

The Cape Town
Church Building Boom
1880-1909

Catalogue of Churches

Desmond Keith Martin

1993

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"Churches are a part of God's manifestation
of His glory in His world.
They show forth in stones and mortar
not only one aspect of the revelation of God in creation,
but also the best response that man can make
to the generosity of God's gifts,
to offer back to Him something
of what He has given us."¹

¹ Donald Findlay, "Trustees not Owners", Churchscape 1990, (London, Council for the Care of Churches, 1990), No.9, p.12. This article was based on a paper given at the Annual Care of Churches Conference held at Lancaster, September 1989.

CATALOGUE

OF THE CHURCHES OF THE BOOM, 1880 - 1909.

DESMOND KEITH MARTIN

This catalogue contains historical and architectural summaries of the 87 churches surveyed in the essay, The Cape Town Church Building Boom, 1880 - 1909. These are arranged in chronological order of construction of the churches as followed in Table 1.2 of the essay.

The identical denominational coding is used: A= Anglican; B= Baptist; C= Congregational; D= Dutch Reformed; P= Presbyterian; R= Roman Catholic; W= Wesleyan/Methodist; X= Miscellaneous.

CHURCHES ERECTED IN THE FIRST DECADE : 1880 - 1889

CHURCH NUMBER	CHURCH NAME	ARCHITECT	FOUNDATION DATE	OPENING DATE
1880s				
R-1	ST.DOMINIC'S, WYNBERG	C. FREEMAN	8 DEC 1876	21 JAN 1880
A-2	ST.PAUL'S, BREE STREET	S. STONESTREET ?	12 MAR 1878	30 MAR 1880
A-3	GOOD SHEPHERD, PROTEA	G WALLIS, RUSSAU	1881,1903	1881,1903
A-4	ST. PAUL'S, RONDEBOSCH	W. WHITE	OCT 1880	1884
A-5	BROOKE CHAPEL, RONDEBOSCH	E.B.J. KNOX	1879	26 JAN 1881
B-6*	WALE ST. BAPTIST	C. FREEMAN	26 APL 1881	9 MAR 1882
D-7	N.G. SENDINGKERK, WYNBERG	?	1 FEB 1882	5 SEP 1882
P-8*	CLIFTON HILL PRESBYTERIAN	J. BELL	?	DEC 1882
W-9	SALT RIVER METHODIST	?	28 APL 1883	? 1883
W-10	BUITENKANT METHODIST	REV. R. RIDGILL	5 MAY 1882	28 APL 1883
A-11	ST.PHILIP'S MISSION	G.M. ALEXANDER	16 JUL 1885	3 APL 1886
R-12*	ST.MICHAEL'S, RONDEBOSCH	REV. DR. ROONEY	13 DEC 1885	16 APL 1886
X-13	MORAVIAN CHAPEL	HICKEL & WAGNER	3 MAR 1886	22 SEP 1886
A-14	ST.MARK'S, DIST. SIX	C. FREEMAN & G.M. ALEXANDER	12 MAR 1887	7 APL 1888
A-15a	ST. JOHN'S(nave) WYNBERG	G. RANSOME	1883	1884

CHURCHES ERECTED IN THE SECOND DECADE : 1890 - 1899

1890s

A-16	ALL SAINTS, MUIZENBERG	?	1890	1890
X-17	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST	J. PARKER	SEP 1891	7 APL 1892
D-18	DUTCH R.C., RONDEBOSCH	G.M. ALEXANDER	9 NOV 1891	18 AUG 1892
D-19	DUTCH R.C.BUITENKANT ST	G.M. ALEXANDER	19 FEB 1892	27 JAN 1893
C-20	OBSERVATORY CONGREGATNL	?	15 JAN 1894	6 MAY 1894
W-21	OBSERVATORY METHODIST	W. TWINE JNR.	23 JUN 1894	4 NOV 1894
A-22	ST.ANDREW'S, KILDARE ROAD	HERBERT BAKER	6 MAR 1894	30 NOV 1894
A-23	GOOD SHEPHERD, ROBBEN IS.	HERBERT BAKER	NOV 1894	17 APL 1895
W-24a*	WESLEYAN FORWARD MOVEMNT.	J. PARKER	1894	1895
W-24b	KENILWORTH METHODIST	?	?	JUL 1895
B-25	JARVIS ST. BAPTIST	J.CORBEN	21 JAN 1895	9 SEP 1895
A-26	CHRIST CHURCH CONSTANTIA	R ALLAN (ALLEN)	21 MAR 1895	21 NOV 1895
D-27	DUTCH R.C., WYNBERG	J.E.VIXSEBOXSE	DEC 1897	17 MAR 1899
A-28	ST.PETER'S HOUT BAY	A.M. DE WITT	? 1895	26 JAN 1896
A-29a	ST.LUKE'S, DIEP RIVER	HERBERT BAKER	1897	1897
A-29b*	ST.JAMES, BLACK RIVER	S.GRAY/H.BAKER	1897	1897
X-30	LUTHERAN, PHILIPPI	E. SEELIGER	1 FEB 1897	14 NOV 1897
C-31	SEA POINT CONGREGATIONAL	J. PARKER	6 MAR 1896	?
W-32a	SEA POINT METHODIST	J. PARKER	8 MAY 1897	14 JAN 1898
W-32b*	MUIZENBERG METHODIST	H.T.JONES	1898	1898
R-33	ST.AGNES, WOODSTOCK	REV.DR.ROONEY	25 APL 1897	15 MAY 1898
C-34	TRINITY CONGREGATIONAL	R.ESDON	18 SEP 1897	1898
A-35	ST.JAMES, SEA POINT	G. RANSOME	26 FEB 1898	4 APL 1899
D-36	DUTCH R.C., WOODSTOCK	J.E.VIXSEBOXSE	1 MAY 1897	10 MAR 1899
A-37	ST.MICHAEL'S, OBSERVATORY	HERBERT BAKER	23 JUL 1898	4 APL 1899
B-38	WYNBERG BAPTIST	JOHN STONIER	11 MAR 1899	5 JUL 1899
P-39	WOODSTOCK PRESBYTERIAN	J. PARKER	29 JUL 1899	? 1900
A-40	ST.LUKE'S, SALT RIVER	F.K. KENDALL	1899	? 1900
A-41	ST.PHILIP'S, WOODSTOCK	HERBERT BAKER	4 FEB 1899	31 DEC 1899
A-42	ST. BARNABAS, KLOOF RD.	HERBERT BAKER	? 1898	10 DEC 1898
A-15b	ST.JOHN'S (Chancel), WYN.	A.M.DE WITT	1897	NOV 1899
A-43	TOKAI ANGLICAN CHAPEL	HERBERT BAKER?	1890's ?	1890's ?

CHURCHES ERECTED IN THE THIRD DECADE: 1900 - 1909

1900s

A-44*	a)	?	1901	1901
P-44*	b) NDABENI	?	1901	1901
W-44*	c) CHURCHES	?	1901	1901
C-44*	d)	?	1901	1901
X-44*	e)	?	1901	1901
W-45	ROSEBANK METHODIST	H.T. JONES	17 MAR 1900	? 1901
R-46	ST.JAMES, ST.JAMES	REV. DR. ROONEY	12 AUG 1900	27 MAY 1901
A-47	ST.GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL	HERBERT BAKER	22 AUG 1900	28 OCT 1909
P-48	GARDENS PRESBYTERIAN	J. PARKER	28 AUG 1901	11 OCT 1903
A-49	ST.MATTHEW'S, HARFIELD RD.	G. WALLIS	21 SEP 1901	? 1902
C-50	HARRINGTON ST. CONGREGA.	W. BLACK	1902	1902
P-51	MOWBRAY PRESBYTERIAN	J. PARKER	7 OCT 1902	FEB 1904
P-52	WYNBERG PRESBYTERIAN	J. PARKER	17 MAY 1902	11 MAR 1903
C-53	RONDEBOSCH CONGREGATNL	T.H. HITCHIN	14 MAR 1903	2 DEC 1903
C-54	WYNBERG CONGREGATIONAL	J.Z.DRAKE (BLD)	27 JUN 1903	1903
W-55a	OTTERY ROAD METHODIST	A.EASTMAN (BLD)	1903	1903
W-55b*	GLENLILY METHODIST	?	5 DEC 1903	FEB 1904
W-56	CLAREMONT METHODIST	H.T. JONES	19 DEC 1903	16 SEP 1904
A-57a	ST.SAVIOUR'S, CLAREMONT	HERBERT BAKER	5 APL 1903	17 APL 1904
A-57b	ST.THOMAS, RONDEBOSCH	BAKER & MASEY	APRIL 1903	20 DEC 1903
D-58	DUTCH REFORMED, MAITLAND	W. BLACK	15 MAY 1903	? 1904
X-59a*	AFR. METHODIST EPIS.CH.	?	JULY 1901	2 DEC 1901
X-59b*	AFR. METHODIST EPIS.CH.	C.WEIDNER	1903	1903
A-60*	ST.MARK'S, ATHLONE	?	? 1904	24 APL 1904
X-61	GREEK ORTHODOX, WOODSTOCK	?	8 NOV 1903	? 1904
B-62	OBSERVATORY BAPTIST	FRED QUY	3 SEP 1904	20 NOV 1904
W-63	RETREAT METHODIST	?	APL 1905	? 1905
W-64	ROODEBLOEM METHODIST	?	19 NOV 1904	MAR 1905
B-65	BATTSWOOD BAPTIST	GEO. TOUT	4 MAR 1905	3 MAY 1905
P-66	MAITLAND PRESBYTERIAN	J. PARKER	26 AUG 1905	2 DEC 1905
X-67	GERMAN APOSTOLIC, NWLDS.	J.A.SMITH	3 JUN 1906	? 1906
B-68a*	CLAREMONT BAPTIST	W.D.JONES	3 MAR 1906	2 MAY 1906
B-68b*	SHILOH BAPTIST, DIST.SIX	? JACKMAN	1906	1906
W-69*	MAITLAND METHODIST	TULLY & WATERS	30 SEP 1905	1906
W-70	PLUMSTEAD METHODIST	W.J DELBRIDGE	15 DEC 1906	3 APL 1907

CHURCHES ERECTED IN THE THIRD DECADE: 1900 - 1909 (continued).

1900s

A-71	CHRIST CHURCH, KENILWORTH	A.H. REID	? 1904	11 AUG 1907
D-72a*	DUTCH R.C., SOMERSET RD.	F.W.HESSE ?	? 1907	24 MAY 1908
X-72b*	EVANG. LUTHERAN, MAITLD.	M.B.TORSTENSON	MAR 1908	? 1908
X-73*	VOLKSKERK, DISTRICT SIX	?	? 1910	? 1910
A-74	ST. CYPRIAN'S, RETREAT	N.T. COWIN	17 JUL 1909	? 1909
R-75	SACRED HEART, GREEN PNT.	FRED GLENNIE	? 1909	4 SEP 1910

* An asterisk linked to a church number denotes a demolished building.

Convent Road, Wynberg

History:

The foundation stone of the church was laid by Bishop John Leonard on 8 December 1876.¹ It took just over three years to complete and was opened for Divine Service on 21 January 1880 with the dedication sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. McCarthy of St. Mary's Cathedral.²

The stone-laying ceremony was given full coverage by the Cape Argus and the officiating Roman Catholic clergy who assisted the Bishop (Drs. McMahon, Colgan, and Rooney and Revs. Meagher, Duigham and Corboy) were listed. Dr. Rooney later designed three other churches of the boom of which Rev Duigham supervised the building of two. The report added that "...the want of sufficient church accommodation at Wynberg has long been felt by Catholic residents ... and the new church promises to be both an acquisition and an ornament to the neighbourhood".³

Architecture:

This is a four-bay Gothic Revival church with smooth plaster walls, standing on a granite plinth. A vestibule, centrally placed in the east gable wall with doorways on either side, gives entrance to the nave.

A high pointed chancel arch opens into the sanctuary which has a sacristy (vestry) through a doorway on the left and a nuns' chapel on the right. Single-light, pointed windows are used in the nave but in the nuns' chapel, probably a later addition, two-light windows with geometrical tracery heads were fitted.

The open high pitched roof over the nave has five arch-braced king post trusses (see sketch) and standard six inch ceiling boards. A similar design was used for the smaller trusses in the sanctuary, which is under its own pitched roof.

¹ Cape Argus, 7 December 1876

² Cape Times, 22 January 1880

³ Cape Argus, 9 December 1876

Four two-tier buttresses flank the nave walls. The gable end walls have sloped copings and are surmounted by triple-pointed crosses at each apex. The room behind the sanctuary carries a crenellated parapet.

The design of St. Dominic's is attributed to Charles Freeman, based on his "...seeming monopoly of Roman Catholic church work...".⁴

⁴ D. Radford, The Architecture of the W. Cape, p.205.



DKM

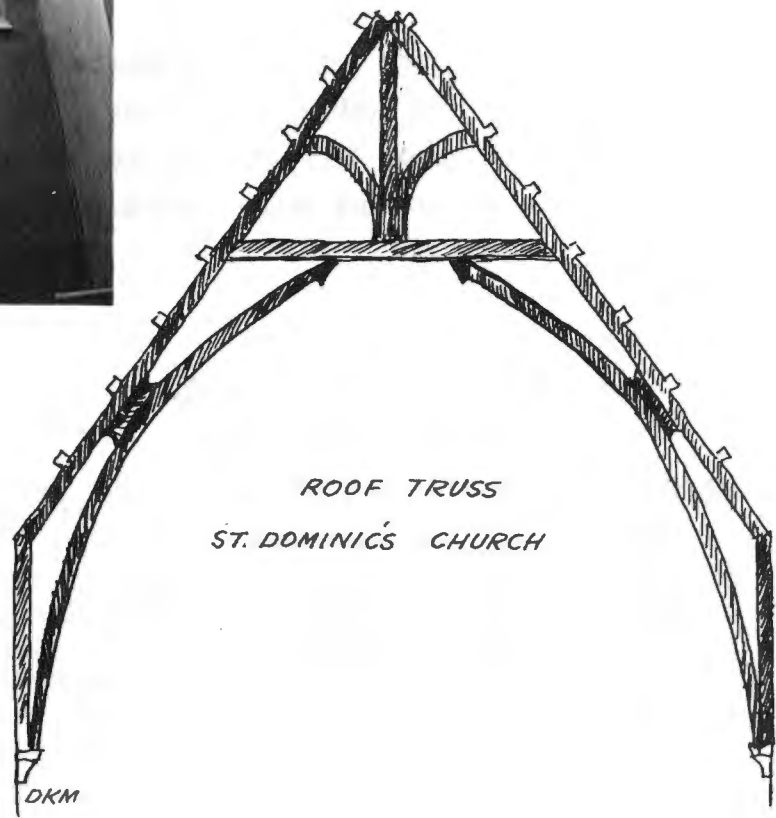
ABOVE: Double-entranced porch, nave and on the right, the Nun's Chapel.

LEFT: Crenellated parapet behind sanctuary; bellcote on Nun's Chapel; ornate crosses.

BELOW: Arch-braced roof truss in nave.



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*ROOF TRUSS
ST. DOMINIC'S CHURCH*

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186 Bree Street, Cape Town

History:

The establishment of the church up to the time of its opening ceremony on 30 March 1880 is covered in Chapter 3. For the next 19 years, the church functioned without its tower and spire. Annual bazaars were held, not just for boosting general funds but as Archdeacon Lightfoot is quoted as saying "...they had three objects in holding the bazaar ... to pay off the balance of debt on the parsonage; ... to add to their school accommodation and then ... to build a belfry or tower on the church and so complete it...".¹

Plans for the tower were drawn by Baker and Masey and the completed tower was consecrated by Archbishop West Jones on Sunday 24 January 1899. The same year, West Jones laid the foundation stone of the new Mission School.²

Architecture:

This is a unique stone church in the Gothic Revival style. The church as originally built consisted of a nave and polygonal apse accessed by a high pointed chancel arch. The building "...shows typical signs of various builds and expansions: lean-to north aisle, brick nave arches of differing dates, extended chancel and small Lady chapel...".³

Baker and Masey, apart from completing the tower during the boom period, also enlarged the chancel and added the vestry and Lady chapel in 1908.⁴ The nave windows in the east wall consist of two groups of three lancet windows with red brick surrounds and

¹ Cape Times, 17 April 1895.

² Ann Kotze, A History of St.Paul's Church, (Cape Town, CPSA, 1980), p.5.

³ J. Rennie, The Buildings of Central Cape Town, Vol.2, pp.172,173.

⁴ Plans dated 18 December 1907, UCT Libraries No.153. The aisle on the right of the nave plus choir and clergy vestries at the South-West corner were only added after November 1925, the date on F.K.Kendall's plans.

yellow brick arches and drip mouldings (refer Photo 3 overleaf). The doorway into the tower is in red brick interspersed with black brick on every fifth course (Photo 1). String courses in red brick at dado, window head and eaves level as well as brick quoins, contrast with the dressed grey stone walls, "... a very rare Cape example of Victorian polychromy...".⁵

The original polygonal apse was changed by Baker to a square end probably owing to the constraints of the site, as Baker preferred the semi-circular design. Both the end walls (nave and apse) carry a trio of lancet windows (Photo 2).

Interior finish is plastered brick and an open timber roof, with the seven original trusses in the nave braced on hammerbeams. Scissors trusses, of a later date, support the chancel and apse roof.

A feature of the church, in addition to the exterior use of colour, is the grey, black and white Victorian floor tile pattern of the aisles.

Refer to Chapter 3, Footnote 43, for details of the architect, who was either S.Stonestreet or E.Knox.

⁵ J.Rennie, The Buildings of Central Cape Town, Vol.2, p.173.



Entrance in Tower

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*View from the South
showing the 'new' apse*

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Trio of Nave Windows

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Protea Village, Kirstenbosch
-----**History:**

From his arrival at Bishopscourt, Bishop Gray showed great concern for the workers on his estate. A number of the Coloured people were converted and subsequently baptised at St.Saviour's, Claremont.¹ In 1866 the Bishop had a small thatched chapel built for the workers on the estate which became known as Protea Village.

In 1880/81 the chapel was rebuilt by George Wallis. In 1903, architect Russau added the nave (stone shows A.D. 1903). Still later changes were made by Kendall in 1928.² In 1991, a kitchenette and toilet were added to the south transept as well as a porch, the plans for the latter being an exact copy of the porch attached to the Church of the Good Shepherd on Robben Island.

Much of the early church construction was done by the workers on the estate, using stone from the area.

Architecture:

The building is a small three-bay English parish church, with a nave approximately 15 metres long leading directly into a transept (which possibly pre-dated the nave) and a shallow flat-ended apse. The plan is unusual in that the east-west centre-line between apse and the entrance to the nave is off-centre (the entrance is to the right in the west wall). As the transept, apse and nave all have their own roofs, this has led to an odd asymmetrical junction with the roof trusses over the crossing. The simple triangular roof trusses are without king posts.

Internal finish is of smooth plaster. External walling and buttresses are all of local sandstone except for the capping on the two-tier buttresses, window surrounds and door lintel which are of cement. The pointed gable wall of the transept has twin

¹ R. Langham-Carter, Under the Mountain, p.16.

² National Monuments Council file 11/K/CT/11; letter from H.B. Rycroft dated 4 July 1978.

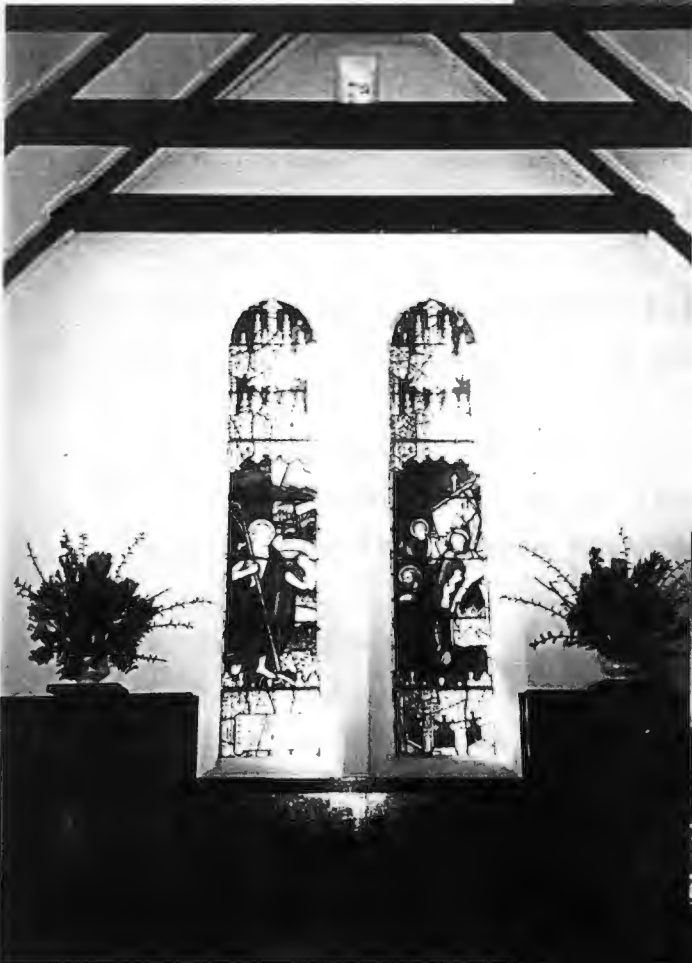
lancet windows, as has the apse, where the windows are of stained glass. There are three small Gothic pointed windows in the north wall but the south wall is entirely blank.

The west gable wall carries a bellcote surmounted by a cement cross directly above the off-centre entrance doors. The asymmetrical positioning of the doors is accentuated by the 1991 addition of the open porch.



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*ABOVE: North Wall of nave; note
new porch (1991) on the right.*



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LEFT: Lancet windows in apse

BELOW: Transept facade and buttresses



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Main Road, Rondebosch

History:

Though the church opened on 16 February 1834, it must be recognised, along with other established churches such as the Dutch Reformed Church, Wynberg, as having been effected by the boom. This is evidenced by the significant extensions made to the building at the time. Earlier changes occurred in 1843 when the original chapel was provided with a gallery, and in 1854, when further developments increased the seating capacity to 450.

During Archbishop Badnall's incumbency, the additions made in the years 1880 to 1884, are recorded as follows: "...The enlargement included a new chancel, an extension of the nave and what was called a south aisle, but is now known as the Lady Chapel ... total expenditure on the work ... was 8000 pounds ... extensions included the erection of the bell turret..."¹

A.W. Ackerman, involved earlier with work on St.Saviour's, Claremont, is credited with these additions.² Later research, however, revealed that William White, an English architect with offices in Wimpole Street, London, prepared a full set of plans. "...No fewer than forty of his plans and drawings for the church are preserved in the Jagger Library..."³ The earliest of these drawings is dated 5 April 1880. The actual start of the building operations is unknown but they were in progress by mid-1881.

Architecture:

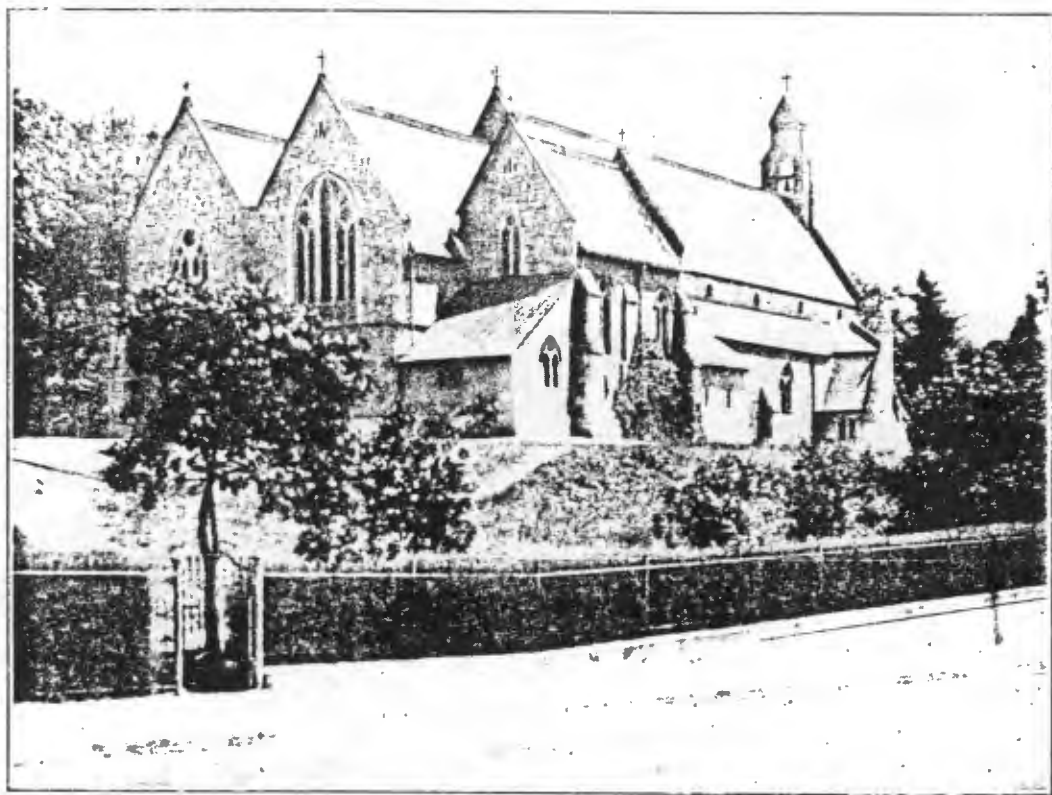
The Gothic Revival style of the earlier structure was followed by the architect in these additions. "...White's plans included an additional arch on either side of the nave with transepts leading to the choir vestry on the north side and to the Lady

¹ P.A. Millard, Centenary of the Parish of Rondebosch, 1834 - 1934, (Cape Town, St Paul's Church, 1934) p.13.

² R. Langham-Carter, Architects and Builders in the W. Cape, p.1.

³ A.Robinson, The History of St.Paul's Church, Rondebosch 1834-1947, (unpublished draft, 1990), p.13.

Chapel on the south...".⁴ The copies of White's drawings,⁵ and the photograph, show how the original church design by Michell, was integrated with the extensions.



Exterior of St. Paul's Church.

Photo by A. McConnell.

Source: P.A. Millard,
St. Paul's Rondebosch
Centenary, 1834-1934,
p.14.

⁴ Ibid, p.14.

⁵ Jagger Library, UCT, BC 206, Plan No.402.

of Lady
of the
Church

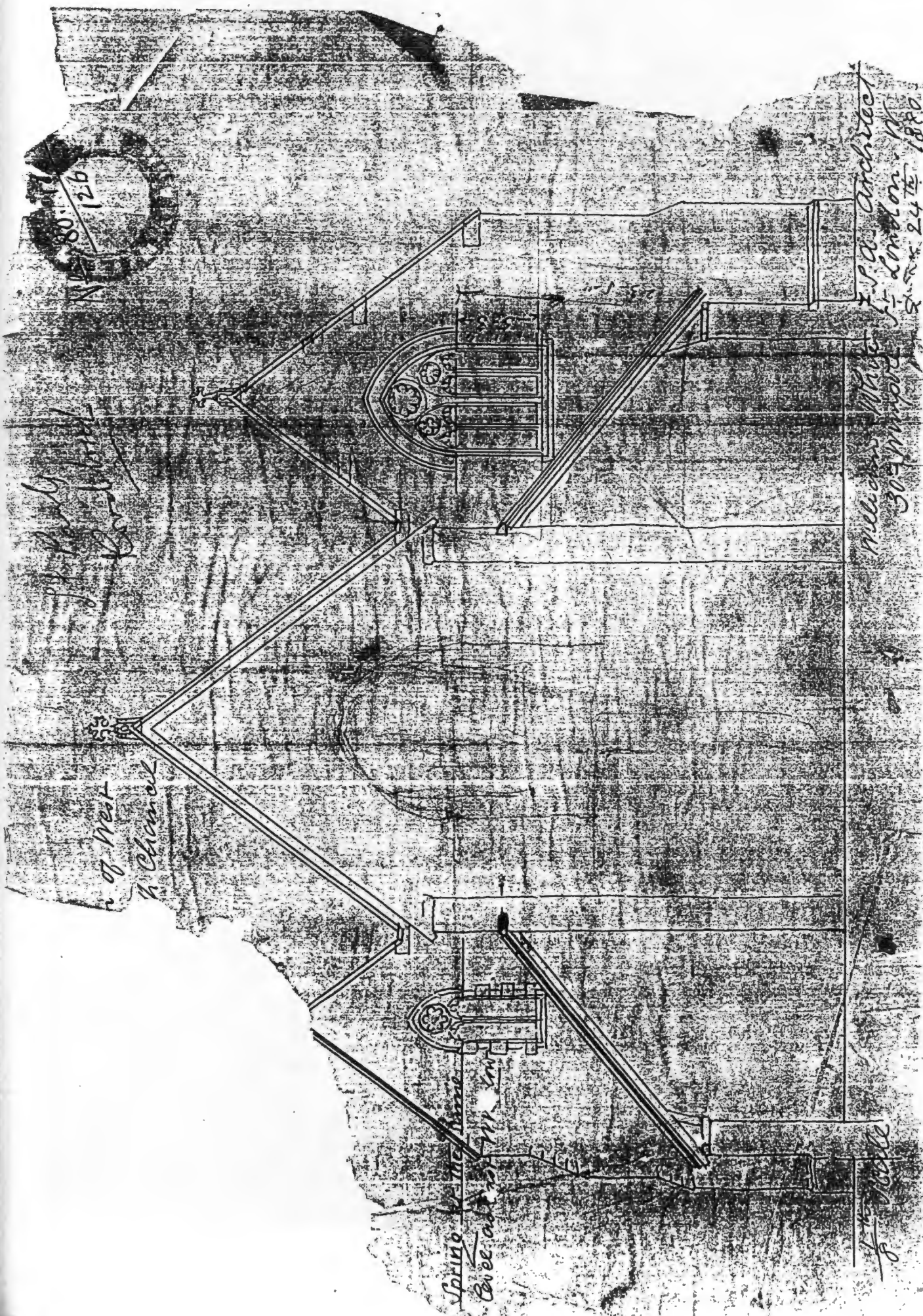
of West
Church

Spring
of the
Church

of the
Church

Melchior
White
30 St. Andrew's
St. 24 Feb 1880

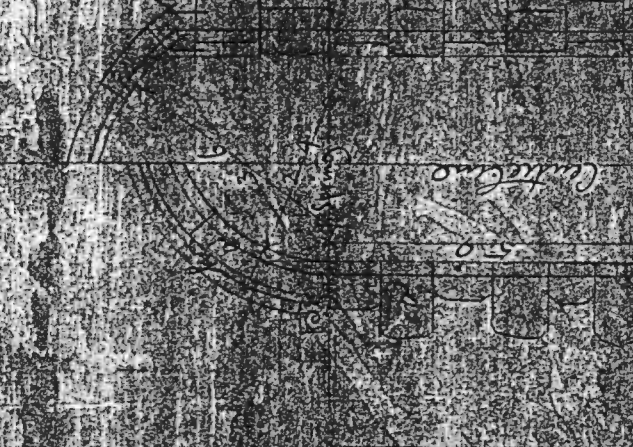
J. S. A. Architects
London
St. 24 Feb 1880



Church of St. Paul, Raddebock
Gebäude, Halfpach Straße



St. Paul's Church



Center Line

St. Paul's Church



St. Paul's

St. Paul's

Some of the work done at St. Paul's
St. Paul's Church, Raddebock
Halfpach Straße, 1880

St. Paul's Church, Raddebock
Halfpach Straße, 1880

Diocesan College, Camp Ground Road, Rondebosch

History:

Diocesan College was founded by Bishop Robert Gray in 1849 with six pupils in Maynier's cottage, Bishops court. The following year, the college moved to the Woodlands farm, its present site. The fifth headmaster at the college was Rev. Richard Brooke (1886 - 1900) during whose time the chapel was built from designs drawn by Edward B. Knox, an architect/engineer who arrived from England in 1876.¹ The building was first used as a chapel on Sunday 26 January 1881.²

Architecture:

The chapel was built as a four-bay Early English church comprising of a nave and pentagonal apse and porch. The fourth bay extended on the left side into a small organ recess and on the right, a vestry.

The six nave windows are paired lancets, separated by stone mullions. The west gable wall carries a trio of lancet windows set in a recessed pointed arch above the pitched roof of the porch. The three lancet stained-glass apse windows are framed on the inside within decorated marble rounded-headed recesses (see photo). The exterior finish is smooth plaster with the two-tier buttresses, gable parapets and window surrounds all in sandstone.

The open timber roof is supported by five king post trusses, braced onto hammerbeams and timber corbels. The negative space between truss members is made into trefoils by the addition of timber cusps. The design of the roof truss is remarkably similar to the trusses in St. Paul's, Bree Street, also attributed by most researchers to Knox. An issue of the Church News, however, credits Samuel Stonestreet with the design of St. Paul's.³ Extensive use of hood mouldings and label stops is made over

¹ D. Radford, Architecture of the W.Cape, p.122.

² Extract from descriptive plaque at the Chapel entrance.

³ Church News, September 1, 1873

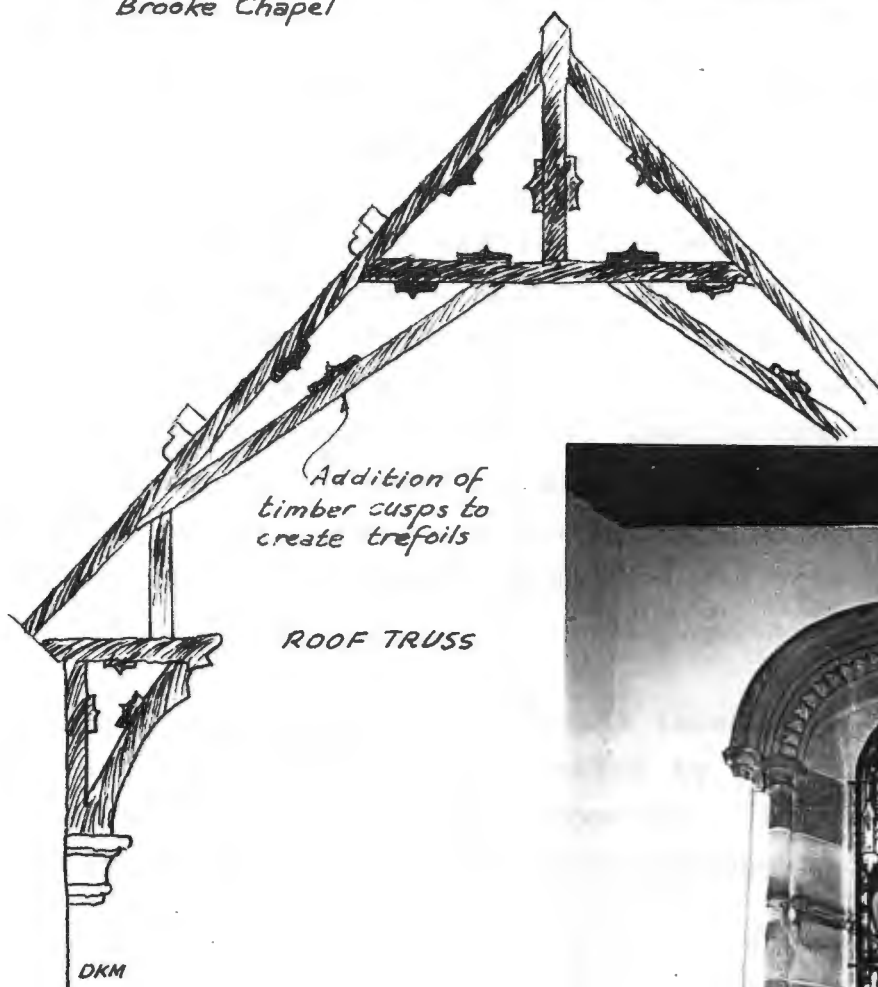
doorways and windows. The chancel arch is particularly finely finished in white/grey fluted marble mouldings.

The roof is without eaves. Four ventilation dormers on either slope are finished with trefoil vergeboards and both gable walls carry a stone Latin cross at the apex.



Brooke Chapel

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*Marble surround for
windows
in apse*



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Wale Street, Cape Town

History:

Refer to Chapter 3 for the full history of the establishment of the church in 1876 and the conversion of the "School of Art", an existing building in Wale Street, into a church in the years 1881 - 1882. The architect was Charles Freeman ¹ and the builder, Mr C.Grey.

Architecture:

Comparison of the old woodcut ², supplied by Mr. Wm. Hay, J.P., and the Cape Times photograph taken in February 1965, shortly before the church closed (Photo 1), shows that the facade of the building was not changed by the architect. Freeman's work involved the design of the hall, classroom, vestries, kitchen and toilets at the back of the premises in 1880/81, with the church section being refurbished in 1881/82.

Entrance off the street was via the left hand door. The right hand door was kept locked. A long passageway led to the back of the property where there was also a wooden staircase leading upstairs to the gallery of the church, which was supported by six cast-iron pillars (refer Photo 2). Leading off the passage, were two aisles which ran parallel with the street, so that the pews faced the pulpit, organ and choir stalls which all backed onto the right hand wall. These three features were raised above the nave (refer Photo 2).

The church's symmetrical Italianate facade was dominated by the four round headed windows, flanked by matching semi-circular windows above deeply recessed doorways. Decoration included a "...rusticated base ... prominent keystones and ... a bracketed cornice...".³

¹ Wale Street Baptist Building Committee Minutes, 7 May 1880.

² Fifty Years of Service, (Anniversary Booklet), (Cape Town, Wale Street Baptist Church, 1927), p.1.

³ D. Radford, Architecture of the W. Cape, p.198.

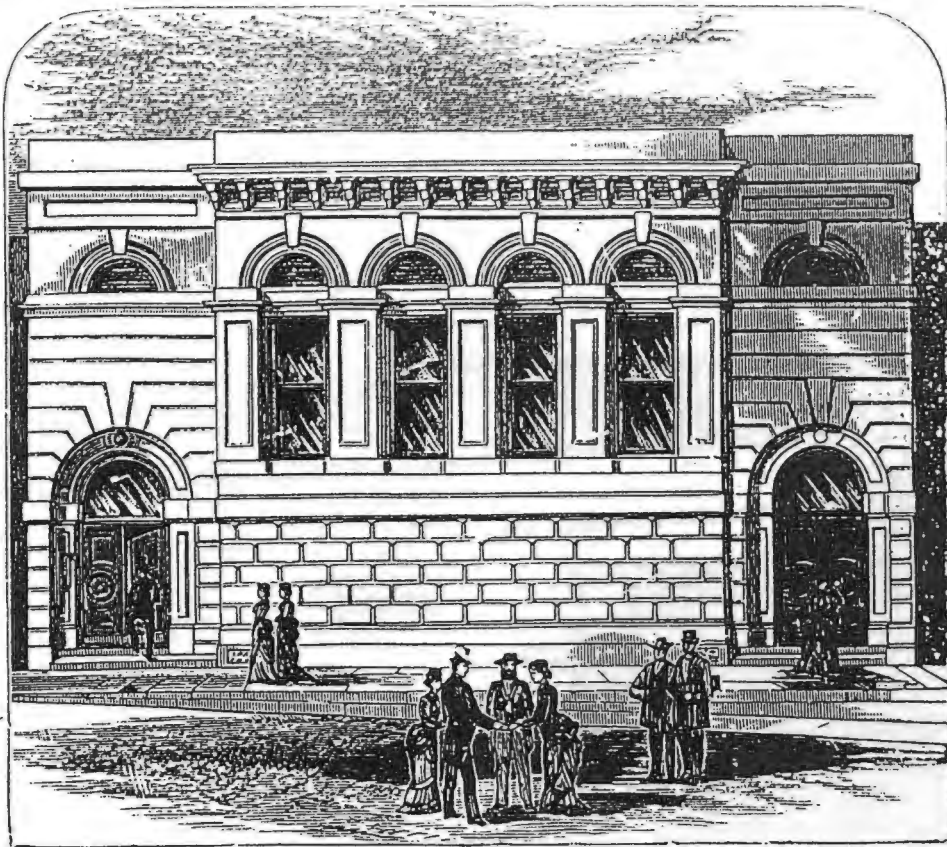
A description of the church in the press states that "...the ceiling is handsomely panelled, and arched in the centre between the rows of columns. Iron brackets above the capitals relieve the pillars, and the fretwork introduced both for ventilation and ornamentation, adds to the chaste appearance of the arched portion of the ceiling...".⁴ Two ornamental sunlights were suspended from the centre of the high ceiling panels.

A baptismal font (baptistery) was built into the rear part of the rostrum for the church ordinance of adult baptism. The rostrum carried ornate railings. The pews were "...of best teakwood and designed for the comfort of the sitters...".⁵

The church could accommodate 350 persons and the hall a further 160. The cost, including the site, was about 5000 pounds.

⁴ Cape Times, 9 March 1882.

⁵ Ibid.



*Woodcut of the
'School of Art' c1880
Below, Photo,
taken February 1965*

Source: Fifty Years of Life and Service, Wale Street Baptist, 1927.



