

NIA JOURNAL · ISSUE 1/1994 · VOLUME NO 19
 Journal of the Natal Institute of Architects
 Tydskrif van die Natalse Instituut van Argitekte
 NIA TYDSKRIF · UITGAWE 1/1994 · JAARGANG NR 19
 ISSN 0379-9301



SOMETHING OLD SOMETHING NEW

"In redeveloping this building into an A-grade office block, we needed to marry the new accommodation with the structure built in 1896 so that old and new fused without an obvious difference. Only one company could create the bricks to achieve this."

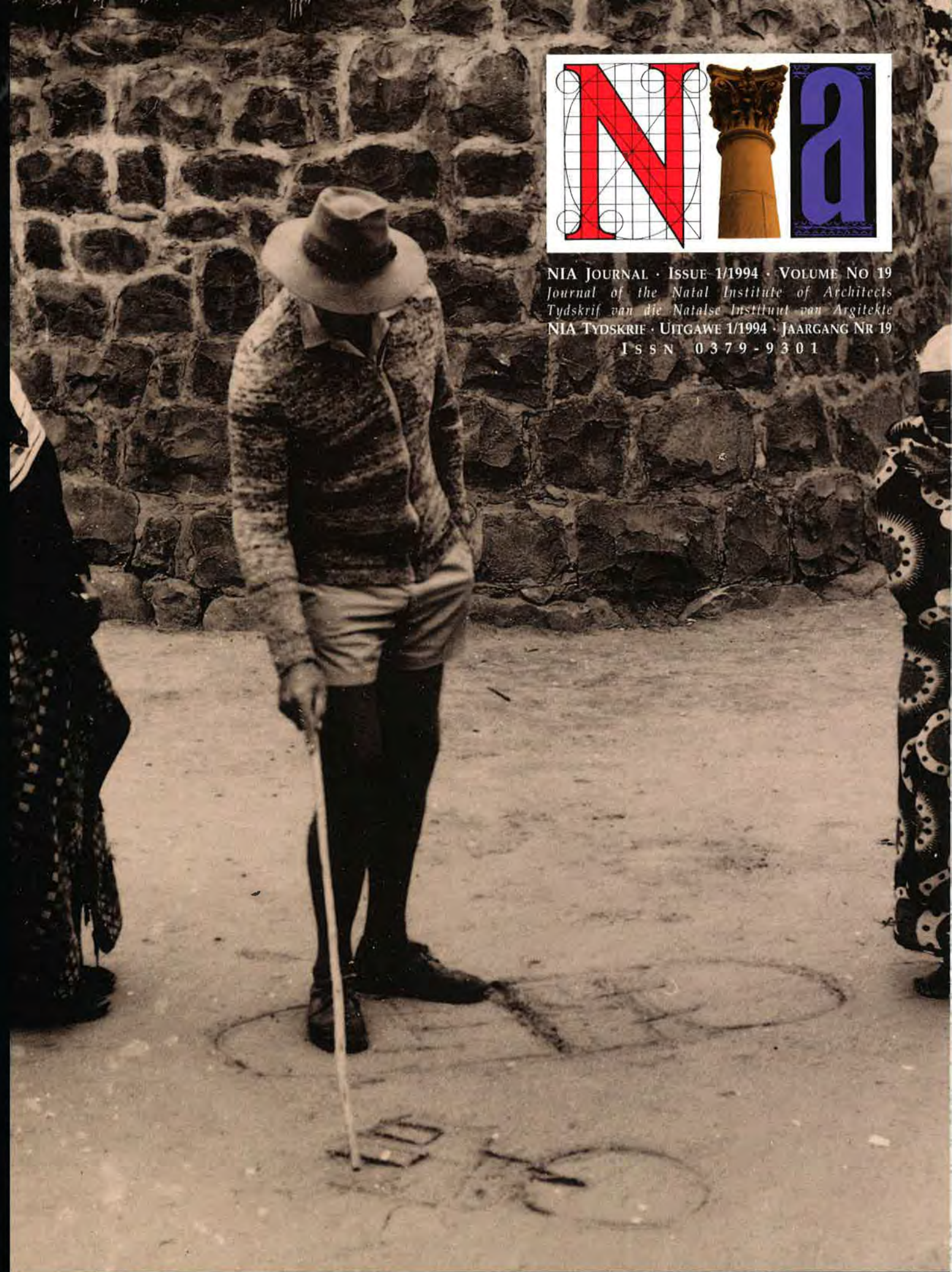
Andrew Ogilvie – Project Architect: Ing. Jackson de Ravel & Hartley
 Project: Old Durban Station Redevelopment
 Developer: Compass Property Holdings Ltd
 Architect: Ing. Jackson de Ravel & Hartley
 Main Contractor: LTA (Natal)
 Face Bricks: Corobrik's Horizon Satin from Avoca II and Flintstone Satin from Glencoe



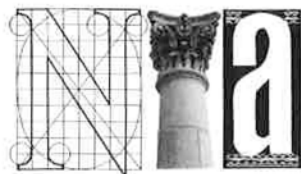
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East Griqualand – Building in a Marginalised Setting



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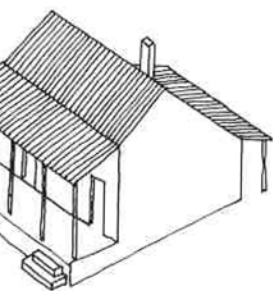
Published by the NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS · Uitgegee deur die NATALSE INSTITUUT VAN ARGITEKTE 160 Bultwer Road/Weg, Glenwood, Durban 4001 · Telephone/Telefoon: (031) 21-7590 · Fax/Faks: (031) 21-7586

Underberg farmhouse survey

At the opening of the Himeville Museum in 1981 the Natal Institute of Architects mounted a general exhibition of architectural heritage in our Province. This led to renewed interest in local traditions. Subsequently Robert Brusse, of the Natal Architectural Heritage Committee, was invited to visit farmsteads where family history was being collected.

It was decided to back up these oral traditions with a graphic record of the buildings. The Architectural Heritage Committee took on the project, supplemented by funding from the NIA. Sixty-four groups of farmsteads were recorded by students Nina Saunders and Nic Coetzer.

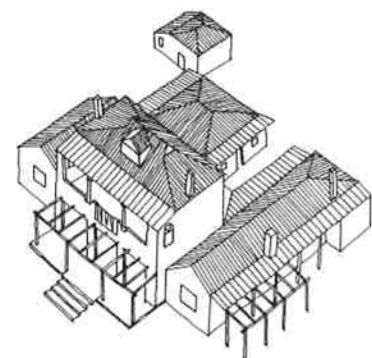
The lack of fuel and clay coupled with the Sotho messelaar (mason) tradition has resulted in superb examples of dressed sandstone.



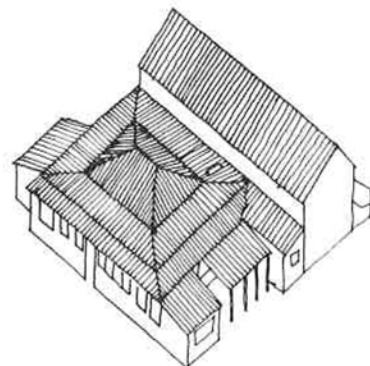
Sunnyside at Coleford, a former police station

'Dartford' stands virtually intact with its stone walls capped by readily transportable corrugated iron sheeting. The sash windows have large panes. Sawyers were sent to the Ingeli Forest or nearby deep valleys to retrieve 'yellow wood' (*Podocarpus latifolius*) for the roof timbers and flooring. Painted fretwork bargeboards provided a touch of luxury. Interior walls were generally wallpapered to stabilise the sunbaked blockwork.

One consequence of the harsh climate was the need for large sheds, invariably orthogonally



Moyeni, Himeville



Home Rule, Himeville



Dartford

related to the house to define a yard space in the European tradition. Surveillance was clearly important and some sheds have firing slits for communal defence as at Greenend.

