

A CHAPTER:

Public works department: why was it necessary?

In South Africa the Civil Engineers were the first architects. In the Cape (Cape Town) The Civil Engineer's Office: "Until 1872, the executive powers of the government were vested in the Governor. This effectively meant that he, through the Colonial Office (what powers these guys had), initiated and controlled the Public Works programme of the Colony, such as it was." (Radford 1979:33). Sir George Grey appears to have been one of the principal catalysts in developing an official attitude (government) towards architectural aesthetics. Sir George Grey (1854-1862) was concerned with the aesthetics of public works (Radford quotes a good letter from Col Sec to Civ Eng expressing Grey's views on the Roeland Street Gaol): "Sir George considers that the display or correctness of taste of design in Public Buildings of a town have an influence, by no means to be neglected, on the taste of the inhabitants and encourages improvements in the erection of private edifices" (Radford 1979:33) - also the new Somerset Hospital probably with the SA Library and Museum whose building he encouraged. In 1857 he wrote saying that he saw the Public Offices building programme as a means of introducing skilled artisans into the districts (Radford 1979: 34, C.O. vol 7 p.144). (DEPRESSION 1860s). Gaols (around forty) most ambitious building programmes of 1850s (Radford 1979:225). Acts of Parliament (No. 10 of 1857 and No.24 of 1858) voted money for new buildings and for alteration. Difficulties were skilled labour and materials. Local control needed as some not considered necessary. Four classifications according to size. Tradition of COMPETITIONS (SA Library & museum and later SA Museum). The government's interest in the building was represented by one Hall of the Civil Engineer's Department (and Grey).

Responsible Government of Cape Colony in 1872 and Public Works evolved into a ministerial post, that of Crown Lands and Public Works. Became a Parliamentary responsibility only. Chief Inspector of Works was responsible directly to Commissioner of Crown Lands and PW: "Thus the now familiar chain of responsibilities was set up and the committee type of decision became inevitable" (Radford 1979:34). Radford states that the mid-1870s was an interregnum period where the responsibilities were not well defined and the building was often the work of one man. By 1880, a clear structure had been worked out to undertake the large Public Buildings programme that it was obvious the expanding colony would require ... a PWD set up on a bureaucratic model with a professional man, an architect in charge of the design and erection of public buildings, the Chief Inspector who advised the Commissioner on the need for these buildings and their likely costs and, lastly, Parliament who approved or disapproved of these in principle. (H of Parliament and its consequences) - "an obvious factor in influencing subsequent governments to adopt an 'in house' policy for future Public Works, a principle which was adhered to right throughout the last two decades of the century. Need to control costs and the rise of the "professional" architect in state employ was conducive to and did result in a certain mediocrity in public buildings. "It is not English constitutional practice for Parliament to trouble itself beforehand with architectural or aesthetic details (Cape Argus Weekly, 1889 (but in notes Cape Times 6 Nov 1899). THE COLONIAL ARCHITECT HIMSELF WAS ALSO MORE LIKELY TO BE MORE CONCERNED

2011/11/11 Here I have a PWD history of PWD...

WITH THE PRACTICAL OF ARCHITECTURE THAN WITH THE FINER POINTS OF STYLE. IT WAS ALSO NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO PERSONALLY DESIGN ALL THE BUILDINGS REQUIRED. The architect in the Cape (which is where JSC spent some lead years in SA): the rise of the architect in the PWD matches the rise of architectural profession - jockeys for horses etc. Development of complex building regulations (1889) is suggested to have stimulated the need for architects to assist in their decoding (Radford 1979:74)

The development of Public Works Departments in the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State followed as each province evolved local requirements and forms of government. Of the three, the Natal Public Works Department took the form, more or less, of the Cape. But those of the OFS and TVL took a turn for the Dutch. The variation now assists the historic identities of the provinces. The colonial character of each province underscored the main European interests in each area. Thus the ZAR and OFS took on a Dutch quality and the Cape and Natal took on a British quality. With Union there an effort was made to create an appropriate South African national character throughout the country by Herbert Baker, Milner and through the medium of these people and others the modd was conveyed to the PWD in Pretoria, made the headquarters of the central government architectural division.

