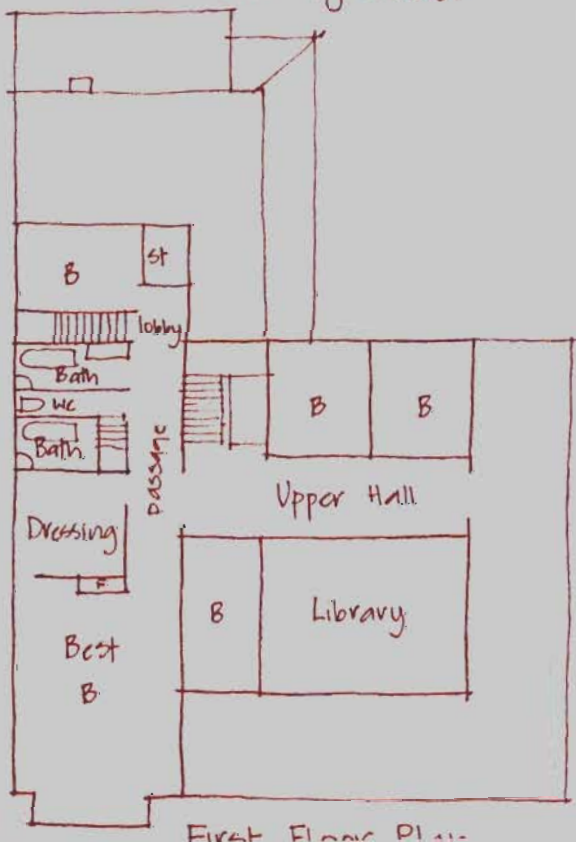
OD 566
 1903



Floor Plan Ground

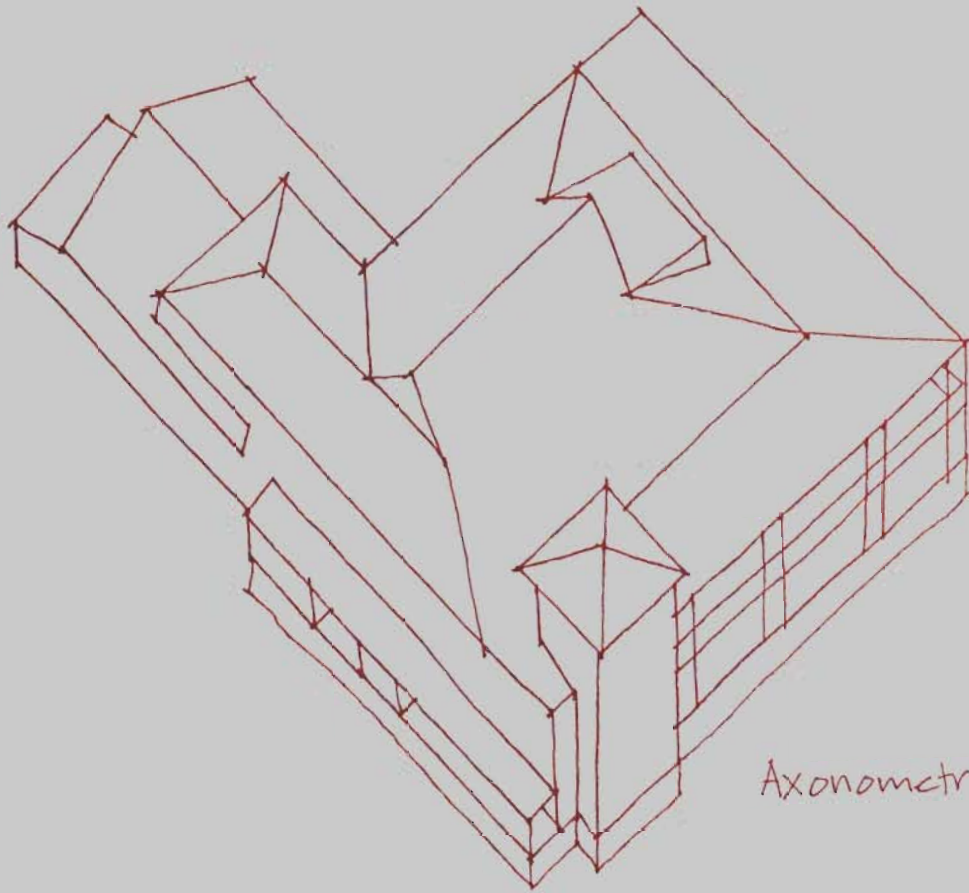


Attic Plan



First Floor Plan

Fig 3.64a Street - Wilson



Axonometric

Street - Wilson



The house.

"The Maze" Residence of David Don
The Natal mercury Pictorial April 24 1907
Fig 3 414 200

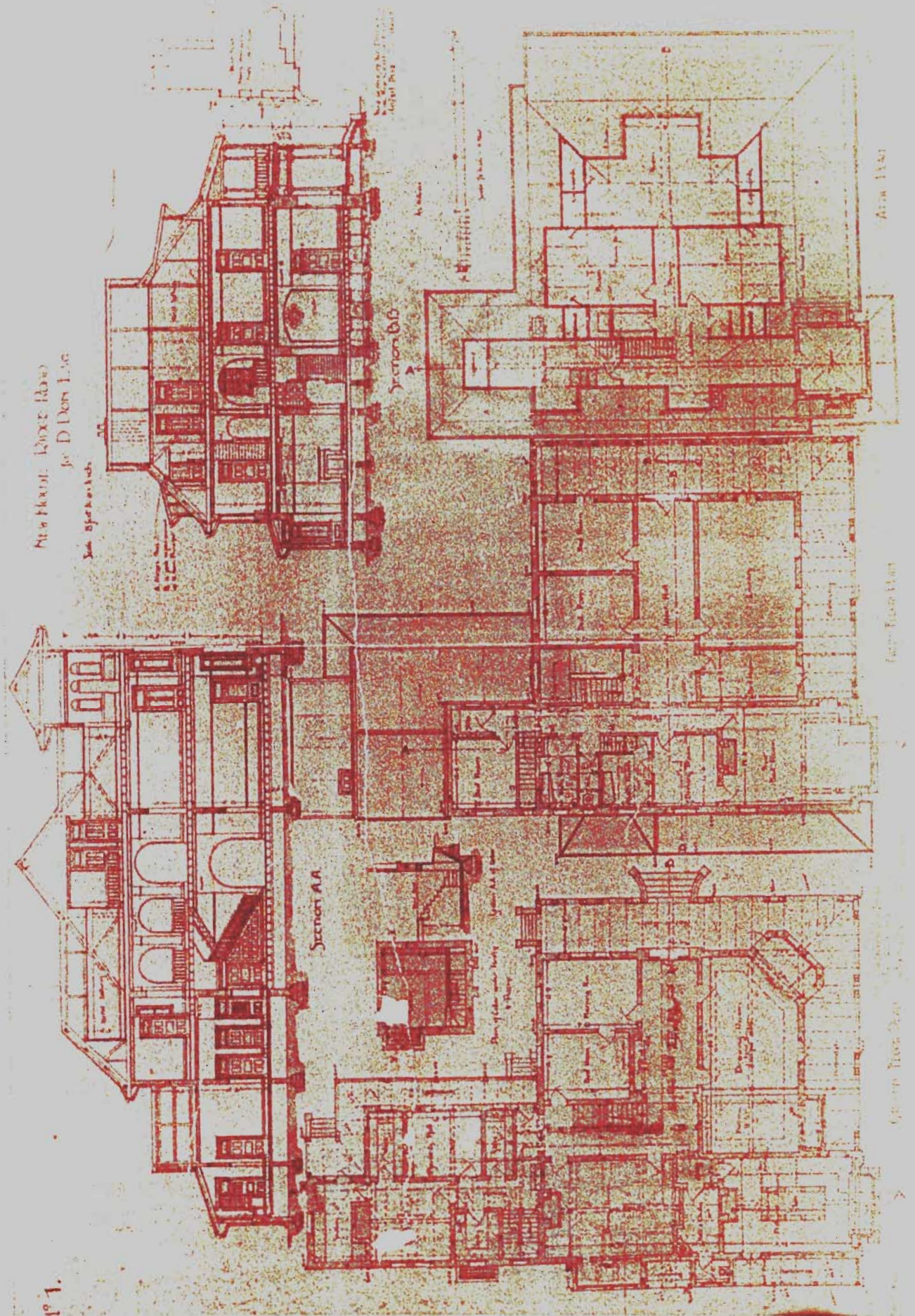


Fig 3.64c



Front, entrance elevation



Junction between main house and service wing



Front door



Side elevation



Tower



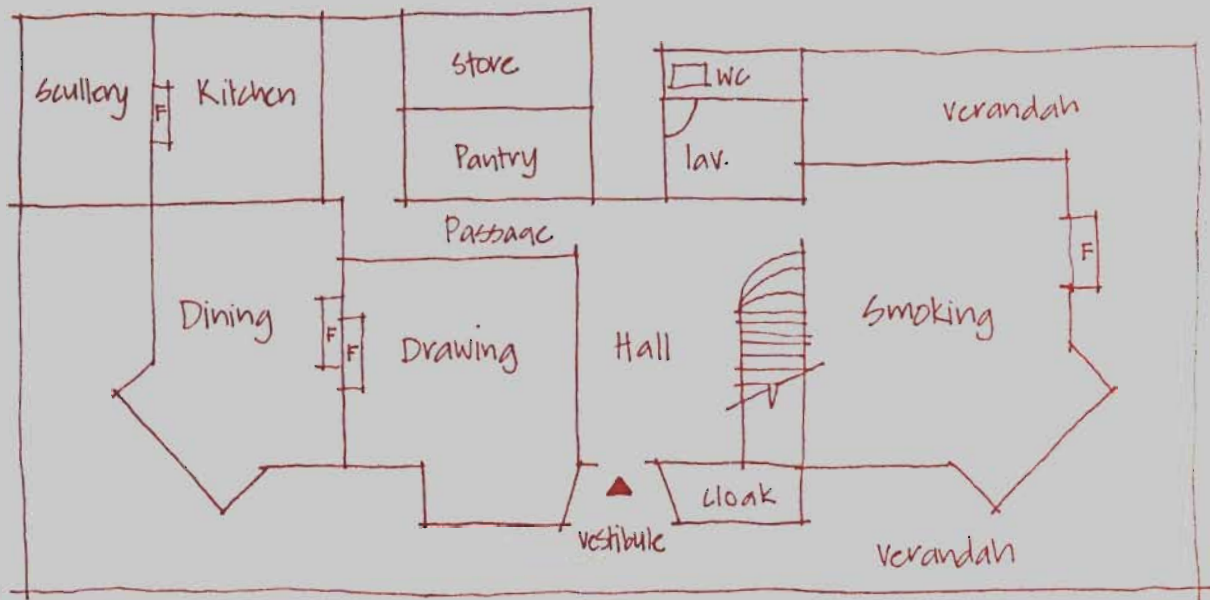
Veranda cast-iron posts

Fig 3 641

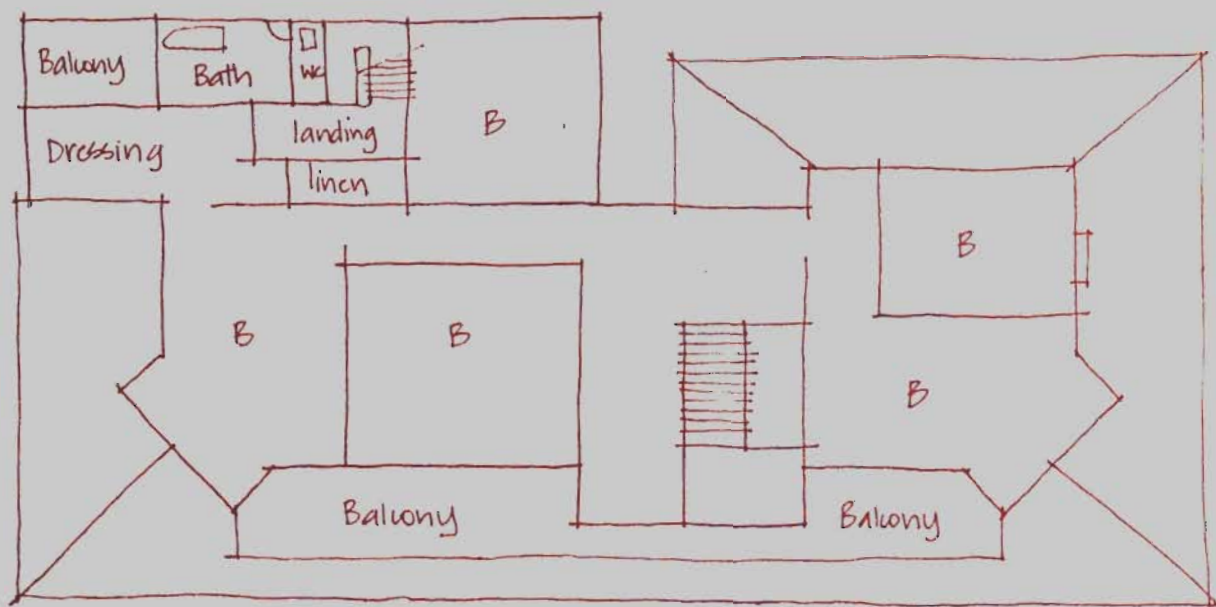
310

Proposed new house "Essenhurst"
 Essenwood Rd ** 164 Springfield Rd
 for V HOOPER ESQ

OD 636
 1904



Grand Floor Plan

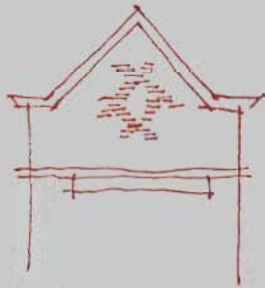


First Floor Plan

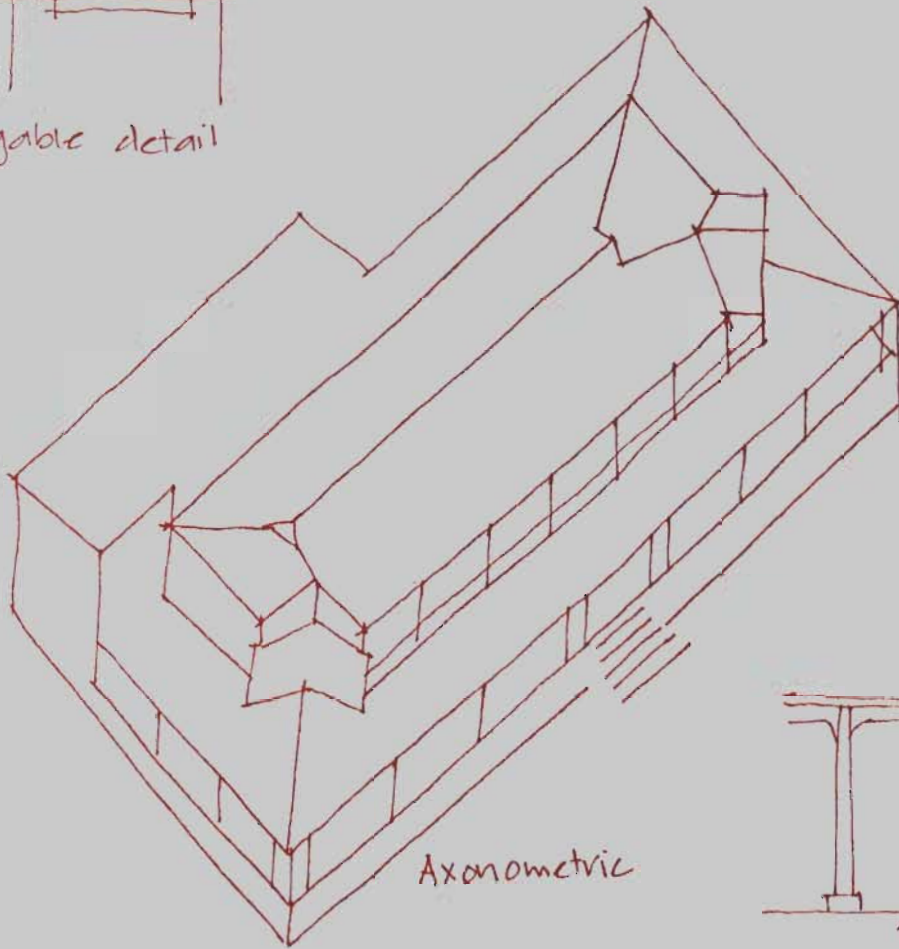
Fig 3.65a

OP 636

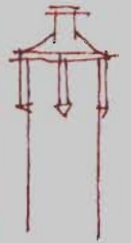
1904



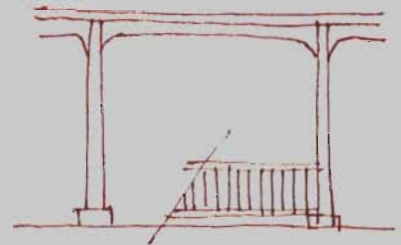
gable detail



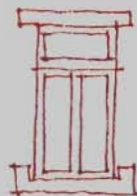
Axonometric



chimney detail



Veranda detail



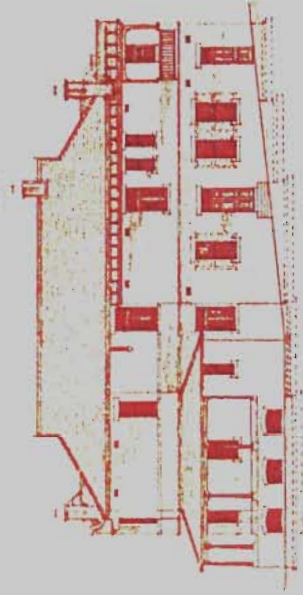
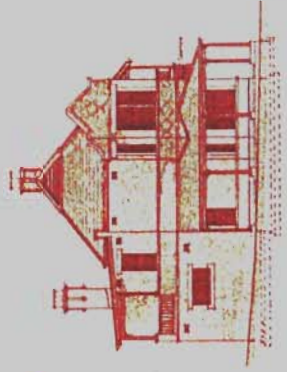
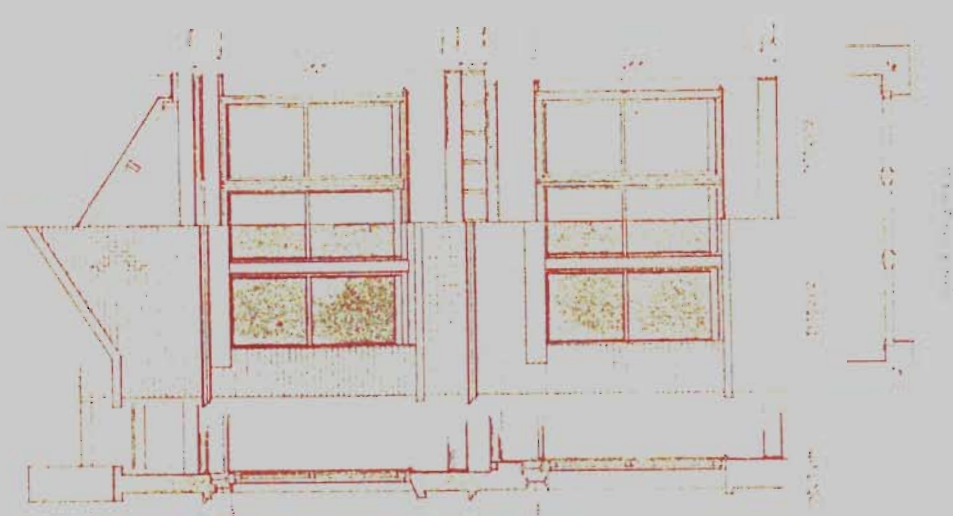
Window details



entrance door detail

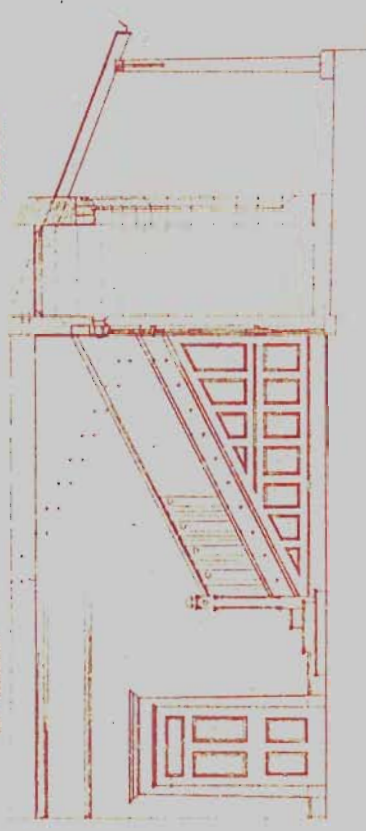
Fig 3.65b

DOTTED NEW HOUSE - BECCA
 FOR VITRIFIED ENGL
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