The gardens reflect the climate. Large lawns are the norm and hardy remnants of imported roses were later softened by exotics such as Oaks, Deodar, Norfolk Island Pines and hardy Blue Gums for windbreaks. The houses have been much changed: the original rectangular plan of "Home Rule" pushing out in all directions, or "Moyeni" (windy place) with its Palladian symmetry distorted. Sadly, the stonework has been painted in many cases.

Rodney Harber

East Griqualand editorial

Building in a Marginalised Setting

I HAVE memories of a remote farmstead on the Cedarville Flats enclosed by the Quathlamba (boundary of upturned spears – the Drakensberg); the outside pit toilet; candlelight; and a drum of fresh water sloshing across the sandy flats on an oxcart every week. Home life centred around the warm wood stove. It heated the small *blousteen* house, food was cooked on it, preserved fruit boiled and irons heated to smooth the starched linen. The zinc bath stood in front to make the transfer of hot water convenient – all waste water was distributed onto vegetables. The front door was never locked.

This issue is about architecture in this highveld tucked into Quathlamba, the far corner of our province.

The Natal Colonial Surveyor-General, Dr Sutherland, "had, of course, inspected the boundaries of his official domain, the travelling being done mostly on horseback owing to the roughness of the country and the complete absence of roads... He was, therefore, aware that in the extreme south-west-



Deserted farmhouse, Swartberg District

ern corner of the country there was a large block of unoccupied land, a veritable no-man's land, as it was not inhabited even by natives, and of which he had formed a very unfavourable opinion, as it had been wet and misty throughout his visit. In addition to this disadvantage, it had the greater one of difficult access and isolation. It was a hundred miles from its nearest market in Pietermaritzburg, and it lay under the Drakensberg, beyond which dwelt the warlike Basutos."⁽¹⁾

Sir George Grey ceded part of this area, literally then called "No Man's Land," to Griquas from the northern Cape who were in conflict with boers. An amazing trek took



Rodney Harber, President of the NIA 1994/95, is an Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Natal, Durban. He is a principal in the practice Harber Masson & Associates, Architects & Town Planners, and Chairman of the Natal Architectural Heritage Committee.

RIGHT: Griqua Church today hemmed in by precast concrete walling.



place in 1861-2. Two thousand people on 300 carts with herds of cattle and sheep arrived over the high mountains at Onge-luksnek. Their stock, unaccustomed to the rank grass of the flats, soon died by the hundreds, reducing many to poverty.

A laager was established near their new



Dower House as it is today under "siege"

capital at Kokstad, named after their *Kaptyn*, Adam Kok III. The first conventional building was a parsonage for the minister, the Rev. William Dower, completed in 1871. The region became known as East Griqualand. Basutos also crossed the mountains in search of grazing, displacing the original Bushmen (or San hunters) and the herds of wildebeest.

European settlers were slow to move into this highland – magistrates, traders, clerks and missionaries were the first, notably the Trappists from Mariannhill who introduced well-crafted sandstone replicas of German buildings. (To this day local black builders refer to a hipped gable as a *germani* roof). White farmers moved in later. In Kokstad they were able to acquire farms from demoralised Griquas for a pittance. A Griqua lament says it all:

*Mij plaats is verkoop, die geld is gedaan,
Die kos is al op met die laatste maan,
De vrouw ziten huil, haar oogen is rood,
De kindern kla in bitteren nood.*⁽²⁾

The first farmer settled in the Underberg district in 1886. "In the earliest days in Natal, the bogey of a native rising was always present in the minds of nervous people in the country districts, especially of those settlers who had been brought up in towns, and it was not till the invention of machine guns and aeroplanes that this bogey was finally laid."⁽³⁾

My boyhood awareness of this rich mo-

saic gradually took root. The *umfaans*, my playmates, introduced me to their language and customs including stickfights, trapping and *veldkos*. In return they got *stompies* from the ashtrays and old clothing. Our association ended strictly at the gate into the yard. I owned the airgun. Social layers were evident. The farm was littered with stone age implements; Bushmen paintings; and are still scarred where wagons of the Griqua Trek were pulled through the Umzimvubu River. Family visits were made to neighbours' homes, public buildings and mission stations, all very impressionable to a young boy.

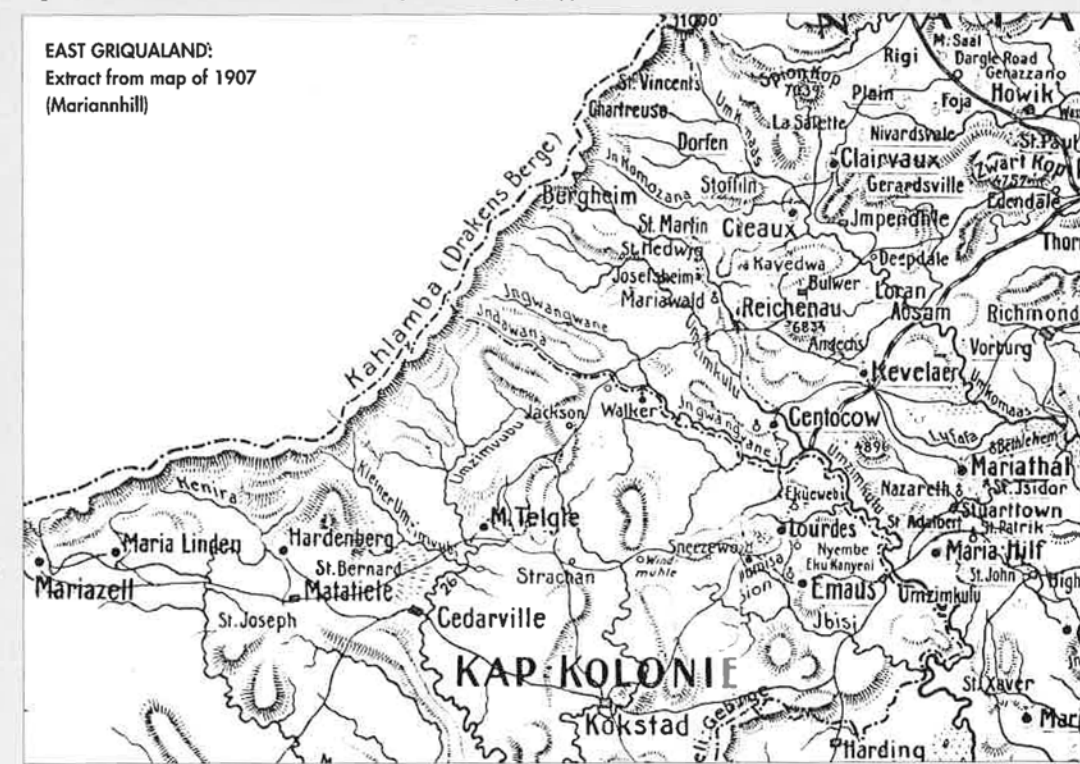
Quathlamba has changed. Commercial farming companies have bought out vast tracts of farmland, farmhouses lie deserted – many settlers have left. Armed response signs and electronic fences are evident. Rural maladministration means that hordes swarm to town to shop – the traditional square in Kokstad is now ruined by com-

mercial greed with the curved corrugated fascias of a shopping centre crowding out the original house of Rev. Dower and relegating the Griqua Church to a treeless backyard behind precast walls. The *umfaans* are now unemployed adults.

This edition is about an architecture that has responded to a past and present in a marginalised setting. It gives an indication of how our profession needs to transform.