1909 the state (Ray) H B "the arch needs of SA"  
512-524

Thus these houses are excellent examples of the principles of the "grand manor" simplified to meet the needs and conditions of colonial life.

ployed in a temporary capacity. These directories are of considerable use to researchers as they give minute details on job areas, names, dates etc.

In these lists changes can be traced in the structuring of departments, personnel turnover and outline salaries.

1895: Sec of State for the Colonies (Cape & Natal) was Rt Hon Joseph Chamberlain; Parliamentary under-secretary, Earl of Onslow; Permanent under sec, Sir Montagu F Ommannet; Assistant under-sec for SA Affairs, F Graham.

Principal clerks (SA Dept): HW Just; GV Fiddes.

Crown Agents for the Colonies: Sir EE Blake; Major MA Cameron; WH Mercer

In Oct 1900 the High Commissioner (Cape) was appointed Administrator of the Tvl and ORC, this was Sir Alfred Milner (created Baron Milner 1901 and Viscount Milner 1902). The High Commissioner's residence was first at Sunnyside in Jhb and later (after 1906) in Pretoria by which time I think it was Selbourne. check.\*

In 1902 the HC was Viscount Milner and Imperial Sec & Accountant F Perry

1902/3 the PW came under the jurisdiction of the Dept of the Colonial Secretary (Walter Edward Davidson, appointed Colonial Sec {CS} in Jul 1902. It remained under Dept Col Sec until end of 1904. The Director of the PW was Licut.Col GH Fowke, RE. In the Civil Lists 1903 no post of architect was listed, only engineers. The creation of an architect's post was motivated (by Fowke but check) in view of the large amount of public building envisaged. William Bevan was interviewed in London for the post of Tvl Archt and was appointed in Nov 1902 at the enormous salary of £1500 a year (more than John Buchan was receiving as assistant Colonial Sec in 1903, £1200, also an extremely high salary.)

Because of a letter found in TVL Archives, it is not certain that this listed salary was in fact what Bevan received or if it was (1903 Civ List) the salary adjusted following Fowke's letter.  
Letter from GH Fowke to CS 18 May 1903.

"Department of Public Works  
Government Buildings  
Pretoria  
(confidential)

1. With reference to your minute 2272 of 16 inst on the subject of the superintending Govt Architects Staff I am preparing a list with fuller details and will submit it to you as soon as completed.

2. I note with regret that the proposed salaries to the Govt architect and the Asst Govt Architect are not sanctioned. I think it my duty to point out that owing to the very large Expenditure about to be incurred it is absolutely necessary to secure efficient architects. Both the Government architect and his assistant are in every way suited for their appointments and I have no doubt that both could do much better for themselves in private practice. That this statement is borne out by facts I would point out that within the last year I have lost the six best draughtsman in the Dept who have set up for themselves and are doing exceedingly well.

Mr Seton Morris who came out with Mr Bevan has already left and started work in Johannesburg, refunding his passage money - and I'm

Bldgs: Pta : Governon Res.  
Town Hall (comp. won by Ralston)  
Station  
P.O.

Union Bldg  
Tvl Bus  
TU college (PUC)

Arthur Lawley  
helped B. with  
plans &  
never lived in  
house. Selbourne  
first to do so.  
[cf Architects &  
Personalities]

afraid Mr Bevan might do the same unless it is made worth his while to remain in the service - or some inducements to stay in the way of promotion held out to him - and if the Govt Architect is continuously changed I feel confident that a large amount of money will be wasted, it only means advertising at home again (it is not possible to get a man at £1200 a year in the Colony) and each new man will have to learn the ways of building in South Africa as they differ from those in vogue in England."