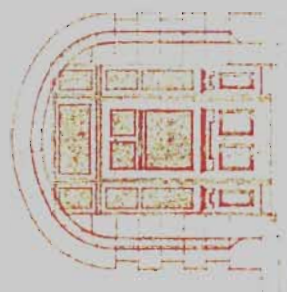
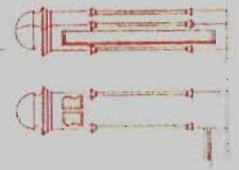


SIDE ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION



PLAN OF HOUSE



PLAN OF HOUSE



PLAN OF HOUSE

Fig 3.65c

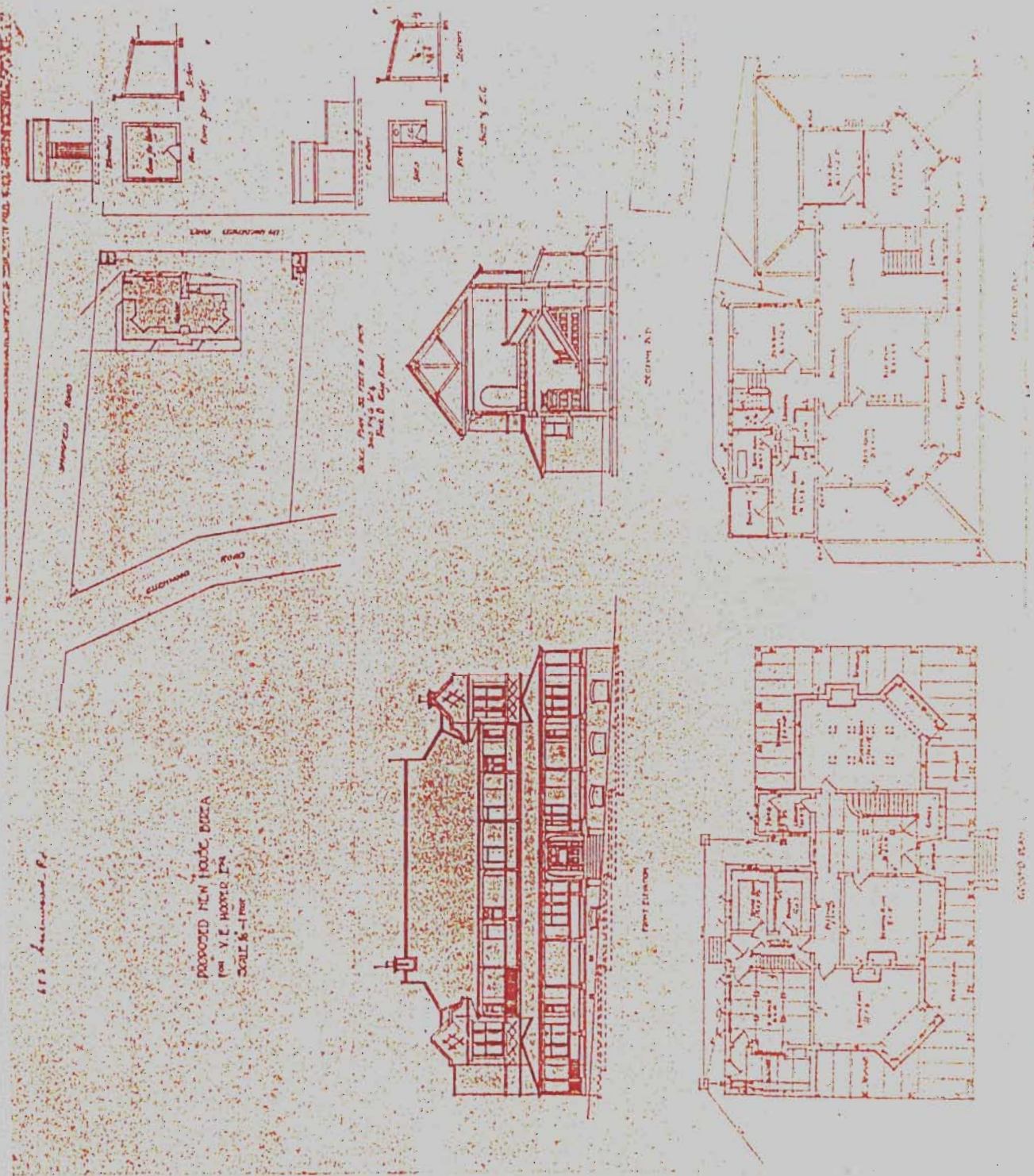


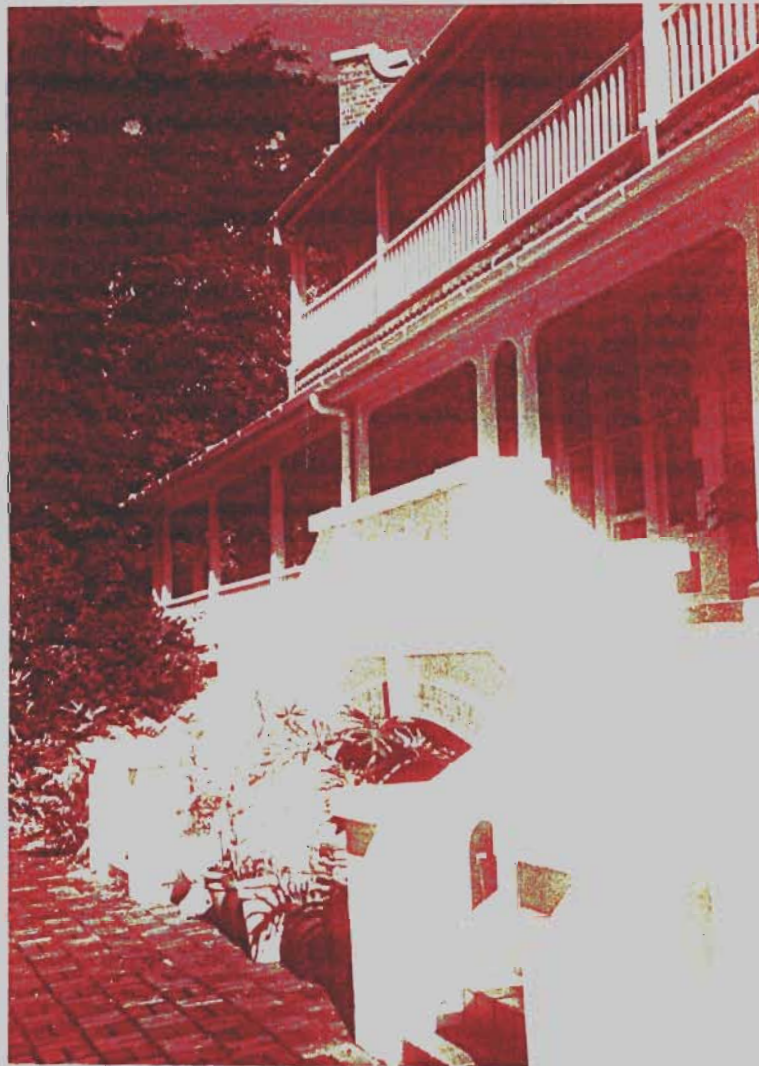
Fig 3.65d
- 214 -



"Penshurst" Front elevation

(Dwg D. Rosswall)

Fig 3.65e



stair detail

Fig 3.65f



Gable detail



Verandah detail



Front stair detail



Window detail

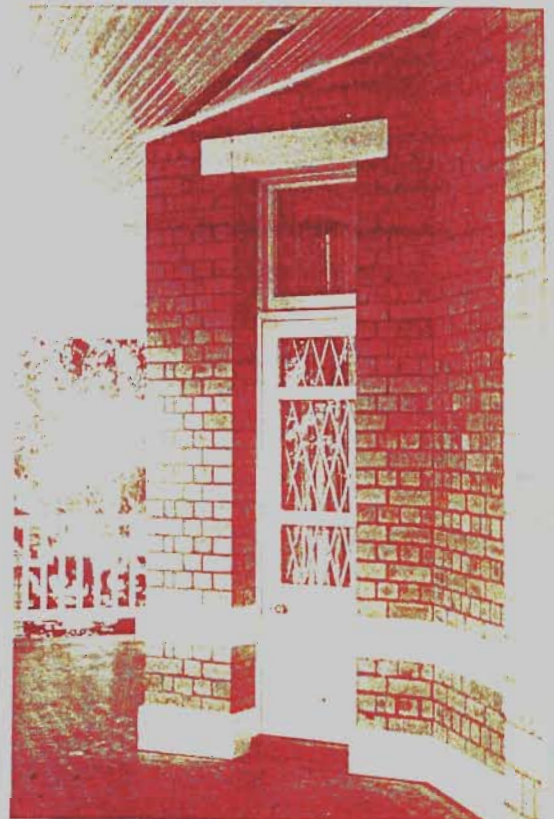
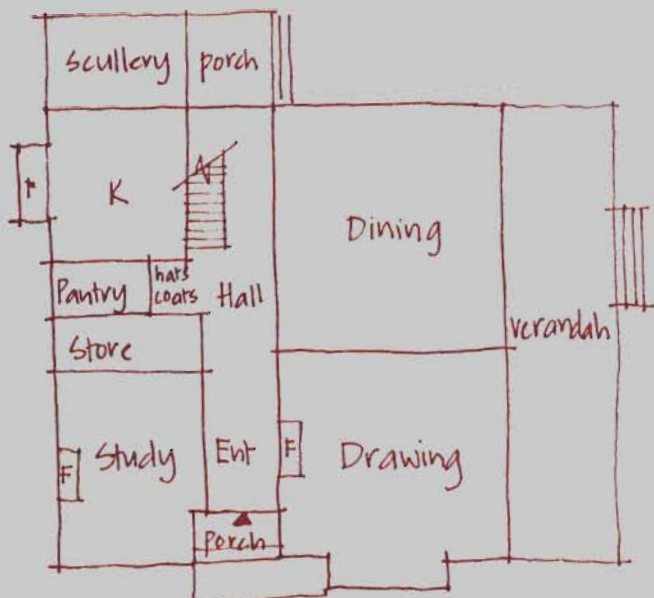


Fig 3.65

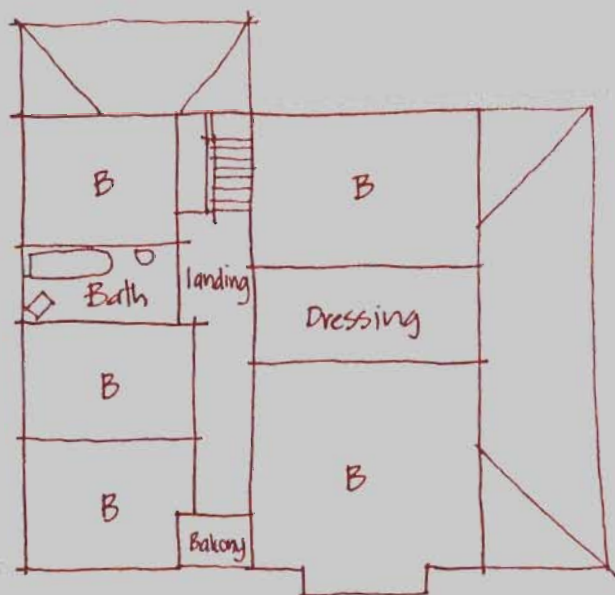
New Vicarage
St Thomas Church

1904
00581

MUSGRAVE ROAD



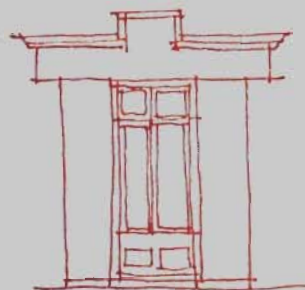
Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Window detail



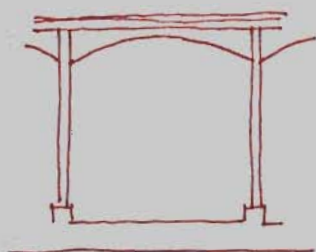
Portico / entrance detail



Finial detail



Chimney detail

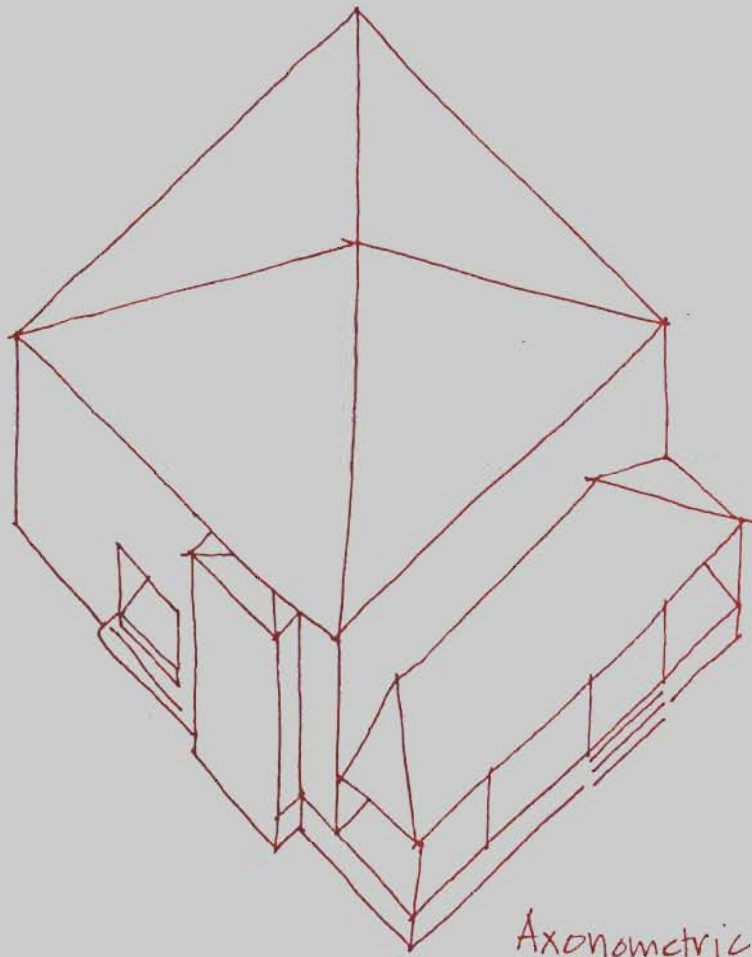


Verandah detail

Fig 3.669

OD 581

1704



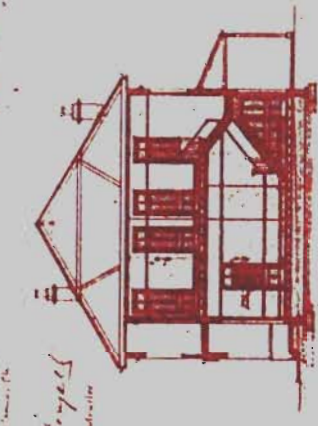
Axonometric

Fig 3.66b

№ 3.

Сельский Домик в Могилевской Губернии
План и Разрез
Вид с Юго-Запада
Вид с Юго-Востока

План
Разрез

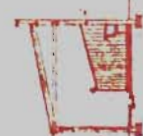
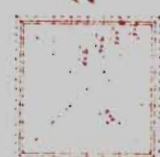
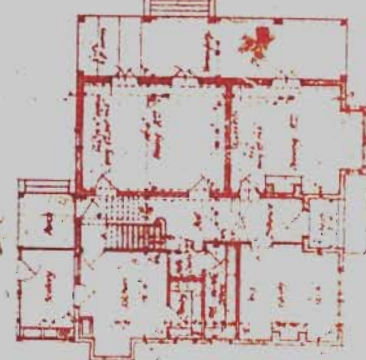


Вид с Юго-Запада

Вид с Юго-Востока

Вид с Севера

Вид с Востока



План приюта, сруб до вост.

Вид с Севера

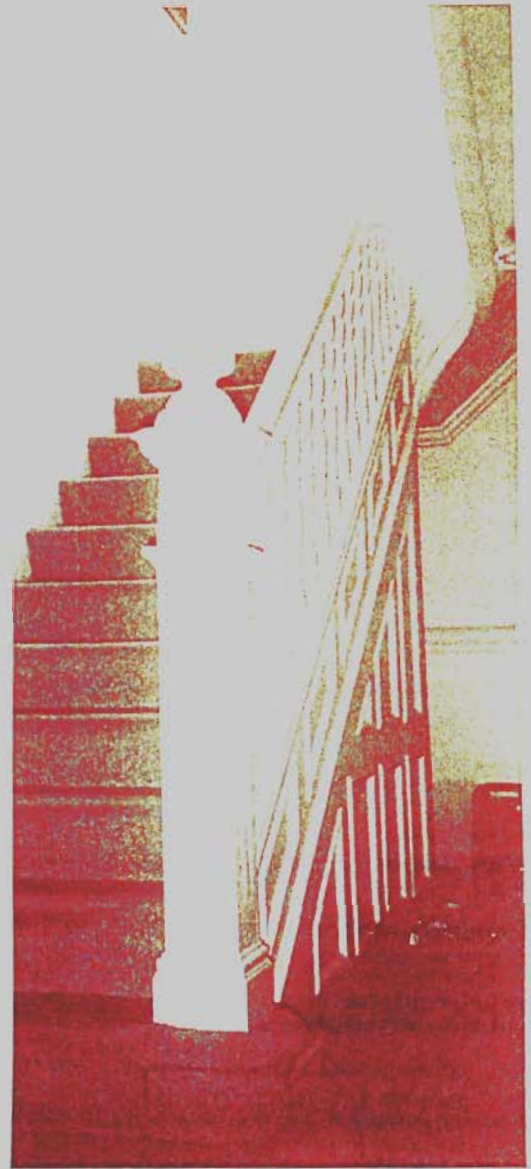
Вид с Юго-Востока

Вид с Юго-Запада

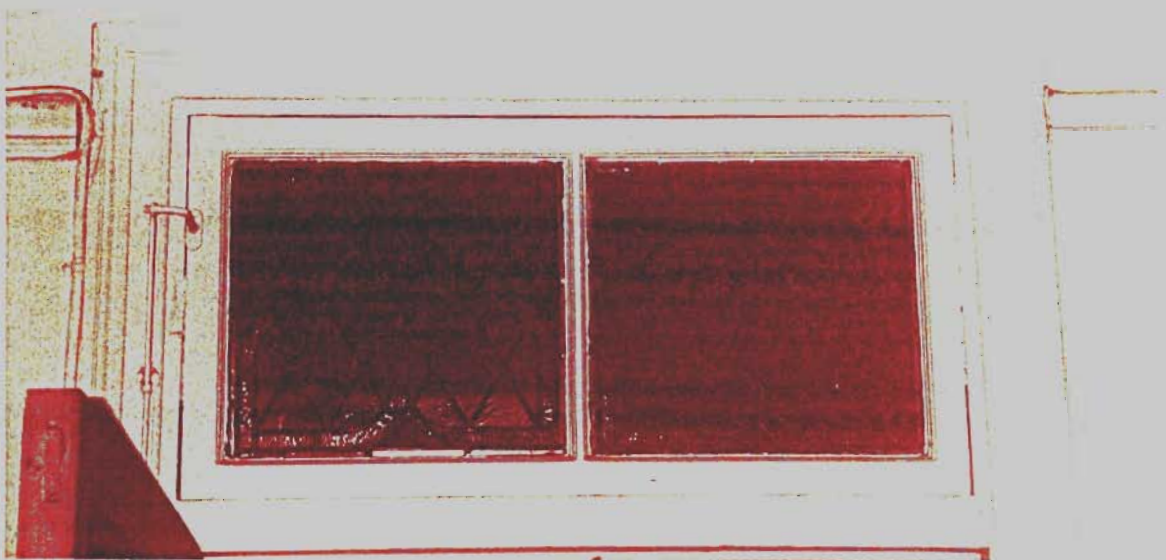
Fig 3.66b
-219-



Front elevation



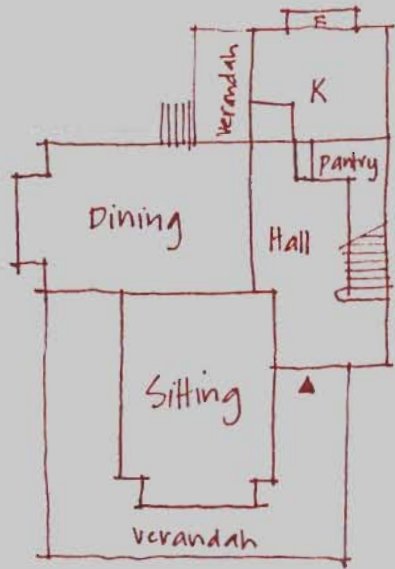
Stair detail



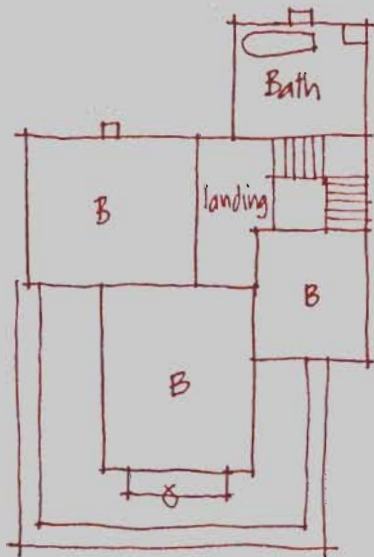
Fanlight to front door Fig 3.66c

Proposed House
 OFF GOBLE ROAD
 for MISS FENWICK

OD 537
 1904



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Verandah detail



Front gable



brick quoining
 to side elevation

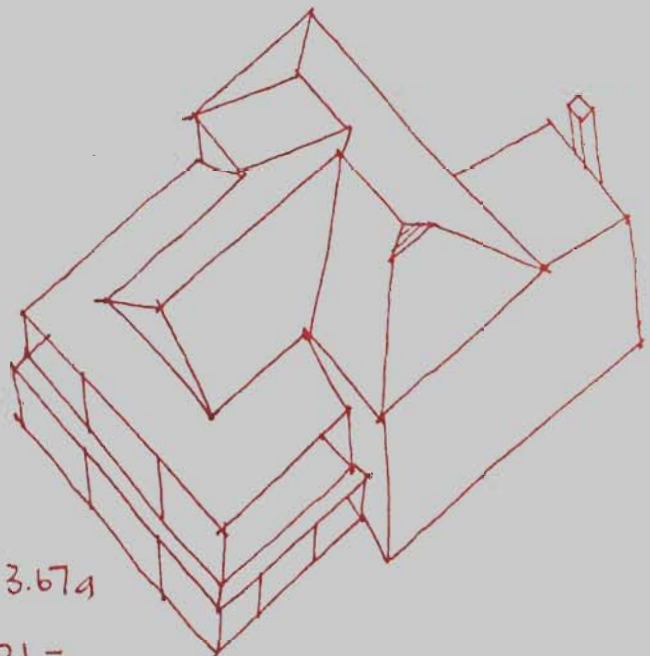


Fig 3.67a

PROPOSED HOUSE
 OFF CORNHILL DURBAN.