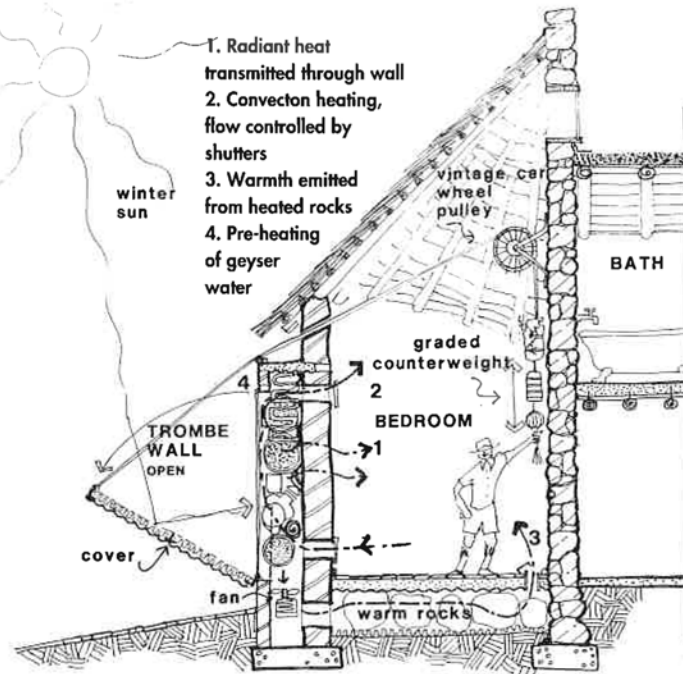
Rodney Harber
Guest Editor

- References:
(1) Mckenzie P, *Pioneers of Underberg - A short account of settlement*
(2) Dower W, *The Early Annals of Kokstad and East Griqualand*
(3) *ibid* (1)



EAST GRIQUALAND: Extract from map of 1907 (Mariannhill)

East Griqualand farmhouse



LEFT, TOP TO BOTTOM:

Space heating by Trombe wall. (Refer Section B, bottom right of plan)

Detail at entrance porch: a precast Roman Doric order with Ouhout (*Leucosidea Sericea*)

Paving of recycled stone and boulders

Entrance porch and dormer with windows made from discarded car windscreens. The bracketed roof and heavy bonded walls are "a rural vision of a contemporary South African idiosyncratic style!"

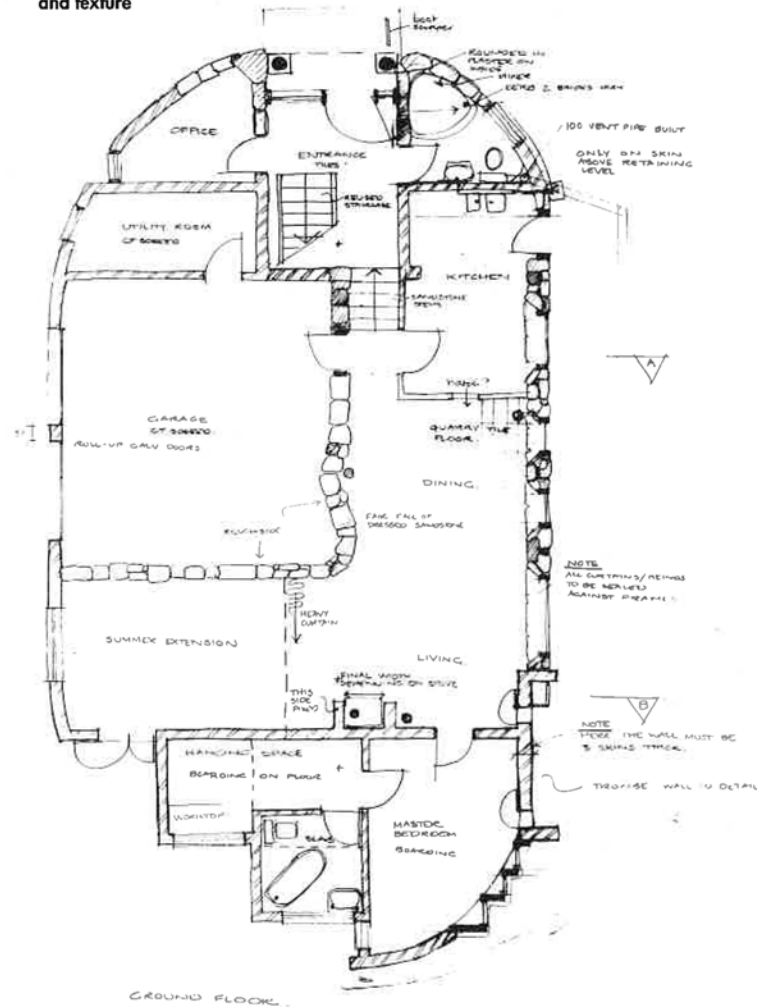
Eclectic wall composition and texture

Braeside

Architects: Harber Masson & Associates

Built 1990-1994 by and for a farmer and his wife, this house at Franklin was to accommodate the couple who would be joined during the vacations by their children and grandchildren. Explicit conditions of the commission were that the house was to recycle the building materials of 'Braeside,' the nearby deserted parental home and trading store, and was to use as little energy as possible.

The plan shows the portion on the ground floor to be permanently occupied where thick stone walls provide for a 'thermal flywheel' and space heating is effected by a Trombe wall. Consistent with the brief, railway sleepers became the source for window and door frames and the kitchen cupboards.



GROUND FLOOR



Underberg farmhouse

Brookfield

Architect: Professor Emeritus Leslie Croft

This house was designed for a couple who would at times be joined by their adult children or friends—crowding on special occasions being quite acceptable. The site at an altitude of 1575m lies on the road from Underberg to Drakensberg Gardens, the northern boundary being formed by the Mzimkulwana River, beyond which is a reserve with abundant game and birdlife. The climate is extreme with rapid changes; frost over seven months; and high velocity north-westerly winds in autumn making the planting of wind-breaks a priority.

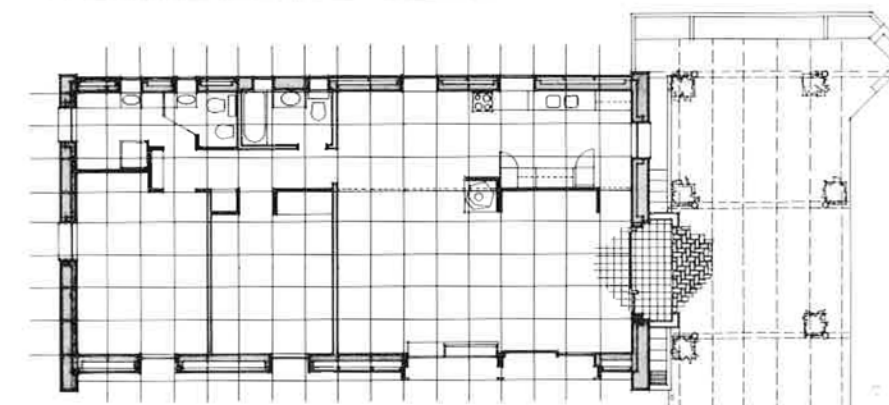
The design of the house was based on a system

whereby solar heating collected on the northern wall and roof was circulated by convection down the south sloping roof and wall and under the floor from south to north. A 1/6 fullsize scale model was built to test the theoretical approach. Conclusions drawn therefrom included the need for greater provision for heat storage in winter and caution against overheating in summer, the latter being effected by the incorporation of opening vents at ridge level.