Signed G H Fowke  
(TAD. PWD 189/1108)

In 1904 P Duncan was appointed Colonial Secretary and Acting Colonial Treasurer. By this time the Legislative Council, Tvl, had been established. Lawley was its president and Fowke was on the Council. The Civil Lists (1904) give Bevan's title as Superintendent Government Architect. In 1904 almost everyone seems to have received a substantial salary increase (Fowke's rose from £1500 to £1800); Bevan did not receive an increase. This salary rise was either an encouragement for staff to remain in Public Service or an act of confidence in Tvl Colonial development. In the architectural section a number of staff, appointed in 1902, came from England.

Civil Lists (1905) the Colonial Treasurer was WL Hichens; Colonial Sec, Tvl and Acting Commissioner of Railways was P Duncan; the Colonial Sec was Richard Solomon.

The Public Works came under the Department of the Commissioner of Lands (who was?.....); The Secretary of PW was Capt RN Harvey, RE; Charles Murray was Estates Officer, he had been appointed to this post in Apr 1902 at a salary of £1000, the same salary as the Sec of PW. Bevan was still receiving £1500..by this time he had two assistant architects, P Eagle (employed PW in 1903 and appointed asst archt 1904) and T Tyrwhitt (appointed PW Mar 1904, appointed asst archt Jul 1904). The 1905 Civil Lists also show changes in the structuring of the PW which included a number of new posts created 1904. Besides the two assistant architects posts, there was now an Inspector of Works under whom there were some 15 men. The architectural group, into which came the Inspector of Works, Quantity Surveyors etc was now firmly headed ARCHITECTURAL DIVISION, it was a large division. The Chief Architect, as Bevan's post was now designated, still received a disproportionately large salary (£1500), no one else had such a salary except Fowke. I have not seen the Civil Lists for 1906 but a number of significant changes were instituted with the granting of Responsible Government, Tvl in 1906.

The following data was extracted from an anonymous paper found in the Cleland Papers.

"After the ZAR was taken over by the British, GH Fowke served in the capacity of Chief of Public Works with the designation of Secretary (later Director) for Public Works, until 1904. He was succeeded again by a Secretary for Public Works RN Harvey in 1905 and by Charles Murray in 1906 who was Chief Engineer and Secretary for Public Works. Murray remained in this post for seventeen years, resigning in 1923.

*Govt Bldgs = Raadsaal  
Govt Bldgs seem to hb. bldg in  
Pretorius st now housing SAP Museum  
R. Abbot says he thinks Arch Div was  
in the  
Volksstem  
Bldg.*

*yes, now  
have.*

*enlarge on Fowke's letter - some pertinent points.*

After the grant of Responsible Government to the Tvl in 1906, the Public Works formed one of the Departments of State and Minister E P Solomon assumed this portfolio in March 1907 (until?); Charles G Clarkson, Minister for Public Works ( );

After Responsible Govt.

MINISTERS

EP SOLOMON 1906-10 see DSAB II:681  
Edward Philip Solomon (1845-1914). Richard Solomon and William Henry Solomon his younger brothers. Not highly thought of by Smuts but was a leading "Responsible", one of the leading spirits behind Tvl Responsible Government Association which was founded 14 Nov 1904 (DSAB) He was in partnership (law) with HC Hull, WS Webber & CA Wentzell. (the firm who administered the Baker Scholarship) ~~it seems~~. The responsible were regarded by Percy Fitzpatrick, George Farra and Lionel Ohilips as "worse than the Boers". Botha took S into Tvl cabinet on granting of Responsible Govt (1906) as Minister of Public Works, a portfolio he held until 20.4.1910 when he was elected to the Union Senate. It was he who, acting on Charles Murray's suggestion, per suaded SB Joal and the Jhb Consolidated Investment Co to present their Barnato Park to the State for use as a school to commemorate Union. Book presented to S by PWD containing all the buildings executed during the time he held this post see PBHS.\*\*

> Charles G CLARKSON

This list has to be added to.