Scale 8/1111 = 1/1250



BACK ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

SIDE ELEVATION

SECTION B-B

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Fig 3.67b

OTHER PROJECTS
STREET-WILSON (1898 - 1905)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1899			
Chapel	St. Annes Hosp	96 Loop St	OP 17 x,y,ab,ac,ad, ag,ah
Hotel Belgrave	217 West St	D Hamilton	OD 69 a
Offices	328 West St	Union Castle SS Co	PD 552 j,k,l
Shop	Pine St	Hoosein, Cassim & Co	OD 535 a-f
1900			
Arcade	330-336 Smith St	G S Armstrong	OD 600 a-e
Bar		A G L Houghting	OD 517 a-o,q-u
Shop Front Ogilvie	235 Longmarket St & Change St	Miller & Hathorn	OP 6 a-f
Shop/Office	Church St & Timber	Murray & Co	OP 9 a-z
Stable & Outbld	Newcombe Place	J Dick	OD 611 a
Warehouse	32 Point Rd	L J Wilson Estate	OD 605 a-j
Warehouse	285 Smith St & Gardiner St	Steel Murray & Co	OD 527 c-h
Warehouse	300 Smith St & Point Rd	G Blaine	OD 599 a-h
Warehouse/Shop	Pine St	G S Armstrong	OD 610 a-c

1901

Bar	Stamford Hill Rd	F L Jonsson	OD 604 a-c
Hotel	Victoria Embankmnt	D Douglas	OD 596 b-e
Hotel Complex Colorado	Guest Farm	C E Tomkins	OI 1 b-d,f-i,k-z, aa-a
Shop Crescent Buildings	Commercial Rd	A M Paruk	OD 592 a,b
Shop	347 West St		OD 643 j
Shop/House	Stamford Hill Rd	F L Jonsson	OD 604 d-f
Warehouse	Point Rd, Union Rd Brown Rd	J Clark	OD 532 c

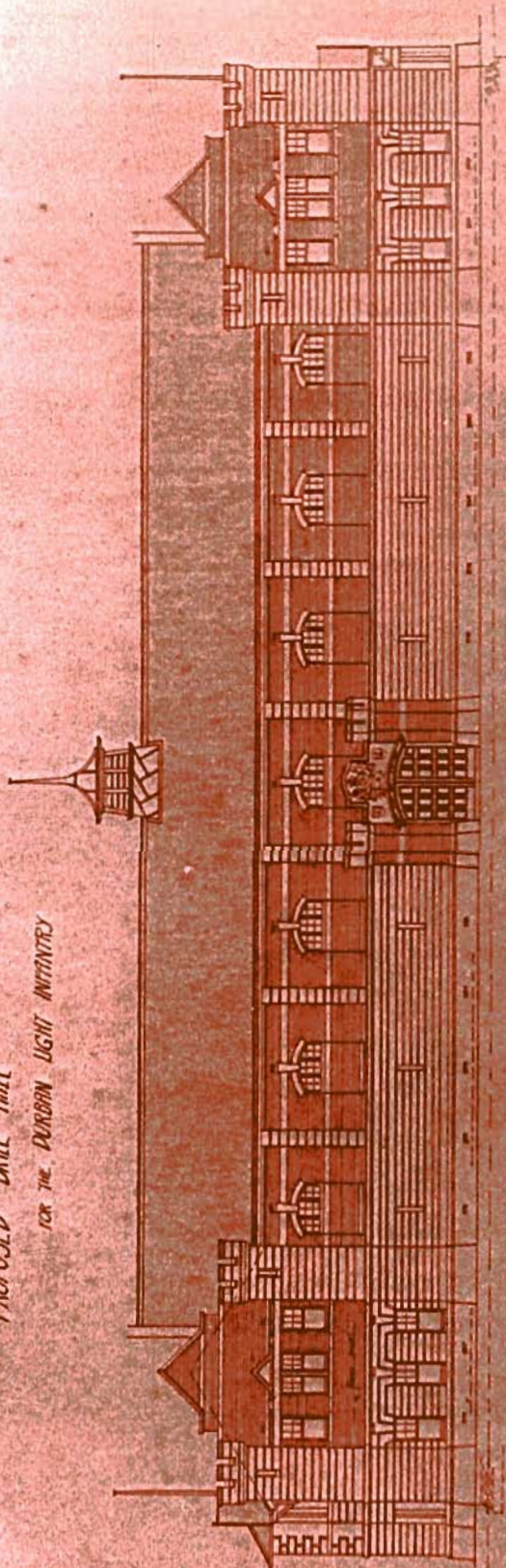
1902

Church St. Joseph's	212 Florida Rd	Bishop Jolivet	OD 595 a
Dam		C W Tomkins	OI 1 al-ap
Hotel		Public House Trust C	OD b,d,f,g,k
Hotel	6227 S/Coast Rd	D Douglas	OD 598 a-e
Hotel		J Ramsay	OPR 1 a-c
Mart Colonial Mart	319 Smith St	Hulston & Son	OD 586 d-o
Seminary Huguenot			OG 1 a-i
Warehouse	285 Smith St & Gardiner St	Royal Hotel & Estate	OD 527 c-h
Warehouse	369 Smith St & Parry Road	B Gundelfinger	OD 639 a-o
Warehouse/Office	Gardiner St	E Von Mandelsloh	OD 538 a-k
Warehouse/Office	91 West St & Timber St	A Koppel Ltd	OD 346 a

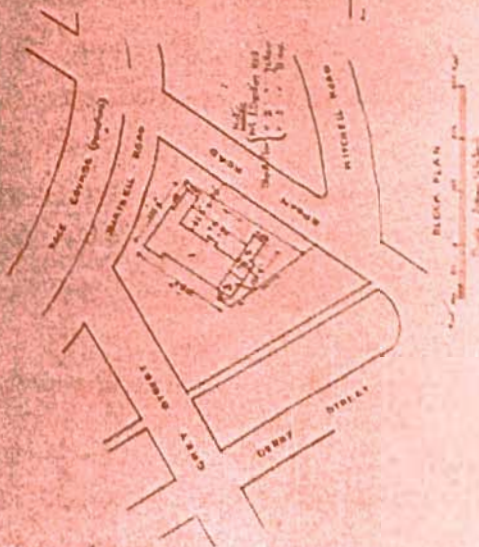
1903

Bar	Grey St & West St	S A Breweries Ltd	OD 520 b-h
Drill Hall	DLI Ave	Durban Light Inf	OD 633 a-e
Hotel		Public House Trust C	OD 649 a,j
Hotel		Public House Trust C	OD c,e,h,l,m
Hotel		S A Breweries Ltd	OW 1 a-k
Hotel Imperial		S A Breweries Ltd	O PIN 1
Hotel		S a Breweries Ltd	OS 1 a-c
Shop	144-146 Stanger St & Palmer St	M H Cassim	OD 588 a-m
Shop/House	Point Rd & Hospital Rd	E Snell & Co & Brew	OD 650 c-o
Shop/Office	365 West St	Cuthbert & Co	OD 653 a-g
Trolley Shed	468 Smith St & Convent Rd	S A Breweries Ltd	OD 366 a

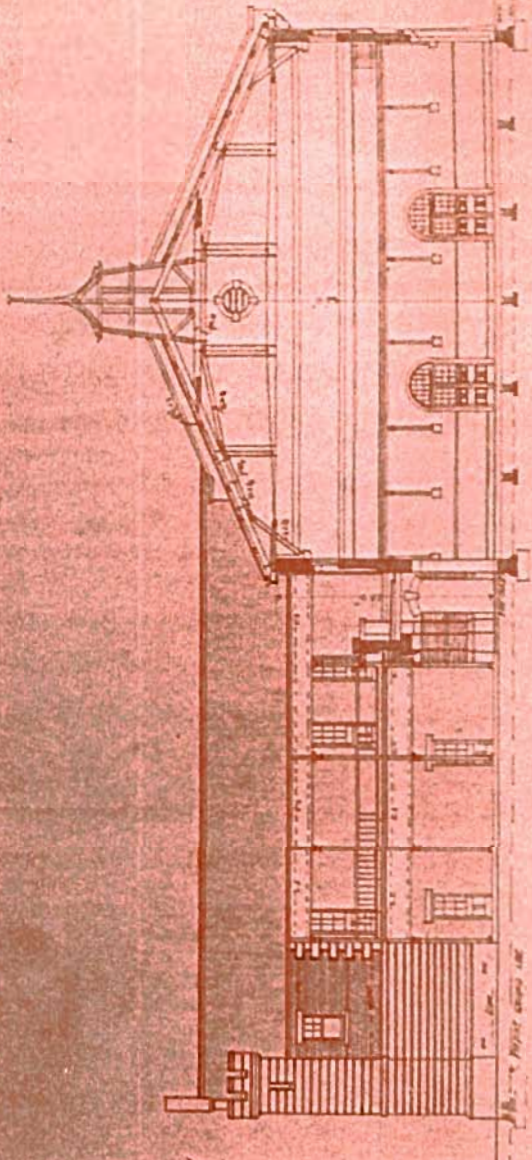
PROPOSED DRILL HALL
FOR THE DURBAN LIGHT INFANTRY



FRONT ELEVATION
(front)



DETAILED PLAN
Scale 1/4 inch = 1 foot

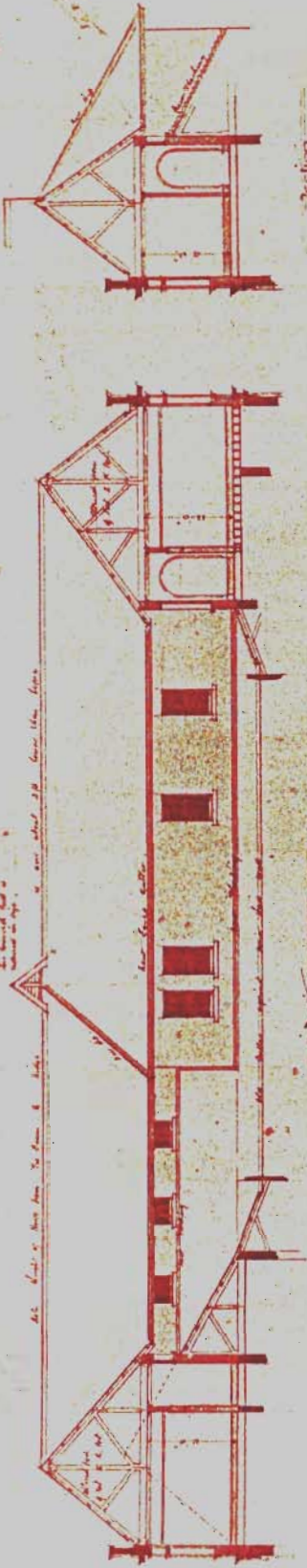


SECTION ON LINE A-B.

Fig 3.68

DD 633
1903

Nº 95



Section

Section

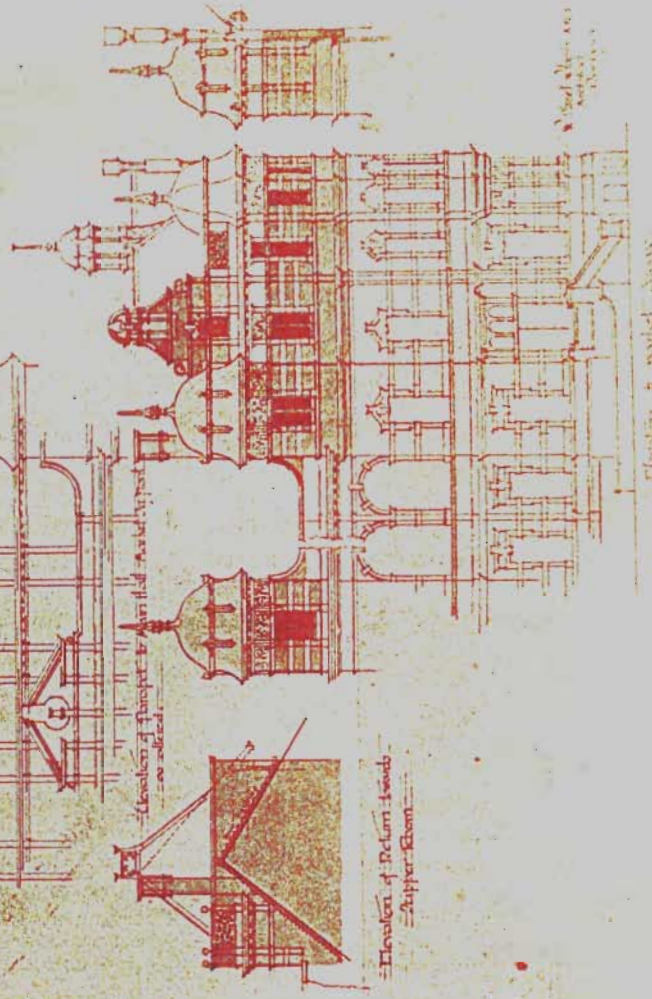
New Town Hall - PMburg

Additional Third Storey

Scale - 1/4" = 1' - 0"

This is one of the drawings referred to in the original contract and dated the 2nd day of April 1890.

C. F. Page, City Engineer
Wm. H. Maxwell, Architect



Elevation of Tower to West of West

Elevation of Return to West
Shipper Room

Restroom to West of Tower

Small elevation of tower

Fig 3.69

OP 5
1900

Dimensions of the Drawings referred to in the Contract of the 10th April 1890.



Elevation to Point Road.

5000

Approved subject to the Sanitary Act of 1875 by the Local Sanitary Authority.

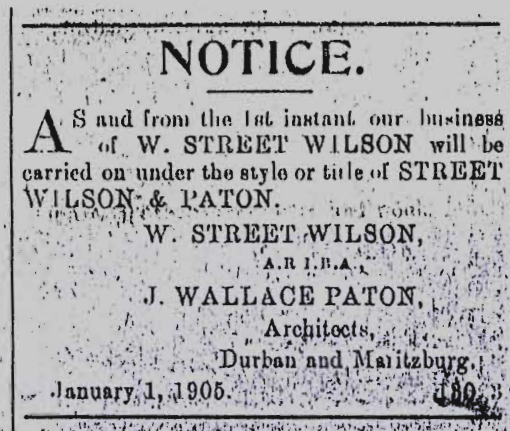
BUREAU CORPORATION
 APPROVED
John W. ...
...

Fig 3.70

OD 605
1900

3.2 v. 1905-1928 STREET-WILSON AND PATON

Wallace Paton's assistantship was spent with Street-Wilson until 1899, when, according to his nomination papers for the F.R.I.B.A, he went into partnership with Street-Wilson. Only five years later, a notice in The Natal Mercury Friday January 6, 1905 announced the partnership : "The business of W. Street Wilson will be carried on under the style or title of Street Wilson and Paton". Paton's signature first appears on the drawing of the Emmanuel Cathedral in 1903¹ (OD 594).



*Street-Wilson and Paton partnership announcement
The Natal Mercury Friday January 6, 1905.*

-
- 1: Paton was also an artist. He had studied under a Belgian artist Emerich, and in 1905 he and architect, C.W. Methven founded the Natal Society of Artists. According to the R.I.B.A Biographical record (22 November, 1948) a note by C.F.M Taylor stated that "as an artist Mr Paton was held in the greatest esteem and his worked was admired by fellow artists from far and near; perhaps his greatest admirer was the late Mr Gwelo Goodman". In 1924, Paton exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley with other South African Artists and Architects such as W Timlin and H L D Tolkington.

In 1905, the year of the Street-Wilson and Paton partnership was formed, the general ambience of the Suburbs of Durban were described in Durban in Twentieth Impressions of Natal as follows :

"The suburbs of Durban are unquestionably the gem of South Africa, and contain some of the pleasantest residential sites in the whole of the sub-continent. They may be divided into two parts, one portion being actually within the municipal boundaries, though quite apart from the actual business portion of the town, and the other outside the borough limits. First and foremost the Berea, which is a part of Durban containing the Governor's marine residence and the habitancy of most of the chief merchants and professional men of the Port, more especially of those who have grown with the town. Situated on a slope and embedded in trees, villas rise here, there, and everywhere, and the gardens surrounding the houses are indeed lovely. Perhaps there is no more delightfully fascinating scene than to stand on the railway bridge at night and look towards the Berea. It appears like a vast fete ground ; the thousands of coloured electric lights appear like Chinese lanterns amidst the trees and the foliage, and over it all is an impression of calm and peaceful prosperity that is found in few towns. The air is entirely different from that obtaining along the Bay itself - more invigorating, fresher, more life giving, especially after the torrid heat experienced in Durban during the summer months. Magnificent views can be gained of the city and its harbour from almost every point of vantage, and with its splendid service of tramcars it is without a doubt the premier suburb, or, more strictly speaking, the most favoured dwelling-place of the Port. Other suburbs, though not so pleasant, are Stamford Hill, Greyville, and Congella, all within the borough limits ; and Sea View, Bellair, Hillary, South Coast Junction, Umbilo, Malvern, Umgeni, Redhill, and Greenwood Park, all in immediate environment of Durban, and all well served by the railway or electric tramcars." (T.C.I.N. 1905:434).

Politically, it was a time of unrest. The introduction of a pole tax in 1905, led to a rebellion by the Zulu people headed by Dinuzulu. Tension between blacks and whites increased and resulted in the Bambata Rebellion of 1906¹.

In 1908, the conflicting economic interests of the four Colonies necessitated some form of unification. "It was agreed without opposition that the four Colonies (the Cape, the Orange Colony the Transvaal and Natal) should join together in some form of political union. (Brookes & Webb 1987:235). It was decided to hold the National Convention in Durban to draft a constitution. The Union came into being in 1910 with General Botha as First Prime Minister and the new Government then won the first election².