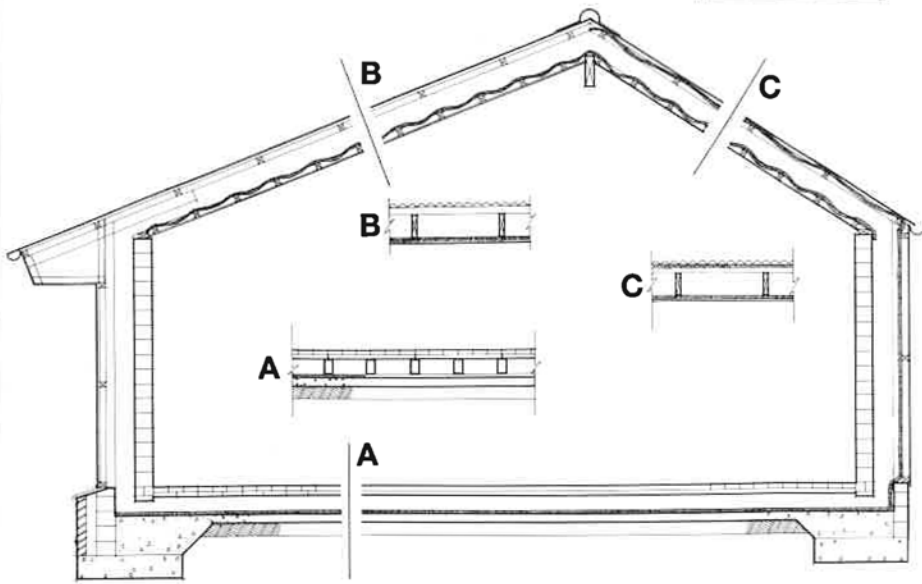
Cement blocks were manufactured on site



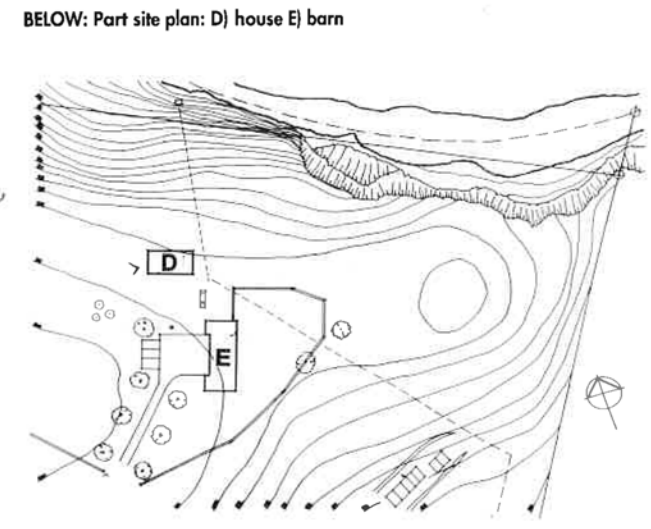
ABOVE: Setting above the Mzimkulwana River. At left, the nature reserve
 FAR LEFT: East and west gable walls are faced with natural stone
 LEFT: South wall of asbestos-cement sheeting with fiberglass insulation
 BELOW: Interior



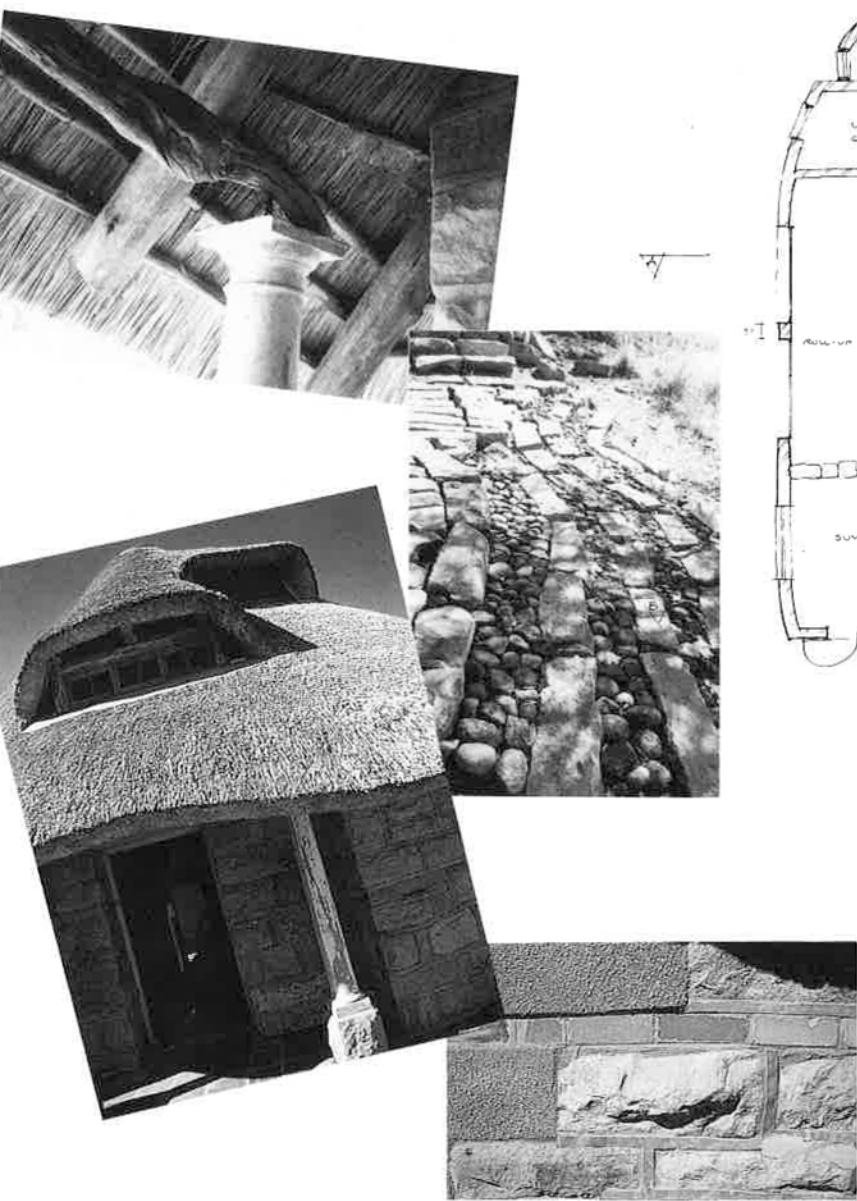
Plan of house



BELOW LEFT: Detail section through house:
 A) Floor of quarry tiles on precast concrete slabs on clay blocks to form ducts
 B) South sloping roof: insulation immediately under the corrugated iron sheeting and over the ceiling boards
 C) Partially insulated North roof



BELOW: Part site plan: D) house E) barn



East Griqualand building on the border

MAINSTREAM architecture is primarily seen as an urban (if not urbane) profession. Most of the better known works are located in our cities and towns. Yet the rural environment also has a rich heritage of 'architecture.'

The problems associated with building – let alone architecture – in rural areas are often very different from those experienced in the urban environment. The rural client may be as specific in his aspirations as the urban client, but he possibly does not have the same cultural values. The rural builder is – in my experience – a much more rugged personality, yet possessed of many delightful, old-fashioned, gentlemanly qualities. As for the availability of local materials and building skills or technology.... forget it!

It has been my good fortune to have to face these challenges, and while ever mindful of one's 'professional' responsibilities, it has been a case of resorting to some quite unorthodox solutions. As the late Barrie Biermann would have said "a response to a crisis condition."

Telephones are a luxury you do not count on, neither can you rely on the postal service. The telephone lines to Mariazell Mission droop drunkenly to mother earth some ten kilometers before the Mission. The 32 kilometers of road, into the Ongeluk's Nek pass, take an hour and a half to traverse.

How do you communicate with either your client or your contractor when the site is five hours away from the office? You get out there and resolve the problem face to face... hands on and no preciousness! You take decisions and responsibilities that a more civilized urban professional would avoid because of possible litigation. You also humble yourself to the experience and knowledge of those who went before you. What advice can your client give? What experience has your contractor to offer? What skills does the local community have? Distill all that and then put your own knowledge to the test.

Ultimately you do your best – acknowledge the setting in which you work, respect the cultural assets of the site and the aspirations of the neighbours, show appropriate acknowledgement of the precedent and hopefully leave behind a happy client and a contractor who wishes to work with you again.

Robert Brusse

Maria Linden Church extensions, Matatiele

Architect: Robert Brusse

In 1940 the church authorities decided that the little church at Maria Linden Mission needed enlarging. In 1984 one was asked to prepare sketch proposals – the third set of proposals since 1940! In 1990 one was asked to analyse the problems once more!

The problems were twofold:

- A delightful little church set snugly into a context of fine buildings which formed the most dominant cultural object in the district.

- A building that was narrow, steep roofed, and too small for the present day congregation.

The uniquely integrated character of the little cluster of stone buildings shunned any heroic gesture by an outsider. Our response was to work with the existing material.