<sup>IES OF FOR</sup>  
SECRETARYS FOR PUBLIC WORKS:

C Murray - chief engineer and sec for PW:1906-12; Sec for PW 1912-24

OW Staten- acting secretary (?), Secretary for PW 1925-31

JA Macphail-under secretary for PW 1921-; Sec PW 1931-32

JS Cleland - Sec for PW 1932-39

CA Cilliers- Sec PW 1939-40

HI Pentz - position?

(inf SESA 9:183-4)

Superintendent & chief archt;  
Chief Architect/Architect (the post changed its title)

(W Bevan Nov 1902-1905- pre Responsible Govt)

P Eagle Dec 1906-1920

JS Cleland Sep 1920-1932

W Mollison

FD Strong

Organisation & re-organisation.

9th REPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICES RE-ORGANISATION COMMISSION. PWD (1912).

(report in Don Africana library, Durban. UG 23 - 1912; I think it is quite relevant as it describes/indicates some of the upheavals surrounding the PWD in early years after ABW).

I need to check the ACT OF UNION\*

It also shows where the information in SESA came from!

(p. 5...)

P 5 H

LATE COLONIES: On 30 May 1910 the position of each colony in respect of the PW was briefly as follows:-

#### CAPE COLONY

The Secretary for PW was the permanent head of the dept which, in addition to PW also controlled irrigation and lighthouses and exercised supervision over main roads.

#### TRANSVAAL

The permanent head of this department was styled chief engineer and secretary. The department controlled PW, roads & bridges.

#### OFS

The Director of PW was the permanent head of the department which had under its control PW, roads, bridges and irrigation.

#### NATAL

The Attorney-General had charge of the PWD which controlled PW, roads & bridges. The permanent head of the Dept was styled Chief Engineer and Secretary.

The commission suggested Secretary for PW as a preferred title for the post..temporary force...must of necessity be capable of reduction or expansion according to the volume of works being carried out.

A permanent officer, ranking as district engineer of the second grade, is at present in charge of the Union Buildings now in progress in Pta. A few remarks are desirable with reference to the position occupied by the Union Dept of the PW in relation to Provincial Administration. At present all works of an engineering or architectural character required by the Province is designed and carried out by the PWD, which maintains one or more professional officers in each Province, the method of procedure in respect of engineering or architectural services may be stated as follows:-

The Provincial authorities call upon the PWD for an estimate of the cost of the works which it is intended to include in the programme of the year. When the funds have been provided, sketch plans are furnished by the department on information supplied and submitted to the Province for approval. When approved and instructions to proceed are given (in no case are commitments made before Provincial sanction is obtained) working drawings, specifications and bills of quantities are prepared and tenders called for. On receipt of tenders the PWD makes its recommendations. The matter of tenders being settled, contracts are entered into and the work is put in charge of the engineer in whose district the service falls. All accounts are certified by the PWD and payments are then made by the Province either direct to the contractor or through the department's engineer..

This summary of existing procedure and proposals was signed by A Stockenstom, AB Hofmeyr, C Bird, C Murray

The fundamentals of future procedures were laid. Many aspects were to be debated and provide fuel for future battles and criticism of PWD. No provision <sup>seems to have been</sup> made for review of the need for such a department at some future date.

somewhere - in a report - is a 'family tree' structure of PWD -

Other sections of similar reports (quoted later here) show that the availability of trained architects and training for architects was not as advanced and opportunities of employment for existing architects was not set out as well as for engineers. There was a longer tradition for engineering skills to be useful in SA.

The report was followed by a table showing the employment situation in PWD under the colony (TVL) 30 May 1910 and that which was proposed under Union:-

(see attached photo-copied form?)

*Recap:*

Outline post ABW situation on SA re government; Milner/Curtis - pacifying Boer? ; LCC pattern of personnel and work organisation which is the system suggested was adopted by Tvl Colony in 1902.