(Photo: CAPE TIMES)

WALE STREET, SPIRITUAL HOME OF THE CAPE TOWN BAPTIST CHURCH FOR OVER EIGHTY YEARS.

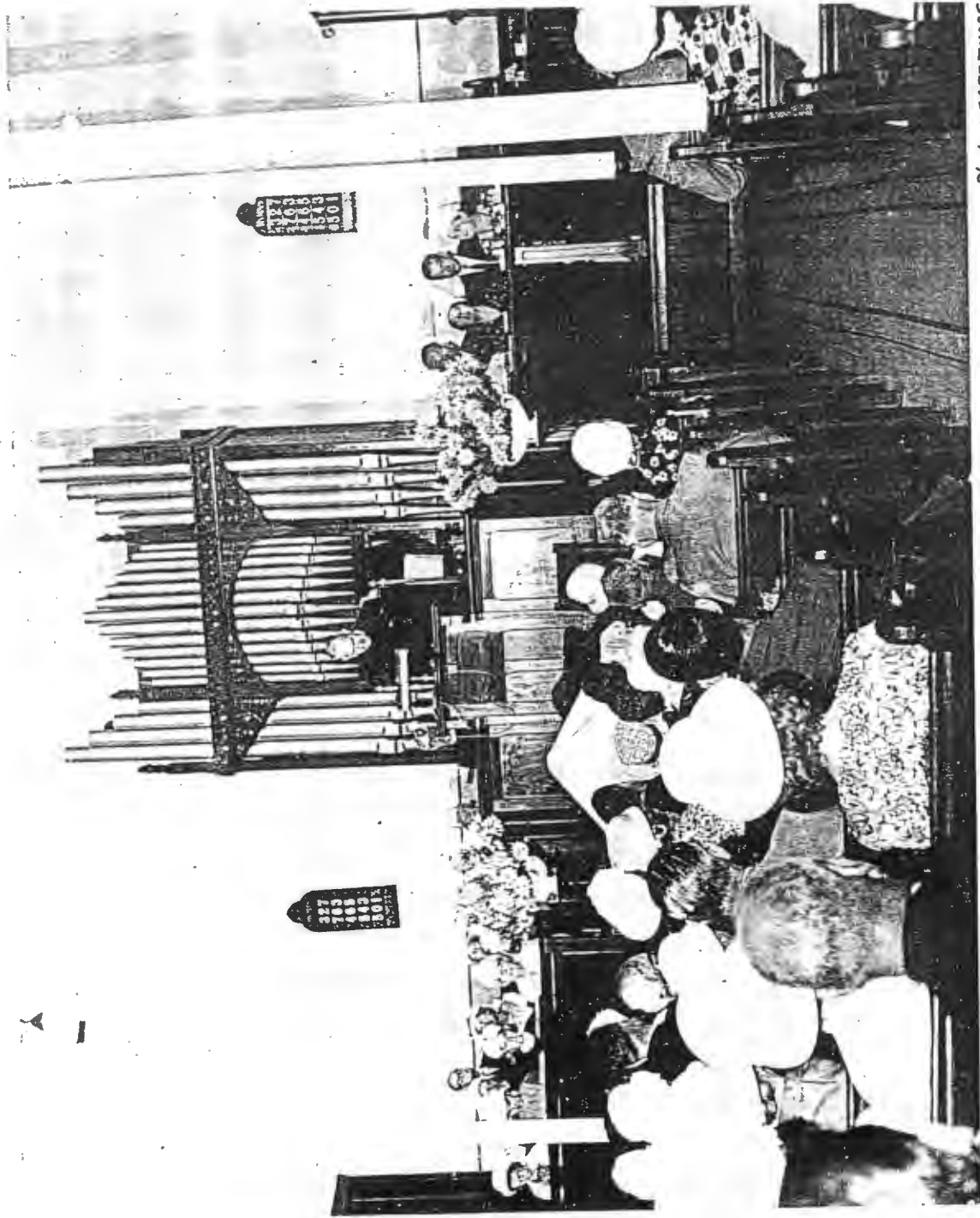


Photo : CAPE TIMES

ONE OF THE CLOSING SERVICES AT WALE STREET.

Seating: approx. 300.

February, 1965

(Dutch Reformed Mission Church), Aliwal Road, Wynberg

History:

The Dutch Reformed Synod decided in 1880, when it met in Wellington, that the Mission Church (Sendingkerk) be allowed to secede from the local "mother church" (moedergemeente) in Wynberg. The Wynberg Dutch Reformed Church accordingly resolved on 10 January 1881 that a separate Mission Church should be established.¹

Eerw. Ruytenbeek, who had already been working among the Coloured people for 40 years, was ordained as the new congregation's minister in a service in the D.R. Church, Wynberg on 20 March 1881. The same day, the "Sendinggemeente" was constituted as an autonomous congregation. Elders and Deacons were presented to the members at the evening service.

Services continued to be held in the schoolroom (hall) of the Wynberg D.R. Church until the magnanimous gift (edelmoedige gif) of a church was made by the Church Council of the "moedergemeente".² The foundation stone was laid by Dr. Philip Faure on 1 February 1882. It was reported that the church was to seat 400.³

The building progress was rapid considering the size of the church. On 5 September 1882 it was consecrated at an impressive and joyful service. Many of the local town folk were involved including the Magistrate and Town Council. The contractor (name unknown) was also listed as being in the procession along with the verger ("de koster en Bouwmeester").⁴

Architecture:

No record could be found of the architect's name. The cost was

¹ "de vorming eener afsonderlijke gemeente", Gedenkboek van die N.G. Sendinggemeente Wynberg, Chapter III, p.25.

² Ibid, p.27.

³ Het Volksblad, 4 February 1882

⁴ Ibid, p.28.

800 pounds and a figure of 700 seats is mentioned in the Wynberg D.R. Church records.⁵

The church has a T-plan with galleries at each end of the transept and an organ loft/gallery in the nave. The two end gable walls of the transept have wide corner buttresses and there are another three two-tier buttresses between the four windows of the transept wall. Two porches give entrance to the south transept and south side of the nave. The pitched roof of the transept carries an open timbered bell tower on the roof ridge. The windows throughout are Gothic and carry drip moulds. Wall copings all terminate in a projecting pedimented end (gablet).

The roof is closed internally with ceiling planking (not ploughed and grooved). A unique feature is the large, elaborately moulded ceiling rose in the centre of the church. Three smaller roses carry the lights in each wing. Pews, doors and floors are still original timber. The pulpit and rostrum have attractive turned wooden railings which are painted white.

⁵ A. Dreyer, Kerksouvenir van Wynberg, p.87.



DIE KERKGEBOU.

Ingewy 5 September 1882. Vergroot in 1895.

South-east corner, note diagonal buttress

Photo: Gedenkboek van die N.G. Sendinggemeente Wynberg, 1931.



DKM

N.G. Sendinggemeente Church - from Aliwal Road, north-east corner

Corner of Aspeling and Muir Streets, District Six

History:

In 1881, teachers from the St. Andrew's Sunday School began work in the Hanover Street area and decided to build a hall. A Mr. Rawbone donated a site and a Mr. J.E. Maxwell gave 100 pounds towards the building costs. Clifton Hill hall opened in December 1882 at a cost of 393 pounds and Sunday school and evening services were conducted.¹

An 1886 press report of the St. Andrew's Annual Meeting stated that "...the work at Clifton Hill...is going on rapidly, necessitating an early enlargement of the hall...".² Although the hall took its name from the area, it was actually on the corner of Aspeling and Muir Streets.³

In 1892, Rev. W.M. Yule became the first full-time minister and his labours "...were at once attended with very great success. Within the year 133 names were put on the Communion Roll, a manse was built ... and plans were prepared for the [further] enlargement of the Hall...".⁴ The hall had already been enlarged; this second enlargement, which changed the hall into a church, was successfully carried out and the following year Clifton Hall became a separate congregation (refer press advertisement).⁵

Architecture:

No drawings or photographs could be traced. The Cape Town City Council, however, holds the original plans drawn by J.Bell.⁶ Features of the church include pointed windows and hood moulds.

¹ R. Whyte, A Centenary Record, p.33.

² Cape Times, 9 September 1886.

³ Quinn & Cuthbertson, Presbyterianism in Cape Town, p.34.

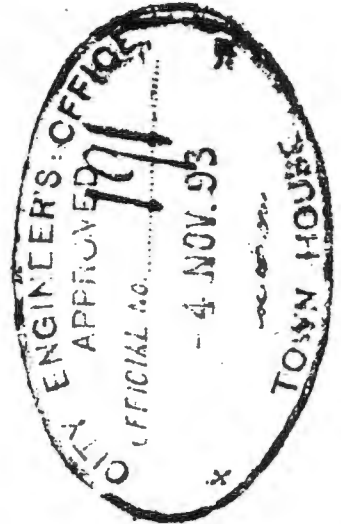
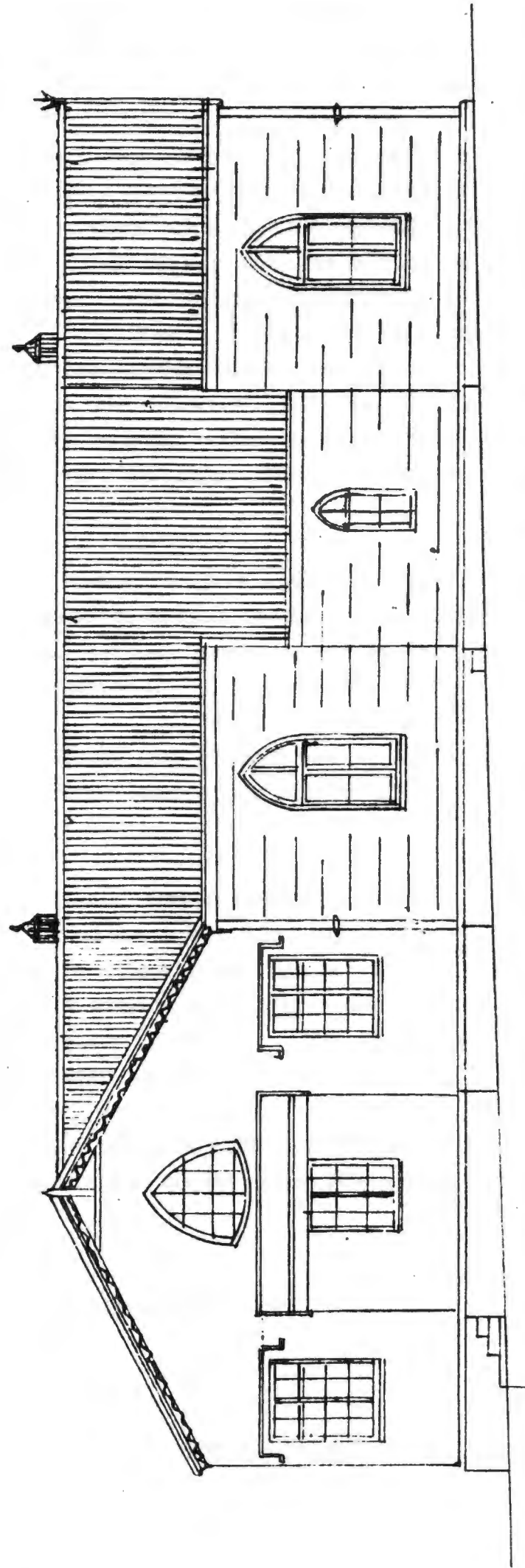
⁴ R. Whyte, A Centenary Record, p.41.

⁵ Cape Times, 7 May 1894.

⁶ Plan CT1893000191, Cape Town City Council.

CLIFTON HILL
 PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 SPECIAL SERVICES.
 7th TO 10th MAY.
 Each Service begins at 7.30
 pm. Five Ministers will take
 part.
 ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Cape Times 7 May 1894



Construction.

CLIFTON HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 CORNER OF SIDNEY & PONTAC STREETS
 DISTRICT SIX CAPE TOWN
 DRAWN: JOHN BELL PLAN CT 1893 000191

Durham Road, Salt River

History:

The foundation stone of the church was laid on 28 April 1883 by Rev. John Walton, President of the first Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa (refer press advertisement). It was a hurried affair as the stone used was "...rough unhewn rock...ceremoniously laid upon a pile of bricks three deep...".¹ The arrangements had been hastily made to coincide with the conference being held in Cape Town at the time. As explained at the service, "...the building...was only a part of an extensive scheme, which would include a church, a school, class rooms, vestries...".² The decision was to erect the school chapel first.

The Rev. Walton said in his speech that "...it was requisite to provide accommodation for religious teaching...not only in the towns but also in those parts of the country where the population was ever increasing...".³

The land on which the chapel was erected was a gift from Mr. Thomas Short. The contractor was Mr. P. Sweet of Salt River.

Architecture:

This is one of the few non-Gothic churches of the period. The rectangular four-bay building with round-headed windows was entered through a small vestibule with two single doors either side of a small window with a prominent voussoir. This vestibule has been subsequently enlarged. The "Italianate" facade, with its five round-headed windows on the first floor, remains intact. The parapet is heavily moulded and features the date "1883" below the apex of the pointed middle section. Its style resembles the Wesleyan chapels illustrated in The Architect of 1879.⁴

¹ Cape Times, 30 April 1883.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ D. Radford, The Architecture of the W. Cape, p.198.

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The internal finish is plain with plastered brick and timber windows. The ceiling is of standard six inch grooved board. The lower parts of three roof trusses are visible up to the collar beam. An elaborate design of interlinking fretwork circles runs the length of the building where the slope of the ceiling changes and where the ceiling meets the wall, giving this humble church a unique feature in the churches of the period (refer sketch).

The name of the architect could not be established. The final building cost was about 1000 pounds.

**WESLEYAN
METHODIST CHURCH.**

THE Foundation Stone of a
School Chapel at Salt River
will be laid

This Day (Saturday),

AT 3-30 P.M.

BY THE REV. JOHN WALTON, M.A.,

The President of the Conference.

The Rev. R. Lamplough, the Secretary of the Conference, will deliver an Address, and the Revs. F. Mason, H. S. Barton, O. Watkins, R. Ridgill, H. Tindall, T. Roper, J. Smith Spencer, P. Tearle, N. Abraham, G. Golightly, and the Hon. A. Stead, M.L.C. C. Lewis, Esq., M.L.A., and others may be expected to take part in the proceedings.

SAMUEL TONKIN,

1019

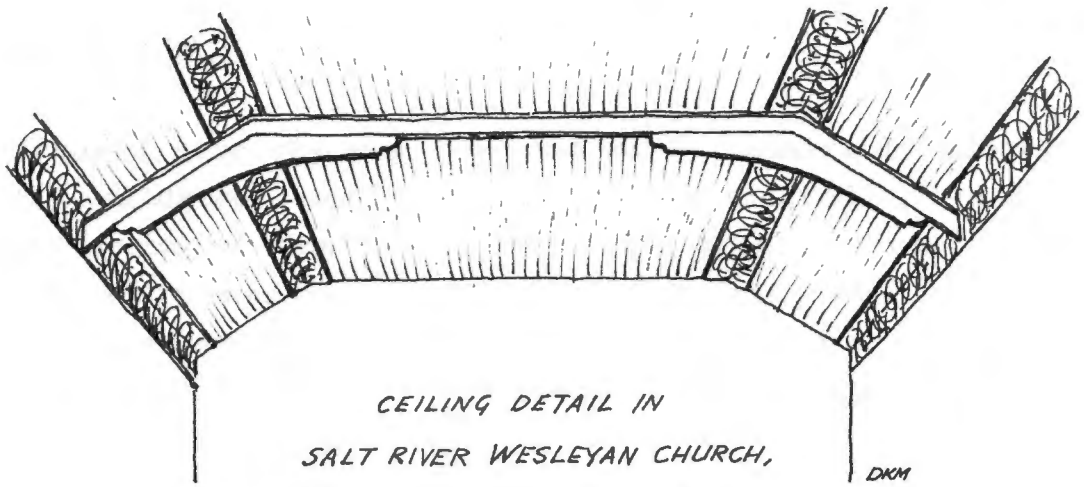
Secretary.

CapeTimes 28 April 1883



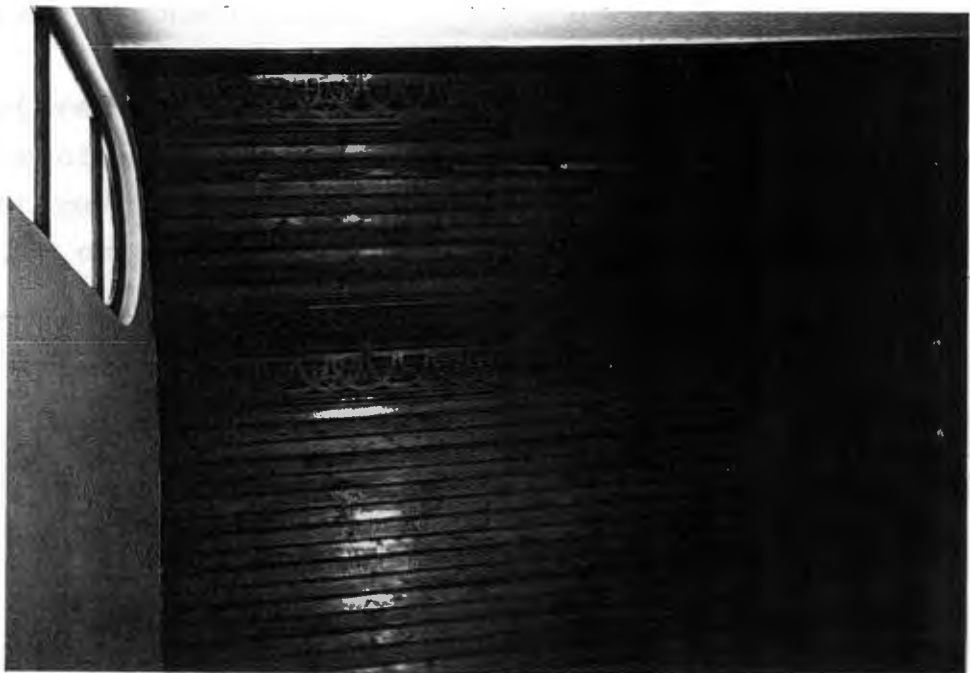
Facade of top-floor

DKM



CEILING DETAIL IN
SALT RIVER WESLEYAN CHURCH,
showing roof truss and fret-
work decoration.

DKM



DKM

History:

Methodist activity in Cape Town in the 1800s had led to the establishment of a number of churches within the city. In Barrack Street in 1822; in Burg Street in 1831; in Sydney Street (lower District Six) in 1837; in Hope Street in 1859; and the erection of the Metropolitan Methodist on Greenmarket Square between 1875 and 1879.

There was a separating out of Coloured and White worshippers, which led to the purchase on 5 May 1882 of a large, disused, double-storey wine store in Buitenkant Street for 1 827 pounds for the Coloured section of the Cape Town Methodists, drawn largely from the Sydney and Hope Street churches. These "vacated churches" were in turn used "... to meet the growing requirements of Europeans...".¹

The purchased property was regarded as "...admirably adopted, centrally situated, well lighted and ventilated..." and it furnished accommodation for an increasing congregation.² Rev. Richard Ridgill was responsible for effecting the extensive alterations of the structure. This was the third church he had built, the others being at Stellenbosch and Somerset West. On 28 April 1883, the opening day, a public meeting was held in the church named the Central Mission Church.

Some 19 years later in 1902, the building showed signs of decay and "...the roof was raised, larger windows were inserted, and the gallery reconstructed...".³

Architecture:

The style of the church is largely inherited from the original double-storey building. The symmetrical Buitenkant Street facade has "...an ornate convex Victorian gable flanked by pedimented

¹ W.J.Gordon Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.87.

² Ibid.

³ J. Whiteside, History of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of S.A., p.80.

pilasters at either corner. A coved, dentilled cornice runs across the face of the horizontally rusticated facade, which has two round-arched doorways with double doors. The church has a three-bay facade on Albertus Street, with segmented arch windows separated by rusticated pilasters. Plaster surrounds enclose both ground and first floor windows. A bracketed frieze of rosettes stretches the length of the nave below the gutter. The pitched roof carries three triangular roof vents.

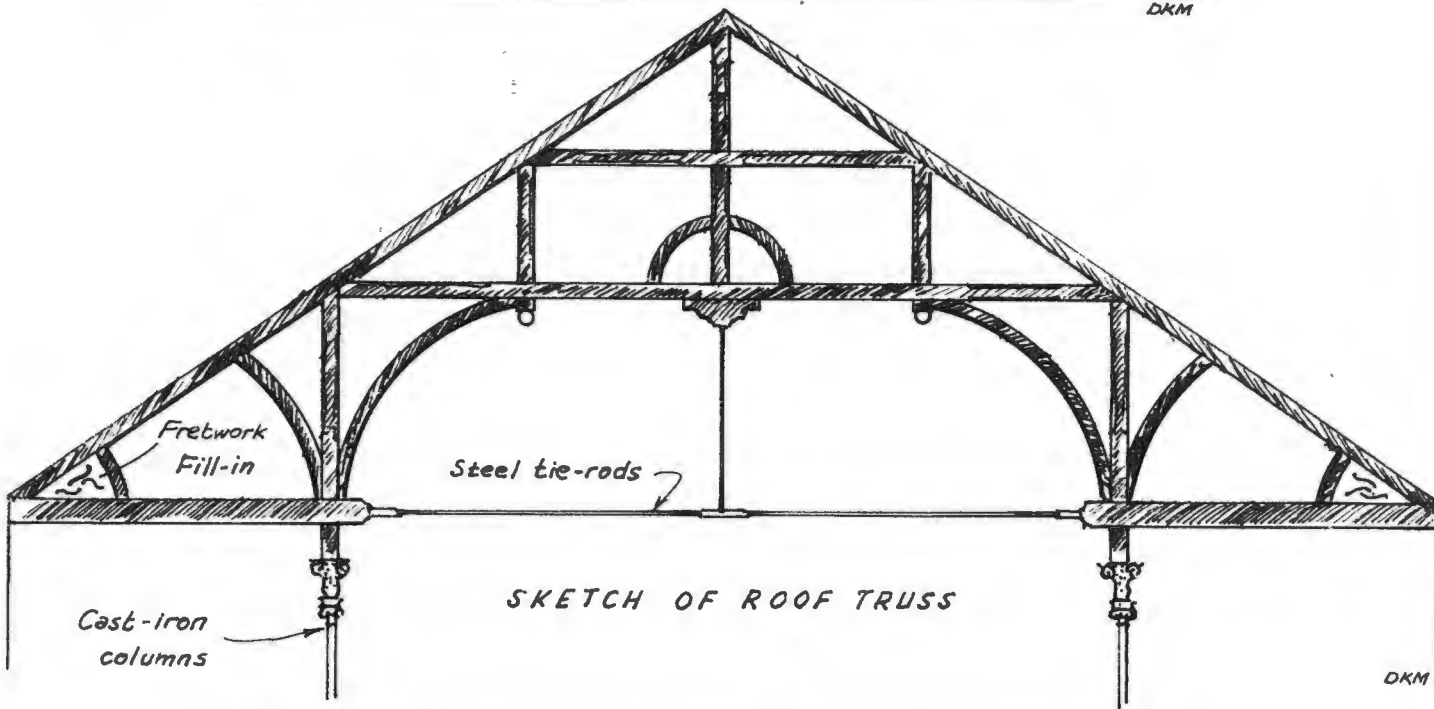
The interior has "...open roof construction with sloping matchboard ceiling, elegant slender...two level cast iron colonnade supporting [a] gallery on three sides. Fine gallery cast iron balustrade..."⁴ A high round arch above the pulpit contains a choir loft.

The roof trusses are particularly well finished with chamfered members, curved braces, finials and fill-in fretwork. The church when full could seat 900.

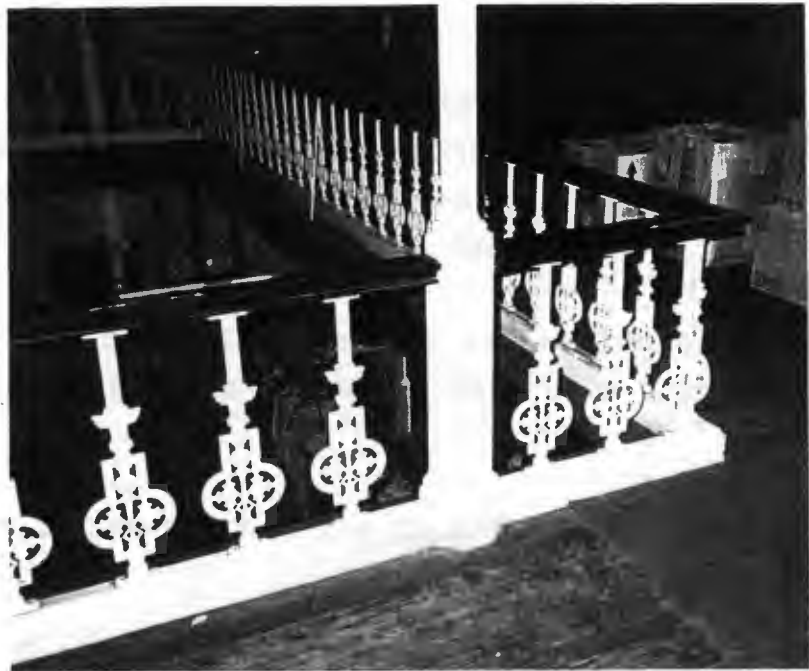
⁴ J. Rennie, Buildings of Central Cape Town, p.342.



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Ballustrade around Gallery

Chapel Street, Woodstock

History:

As this chapel was the forerunner of the St. Philip's Church built in the same street some 13 years later, the history of these buildings has been combined; refer A-41.

Architecture:

St. Philip's Mission Chapel was designed essentially as a school. It consisted of a large hall roughly 25 metres long, covered entirely with a barrel vaulted ceiling composed of six inch boards. The west end gable wall had a double bellcote in the apex (since removed) with two sets of lancet windows. At the east end, through a moulded Gothic archway, there is a stage which was originally a chancel but which was subsequently extended to create more classrooms. Projecting from the north wall is an elongated transept under a double pitched roof with two pointed gables facing the street. Each gable wall carries two lancet windows and a circular ventilation opening below the apex. A prominent ventilation tower on the roof ridge has since been removed.

In the right-angle created by nave and the projecting wall of the transept there is a small entrance porch under a lean-to roof with a segmental arch over the door (refer Photo). In the space between the north-west corner of the nave and the transept, an identical porch was later replaced with a large classroom with a gable wall similar to the other two gables facing the street (refer Photo).

The south wall of the nave has three sets of flat-headed windows. Two-step stone angle buttresses stand on the corners of the building. Rough dressed sandstone was used throughout with only the coping of the gables of smooth cement.

The architect was G.M. Alexander and the builders, Mitchell and Mackie who also built the nearby St. Mark's on Clifton Hill.¹

¹ R. Langham-Carter, The Church on Clifton Hill, p.9.



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ABOVE:

*North-East corner
showing lean-to porch
and extensions on left.*

*North-West corner
showing fill-in classroom
and new entrance.*



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Rouwkoop Road, Rondebosch

History:

The foundation stone was laid on 13 December 1885 and the church opened on 16 April 1886. A history of the church is given in Chapter 3.

Architecture:

This was the first of the three stone churches designed by Rev. Dr. Rooney, the Roman Catholic pastor at Simon's Town. The style was Early English and consisted of a four-bay nave, a short chancel under its own pitched roof and a small porch on the south side of the nave. The main entrance was through a narthex under a parapet roof on the west wall of the nave (refer Photo).

"...The interior was unobtrusively Gothic, with decorated roof timbers; the choir gallery was supported upon cast-iron pillars and brackets, and the sanctuary was of marble..."¹

All doorways and windows were pointed except for small windows in the narthex. Nave windows were linked by a continuous hood mould. The west gable wall had a trio of lancet windows as did the chancel window in the east end. Stained-glass, "...the work of the celebrated firm of Mayer of Munich...", decorated the chancel window.² The two-tier buttresses, doorways, windows and corners were quoined in rusticated cement which contrasted with the roughly dressed sandstone of the walls.

The roof was without eaves and carried two pedimented ventilation turrets on the ridge. The coping of all the gables was flat and gable walls were topped by large, budded Celtic crosses.

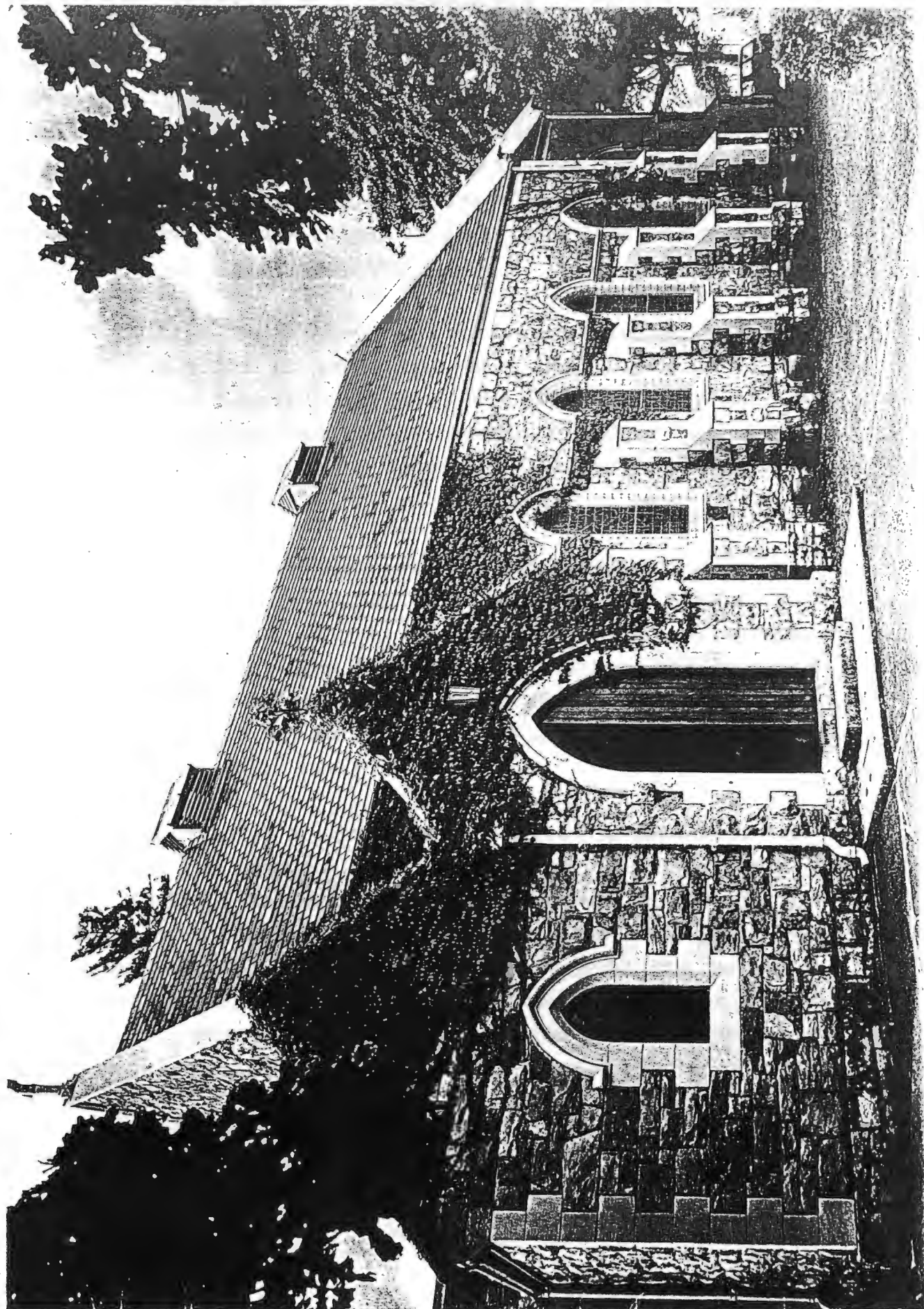
A reason given for the church's demolition in 1970, was its small size; it only seated 170 in a parish numbering 1800.³

¹ D. Picton-Seymour, Victorian Buildings in S.A., p.43.

² F.J. Wagener, Rondebosch Down the Years, (Rondebosch, 1957) p.38.

³ Fund-raising brochure, The New Church Scheme for St. Michael's, (Rondebosch, 1967).

Photo: Cover, The New Church Scheme for St. Michael's, 1967



St. Michael's Church; south wall from Rouwkoop Road

Ashley Street, Moravian Hill, District Six

History:

Moravian mission work had commenced in the Cape long before the occupation in 1806. George Schmidt had settled in Genadendal in 1736 and met with considerable success in the five years he was there. Moravian missions were established at a number of outlying settlements such as Mamre (known originally in 1808 as Groenkloof and from 1854 as Mamre) and Elim.

The growth of Cape Town in the 1880s motivated Coloured folk from the mission stations to seek employment opportunities in the town. A Moravian "agent", Mr. Dose, was aware of the plight of many destitute job seekers and encouraged a pastor from Mamre, Eerwaarde P.E. Hickel, to come to town in 1883 to "shepherd" the mission people.¹

With the co-operation of the Dutch Reformed Mission (Dominee Van den Bosch), a Moravian work was started on 27 May 1883 in the Gesticht, "N.G.Sending" church, in Long Street. Hickel systematically gathered Moravians from the neighbourhood and soon had a list of 353 persons.² The growing congregation moved to their own rented chapel in Vanderlew Street in January 1885 but were in urgent need of their own premises.

Hickel made an offer on a site in Ashley Street in September 1885 and announced the news to the congregation on 14 September. Plans were drawn by Messrs Hickel and Wagner and the foundation stone was laid on 3 March 1886 by Pastor Lemmerz of Mamre. The building was erected by a team of workers from the Moravian mission stations and opened for service on 25 September 1886³ and "...hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the respectable coloured population of the district, who form the major portion of worshippers...".⁴

¹ K.T. August, Moravian Hill, p.9.

² Ibid, p.9.

³ Ibid, p.12.

⁴ Cape Argus, 27 September 1886.

The Moravians conducted their last service in their chapel on 19 October 1980, after which the church was taken over by the Cape Technikon.

Architecture:

The building is a Neo-classical basilica. It carries a heavy coping on the main pediment above a pedimented portico which has three Tuscan columns that create two separate double door entrances. Separate entrances were used by men and women, as is the church custom.

The round-headed windows, two flanking the entrance and five in the nave walls, are separated by pilasters. The west wall is supported by four massive two-tier buttresses, one metre wide but there is no buttressing of the eastern wall. The front gable is surmounted by a pedimented bellcote. Architectural detailing is "... rather coarse...".⁵

The finish throughout is smooth plaster except for the raw sandstone plinth. The internal finish is very plain except for a dentilled cornice.

The church, roughly 23 by 14 metres, seated 400 to 500 and cost 1400 pounds when built.

⁵ Fransen & Cook, Old Buildings of the Cape, p.69.



*Double-arched
entrance on the
north facade.*

DKM



East wall of nave; looking north

DKM

Clifton Hill, District Six
-----**History:**

The first Anglican activity in District Six dates from 24 January 1849 when baptisms were recorded in the area. These and other church meetings were held in private houses until the first chapel was built at 87 Tennant Street.¹ Sophie Gray provided the plans and Bishop Gray donated 300 pounds. The foundation stone was laid on 13 June 1865 and the opening service was held on 4 October 1865.

By 1868 there were already 500 on the roll and a larger church was talked about. A site on Clifton Hill was bought and the architect, G.M. Alexander, was asked to submit designs (Alexander had, two years prior to this, designed St.Philip's church school in Chapel Street for the Cowley Fathers).²

Bishop West Jones officiated at the stone-laying ceremony on 12 March 1887 and conducted the opening service, held in honour of Queen Victoria's 50 year reign, on 2 June 1887.

Disaster struck on 10 September when "...the columns of the south aisle collapsed, bringing the roof of the nave down with them...".³ Alexander was not asked to supervise the rebuilding though no great blame seems to have been laid on the architect or the builders, Mitchell and Mackie,⁴ who went on to successfully build All Saints Church in Muizenberg (A-16). The architect, Charles Freeman, was called to oversee the rebuilding of St. Mark's and the church opened for a second time, on 7 April 1888.

Architecture:

St.Mark's is built on a steep slope with its apsidal end facing

¹ R. Langham-Carter, The Church on Clifton Hill, (Cape Town, C.P.S.A., 1986) p.7.

² Ibid, p.9.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid, p.10.

north-east. The square-ended chancel has a four-light window with a rose and roundels in the traceried head, in the "east" wall. The chancel has its own corrugated iron roof, and on account of the slope, has a large crypt below and is supported by two three-step buttresses. The "north" wall of the seven-bay nave has pointed windows with two lights. The "south" wall opens through pointed arches into an aisle under a lean-to roof and a "south" transept. The "west" end wall of the nave and the transept end wall, both carry large, pointed, traceried windows, similar to the window in the chancel wall.

The entire structure has two-step buttresses between the windows and angle buttresses on the corners. The walls are of Table Mountain sandstone, which gave rise to the church's nickname, "klipkerkie". The internal finish is a smooth plaster.

A gallery extends across the "west" end for a depth of two bays and carries the organ which stands against the "north" wall.

The open roof is supported by seven redwood scissors trusses which are archbraced and stand on timber corbels. The porch on the south-west corner was added in 1900 by Baker and Masey.⁵ In the right-angle formed between the chancel and transept, a double-storey square room with a flat roof, houses the church office on the ground floor and vestry on the top floor. This unattractive addition unfortunately has destroyed the cruciform plan and visual appeal of the chancel end (refer Photo).

The foundation stone below the window in the west wall carries the engraved date "AD 1887".

⁵ Ibid, p.22.



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Double-storey office and vestry on the corner, chancel on right.



DKM

Left to right: Porch- nave- transept- vestry- chancel

St. John's Road, Wynberg

History:

Nave : The existing church on Wynberg Hill is pre-dated by two earlier Anglican churches, both designed by Skirrow. The first, built in 1834, collapsed the day after its official opening, while the second, completed in April 1839, was consecrated on 19 May 1843.

By 1882 "... the congregation had so greatly increased that a new church was contemplated ... early the following year the Church Wardens chose a design for the new church ... planned to seat 850 persons and it was hoped that the nave would be completed by Easter 1884..."¹

The contract for building the new nave, "...in rough stone with faced stone copings and window frames, was given to Mr. J. Robinson at an estimated cost of 4 500 pounds..."² The architect was George Ransome, R.E.

Chancel : After plaster had fallen from the ceiling of the old church during a service on 8 May 1896, the architect, A. de Witt, was asked to investigate the problem with George Ransome. They reported back that the foundations of the old church were unsatisfactory.³ Ransome's plans for the completion of the new church were then urgently requested. At this juncture, De Witt replaced Ransome as architect and De Witt's plans for the chancel and the side bays were submitted in October 1896.

Reid & Delbridge were awarded the contract and the church was completed in November 1899 at a total cost of 10 000 pounds though "...it is still without its tower for which foundations were built..."⁴. The building activities of 1899 are confirmed

¹ E. Vos, The Church on the Hill, (Cape Town, Struik, 1972), p.37.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid, p.49.

⁴ Ibid, p.51.

by a press comment: "...the transepts and the new portion of the nave are roofed in and in a short time the roofing of the chancel will be completed...".⁵

Architecture:

This is a fine example of an English church in the Gothic Revival tradition. "...It is a long, tall timber-roofed and unaisled stone church divided into seven bays, with plain gables, and with parapets on which the line of the concealed gutters is marked by moulded string courses. The bays are emphasised by strong ornamental pinnacles above each buttress...".⁶

The nave is lit by a large, six-light traceried window in the end wall and eight pointed traceried windows with four lancets each in the side walls.

A Lady Chapel on the left of the crossing and a side aisle on the right are accessed through two pointed plastered arches, supported on a central octagonal pillar.

The end wall of the chancel carries another pointed traceried window with five lancet lights. The three chancel roof trusses are exposed, while in the nave the roof is concealed below the collar beams with ceiling boards diagonally fixed in square panels. The elaborate tower and octagonal spire, as drawn by Ransome, was never built.⁷ It "...would have added significantly to the character of the neighbourhood as well as the church...".⁸

⁵ Cape Times, 29 July 1899.

⁶ D. Greig, A Guide to Architecture in S.A., p.230.

⁷ Illustrations from South African Illustrated News, 3 May 1884.

⁸ D. Radford, "Two unbuilt church towers", S.A. Library Quarterly Bulletin, December 1980.



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ABOVE: 1884 SECTION OF THE NAVE SHOWING ENTRANCE

LEFT: OCTAGONAL COLUMN BETWEEN NAVE AND SIDE AISLES

BELOW: ENTRANCE TO 1896/97 SECTION OF THE NAVE THROUGH SIDE CHAPEL

DKM



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Main Road, Muizenberg

History:

Long before Muizenberg became a separate parish, the small stone building was built as a church school, largely with funds raised by Mrs. O. Hogarth, daughter of Canon Baker.¹ The site was given by Earl Grey who lived close by and the stone was donated by Professor Gill.² The precise date of the foundation stone-laying is unknown. The date "1890" is carved into the stone above the entrance.