Conceptually it was simple: double the size of the church by taking down the two side walls of the nave and side chapels – while maintaining the roof structure – and use this material for the new walls of an enlarged church.

After the client's agreement in principle, a trusted contractor – J Carrick Construction from Port Shepstone – was brought to the site and the concept explained, finishing with the inevitable question, "How much do you think it would cost?"

An hour and two foolscap sheets of paper later he presented a price! and the project was on. The next three hours were spent walking around the building, refining the details.

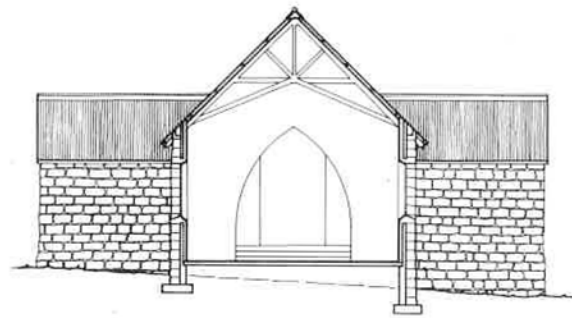
The contractor's problems began from day one.



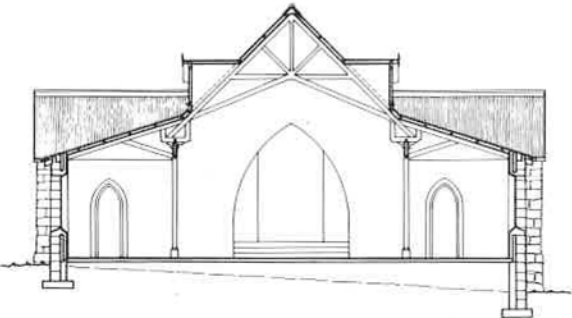
In the process of the extensions, a mural of the Annunciation was saved from a side wall and placed on the gallery – by the architect personally

ABOVE: The transfer of the mural involved adhering the fresco to a silkscreen with a mixture of beeswax and paraffin. Here the excess is being removed by hot iron

RIGHT: The extended church with the mural restored in the new position on the gallery



Before: The traditional nave



After: Side aisle extensions by way of a trussed solution and re-use of the existing side walls

How does one dismantle a dressed stone building erected by fanatically careful Trappist monks? With diligence. You number each block, on each row, as you use medieval "scissor" grapples – set on a gum pole tripod – to lift large stone blocks. You organise your building site like a giant Lego set. And you take note of every squint, every cramp, every mild steel tie bar you come across, constantly asking yourself "why did they put that there?"

To reconstruct the block walls you reverse the earlier procedure. But instead of packing the inside rough face of the walls with a mud and stone chip filling, a single skin of brick was



District

used to achieve a relatively smooth surface on which to plaster. There seemed no point in slavishly following outdated technology when a simpler contemporary solution could achieve the same effect.

On completion, the client had a building that achieved both his functional and aesthetic desires. The local congregation had retained a significant link with their respected past, which they could pass on to their children. The contractor left adequately compensated, spiritually excited and with a team that had a new skill.

The building is unlikely to win any awards – it is too far out of the way and too small for that – but the various partners in the project came away with gladness.

BELOW: Carefully removing stones and numbering each for recycling



Emaus Mission Presbytery, Umzimkulu district.

Architect: Robert Brusse

Very occasionally the quirks of time succeed in changing a very humble home into something akin to a place of pilgrimage. Such is Emaus. Here the founder of Mariannahill lived his last years and died. The house he built for himself when he was in his late seventies has become a place of high regard for many devoted people.

Whilst the subsequent occupants of the building were all aware of its special significance, spatial needs had changed. With limited technical knowledge and even more limited funds this little 'sanctuary' was added to, with good intentions but disastrous results. Timber verandas that fell apart were replaced with functional concrete pillars and rough hewn timbers. Rooms were built on, as and when they were needed. Finally it was decided something had to be done.

When that 'something' was discussed between client and architect a number of unexpected issues had to be taken into account:

- The original building has historic significance, but it now formed part of a living mission station, and would have to be functional.



- The spartan facilities that had served the old abbot would not satisfy the needs of a late 20th century mission priest.

- In this poor rural environment the client body should not be seen as spendthrift, pampering to a personal whim.

Conceptually it was decided that emphasis should be placed on the original building – a restoration of its best qualities – and a down-playing and integration of the less admirable additions.

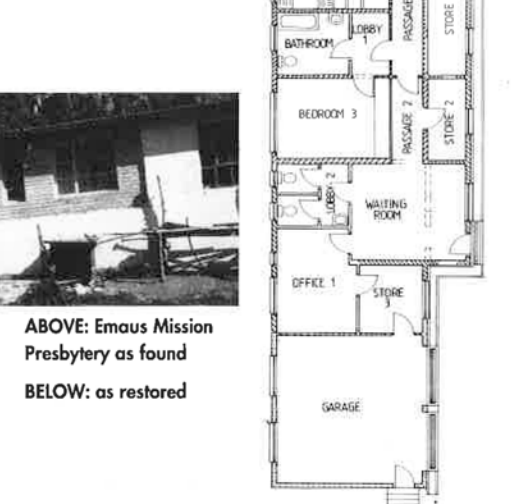
Again, telephones and roads were a problem. Communication was further hampered by the lack of a common language – the rural client often has great difficulty in understanding what is drawn. Consequently, when the awful truth does dawn, and he

storms off to the big city, he demands to see you at any time of the day or night.

These are the factors that make 'building on the border' a truly African experience. One participates partly because of the varied challenges, but also because, at the end of the day, those you have worked with really appreciate your efforts. The bush has no prima donnas. *Deus Gratias.*



UPPER FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

ABOVE: Emaus Mission Presbytery as found

BELOW: as restored



Underberg building on the border

Kevelaer Mission

Architect: Robert Brusse

Kevelaer Mission is situated just outside Donnybrook. This station was founded in 1888 as an overnight stop for Trappist missionaries of Mariannhill en route to their missions in the East Griqualand territories. Following the tradition of most of the early Mariannhill missions it was named after a European pilgrimage centre - Kevelaer on the German side of the German-Dutch border.

As the mission grew, the original wood and iron church structure was replaced with a larger brick church. A mission school was also developed.

After World War II a devotional image brought out from the European Kevelaer became the inspiration for an annual pilgrimage. These pilgrimages have become so popular that approximately 20 000 people come to Kevelaer every August for the ceremonies.

To accommodate these large crowds part of the school was converted to form a focus, in front of which a 'sanctuary' of scaffolding was constructed every year. This unsatisfactory solution was resolved in 1988 by the construction of an open-air sanctuary which forms the focus of a public grassed space bounded on 3 sides by mission buildings. The axis lines up with the entrance to the church. The floor has been raised above the level of the public open space, and is accessed by steps all around. A stone altar is provided centrally for liturgical needs. Behind the altar there is seating for 3 bishops and 30 concelebrating priests. Set high above the bishops' seats is the icon from Kevelaer. The sanctuary is covered by an oversized baldacchino, supported by a number of columns. The whole is roofed in corrugated iron with, as a pinnacle, the spire of the original wood and iron pioneer church.

The neo-romanesque traditions of Mariannhill were the generators for the building form. The requirement for ample shelter, a dignified platform and maximum visibility were further design determinants.