I. Early years of the Architectural division of the PW, Tvl Colony (1902-8) were disturbed years:

1. Organisation and reorganisation of Administration.
2. Expectation of prosperity and large scale immigration from overseas not realised. This affected Public Service.
3. Economic depression post ABW, particularly felt c1905-8, did not ease and many left the country which upset things further.
4. Shuffling of staff (probably due to 1.)
5. re-establishment and organisation of building industry & transport.

*and the granting of Responsible Government*

II. After 1906, the country began to settle into a different security with Responsible Government and later (Closer Union Soc) with a move towards Federation or Union. Gave an ideal to work towards? This prospect of Union/Federation was very important (I think).

1. Organisation able to move towards "Union" (pushed by ie. Curtis etc) by adapting Tvl Colonial Admin to large scale throughout country.
2. More money would become available.
3. Rationalisation of personnel and more settled staff... see later
4. Huge Works prospect. Projection of all powerful PWD..

*Staff attracted to PWD especially from Ptia & other parts of the country, not so much it seems from CT or Jhb - former economies?*

What was meant by Afrikaner in 1902/10 etc? (see Sylva Moerdyk's statement {G Moerdyk. Hoofstuk IV. HSRC} where she says that the (Government?) decided that the Johannesburg Railway station job should be awarded to two Afrikaner architects, Gordon Leith and G Moerdyk. Someone suggested that she meant Leith was able to speak Afrikaans/Dutch (?) but more likely that he had been born in SA and brought up in Pretoria (!). Graham Walker says that Afikaaner then meant African or of Africa.

The feeling seems to have been (1920's perhaps earlier) against immigrants, particularly British Immigrants. The basis for this prejudice was partly because many top jobs went to people trained overseas, largely because, it seems, ~~there~~ there were not enough locally trained people available in SA. Even Kruger had recognised

Economy

this, importing technical and professional staff to man public administration in Tvl Republican days, i.e. Van Rysse, Wierda, NZASM etc.. plus ça change... [Also look at effect of depressions on SA building - austerity began early c1905 - no room for much decoration. Strikes, rebellion, WW1 etc. Effect on manpower and supply of materials. Country struggling to get back on its feet and also to build worthily for the future.]

Standardisation became necessary, <sup>a future</sup> and a point of criticism. How and why standardisation? Standardisation was necessary for the reasons that any standardisation is necessary. These reasons are practical. Economy in building on a large scale is better achieved through control over introducing too many different features into a building. Control over quality of building material because <sup>proven</sup> certain types of brick, for instance, a brick can be expected to perform in reliable and predictable ways and its colour and texture also relied on to perform. One of the main aims in public building is <sup>should be</sup> that the public can see that their money has been well used. An aspect of this is visual but even more important is effect on public purse. A building should be maintainable and reasonably long lasting. In the minutes of the Evidence given before the Provincial Finance Commission (1932/33, find full report) when a group of private practising architects brought their case that PWD should be disbanded as an architectural unit, the question of cost was brought up <sup>and</sup> "for years and years we tried to get the PWD to bring down the cost of their buildings, and to build buildings which would be suitable for the next 25 years, and not to put up those expensive buildings. I discussed the matter several times with the Minister. He told us it was a wrong principle; that they felt in the long run it was much better to put up these buildings lasting 50, 60 or 70 years...we came to the conclusion that we should put up buildings for 25 years. In that time either the school had disappeared, or had grown to such an extent that you had to put up a new one." (Moerdyk Papers. HSRC 154.826)

and war (?)