The architect is unknown but the builders were Mitchell and Mackie who also built St. Mark's, District Six and St. Philip's Mission church in 1887 and 1885 respectively. Entries in a ledger show payments to Mitchell & Mackie of 150 and 53 pounds on 22 August and 11 December 1890.³

At the Annual Meeting of the Holy Trinity church, Kalk Bay, a discussion was held "...on the need of a proper church at Muizenberg...".⁴ Tenders were to be called within six weeks. The following year, the parishioners of Holy Trinity Church held their annual meeting with "All Saints Muizenberg", when the gift of an organ for the latter church was acknowledged.⁵ Later in the year, a Mrs. Riddesdell gave a narrow strip of land extending the whole length of the ground "...on which the school-chapel is built...".⁶ From that meeting onwards the school-chapel was called "All Saints".

The 1890 building was extended in 1903. The proposed extensions were reported in the press in the previous year "...the pretty

¹ Rev. O.J. Hogarth, Holy Trinity Church, Kalk Bay, An Historical Sketch, (Cape Town, 1927) p.24.

² Ibid.

³ Ledger No.3, one of the books of account, filed at Holy Trinity Church, Kalk Bay.

⁴ Minutes of Church Annual Meeting, 1 April 1902.

⁵ Minutes of Church Annual Meeting, 14 April 1903.

⁶ Minutes, 7 September 1903.

little Chapel, built through the energy of the late Canon Baker, is to be enlarged..."⁷

Architecture:

The 1890 structure is a pitch roofed English parish church of local brown sandstone, rectangular in plan with pointed gable walls north and south, each pierced with a single pointed window. An entrance portico in the middle of the west wall facing the Main Road, is flanked by two small pointed windows on either side. The Gothic archway is topped by a belfry-gable.

The plan was changed to a T-shape in 1903 and further additions of an apse were made in 1920. Squat two-tier buttresses stand between the nave windows and on the corners. Internal finish is plastered. Four simple king post trusses with arched braces span the five metre width of the original 1890 structure. The ceilings are of dark stained planking.



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⁷ Cape Times, 6 September 1902.

Roeland Street, Cape Town

History:

Seventh-day Adventist teachings first came to Cape Town when two ministers, Boyd and D.A. Robinson, arrived in South Africa from the United States. The church grew in the diamond fields around Kimberley and by mid-1889 Boyd reported a membership of 47.¹ Robinson had moved earlier to the Cape but there was no basic interest on which to build, as shown in Kimberley where the Wessels family had embraced the doctrines in 1885 and had furthered teachings.

Robinson returned to England and was replaced on 9 February 1888 by Ira J. Hankins who held public meetings in a tent in Mowbray from 18 October to 25 November 1888 and thereafter moved to Claremont where a small congregation was established.²

On 2 March 1889, an SDA congregation was organised in Cape Town with a membership of 16. They moved into a newly-acquired property, "Somerset House", in Roeland Street on 1 April 1889. The South African Branch of the International Tract and Missionary Society was formed soon after, to conduct literature sales. The grounds of "Somerset House" were considered "... large enough to accommodate the building of a church, a school and a printing press...".³

On 9 August 1889 four new SDA missionaries arrived in South Africa and the work of the "African Mission", as the organisation in South Africa was referred to in America, began to expand.

Very rich diamond deposits had been discovered at the end of 1891 on the farm of Johannes J. Wessels, one of the original converts, and when the farm was bought by De Beers, financial benefits

¹ A. Pontalone, History of Roeland Street/Mowbray Church, 1866-1990 (Assignment for Church history, Helderberg College, October 1990). p.5.

² L.F. Swanepoel, The Origin and Early History of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in South Africa, 1886-1920, MA Thesis, Unisa, October 1972, p.16.

³ Ibid, p.17.

accrued to the SDA church through gifts by the Wessels family.⁴ The entire cost of 2 500 pounds for a Cape Town church was donated by J.J. Wessels. Plans were drawn by John Parker and work commenced in September 1891.

A dedication ceremony took place on 17 April 1892 at which Rev. I.J. Hankins and Pieter Wessels took part. J.J. Wessels died at Wellington on 27 February 1892 without seeing the completed building. The newspaper report of the event stated that "...the work of the architect (Mr. J. Parker, Hout Street) and of the builder (Mr. Green, Claremont) were highly spoken of..."⁵

Architecture:

This is a double-storey building in a Renaissance style consisting of offices, store rooms and printing shop on the ground floor and, on the top floor, a seven-bay church. The windows and doorways throughout are round headed; those on the ground floor have prominent keystones formed in the horizontal plain rustication covering all the facades. Twin pilasters stand on the two corners of the double-storey entrance hall, (lower pilasters are Doric, the upper ones are Corinthian), which carries a deeply moulded dentilled pediment and cornice. The cornice continues around the building and on two other gable ends. A smaller pediment surmounts the double door entrance.

Inside the hall, timber staircases with oregon pine balustrades lead up either side to a central landing that opens into the church area through elaborately carved double doors. The pulpit end of the church has a vestry, a stage with a covered baptistery, and kitchen. Sash windows in the sanctuary have rounded timber heads, set within rectangular frames. Four internal pilasters stand between the bays.

The three-sided, panelled roof is of standard six inch ploughed-and-grooved board and the trusses are linked with iron tie-rods.

The finish internally and externally is a smooth plaster. The church had accommodation for 300 apart from the packing, printing

⁴ Ibid, p.24.

⁵ Cape Argus, 18 April 1892.

and office space on the ground floor. Even prior to completion, Pastor A.T. Robinson reported that "...the building is one that will do credit to our people and work. It will be one of the finest church edifices in the city..."⁶

⁶ Review and Herald, LXIX, 8, 23 February 1892, p.123.



DKM

The Seventh Day Adventist Church complex, Roeland Street.



DKM

Section of the timber staircase leading from the foyer to the church on the first floor.

Corner of Derry and St. Andrew's Road, Rondebosch

History:

The need for a Dutch church somewhere between Wynberg and Cape Town was highlighted at a meeting of the "Ring van Kaapstad" in October 1888 when this church body met in Simon's Town. A sub-committee of pastors (dominees) from Swellendam, Cape Town and Durbanville was appointed to investigate the need. The committee agreed that Rondebosch, as the mid-point between existing congregations in Cape Town and Wynberg, was the logical place to establish the new work.¹ In 1889, the committee recommended that a tentative start be made and they were asked to find both a venue and a pastor.

Within three months "Glena Hall" in Camp Ground Road, Rondebosch was hired for services and on 19 January 1890 Dr. Andrew Murray from Wellington conducted the first service "...voor 'n aandagtige gehoor van ongeveer 200...".² Dominee B.P.J. Marchand was called from Knysna to further the work, and he started in December 1890. Two elders and five deacons were appointed in October 1891, one being A.A. Philip, a Presbyterian and G. Twycross, an Anglican. From inception English was used in the services. It was in fact the first English Dutch Reformed church in the Colony.³

Six plots, part of the Rouwkoop Estate, were purchased and a building committee approached G.M. Alexander to design the church. The building tender was awarded to G.S. Withinshaw for 2 500 pounds. Building operations began in October 1891; the foundation stone was laid on 9 November by Sir J. Henry de Villiers, and the church officially opened on 18 August 1892.

Architecture:

This church is a striking example of the Gothic Revival in church

¹ H.C. Hopkins - Die Nederduitse Gereformeerde Gemeente, Rondebosch, 1891-1966, (Rondebosch, 1991) p.10.

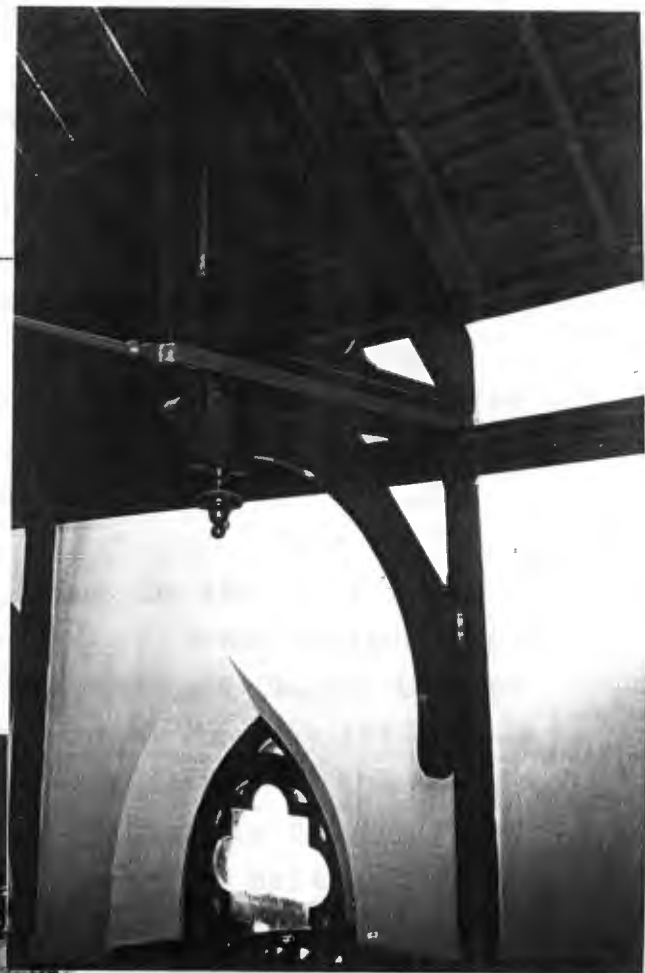
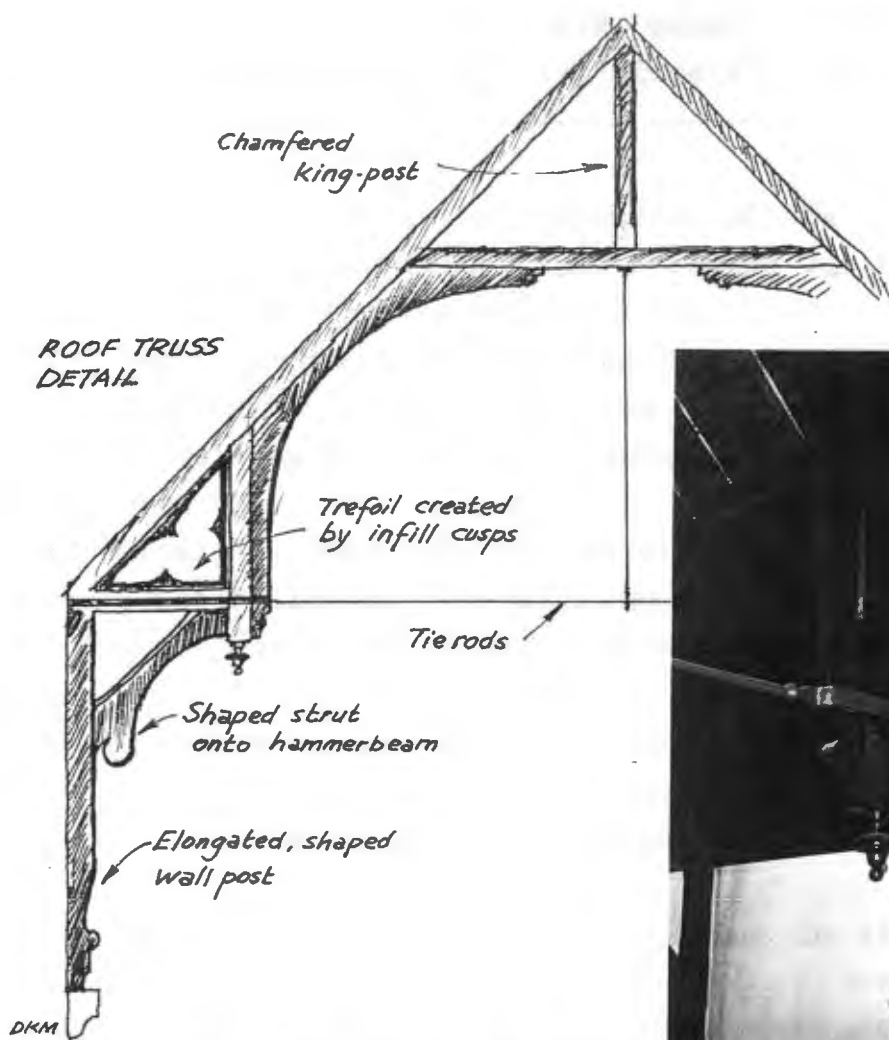
² Ibid, p.9. "before an attentive audience of about 200".

³ Cape Times, 10 November 1891.

building. It has a four-bay nave and a crossing which was extended on the south side in the 1940s by another four bays, giving the church an L-shaped plan. Both nave and extension have galleries. A tower with an octagonal spire and four pinnacles, stands on the north-east corner (refer Photo). It has two-tier angle buttresses on three sides. Buttresses on the nave and extension are all three-tier. The nave and transept gable end walls have four-light traceried window, each set in pointed arches with hood moulds. Nave windows have two lights.

Two pointed arch doorways in the west wall lead from the nave into the vestry ("konsistorie") which is half-octagonal in plan. The room above the vestry, houses the organ. In both the nave and the extension, four massive roof trusses, consisting of hammerbeam, collar brace and king post, are interspersed with half trusses and are elaborately finished with infill. The hammer posts and braces have rounded ends and finials.

The internal wall finish throughout is plaster. The original building seated 500 and cost 3000 pounds.



Detail of hammerbeam



*East wall of nave, tower
and North transept*

Corner Buitenkant and Commercial Streets, Cape Town

History:

Unlike the vast majority of churches of the boom, which were built by church communities, this building was the sole idea of a young woman who had the means to launch and bring to finality a very ambitious project involving the consolidation of plots, the establishment of a school and accommodation for elderly ladies as well as a large Dutch Reformed mission hall.

Miss Susanna M.J. Hertzog, soon after her mother's death in 1887 and over the following two years, systematically bought all the plots around the house of her parents in Buitenkant Street.

A building committee was secretly appointed from members of "De Nieuwe Kerk", Bree Street. Mr. George M. Alexander was appointed architect of Susanna Hertzog's scheme.¹

The foundation stone was laid according to the full Masonic ritual on 19 February 1892 by the Deputy Grand Master J.H. Hofmeyr. This church is the only Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Town where the Masonic ritual was followed. On 11 July 1892, when the building was nearing completion, the chairman of the church council of De Nieuwe Kerk, disclosed to the members for the first time the role of the church in the "Mission Hall" (Zending Gebouwen) project.²

"...The building was erected amazingly quickly because the giant complex was completed within the year...".³ The inauguration ceremony was held on 27 January 1893 with Dominee J.J. Kotzé, Dr. Andrew Murray and Prof. Marais taking part. Miss Hertzog had the honour of opening the doors.⁴ The building was entrusted to De Nieuwe Kerk in a 19-articled donations servitude on the Deed of

¹ J.D.Vorster, Die Verhaal van Tafelberg, (Kaapstad, Nasionale Pers, 1944) p.12.

² Ibid, p.10.

³ Author's translation from Afrikaans brochure, p.15.

⁴ National Monuments Council proposal for declaration 5/1/2/7.

Transfer, on 26 June 1893.

Architecture:

The complex comprises of three parts: (a) the church building with its symmetrical Victorian facade fronting on Buitenkant Street and on either side; (b) the Cornelia House that faces Cornelia Lane; and (c) the William Frederick School building which stands on Commercial Street. The church plan is a simple ten-bay rectangle with eight round headed windows in the side walls. The east end wall is blank, though early photographs indicate it had four large twin windows. The west wall carries a large gallery supported by two cast iron pillars and finished with a decorative Victorian wrought iron railing.

Supporting the pitched roof are nine massive roof trusses, each richly decorated with infill, and elongated timber corbels which extend to the dado line (refer sketch).

A unique feature is the Victorian floor tiles in the entrance hall, where each tile depicts a symbol of the Crucifixion. The final cost of the complex was 10 050 pounds.⁵ The builder was a Mr. J. Jenkinson who presented some problems when poor quality mortar was used. After 100 years, however, the complex still stands as "... a building that epitomizes the exuberance of late Victorianism...".⁶

The building has no Gothic features, which Alexander may well have introduced had its function been restricted to a church. The need for a residence and school, however, dictated that he follow the eclectic architecture of the era, hence the Classical pediments and balustrading above the bay windows, Baroque volutes flanking round-headed windows with keystones and horizontal rustication of the pilasters.

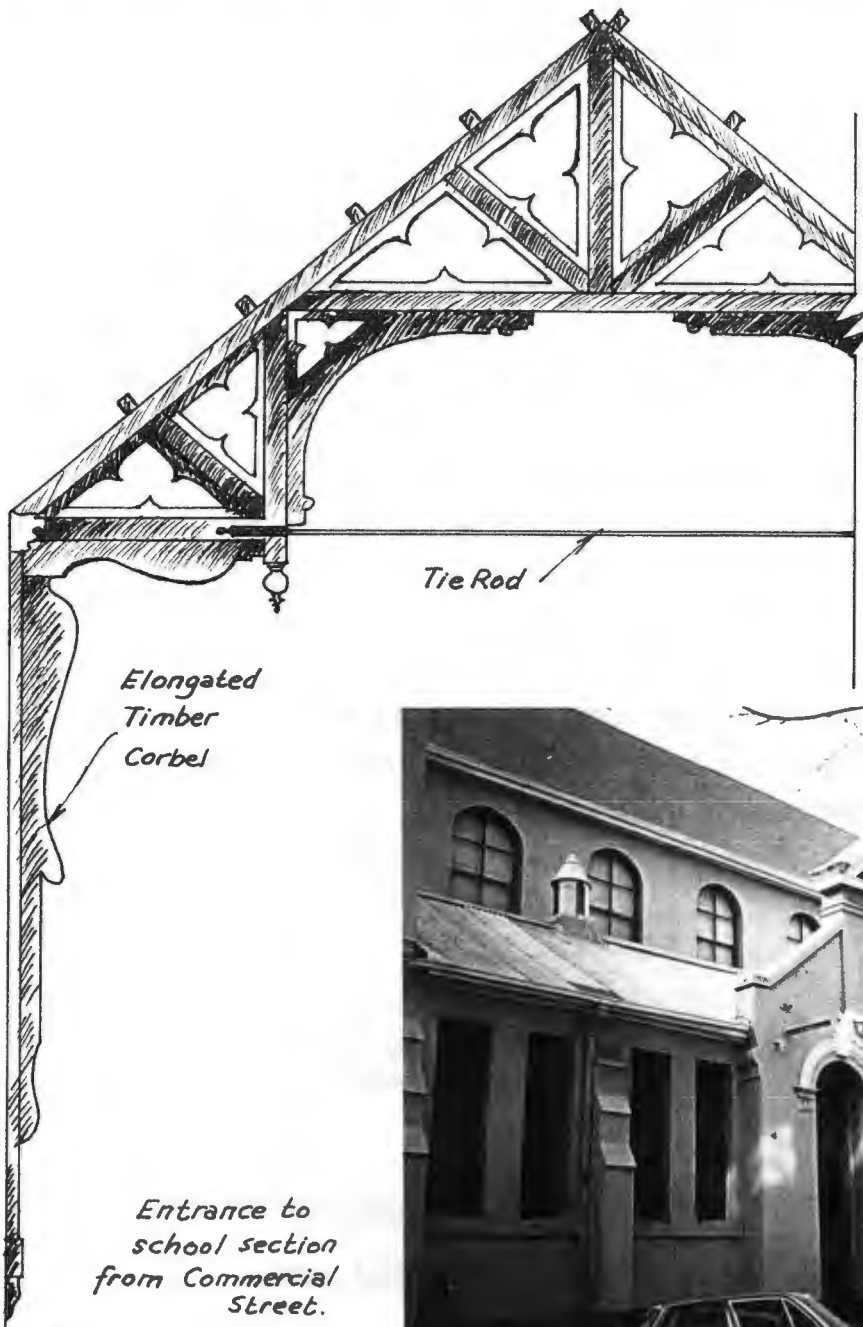
⁵ J.D. Vorster, Die Verhaal van die Tafelberg, (Kaapstad, Nasionale Pers, 1944) p.17.

⁶ D. Picton-Seymour, Victorian Buildings in S.A., p.74.



DKM

Entrance to church complex from Buitenkant Street.



ROOF TRUSS:
"THE MISSION HALL"
(CORNELIA ZAAL)
TAFELBERG D.R.C.

Tie Rod

Elongated
Timber
Corbel

Entrance to school section from Commercial Street.

DKM



DKM

30 Lower Main Road, Observatory

History:

During the boom period 1890-1903, the village of Observatory sprang up "...amongst the open green fields and farm lands...".¹ There were living in the new suburb sufficient members of the Caledon Square Congregational Church, "...to moot the suggestion that a...church be founded in Observatory...".²

In 1893 a parcel of ground was given by Messrs. Gibson Bros. of Claremont and, with the help of both the Caledon Square and Claremont Congregationalists, the building became a reality. The foundation stone was laid on 15 January 1894 and the opening services were conducted by Rev. J.C. Harris of the Barrack Street Mission.³ He subsequently became the first pastor from 1 January 1895.

Architecture:

A press report states that the church "...is cruciform in plan..."⁴ though the transept is very shallow, extending one and a half metres either side of the nave which consisted initially of four bays. A fifth bay was added between 1903 and 1905 thus increasing the seating capacity from 200 to 250. Two new vestries were also added from plans drawn by John Parker. The name of the original architect could not be traced.

The building is essentially a rectangular "preaching box" with a pitched roof, a pointed gable on the north wall and pointed gable at the south with lower pitched roof covering the organ loft. Lean-to roofs cover the vestries and the shallow transept ends. Flat-headed windows consist of three lights, separated by mullions and transoms, which the press report stated were the

¹ Brochure, Golden Jubilee (1894 - 1944), (Cape Town, Congregational Church Observatory 1944) p.5.

² Ibid.

³ Cape Argus, 16 January 1894.

⁴ Cape Times, 7 May 1894.

usual features of the "Tudor-Gothic" style of architecture.⁵

The walls are plastered throughout and plastered two-tier buttresses stand at the corners of the church. A gabled porch on the east side, shelters the entrance doors. Its outside arch carries a hood mould and typical ornamented boss (refer Photo).

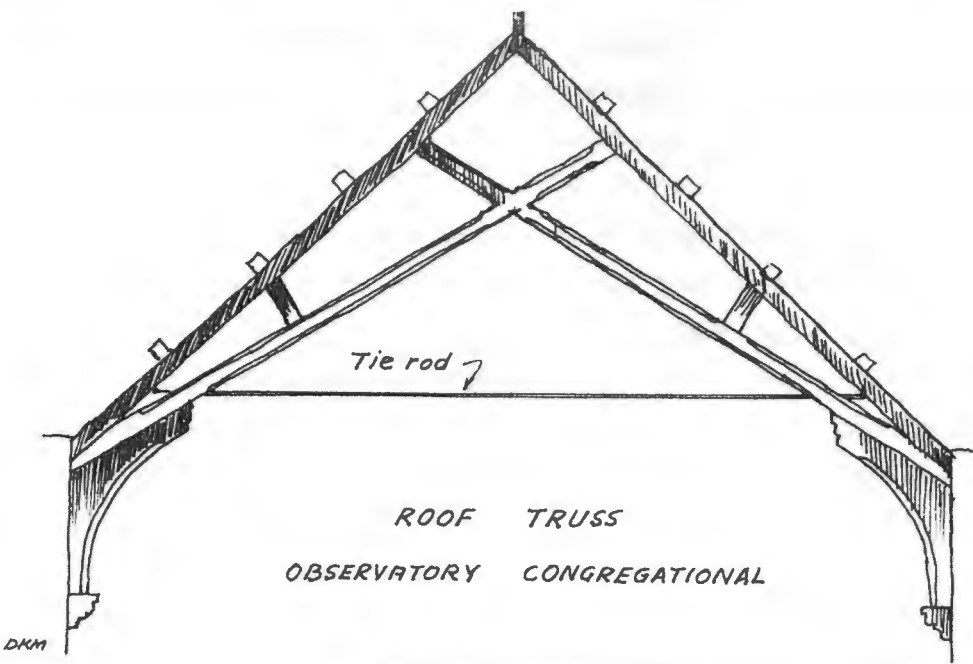
Three metal ventilation turrets (Boyles ventilators), stand on the roof ridge of the main space. A press report stated that the entrance porch was "... surmounted by a belfry in which is hung a bell...".⁶ The bell has long since disappeared, as has the 1894 foundation stone, presumably removed during the extension of the north wall.

The internal finish is plain; the six scissors trusses carry the ridge and four purlins and the ceiling boards are standard six inch. The trusses rest on arched wall posts and wooden corbels (see sketch). A basket arch spans the width of the church in the south wall separating the nave from the organ loft. According to a press report, when first built the building was "... of red brick and stucco...".⁷

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Cape Times, 7 May 1894.

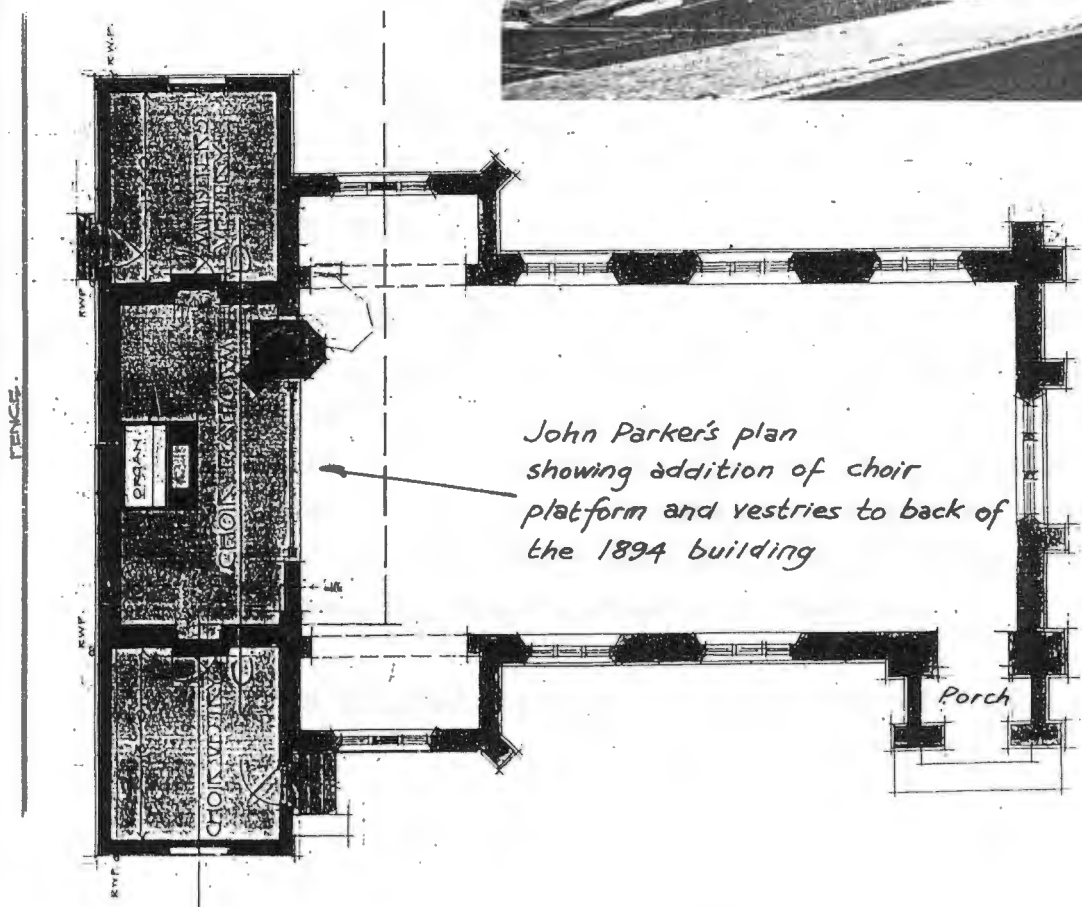
⁷ Cape Argus, 7 May 1894.



The 1903-1905 addition of an extra bay to the right of the porch.

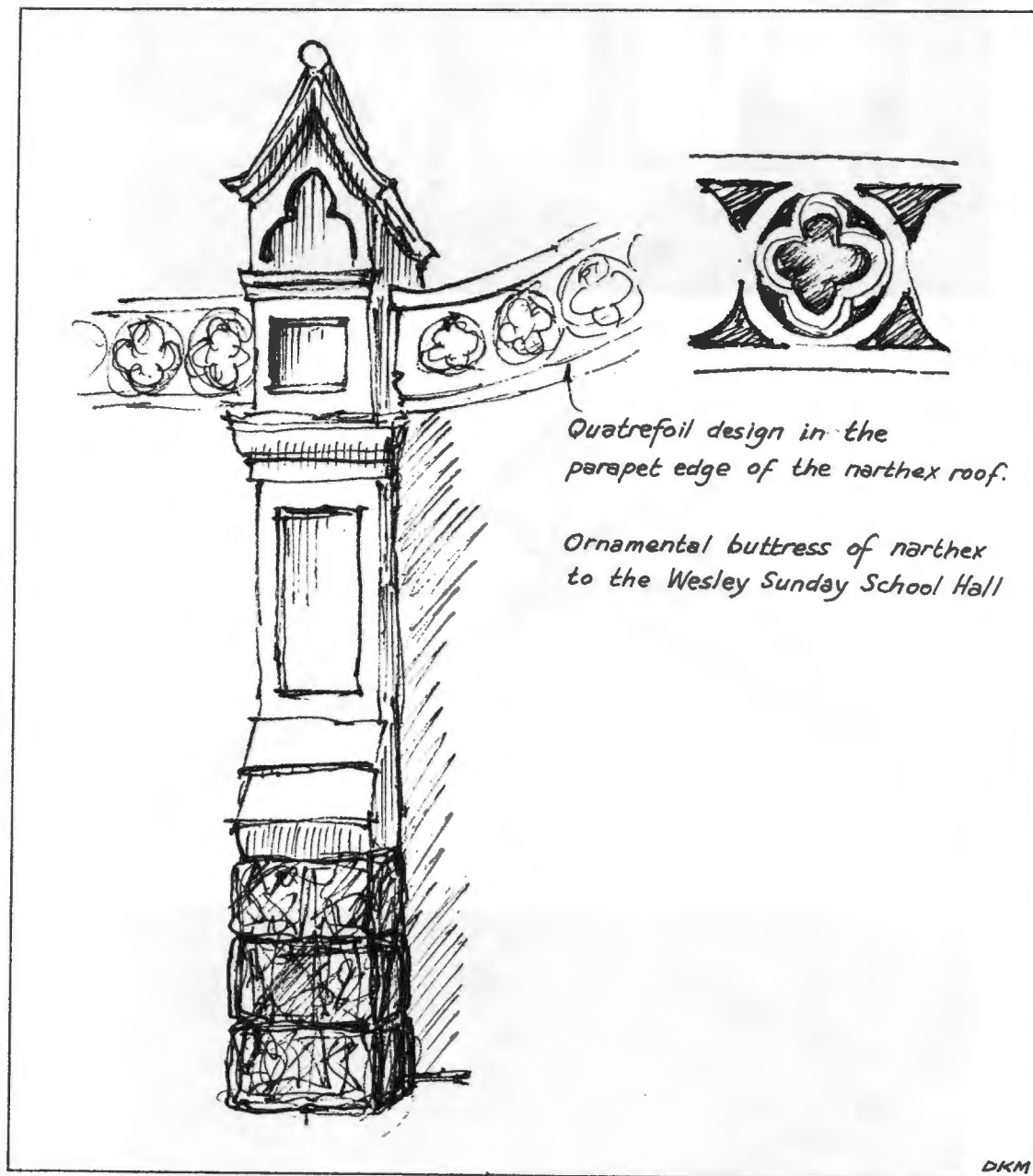


Detail of Label-stop on Hood-mould



Source: Parker Plans, Jagger Library, BC 729, No. 16.

The foundation stone, very prominent on the front wall, was laid by Mr. W. Marsh, benefactor of the church, on 27 April 1901. The architect of the hall was J.H. Tully and Waters¹ and the builders were Stark and Rayner who were awarded the contract for a tender price of 2041 pounds.²



¹ Minutes of Trustees, (Observatory Wesleyan Church), 10 January 1901.

² Minutes of Trustees, 1 February 1901.

History:

Refer to the detailed account of the founding of the church in Chapter 3. Brief details are that the foundation stone was laid on 23 June 1894; the first service was held on 4 November 1894; the architect was Mr. W. Twine, Jnr. and the builders Messrs. Sleep & Scott. The final amount paid to the contractor as per the church books was 1155 pounds 14 shillings. The original tender was 1095 pounds plus extras.

Architecture:

This is a typical suburban Gothic Revival church. It has four bays with a pitched slate roof and pointed gables at either end. A small pitched roof vestibule with a central door gives entrance to the church. Built of plastered brick throughout, the pointed windows carry a simple drip mould. Two-tier buttresses stand between windows and at the corners of the nave and vestibule (angle buttresses). The front gable wall carries a trio of lancet windows above the ridge of the vestibule roof.

The interior, 58 feet by 30 feet, is plainly finished in plaster. The open roof is supported by trusses with a collar beam and long straight braces (refer sketch).

The architecture of the stone Wesley Sunday School Hall, alongside the church is more ornamental but of a matching scale and style. Windows and buttresses echo the older building's features but the entrance narthex runs the full width of the front gable wall.

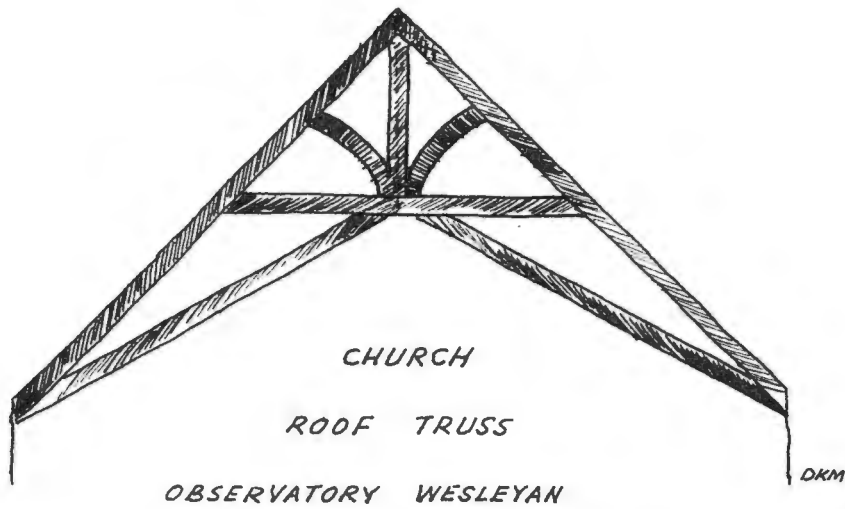
A central double door between buttresses is flanked by twin Gothic windows set in stone walls. The pointed parapet wall above the entrance is richly finished with a broad band of quartrefoils and the four buttresses carry their own pointed capping (refer sketch). The gable wall of the nave behind the narthex has a round window with a plaster moulded surround. Above it is a single pointed window with louvres.

The roof is completely closed internally with ceiling board.



Church - 1894

DKM



DKM



Wesley Sunday School Hall - 1901

DKM

Kildare Road, Newlands

History:

Langham-Carter notes wryly that at one time or another Newlands had three breweries and - until 1857 - not a single church. "...With the steady increase of population at the Cape the demand for beer grew, the breweries were enlarged, more men were employed..."¹

Bishop Gray recognised the need for a chapel in the Newlands area as the inhabitants of the brewery area lived too far from St. Saviour's, Claremont. Sophie Gray designed a chapel in Palmboom Road, the "first chapel" of what was to become the St. Andrew's parish. The stone was laid on 2 May 1856 and the chapel opened precisely a year later. Attendance at this chapel (also called the "mission chapel" or "school chapel") was good and as the population grew so the demand for a larger church was felt. The first chapel was on a small plot; there was no room for a graveyard.

The second chapel, also designed by Sophie Gray further down Palmboom Road, became a reality about 1870 but was used initially as the church hall. The functions of the two buildings were swapped and the first service in the second chapel was held on 2 May 1876.² By 1890, Anglicans in Newlands numbered about 300. Irish immigrants, employed largely by the breweries, settled in an area still named "Irish town".

Ongoing development and population growth led the Anglicans to acquire a larger site for a church situated on the north side of Kildare Road. With the help of influential persons such as Sir Henry Loch and his wife and Anders Ohlsson, the project got under way.³ The architect, Herbert Baker, who arrived in Cape Town in 1892, designed St. Andrew's, his first church in South Africa. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Loch on 6 March 1894. Mr.

¹ R. Langham-Carter, St. Andrew's-in-the-Oaks, (Cape Town, St. Andrew's, 1977), p.3.

² Ibid, p.6.

³ Ibid, p.9.

A.B. Reid was awarded the contract. In the early 1900s, Reid was responsible for the beginnings of St. George's Cathedral.⁴ He also built St. John's, Wynberg (1896-99) and still later, St. Michael's and All Angels, Observatory (1904-1905). St. Andrew's was consecrated by the Bishop of Cape Town, West Jones, on St. Andrew's Day, 30 November 1894.

Architecture:

Baker's plan is basically that of an old English Parish Church "...but the style ... was uniquely Baker's and the most positive attempt to adapt English Arts and Crafts design to local conditions...".⁵ A porch in the south wall gives entrance to the nave, paved in black slate, and to the elevated chancel area. The chancel end wall is straight, though Baker's later Anglican churches have semi-circular apses at the east end. To the right of the chancel is a Lady chapel, and on the left a vestry with an entrance from the nave. Initially entrance to the nave was direct via the door in the western gable wall.

The walls throughout are of Table mountain sandstone, quarried from a site higher up the nearby slopes.⁶ The nave has stone buttresses, six on the north and four on the south side. These are simple two-step buttresses on plinths. Further buttresses project from the east and west gable ends of the church and from the Lady Chapel.

The three windows between the buttresses on both nave walls consist of twin openings with trefoil heads (see sketch). These are in grey sandstone, quarried at Glencairn, and were the work of J. Dollidge, Wynberg. The windows are unusual in that the glass is flush with the outside walls and therefore well recessed internally into the wall under flattened stone arches.

The chancel is lit by two small windows on either side wall. The three lancet windows in the east wall above the altar carry stained glass designs donated by Lady Loch and Mrs Mary Drew in

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ M. Keath, Herbert Baker, Architecture and Idealism, p.30.

⁶ R. Langham-Carter, St. Andrew's, p.10.

memory of their husbands, Sir Henry Loch, Governor of the Cape Colony and Mr. Harry Drew, a curate whose wife was the daughter of the British Prime Minister W.E. Gladstone. The windows, designed by Sir Edward Burne Jones and made in 1912 by the London firm founded by William Morris, are apparently the only examples of Burne Jones work in South Africa.⁷

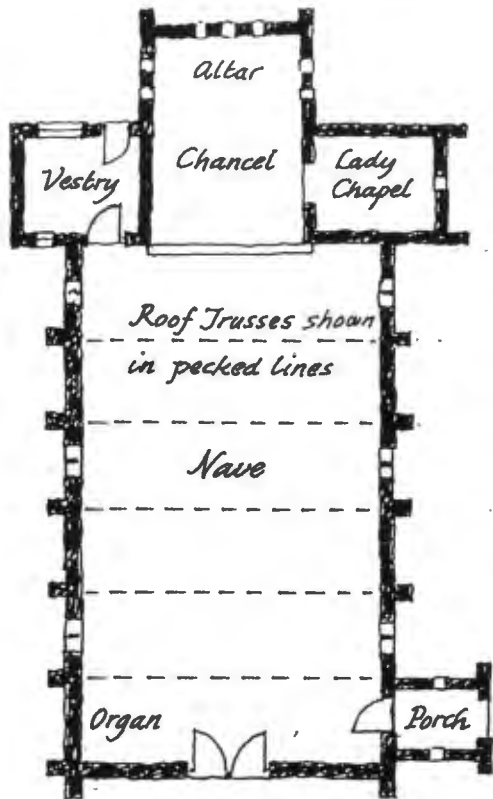
The apex of the west wall carries the circular Children's Window, the oldest feature in the church, originally installed in the second chapel and later incorporated in the Baker church. It was made in England and dedicated in the second chapel by Bishop West Jones on 22 September 1890.⁸ A feature of the church is its heavy, studded oaken doors.

A pitched roof, originally of thatch, but now of slate, covers the nave and, on a lower level, a pitched roof covers the chancel, extending as a lean-to over the vestry and Lady Chapel. There is a timber bell-tower on the roof ridge close to the west end. Roof trusses consist of king posts, curved braces and hammerbeams. Hammer posts stand on granite corbels.

An unusual feature is the flat purlins in the shape of inverted Vs, positioned between the trusses (see sketch). The ceiling is of timber ceiling board. Another unique feature is the vaulted board ceiling over the chancel consisting of flat panels which create a five faceted vault.