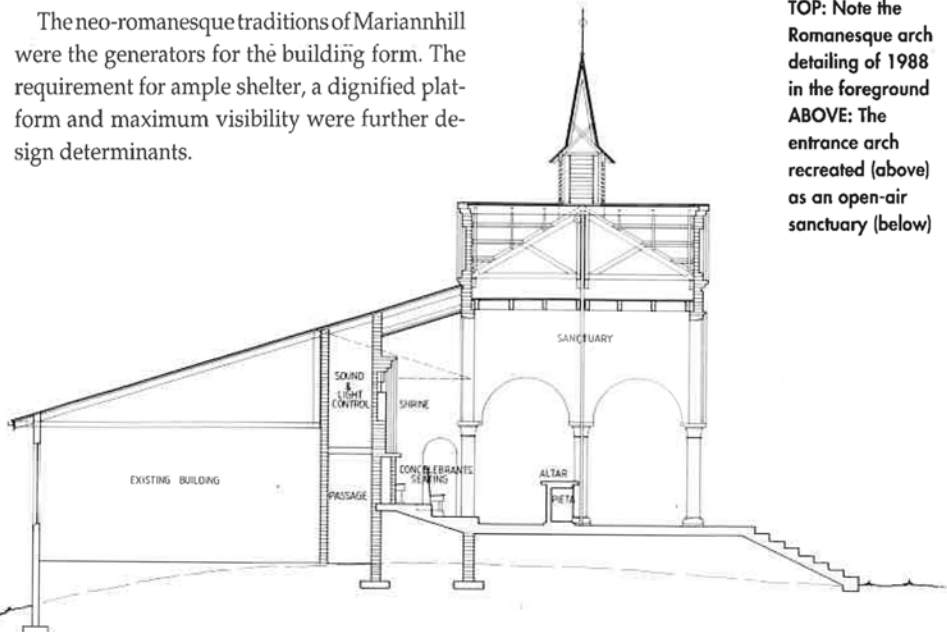
The need to equal the best brickwork traditions of Mariannhill called for close co-operation between the builder and myself. Many of the working drawings were done in free hand, at half full scale, on site. A large wad of butcher paper and a 6B pencil were always at hand.

The spectacle of 20 000 devotees participating in a candle mass in this environment continues to make this both visually and spiritually a very rewarding project.

Robert Brusse



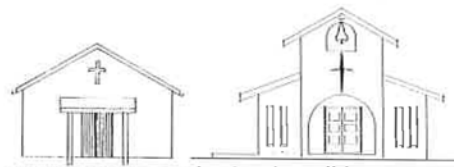
TOP: Note the Romanesque arch detailing of 1988 in the foreground
ABOVE: The entrance arch recreated (above) as an open-air sanctuary (below)



APPROXIMATELY eighty five percent of Anglicans in South Africa are blacks, many in the rural areas. It is, therefore, frequently necessary for the Church to provide churches and chapels in areas which can only be reached on foot. At such churches the locally available building materials are used: wattle and daub or unburned bricks, frequently with a thatched roof. The use of such indigenous materials has a long precedent in Natal. Captain Alan Gardiner used wattle and daub to construct the first mission building at Berea and many of the early churches such as those at Umlazi (1855), Umhlanga (1856), Springvale (1858) and Umzimkulwana (1886). The size of the building was limited by the stability of the wattle and daub walls and the length of available roofing timbers. Unique among the unburned brick churches was the gothicised St Aldhelm's Church built at Sweetwaters in 1909. Unfortunately rural churches of this type have a lifespan of about thirty years and the church at Sweetwaters was demolished, being considered unsafe, in 1934.

Indigenous materials have continued in use for small rural congregations, with few technical innovations in the construction methods which might have extended the life of the building. During the 1960s cement-stabilised mud was used to construct small chapels in the parish of Springvale. In other instances, corrugated iron replaced thatch as a roofing material. The form of the building has remained that of the simplest shelter. Inland along the coast of Natal at Ewewe and Zwelibuvo the porches have been articulated and the roof line raised into a mini-tower to define the entrance of the church; at Ntuzuma, a pre-fabricated building was recently erected at a cost of R517 a square metre. With all these churches there was no skilled craftsman to direct the works and self help was a significant factor.

In a society with a nomadic ethos of moving on to new pastures and allowing the spent land to lie fallow, there is little incentive to build permanent buildings and there are fewer funds from a non-cash based economy. The use of local labour and materials is ideally suited to the lifestyle of the congregants. A critical factor in the evangelism of the Anglican Church has always been a lack of skills and resources such as those provided by the Mariannhill monks within the Roman Catholic Church, and no substantially constructed missions were established by the Anglicans. Near Stoffelton, one of the earliest mission centres, the existence of



ABOVE LEFT: A recent church in the Stoffelton area, at Kwa-Mgodi, Impendhle
ABOVE RIGHT: Ewewe Church, 1989

East Griqualand Glenthorne Centre

roads to the churches has meant that materials such as cement and masonry blocks could be delivered to site and the churches are built of masonry blocks with steel framed windows using semi-skilled local labour. Three churches have recently been built using a standard plan, block walls and corrugated iron roofs. Funds for the materials usually come from the Natal Diocesan Development Fund. St Augustine's Church, Stoffelton, is the largest of the three, being the mother church or parish church serving the area, and thus it needs to provide shelter for large congregations which gather for the festivals. For the most part, the chapels serve 30 to 100 people who live within walking distance.

Violence of massive proportions in many of

the rural areas has meant that the church has barely been able to keep evangelism alive. In the Hammarsdale area self-supporting clergy hold meetings in mud huts. The mission of the church in the fields of education, health and training has almost been lost. Pre-primary education has become a major thrust of the Diocese in Natal. Serious work is being attempted in the squatter communities but the temporary nature of the buildings and the settlements make this work extremely difficult. All buildings have to be multi-purpose: church on Sunday and meeting place, school and clinic during the week.

The Glenthorne Centre is a recent example of this type of development.

Lee Pilkington

Glenthorn Christian Development and Training Centre, Kokstad

Client: The Diocese of Umzimvubu (Anglican)

Architects: Harber Masson & Associates, Durban

Training for leadership and self-help skills is a priority in this Diocese which encompasses the northern Transkei and East Griqualand. To this end, a centre with residential, conference and training facilities is planned on the periphery of Kokstad where arable land is available on the

400-acre farm, Glenthorne, alongside the Umzintlawa River.

Being a church-based project, the architects decided that it would be appropriate for the overall plan to symbolise a traditional church: at the base of the site is a narthex with font or water point. A nave as an elongated open-air gathering space leads up to the choir which is to be the



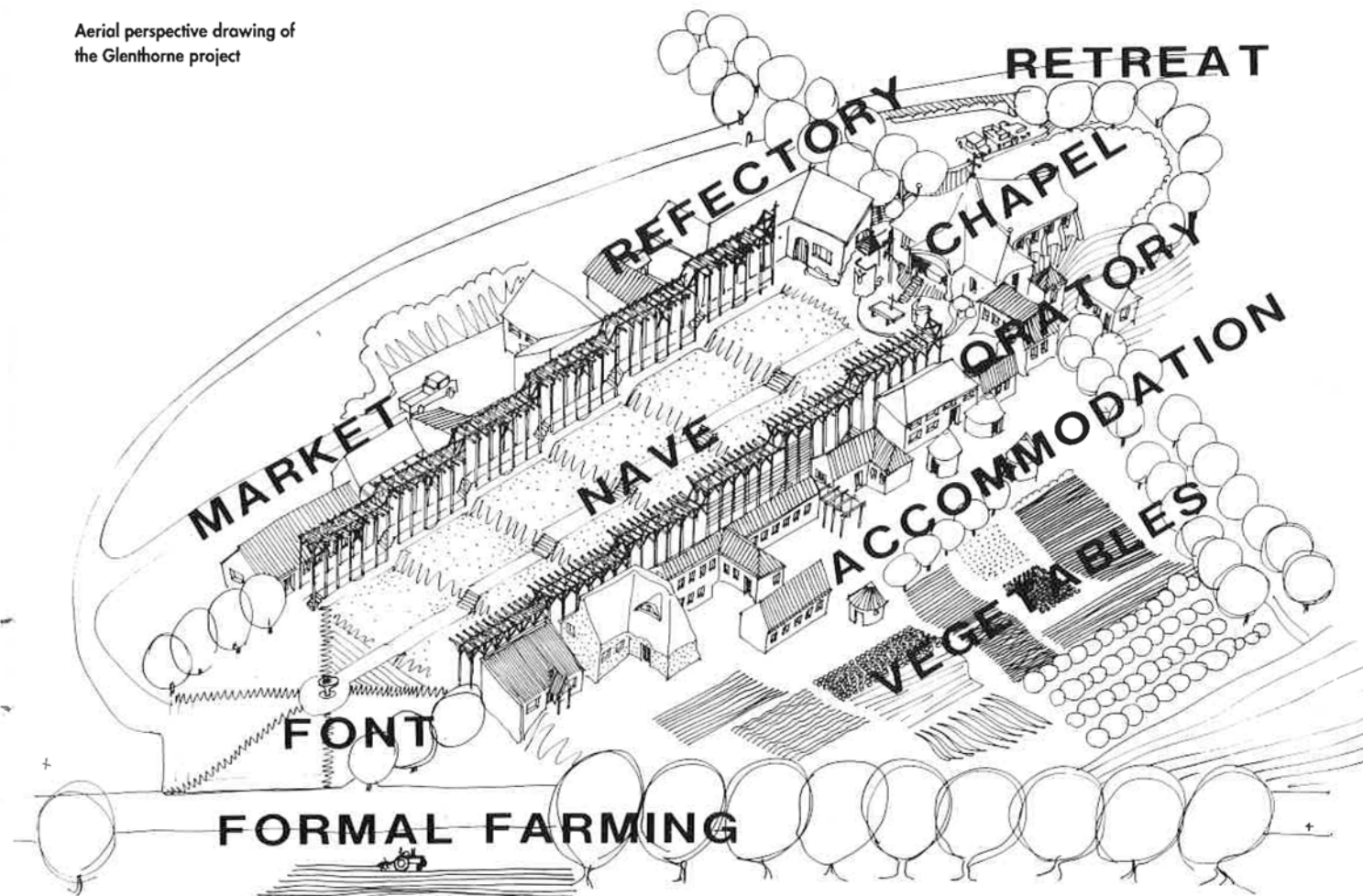
Typical church in the Umzimvubu parish: daubed walls with piers and corrugated iron roof