Few examples of domestic architecture are found in the drawing collection from 1905, with the last two examples of houses dating 1913. Two double storey houses were designed for J.G. Kemp : one in Mentone Road (Fig 3.71, 1905) in 1905 and the other in 1909 in Eastbourne Road (Fig 3.73, 1909). In 1911, a double storey house was designed for the Chemist T.M. Allin in Cato Road (Fig 3.73, 1911) and another in 1912 at 422 Clark Road for Mrs Ada Whitcutt (Fig 3.74, 1912). The last two examples in the collection are a single storey house designed for D. M. Shaw (Fig 3.73, 1913) at 584 Currie Road and a double storey house at 244 Sydenham Road for C. Beghin (Fig 3.76, 1913).

-
- 1: Bambata, a minor chief from the Umvoti division located not far from Greytown, defied his Magistrate and crossed into Zululand. The rebellions were crushed by the military of the colony and ended in 1906 when Bambata was killed. There was the suspicion that Dinuzulu was responsible for the rebellion and for the subsequent unrest that followed in Zululand and the militia was sent to Zululand and Dinuzulu was arrested. (Brookes & Webb 1987:230).
 - 2: The South African National Party is formed in 1911. A year later the South African Native National Congress is formed (later the A.N.C.).

1914 was marked by the outbreak of the First World War. Although there are no examples of houses in the drawing collection after 1913, numerous other projects were designed in the period from 1913 until Street-Wilson's death in 1928. These ranged from churches to shops, offices, a bakery and warehouses, hotels, schools, bars and clubs.

Also designed in this the period are examples of housing types which do not relate directly to text of this dissertation. These fall under the title of the Appendix and include the Stellawood housing scheme in Frere Road, which was designed in 1920 (Appendix 5.3), by Street-Wilson and Paton, (eight years before Street-Wilson's death) and two examples of flats : the one designed in 1922 at 344-350 Essenwood Road and the other a year later, at 222 Sydenham Road (Appendix 5.4).

Street-Wilson's wife Anna Karlson died in March of 1927 and fifteen months later, William Street-Wilson passed away on Saturday 23 June, 1928, at the age of 74 years, at his home at 97 Windmill Road, Durban¹.

Headed "Notable Natal Architect" his obituary, (See Appendix 2) described Street-Wilson as "Always devoted to his profession in the early days of the Colony, he set up a standard that has won the admiration of many visiting architects. He has left behind him many permanent monuments to the conspicuous part he played in building up Durban and Maritzburg and to his technical and artistic skill." Following a description of the work carried out by Street-Wilson and his partners, the obituary read "Too actively involved in his profession to devote time to politics or public life, Mr Street-Wilson was nevertheless remarkably well informed on South African and British politics, and took more than a passing interest in public affairs. As one of Durban's oldest citizens he was well known and respected by a large circle of friends in Natal. Many who appreciated his sympathetic and understanding nature will miss the courtly gentleman who was so long identified in an unobtrusive manner with the life and growth of Natal, while charitable and benevolent institutions will mourn a generous friend." (N.M. June 25, 1928).

Paton continued to run the practice under the same style following Street Wilson's death in 1928 until 1936 when C.S.M. Taylor joined the practice which became "Paton + Taylor". In 1958 the practice was named "Paton, Taylor, Willies & Bennett" and today it exists as "Paton, Taylor and Associates Incorporated."

-
- 1: Street-Wilson is survived by four granddaughters Mary Crosoer, Peggy Sparks, Joan Andries and Frances Scott. Crosoer has memories of Street-Wilson in his home at 97 Windmill Road, at family lunches when her grandmother used to thread greenery through the main chairs at the dining room table. She remembers Street-Wilson as a very austere grandfather who was not involved in the children except to show them a butterfly collection which she recalls being lit by a roof light.

Summary

"An economic boom invariably accompanies a building boom, the most active periods for Natal architects being 1880-2, 1889-99, 1900-3 and 1910-12." (Hillebrand 1975:4).

In Hillebrand's unpublished Master of Architecture thesis "Aspects of Architecture in Natal : 1880-1914", she states "As far as the period itself was concerned, contradictory events and ideas produced an uneasy background. Economically, it opened with a short boom, the result of the Zulu War. Then over-speculation caused a depression which lasted throughout the 1880s. This was over after the proclamation of the Witwatersrand goldfields in 1886. Colonists who had left for the Transvaal and had prospered then returned to Natal during the 1890s, the new wealth producing boom conditions until the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899. After the war optimism ran high and the boom continued until the end of 1903. In December 1903, Natal dropped suddenly into a depression even more devastating than that of the 1880s. By 1908 even the most optimistic had given up hope and numerous colonialists emigrated." (Hillebrand 1975:3).

The number of houses comprising the drawing collection, produced from 1889 to 1913, is a fair reflection of the economic fluctuation described above.

In the first phase which encompassed two partnerships, the Barr and Fyfe Partnership, from 1890 -1898, a period of nine years during the the reign of Queen Victoria, was very productive and can be described as the boom period of the Street-Wilson's career. Thirty-three houses were designed, twelve in the two-year Barr partnership and twenty one in the four to five year Fyfe partnership. The years over the outbreak of the war 1899-1900, saw a sharp decline in the number of houses produced but, during the Edwardian Period (1900 - 1910), the time during which Street-Wilson and Paton became partners (in 1905), fifteen houses had been designed. The "sudden drop into depression" described by Hillebrand is not strongly evident in 1903, but certainly from 1905 onwards there are few examples of houses in the drawing collection. The collection from 1905 to 1913 may possibly not be representative of all the work produced at that time. There may also have been a shift from domestic to other building types in the practice.

SUMMARY TABLE

Street-Wilson Partnerships		No. of Houses	Arts and Craft Houses, England	Political/Science/ Technological Events		
1886	Street-Wilson	2	89 Buller's Wood, Kent. Newton	Queen Victoria's Jubilee Street-Wilson arrives in Natal		
1887						
1888						
1889						
1890	S-W & Barr	14				
1891						
1892						
1893	(Death of Barr)				93 Avon Tyrell, Lethaby	Responsible Gvt
1894	S-W and Fyfe	23				
1895						
1896			The Barn, Prior Hog's Back, Voysey	Jameson Raid		
1897				Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Electric Lighting Scheme, Durban First Motor Car, Durban		
1898	S-W and Fyfe terminates					
1899	S-W	17	White Lodge, Baillie Scott 39 Cheyne walk, Ashbee			

1900				
1901				Queen Victoria dies
1902				Peace Settlement
				1902/1903
1903				King Edward ascends the throne
1904				
1905	S-W & Paton	6		
1906			Heathcote, Lutyens	
1907				
1908				
1909				
1910				Union of South Africa
1911				
1912				
1913				
1914				World War I

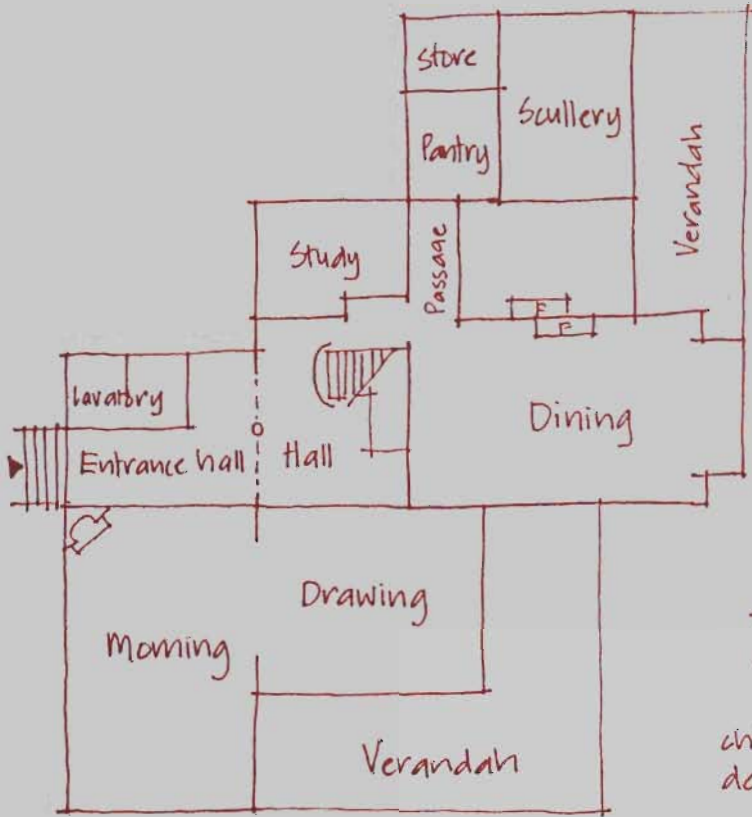
STREET-WILSON AND PATON (1905 -1928)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1905			
Mentone Road		J.G. Kemp	OD 589 a-c
1909			
Eastbourne Road		J. G. Kemp	OD 590 a
1911			
Cato Road	*Rem C, Lot 9, Block F	T. M. Allin	OD 615 a
1912			
Clark Road, **442		Mrs Ada Whitcutt	OD 373 a
1913			
12th Ave, **584 Currie	*Rem Lot 337, Block AL	D. M. Shaw Esq	OD 129 a
Sydenham Road, **244	*Rem of 1,2,3, +Rem of 4 of Lot 83, Block B	C. Beghin Esq	OD 35 a

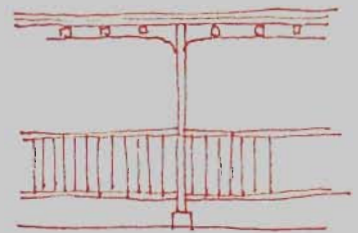
Proposed new dwelling house
 MENTONE ROAD
 for J A KEMP

OD 589

1905



Main entrance door



Verandah detail



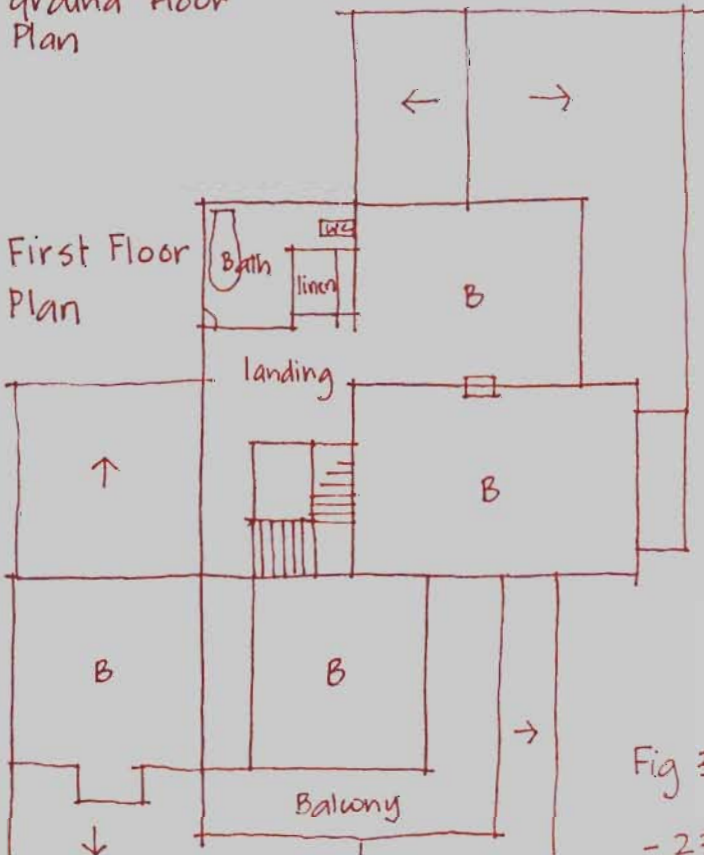
chimney detail



window detail

Ground Floor Plan

First Floor Plan

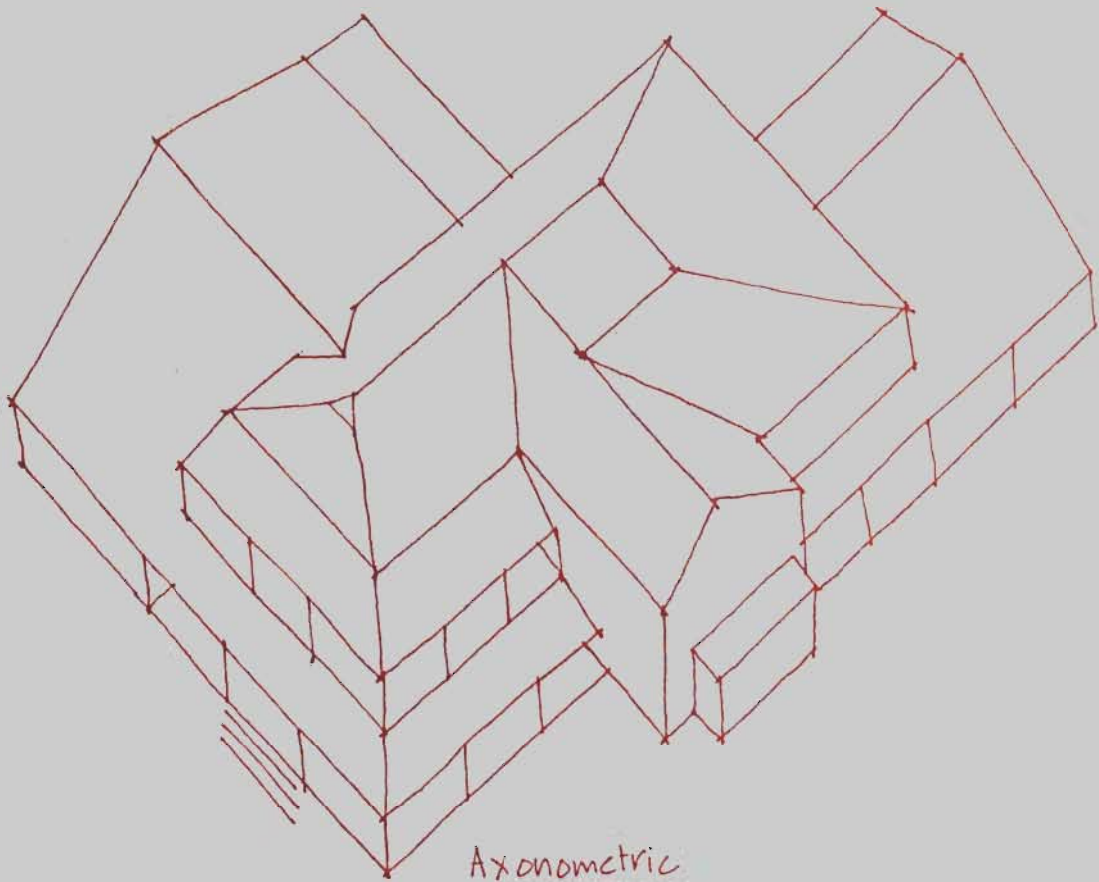


extended roof line



parapet to bay

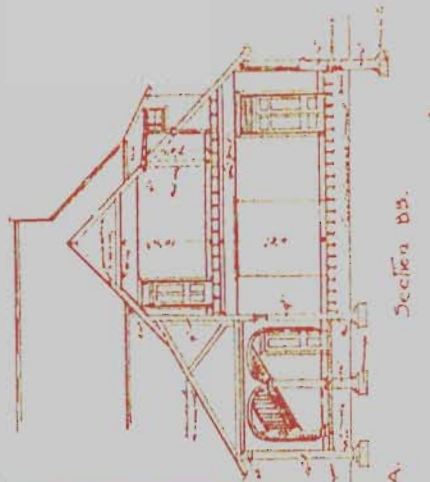
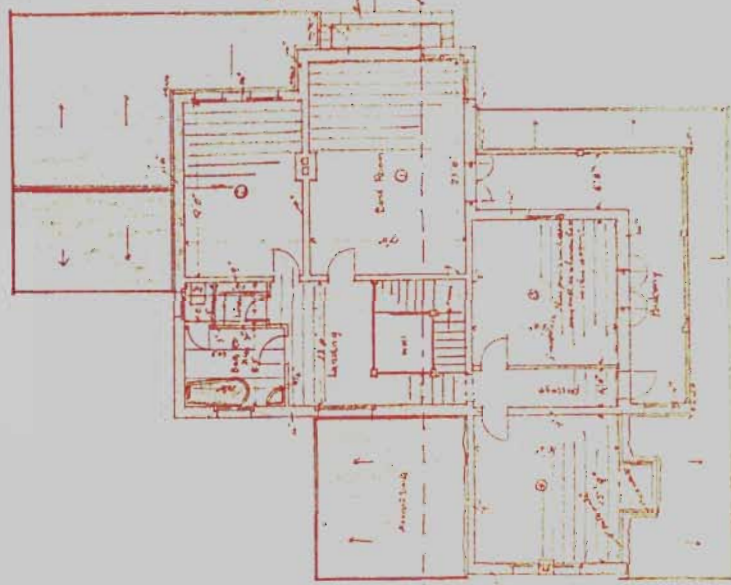
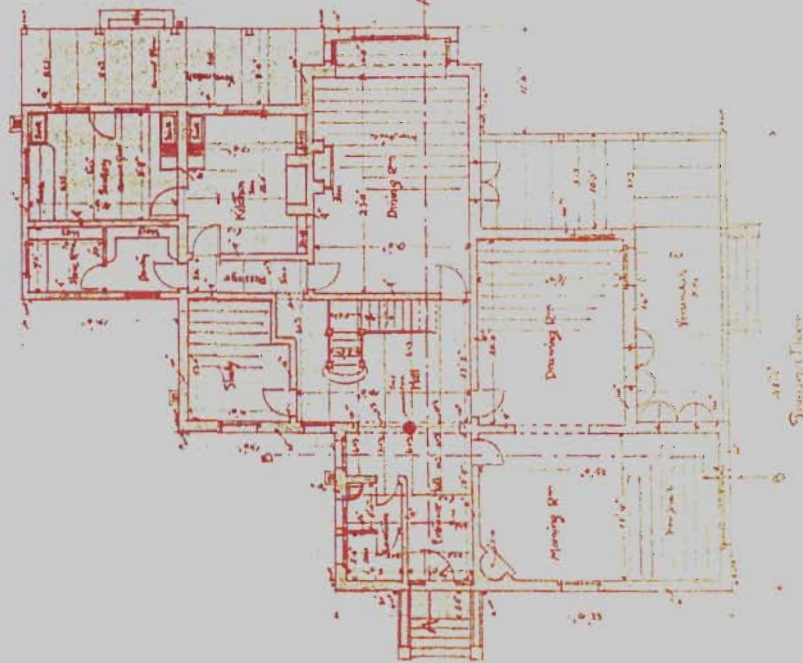
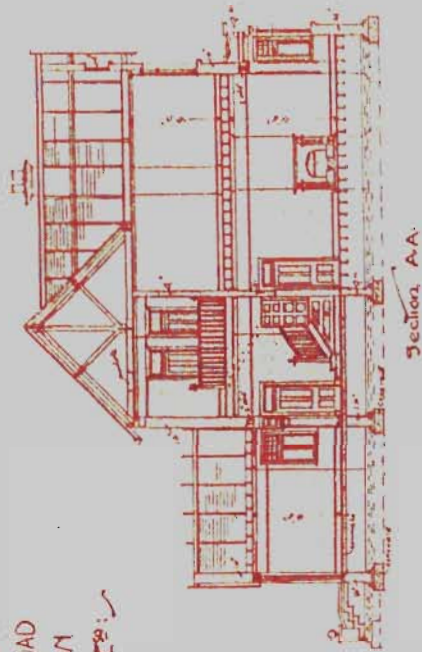
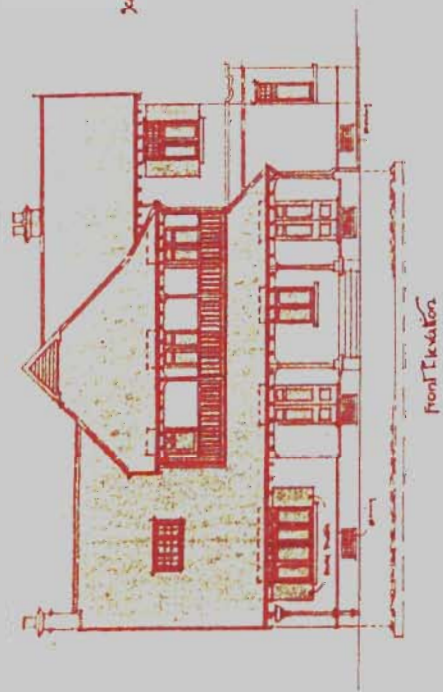
Fig 3.71a



Axonometric

Fig 3.71 b

PROPOSED NEW
 DWELLING HOUSE
 07 MENTONE ROAD
 BEREA - DURBAN
 FOR J.G. KEMP ESQ.
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