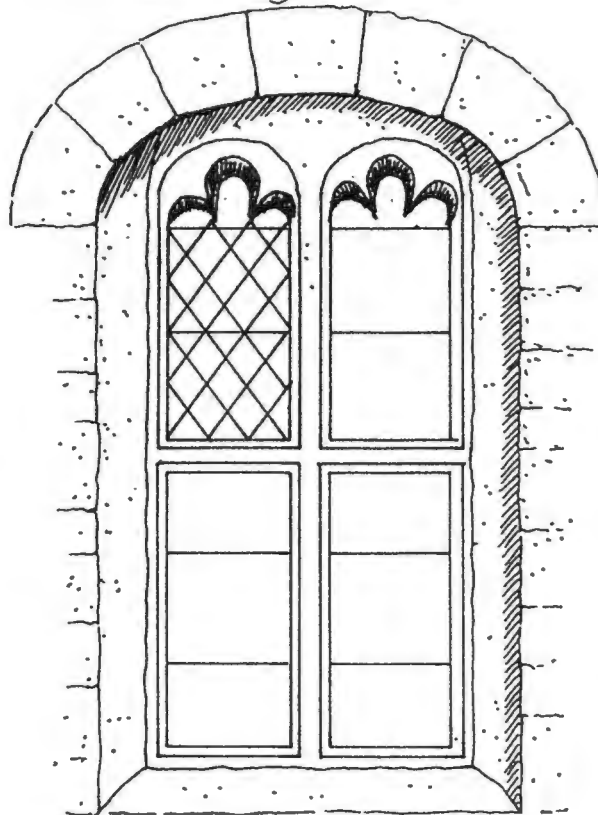
⁷ Ibid, p.39.

⁸ Ibid, p.6, 37.

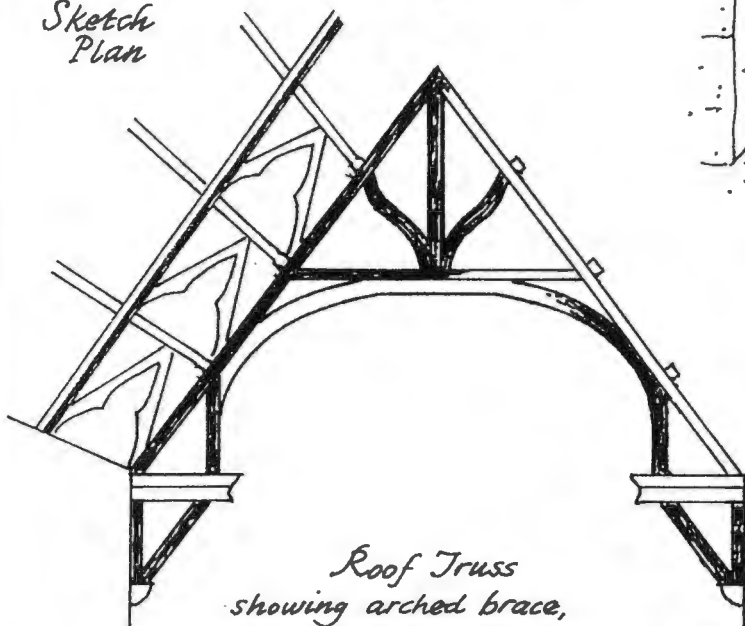


Sketch Plan

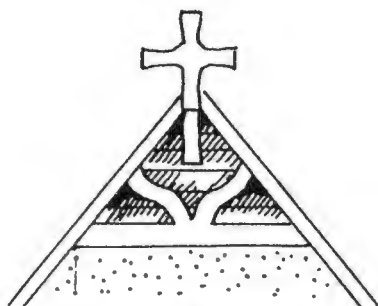
Basket arch over Nave window using seven voussoirs.



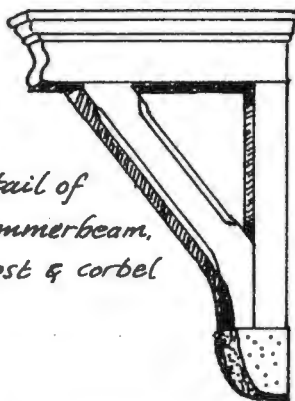
Detail of Nave window



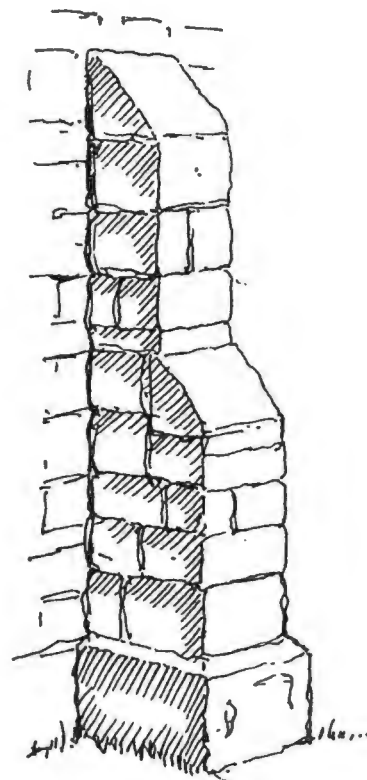
Roof Truss showing arched brace, hammerbeams and posts and pattern created by purlins



Detail of Ventilation Couvre at apex of Nave & Chancel roof



Detail of hammerbeam, post & corbel



Stone Buttress

D.K. Martin

Robben Island

History:

Rev. W.U. Watkins was initially sent by the Cowley Fathers to Cape Town in 1887 to work among the Muslims, which was part of the ministry led by Father Puller at the St. Philip's Mission, Woodstock. Rev. Watkins continued for a few years and then in 1890 he was withdrawn to the trying work among lepers and lunatics on Robben Island.¹

He was appointed as chaplain on the island, where he worked until 1901. An historian states that it was during this time that he "...built for the lepers, at his own expense, the beautiful Church of the Good Shepherd..."² A newspaper report of the consecration ceremony which took place on 17 April 1895 states, however, that the Church had been built in five months "...chiefly by subscriptions raised in England..." and it reflected the highest credit "...on Mr. Dawson, Government Clerk of Works, under whose supervision operations have been carried on, and upon Mr. H. Baker, the architect..."³

For the consecration of the completed church, a large party of Anglican church dignitaries including Bishop West Jones, his two chaplains, Revs. J.W. Williams and H.M. Wood and Archdeacon Lightfoot travelled by steam launch to the island where the landing of the large complement took a considerable time as it was prior to the building of the jetty. The church was situated in the centre of the male lepers' quarters. Building material was local stone, which was dressed on site.

The Metropolitan performed the formal pronouncement of consecration and after the sermon, the entire party was

¹ A. Hamilton Baynes, Handbooks of English Church Expansion, South Africa, p.91.

² H.M.M. Wood, A Father in God, p.53.

³ Cape Argus, 18 April 1895.

entertained to lunch by Rev. W.U. Watkins.

At the luncheon, special tribute was paid by the Bishop to "...the self-sacrificing and noble nature of the work... being done by the Revs. Watkins and Gresley (Assistant Chaplain)..." among the lepers of the Island.⁴

Architecture:

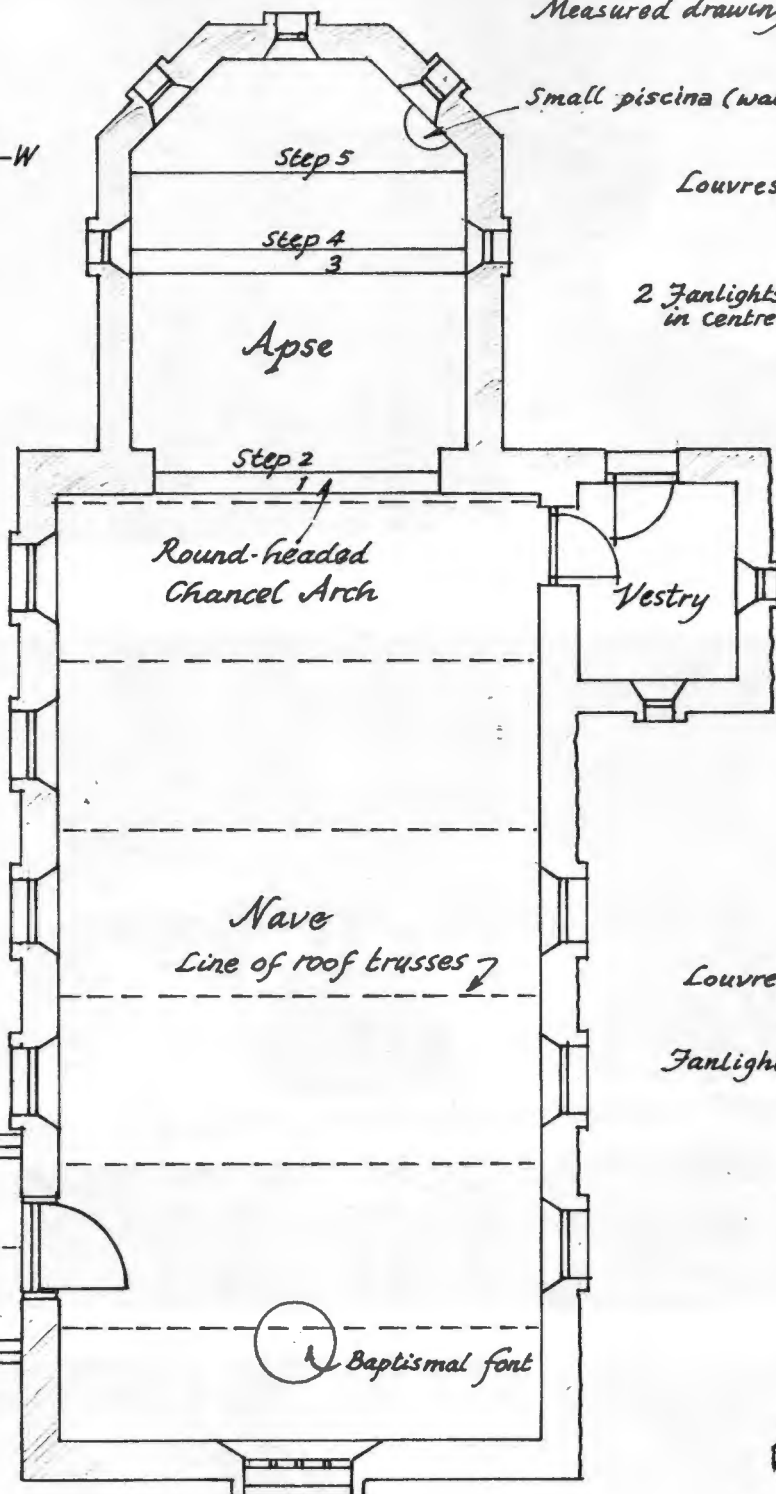
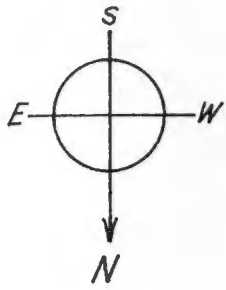
The style of this church is similar to the earliest English Parish churches of the twelfth century, consisting of a narrow nave and pentagonal-ended chancel. An open porch under a pitched roof on the north-east corner gives entrance into the five-bay nave. A small vestry abuts the south-west corner of the nave.

All the windows in nave, apse and vestry are small and round-headed, adding a Norman touch to the church. Nave windows have two lights with trefoil heads, while the north wall carries a single window with four lights, all with louvres in the uppermost segment of the head.

Material for the outside walls is of dressed stone except for the smooth plaster of the window surrounds. The internal finish is also smooth plaster above a stone dado. The church has a corrugated iron roof which has a hipped gable at the north end. The open roof is supported by six arch-braced trusses on hammerbeams and the ceiling is of six inch double-grooved ceiling planks.

A plaster piscina (water drain) is fixed to the south-west wall of the apse (refer Photo).

⁴ Cape Times, 18 March 1895.



Small piscina (water-drain)

Louvres

2 Fanlights in centre

Window in North Wall (Interior)

Window in Vestry (Interior)

Louvres

Fanlights

Nave Window Detail (Exterior)

Entrance Porch Detail

Floor Plan
Scale 1:100

Ventilation Louvres in South wall of Nave

Stone corbel

Detail of Roof Truss

Designed by Sir Herbert Baker,
Financed by Rev. W. U. Watkins,
Chaplain to the Lepers 1890-1901.
Consecrated by Bishop West Jones
17th April, 1895

Church of the Good Shepherd - Robben Island - 1895



*Apse from south
with vestry on
the left.*



*View from east
showing apse, nave
and timber porch*



*View from north
showing end wall
of nave with its
hipped gable
roof.*

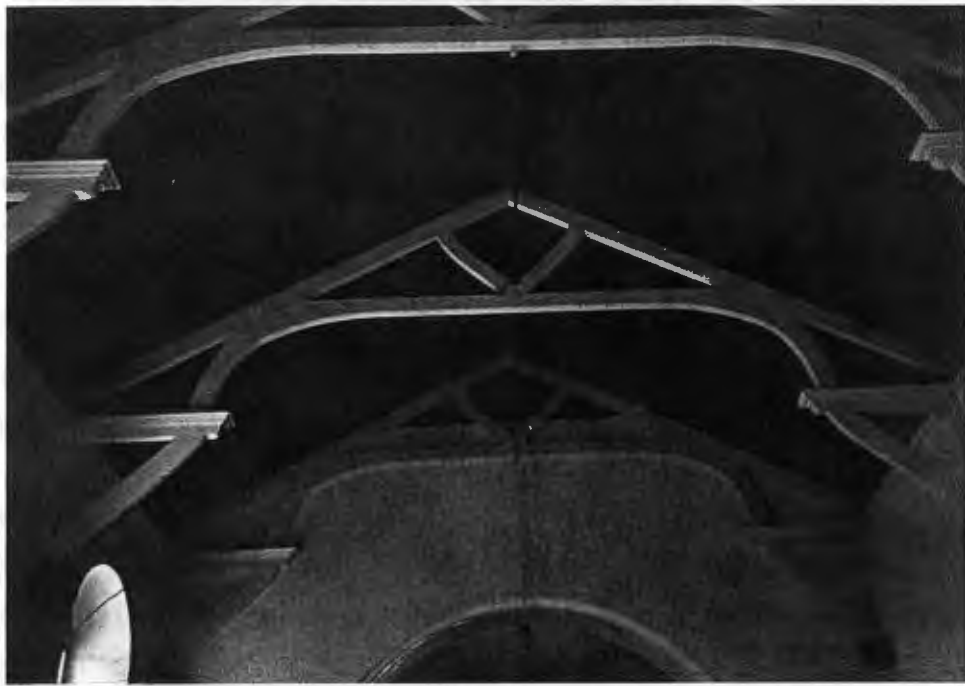


*LEFT:
Piscina (drain) in apse*

*MIDDLE:
Roof trusses in nave*

*BOTTOM:
Timber roof of porch*

Photos: DKM



Bree Street, Cape Town

History:

Services held in the Movement's hall in Bree Street on 21 July 1895 "... closed the second year's history of the mission...".¹ The founding therefore is assumed to be about July 1893. The leaders, Mr W.B. Shaw, (Director), Mr. A.J. Rowe and Mr. Gow, appear to have established the mission "...on Biblical grounds but also to further the position of the Coloured peoples of the city...".²

Mr. Shaw commented, in the evening service of 21 July 1895, on the "...want of cooperation on the part of coloured people themselves to prevent the passing of certain Acts during the present session of Parliament that have an evil tendency towards class legislation. More would have to be done in the future in the interests of the coloured people if the Movement is to be true to its first principles...".³

Plans for an extended hall on a narrow plot in Bree Street, just below (or north of) Waterkant Street, were drawn by John Parker and approved by the City Engineer on 30 April 1894.⁴

Architecture:

The plans show a long double-storeyed flat roof building comprising of an entrance lobby, a hall seating 150 persons, and a stage at the west end. There was a choir loft above the entrance lobby. Fenestration consisted of four rectangular clerestory windows in both longitudinal walls and two rectangular windows on the Bree Street facade.

The eclectic look of the entrance elevation arises from a variety

¹ Cape Argus, 22 July 1895.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Plan CT1894000089, Cape Town City Council.

of elements: the segmented arch doorway, pilasters that flank the door, two round-topped elements (doorway and window) on the ground level that have rectangular windows above them on the first floor, a double round-headed blind arch above the door that carries a large lamp, and the bell-tower on four short Ionic columns above the entrance covered by a pyramidal roof (refer Parker's elevation).⁵

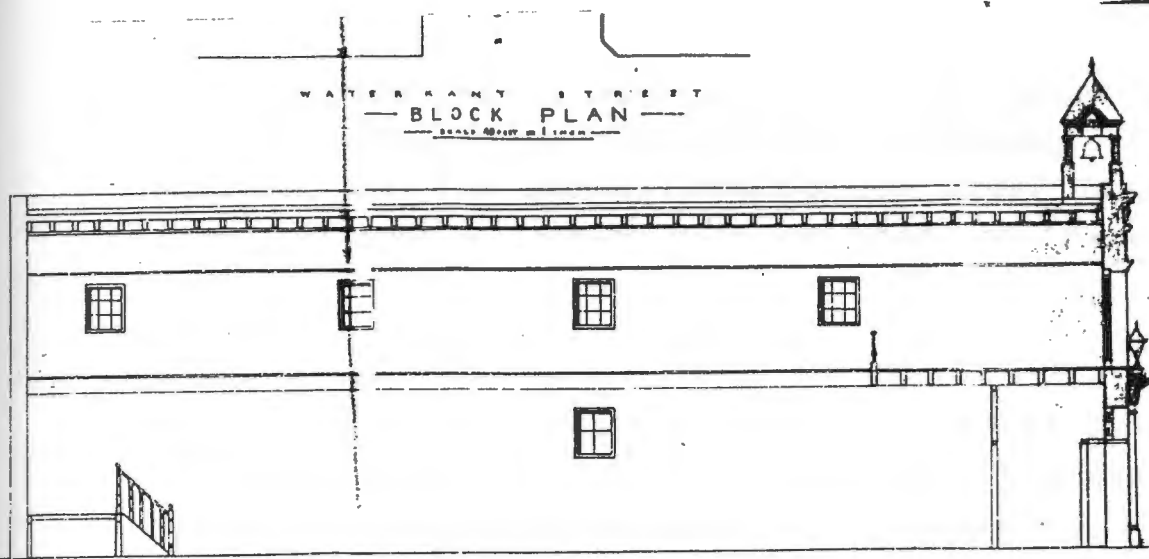
The date when the Movement terminated their activities and the demolition date of the building was not ascertained.

⁵ Plan CT1894000089, Cape Town City Council.

WESLEYAN FORWARD MOVEMENT HALL

Section of John Parker's plan,
Cape Town C.C.: CT 1894 000089

WATERBURY STREET
BLOCK PLAN



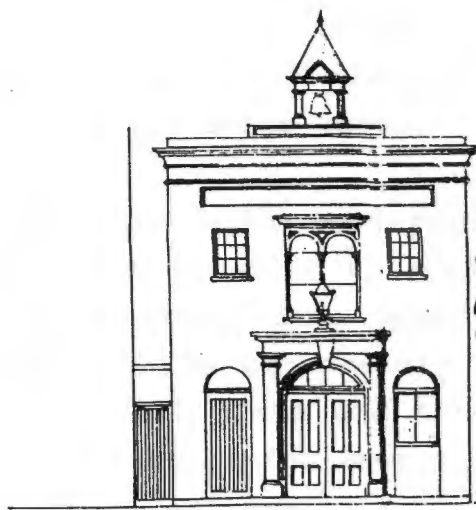
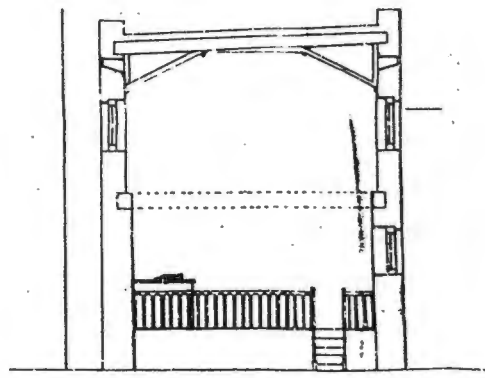
— Longitudinal Section —

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE
APPROVED
OFFICIAL No. 89
30 APR 94
TOWN HOUSE

Subject to the following conditions:
1. That the whole of the works will be carried out in strict accordance with the Cape Town Municipal Regulations and all Resolutions of the Town Council, existing or to be hereafter made.

That all existing walls and foundations are used at proper risk. Any found defective must be pulled down and rebuilt to the City Engineer's satisfaction.

When floor is removed, should the C.E. find window space insufficient, the proprietor will make said window space to be 10% floor space.



*John Parker
Architect*

89, Second Avenue, Kenilworth

History:

The Wynberg Quarterly Meeting of the Wesleyan Church, decided in 1895 to purchase ground in what was then known as the Claremont Flats. By July of that year the stone church was completed and opened for service.¹

The following year an additional piece of ground was bought. Initial membership was only three but by February 1898 the first minister, Rev. E.O. Barrett, could be appointed. In January 1899 a vestry under a lean-to roof was added to the back of the church.

Architecture:

This is a modest three-bay church of dressed stone under a pitched roof with an open porch (subsequently closed and fitted with a new front door). The timber windows are set in stone surrounds. Two-tier angle buttresses on plinths stand at the four corners of the church. The pointed gable wall of the porch has a flat stone coping extending into two-tier buttresses flanking the entrance. The nave wall carries a large circular louvred opening above the porch. A shaped sandstone block (skew), set high on the end walls of the nave at the four corners, gives added width to the gable above.

The interior is plastered brick with wood panelling to cill height. The low, closed, three-panelled splayed ceiling is of standard six inch ceiling boards. Four steel tie rods are visible. Unique features are the elaborately cut-out timber ventilation panel above the wall plate and the four fretwork ventilation covers in the ceiling (refer Photos).

The architect and builder are unknown.

¹ W.Gordon Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.111.



LEFT: The church from Second Avenue.

BELOW: Ventilation panel in ceiling



ABOVE: Angle buttresses and curved sandstone block at base of gable.



RIGHT: Ventilation panel above wall plate.



28 Jarvis Street, Green Point

History:

The building of this small mission church in 1895 followed four years after mission work was commenced in a cellar in Napier Street in 1891 by three young men, Messrs Gray, Carey Nuttall and W. Janisch, "...who at that time were lads recently converted...".¹ A report and letter to the Cape Town Baptist Church records how the project started in 1888 in the Loader Street neighbourhood.² After initial difficulties, a site was granted to the Mission at a reduced fee of 100 pounds by a Mr. E.H.F. Mellish, who also donated "... 100 pounds worth of building material ..." and the promise that "...he would cart it at a still lower rate..." than any other estimates.³

Following the receipt of a recommendation to begin building the new mission hall including a shop and store underneath,⁴ the Deacons of the Cape Town Church decided that "... the Mission Hall Building Committee be authorized to commence building ... provided satisfactory assurances can be obtained with regard to the rental of the proposed store, and shop and that the final plans ... be submitted to the deacons for confirmation...".⁵

The foundation stone was laid on 21 January 1895 by the renowned preacher who was visiting South Africa at the time, the Rev. Charles Spurgeon,⁶ and the mission hall opened for service on 9

¹ Fifty Years' of Life and Service, (Wale Street Baptist Church), p.23.

² Letter from Edward Sheppard dated 31 December 1888; from the files of the Cape Town Baptist Church.

³ Deacons Meeting minutes, 13 February 1894; Cape Town Baptist Church.

⁴ Ibid, 16 January 1895.

⁵ Ibid, 16 January 1895.

⁶ Son of the Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, the largest place of worship in the British Empire at the time.

September the same year.⁷ The Mission was situated in the district adjoining Somerset Road, "... in a neighbourhood of abounding poverty...".⁸

Architecture:

Mr. J. Corben, Hon. Secretary of the Building Committee, signed the plans on 11 March 1895 and it is likely that he was the designer.⁹ The cost of the project, inclusive of the store below the church, was 930 pounds.

The building is described as "...[s]ingle storey on Jarvis Street, two storey downslope on bottom lane off Moreland Terrace. Ground level partly in bluestone, otherwise plastered...".¹⁰ The hall has a pitched roof of corrugated iron with a blank gable wall on the northern end and vestry on the other end (now altered).

The street facade consists of two double doors on either end with three windows between them, all set in pointed arches and plaster surrounds. Internally, the original staircase leads down to the long room below, which is ventilated by three flat-topped windows. There is access into the lane via a doorway on the north side.

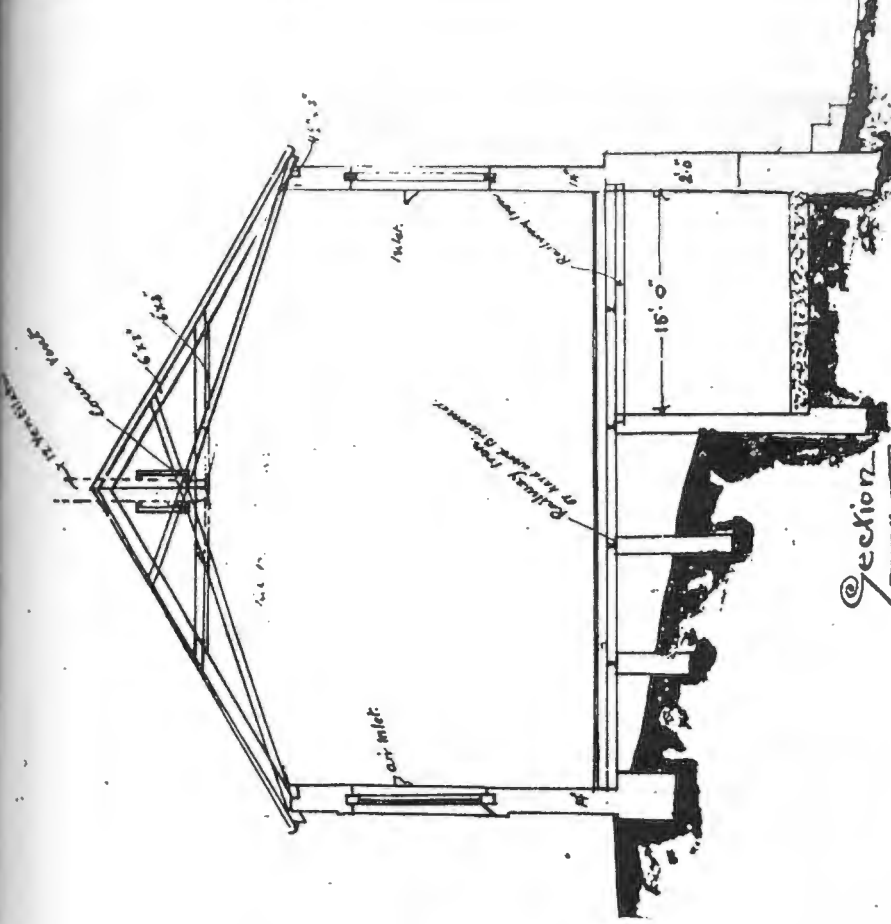
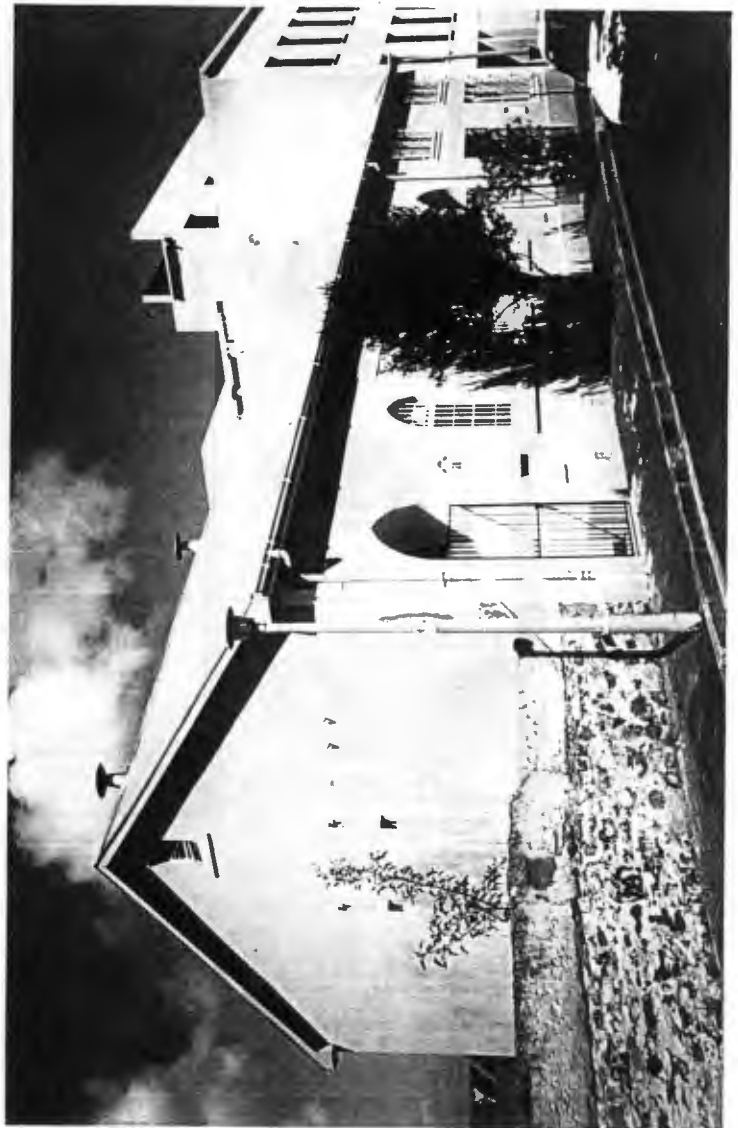
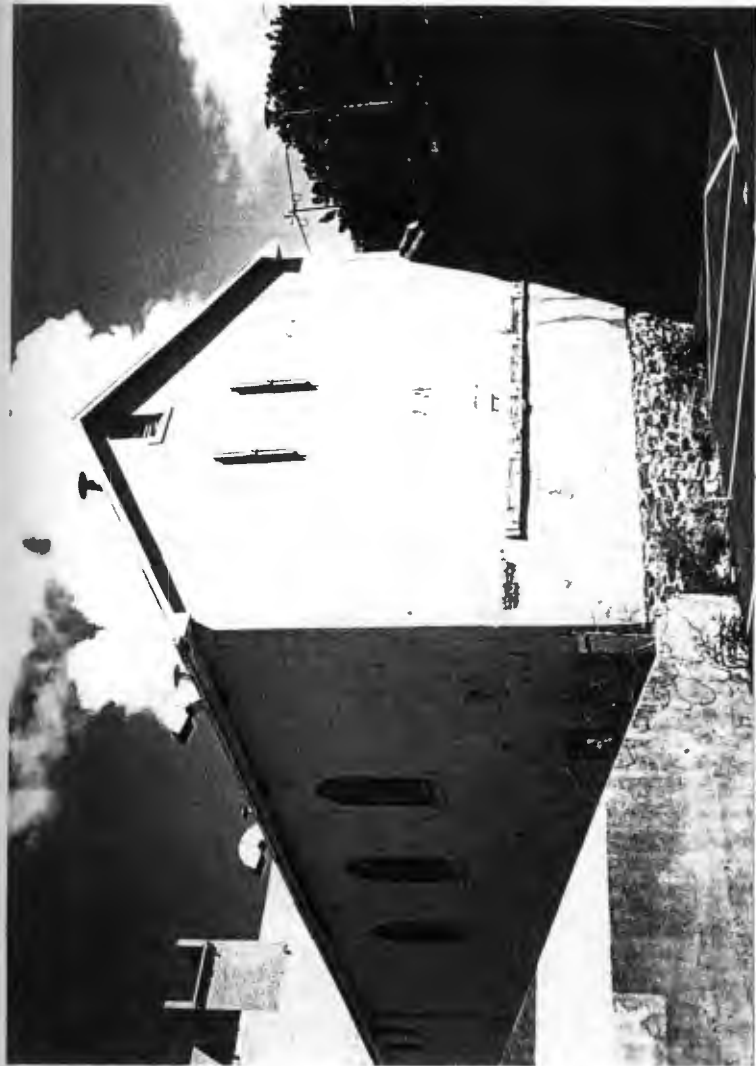
The date on the street facade, "1890", was originally "1891", the date of the founding of the Mission in Napier Street. It was changed by the Cape Town Photographic Society to match their own founding date, when they acquired the building in 1969.

⁷ Half Yearly Church Meeting Minutes, C.T.Baptist Church, 26 August 1895.

⁸ Fifty Years' of Life and Service, (Wale Street Baptist Church), p.23.

⁹ Plan CT1895000060 Cape Town City Council.

¹⁰ T.Louw, The Buildings of Cape Town, Vol.3, p.81.



Section

Source: Cape Town C.C. Plan CT 1895000060

ABOVE: Section showing downslope store on lane.

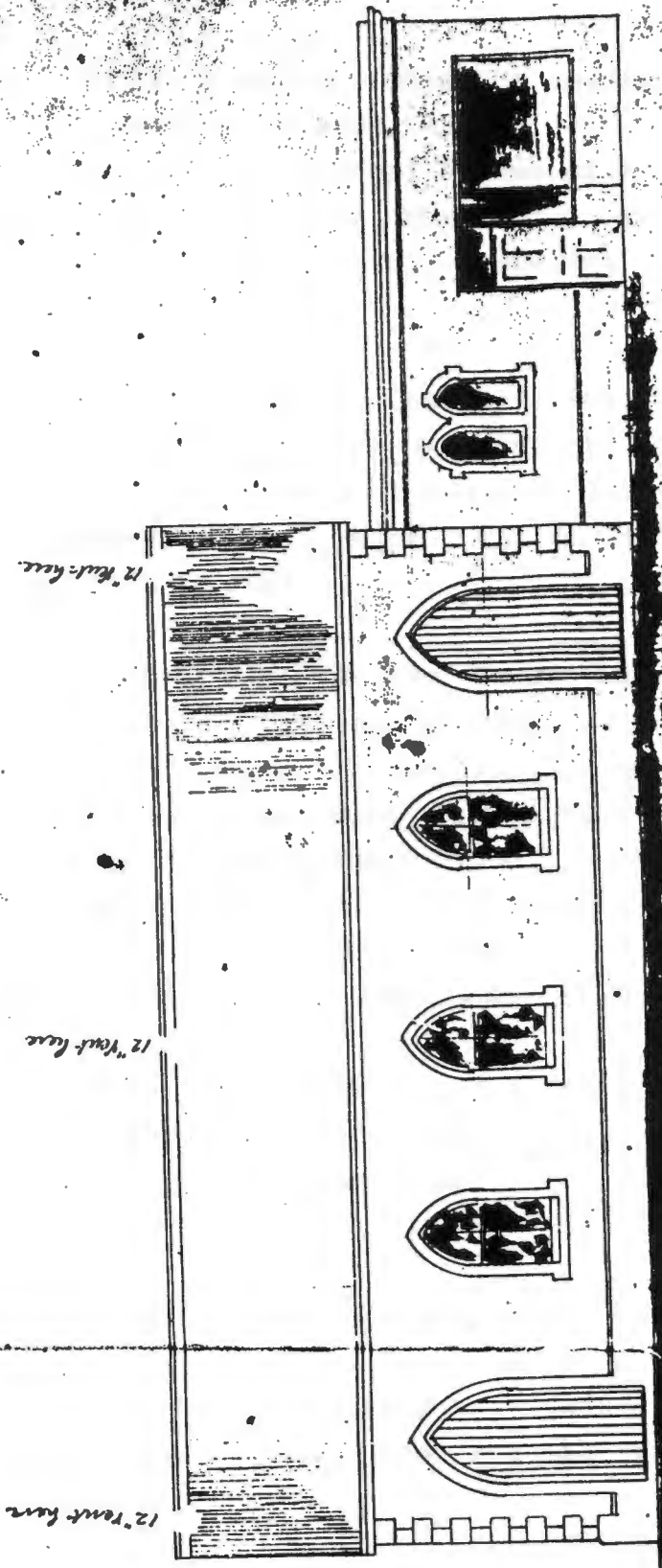
TOP LEFT: View from below Jarvis Street

LEFT: Entrances off Jarvis Street

BAPTIST MISSION ROOM.

JARVIS STREET.

Scale: 8ft ≈ 1in.



Elevation.

10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
85
90
95
100

History:

In 1859 Anglicans in the Constantia valley under the leadership of a Mr. Gotobed collected funds for a small chapel which was designed by Sophie Gray. The site was donated by Sebastian van Renen of High Constantia. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Gray in 1860 and the building served the community until 1895 when the present church was built.¹

In 1866 Frederick Bullen Moore was appointed the first full-time minister who served the parish for a record 46 years until his death in 1912. In the 1890s, with the influx of Anglican farmers, a new and bigger church became an issue. A plot was donated by Mrs. Isabella van Renen on 22 June 1894.

Working without a building committee, Bullen Moore and his contractor, Robert Allan, designed the new church. Against Bullen Moore's wishes, Bishop West Jones "... insisted in calling in Herbert Baker ..." whose services were "gratuitous" and undertaken at the request of the Bishop and Synod.² Though Baker reviewed and amended these plans, he "... would have had a hostile reception if he had visited the building site...".³ It was Bullen Moore and Allan who supervised the construction.

The foundation stone was laid on 21 March 1895 by Mrs. West Jones at an impressive ceremony. Exactly eight months later on 21 November the church was consecrated by West Jones.

Architecture:

The original stone church consisted of a five-bay nave, entered through the existing "rustic" porch on the south wall, a flat-ended chancel and a vestry, also on the south wall. Each of the four components of the church had its own pitched slate roof.

¹ R. Langham-Carter, Among the Vineyards, p.2.

² Ibid, p.8.

³ Ibid, p.9.

The west gable wall has a single lancet window and a bell-turret in the apex. During extensive alterations and addition of transepts and new vestries in the 1970s and 1980s, the original apsidal wall, with its trio of lancet windows, was retained though the pointed archway between nave and chancel was removed.

The squat stone buttresses are two-tiered. The stone was quarried in Newlands "...and cut to shape on...site...".⁴ Facings of windows and doorways are of white stone quarried on Elsie's Peak, Fish Hoek.

Interior walls are plastered. The four roof trusses in the nave are arched-braced under the collar beam and spring from plastered corbels. The trusses and purlins are chamfered throughout, and the ceiling boards are of the standard "ploughed-and-grooved" variety.

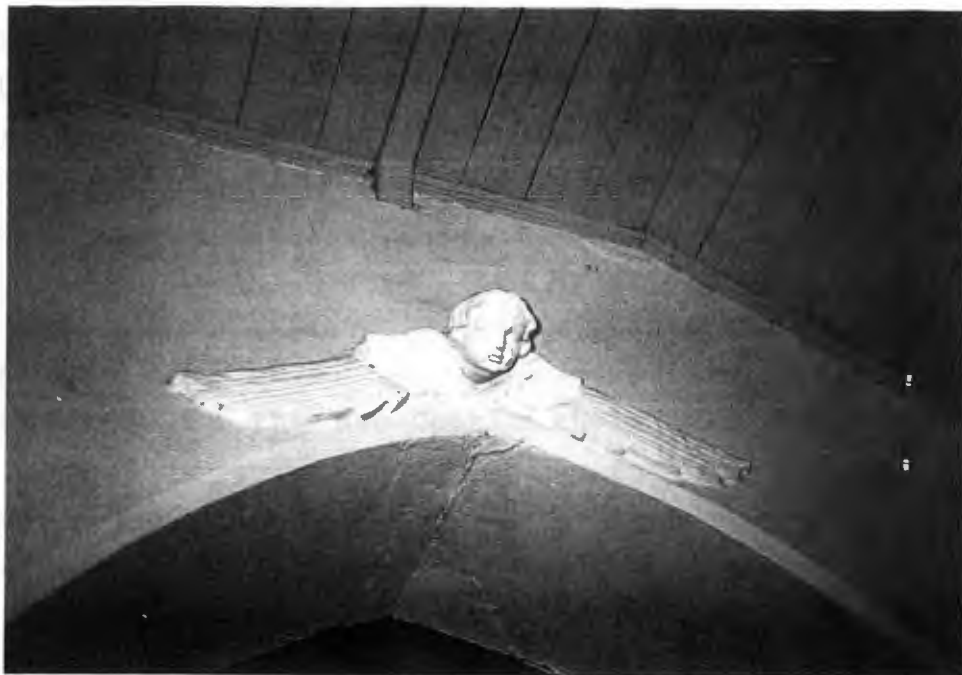
In the porch on the wall above the pointed archway to the church a solitary winged cherub head looks down on the entrance.

⁴ Ibid, p.23.