St. Michael and All Angels, Cedarville, a corrugated iron church consecrated in 1915. Painting of roof and new door sponsored by Natal Architectural Heritage Committee

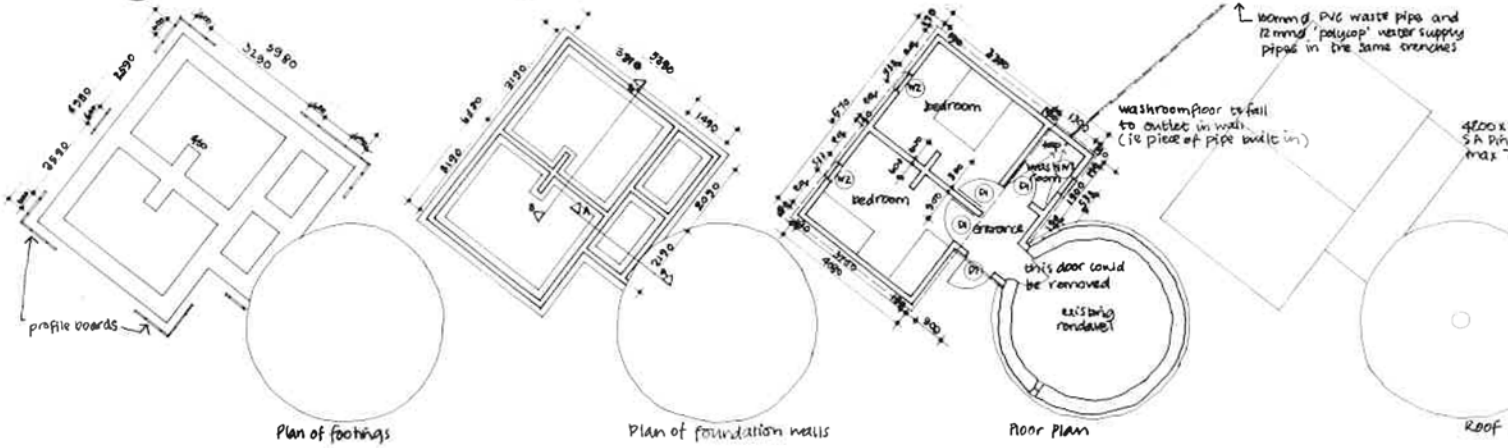
church building. The side aisles comprise the residential components of the centre, and the transepts are tree-lined avenues reaching out into the fields. All construction will be traditional - stone or green bricks for the walls, and thatched roofs. Rondavels are provided for sleeping accommodation and "oblongdavels" for dining and meeting rooms.

Aerial perspective drawing of the Glenthorne project



East Griqualand narrative architecture

Cottages for labourers on Farm Elton, Cedarville

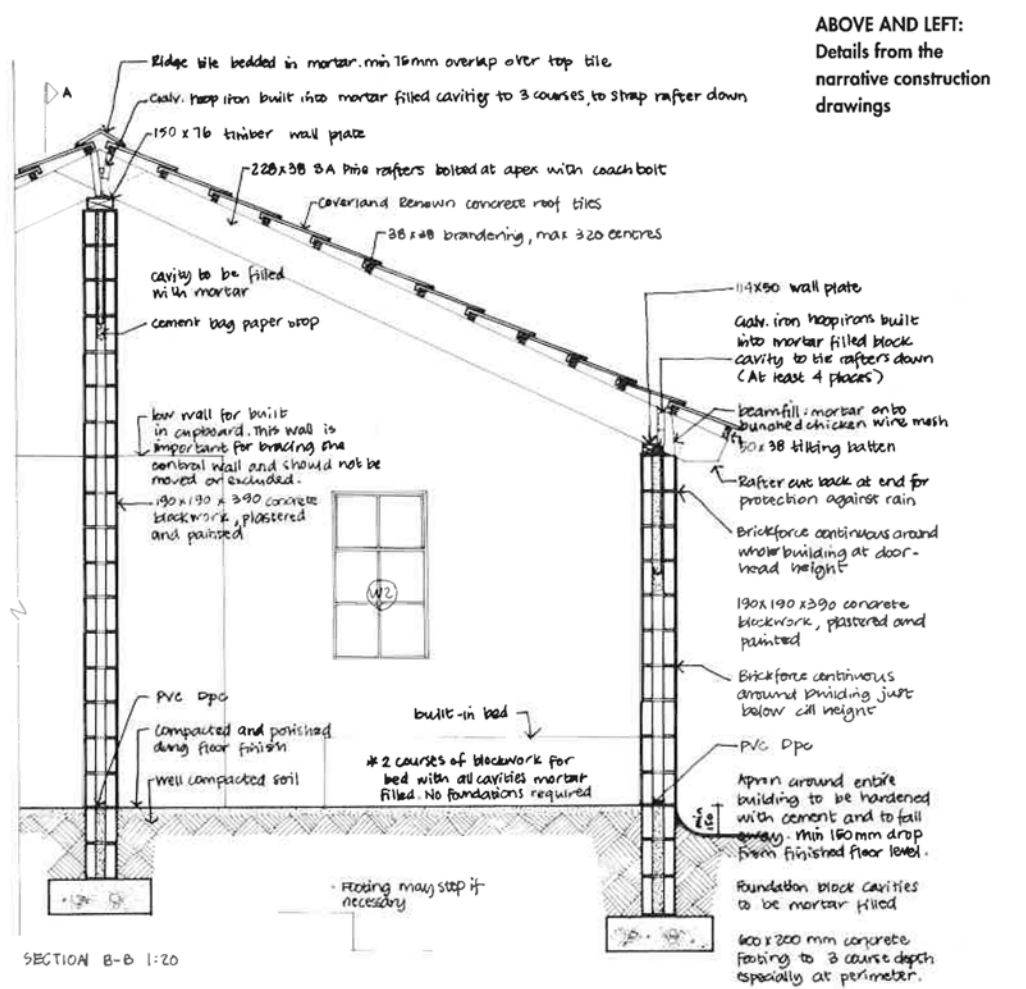


Architects: Harber Masson & Associates
 This was an exercise in consultative designing and narrative instructions, carried out in 1991.