... "It is a fact that some of their buildings are very expensive and more expensive than necessary?----They of course think otherwise about it. it comes out well in the end because the work that it does is of such a nature that there is little reparation work."\*\* The Department maintains that its buildings are not expensive and that \*\*\*\*\*

cut off here but will go on \*

In 1930's there were discussions on how long a life did the PWD project for a building. One of the proposals was that they were too long lasting and became even more monotonous because of their long and outdated life. Nevertheless, the PWD saw it to be their duty in 1910's, 20's and so on to build to the best of their ability. This had tremendous effect on standard of building generally. PWD influenced such in This makes study of materials used relevant. It leads to an understanding of some of the geological etc aspects particular to SA. Development of industries such as the Vereeniging Brick & Tile Co; Coronation Brick; Kirkness and the builders available. The builders were good (according to various sources); most of the work was carried out by white labour (1927..) often imported or poor white

private zone?  
it  
Gwin,  
Powers  
Ellis at  
Uwit  
hostels?



TVL indigency commission  
1906-8 deals with poor  
whites.

(1927 talking). Photographs of the work on the Union Bldgs shows many black men at work but mostly mixing or transporting materials:

PWD specified materials needed and demanded certain types of material to be produced i.e. Marseilles Tiles (Inf sent to JSC by Grahamstown Brick & Tile Factory in 1915). This seems to imply that PWD were instrumental in deciding what a factory might produce and the resulting styles of materials were then widely available to other builders, so a style developed using tiles like Marseilles tiles..

Further

NOTE ON MATERIALS & some Baker influences (B very important OH DEAR)

Material available before the ABW in Pta/Tvl were? Notably the brick and stone buildings on Church Square.... An important source is "Building Stones of South Africa", 1932. Radford mentions materials in his thesis I think. An article in the Cleland Papers, entitled "The Government Buildings of Pretoria" outlines several Govt Buildings, but does not say where any of the materials came from, except that the PO bldg, Church Sq, was faced with Steenpan stone (from OPS) and that there is some fine stinkwood panelling in some of the important rooms in the Union Bldgs.

Maurice Cowen (inf 5.10.88) says that when he was employed by the PWD 1925, 1926, 1927, standard bricks were used. These were made by Kirkness, The Vereeniging Brick & Tile Co and Coronation Brick (perhaps also some from Grahamstown see Cleland Papers). He also said that the stone used was from 'somewhere in the Free State' and that the PWD used the same stone that Baker had used at the Union Buildings. They used "Italian" tiles, supplied by Coronation Brick or Vereeniging Brick & Tile and also standard Marseilles or Paris tiles which he thought either Kirkness or Vereeniging made. Notes on some materials have been found in the Baker Letter Books. Gordon Leith is said to have persuaded Kirkness to make an Etruscan tile. I can find no Kirkness catalogue. There seems to have been such a thing as Cleland asked Baker if Baker had not designed (pot) no 23?

Baker Letter Books:

Red tiles:..."curved Italian tile, using (them) at Mr Phillips's house {Lionel Phillips} and propose to use for Pretoria Railway Station, more used in Europe {sketch}...also large red paving tiles..must be hail proof..good deep red colour (Baker Letter Books vol 17:730 - Nov 1909)

"Mr Curtis' site" (1903, vol 3:460, 448, 462a) "requested Kirkness to make tiles "old Dutch tiles" for Curtis' House, a foot square. (Ness did windows as well);

Letter to Vereeniging (sic) Brick & Tile Co (14 Dec 1903, vol 3:569) "now that you have succeeded in making a red tile, you will have no difficulty in making this brick a satisfactory colour; an important quality which has not been obtained here in Johannesburg".

At the time of SA House (1930-33) Baker had a lot more to ask/say about materials available in SA. It was about then that the Marble Quarries began to come into more prominence. Indigenous woods were also advocated by B.