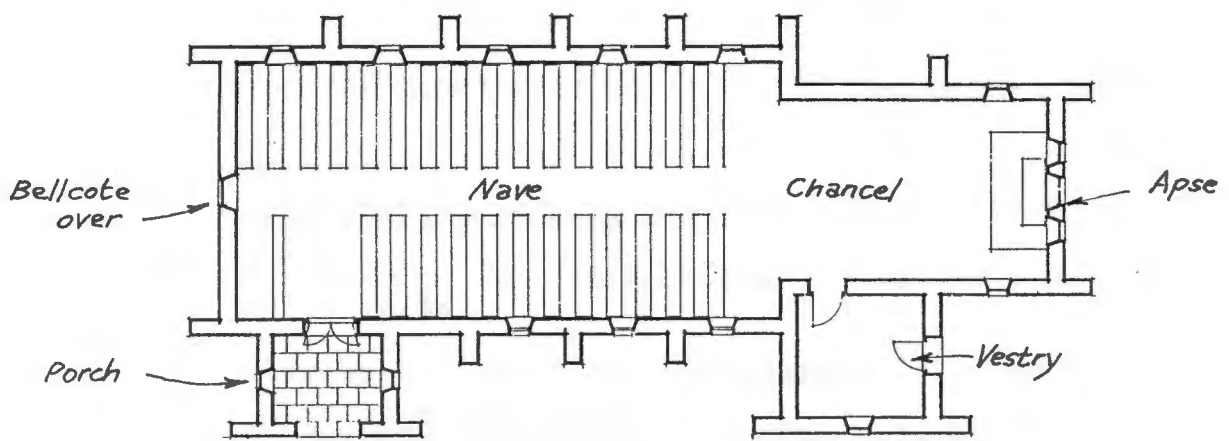
1895 Chapel with new entrance far right

DKM



Winged cherub head in porch

DKM



1895 Plan, from "Among the Vineyards", p.16.

Carr Hill, Wynberg

History:

This is one of the six churches in the survey which had been built pre-1880 but, owing to the population increase, was substantially enlarged or rebuilt and therefore considered part of the boom activity.

The congregation had been established in 1829 and the foundation stone of the church laid on 24 August 1831. It was extensively enlarged by the addition of two wings in 1842 and continued to serve the Dutch community until the pressures of swelling numbers again brought about a crisis.

A decision was taken in November 1896 to demolish much of the 65 year old building and to rebuild on the same foundations.¹ The new church was consecrated by Dominee C.F.J. Muller on 17 March 1899.² The building had been completed earlier in 1898 and the inauguration date set for 23 December. Owing to the ill-health of Rev.A.J.L.Hofmeyr, however, the event was postponed.³

Architecture:

This church is in the Neo-Gothic style with a T-plan, and a flèche above the crossing. During the rebuild two splayed additions were built in the right angles between the nave and wings or transepts. "...This allowed for a complete rearrangement of the seating in a semi-circular fashion which focused on the pulpit...".⁴ The building retained most of its original form, while internally "...it approached the ideal of a fan-shaped auditorium...", used later in other Dutch Reformed churches.⁵

The extent of the demolition of the 1831 church is a debatable

¹ Die Stigting van die Gemeente Wynberg, 1979, p.10.

² A. Dreyer, Ons Kerk Album, (Kaapstad, N.G. Kerk, 1917), p.22.

³ Display notice in the Cape Times, 17 December 1898.

⁴ D. Radford, Architecture in the W.Cape, p.198.

⁵ Ibid.

point as the history, Ons Kerk Album, mentions the building of "...meer uitgebreide, sterkere en hoogere muuren ...".⁶

Apart from radical remodelling of the interior, incorporating the use at the crossing of four massive granite pillars which were a gift from Cecil Rhodes, the exterior was "Gothicised" by (a) the replacement of a segmented arch front door with a Gothic pointed porch, (b) the replacement of the segmented arch window in the front gable wall with a traceried rose window and (c) the removal of Cape Gothic pinnacles on the corners and two on the apex of the gable, and replacement with a sloped coping with stepped quoins, terminating in a finial.

Windows in the nave and transepts are set in large pointed arches. The flèche, with shingle finish and clock faces on four sides, adds a Germanic air to the roof line.

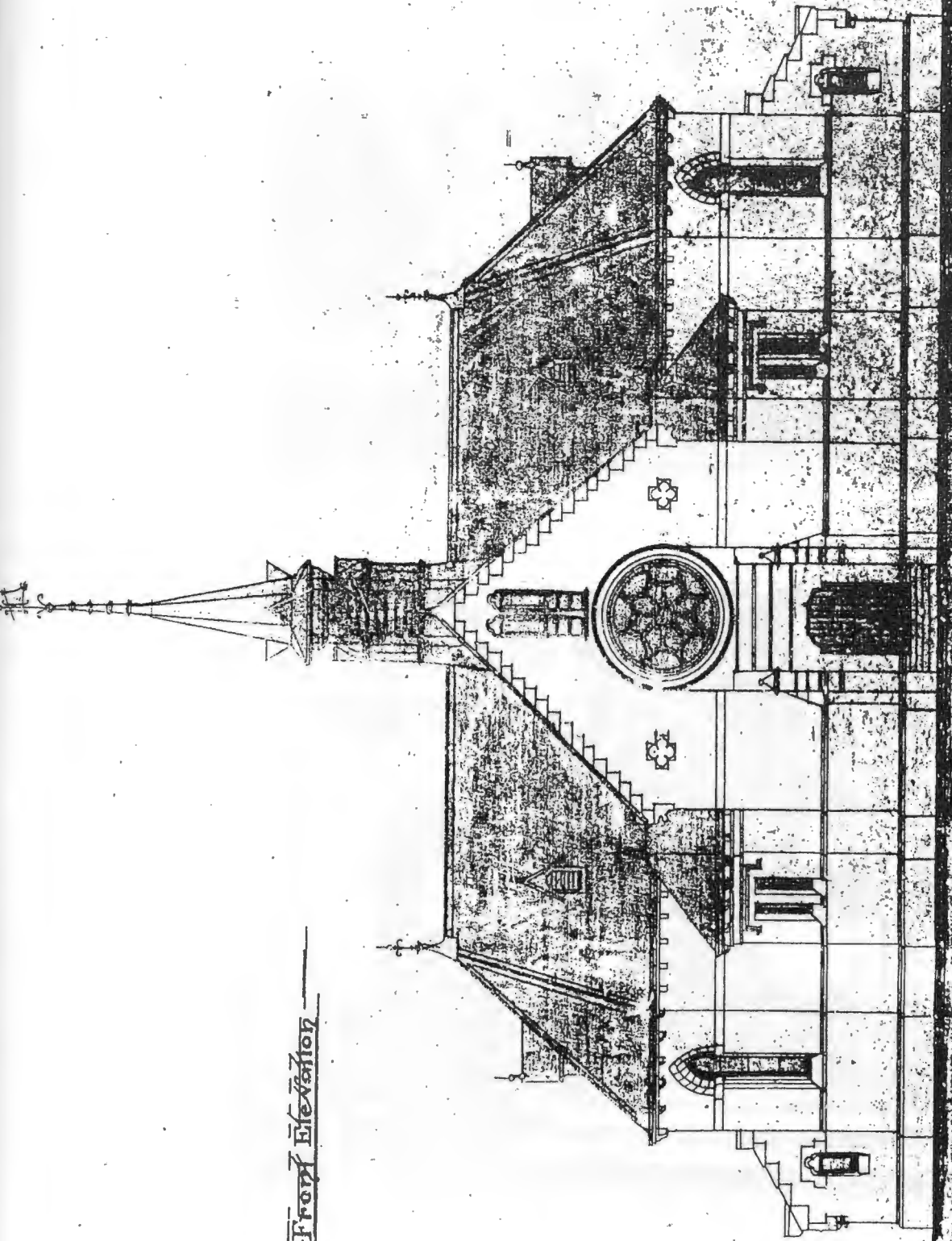
Internally, impressive arch braced trusses on hammer beams, pointed archways with hood moulds and trefoil cut-outs in the trusses complete the Victorian Gothic restyling.

The architect responsible for the innovative rebuild is not recorded in church histories. As J.E. Vixseboxse had been the architect for the Woodstock Dutch Reformed Church during the identical 1897-99 period, it was considered a possibility that Wynberg's rebuild had been supervised at the same time by Vixseboxse. Some of the similarities between the two churches are the shingle-roofed spires, splayed corners between nave and crossings, use of trefoil cut-outs and cusps on the roof trusses. Vixseboxse's role as architect was confirmed after the original Wynberg Municipality's plans of the alterations and additions, were viewed (refer Vixseboxse's front elevation).⁷

⁶ G. Maeder & C.Zinn, Ons Kerk Album, p.22. ("...more extended stronger and higher walls...").

⁷ Wynberg Plan No.3716, now with the Cape Town City Council.

Front Elevation



Plan of Alterations & Additions to P.R. Church

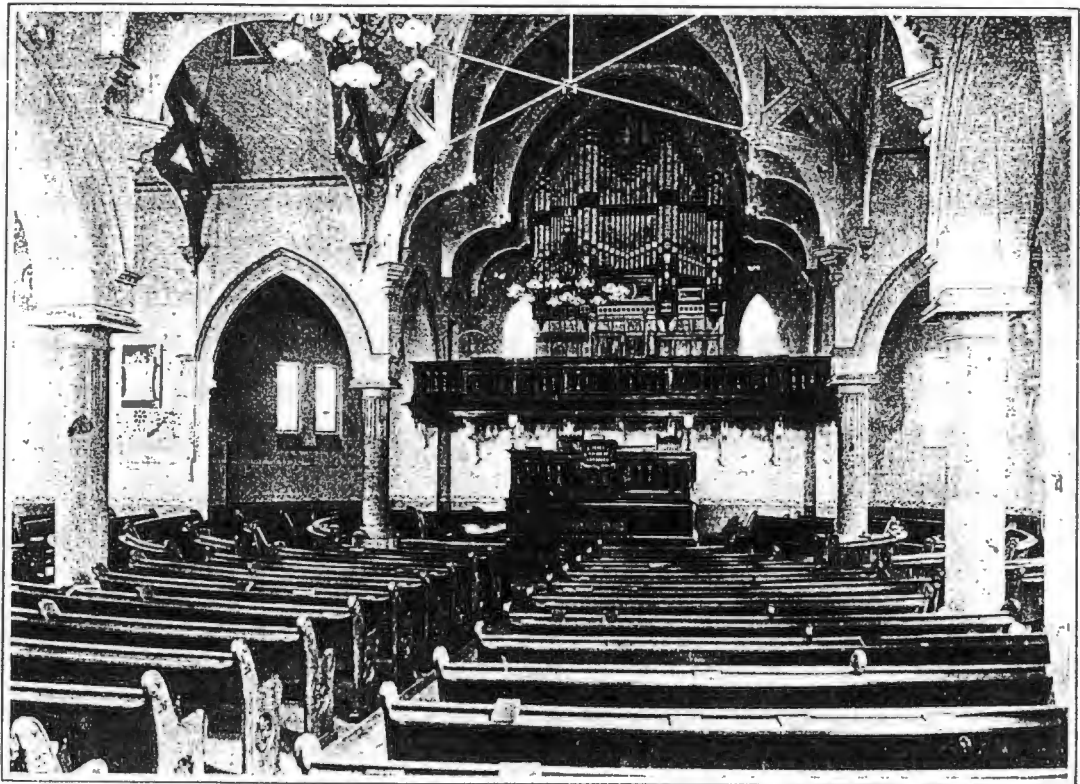
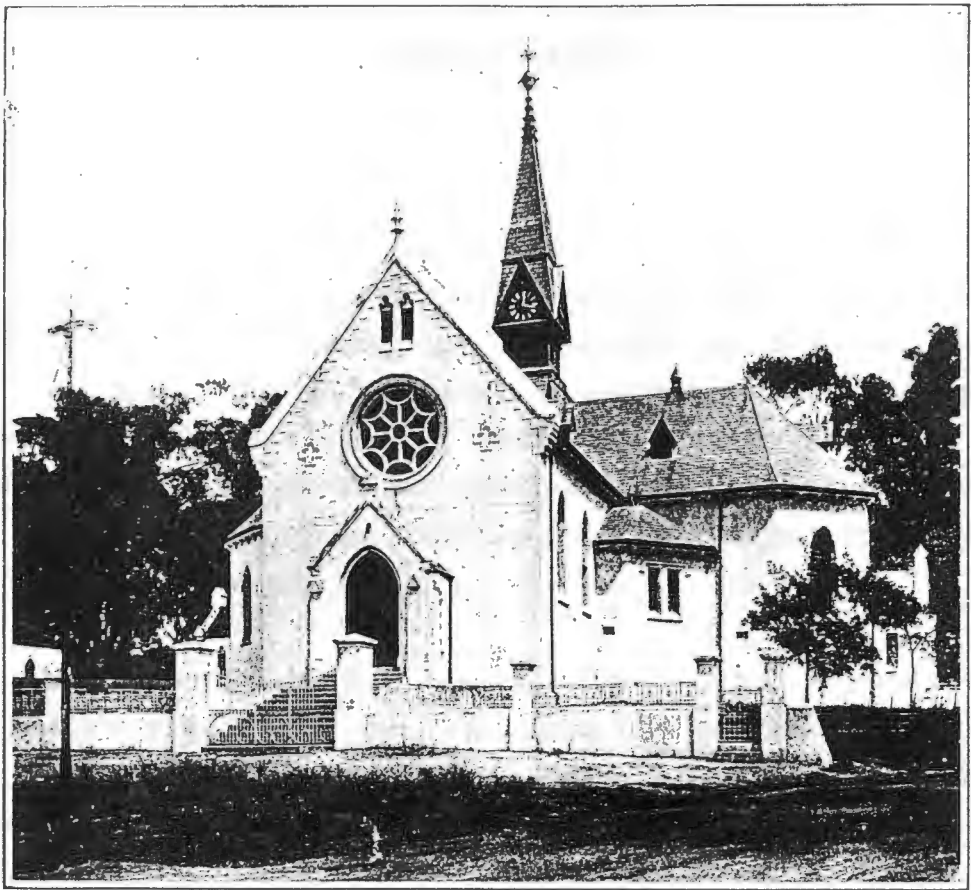
of

Wynberg

J. E. Vixseboxse

Architect M.S.P.A.

Staple Iron Works



*Wynberg Dutch Reformed Church, designed by J.E. Vixseboxse 1897
Photos: Ons Kerk Album, 1917, p. 21 & 22.*

Main Road, Hout Bay

History:

In 1887, Mr. Walter E. Gurney purchased a holiday cottage "...at the foot of the Sentinel (Peak) and as the village (Hout Bay) had no facilities for a Church or a School he started Sunday School... on his stoep...".¹ Soon a service for all ages was being held. Five years later (1892), Mr. Gurney rented a room in the Hout Bay village to be used as a day school during the week for the local children, paying for the teacher himself. On Sundays he taught Sunday School.

In 1894, he acquired land and "... taking all the responsibility himself for raising funds and honouring the contract, built the church...".² Building commenced in 1895 and the little chapel school was opened by Bishop West Jones on 26 January 1896.³ Gurney conducted most of the services, was later knighted (Sir Walter Gurney) and led his last service on 2 December 1923. He died in January 1926.

Architecture:

This is a simple English parish church consisting of a nave with six flat-topped windows in the south wall and a vestry and a flat-roofed vestibule on the north wall. The east end terminates in a shallow, half-octagonal apse while the plain west wall has a trio of flat-headed windows set within a pointed plaster surround. The chapel is built of local stone but carries plaster quoins and window and door surrounds and has a corrugated iron roof. A small bellcote is built into the gable wall of the vestry, previously used as the teacher's living quarters, which projects from the middle of the north wall.

The internal finish is plaster above the dado, below which is

¹ History Board displayed at the church, Hout Bay.

² Ibid.

³ R. Langham - Carter, Among the Vineyards, p.7.

random laid stone. The ceiling is of standard six inch grooved boards which conceal the trusses above the collar beam. The oaken entrance doors are decorated with four carvings of fish, a fairly recent addition (refer Photo).

There is no foundation stone but the year "1895" is boldly displayed on the arch above the entrance.



*Entrance from
Main Road*

DKM



DKM

*Woodcarving (recent)
on entrance doors*



Vestry with bellcote

DKM

Annandale Road, Diep River

History:

A Mrs. Erickson donated land at Diep River for a chapel and school in 1893 but it was found that her title to the land expired on her death. A Sunday School was started, however, about the same time by Miss Hildagonda Duckitt.¹ Sir Richard Southey, a church warden at St. John's, was also involved in establishing the school.

"... In 1895 land was purchased and a design for the church and school by a young architect named Herbert Baker was accepted..."² and the church opened in 1897.³ The first child baptism at St. Luke's took place on 2 May 1897.

Architecture:

The church, as it was designed about 1895, was a simple four-bay stone chapel, approximately 12 x six metres, with a small, half-hexagonal plastered apse at the east end (refer Photo). The original entrance was through the porch, abutting the second bay of the south wall of the nave. The apex of the roof ridge projects beyond the west wall to accommodate a bell.

There are two-tier stone buttresses on the south wall between the trefoil-headed two-light windows. The porch is enclosed with timber windows and finished with a timber fascia and barge-board. The roof is partly exposed with six inch ceiling boards covering trusses above the collar beam. The finish inside is plaster and the roof is of slate.

¹ E. Vos, The Church on the Hill, p.47.

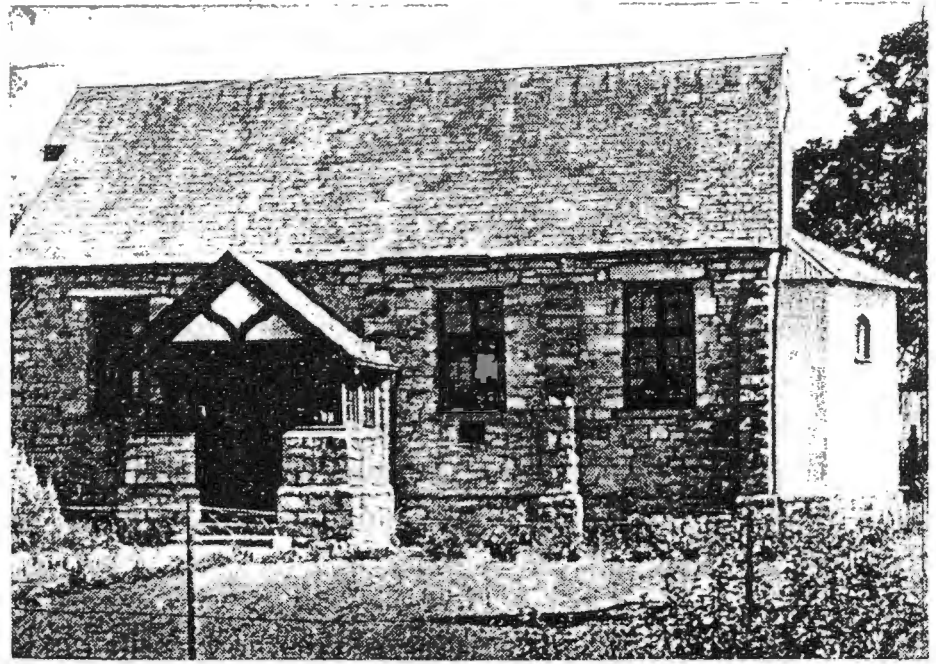
² Ibid, p.137.

³ St. John the Evangelist, (Wynberg, The Parish, 1952), p.7.



St. Luke's - 1991

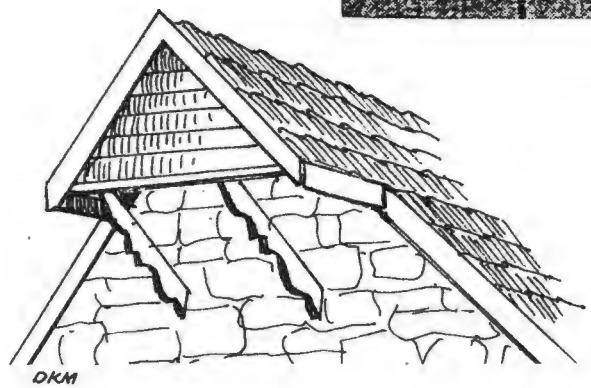
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An early photo of the chapel showing pentagonal apse

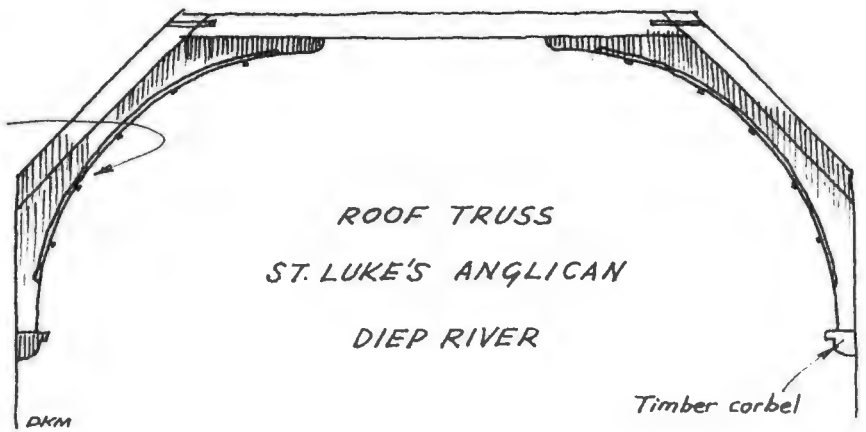
Photo: The Parish of St. John the Evangelist, p.7.

BELLCOTE
IN
ROOF RIDGE



DKM

Chamfer on
arched brace



ROOF TRUSS
ST. LUKE'S ANGLICAN
DIEP RIVER

Timber corbel

DKM

Lower Park Road, Park Estate

History:

Evidence of church activity in the above area is recorded in the history of St. Paul's, Rondebosch, which states that "...it was in 1865, ... that school and church services were commenced at Black River in the Church Pondok...".¹ In September 1876 the Rector of St. Paul's returned from England, bringing with him a font and set of sacramental vessels for the Black River Chapel, first mentioned in May 1877,² and said to be a wattle-and-daub building.³

In April 1899, Herbert Baker made additions to the existing chapel by extending the nave by three bays (refer Plan).⁴ It is believed the original five-bay chapel was "...built well prior to 1897...".⁵ The original architect is unknown.

"...This small place of worship was attached to the parish of St. Paul's and served by its ministers, and [was] designed to cater for the burgeoning population of West London (Athlone). When St. Mark's [A-60] was built on a more convenient site, its status as a church was lost and a small primary school operated in its stead until even that became redundant. Finally it was laid waste in 1978...".⁶

After the Baker changes were made, the chapel was dedicated to St. James by the Archbishop on 23 June 1905.

¹ P.A. Millard, St. Paul's, Rondebosch Centenary, 1834-1934, (Rondebosch, 1934), p.12.

² Ibid, p.13.

³ Ibid, p.18.

⁴ Jagger Library Manuscripts & Archives Dept; Baker Plan 60.

⁵ M. Cairns, Park Estate Rondebosch, Looking Back, (Rondebosch, 1992) p.6.

⁶ Ibid, p.7.

Architecture:

This was a simple rectangular eight-bay chapel of plastered brick, under a steeply pitched thatch roof. There were no windows in the side walls of the original five-bay chapel until Baker's three-bay addition, when two rectangular flat-headed windows were fitted to the sixth bay. Both end walls carried three lancet windows which gave a Gothic look to the chapel.

Angle and nave buttresses were of the two-tier variety, with a short one-step buttress in the middle of either end wall.

The original chapel had a single entrance through a small porch occupying the third bay of the south wall.

The open roof consisted of seven scissors trusses and "...bamboo rafters at 1 foot 9 inch centres...".⁷ The thatch roof of 1899 must have given way to tiles at a later stage.

⁷

Jagger Library, Baker Plans 60.

Black River Church

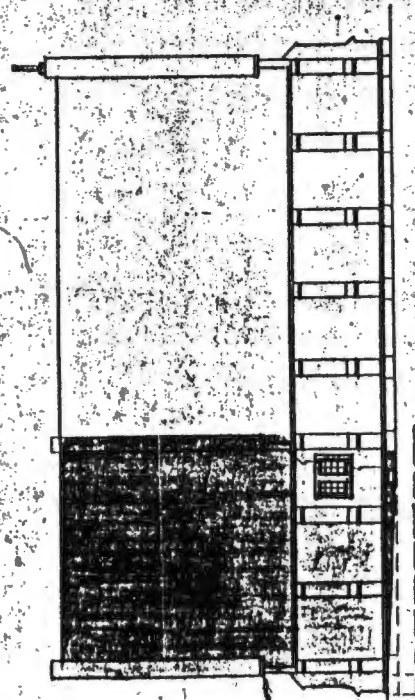
Office City

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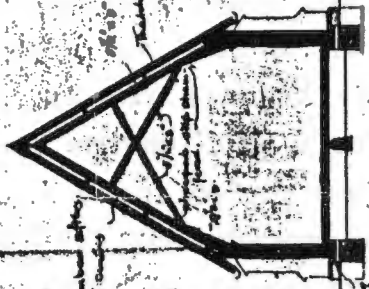
MS 90

Scale of Feet

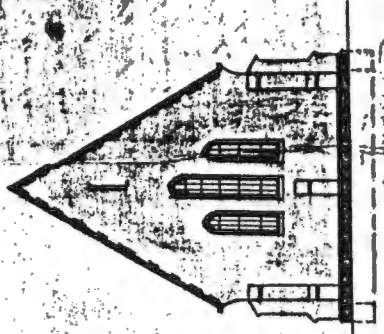
City of Cape Town
5th April 1919



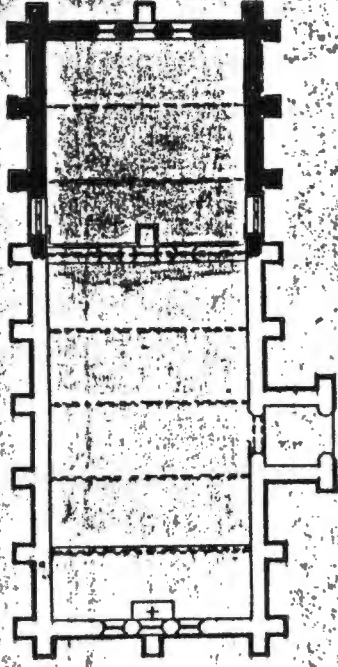
Side Elevation



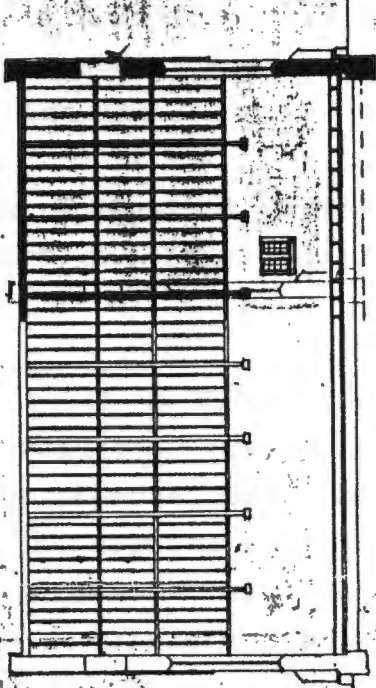
Section



West Elevation



Plan



Longitudinal Section

Subject to the following conditions:
That the whole of the work be carried out in strict accordance with the resolution of the Council of the Cape Town Municipal Council, and that the whole of the work be carried out in strict accordance with the resolution of the Council of the Cape Town Municipal Council, and that the whole of the work be carried out in strict accordance with the resolution of the Council of the Cape Town Municipal Council.

J. Stone
Municipal Clerk

MUNICIPAL OFFICE
APPROVED
13th April 1919
RONDEBOSCH

Source: Baker Plans
Jagger Library, Plan 60.

Herbert Baker, A.R.B.A.
ARCHITECT
CAPE TOWN

Springfield Road, Philippi

History:

German immigrants were regarded by John X. Merriman, Minister of Crown Lands of the Cape Colony in 1876, as the means by which the Cape Flats could be tamed and become productive agricultural land. A contract to bring German settlers to the Cape was made on 17 August 1876 with Wilhelm Berg, the local representative of the German shipping firm, Godeffroy and Son and the first settlers arrived in 1877. Further larger groups of settlers arrived in May, June and July of 1883. A school was started on 7 July 1884, the date which the German community also regard as the founding date of the Lutheran congregation.¹

A year later, on 20 July 1885, the Cape Government granted the settlers land for a school and graveyard and later also for a church and manse.

Differences arose between the Lutheran Church in Wynberg and the settlers, so, in March 1896, the Philippi community was recognised as a sister church (the Evangelical Lutheran congregation on the Cape Flats) of the St.Martini Church, Long Street, Cape Town under Past. A. Reddersen as minister. The corner stone of the church was laid on 1 February 1897. Plans were drawn by E. Seeliger of Cape Town and the builder was F. Ohlhoff of Wynberg.²

On 2 July 1897, a new pastor, Heinrich Baumgarten, took over. The church was officially opened on 14 November 1897 by Rev. G.W. Wagener. Building costs were 1300 pounds. The building of the church was the direct result of the need of a specific group of immigrants.

Architecture:

The church has a four-and-a-half bay rectangular nave with an attractive four-storeyed bell tower and broached octagonal spire

¹ W.J.L. Blumer, Pfanzgarten im Dünensand, (Philippi, 1959), p.16-23.

² Ibid, p.26.

over the main entrance. The half bay of the church behind the entrance accommodates a gallery and organ loft of timber construction. There is a large vestry under its own roof beyond the pulpit wall or east end.

"...Though of somewhat unsympathetic grey rough-cast cement finish, the church is of pleasing proportion..."³ Windows throughout are pointed Gothic and the nave walls have two-tier straight buttresses. The flat coping on the front gable walls flanking the tower terminate in protruding moulded wings (see sketch).

A feature of the front door, set inside the Gothic archway, is the elaborate design of the door hinge. The roof trusses are concealed behind ceiling board. A half-transept was added to the left of the nave in 1952.

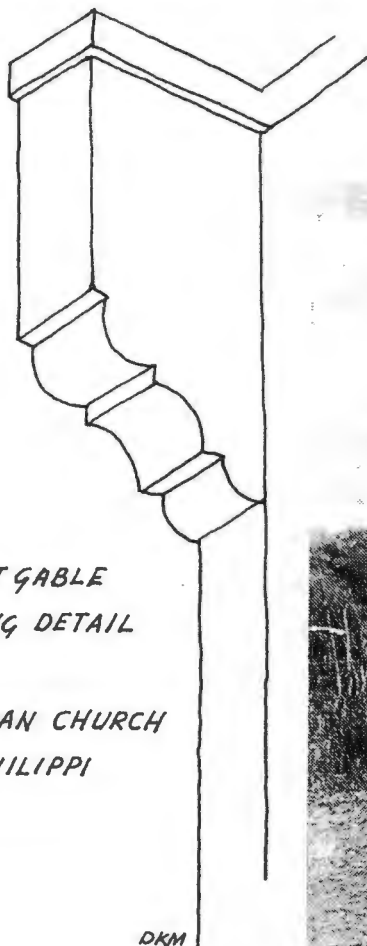
For the German settlers to have built a church of these proportions and details in this desolate part of the Peninsula, and within 15 years of their arrival, was indeed a remarkable achievement.

³ Fransen & Cook, Old Buildings of the Cape, p.114.



Original: W. Rabe

The inauguration ceremony at the newly-built church on Sunday 14 November 1897



FRONT GABLE
COPING DETAIL

LUTHERAN CHURCH
PHILIPPI

DKM



The Church, 1904

Original: Pfarrarchiv

Photos from "Pflanzgarten im Dünensand," (Philippi, 1959).

History:

The history of the church and Sea Point is linked with the Solomon family, who arrived in Cape Town in 1831. Henry Solomon, brother of Saul Solomon, settled in Sea Point and was "... among the most ardent adherents..." of the Cape Town Congregational Church.¹ He was also deeply concerned with the welfare of Green and Sea Point and his pet project was "... the establishment of a church or schoolroom to serve the needs of the scattered residents..."²

In November 1845, a meeting was held in the Commercial Exchange, Cape Town, the outcome of which was the building of the "Green Point School Room". Rev. James Cameron of the London Missionary Society designed the building which was inaugurated on 15 July 1846. It was used by the Congregationalists, Anglicans and Dutch Reformed on an intermittent basis until 1856, when services were regularised. In 1878, the Congregationalists began to use, along with other denominations, the unique "Round Church" designed by Charles Freeman. The evening services were invariably taken by Rev James Cameron's son, also James, who married one of Henry Solomon's daughters, Ellen.

In 1894, the Sea Point congregation was constituted and moved to the Sea Point Hall, and laid the foundation stone of their new church on 6 March 1896.³ Some months later, when the church opened, Dr. James Cameron was appointed the first minister. The first stage of the project was the four-bay nave; the transept was added in 1906.⁴

¹ M. Murray, Under Lion's Head, (Cape Town, Balkema, 1964) p.34.

² Ibid, p.35.

³ Laid by the Chief Justice, Sir Henry de Villiers.

⁴ Foundation stone laid by Rev. H.T. Marshall and Mrs Marshall, 22 September 1906.

Architecture:

The press report of the stone-laying stated that "... the style of the building is Early English, the architect being John Parker, and the external walls are being built of Fishhoek stone...".⁵ It is a four-bay church of cruciform plan with the transept accounting for a further two bays. There is a small porch under its own pitched roof at the south-east corner of the nave and a vestry at the north-west corner. Behind the pulpit is a centrally placed organ loft.

Twin lancets comprise the windows in the nave and are separated by two-tier buttresses. There are buttresses on the facade of the transepts and "west wall" as well. The latter walls each carry a large pointed window with a prominent central mullion. The stained-glass west window has geometrical tracery forming two trefoils and a quatrefoil in the head. All windows have quoined plaster surrounds.

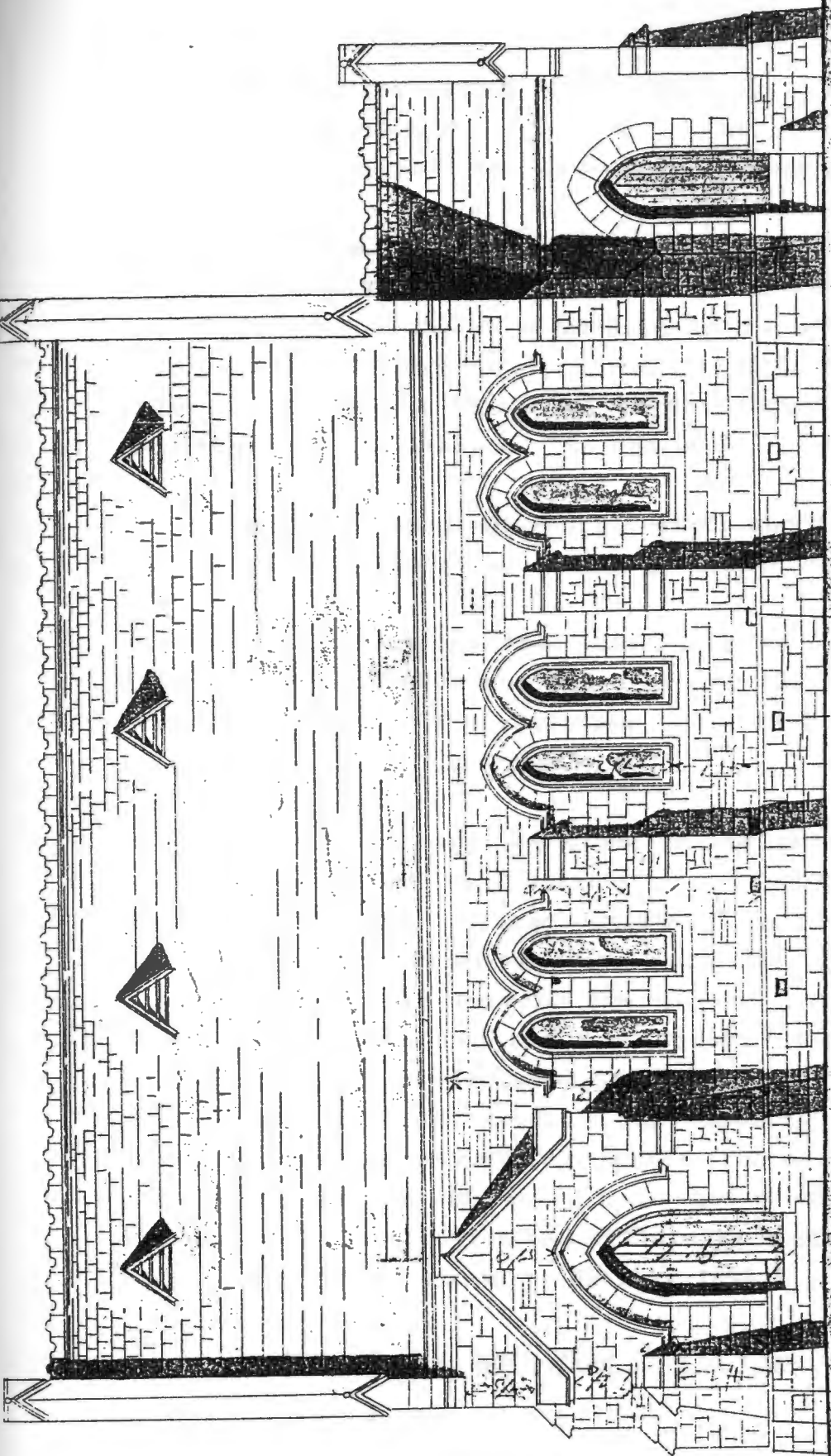
The gable walls carry sloped parapets which terminate in decorative gablets. A timber flèche stands on the roof ridge above the crossing.

Internal finish is smooth plaster. Two pointed arches on either side of the nave open into the transepts. The roof trusses, 13 in all, alternate with short and long hammer posts. Above the hammerbeams, there is an arch-braced collar beam and king post. Three smaller arch-braced trusses support the transept roofs. The ceiling is of standard six inch board.

The oak double doors carry highly ornamental hinges. The building cost about 3000 pounds and the contractor was Mr Andrew Laird.⁶ This church was the first of the two churches that John Parker designed in Sea Point. The year following, 1897, he designed Sea Point Methodist.

⁵ Cape Times, 7 March 1896.

⁶ Ibid.



*John Parker's original plan
of 1896 from Jagger Library M & A, Plan 16*

ELEVATION TO MARAIS ROAD.

Main Road, Sea Point

History:

Following the sale of the Round Church to the Dutch Reformed Church, Methodists in Sea Point under the leadership of Lieut. Col. T.E. Lawton called a meeting on 30 October 1896 at the residence of J.D. Mansfield. Three Methodist Ministers were also present. Decisions taken led to the formation of a Building Committee and the start of the church.¹

Mr John Parker drew plans shortly after successfully completing the nearby Congregational Church in Marais Road in 1896.

At the foundation stone-laying ceremony held on Saturday afternoon 8 May 1897, the secretary of the Building Committee traced the history of the movement "... which had now culminated in the building of the church...".²

Mr J.D. Mansfield laid the stone in the presence of about 230 people, including representatives of the Dutch Reformed, Congregational and Anglican churches.³ A copper cylinder with the usual newspapers of the day, coins and lists of V.I.P's was placed in a cavity beneath the stone. Mr Mansfield's full address is recorded in the Cape Times. Representatives from other denominations included Dr. Kotzé, Dr Cameron, Rev David Russell and Mr J.L.M Brown. The property known as "Norfolk Villa" had been purchased in November 1896 as the church site for 2250 pounds and the adjoining house had become the residence of the minister. The church was officially opened at an impressive service of dedication on 14 January 1898.⁴

¹ W.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.35.

² Cape Times, 10 May 1897.

³ M.Murray, Under Lions Head, p.127. The author states of Mansfield, "... a prominent Cape Town merchant - and a character who might have stepped out of Dickens...".

⁴ W.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.36.

Architecture:

The newspaper report states that "... the style...is Gothic of the Early English period and the material used for the walls is Fishhoek stone, with cement dressing to the doors and windows...".⁵ It is a five-bay church, with the nave approx 20 x 11 metres. A chancel for organ and choir is flanked by vestries for clergy and choir. Entrance to the church is up a wide flight of granite steps into a wide tiled porch under a lean-to roof, from which two sets of double doors open onto the aisles.

The stone nave walls are buttressed by five two-tier stone buttresses; the windows and doorway have quoined surrounds. The gable walls and the parapet walls of the vestries carry plaster copings. A ventilation turret is centrally placed on the roof ridge of the nave's slate-tiled roof. The focal point of the front gable is a trio of lancet windows, set somewhat awkwardly with its base in line with the porch roof.