W. Dreyer & Co. ARCHT.
 100A BATES BUILDING
 DURBAN

Fig 3.71c

PROPOSED NEW HOUSE
 FOR J.G. KEMPLE
 MONTICELLI 2ND BUREAU
 SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

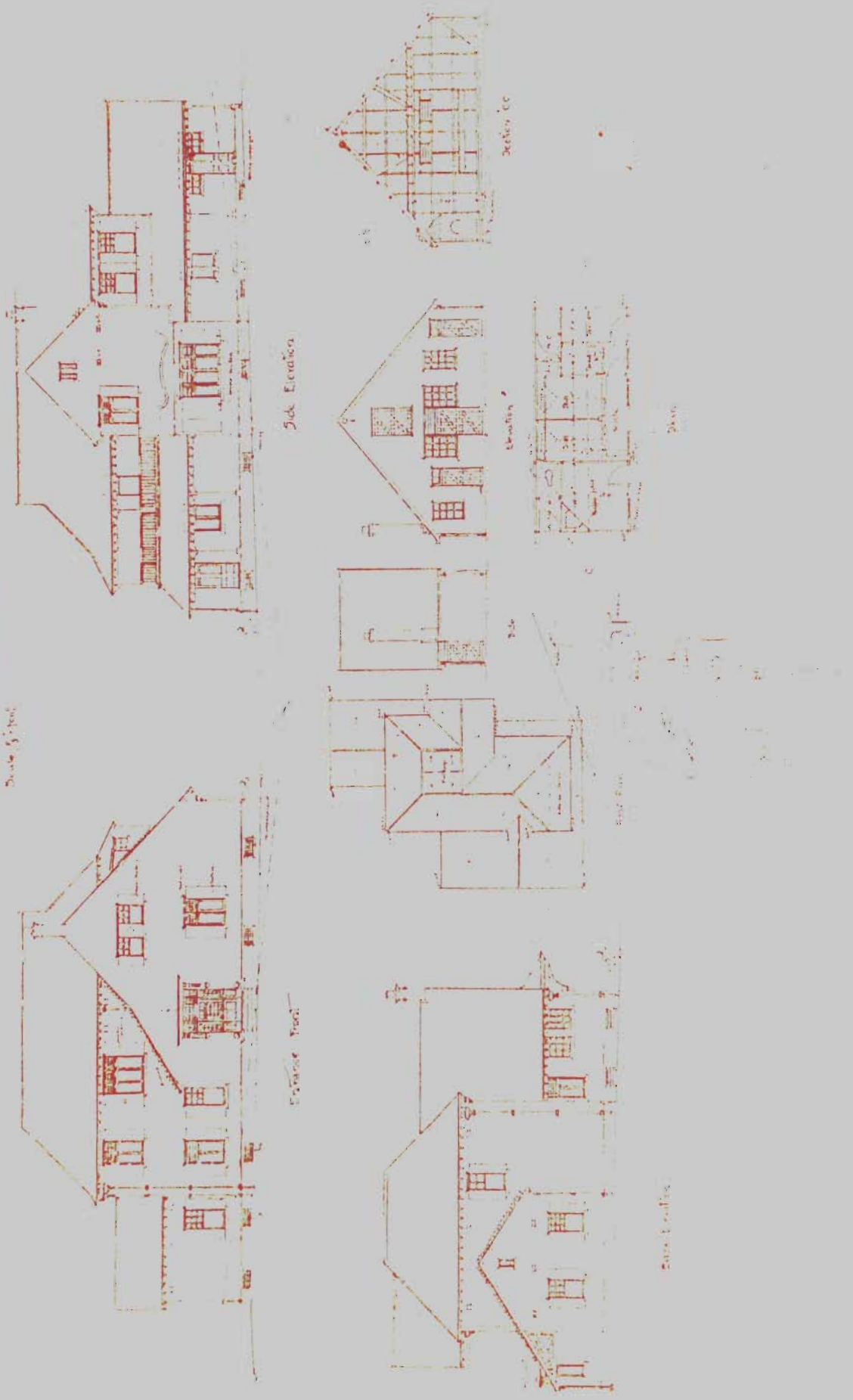
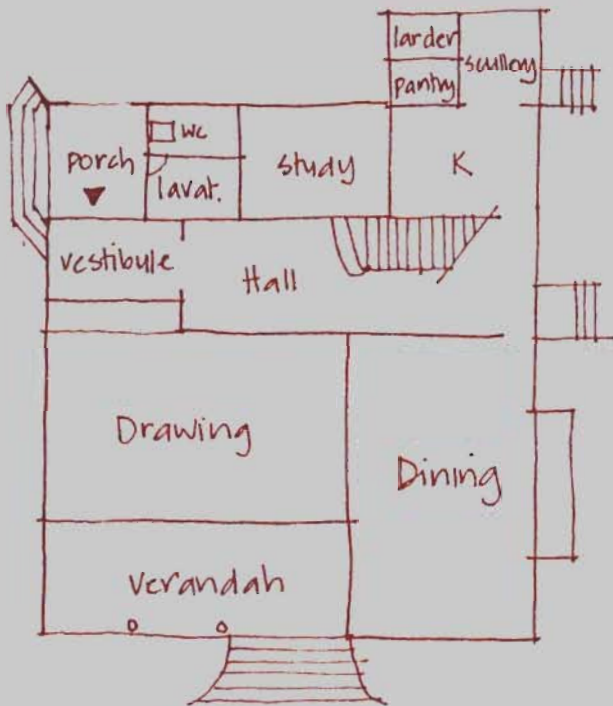


Fig 3.71a

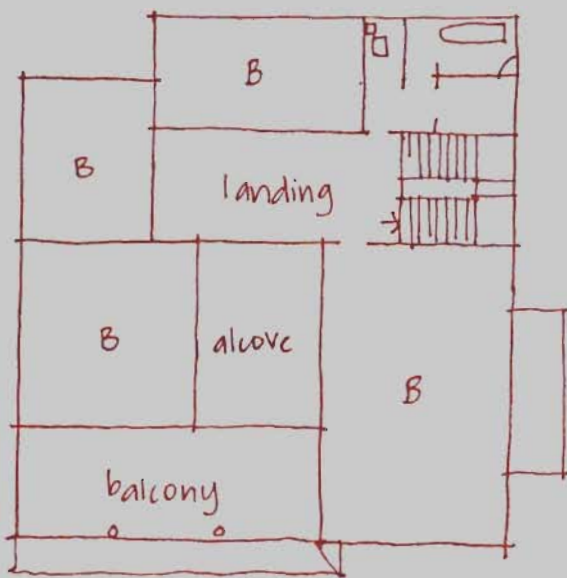
Proposed house
 EASTBOURNE ROAD
 for J. G. KEMP ESQ

OD 590

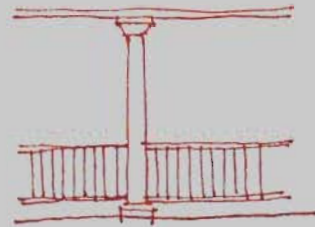
1909



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan



Veranda detail
 concrete columns



gable detail



detail : side enclosure
 of verandah

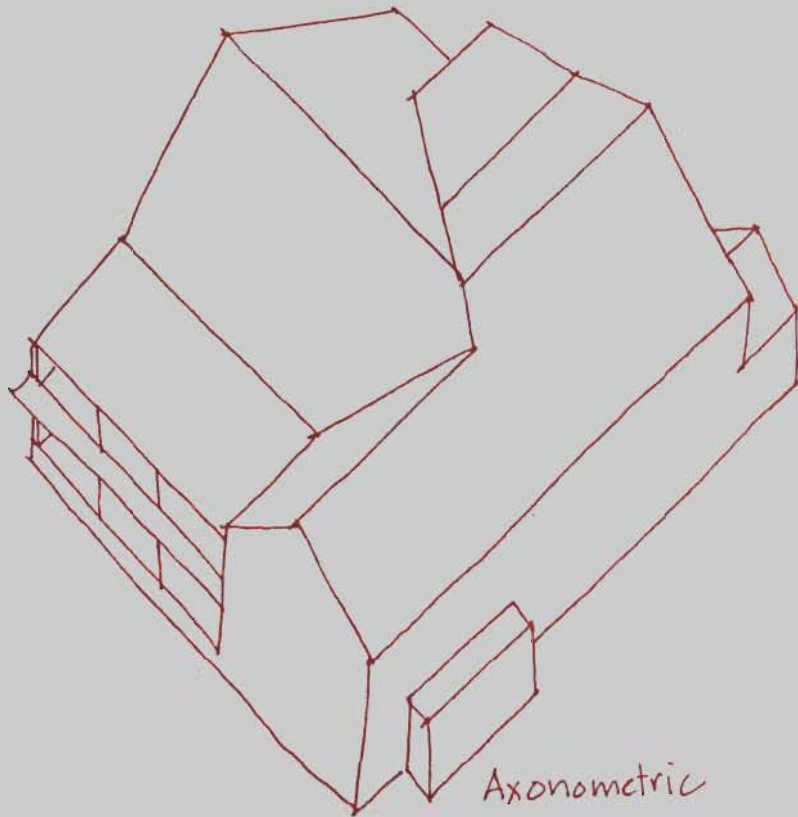


gable detail

Fig 3.72a

00 590

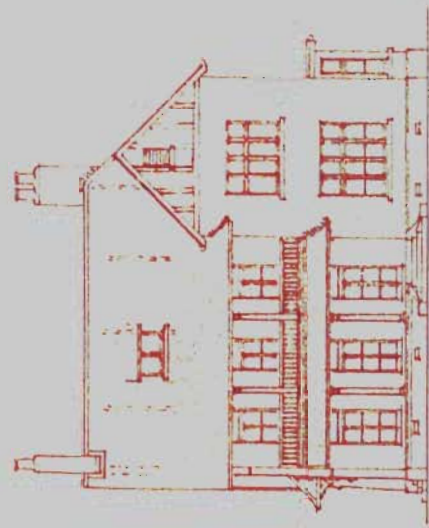
1909



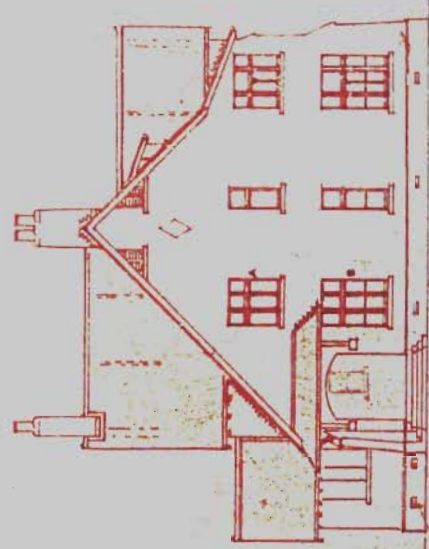
Axonometric

Fig 3.72b

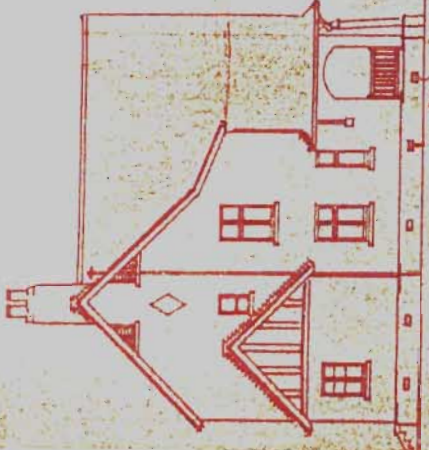
- 243 -



EAST ELEVATION.

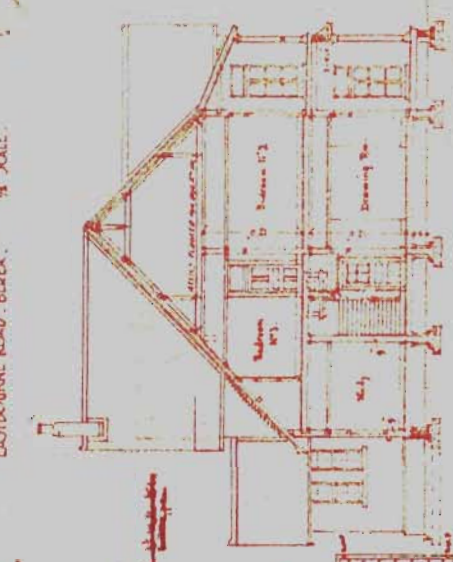


SOUTH ELEVATION.



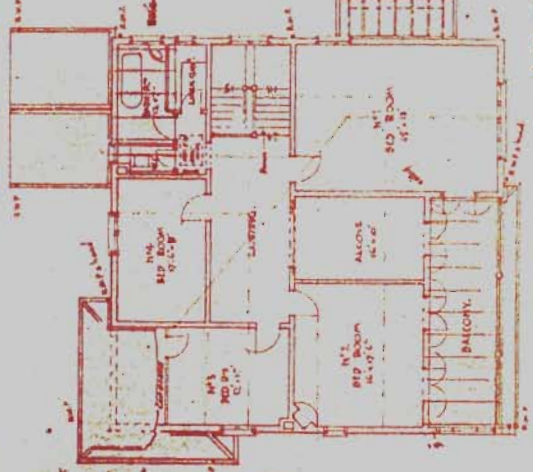
WEST ELEVATION.

PROPOSED HOUSE FOR J. G. KEMP ESQ.
EASTBOURNE ROAD, BUREA. 1/4" SCALE.

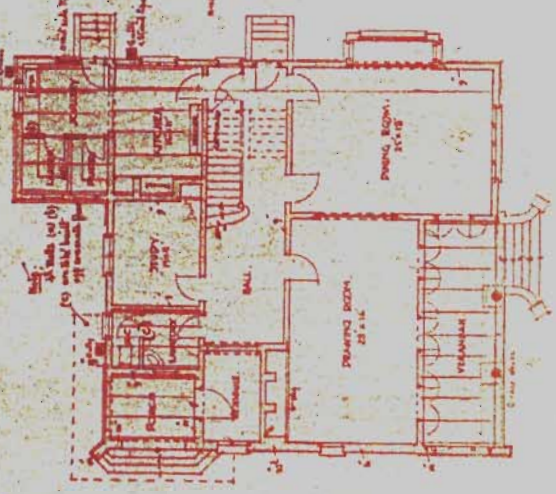


SECTION.

PREPARED BY PATON & PATON ARCHTDS. DUNDEE.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



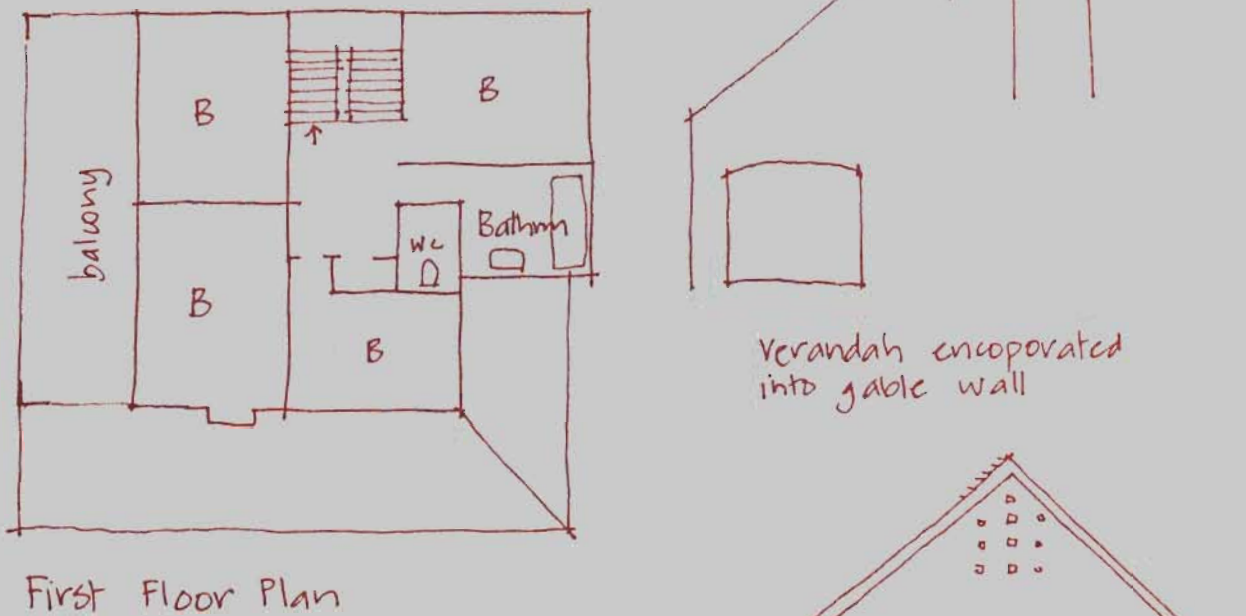
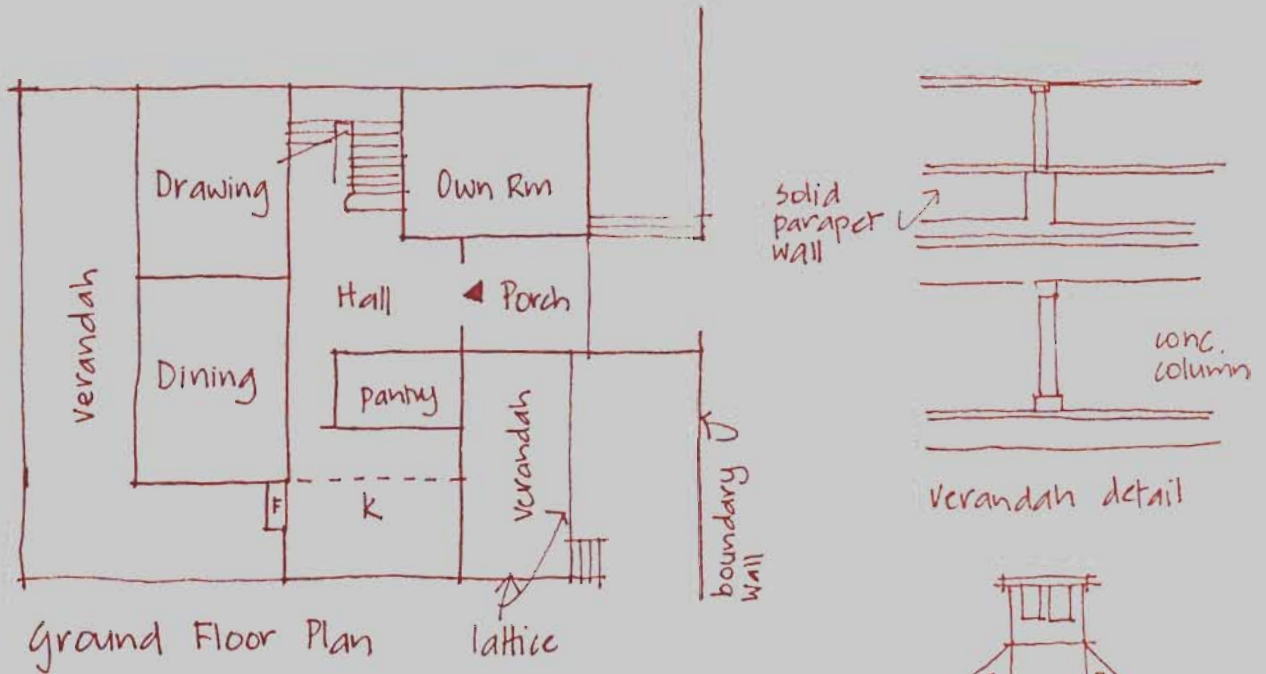
GROUND PLAN.

NOTE: Solid yellow lines indicate mass of A. Frs. Dotted lines indicate mass of B. Frs.