Coronation Brick: Robert Storm arrived in SA "in the late 1800's" and started a crude brickmaking operation on the Clairwood Flats. With his younger brothers he made and sold bricks at the turn of the century to Durban's eager builders..became dissatisfied with quality and quantity of raw materials available and with his brother William looked for new and better clay deposits. Briardene, North of Durban. Set up a new plant. In

1902 the plant was set in motion on the day of the coronation of Edward VII, the brickworks was named after this event. Now belongs to Tongaat Group Ltd. \* Works: Briardene (no 1 works, sprawling; PMB; Empangeni; Dundee; Newcastle; Klerksdorp; Bloemfontein; Grahamstown; Cape Town. Special SA bricks such as the Klerksdorp and Durban blue, Bloemfontein's "magnificent Rose Bronze" and Stellenbosch Plum Rustic Address (1969) Coronation Brick, Head Office & No 1 Factory, 397 Briardene, Durban anonymous source. It shows photos of "Coronation Brick Works in Grahamstown.

ARTISTS/ARTISANS : important to look at as PWD made use of artists later Baker must be given the credit for much of the interest in applied arts in bldg, particularly stone, wood, brass and a little applied sculpture or carving. He was not a great deal interested in carving or modelling on buildings but very interested in quality and colour of materials and also in the textures and effects to be gained in the contrasts of different materials i.e. good brass on teak or stinkwood; plaster and koppie stone, slate and stone and tiles and sky.

HB to Babbs (CT QS) (vol 16:801. 1901) "...the agreement in connection with the government work at Pretoria has been drawn up by the government in my name personally, but the supervision and quantities are left in the hands of the PWD. I do not quite see why Masey wrote to you about the Pta work...the best road to success in SA is often to nurse a depression in preparation for the rapid and unexpected recovery..." HB. to Babbs (vol 18:255 1909) who had returned to SA after a brief spell in Britain "...seem to think they have an extra ordinarily good quantity {quality?} staff, that cannot be improved on".

Baker encouraging Smuts to think Cape furniture and old maps.. (?)

HB to JM Solomon (vol 18:164. 20 Dec 1909): "...I hope you are not overworking yourself now..I shall want you to help me to put in what little carving there is on the Union Buildings...old examples (castle) Check this \* Solomon working for the PWD and making a catalogue of all the furniture and where possible its provenance as it was in Rhodes's time at Groote Schuur. (catalogue, with photos by Arthur Elliott, at PWD Library, Pta - ~~should get Balkema to publish this it is prime africana and could include thing on Elliott and Rhodes and Solomon and Baker etc..)~~

Elliott?  
Elliott  
(TSElliott)

Cowen mentions that the builders Coimbrink, Meiskhe, Lee Mason & Sons, Jack Clark, James Thompson were very fine builders and that the skilled labour was all white.

"..Mr Cleland enjoys recalling his association with Sir Herbert Baker, from the early days of the building of Government House and the Union Buildings. It was Mr Cleland who reported on the site for

the RIBA nomination papers), while with the latter he recalled that working with him in St Alban's he was involved with the design of a museum for Capt Selous for his house in Surrey in which the hunter was going to house his big-game trophies. This appears to have remained firmly in Cleland's memory, he referred to this episode everytime he had to write on his life. It was the only building which he consistently recalled working on before he won the Post Office competition, Pretoria, 1909. Before leaving England he worked for yet another (architect?, the RIBA nomination papers have no record of him), Mr Godderidge of Tamworth for two years (1900-1902).

What motivated JSC to come to South Africa was probably the same motivation which prompted other settlers. SA after the ABW was pointed out to be part of the British Empire complete with challenges for a different and possibly exciting life with opportunities which would be difficult for a young man in Britain to acquire. It is also just possible that He was recruited by Black, via word of mouth or other wise, during Black's tour in Europe and America early 1902. Evidence so far supports the view that Black and he entered a contract for two year's work in Black's office in CT. All Cleland's own statements are to this effect. The length of the contract period varies between 2/3 years. He stayed for 6/7. With what did Cleland leave Britain for SA in terms of professional qualifications? He was twenty three, unmarried with a reasonably solid in so far as one can judge, training in architecture which he had received mostly as an articulated student in a Provincial town. He had a brother-in-law (but not sure when this happened) who was an architect in Birmingham (if before C left for SA why didn't he work for him?) and he had a series of relatively short experiences in minor offices in both the north and the south of England. That he did not opt to remain in England could mean anything. It usually means that not much money was available to the emigrant at "home", coupled to a desire to adventure on his own. At the back of many minds is a desire to return a nabob to one's native land and to live out one's days surrounded by a mystique of one who has seen strange sights in far away places. I think many know after a short time that they will never return to base.