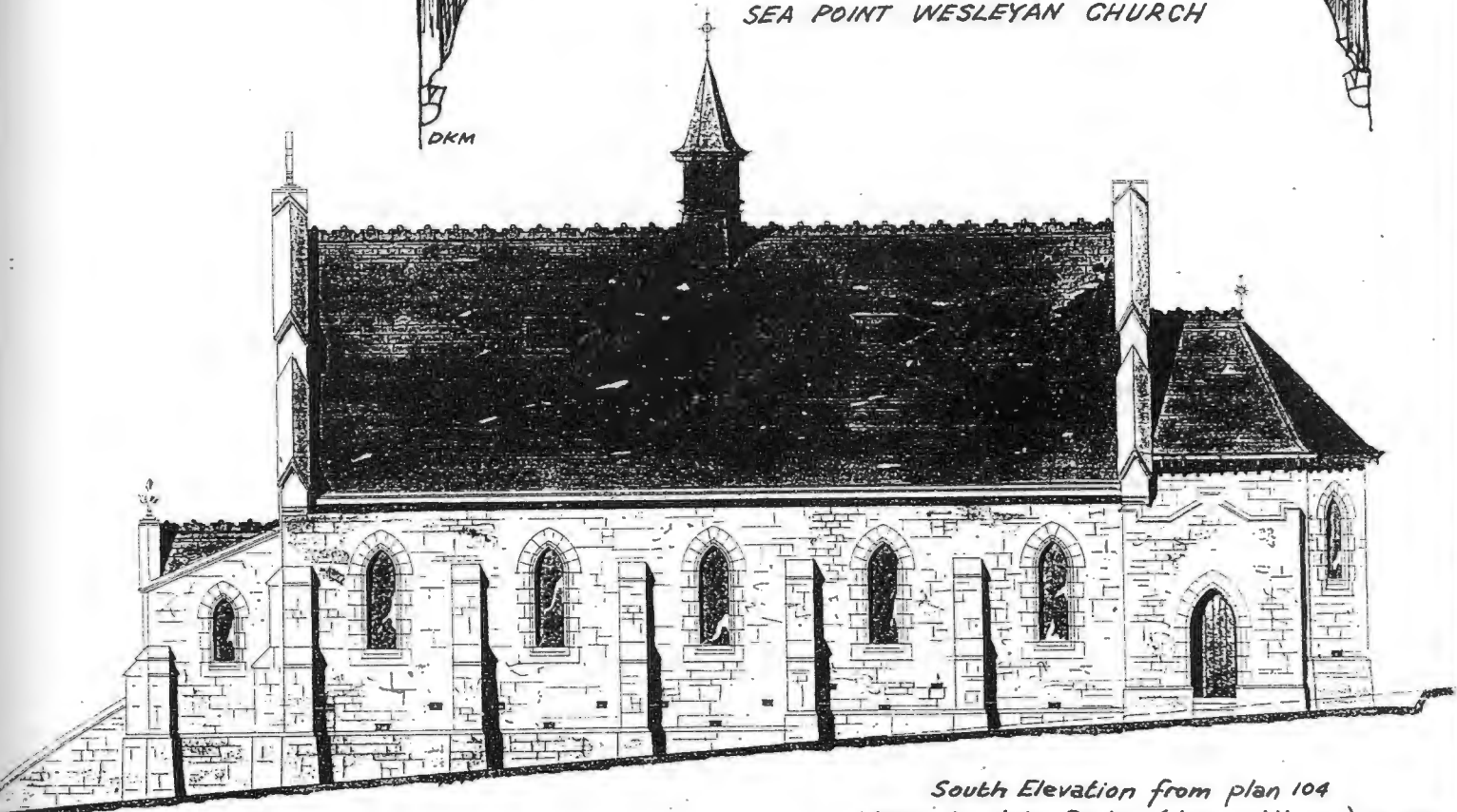
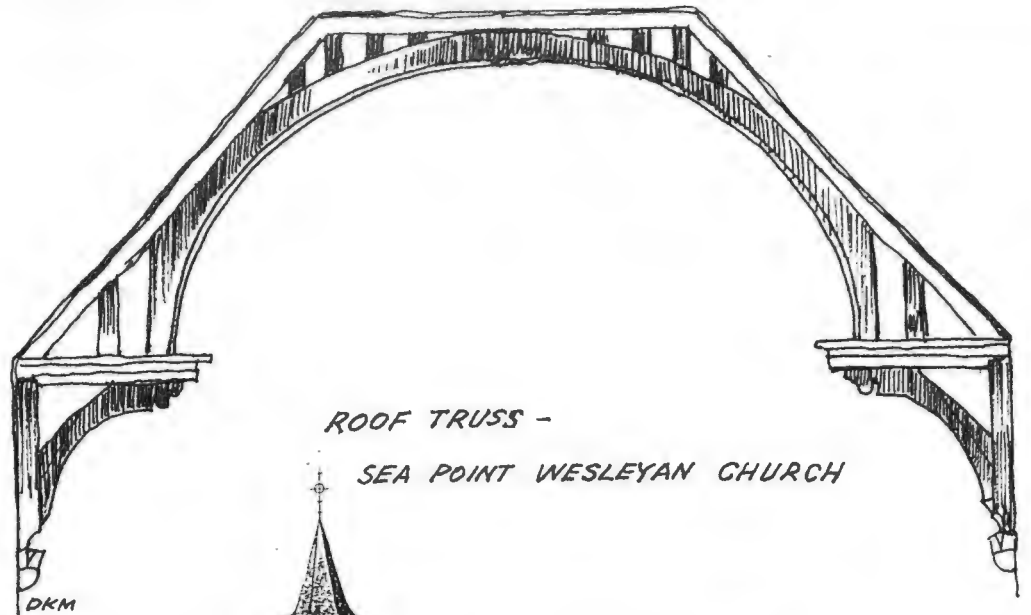
Materials used include English oak for the doors, with the roofing and floor of pitch pine. The internal walls are plastered with wood panelling up to the dado line. The four roof trusses consist of hammerbeam, post and brace supporting a semi-circular arched brace and vertical posts (refer sketch). The three panelled open ceiling is of standard six inch boards.

The original oak pews are still in use.

The builder was Mr C. Wingate and the cost of the project was 3300 pounds.⁶ Seating was planned for 200.

⁵ D. Radford terms the style of this church "Nominal Gothic". (Architecture of the W.Cape, p.200). These churches had simple rectangular plans under low-pitched roofs with attached, separately roofed porches and vestries, and were built in roughly finished sandstone.

⁶ Cape Times, 10 May 1897.



Entrance from Main Road, Sea Point

DKM

Main Road, Muizenberg

History:

Muizenberg was "...one of the earliest Wesleyan outposts..." established as a preaching place by Rev. Barnabas Shaw who arrived at the Cape in 1816.¹

In the 1890s services were held in a wood-and-iron building near Muizenberg Station. It was known affectionately as the "Tin Temple". In 1897, a Committee in charge of the Mission Hall in Muizenberg, offered its use, free of rent for a year, to the Methodists. The support and general interest "...were highly gratifying, so much so that in 1898 it was decided to build a church. Messrs. Tregidga, Garland, Mossop and Jones, had previously presented a site for a church..."²

Architect H.T. Jones drew plans and the church was built on its site on the Main Road presumably in 1898/99 because at the Quarterly Meeting of January 1900, it was recorded that the Church had been successfully opened.³ Building costs were 2000 pounds.

Architecture:

This was a quaint four-bay Neo-Gothic church in stone, under a pitched roof with a small pentagonal porch under lean-to roof at the south-east corner. The facade facing the street consisted of a gable wall with a projecting central panel (see Drawing), with its own pedimented gable, flanked by sloped copings at a lower level either side. The central window had a pointed head with drip mould while the other two windows were flat-headed. Buttresses were single slope with a pronounced moulding halfway up from the plinth.

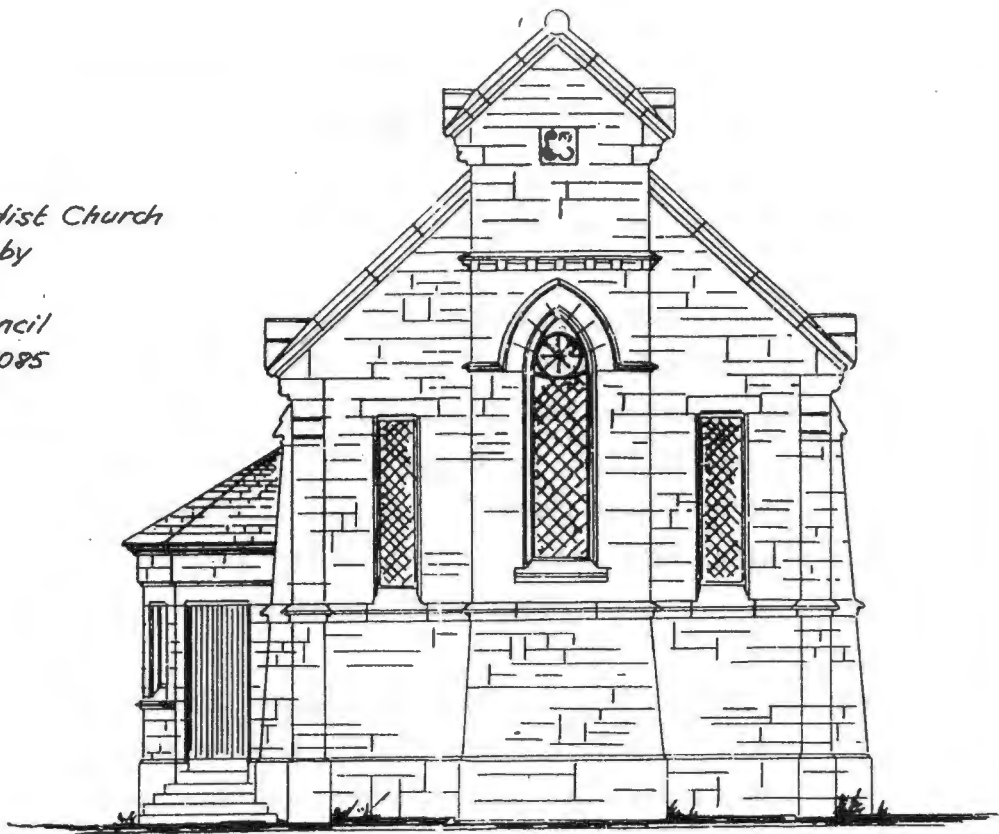
The building was unfortunately demolished some time after 1950.

¹ W. Gordon Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.58, 59.

² Ibid.

³ Plan MU1898 005085, Cape Town City Council.

*Muizenberg Methodist Church
 from plans drawn by
 H. T. Jones, 1898
 Cape Town City Council
 Plan MU1898005085*



Front Elevation



Side Elevation

Dublin Street, Woodstock

History:

Catholic churches had been erected in Wynberg (1880), at Green Point (Sacred Heart Convent, 1889) and at Rondebosch (1886), before a church was erected for Catholics in Woodstock. Mention is made of an "... old chapel of St. Agnes at Salt River, built by the energy of the late Father Cowan..." that was expropriated by the Government for railway expansion.¹ Mass was celebrated in it for the last time on Sunday 13 June 1897.

Prior to the building of St. Agnes, Catholics in Woodstock had already built a presbytery and large schoolrooms. Rev. Dr. Rooney drew the church plans and work began in March 1897. It was reported that "... as the Most Rev. Dr. Rooney ... cannot from the nature of his duties superintend the work as he would wish, Fr. Duignam, who has much experience of this kind, will reside at Woodstock while the building is going on..."²

On a rainy 25 April, the foundation stone was laid by Dr. Rooney in an impressive ceremony. It was reported that "... owing principally to the generosity of Mr. Michael Page... the new church has begun..."³ Further reports of progress with the building were published in the S.A. Catholic Magazine during 1897. On 21 November, the large bell, cast by a Dublin firm and weighing 600 pounds and a gift from Michael Page, was blessed at a ceremony by Dr. Rooney.⁴ The church was solemnly blessed and opened on Sunday 15 May 1898 by Bishop John Leonard.⁵

¹ S.A. Catholic Magazine, (Cape Town), July 1897.

² S.A. Catholic Magazine, April 1897.

³ Ibid.

⁴ S.A. Catholic Magazine, December 1897.

⁵ S.A. Catholic Magazine, June 1898.

Architecture:

This nine-bay Neo-Gothic stone and plaster church comprises basically of a long nave without aisles, with an entrance through a square porch on the north wall. A high pointed decorated arch opens into the sanctuary which has a small three-bay nuns' chapel on the left and a vestry on the right.

There is a small choir loft over the first bay, supported by two cast-iron columns with decorated octagonal capitals.

The porch has two gabled sides. The high gabled north wall (see photo), has two pointed windows either side of two central buttresses that terminate in the Hager tradition in a pointed gabled belfry built of brick.⁶

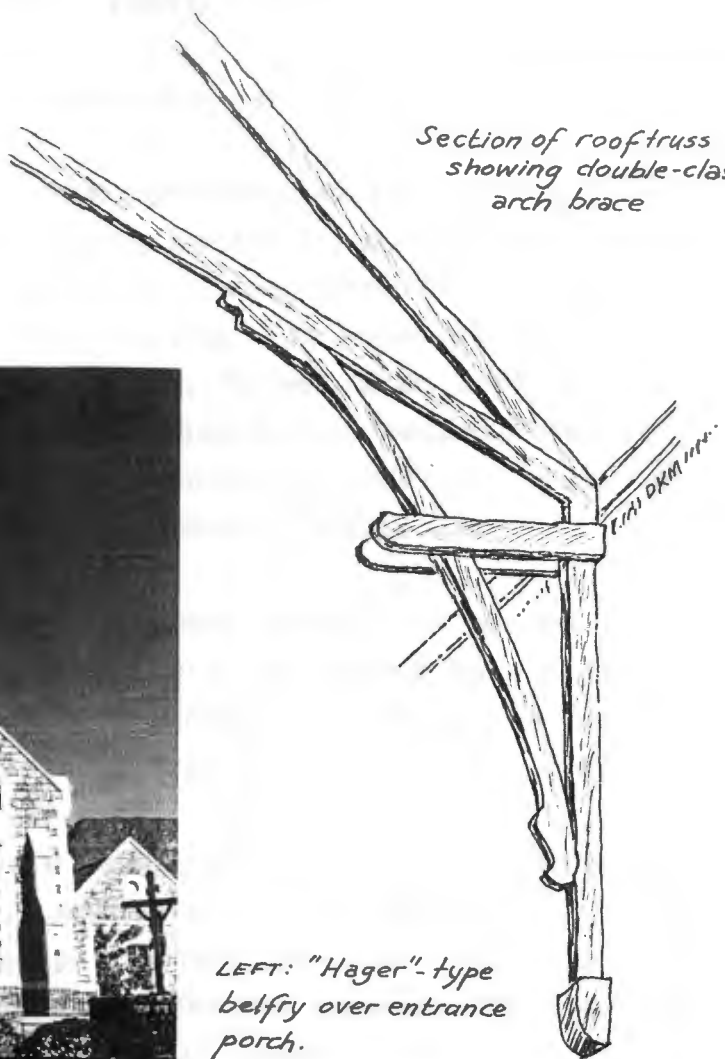
The exterior walls are of dressed stone with all doorways, window surrounds, and two-step buttresses quoined in white cement. The coping to the gable walls is decorated at the corners of the church with small pedimented gablets.

Nave walls stand on a stone plinth and carry small pointed windows which are linked by a plaster hood moulding. There are also plaster bands at plinth and gutter level. The open roof has ten scissors trusses with each arched brace clasped between a double hammerbeam (see sketch), a feature not seen in any other churches of the boom.

The sanctuary, richly finished in white Carara marble, has three lancet stained glass windows set in the chancel wall.

⁶ Carl O.Hager, responsible for designing a number of Dutch Reformed churches in the Western Cape in the 1860-1880 period, made extensive use of the central belfry with a circular window in the gable flanked by buttresses (Clanwilliam, Tulbagh, Swellendam, Heidelberg) (refer Fig.5.24 in essay).

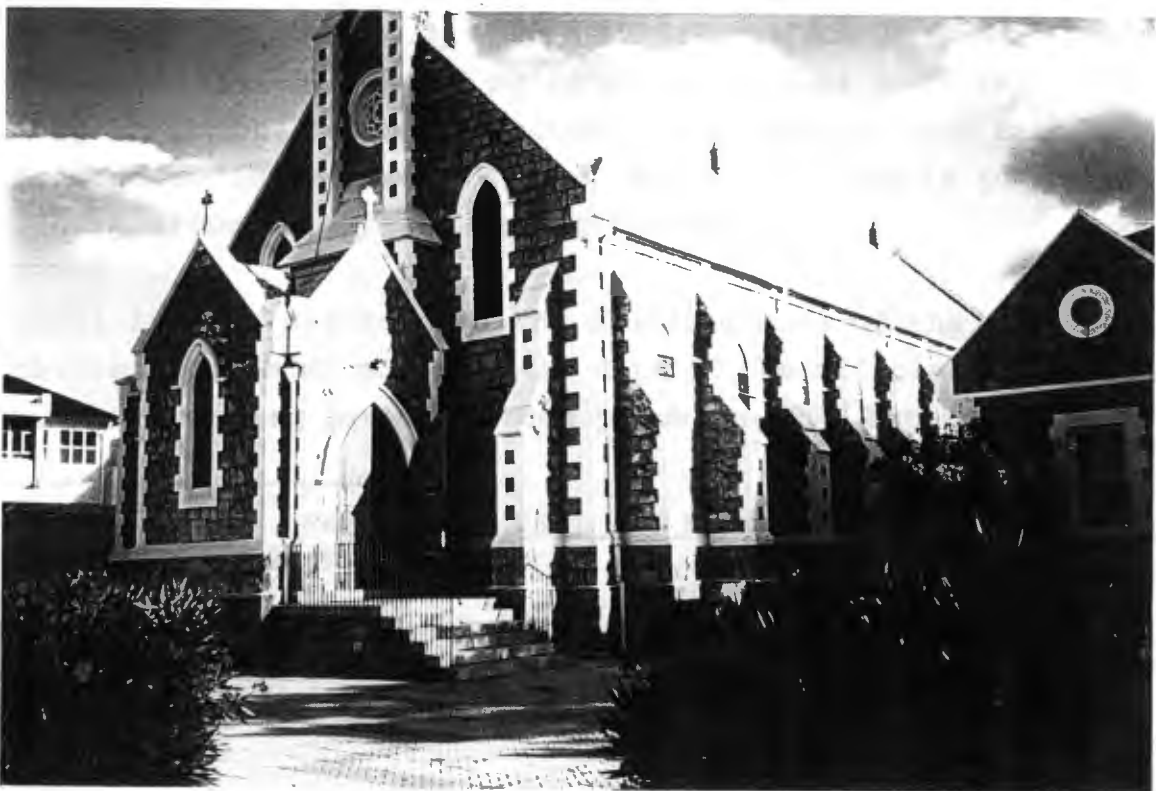
Section of rooftruss showing double-clasped arch brace



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LEFT: "Hager"-type belfry over entrance porch.

BELOW: Prominent quoining on belfry, buttresses, windows and corners.



DKM

55A, Kloof Street, Cape Town

History:

The centre of South African Congregationalism in Cape Town in the late nineteenth century was Caledon Square Congregational Church, successor to Dr. John Philip's Union Chapel of 1821. Built in 1859, it became an influential congregation especially under the vigorous leadership of Rev. William Forbes from 1888 to 1903. But "... the great days of Caledon Square were ending. The drift of the population was leaving it a down-town church. In 1907 the membership was dispersed and the property sold..."¹

The population of the Gardens area had rapidly increased in the 1890s. In 1897, a gifted Congregational minister, Rev. Alexander Pitt, came to Cape Town from Grahamstown. With the help of friends, Trinity Congregational Church was built in Kloof Street.

Initially the Caledon Square congregation "looked askance" at Trinity but in due time "... emigrated to the shelter..." of the new church.² For some years the two churches retained their separate identities under one minister yet worshipping together. The congregations united in 1907 under Pitt's ministry, eventually building the Union Congregational Church higher up Kloof Street in 1924 after Pitt's death in 1919.

The plot on which Trinity was built, part of the gardens of Saasveld, was bought by Henry A. Arderne and Herbert Wilman on 6 September 1897 though building operations had started on 26 July 1897. The foundation stone, now illegible, was laid by Mrs. Arderne on 18 September 1897.³ While work was in progress the congregation worshipped at Martini Hall.

April 1897 is regarded as the founding date of the church. The church records do not give the date of the official inauguration but the opening probably took place in 1899 because mention is

¹ G.P. Ferguson, CUSA, The Story of the Churches of the CUSA, p.81.

² Ibid, p.86.

³ Cape Times, 18 September 1897.

made of meetings in the vestry at that time. Mr. Arderne retained title to the property until eventual transfer to the church on 3 May 1907.

Architecture:

This is a five-bay chapel in the Gothic Revival style. An off-centre porch under a pitched roof gives entrance to a timber-screened lobby in the north-west corner of the church. Doors and windows are pointed and the street facade gable wall carries twin lancet windows. Double doors under a stepped parapet, set back at the side of the church, open into the office, vestry and an extra room at the back of the church.

Angle buttresses stand at the corners of the building while diagonal buttresses are used on the vestry entrance and porch. There are also two-tier buttresses against the nave walls.

A plaster finish is used throughout though the porch and front gable wall were probably brick with roughcast plaster to the dado.

A single ventilation tower stands on the roof ridge. The coping of the gable walls projects on all sides terminating with a pedimented gablet with trefoil decoration (see sketch).

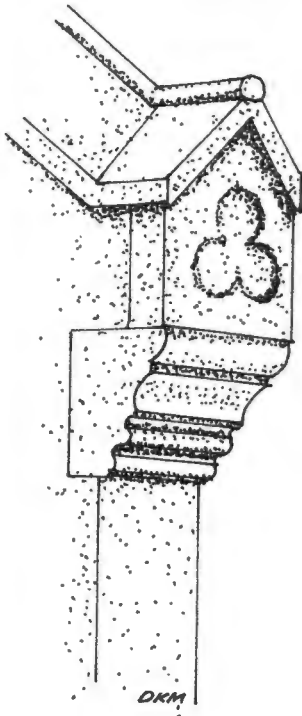
The splayed ceiling is of double-grooved boards; the collar beam and rafters are partially exposed; chamfered wall posts stand on carved timber corbels. The richness of the woodwork of the doors, vestibule screen and ceiling give this church a special appeal.

The architect, according to the original plans was R. Esdon.⁴ No record was found of the builder's name.

⁴ Plan CT1897 000211, Cape Town City Council.



DKM



DKM

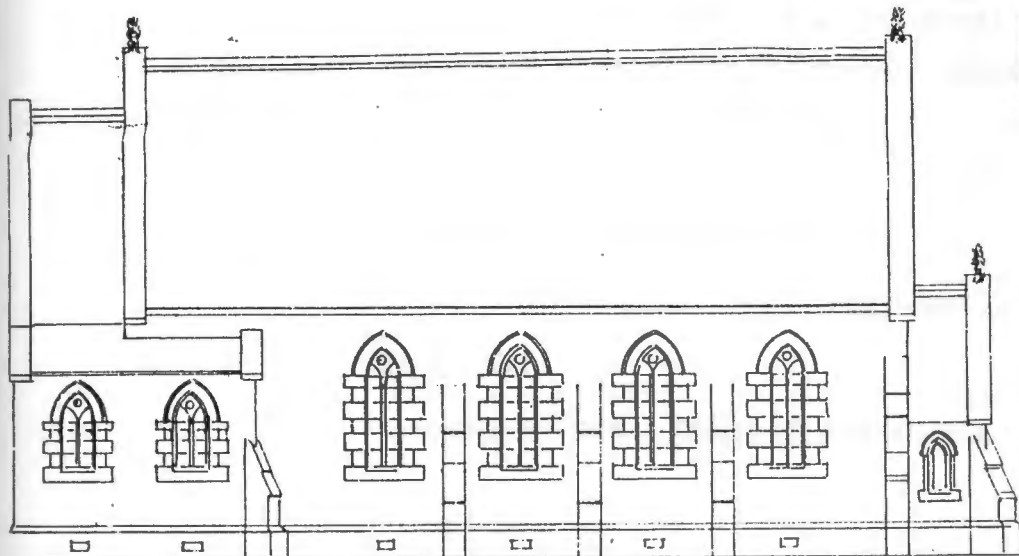
ABOVE:
The church from Kloof Street

LEFT:
Detail of roof coping projection

RIGHT:
Side entrance to vestries.



DKM



East Elevation

Elevation from R. Esdon's original plans;
CT 1897 000211

St. James Road, Sea Point

History:

The first St. James church (foundation stone laid on 13 June 1859) was never completed. It was started on a site given by Mr. J.G. Steytler, near Main and Worcester Roads. Insufficient funds and poor drainage caused the project to be abandoned.¹ Later a brewery was successfully converted into a church which served the needs of Anglicans from 1866 until the present church was built.

With the rapid increase in population in the 1890s, the demand for larger accommodation grew. In 1894, John Deacon took over as priest from George Pinker after the latter's death in April. Deacon organised the building of the new church during the late 1890s.

"..Six leading architects in Town were asked to submit proposals and the plans of George Ransome were accepted in June 1897..."² The foundation stone was laid by Archdeacon Lightfoot on 26 February 1898 and the church was consecrated by Archbishop West Jones on 13 October 1898.³

Architecture:

This is "... a well-finished Gothic Revival basilica consisting of nave with flanking lean-to aisles with a tower beside the nave, the entrance set underneath and a transept topped by twin pointed gables..."⁴ Above the six-bay nave is a clerestory and a steeply pitched open roof. The trusses consist of king post and collar beam on small hammerbeams (refer sketch). Semi-circular moulded corbels extend down into the nave and are finished with a foliage stop. The nave arches, heavily moulded, spring from octagonal columns. The internal finish throughout, except for the chancel arches, is smooth plaster. The striking rose-window, set in the north-east gable wall, "...has some

¹ M. Murray, Under Lion's Head, p.61.

² R. Langham-Carter, St. James Church, p.7.

³ Ibid, p.8.

⁴ Fransen & Cook, The Old Buildings of the Cape, p.81.

handsome stonework...".⁵ Fenestration of the aisles consists of five pairs of stained-glass windows with trefoil heads.

Apart from the extensive alterations in 1935 to the chancel, Lady chapel and the apsidal end, when sandstone was used, the church is built throughout with bluestone, with the exception of the dressing of doors and windows in Fish Hoek stone.⁶ Two-tier buttresses are used against the nave walls and corners of the tower, Lady chapel and north-west entrance porch. The spire was added to the tower in 1939, when the tower was raised and the crocketed pinnacles removed.

The architect was George Ransome and the builder was Mr. Arthur Hopkins. The initial cost of the church was 4000 pounds.

⁵ R.Langham-Carter, St. James church, p.14.

⁶ Ibid. Langham-Carter's booklet, published on the 125th anniversary of St.James, has detailed information on the fabric, stained-glass and the furniture.

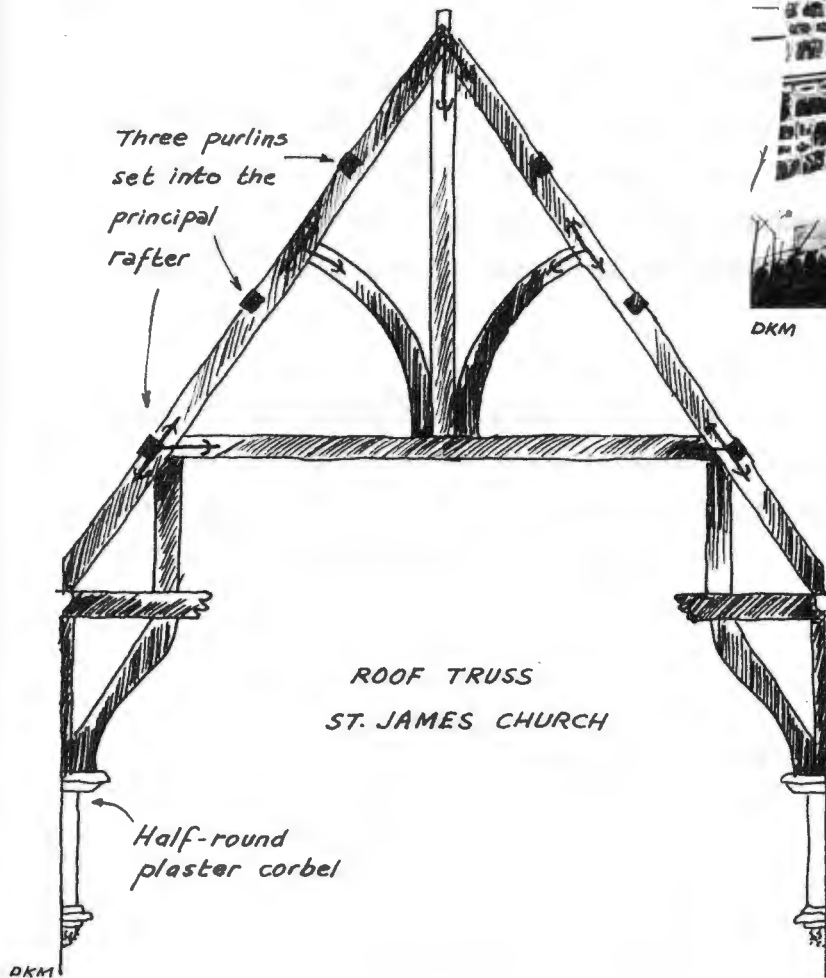


LEFT: Octagonal columns and pointed arches in the nave.



DKM

ABOVE: l.to r., Lady Chapel (1935 & 1898), Nave & aisle, (1898), lower tower, (1898) upper tower & spirelet, (1939).



ROOF TRUSS
ST. JAMES CHURCH

DKM

Regent Square, Woodstock

History:

The first Dutch Services in Papendorp, later re-named Woodstock, were held in 1799. A small chapel erected by the London Missionary Society, was purchased from Dr. Philip on 13 November 1849 and the first service in the congregation's own church was held on 16 December.¹ The church members came from as far as "Yzerplaat" (Maitland) and "Driekoppen" (Mowbray).

Twenty-six years later, when Papendorp's population started to increase dramatically, a new church was built "... op het land van Altona...", the plot where the present church stands, between April and September 1876.² The building was used as school and church but by 1896 the accommodation was reported at a meeting on 10 August to be inadequate.

At a meeting held on 21 October 1896 the architect J.E. Vixseboxse presented plans for a new church to seat 500 for a cost of 3 300 pounds.³ The site had been donated to the church 50 years earlier by Mr Gerhardus Munnik. The tender was later awarded to Mr. G. Harris for 3600 pounds and on Saturday 1 May 1897 the foundation stone service took place amidst great pomp and ceremony. Both Vixseboxse and Harris were involved in the proceedings.⁴

Some ten months later, on 10 March 1898, the church was consecrated in an equally impressive ceremony in which school and Sunday school children ceremoniously marched from the 1876 church into the new church.

¹ Gedenkboekie, Die 25 jarige bestaan van die N.G. Gemeente, Woodstock, (Kaapstad, N.G.Kerk, 1948), p.6.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid, p.11.

⁴ Cape Times, 3 May 1897.

Architecture:

This plain Neo-Gothic church has a T-plan and a tower and spire set to the one side. The large Gothic windows, high above the ground, wide two-step buttresses (angled at the corners), the sloped coping on the gable end walls (which have a trio of pointed windows above three small square windows), all add to give the building a "heaviness". The tower, however, "... is remarkable. Besides the exaggerated and fairly elaborate broach spire with its oversailing roof of Germanic design ...", it has buttresses flanking the front door "... combined with a corbelled-out upper portion..." above the entrance.⁵

Internally, the high pitched open roof consists of four ornamented, braced trusses in the nave and two in either wing alternating with half-trusses. Massive angled roof trusses span the crossing. Ornamented timber posts support a large gallery in the west end of the nave and smaller galleries in the wings. A quoined basket arch above the pulpit leads into a "konsistorie" under a lean-to roof.

The church's positioning on Regent Square, demarcated by wrought-iron railings between capped, square pillars, makes it "... a landmark of some charm...".⁶ Tragically, the congregation no longer meets and the building was rapidly deteriorating when inspected in June 1991. Finials have disappeared from tops of the gable ends and the spire.

⁵ D. Radford, Architecture of the W. Cape, p.201.

⁶ H. Fransen & M. Cook, The Old Buildings of the Cape, p.74.



DKM

ABOVE: Church in 1991.
Note absence of ventilators, finials, roof details

RIGHT: Church in 1907
Note garden and street lamp in foreground

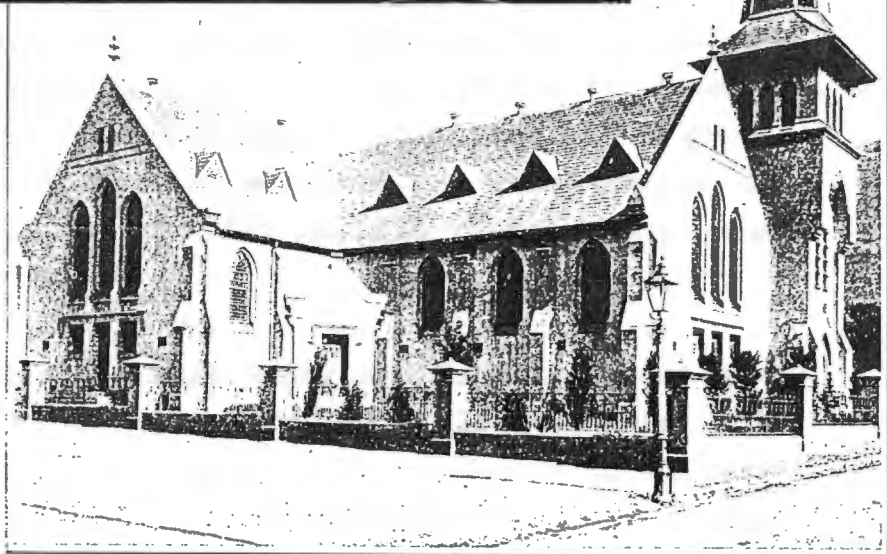
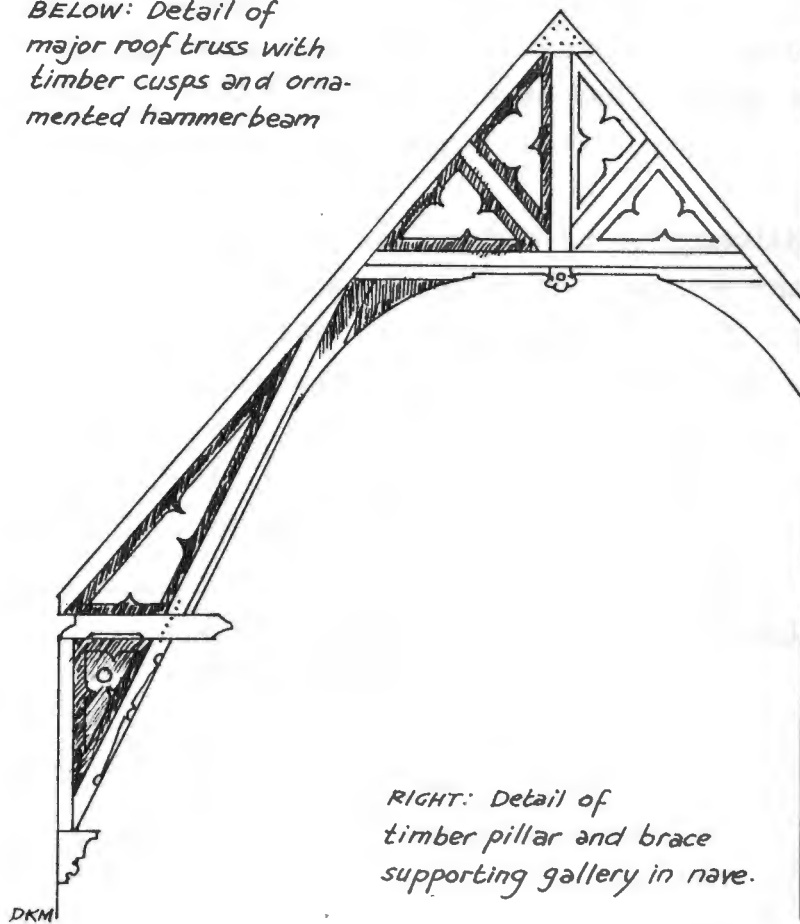


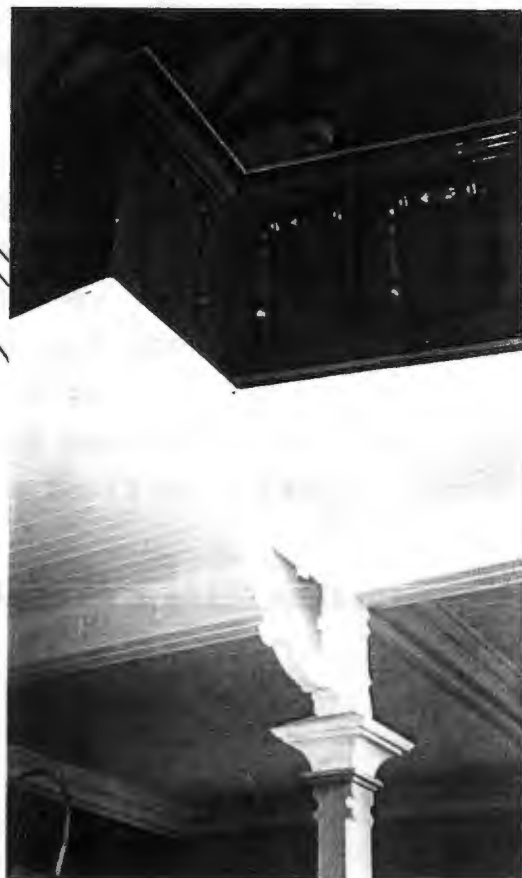
Photo: Ons Kerk Album, 1917, p.15.

BELOW: Detail of major roof truss with timber cusps and ornamented hammerbeam



DKM

RIGHT: Detail of timber pillar and brace supporting gallery in nave.



DKM

History:

The astronomer stationed at the Royal Observatory in 1827 was "... a clergyman named Fearon Fallows who soon equipped the lounge ... of his building as a chapel..." in which he conducted services.¹

Anglican ministry only came to Observatory when Archdeacon Lightfoot began monthly evening services in a room in the Main Road about 1895. Prior to that, worshippers went either to Papendorp or Salt River. On 27 February 1895 the Diocese bought a site for a church from J.J. Art for 275 pounds.² From 1 November 1897, Geoffrey F. Gresley, appointed priest of the area, rented a hall in Lytton Street for services. A committee of 12 began to function and it was decided in 1898 that a church was necessary.

" The diocesan architects, Herbert Baker and Francis Masey drew plans for a nave of six bays to seat about 250 persons..."³ The contract at a cost of 2 600 pounds, was awarded to G. Pallett of 19 Somerset Road, Cape Town. Stone was quarried at no charge from the estate of Adrian van der Byl of Roodebloem. On 23 July 1898 the foundation stone was laid by C.W. Barnett-Clarke, Dean of Cape Town. Archbishop West Jones gave the address at the service. He later consecrated the church, consisting only of the nave and porch, on 4 April 1899.

By 1903 the church was unable to accommodate all the worshippers on a Sunday. It was decided to complete the transept and chancel so as to increase the seating from 350 to 600. Baker & Masey finalised specifications by December 1903 and the foundation stone was laid on 30 October 1904. The work was carried out by A.B. Reid and Co at a contract price of 6248 pounds. Archbishop West Jones consecrated the completed church on 18 June 1905.

¹ R. Langham-Carter, St.Michael and All Angels, Observatory, p.1.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid, p.3.

Langham-Carter notes that "... the parishioners were blessed with one of the finest churches in the Cape Peninsula - but at heavy cost and anxiety ..." as the debts incurred in 1903 were only finally cleared in July 1946.

Architecture:

The church, built entirely of a coarse, hard quartzite, consists of a six-bay nave with an entrance at the north-west end, transepts, a chancel flanked by a Lady Chapel on the left and an organ chamber and vestry on the right and a triple-splayed apse. "... Heavy carved consoles on stone corbels support an arch-braced, open roof in dark timber with small queen post struts ..." (refer sketch).⁴

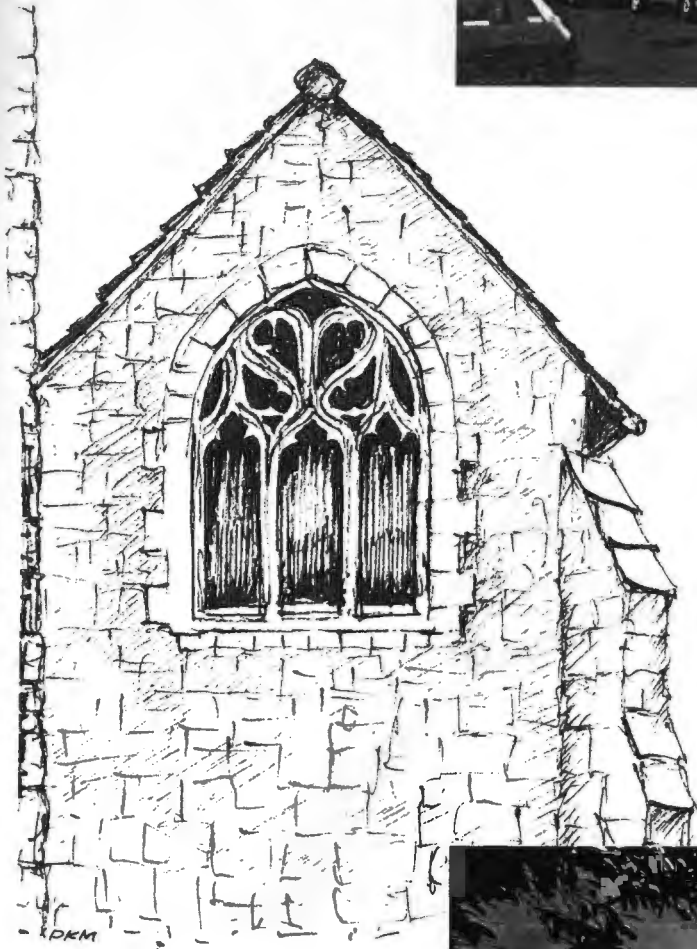
Both the transept walls have a trio of lancet windows set in round-headed arches. Single, narrow pointed windows have been used in the nave and apse, set in flattened, segmented arches. The Lady Chapel has a large three-light window with stone tracery (refer sketch). Langham-Carter claims that "...St. Michael's remains one of the few entirely unspoilt Baker churches...".⁵

⁴ D. Greig, Herbert Baker in South Africa, p.85.