Fig 3.72c

Proposed new house
 CATO ROAD
 for T. M. ALLIN ESQ

OD 615
 1911
 (demolished)



window detail

Fig 3.73a

UP 015
1911

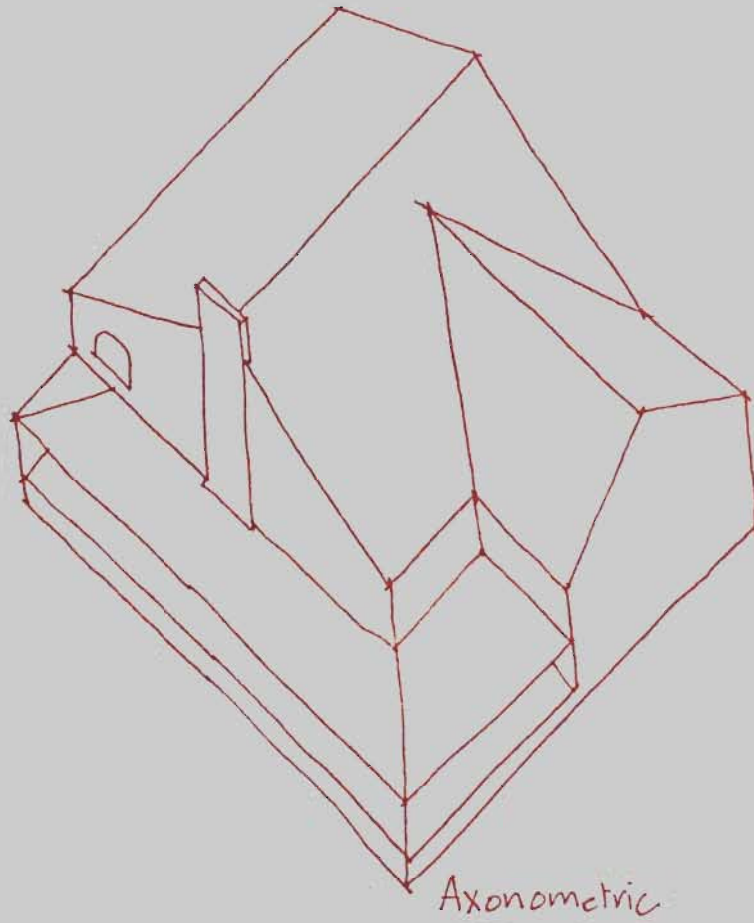


Fig 3.73b

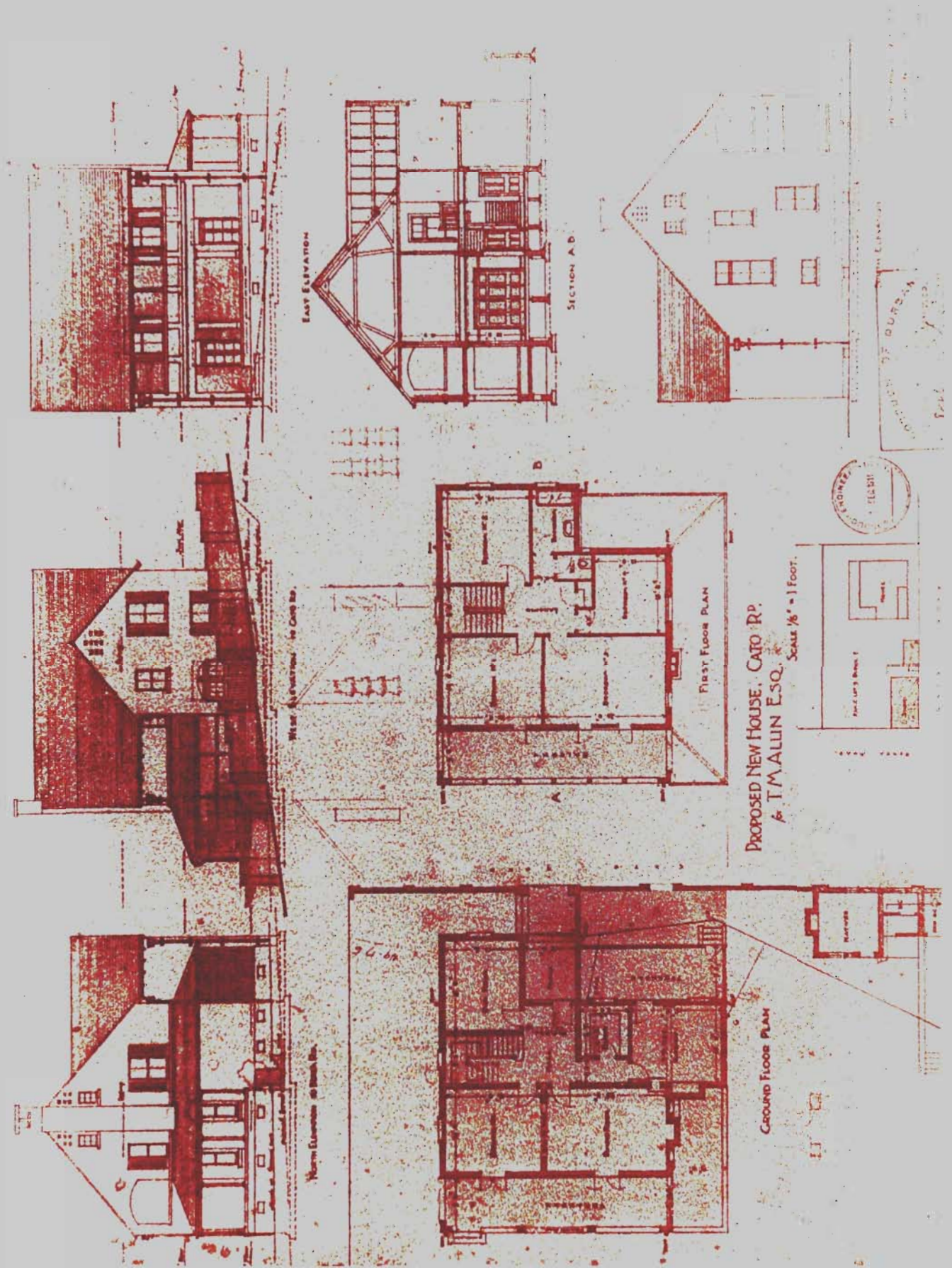
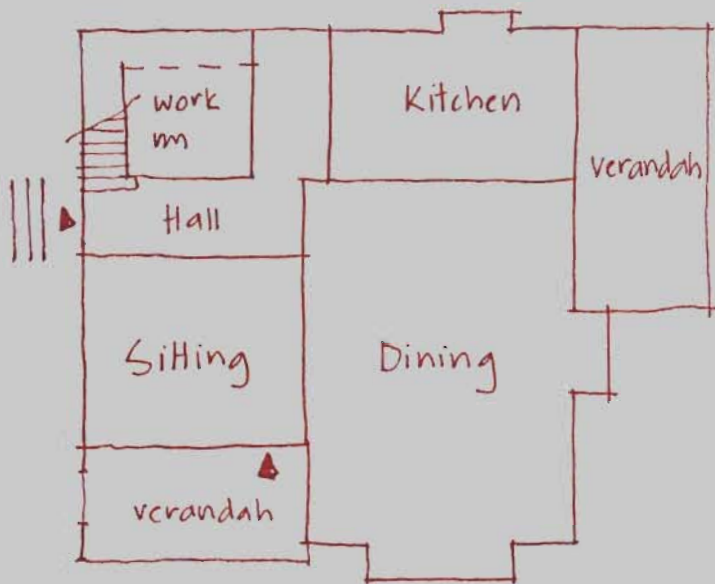


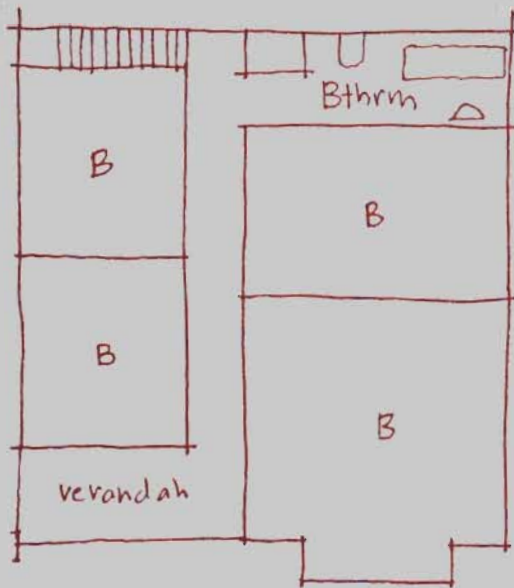
Fig 3.73c

Proposed house at
CLARK ROAD
for MRS ADA WHITCUTT

OD 373
1912
(sketch)



Ground Floor Plan



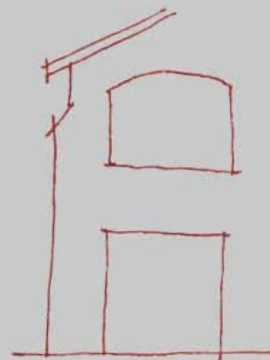
Upper Floor Plan



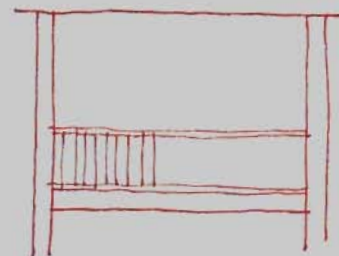
window detail



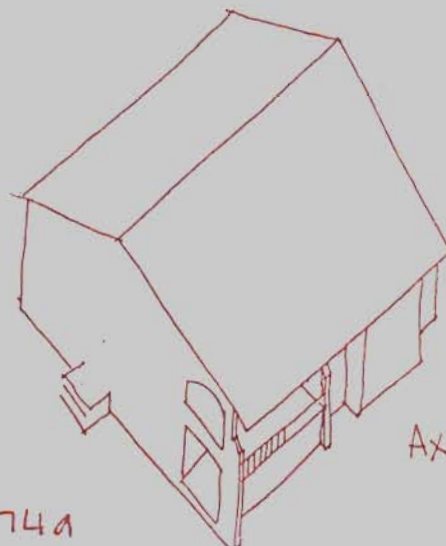
door detail



Side elevation to verandah



verandah detail

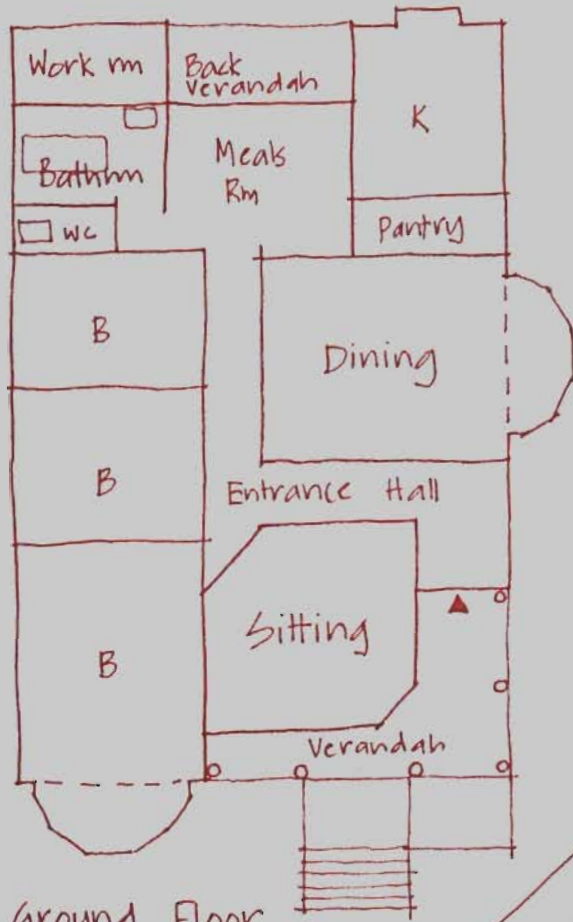


Axonometric

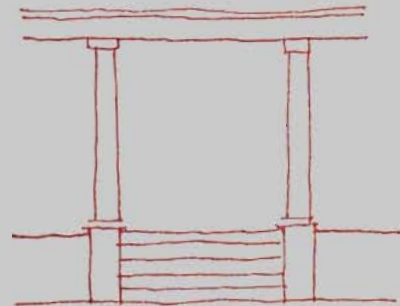
Fig 3.74a

Plans of house to be erected at
 12TH AVENUE
 for D. M. SHAW ESQ

DD 129
 1913



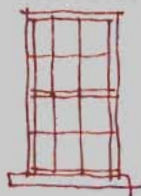
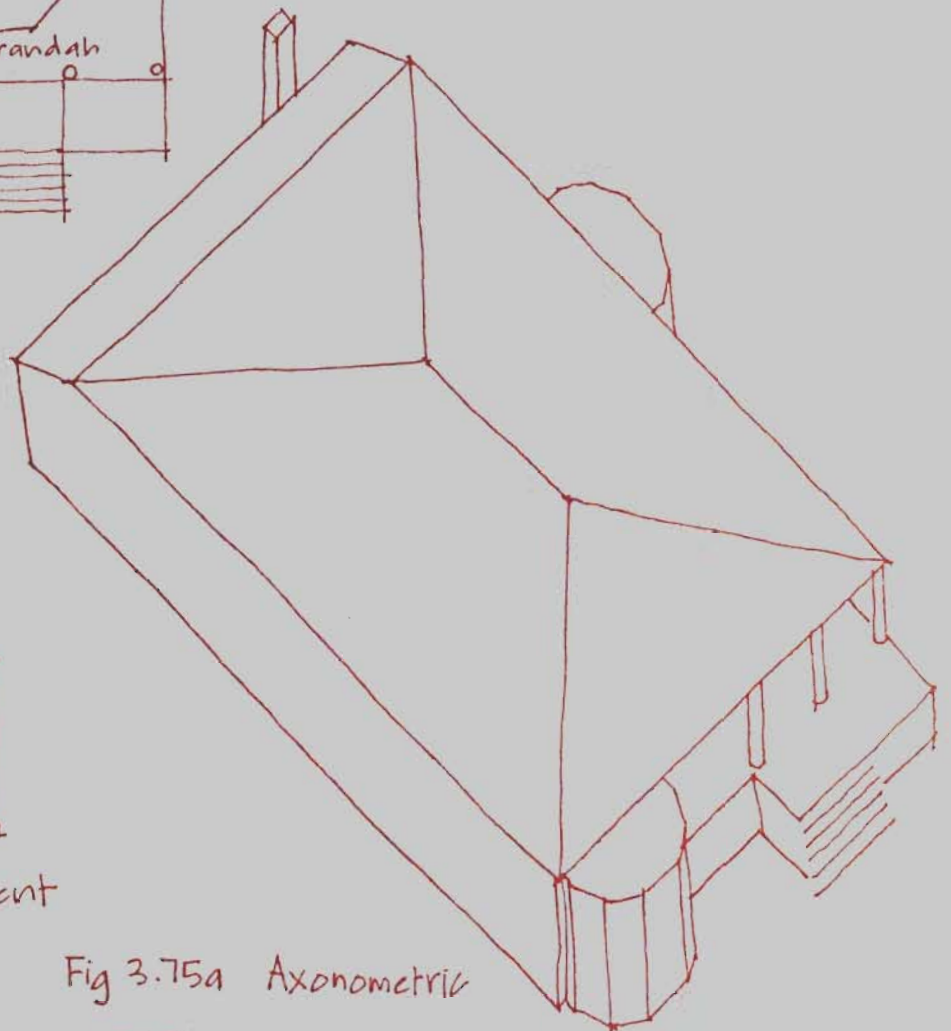
Ground Floor
 Plan



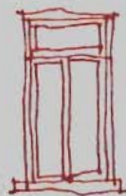
Verandah detail



chimney detail



sash



casement

window details

Fig 3.75a Axonometric

584 Currie Rd

PLAN OF HOUSE TO BE ERRECTED AT
127 AVENUE FOR D. M. MAW ETC.
WISCONSIN.

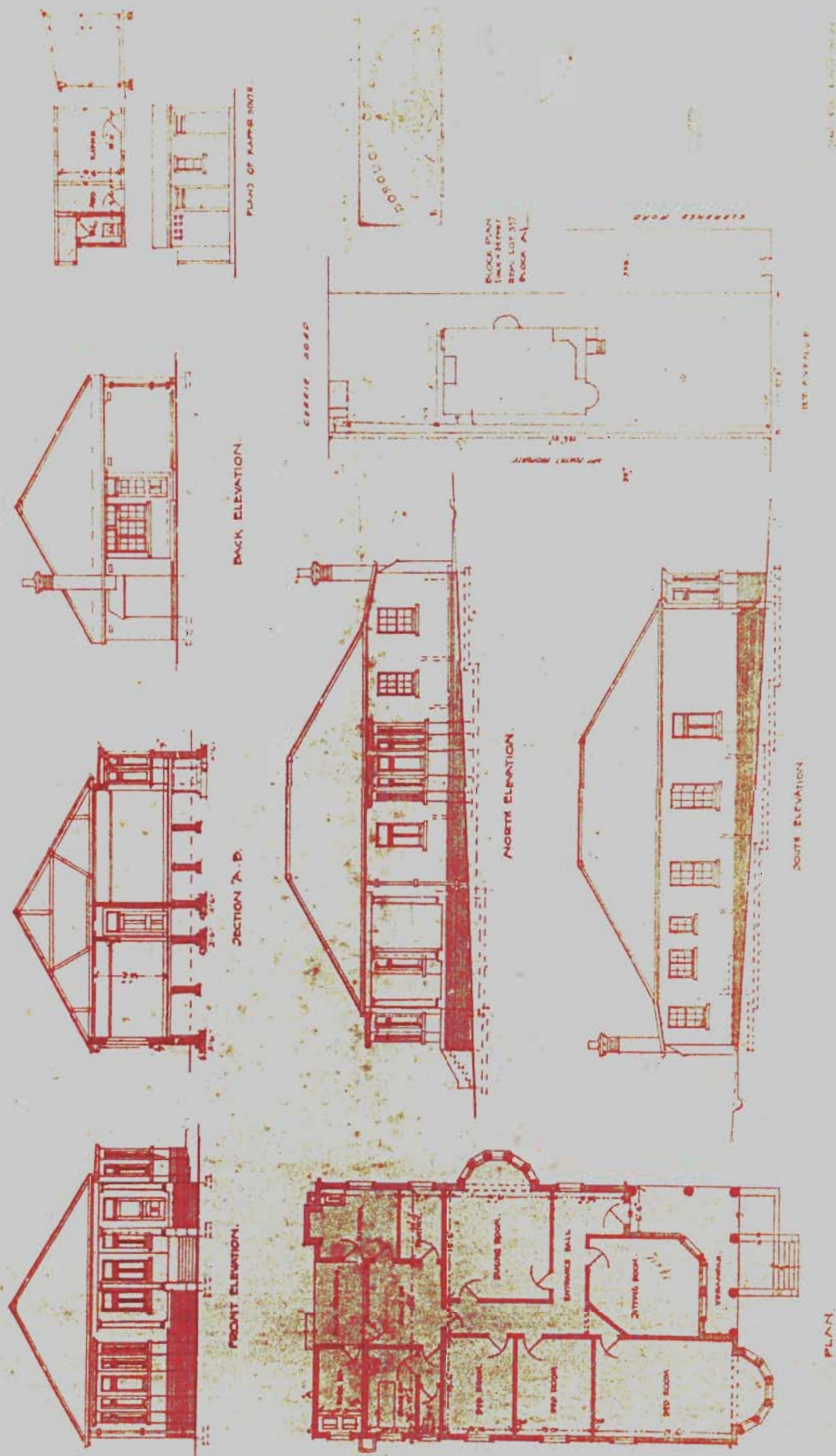


Fig 3.75b

Proposed house

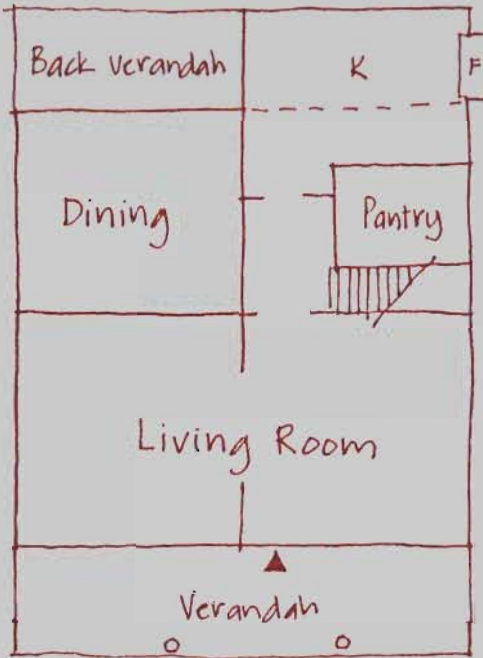
00 35

SYDENHAM ROAD, NO 244 **

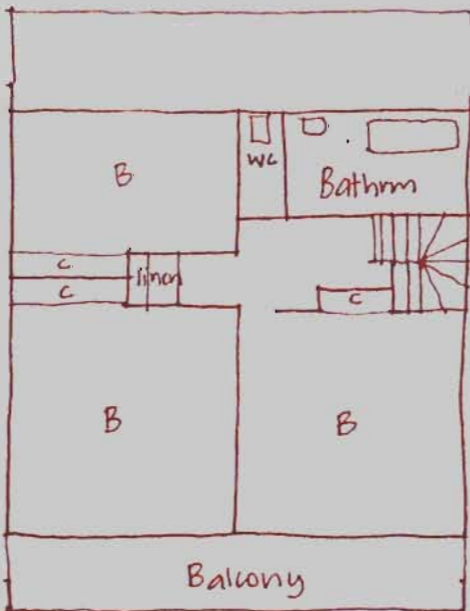
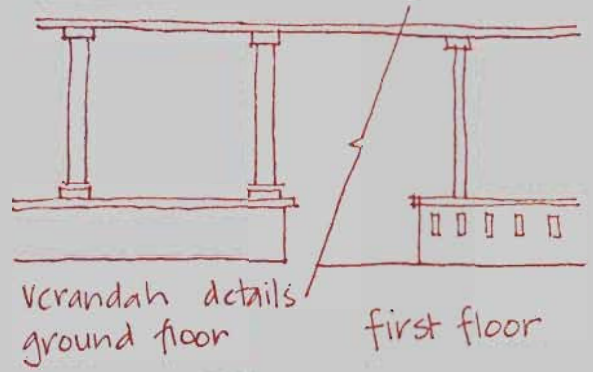
1913