The owner of farm 'Elton' wished to extend and upgrade the cottages of his labourers; pairs of existing rondavels of battered bluestone walling, slit windows and thatched conical roofs would be combined to form oval plans. The architects in turn suggested rectangular additions to the rondavels and an impasse resulted. This was resolved by sketching both possibilities on the ground and having the labourers decide. The outcome was unanimous. Rectangular bedrooms were added and the rondavels conserved as cooking and living spaces. The slit windows were enlarged to provide for a higher level of daylighting.

Considering the exigencies of remoteness and skills, plans were prepared setting out materials, quantities, details of construction and a step-by-step narration - thereby saving the costs of professional supervision.

BELOW: Existing rondavel of battered bluestone walling



ABOVE AND LEFT: Details from the narrative construction drawings



ABOVE: Farm Elton before changes
ABOVE RIGHT: Details of batter and bonding as seen on a boundary wall
RIGHT: Blockmaking using the abundant good quality sand of the Umzimvubu River
LEFT: Rectangular addition to a rondavel

ISAA PRESIDENT

Brian Johnson, a principal in the Durban-based practice, Johnson Murray, has been elected President of the Institute of South African Architects for the period 1994/95. Mr Johnson is the tenth Natal member to be elected to this office, his predecessors being Messrs WSPayne (1932/33); EM Powers (1937/38); BV Bartholomew (1942/43); SNTomkin (1949/50); JC Simpson (1958/59); E Hudson Bennett (1964/65); KE Gow (1969/70); HH Hallen (1974/75); GR Small (1980/81).

1993 ISAA NATAL AWARDS OF MERIT

Contrary to the note contained in the NIA Journal 3/1993, Colin Savage Architect did receive a Special Mention for Sherwood Jungle Nursery at the presentation ceremony held at the NIA offices on Friday, 26 November 1993.

REGIONAL COMMITTEE CO-OPTIONS

The following have been co-opted to the Regional Committee for 1994/1995: Kevin Bingham; Fred Viljoen (Director: Architectural Services, City of Durban); Janina Masojada; Craig Page-Lee (Architect-in-Training) and Carl Mouton.

POINT GUN BATTERY

The competition for the above project, which is to be the pilot project for Durban's Point Waterfront Development, has been won by Stocks & Stocks Projects with architects Ellens & Whitfield

RICHARDS BAY NEW MUNICIPAL CENTRAL OFFICES COMPLEX

Winners of the competition for the above building, restricted to Richards Bay practices, are a consortium of architects: Coetzee Steyn Krüger & Oelsen; The Glam Partnership; and Tasker Schumann.

PROFESSIONAL NEWS

CHANGES IN PRACTICES

- G Legg and V Sagnelli have entered into partnership under the style of Sagnelli Legg Architects and are practising from The Manor House, West Wing, 14 Nuttall Gardens, Morningside 4001.
 - Ms K Naidoo is practising under the style of Karimi Naidoo Architect and has recorded a box number of PO Box 37856, Overport 4067 for her address
 - JB Weston is practising under the style of JB Weston Architect and has recorded a box number of PO Box 194, Howick 3290 for his address
 - JCSmith is practising under the style of Johann Smith, Mariner & Partners and has recorded a box number of PO Box 101377, Scottsville 3209 for his address
 - RM Colley is now practising under the style of ArcDesign RMA cc.
 - GB Douglas is now practising under the style of Douglas & Smit Architects at P O Box 5291, Durban 4000
 - MG Moore is now practising under the style of CBHF Consultants Inc. at 1 Villa Del More, 7 Marine Drive, Umhlanga 4320
- #### CHANGES IN ADDRESSES
- Ms S A Adams (Sally Adams) to 19 Youngs Avenue, Durban 4001
 - MF Mullins (Mullins & Associates) to 123 Jan Smuts Highway, Mayville 4091
 - GFMullins to 123 Jan Smuts Highway, Mayville, Durban 4091
 - OL Pretorius to 5th Floor, Albany House North, Albany Grove, Durban 4001
 - BG Vogas to PO Box 138, Umhlanga Rocks 4320

- S Linke (Ms) to 504 Port 'O Durban, 50 Prince Street, South Beach, Durban 4001
 - SJ Mkhize to 17 Artfield Place, Earlsfield Area, Newlands West 4051
 - S Visser (Bartsch, V Heerden, Visser & Partners) to 53A Murchison Street, Ladysmith 3370
 - DW Christer (Retired) to Dove Cottage, Farnley Grange, Corbridge, Northumberland, NE 45 5RP, England
 - A C Hallan (AnT) to 22 Springvale Road, Westville, 3630
 - PM Leslie-Smith (AnT) to Flat 53, Tomleith, 138 6th Avenue, Morningside, Durban 4001
 - DD Thompson (AnT) to PO Box 1097, Ladysmith 3370
 - GG Carter-Brown (Carter-Brown and Baillon) to PO Box 1391, Pietermaritzburg 3200
 - ACV Clarkson (Coote Clarkson Architects Inc) to 46 Reservoir Road, Ladysmith 3370
 - JAK Hope to PO Box 918, Durban 4000
 - DS Leslie to 6 Berkeley Crescent, Durban North 4051
 - DWJ McLagan to 25 Slalom Drive, Wembley Downs 6019, Perth, Western Australia
- #### TRANSFERS IN CLASS
- L Chambers - AnT to Ordinary - PO Box 578, Ezulwini, Swaziland
 - SJ Corbett - AnT to Ordinary - PO Box 7503, Empangeni Rail 3900
 - AG Koekoemoer - AnT to Ordinary - PO Box 10586, Meerensee 3901
 - VMG Mjiranda - AnT to Ordinary - 558 Bartle Road, Umbilo 4001
 - CSSweby - AnT to Ordinary - 91 Anleno Road, Montclair 4001
 - RC Taylor - AnT to Ordinary - PO Box 20244, Richards Bay 3900
 - PH Coetzee - Ordinary to Retired - 11 Nuttall Gardens, Morningside 4001
 - SA Howie - AnT to Ordinary - 3 Bracken Place, Amanzimtoti 4126
 - FJW Steyn - AnT to Ordinary - 35 Newesl Road, Umdloti 4350
 - GL Gordon - AnT to Ordinary
 - EE Jackson - Ordinary to Retired
 - NF Robson - Ordinary to Retired
- #### TRANSFERS IN MEMBERSHIP
- CB Taylor (Retired) - BIA to NIA - 43B Montgomery Drive, PMB, 3201
 - RD Schumann (Ordinary) - TIA to NIA - P O Box 10071, Meerensee, 3901
 - RF Williams (Ordinary) - NIA to CIA
 - PM de Kock from CIA to NIA - PO Box 102175, Meerensee 3901
 - JCSmith from TIA to NIA - PO Box 101377, Scottsville 3209
 - DJ Esterhuizen from NIA to TIA
- #### RESIGNATIONS
- BR Woodward
- #### NEW MEMBERS
- M Dawson (AnT) P O Box 1461 Windhoek Namibia
 - PA Largatzis (AnT) - 22 Ray Paul Drive, La Lucia, Umhlanga Rocks 4051
 - Mrs L A Napier (AnT) 14 Kingsdowne 191 Cato Road, Durban 4001
 - GM Short (AnT) Flat 1, 35 Tighard Road, Westridge, Durban, 4091
 - C Parel (Ordinary) 3 Parklands, 188 Manning Road, Glenwood, Durban
- #### RE-INSTATED MEMBERSHIPS
- DJ Claude - Ordinary - School of Architecture, University of Natal, King George V Avenue, Durban 4001
 - MJM Walker - Ordinary - 10 Dennery Lane, Pietermaritzburg 3201
 - MAR Wesson - Ordinary - PO Box 50615, Musgrave Road 4062
- #### LAPSED MEMBERSHIPS
- KR Breetzke (Ordinary) - M V Pennington (Ordinary) - K Stander (Mrs) (Ordinary)