⁵ R. Langham-Carter, St. Michael and All Angels, Observatory, p.11.



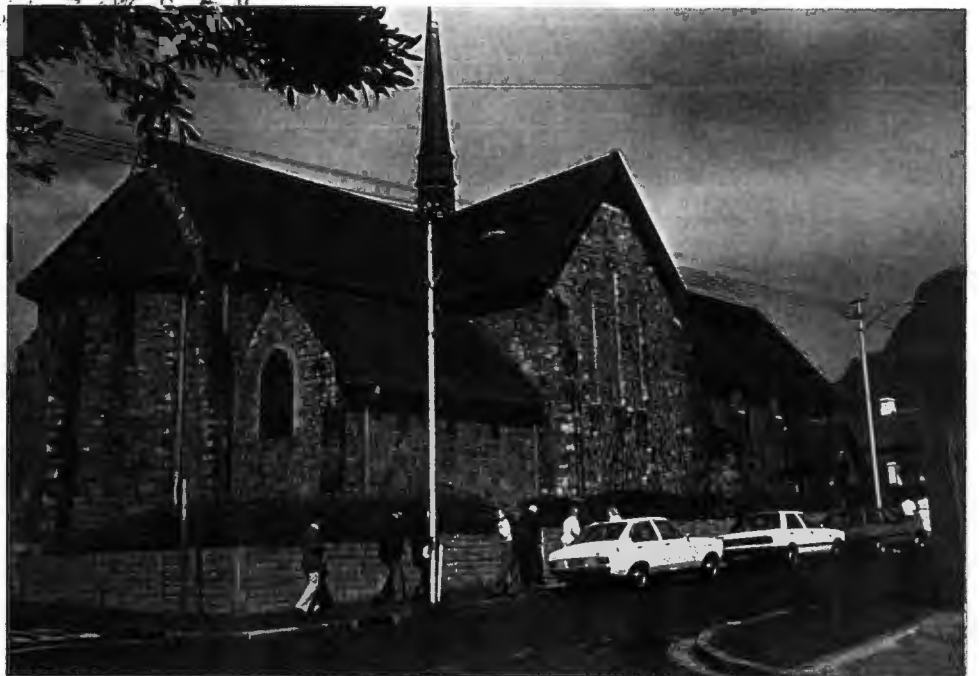
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ABOVE: TRANSEPT, NAVE AND PORCH FROM NORTH WEST CORNER

LEFT: STONE TRACERY OF WINDOW IN LADY CHAPEL

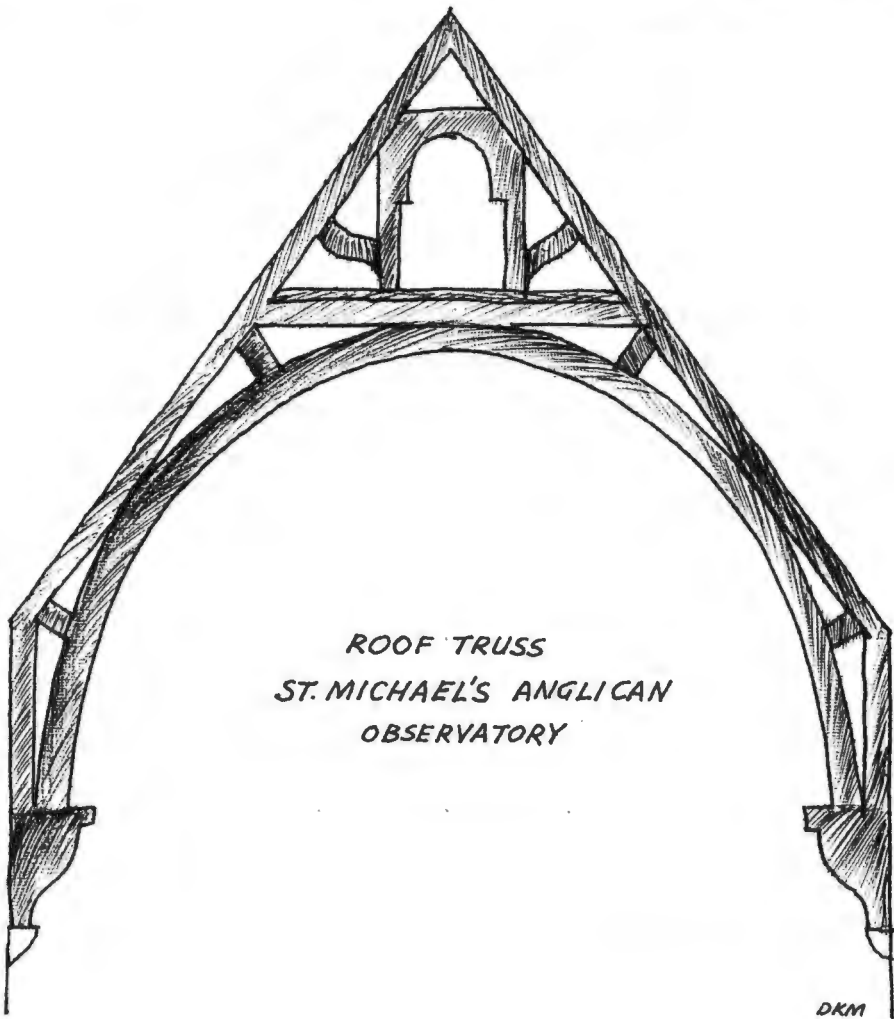
BELOW: APSE, LADY CHAPEL AND TRANSEPT FROM NORTH EAST CORNER



DKM



'Arts and Crafts' lettering taken from a rubbing of the 1898 foundation stone.



*ROOF TRUSS
ST. MICHAEL'S ANGLICAN
OBSERVATORY*

DKM

Maynard Road, Wynberg

History:

Soon after Rev. W. Hamilton's arrival in Cape Town in 1876 to establish the Cape Town Baptist Church, a "preaching station" was begun in Wynberg in the form of cottage meetings. Later, organised services were held in the old Government School, corner of Aliwal and Tenant Roads and in the old Court House in Durban Road. In 1880 services were relocated to the Baptist Hall in Lower Church Street.

The congregation was only established as a separate church on 15 October 1891 after the arrival of Rev. Ernest Baker, a graduate of Spurgeon's (Pastors) College, London, on 29 September 1891.¹ After two years, Rev. Baker took over the pastorate of the Cape Town Church and Rev. John Russell commenced a 21 year period of service at Wynberg during which the church was built. Rev. Russell started the building fund in May 1896 and three years later, plans for a church were drawn by Mr. John Stonier. The contract for church and classrooms had been awarded by December 1898, and on 9 January 1899 "... the first sod was turned and the work began in earnest...".²

Three "memorial" stones were laid on Saturday, 11 March 1899, using a silver trowel presented by the architect and the builders, Messrs George Tout & J. Eastman. Four months later, on Wednesday, 5 July 1899, Rev. Russell unlocked the door at the opening ceremony at which Rev. Andrew Murray preached the first sermon.³

Architecture:

This church is a five-bay plastered brick building in the nominal Gothic style, comprising of a shallow entrance-way off the street leading directly into the nave. Two doors on either side of the

¹ S. Hudson-Reed (Ed), By Taking Heed, (Roodepoort, Baptist Publishing House, 1983) p.167.

² J. Kleynhans (Ed), Wynberg Baptist Church Centenary Publication, 1891-1991, p.7.

³ Ibid, p.11.

pulpit (see Photo) lead into a small vestry and a choir room. The windows and exterior doorways, set in pointed quoined surrounds, carry hood moulds. The front facade has a trio of windows above the entrance, with two windows flanking the doorway. The high pitched gable wall has a heavy plastered chamfered parapet that culminates in a cylindrical ornament at the apex. Angle buttresses and nave buttresses are of the traditional two-tier design.

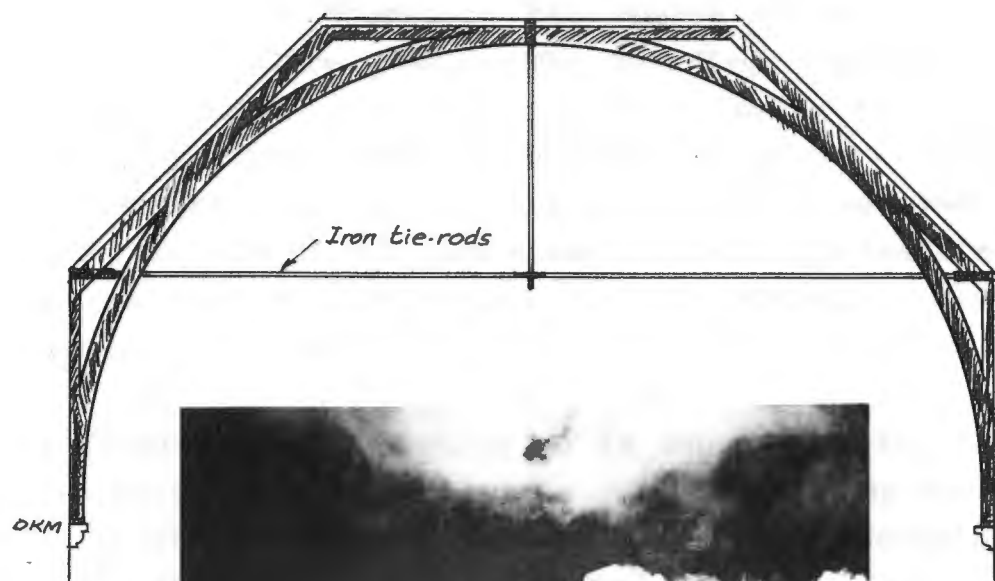
An old photograph indicates a timber flèche on the roof ridge, towards the rear of the church.⁴ The three-faceted ceiling is of standard six inch board which is laid diagonally against the rafters. Four graceful semi-circular braces stand on timber corbels. The rafters are strengthened by iron tie rods.

The church had a unique open timber altar railing with trefoil design spanning the pulpit end of the church. It was matched by the railing forming the pulpit, all made of pitch pine and teak. Modern extensions of the church to the right of the pulpit necessitated the removal of part of the railing, destroying the symmetry of the pulpit area. The original "carpentering work" was attributed to Messrs D. Isaacs & Company.⁵ On completion, the church could seat 300 and cost 2200 pounds.

⁴ Ibid, p.11.

⁵ Cape Times, 6 July 1899.

SKETCH OF ROOF TRUSS - WYNBERG BAPTIST



ABOVE:
Entrance facade showing
pediment ornamentation and
buttresses

RIGHT:
Four-panel teak door to
vestry with timber infill of
Gothic head



Clyde Street, Woodstock

History:

Presbyterians in Woodstock had opened their first place of worship on 21 June 1883.¹ The building, referred to as the hall, had seating for 250. In 1885, owing to depression in trade, many of the congregation left Woodstock. The following year business improved and the Church installed Rev. Mauer as minister and the church grew steadily under his leadership. Rev. Mauer resigned in June 1897 and Rev. W.E. Robertson was appointed in November the same year.

At a congregational meeting on 22 February 1899, "... it was unanimously resolved that the time having arrived for the erection of a new and more commodious place of worship, steps be taken to proceed with the building..."²

Rev. Robertson stated at the stone-laying ceremony on 29 July 1899, that "... The population of Woodstock, already about 25 000, is rapidly increasing and if we are to keep pace with this influx, additional accommodation must be at once provided..."³

Cecil John Rhodes, having recently returned on 18 July from the Transvaal, laid the foundation stone which is inscribed: "This stone was laid by the Rt. Hon. C.J. Rhodes D.C., D.C.L., M.L.A. July 1899. - Rev. W.E. Robertson, Minister". The absence of a specific date indicates that the date of Rhodes' return was uncertain. He was heavily involved at the time in the negotiations with the Transvaal Republic prior to the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War.

The church was built on a site adjacent to the hall. The date of completion could not be ascertained but it was probably in early 1900 considering the size and finish of the building.

¹ Cape Times, 31 July 1899.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Architecture:

The style is Gothic Revival though "... a more freely eclectic use..." of the Gothic is in evidence.⁴ The church has four bays, three in the nave and the fourth in the transept. A large narthex with centrally placed doors extends across the full width of the church. A side entrance in a porch (refer sketch) gives access to the narthex on the left. There is access from the narthex to the right into a three-storey bell-tower. A large gallery above the porch is accessed via stairs in the tower.

The exterior finish is of roughcast plaster, with stone used solely for the plinths. Two-tier buttresses are confined to the porch, transept and nave on the west side. The pointed gable wall above the entrance carries a single Gothic window with three lights and timber tracery. Nave windows are flat-headed with the two lights separated by a mullion. The tower has "... a steeply pitched roof elongated into a strange octangular flèche...".⁵

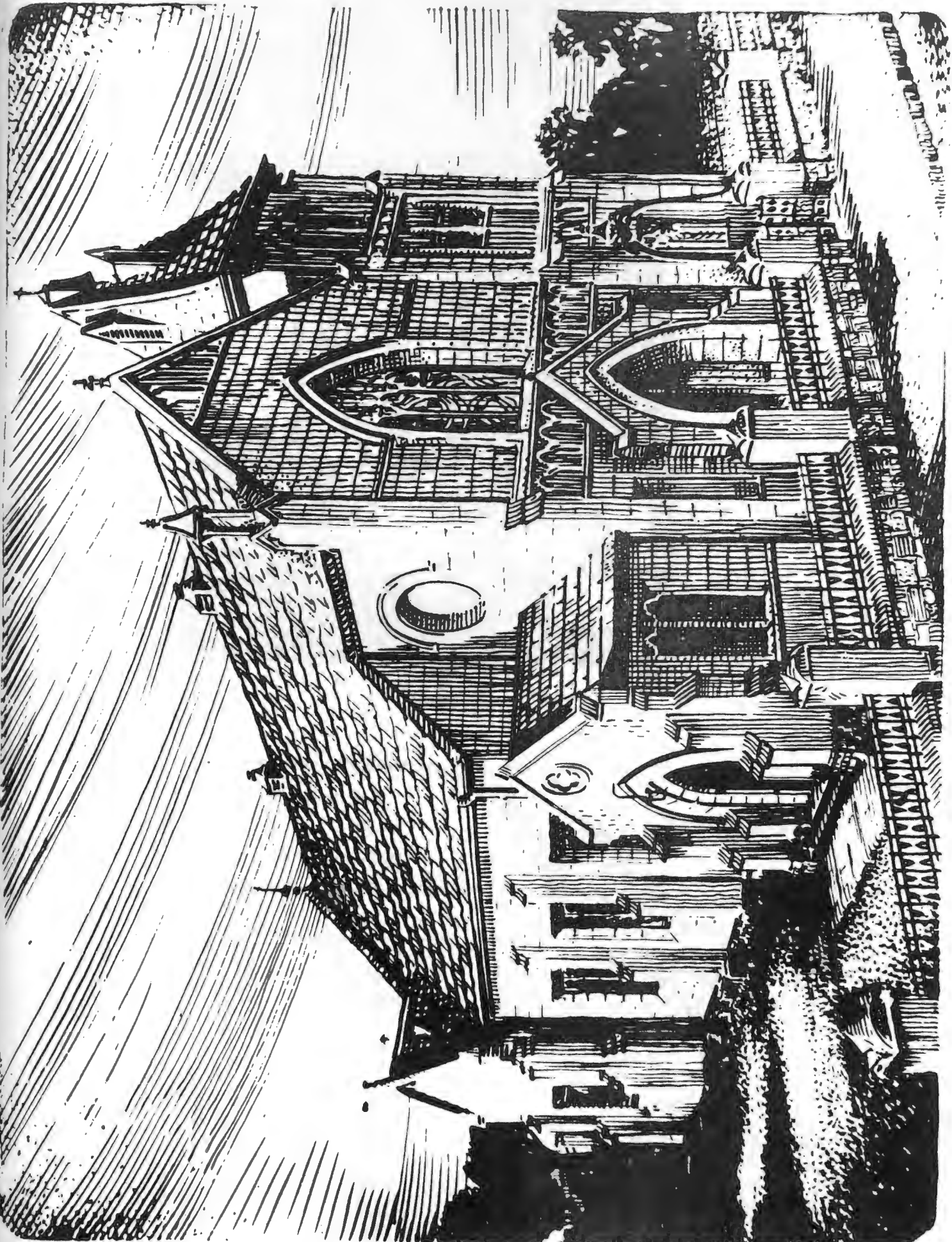
Double-grooved ceiling boards are fitted to the slope above the hammerbeams and to the underside of the collar beam thus concealing the upper part of the four roof trusses (see sketch) which are made of a two inch wide timbers. Hammerbeams are braced by curved struts on granite corbels.

The architect was John Parker.⁶ The name of the builder is unknown. The cost of the building was 3500 pounds.

⁴ D. Radford, Architecture of the W.Cape, p.200.

⁵ Ibid.

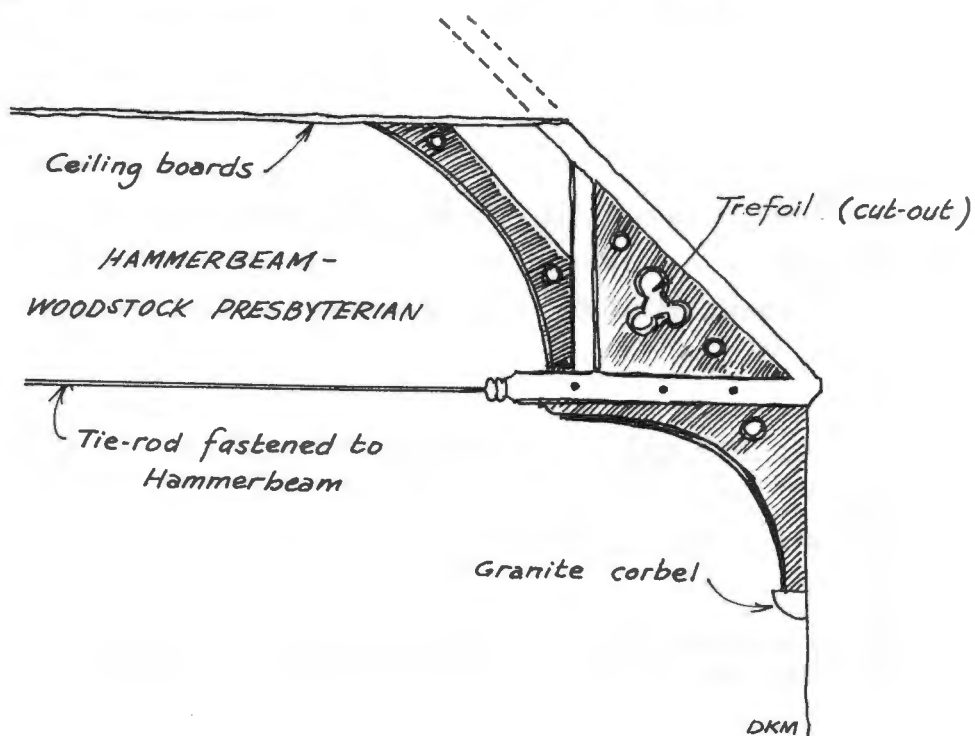
⁶ Ibid.





Note use of both pointed and flat-headed windows on nave gable-end wall and side wall of nave.

DKM



History:

The original church of St. Luke "... was built at the further side of the railway line where the old British Oak Hotel stood ...".¹ This was in 1883, the year regarded as the establishment of the Parish of St. Luke, Salt River. The periodic flooding of the Salt River "... and high tide at times made it difficult to reach the church ...".² The old church site was eventually bought by the railway authorities.

In 1899 Father Joseph Taylor, rector of the parish from 1884 to 1908, commenced planning for the building of the present church. A memorial, in the form of two stained glass windows on either side of the altar inserted in 1911, is a reminder of Father Taylor's 25 years of service during which the church buildings were erected.

Precise dates of the foundation stone laying and consecration of the church are unknown; the stone at the base of the tower is simply inscribed: "AD 1899". The design of St. Luke's is attributed to Franklin K. Kendall who, after arriving in Cape Town in 1896, became chief assistant to Baker and Masey in 1897.³ The contract for the church design was awarded to the firm after Kendall had taken first place in the design competition.⁴

Architecture:

This is an English parish church in Gothic Revival style, consisting of a five-bay nave with aisles, a crossing with transept, chancel and pentagonal apse. A Lady Chapel to the left

¹ The Parish Church of Saint Luke The Evangelist, 1883 - 1983, (Cape Town, St. Luke's, 1983) p.5.

² Ibid. The first rector of the parish was Marmaduke W. Hare, 1883 - 1884.

³ D. Radford, Architecture of the Western Cape, p.120 and R.R. Langham-Carter, Architects and Builders, p.13.

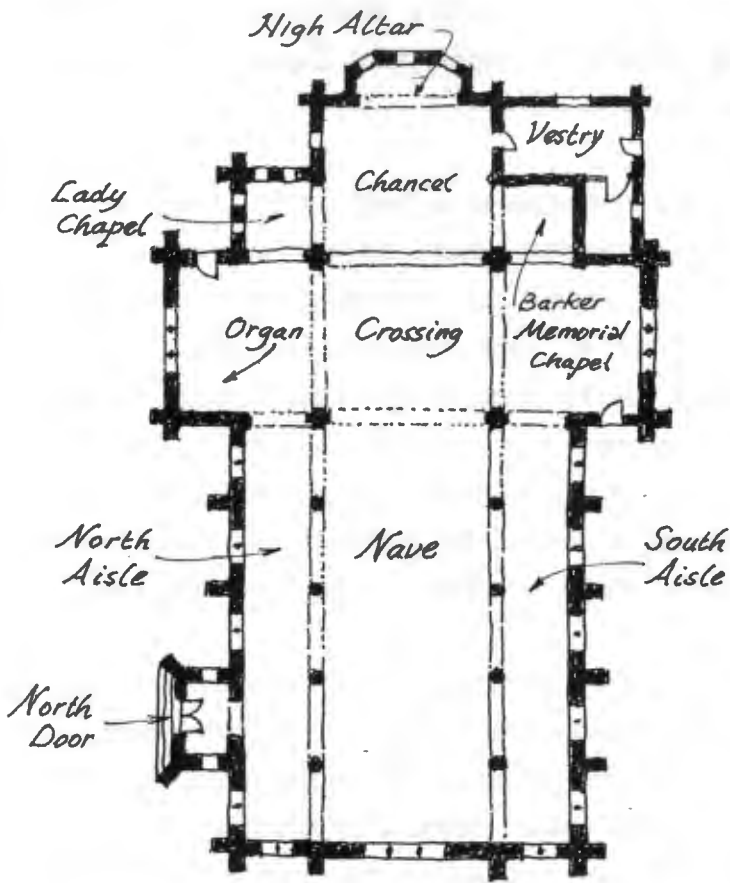
⁴ D. Picton-Seymour, Victorian Buildings in S.A., p.91.

of the chancel has an unfinished Norman tower above it. A pointed gabled porch gives entrance on the North wall to the nave. Gothic features such as pointed traceried windows, pointed arch doorways and chancel and aisle arches are used throughout.

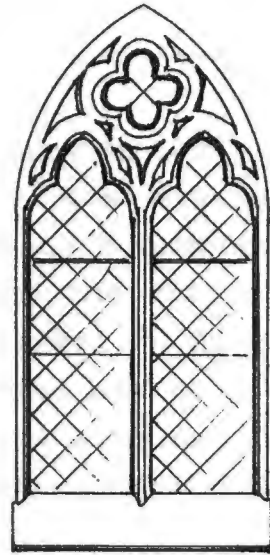
Grey dressed stone has been used for the outside walls in conjunction with smooth cement buttresses, copings, door and window surrounds, cornice and window cills. The two-tier angled buttresses, windows and doors are quoined and the unfinished tower carries a crenellated parapet.

Internal finish is of smooth plaster. Four octagonal columns support the nave wall which has an open roof on five archbraced king post trusses and timber ceilings. The two-light nave windows and the three-light windows in the west wall and transepts have trefoil heads with geometrical tracery above.





Sketch Plan

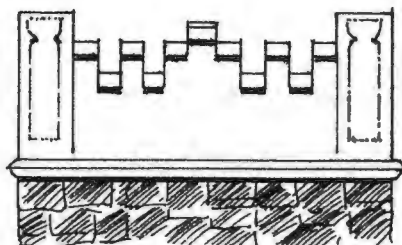
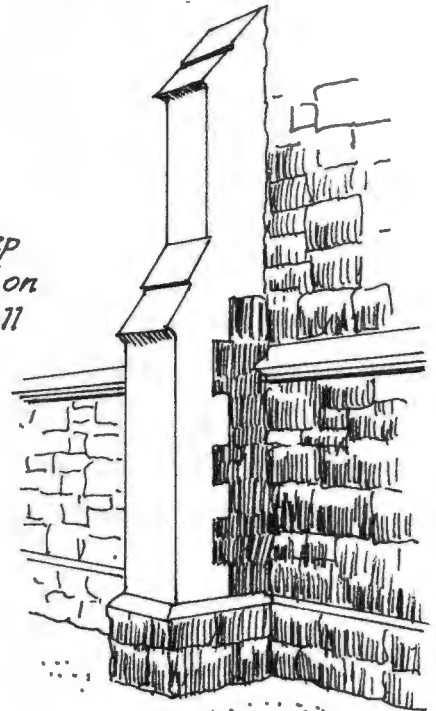


Two-light window design in the nave



Arch-braced roof truss in Nave

Two-step buttress on nave wall



Details of crenellations on tower over Lady Chapel

D.K. Martin

St. Luke the Evangelist, Salt River 1899

Corner of Chapel and Roger Streets, Woodstock

History:

Bishop West Jones had succeeded Bishop Robert Gray in 1874, after the latter's death two years previously. The Mission of St. Philip was started in 1884, with the Bishop's support, by Father F.W. Puller (of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford) and Father Sheppard after Puller's arrival in Cape Town in October 1884. The very first mission service was held on 23 November 1884 in the humble cottage of Lydia, an aged and devout Coloured woman who had been a slave and who had encouraged Fathers Puller and Sheppard with their mission.

Early services among "...the Coloured and Native inhabitants of the Papendorp or Woodstock area, where the Society established it's headquarters..." were held in various homes until the School Chapel in Chapel Street was built and ready for service in 1886.¹ The foundation stone was laid on 16 July 1885 and it was blessed by Bishop West Jones on 3 April 1886 as the Chapel of St. Philip the Deacon.²

Father Puller, priest-in-charge until 1891, was succeeded by Father Osborne who left for the USA in November 1896. He was in turn followed by Father Waggett whose time "... is chiefly memorable for the building of St. Columba's Home in 1898 and the new St. Philip's Church in 1899...".³ The church cost 5100 pounds.

On 4 February 1899 the Archbishop laid the foundation stone of the new St. Philip's "...on open ground near some brickfields and not far from the original school-chapel of the Mission".⁴ The church was consecrated on 31 December 1899 by Dr. Gibson, the Coadjutor Bishop, as the Archbishop was unwell on the day. The S.S.J.E. handed over St. Philip's and its schools to the Diocese

¹ B.T. Page, The Harvest of Good Hope, p.73.

² St. Philip's Church (Centenary Booklet), (1984), p.12.

³ Ibid, p.5.

⁴ H.M.M. Wood, A Father in God, p.285.

in August 1904, but retained all the "Cape Town Native Mission" work which included St.Columba's Home, the Mission work of St.Cyprian's at Ndabeni and mission work at the Cape Town docks, Simon's Town and Kuils River.⁵

The school chapel was designed by G.M. Alexander and the new St.Philip's was one of Herbert Baker's successful experiments with variations of the Gothic Revival "formula" for church buildings.

Architecture:

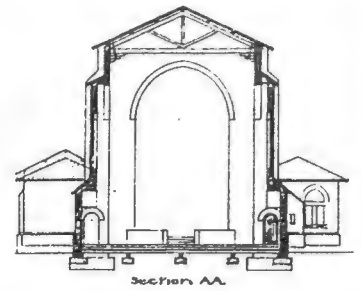
The style is that of the Italian basilica, with a cruciform plan comprising a lofty, five-bay nave with narrow windowless aisles which run on either side under round-headed arches. A Lady Chapel and vestries, with organ loft above, lead off the chancel to the left and right. Each bay has a single long round-headed window plus a circular window in the clerestory above. The apse is semi-circular, under its own pentagonal roof and has three very narrow windows high up in the wall.

Six heavy timber king post trusses on wooden corbels cover the nave, with seven common rafters between each truss. The roof is of dark-stained timber. Apart from a stone plinth, the church is externally a blend of red brick straight buttresses and quoined windows with the walls of rough plaster on brick, though "... these were originally left unplastered along with a rhythm of buttresses, which resemble Italian pilaster strips...".⁶ The internal finish is also red brick.

It is unfortunate that the full eight bays and the tall campanile that Baker planned for the corner, were never built. The contractor was R.H. Morris.

⁵ Ibid, pp. 286,7.

⁶ C. Mills, " Sir Herbert Baker's Early Churches", Architecture SA, (July/August, 1992), p.35.



Section, from Baker Plans,
(Jagger Library, UCT) Plan 426.

*Incomplete West wall
with 'modern' porch on the
right. On far left, lean-to
roof of Lady Chapel.*



Church of St Philip, Chapel Street, Woodstock.

*Sombre but impressive, red brick interior with Romanesque arches
and semi-circular apse. Photo source: M. Keath, "Herbert Baker," p.61.*

Kloof Nek and St. Barnabas Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town

History:

Mission work in the Kloof Road area was started by the Very Rev. Charles Barnett-Clarke, Dean of Cape Town, with the help of the Sisters of the Community of All Saints. A "chapel" was opened in a house in De Lorentz Street on 23 May 1893, with Rev. John Gordon in charge.¹

In 1895 Rev. T.O.S. Davies, who had arrived from England the previous year, was given charge of the Mission, and late in 1895 the name St. Barnabas Mission Church was adopted. Rev. Davies purchased the present site in Kloof Nek Road and the Rectory was built.² At a meeting of the congregation on 13 December 1897, it was proposed that building operations should commence. Herbert Baker had already been approached at an earlier date for designs, as his earliest drawings are dated 22 October 1896. A number of drawings and studies were made, in which the treatment of the east end had been addressed in different ways "...a square...a pentagonal...a semi-circular apse...".³

Baker's final plans dated October 1897 were approved by the City Engineer on 29 January 1898. Tenders were called and the contract awarded to a Mr Hopkins. On 10 December 1898 a small notice in the Cape Times announced that the last sermon in the De Lorentz premises would be preached the next day and that "... the handsome building [new church] would be consecrated by the Dean on 13 December 1898...".⁴

¹ James Pepper, A History of St. Barnabas Church, (Cape Town, 1978?) p.1.

² Ibid.

³ C. Mills, "Sir Herbert Baker's early churches at the Cape", Architecture S A, July/August 1992.

⁴ Cape Times, 10 December 1898. The date given by Pepper in his history erroneously quotes 13 December 1898 as the day on which the foundation stone was laid which event must have occurred about February 1898 considering that plans were approved on 29 January.

Rev. T.O.S. Davies, Priest-in-charge from 1895 to 1902, became the first Rector of the parish from 1902 to 1905.

Architecture:

Built on a narrow, awkward sloping site (which factor gave rise to serious cracks in the north and south walls in later years 1910-1918)⁵, Baker (with St. Barnabas) created one of his mini-masterpieces of ecclesiastical building. Using local Table Mountain sandstone and granite from the Higgo Quarry, this rugged seven-bay church was not built exactly as Baker's plans indicate.

The centre arch of three round-headed arches built into the lean-to narthex was fitted with small rectangular windows. The pentagonal apse was also never built. Internal finish consists of a plaster dado with stone continuing to the open and high pitched roof. Each of the eight heavy roof trusses, consisting of queen posts, collar beam and an arched brace, spring from the stone corbels in an unbroken basket arch across the nave. The dark timber board ceiling fixed to common rafters adds to the solemn effect created by traceried windows set in pairs high up in the nave walls, just below the eaves.

Owing to the height of the structure, buttresses with three steps continue up to the eaves. Over the west gable wall, a small bellcote has been created under the projecting roof ridge, with two curved brackets on stone corbels, supporting the truss and bell. The west wall is decorated with a large cross in brick set flush with the stone of the wall.

Abutting the church on the right, under its own pitched roof, is the six-bay, rectangular Lady chapel in matching stone.

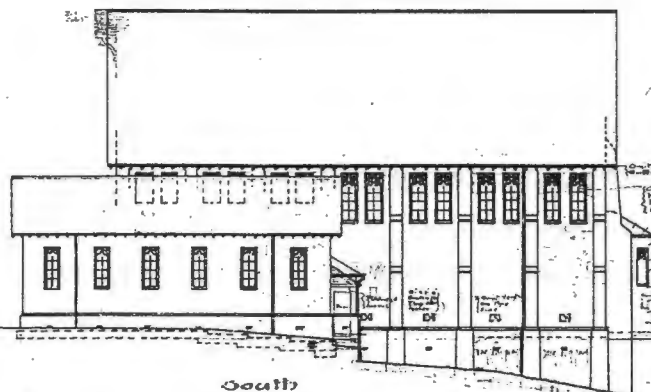
⁵ James Pepper, A History of St. Barnabas Church, p.5.



DKM

St. Barnabas' Church: Cape Town.

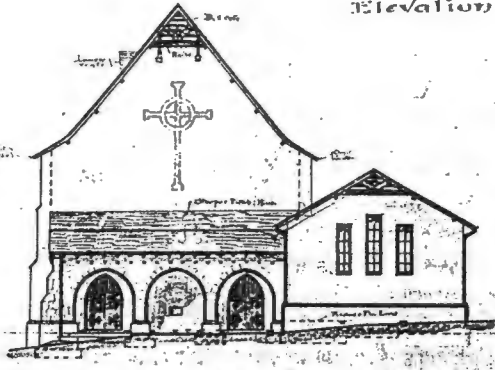
Nº 2



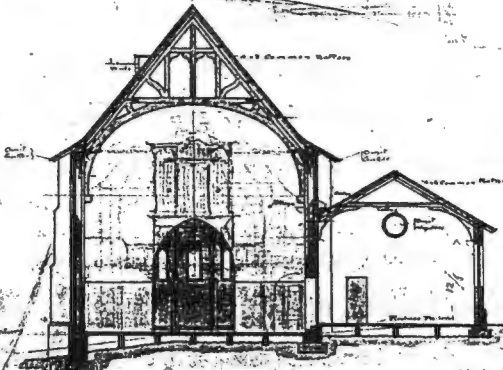
Note: Turkish Room is to be dropped & C.C. cut walls to be in plain masonry, except E. End, which will be as shown. Recesses in walls to be omitted. Lintel & gables to remain to be omitted.



South Elevation.



West Elevation.



Section A-A.

Herbert Baker, C. R. I. & A. Architect Cape Town, October, 1897.

Herbert Baker Plan (Jagger Library, UCT) Note queen-post trusses.



Nave windows set in round arches with stone mullion

DKM

Near Porter Reformatory, Tokai Road, Constantia.

History:

In 1864 William Porter, Attorney-General, made a grant of 20 000 pounds for the establishment of a reformatory for boys. Two farms, Elsenburg and Tokai, were purchased and let to the Department of Agriculture until 1880 when the reformatory at Valkenberg was transferred to Tokai.¹

New buildings were erected at Tokai and Herbert Baker was involved with the project from the beginning. Baker records that his "...first job, a small addition to the Reformatory at Tokai..." was given to him by Rose-Innes, the Minister of Justice.² A note at the back of a letter (CO 6485 No.101 of 24 March 1893) from W. Johnston, Superintendent, to the Secretary of the Law Department, refers to the making of bricks by the inmates and continues "... get Mr. Baker to approve the bricks before they are used...".³

Other letters also refer to Herbert Baker and buildings of stone or brick and this has led to crediting Baker with the design of the church.⁴ The building date could not be established, though by 1902 the church was already in use as a school on weekdays.

Following the threat of demolition in 1976 in order to re-use the dressed sandstone for additions to Christ Church, Kenilworth, the church's history was researched by Mr. and Mrs. G.T.Fagan in 1977, restored by the Department of Public Works and declared a National Monument on 27 December 1985.

¹ Gwen Fagan, letter to National Monuments Council, 27 April 1977. File 5/K/Kaa/12

² H. Baker, Architecture & Personalities, p.24.

³ Gwen Fagan, letter to NMC, 27 April 1977.

⁴ Ibid, "'n Mens kan dus aflei dat Baker die klipkerk ... ontwerp het alhoewel ons geen direkte verwysing kon opspoor nie".

Architecture:

A sandstone chapel with a rectangular plan and Neo-Gothic features. Two sets of teak doors, set in pointed archways, give entrance to separate lobbies within the chapel. The chapel has no chancel, apse or altar but with its altar wall in the south-east and Baker's probable involvement, it was most likely designed for Anglican services.

The nave carries five rectangular teak windows within quoined cement surrounds in either wall, set between two-step buttresses. There are angle buttresses on the corners. The west wall has a flat cement coping, coping ornaments at the gable shoulder and a bellcote at the gable apex. The east wall is blank and has a timber barge board. The exterior walls are of dressed Table Mountain sandstone and the pitched roof is under Marseilles tiles.

Interior finish is plaster with panelling to cill height. The open roof consists of four king post trusses and a varnished timber ceiling (refer sketch).⁵

⁵ Sketch by G.T. Fagan, April 1977.

TOKAI CHAPEL - Extract from Report to NMC dated 27 April 1977, by Gabriël Fagan

KLIPKERKIE BY PORTER-SKOOLO, TOKAI

C.T. FAGAN
ARCTEK 1977



Vanaf noord - westekant

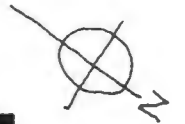
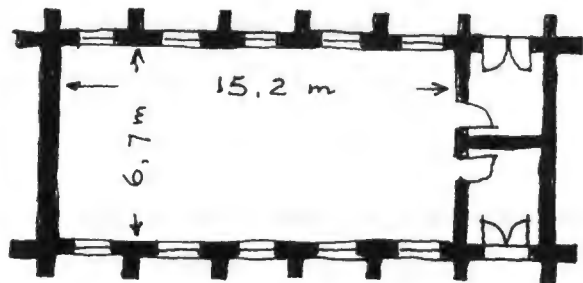
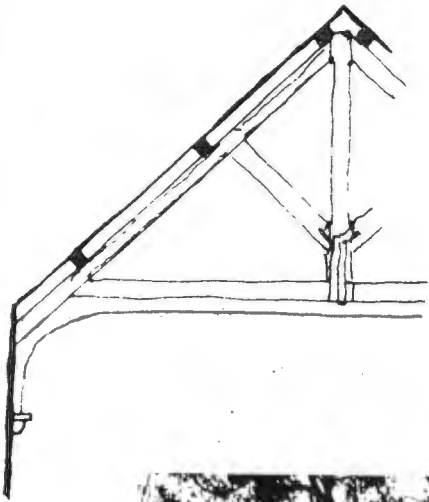


Photo:
NMC

View from
south-west

Uitvlugt Plantation near Maitland

History:

A brief general comment to the establishment of the Black township of Ndabeni is given under the Population section in Chapter 2. References to five specific chapels or churches were found, these being:

a) Anglican

The Anglicans speedily built a school chapel, dedicated as St.Cyprians, Ndabeni. It soon became the centre of an important Anglican mission work amongst the Blacks and was the forerunner of St.Cyprians which was re-established in Langa in the 1930s.¹

b) Presbyterian

With funds collected earlier by the Boom Street (now Commercial Street) mission, the Presbyterians commenced work in Ndabeni in 1901 when "... they built a comfortable church and dwelling house on the site granted for the purpose ...".² In March 1902, the Native preaching station was constituted as a regular congregation and the following year in October, Rev.P. Matshikwe began his 40-year ministry, ending with his death on 9 October 1943.³

c) Methodist

The Methodists had already appointed their first evangelist to African work by 1891. When Ndabeni sprang up, "...Rev. E. Nuttall secured a plot and built a Native church and minister's house...".⁴ Prior to this, African pastors had held services and lived on site at the Hope Street Methodist Church, Cape Town.

¹ H.M.M. Wood, A Father in God, p.341.