for L. BEGHIN ESQ

REM OF 1,2,3 + REM OF 4 OF LOT 83 BLOCK B



Ground Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

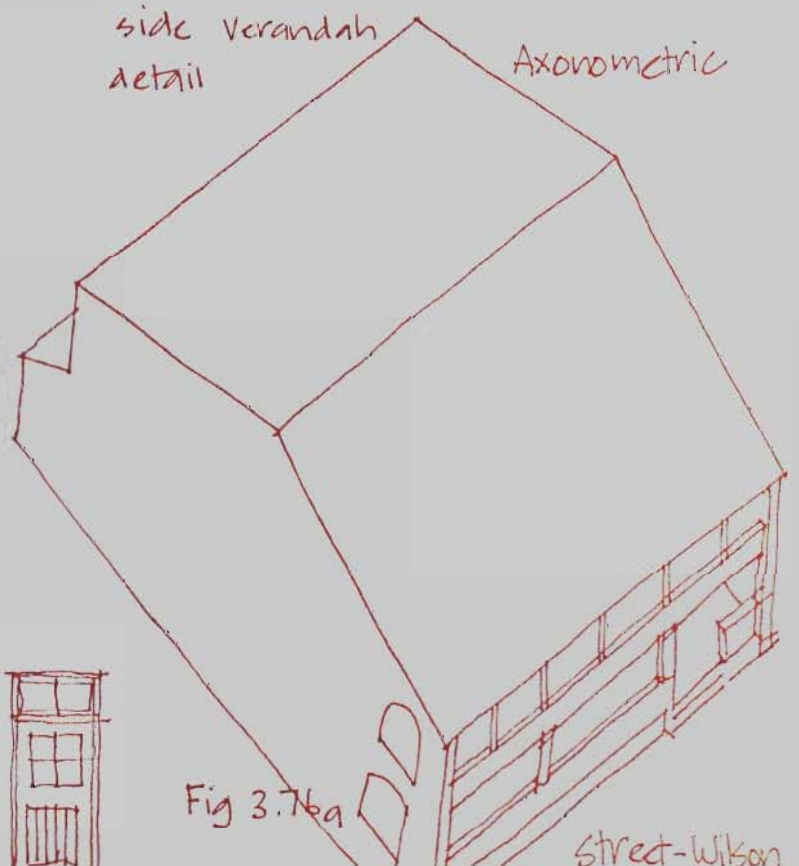
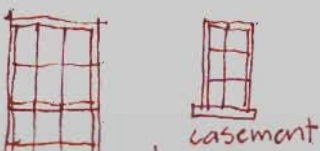


Fig 3.76a

Street-Wilson

OTHER PROJECTS
STREET-WILSON & PATON (1905 -1928)
LIST OF DRAWINGS

STREET ADDRESS	LOT NO.	OWNER	DRAWING NO.
1905			
Church St Thomas 191-193 Musgrave Road			OD 581 i,k-p,r,u,v
Shop	368-370 West St & 76 Field St	E J Challinor	OD 328 e
1906			
Cold Storage	455 Point Rd	G S Yuil & Co Ltd	OD 613 a-i
Shop/Office/Rcs	417-473 West St & Grey Street	F J Collier	OD 562 b-d
1908			
Race Course, Greyville		Durban Turf Club	OD 192 a
1909			
Shop	399-401 West St	Anderson Bros	OD 637 g
Warehouse	Pine St & School Lane	W G Brown	OD 626 a-D
1910			
Warehouse	P/Edward St, Sold	Randles & Bros & Hud	OD 656 a-k

1911

Hall Masonic	Smith Street		OD 545 g-n
Hotel Royal	267 Smith Street	Royal Hotel	OD 183 c

1912

Warehouse	369 Smith St & Parry Road	K Gundelfinger	OD 639 p-w
Wool Store	Victoria Embment & Mill	Shaw Bros	OD 4 a-g

1913

Drill Hall DLI	Dli Ave, Derby St & Dartnel	DLI	OD 633 g-i
----------------	--------------------------------	-----	------------

1914

School (St Johns Diocesan)	1 Harwin Rd & New	Sisters of St J Divi	OP 12 a-J, 1-x
Offices	328 West Street	Union Castle SS Co	OD 552 j
Warehouse	138-142 West St & Stanger	B J Penney	OD 110 a,b

1915

Church St. Peter's	170 Church Street		OP 14 a
Hotel King's	64-66 First Ave & Newmarket St	W E Btcher	OD 257 a
Hotel Royal	Smith St & Beach Walk	Royal Hotel & Estate	OD 183 f,g,h,i,k

1916

Stable, Durban Club 93-96 Vic Embankmt Durban Club OD 292 c

1917

Bar & Billiard Inchanga Drive OI 1 c,j
Inchanga Hotel
Garage 20 Field Street Motor Repairs Ltd OD 222 a
Hotel Ranch's 64-66 First Ave J Ranch OD 257 f
& Newmarket St
Shop 75-77 Gardner St Randles Bros & Hudso OD 216 a
Shop/Office 365 West Street Cuthbert & Co OD 653 h

1918

Offices 57-61 Smith St,
Mazeppa St & Timb W Lane & Co Ltd OD 381 a

1919

Shop/Office Birnam Bldg 404-406 West St &
293 Pine Street J Kennedy Sim OD 540 0-Z
Harrismith Club OH 1 i-k
Warehouse 368 Smith St &
Parry Road Miller, Floyd, WhitC OD 639 x,y,z

1920

Barracks, Old Fort Old Fort Road OD 659 a
Housing Scheme,
Stellawood District Frere Rd Borough of Durban OD 579 a-c
Shop 368-370 West St Cary's Ltd OD 328 f,g
& 76 Field Street

1921

Bar	Field Street	S A Breweries Ltd	OD 66 a
Offices	357-361 Smith St & Field Street	Royal Exchange Assur	OD 614 a-r
Shop	339 West Street	Kodak (SA) Ltd	OD 158 c

1922

Bakery	14 Brickhill Rd & Palmer Street	Bakers Limited	OD 607 a-h
Cathedral, St Saviors	Commercial Road	Anglican	OP 15 a
Flats	344-350 Essenwood Road	Eastern Telegraph Co	OD 316 a,b
Shop	179-181 West St	W Woodhouse & Co	OD 77 c
Shop	380-384 West St	Anstey & Co	OD 554 a-g
Offices	392 West Street	W A Stocken	OD 109 a
Flats			

1923

Flats	222 Sydenham Road	Eastern Telegraph Co	OD 33 a-b
School, St. John The Divine	Frere Road		OF 1 a-d

1924

Shop	375-379 West St	Stuttaford & Co Ltd	OD 553 a-k
------	-----------------	---------------------	------------

1925

Country Club, Durban	101 Walter Gilbert Road	Durban Country Club	OD 651 l-o
Offices	376 Smith Street	Accountants Chambers	OD 379 c

1928

Convent,
St John The Divine

342 Loop Street

OP 13 a-e

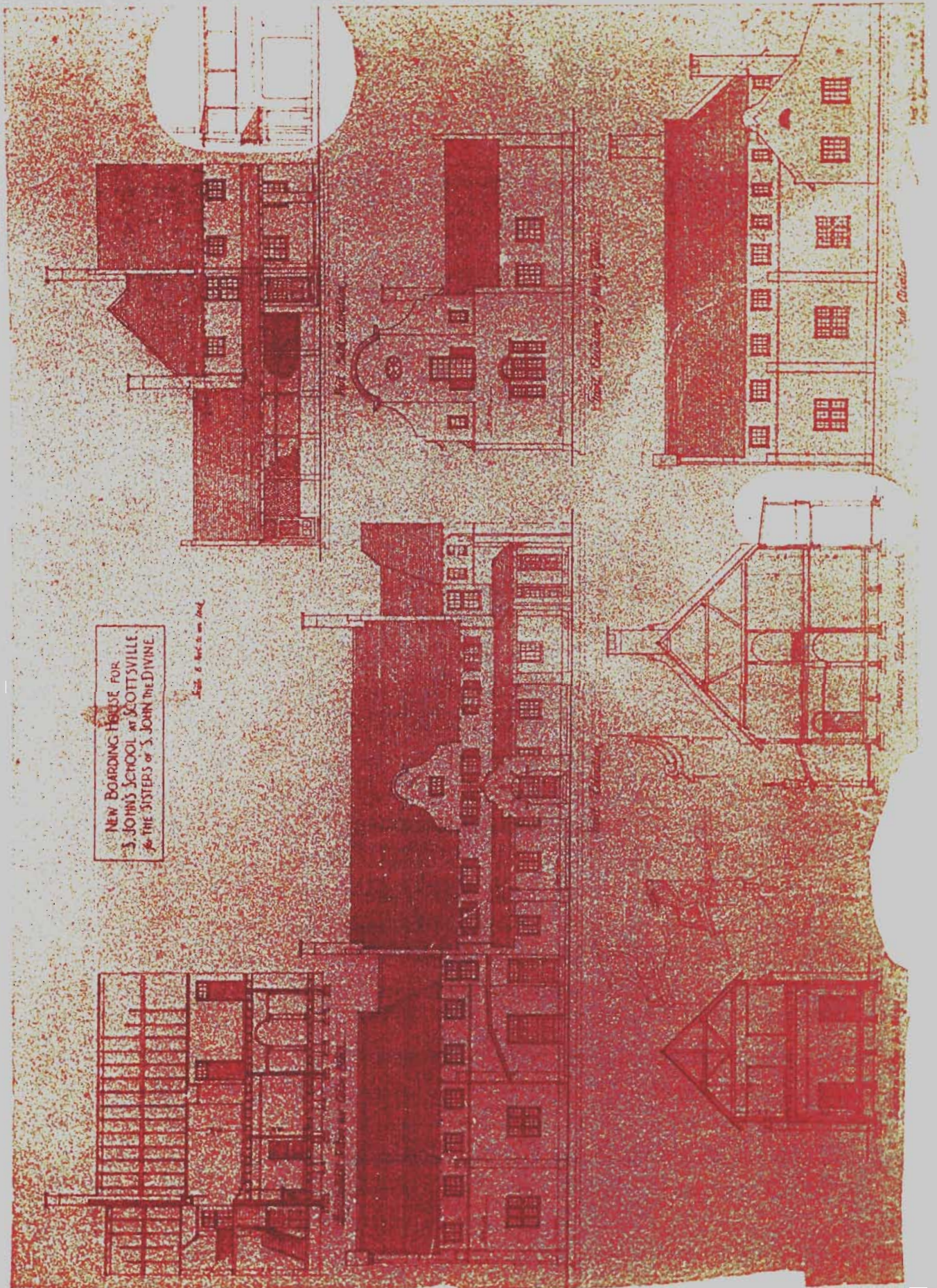


Fig 3.77

OP 13
1928

3.3 ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS

Besides designing new houses, Street-Wilson and his partners were involved in designing additions and alterations to existing buildings. These occasionally included changes to their original designs such as Dick's house in Newcombe Place (Fig 3.79, 1913) and Hooper's residence in Essenwood Road (Fig 3.65, 1915), but predominantly included changes to existing buildings. The clients were often socially and politically well connected.

A few examples of such alterations included the addition of billiard rooms to existing houses for Alfred G.L. Houghting (Fig 3.81, 1903) and for J. P. Meyrick Bennett (Fig 3.80, 1915).

-
- 1: Alfred G.L. Houghting was born 1863 in Durban and educated at Upper Glenwood, Berea, Durban and then spent four years at the Norfolk Academy, Faversham, Kent. "Subsequently, he returned to Durban and completed his studies, after which he again went to England, being apprenticed to the Medway Engineering Works, Rochester." (T.C.I.N 1906:436). In 1891, he came to Durban and took over the lease of the Victoria Cafe. "In June, 1892, he was elected to a seat in the Durban Council." (T.C.I.N 1906:436). He took a "keen interest in the senior cadet movement, of which he is an officer. President and Vice-President of several cricket, football, and cycling Clubs." (N.W.W 1905:96)
- 2: J. P. Meyrick Bennett, on arriving in Natal, from Manchester in 1872, joined the firm Randles Brothers and Hudson and became a partner of the firm in 1875, on the death of Mr Randles. In 1895, he was made Justice of the Peace for the Colony. Mr Bennett was "much respected as a hard-headed and strictly honourable man of business of what, is to be regretted, is beginning to be called 'old school'". (T.C.I.N 1906:436)

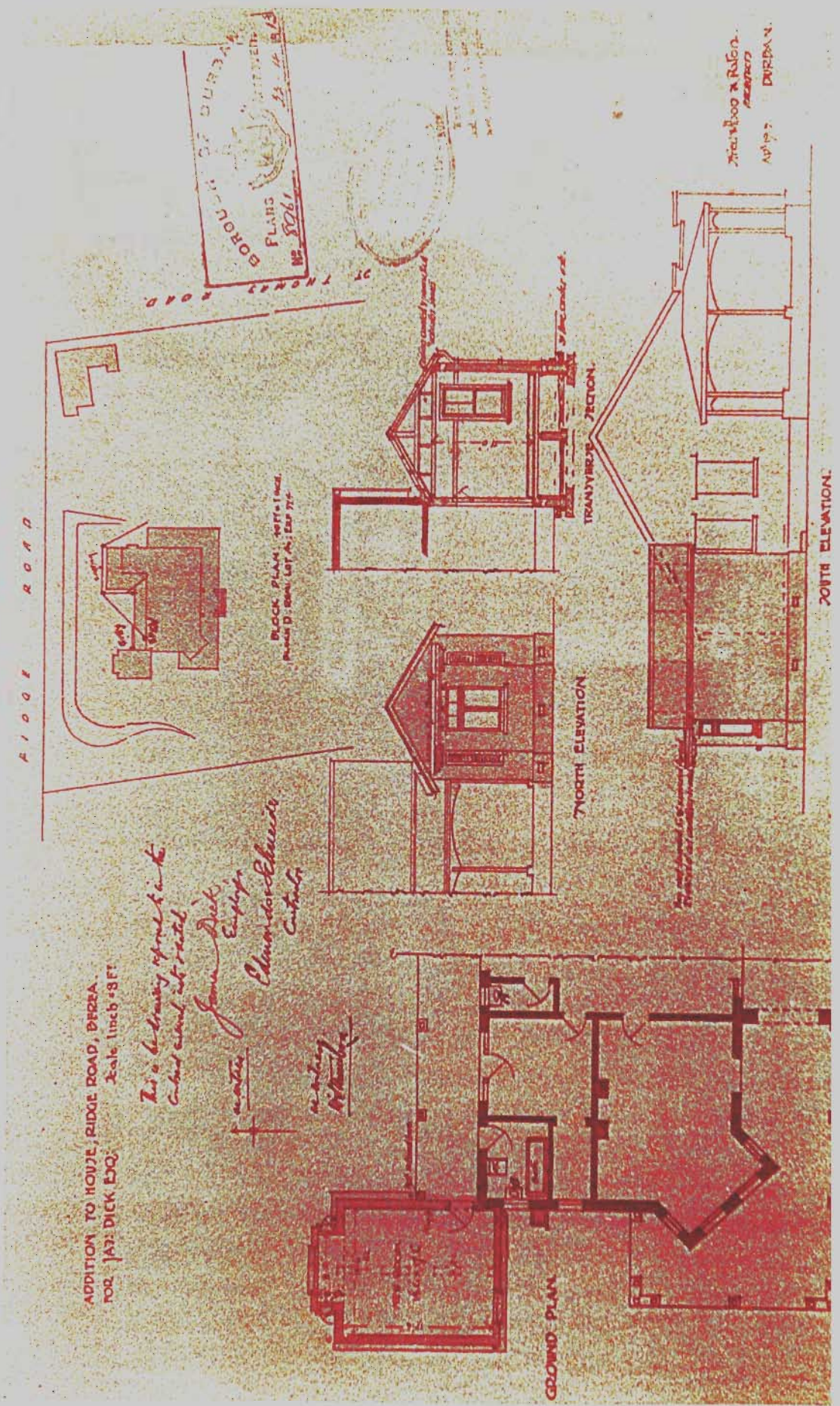


Fig 3.79

New Billiard Room Chelmsford Road Essex
 for M. Bennett Esq.

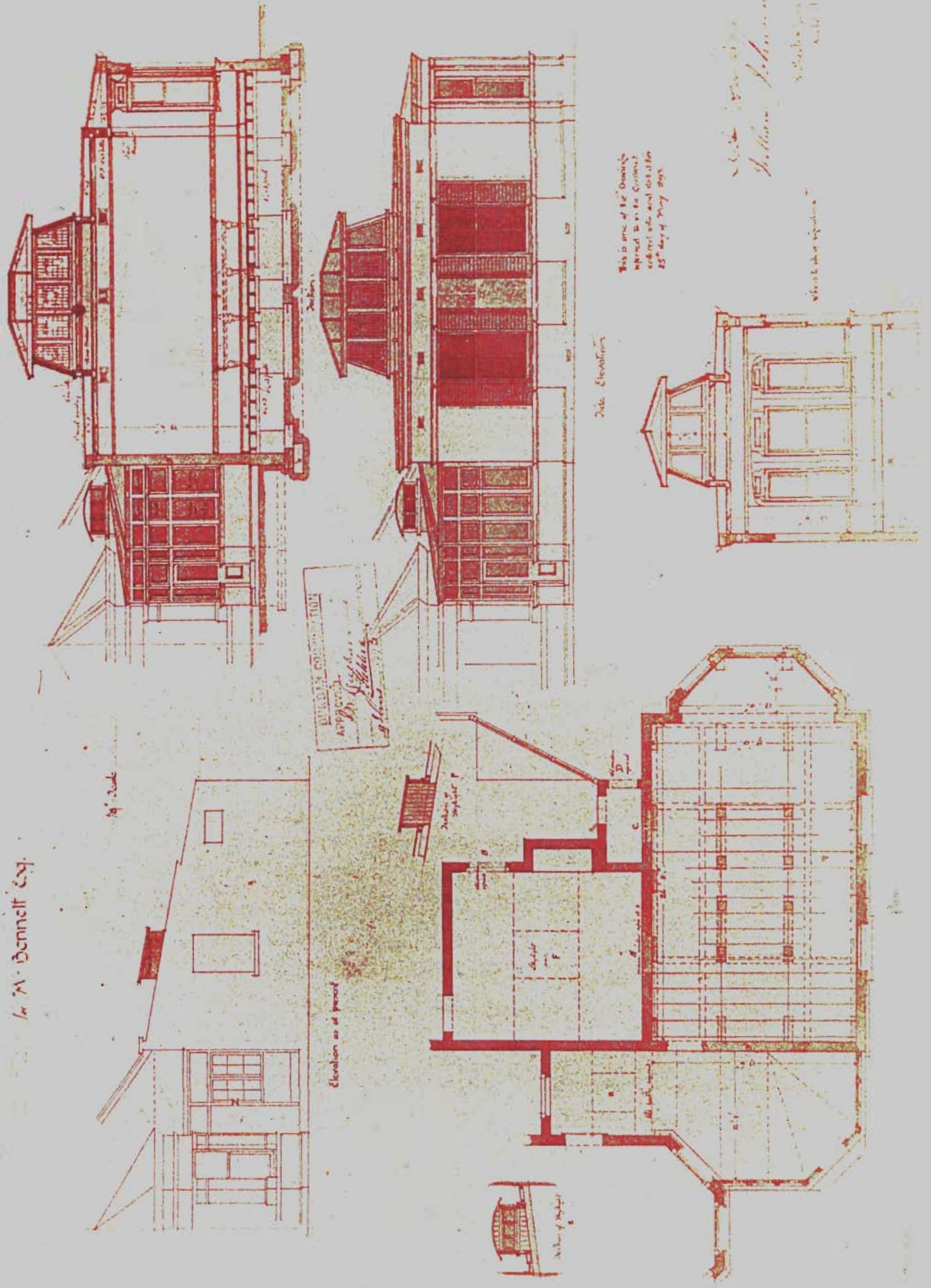


Fig 3.80
 -262-

OD 93
 1915

ADDITIONS TO HOUSE, GLENVIEW,
 WISCONSIN AND, BOSTON
 BY A. G. L. HORTON, ESQ.
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