Very little data exists from his early days; there is a sketch book which seems to date from a period of pupilage. If the drawings are by Cleland they show his interests (c1900) to have had a definite Arts and Crafts bias. Even "a mountain church" had mannerisms of sketching of the days, taught "Studio" manner, clear, anecdotal and appreciative of decorative details. (see illus). A number of sketches (n.d.) of heraldic subjects exist. Heraldry seems to have been of interest to JSC all his life. It was incidentally in his department that the flag of the Union of South Africa was drawn up (1926/27).

In 1902 he left for South Africa to work for William Black, architect, Cape Town. In his FRIBA papers he says he "obtained position with the late Mr Black..on 2 years contract. Served with Mr Black approximately seven years."

he had been in South Africa for nine years; he became a Licentiate member of the RIBA then, the qualifications for which were that the candidate must be known to have practised in an architectural capacity for twelve years. References by witnesses to this must be given and there was no examination. The motivation for the class of Licentiate members was to bring a less affluent section of architects into the RIBA and raise sense of professionalism. The RIBA made known (1908?) that 1911 would be the last year in which LRIBA membership could be taken up; a number of architects practising in SA took up LRIBA membership in 1911. It seems that averagely ambitious (?) men in the Provinces and perhaps the main centres in Britain did not consider being a member of the RIBA anything other than being a member of a club. The case in South Africa and no doubt else where in the world (there were American and European members of the RIBA until about 1900), RIBA membership was also not uniform. There seems to have been a marked change regarding RIBA membership c1910/11. 1911 was the last year in which Licentiate membership of the RIBA became possible without taking the RIBA exam. Baker encouraged his staff to both travel overseas and to enrich their professional experience by taking the RIBA exam which became possible to take in SA in (check, I've got the date). I think B followed Rhodes's inspiration (Rhodes Scholarship commenced 1903) and Lutyens's enthusiasm (British School at Rome built/ founded 1910/11. check. I've got details), in founding his Baker Scholarship (1910/11). This was a positive attempt to hand on a tradition of which Baker felt himself to be an important manifestation, to an emergent professional awareness. Tvl Architects Private Bill 1911. RIBA membership gave the owner status within the profession and perhaps possibility of more job security and pay. There were not many RIBA members in the PWD which in itself tells a tale. It is interesting that GLM Moerdyk pointed this out to his parents in a letter to them (1913). He mentioned that the RIBA exam was very hard and that one needed to know more than most architects ever used and pointed out that it would reflect well on him at home as Eagle (P Eagle Chief architect 1906-1920) did have this qualification (Moerdyk had worked under both in PWD, Pta) but that Leith and Baker had. Moerdyk's respect for Leith was profound and he had wanted to work in Baker's office on his return to SA in 1913 but for some reason did not.

It is also interesting to read that in the PWD there was a move towards educating PWD staff. A series of lectures/talks were given 1910-11 in Pta by various speakers, including Baker, on various aspects of architecture. The topics generally leaned towards South Africanisation and might be a manifestation of the Closer Union Societies which fanned the move towards Union before 1910. Among the talks, held in the Normal College Hall, Pta, "to a large number of PWD staff" (Afr Archt 1 Aug 1911:68-73) was Baker's talk "Architecture and Town Planning" given in full in Afr Archt op cit, in give him the oversight and direction of all tips such as "...one test of a well-planned building is that it should be easy to find one's way around it" (op.cit:69) and asks what I think was a question pointed in favour of a stylistic outlook "...are we to base our plan on the open colonnade or court, or on the closed hall and passage?"

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