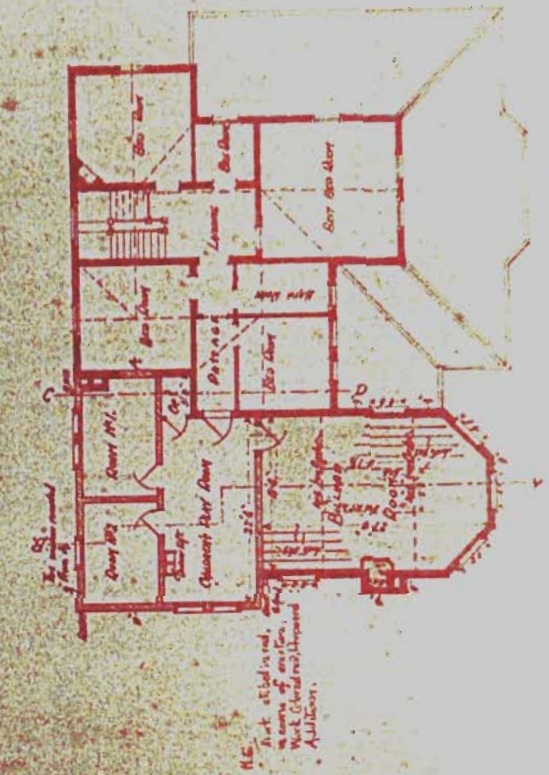
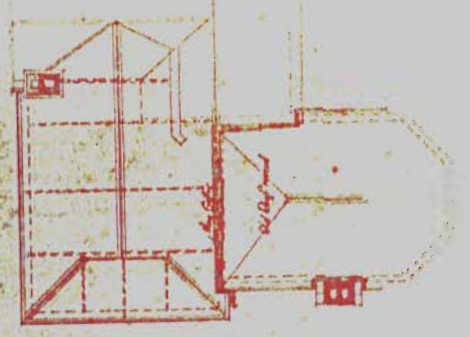
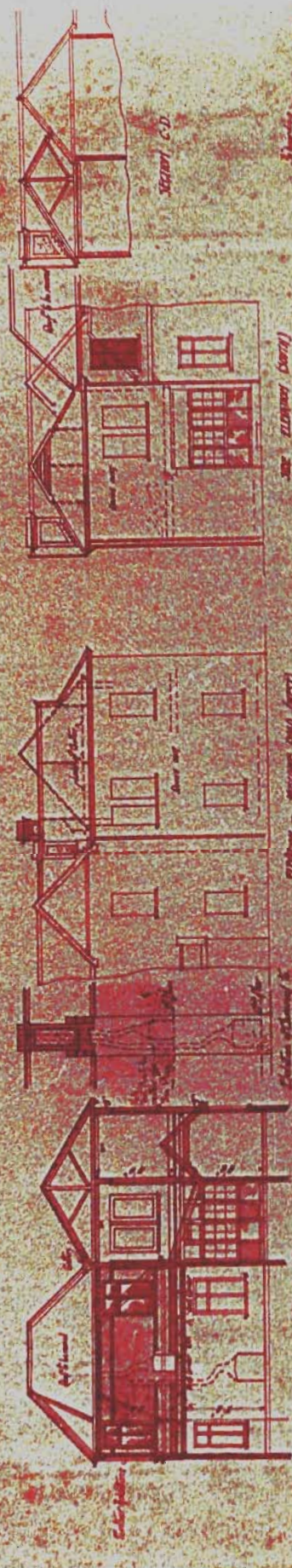


Fig 3.81
 -263-

OD 627
 1903

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Abbreviations

(U.N.) : University of Natal, the Barrie Biermann architectural library.

N.G.R. : Natal Government Railways

S.A.R. : South African Railways

N.M. : The Natal Mercury

P.M. : The Pictorial Mercury

Fig 3.1 : Page Layout	Author
Fig 3.2a : West Street, no. 196. J. Chaizzari (1889)	Author
Fig 3.2b : West Street, no. 196. J. Chaizzari (1889)	OD 575 (U.N.)
Fig 3.3a : Stamford Hill. Mr Patterson (1889)	Author
Fig 3.3b : Stamford Hill. Mr Patterson (1889)	OD 543 (U.N.)
Fig 3.4a : Stamford Hill. Dr Prince (1890)	Author
Fig 3.4b : Stamford Hill. Dr Prince (1890)	OD 522 (U.N.)
Fig 3.5 : Station Master's House (1904)	Author
Fig 3.6 : Station Master's House (1904)	N.G.R Archives
(Sourced from I. Daniel's research on the Railways)	
Fig 3.7 : Station Master's Houses (1911)	S.A.R Archives
(Sourced from I. Daniel's research on the Railways)	
Fig 3.8 : Proposed Residence, Montpelier Road, by Barr (undated)	OD 630 (U.N.)
Fig 3.9 : Proposed House, Manning Road by Barr (1890)	OD 578 (U.N.)

Street-Wilson and Barr

Fig 3.10a : St Andrew's Street. H.J. Watts (1891)	Author
Fig 3.10b : St Andrew's Street. H.J. Watts (1891)	Author
Fig 3.10c : St Andrew's Street. H.J. Watts (1891)	OD 631 (U.N.)
Fig 3.10d : St Andrew's Street. H.J. Watts (1891)	OD 631 (U.N.)
Fig 3.10e : St Andrew's Street. H.J. Watts (1891)	OD 631 (U.N.)
Fig 3.11a : Gordon Road. W. Ritchie (1891)	Author
Fig 3.11b : Gordon Road. W. Ritchie (1891)	OD 585

Fig 3.12a : Essenwood Road, no. 665. J.C. Brown (1891)	Author
Fig 3.12b : Essenwood Road, no. 665 (1891)	OD 237 (U.N.)
Fig 3.13a : Smith Street. F.L. Jonssen (1891)	Author
Fig 3.13b : Smith Street. F.L. Jonssen (1891)	OD 645 (U.N.)
Fig 3.14a : Vreihheid. A.A. Van Schalkwyk (1891)	Author
Fig 3.14b : Vreihheid. A.A. Van Schalkwyk (1891)	OV 5 (U.N.)
Fig 3.15a : Moore road. C. Schjoth (1892)	Author
Fig 3.15b : Moore road. C. Schjoth (1892)	OD 583 (U.N.)
Fig 3.16a : Seaview. J. Cruikshank (1892)	Author
Fig 3.16b : Seaview. J. Cruikshank (1892)	OD 555 (U.N.)
Fig 3.17a : South Coast Junction. Rickards (1892)	Author
Fig 3.17b : South Coast Junction. Rickards (1892)	OD 556 (U.N.)
Fig 3.18a : Seaview. W.H. Kinsman (1892)	Author
Fig 3.18b : Seaview. W.H. Kinsman (1892)	OD 557 (U.N.)
Fig 3.19a : Bayside (Devonshire Place, no 7) H.A. Dumat (1893)	Author
Fig 3.19b : Bayside (Devonshire Place, no 7) H.A. Dumat (1893)	Author
Fig 3.19c : Bayside (Devonshire Place, no 7) H.A. Dumat (1893)	OD 571 (U.N.)
Fig 3.19d : Bayside (Devonshire Place, no 7) H.A. Dumat (1893)	OD 571 (U.N.)
Fig 3.20 : Stamford Hill, Wesleyan Church (1892)	OD 606 (U.N.)
Fig 3.21 : Berca, Hospital (1891)	OD 478 (U.N.)
Fig 3.22 : West Street, Shop (1892)	OD 637 (U.N.)
Fig 3.23a : Umbilo Road, no 220. A.J. Upton (1893)	Author
Fig 3.23b : Umbilo Road, no 220. A.J. Upton (1893)	OD 587 (U.N.)
Fig 3.24a : Kearsney, Rectory. (1893)	Author
Fig 3.24b : Kearsney, Rectory. (1893)	Author
Fig 3.24c : Kearsney, Rectory. (1893)	OK 1 (U.N.)
Fig 3.25a : St Andrew's Street. J.A. Young. (1893)	Author
Fig 3.25b : St Andrew's Street. J.A. Young. (1893)	OD 521 (U.N.)
Fig 3.26a : Manning/Davenport Road. H. Rutherford (1893)	Author
Fig 3.26b : Manning/Davenport Road. H. Rutherford (1893)	Author
Fig 3.26c : Manning/Davenport Road. H. Rutherford (1893)	OD 577 (U.N.)

Street-Wilson and Fyfe

Fig 3.27 : Brand Road, no 72. By Fyfe. (1904)	OD 466 (U.N.)
Fig 3.28 : 1st Avenue, Greyville. By Fyfe (1902)	OD 177 (U.N.)
Fig 3.29a : Berea Road. G. Lawrie (1894)	Author
Fig 3.29b : Berea Road. G. Lawrie (1894)	OD 502 (U.N.)
Fig 3.30a : Umbilo/Cedar Roads, Congella. A. Ryder (1894)	Author
Fig 3.30b : Umbilo/Cedar Roads, Congella. A. Ryder(1894)	OD 576 (U.N.)
Fig 3.31a : Lydenberg. R. Schurink (1894)	Author
Fig 3.31b : Lydenberg. R. Schurink (1894)	OLY 1 (U.N.)
Fig 2.32a : Umzinto. C.P. Reynolds (1894)	OSE 1 (U.N.)
Fig 3.32b : Umzinto. C.P. Reynolds (1894)	OSE 1 (U.N.)
Fig 3.32c : Umzinto. C.P. Reynolds (1894)	Viney 1987:184
Fig 3.33a : Musgrave Road, no. 668. R. Reid Cochrane (1895)	OD 233 (U.N.)
Fig 3.33b : Musgrave Road, no. 668. R. Reid Cochrane (1895)	Author
Fig 3.34a : Musgrave Road, no. 249. A. Findlay (1895)	Author
Fig 3.34b : Musgrave Road, no. 668. A. Findlay (1895)	Author
Fig 3.34c : Musgrave Road, no. 668. A. Findlay (1895)	OD 533 (U.N.)
Fig 3.34d : Musgrave Road, no. 668. A. Findlay (1895)	OD 533 (U.N.)
Fig 3.35a : Essenwood Road. no 606. H. Mitchell (1895)	Author
Fig 3.35b : Essenwood Road. no 606. H. Mitchell (1895)	Author
Fig 3.35c : Essenwood Road. no 606. H. Mitchell (1895)	OD 620 (U.N.)
Fig 3.35d : Essenwood Road. no 606. H. Mitchell (1895)	Author
Fig 3.36a : Lambert Road, no 210. J.W. Henwood (1896)	Author
Fig 3.36b : Lambert Road, no 210. J.W. Henwood (1896)	Author
Fig 3.36c : Lambert Road, no 210. J.W. Henwood (1896)	OD 632 (U.N.)
Fig 3.36d : Lambert Road, no 210. J.W. Henwood (1896)	Author
Fig 3.37a : Berea. J.Q.Coventon (1896)	Author
Fig 3.37b : Berea. J.Q.Coventon (1896)	OD 629 (U.N.)
Fig 3.37c : Berea. J.Q.Coventon (1896)	Author
Fig 3.38a : Clark Road. Hewlett & Thistleton (1896)	Author
Fig 3.38b : Clark Road. Hewlett & Thistleton (1896)	OD 591 (U.N.)
Fig 3.39a : Grey Street. Muller (1896)	Author
Fig 3.39b : Grey Street. Muller (1896)	OD 628 (U.N.)

Fig 3.40a : Musgrave Road. J. Chiazzari (1896)	Author
Fig 3.40b : Musgrave Road. J. Chiazzari (1896)	Author
Fig 3.40c : Musgrave Road. J. Chiazzari (1896)	OD 549 (U.N.)
Fig 3.40d : Musgrave Road. J. Chiazzari (1896)	OD 549 (U.N.)
Fig 3.41a : St George's Street. J. Lake Crompton (1896)	Author
Fig 3.41b : St George's Street. J. Lake Crompton (1896)	OD 593 (U.N.)
Fig 3.42a : Vrijheid. Dutch Reformed Church (1897)	Author
Fig 3.42b : Vrijheid. Dutch Reformed Church (1897)	OV 2 (U.N.)
Fig 3.43a : Musgrave Road, no 59. W. Auerswald (1897)	Author
Fig 3.43b : Musgrave Road, no 59. W. Auerswald (1897)	OD 296 (U.N.)
Fig 3.43c : Musgrave Road, no 59. W. Auerswald (1897)	Author
Fig 3.44a : Essenwood/St Thomas. F.J. Marillier (1897)	Author
Fig 3.44b : Essenwood/St Thomas. F.J. Marillier (1897)	OD 601 (U.N.)
Fig 3.45a : Ridge Road. W. Wood (1898)	Author
Fig 3.45b : Ridge Road. W. Wood (1898)	OD 623 (U.N.)
Fig 3.45c : Ridge Road. W. Wood (1898)	Author
Fig 3.45d : Ridge Road. W. Wood (1898)	OD 623 (U.N.)
Fig 3.45e : Ridge Road. W. Wood (1898)	P.M. May 8, 1907
Fig 3.46a : Stratford Road. H.B. Mitchell (1898)	Author
Fig 3.46b : Stratford Road. H.B. Mitchell (1898)	OD 621 (U.N.)
Fig 3.47a : Bellair. D. Steinbank (1898)	Author
Fig 3.47b : Bellair. D. Steinbank (1898)	OD 616 (U.N.)
Fig 3.48a : Berea. R.L. Hitchins (1898)	Author
Fig 3.48b : Berea. R.L. Hitchins (1898)	OD 547 (U.N.)
Fig 3.49a : Essenwood Road (St Thomas School). H. Acutt (1898)	Author
Fig 3.49b : Essenwood Road (St Thomas School). H. Acutt (1898)	OD 223 (U.N.)
Fig 3.50a : Umbilo Road. R.H. Powys (1898)	Author
Fig 3.50b : Umbilo Road. R.H. Powys (1898)	OD 572 (U.N.)
Fig 3.51a : Musgrave Road, no 315. Reeves (1898)	Author
Fig 3.51b : Musgrave Road, no 315. Reeves (1898)	Author
Fig 3.51c : Musgrave Road, no 315. Reeves (1898)	OD 544 (U.N.)
Fig 3.51d : Musgrave Road, no 315. Reeves (1898)	Author
Fig 3.52 : Pietermaritzburg. Garrison Church (1895)	OP 7 (U.N.)
Fig 3.53 : Smith Street. Shops (1898)	OD 586 (U.N.)

Street-Wilson

Fig 3.54a : Berca. Binns (1899)	Author
Fig 3.54b : Berca. Binns (1899)	OD 641 (U.N.)
Fig 3.55a : North Ridge Road, no 80. P. Binns (1900)	Author
Fig 3.55b : North Ridge Road, no 80. P. Binns (1900)	OD 617 (U.N.)
Fig 3.56a : Lambert Road, no 154. T. Burman (1900)	Author
Fig 3.56b : Lambert Road, no 154. T. Burman (1900)	OD 550 (U.N.)
Fig 3.57a : Berca. Crawford Lindsay (1901)	Author
Fig 3.57b : Berca. Crawford Lindsay (1901)	Author
Fig 3.57c : Berca. Crawford Lindsay (1901)	OD 511 (U.N.)
Fig 3.58a : Hospital Road, no. 87. W.F. Curry (1901)	Author
Fig 3.58b : Hospital Road, no. 87. W.F. Curry (1901)	OD 618 (U.N.)
Fig 3.59a : Umgeni Road. G. Johnston (1901)	Author
Fig 3.59b : Umgeni Road. G. Johnston (1901)	OD 603 (U.N.)
Fig 3.60a : Vause Road, no 95. G.R. List (1902)	Author
Fig 3.60b : Vause Road, no 95. G.R. List (1902)	Author
Fig 3.60c : Vause Road, no 95. G.R. List (1902)	OD 518 (U.N.)
Fig 3.61a : Newcombe Place, no. 8. J. Dick (1902)	Author
Fig 3.61b : Newcombe Place, no. 8. J. Dick (1902)	Author
Fig 3.61c : Newcombe Place, no. 8. J. Dick (1902)	OD 611 (U.N.)
Fig 3.61d : Newcombe Place, no. 8. J. Dick (1902)	Author
Fig 3.62a : Princes Street, no. 143. J. Hunt (1902)	Author
Fig 3.62b : Princes Street, no. 143. J. Hunt (1902)	OD 602 (U.N.)
Fig 3.63a : Cowey/Marriot Road. N. Hutchinson (1903)	Author (OD 597)
Fig 3.64a : Ridge Road. D. Don (1903)	Author
Fig 3.64b : Ridge Road. D. Don (1903)	Author
Fig 3.64c : Ridge Road. D. Don (1903)	OD 566 (U.N.)
Fig 3.64d : Ridge Road. D. Don (1903)	Author
Fig 3.65a : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	Author
Fig 3.65b : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	Author
Fig 3.65c : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	OD 636 (U.N.)
Fig 3.65d : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	OD 636 (U.N.)

Fig 3.65c : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	
Drawing by D. Ross-watt	K e a r n e y 1973:223
Fig 3.65f : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	Author
Fig 3.65g : Springfield Road, no. 164. V. Hooper (1904)	Author
Fig 3.66a : Musgrave Road. St Thomas Church (1904)	Author
Fig 3.66b : Musgrave Road. St Thomas Church (1904)	Author
Fig 3.66c : Musgrave Road. St Thomas Church (1904)	OD 581 (U.N.)
Fig 3.66d : Musgrave Road. St Thomas Church (1904)	Author
Fig 3.67a : Off Goble Road. Fenwick (1904)	Author
Fig 3.67b : Off Goble Road. Fenwick (1904)	OD 537 (U.N.)
Fig 3.68 : Drill Hall, Durban Light Infantry (1903)	OD 633 (U.N.)
Fig 3.69 : Pietermaritzburg, Town Hall (1900)	OP 5 (U.N.)
Fig 3.70 : Point Road, Business Premises. L.J. Wilson (1900)	OD 605 (U.N.)

Street-Wilson and Paton

Fig 3.71a : Mentone Road. J.G. Kemp (1905)	Author
Fig 3.71b : Mentone Road. J.G. Kemp (1905)	Author
Fig 3.71c : Mentone Road. J.G. Kemp (1905)	OD 589 (U.N.)
Fig 3.71d : Mentone Road. J.G. Kemp (1905)	OD 589 (U.N.)
Fig 3.72a : Eastbourne Road. J.G. Kemp (1909)	Author
Fig 3.72b : Eastbourne Road. J.G. Kemp (1909)	Author
Fig 3.72c : Eastbourne Road. J.G. Kemp (1909)	OD 590 (U.N.)
Fig 3.73a : Cato Road. T.M.Allin (1911)	Author
Fig 3.73b : Cato Road. T.M.Allin (1911)	Author
Fig 3.73c : Cato Road. T.M.Allin (1911)	OD 615 (U.N.)
Fig 3.74a : Clark Road. A. Whitcutt (1912)	Author OD 373 (U.N.)
Fig 3.75a : Twelfth Avenue. D.M. Shaw (1913)	Author
Fig 3.75b : Twelfth Avenue. D.M. Shaw (1913)	OD 129 (U.N.)
Fig 3.76a : Sydenham Road, no. 244. C. Beghin (1913)	Author
Fig 3.76b : Sydenham Road, no. 244. C. Beghin (1913)	OD 35 (U.N.)
Fig 3.77 : Pietermaritzburg, Boarding House. St John's School (1928)	OP 13 (U.N.)
Fig 3.78 : West Street, Shops/Offices. Stuttaford & Co. (1924)	OD 553 (U.N.)

Additions and Alterations

Fig 3.79 : Ridge Road. J. Dick (1913)	OD 611 (U.N.)
Fig 3.80 : Chelmsford Road. M. Bennett (1915)	OD 93 (U.N.)
Fig 3.81 : Musgrave Road. A.G.L. Houghting (1903)	OD 629 (U.N.)