² J.Rodger (Ed.), A Century Record, p.42.

³ E.M. Thethiwe, "The Story of the Langa Church", Supplement to the Presbyterian Leader (Cape Town. 1969), p.2.

⁴ A.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.176.

d) Congregational

When the Congregationalists sold their Barrack Street property in 1901 to purchase the site at 104 Harrington Street (C50), "... a proportionate sum was set apart to provide for a Native church...".⁵ A wood-and-iron building was erected at Ndabeni with Rev. D.D.Tywakadi as Minister.

e) African Methodist Episcopal Church

The A.M.E.C. conducted services in Ndabeni from their Allen Chapel.⁶

f) The Salvation Army also had a work in Ndabeni

Architecture:

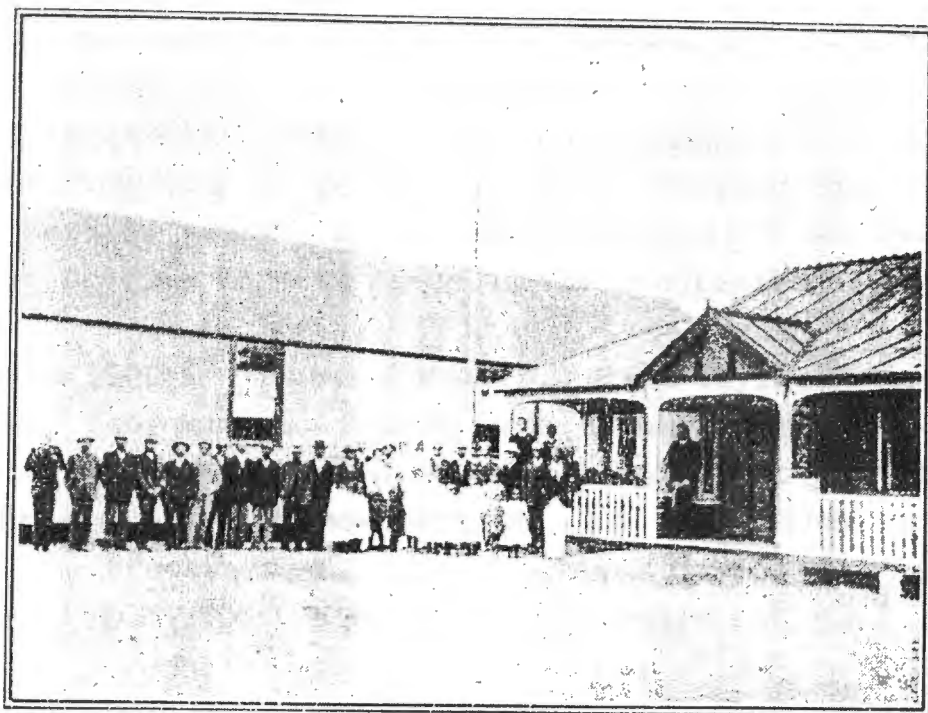
All the buildings are presumed to have been simple wood-and-iron chapels. Plans drawn in 1919 by F.K.Kendall for Rev.Fr. Turner, show the alterations and additions to the Anglican Chapel and carry the note, "...present building is entirely of wood & iron...".⁷

The only photographic reference (see overleaf) is that of the Presbyterian manse with the church in the background, a long structure under a pitched roof with rectangular sash windows. The church buildings were probably demolished during the relocation of Blacks to the Langa township in the 1930s.

⁵ G.P. Ferguson, C.U.S.A.: The Story of the Churches, p.92.

⁶ Church notices, Cape Times, 24 June 1905.

⁷ Plan 6207, Baker Collection 474, Jagger Library, UCT.



Opening of the Manse at Ndabeni, 19 May 1996.

Photo: St Andrews Church Magazine.

Main Road, Rosebank

History:

The first Methodist church on the site was Rev. T.L. Hodgson's chapel which opened for service in 1845 and served the Methodists for the next 56 years. It was enlarged in 1876 but eventually could not provide for the needs of the congregation.

On 17 March 1900 an unusual foundation stone laying ceremony took place when four stones, one at each corner of the new church, were laid by four Methodist Mayors, namely, Mr. T. Ball (Cape Town), Mr. G.B. Atwell (Mowbray), Mr. G.S. Withinshaw (Wynberg), and Mr. G. Wünder (Sea Point).¹ The church opened in 1901 during Rev. Henry Cotton's ministry. (1898 - 1905).

Architecture:

The press report of the stone-laying ceremony of 17 March 1900, gives a concise description of the building: "...The new church is to be of Gothic design, of the early pointed period, with a main entrance in a tower on the north-east side. A porch on the south-east side will provide another front entrance, while the side entrance will be in the north transept ,.... the tower will be carried up square to a height of 41 feet with pinnacles at the angles and an octagonal spire to the height of 35 feet ... total height ... to the top of the spire 76 feet..."² The church is built throughout with Muizenberg stone and the furniture is in Canadian oak.

The Rosebank church is one of the "... more elaborate versions, both in plan and detailing, of parish churches..." of the period.³ There is also more attention given to the ornamentation, such as crocketed pinnacles, buttresses, hood moulds and dentils on the tower as well as internal detailing on the doorways, roof trusses and timber cornice (refer sketch). Extensive fill-in panels are used on the six roof trusses.

¹ Rosebank Methodist Church Centenary Booklet, (Cape Town, June 1945), p.5.

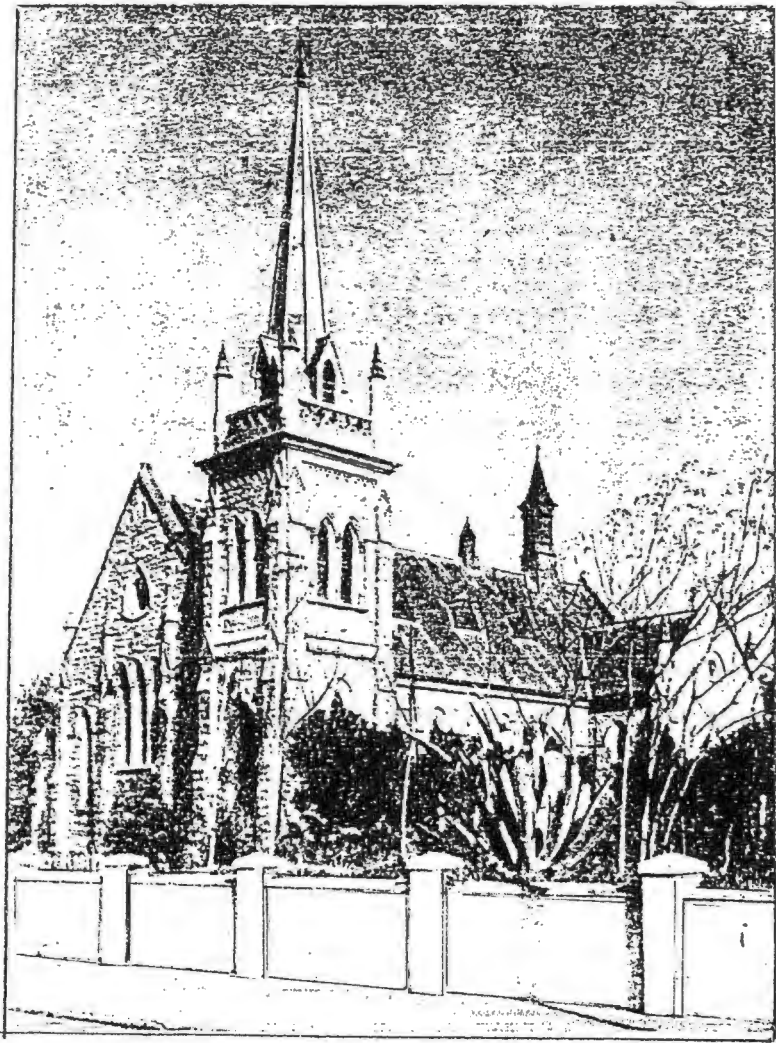
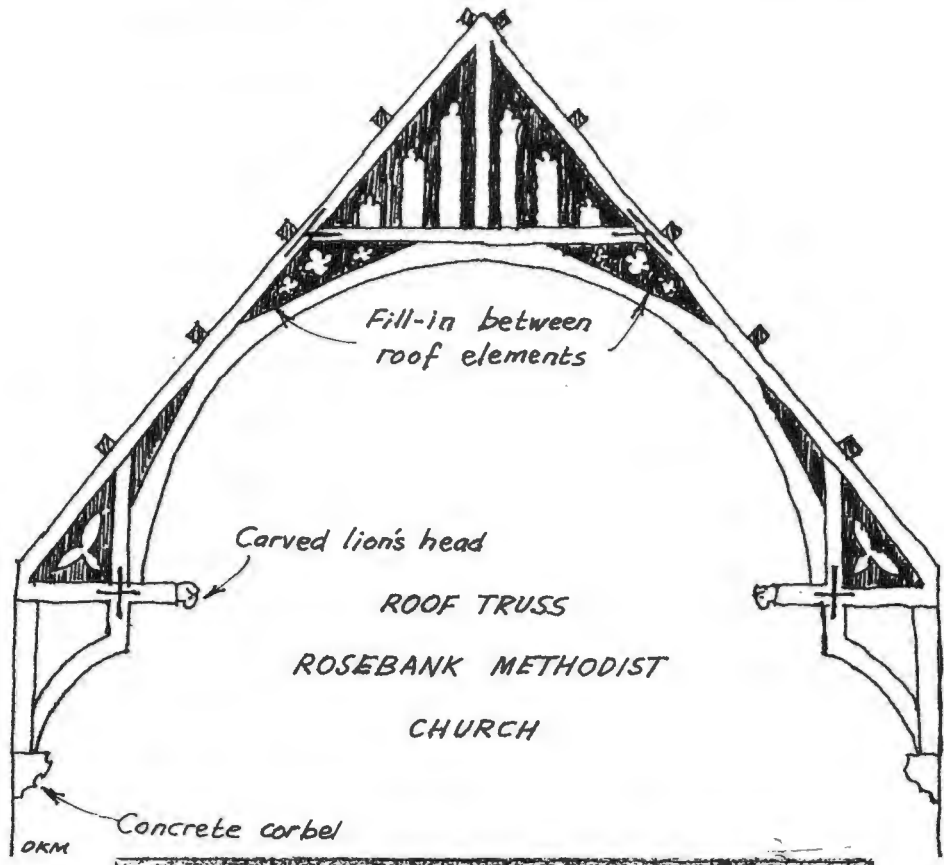
² Cape Times, 19 March 1900.

³ D. Radford, Architecture of the W. Cape, p.200.

The architect was Mr. H.T. Jones who designed at least two other Methodist churches. The building contractor was Mr. L. Pitt of Observatory Road. Stonework, "... which is to be a special feature, [was] in the hands of Mr. Stewart Mills, Observatory Road..."⁴ The church seats 400 and cost over 6000 pounds, though the press report of 1900 gave the estimated cost as 4500 pounds.⁵

⁴ Cape Times, 19 March 1900.

⁵ Rosebank Methodist Church Centenary Booklet, p.5.



Centenary Booklet, 1845-1945; Cover.

Rosebank Methodist Church

June, 1945

Main Road, St.James

History:

A small Catholic chapel had been built between Kalk Bay and Muizenberg in 1858 specifically to serve the Coloured community of fisherfolk that had been established around Kalk Bay.¹ Some Filipinos, who had jumped ship in Cape Town, arrived about the middle of the century and were followed by more after the uprising against Spain in the Philippine Islands in 1872.² Their arrival brought Roman Catholics to the Kalk Bay village; and in 1874 Father John Duignam arrived from Mullingar, Westmeath, Ireland "... to minister to the Filipinos because he could speak Spanish, a version of which was their native tongue...".³ Services were held simultaneously in English and Tagalog. Father Duignam endeared himself to all races and creeds in the area.

In 1882 the railway reached Kalk Bay and the authorities requested the land where the chapel stood for a new station. Father Duignam called personally on the railway head office to insist that the new station be named after his church, St.James as St. James of Compostela was the patron saint of the Filipinos. Land was granted to the Catholics on the opposite side of the road and the first chapel was eventually demolished.

Father Duignam's many talents included that of master-builder and he is credited with the building of the new St.James, no doubt with the help of the parishioners. Stone was brought down the mountainside and "... with his own hands he helped raise stone upon stone..." to create his church.⁴

The foundation stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Rooney on Sunday 12 August 1900.⁵ The following year on Whit Monday, 27 May 1901,

¹ A. Tredgold, Bay between the mountains, p.117.

² Ibid, p.100.

³ Ibid, p.117.

⁴ Ibid, p.118.

⁵ The South African Catholic Magazine, August 1900, p.436.

August 1900.⁵ The following year on Whit Monday, 27 May 1901, the church was opened with a Pontifical High Mass with the sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Kolbe. The event was covered in the Catholic Magazine where it is stated that the new church "... was built on the plans and under the supervision of the Most Rev. Dr. Rooney. The Rev. Fr. Duignam had the stone quarried on his own ground...".⁶

As Dr. Rooney designed St. Agnes (R-33) at Woodstock and St. Michael (R-12) at Rondebosch, it is more likely that he was responsible for St. James than Fr. Duignam, who probably confined his duties to building and supervising. The press report confirms this in its coverage of the dedication of the building which "... is understood to be from the pencil of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rooney...".⁷

Father Duignam proposed that his mission school be upgraded as the Star of the Sea Convent. When these plans were put into action he was active in the building operations. He was transferred to Bonnievale in 1925 after 51 years of loyal service at St. James.

Architecture:

The building is a Gothic Revival church in local sandstone, consisting at present of a five-bay nave, sanctuary, nun's chapel, vestry, bell-tower and porch. The church, as built in 1901, consisted of the nave, sanctuary and an entrance porch on the south-east wall of the nave where the tower was later built.⁸ Comment is confined to these elements.

The east gable wall facing the sea was pierced by a trio of lancet windows high up the gable. A ventilation opening in the apex is decorated with a trefoil cut into the stone. Three buttresses, the middle one half the height of the others,

⁵ The South African Catholic Magazine, August 1900, p.436.

⁶ Ibid, May-June 1901, p.264.

⁷ Cape Times, 28 May 1901.

⁸ D. Radford, Architecture of the W. Cape, Illustration 94.

which links across the facades.

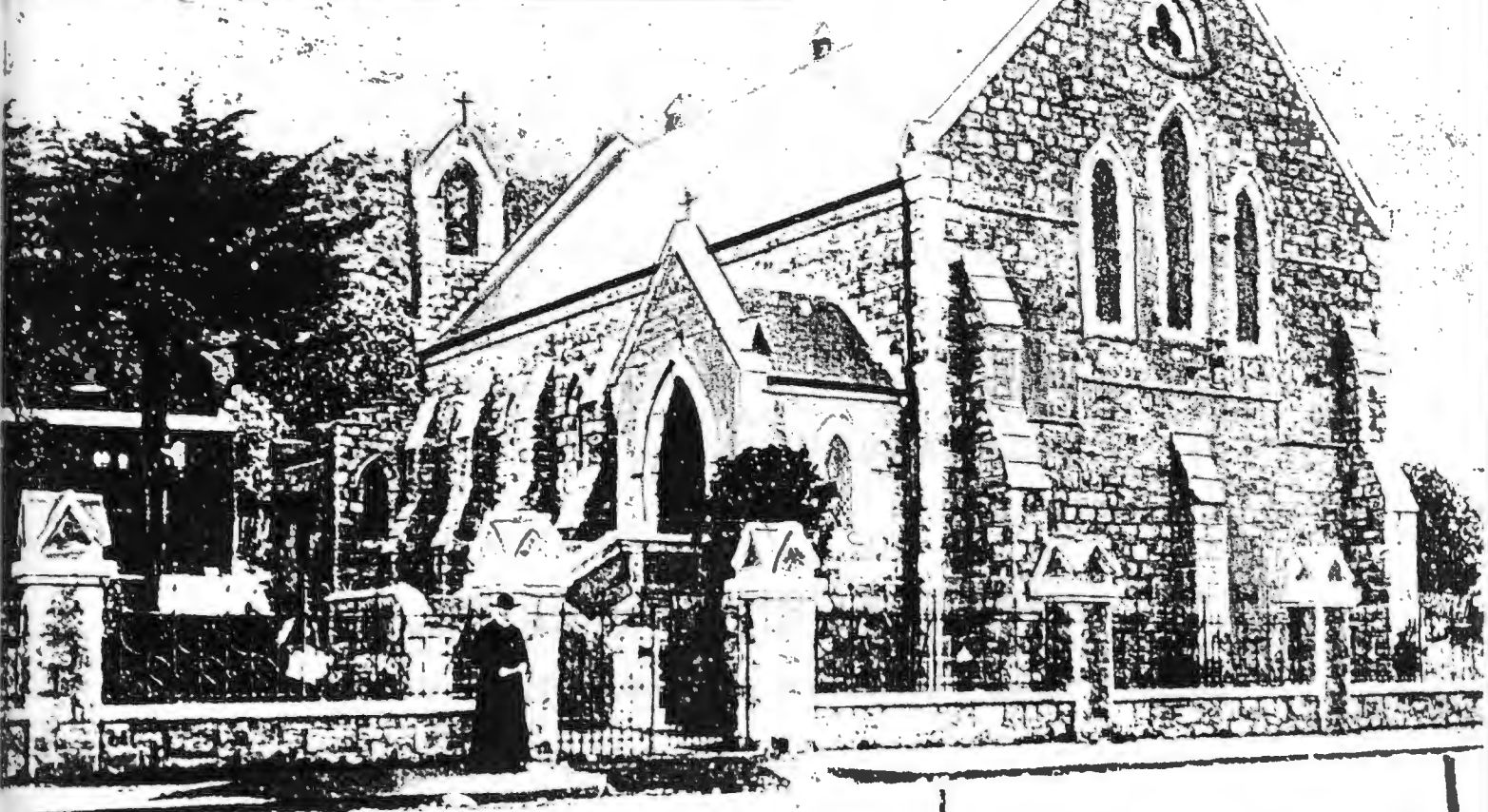
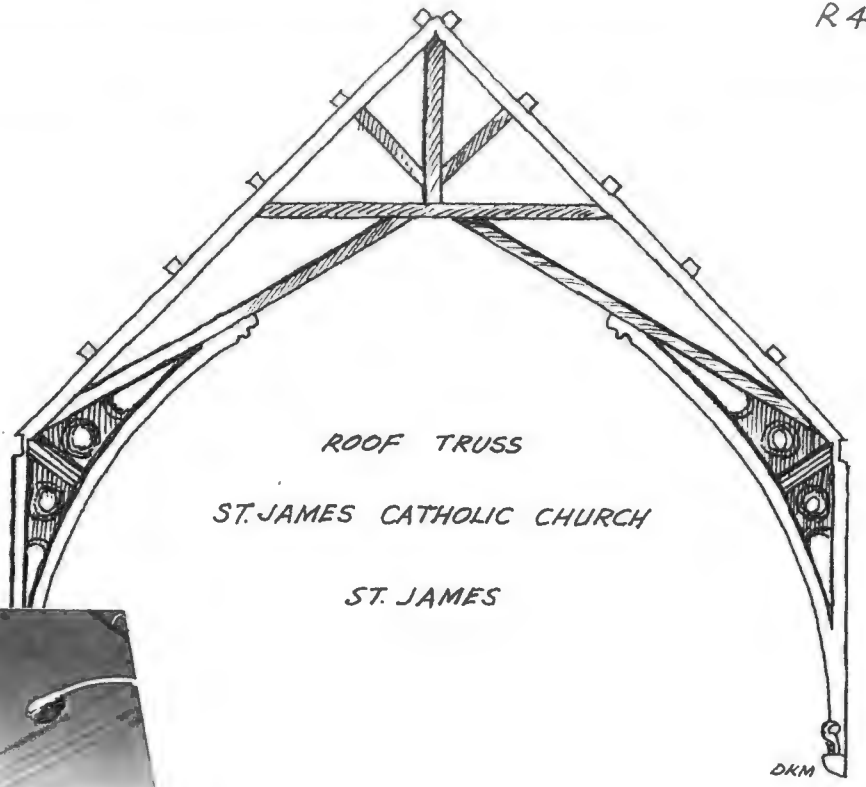
The high pitched roof carries three metal ventilation turrets. A bellcote with decorated pedimented and a cross rises out of the west wall on the south side.

A high pointed arch with hood-mould and label-stops separates nave and the sanctuary, which has three lancet windows above the altar and is roofed over by a single arch-braced truss, a smaller copy of the six trusses in the nave (refer sketch).

Internal finish is plaster with wood panelling up to the dado.

TOP PHOTO: Church in 1991 with additions of porch & bell-tower

LOWER PHOTO: Church in 1904; note buttressed east end wall with entrance via porch on left.



Wale Street, Cape Town

History:

Part of the role played by Archbishop West Jones in the building of the Cathedral is covered in Chapter 3. In short, plans were drawn in 1897 by Herbert Baker and Frances Masey. The buttress-stone in the central buttress of the apse was laid on 22 August 1901 by the Duke of Cornwall and York (who later reigned as King George V). Actual construction only commenced in earnest in 1904 and by 1906 the apse (sanctuary), choir (chancel) and the south chapel had been completed. In 1909, a North chapel was built and by the year 1911 a few bays of the nave were ready.¹

Architecture:

The Cathedral must be assessed in terms of its relationship to the church building boom rather than as an individual ecclesiastical building, particularly as a wealth of literature exists where the architectural character of the Cathedral has been adequately analysed. Refer to D. Greig's article and the references quoted by her,² in particular her own detailed review of St. George's.³

Comparing the Cathedral with the other 86 churches built in the 1880-1910 period, the following facts emerge:

1. It took the longest of all the churches to build and is, in fact, still incomplete.
2. It is the only church with a crypt; with arches set within the buttresses of the sanctuary; with stone vaulting in its chapels and aisles and with stone "... cross arches that span the interior...".⁴
3. By 1904 60 of the "boom" churches had been erected; churches

¹ D. Greig, "The Work of Sir Herbert Baker from 1892 until 1912 and his contribution to Architecture in South Africa", S.A. Architectural Record (August 1963) p.16.

² "Ibid", pp.16-20.

³ D. Greig, Herbert Baker in South Africa, (Cape Town, Purnell, 1970), p. 88-99.

⁴ D. Greig, "The Work of Sir Herbert Baker", p.18.

built after 1904 in the third decade were smaller, less ornate churches than those built in the 1880s and 1890s, with the exception of Christ Church, Kenilworth and the Church of the Sacred Heart, Green Point. It could be claimed that St. George's Cathedral was the high point in the boom, as evidenced also by the Time Chart (Fig.1.2) in Chapter 1.

In the year 1904, no Capetonian would have agreed that the Cathedral was the climax of ecclesiastical building activity because all that could be seen was the inscribed buttress-stone which had remained in isolation for nearly three years since 1901.⁵ But in retrospect, St. George's emerges as the most significant contribution to the church building boom. Had Baker and Masey's concept of the high tower come to fruition, St. George's endowment to the City would have been beyond contention.

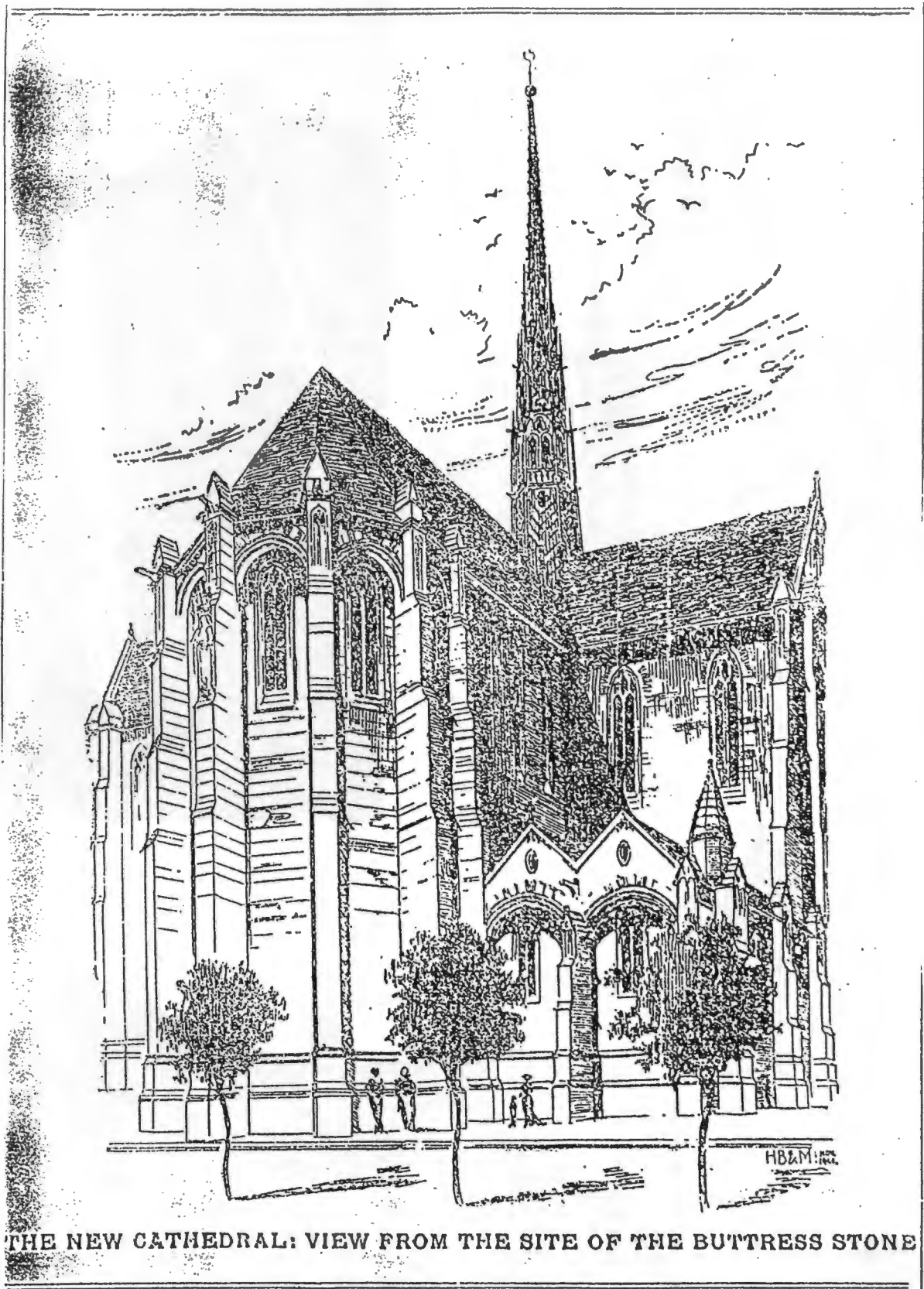
St George's has a cruciform plan with a nave roughly "...four times its width, a crossing, a north and a south transept, a choir and a sanctuary; two single side aisles...a north and south chapel...".⁶

The work has been criticised for lack of a dominant element and for heaviness in its construction, that is, walls whose strength is disproportionate for the task. Internally, however, there is an awareness of the proportions of the nave, the crossing and chancel. Standing at the beginning of the nave it is possible to experience what Greig describes as the "... compulsion of the rhythm of the piers and arcades towards the beauty of the apse embracing the altar, the emotional and architectural climax of the interior...".⁷

⁵ "Ibid", p.16.

⁶ D.Greig, Herbert Baker in South Africa, p.92.

⁷ Ibid. p.98,99.



THE NEW CATHEDRAL: VIEW FROM THE SITE OF THE BUTTRESS STONE

*Line drawing by 'Herbert Baker & Masey',
which appeared in the report of the Cape Times, 23 August 1901,
the day after the laying of the buttress stone.*

BELOW: The tower that should have been built



North West view

LEFT: Buttresses against apse, these do not have the prominent steps and string courses shown in Baker's perspective BELOW.
 BELOW: From fund-raising brochure 1901.

DKM



North East View

Source: Baker Collection BC206, Jagger Library, UCT.

Corner of Mill and Upper Orange Streets, Cape Town

History:

The St. Andrew's Church in Somerset Road began Sunday School extension work in the 1880s in three areas, Woodstock, Hanover Street and Gardens. This was as a direct result of the significant influx of people after 1880 when "...additions from overseas began to be very considerable...".¹

In 1882 the Gardens Sunday School work began; the following year they moved into Dryfe House, a schoolroom belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Jardine. The Sunday School Association bought a site in 1889 for 600 pounds. The site was resold and the profit used to buy another site and erect a hall, the foundation stone being laid by Sir Henry Loch on 27 May 1890. An opening service was held on 10 October 1890.²

Church services as well as Sunday School were held in the Gardens Hall under the charge of the St. Andrew's Church. Growth in numbers led to the recognition of Gardens Presbyterian as a separate congregation in July 1894.³

"...As the congregation grew, the need for a bigger building became urgent...a site...became available...and was bought for 2 500 pounds. In March 1901, a sub-committee interviewed Mr. John Parker...and instructed him to draw plans for a church to cost no more than 6 500 pounds..."⁴ (Plans drawn by John Parker are held by UCT Archives). The successful tenderer was McAllester and Company at the price of 7 156 pounds.

The congregation set about fund-raising with gusto. A grand evening concert under the patronage of Sir Alfred Milner was held

¹ J. Rodger (Ed.), A Centenary Record, (Cape Town Presbyterian Bookroom, 1929), p.30.

² Ibid, p.37.

³ Ibid.

⁴ NMC Report and Data form - compiled from church records by Mr. E.C. Frost, June 1989, (NMC File 5/K/Kaa/47).

in the Metropolitan Hall on 6 July 1899.⁵ A "Grand Bazaar" was held in the Volunteer Drill Hall on 1,2,3 October 1903, in aid of the Building Fund (refer Fig.3.3 in essay).⁶ The foundation stone of the church was laid on 28 August 1901 by Lord Milner and two years later, on 11 October 1903, the opening service was conducted by Rev. John Smith, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. The total cost of site and building and furniture excluding organ was 12 000 pounds.⁷

Architecture:

The building is a striking stone church in the Gothic Revival style, with a needle spire on a crenellated tower. The plan consists of a very broad nave with short transepts separated from the nave by two pointed arches. The nave end wall, which has a large gallery, carries a large pointed window with five lights. Similar pointed windows in the transept end walls have six lights. Windows and doorways have plaster surrounds, and the copings and crenellations are similarly treated.

The tower and small crenellated porch stand in the angle between nave and the west transept.

The splayed five-panel roof on four timber ribs carries pressed steel ceiling panels. Internal finish is smooth plaster. There are pine floors throughout except for tiles in the porch. A feature of the interior is the rich oak wall panelling and the oaken pews.

A press report stated that the "...Riebeeck stone...used in the building, is difficult to get to town owing to the scarcity of trucks..."⁸ which problem could have accounted in some measure for the two year building period of the church.

⁵ Cape Times, 1 July 1899.

⁶ F. Quinn and G. Cuthbertson, Presbyterianism in Cape Town, p.29.

⁷ Extracts from NMC Report and Data form, June 1989.

⁸ Cape Times, 23 August 1902.



DKM

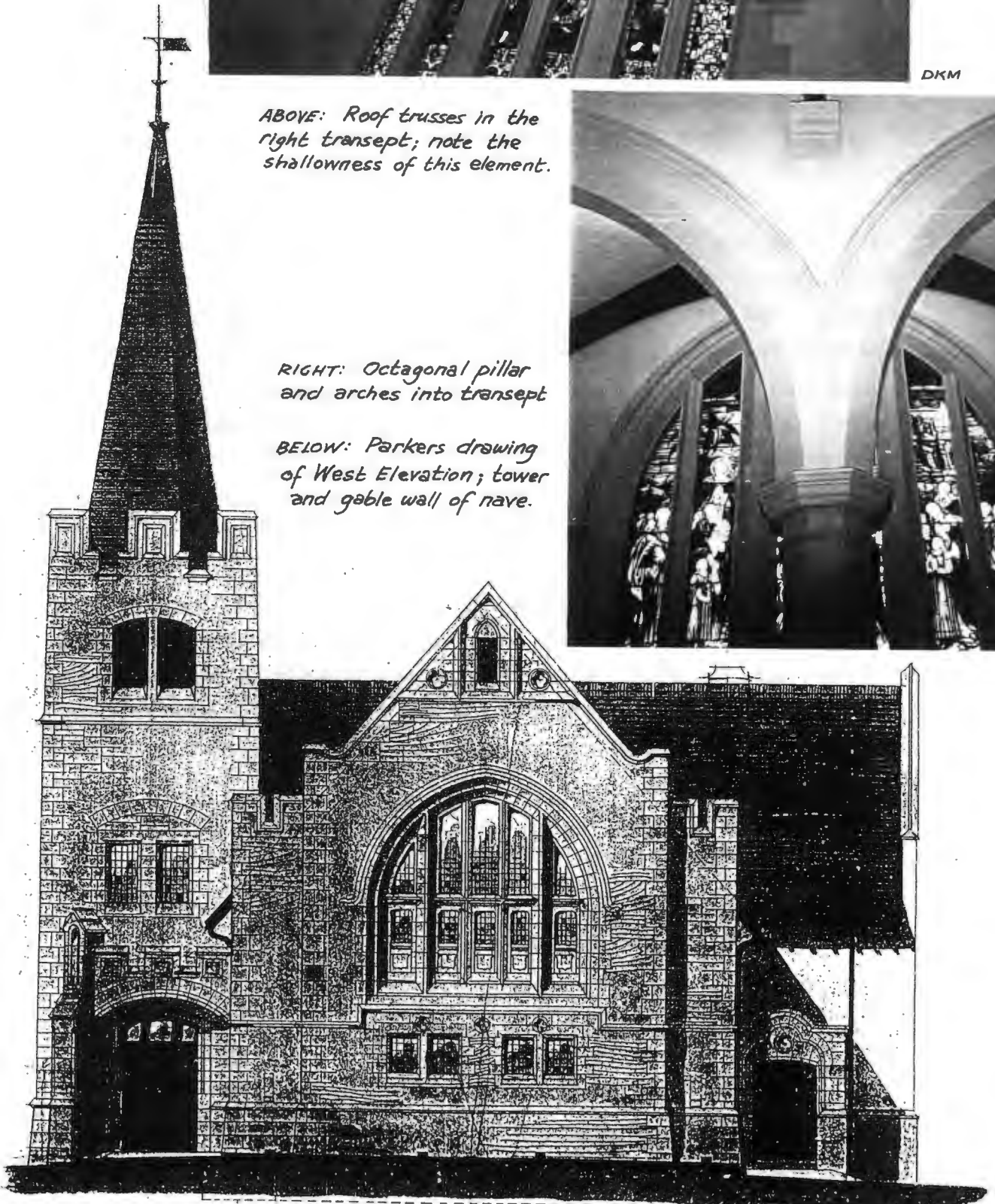
ABOVE: Roof trusses in the right transept; note the shallowness of this element.



DKM

RIGHT: Octagonal pillar and arches into transept

BELOW: Parkers drawing of West Elevation; tower and gable wall of nave.



Second Avenue, Harfield Road

History:

"...As late as 1887, the area beyond Harfield Road station still only boasted about a dozen houses and a few cottages, all inhabited by Coloured families ...".¹ The Claremont Anglicans at St.Saviour's took note of the needs of these people and a four-roomed cottage was rented for ten shillings a month for the purpose of holding worship services (in Dutch) and also as a school.

In the following year, 1888, a site was purchased for ten pounds and a small school-chapel was designed by W. Wallis (?) and built in 1889 by Mr. Green.²

A further portion of land was bought for 15 pounds and on St. Matthew's Day, 21 September 1901, Mrs. West Jones laid the foundation stone of the present church. It was opened for service in 1902. In 1914, a chancel designed by Father Noel of the Cowley Fathers was added to the church by the builders, Gallagher and Reid.³

Architecture:

The 1901 stone building consists of a four-bay nave with a crossing, thus forming a T-plan, all under a pitched roof of corrugated iron. The west gable wall has three lancet windows each set within its own quoined plaster surround. Until the addition of a modern entrance to the right of the west gable wall, there were double doors on either side of the first bay of the nave. Pairs of lancet windows are built into the remaining three bays.

The north and south transepts carry double lancet windows. All

¹ R. Langham-Carter, Under the Mountain, p.17.

² R. Langham-Carter, Architects and Builders in the W. Cape, p.23 and p.11. Langham-Carter quotes William Wallis as the architect but D. Radford credits George Wallis with the 1888 chapel which, considering the latter's list of works, is more likely.

³ R. Langham-Carter, Under the Mountain, p.17.

windows and doorways have pronounced quoined plaster surrounds. Two-tier stone buttresses with flat rectangular cement set-offs stand between the windows and as angle buttresses on the transept and nave corners. The single step buttress, half the height of the others, is awkwardly placed below the central lancet window of the nave.

Stonework is unhewn but contrasts strongly with the white smooth cement surrounds and set-offs.

The more recent addition of the entrance on the right also opens into a Lady Chapel.



DKM

*West gable wall with later entrance
to Lady Chapel on the right. Note half-size buttress*



DKM

*North transept and north wall of nave
showing unhewn stonework and two-tier buttresses.*

104 Harrington Street, Cape Town

History:

The Harrington Street congregation has its roots in the early days of Congregationalism in Cape Town, which centred around Dr. Philip and the Union Chapel (1821) in Church Square. Mission and school work among coloured and black peoples was begun and conducted from the Dorp Street "Chapel". Foremost missionary was M. Vogelgesang, who consolidated the work between 1839 to 1847.

The mission moved to Barrack Street during the ministry of William Elliott (1850?) and was faithfully continued from 1850 to 1889 by laymen initially from the Union and later from the Caledon Square church.¹

In 1901 Charles Phillips, an Anglo-Boer War refugee from Johannesburg, took over the mission leadership. "...He was a man of wide vision, to whom difficulties were as hurdles ... he saw ... that Barrack Street had outgrown the Mission stage, that it was ready for independent status as a Church...".² The Barrack Street property was sold, the present site in Harrington Street was acquired for 2250 pounds and the building was erected in 1902 for approximately 6000 pounds. The architect was W. Black.³

Architecture:

Considering the limitation of space, the architect sensibly designed a double-storeyed church. It is a Gothic Revival five-bay structure, finished internally and externally in smooth plaster. A crenellated parapet runs the length of the eaves line between six pinnacled buttresses.

Entrance to the church nave on the first floor is via a flight of steps and vestibule on the left. An alternative entrance is up the stairs inside the crenellated pentagonal tower on the

¹ G.Ferguson, CUSA ,The Story of the Churches, p.90.

² Ibid.

³ Fransen & Cook, Old Buildings of the Cape, p.74.

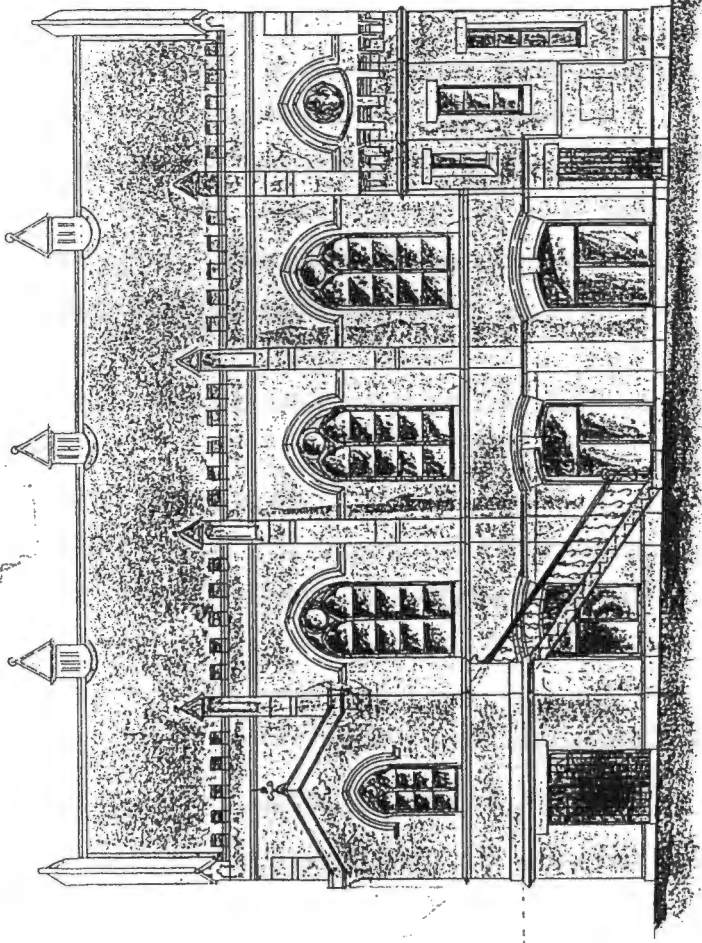
right. Gothic windows in the nave have two lights with the spandrel pierced by a traditional quatrefoil. Windows on the ground floor have segmented, slightly arched heads and moulded keystones.

The internal finish is plain. The original floorboards are of pine and there is standard six-inch board on the ceiling. The four roof trusses make use of iron tie rods, struts and metal plates.

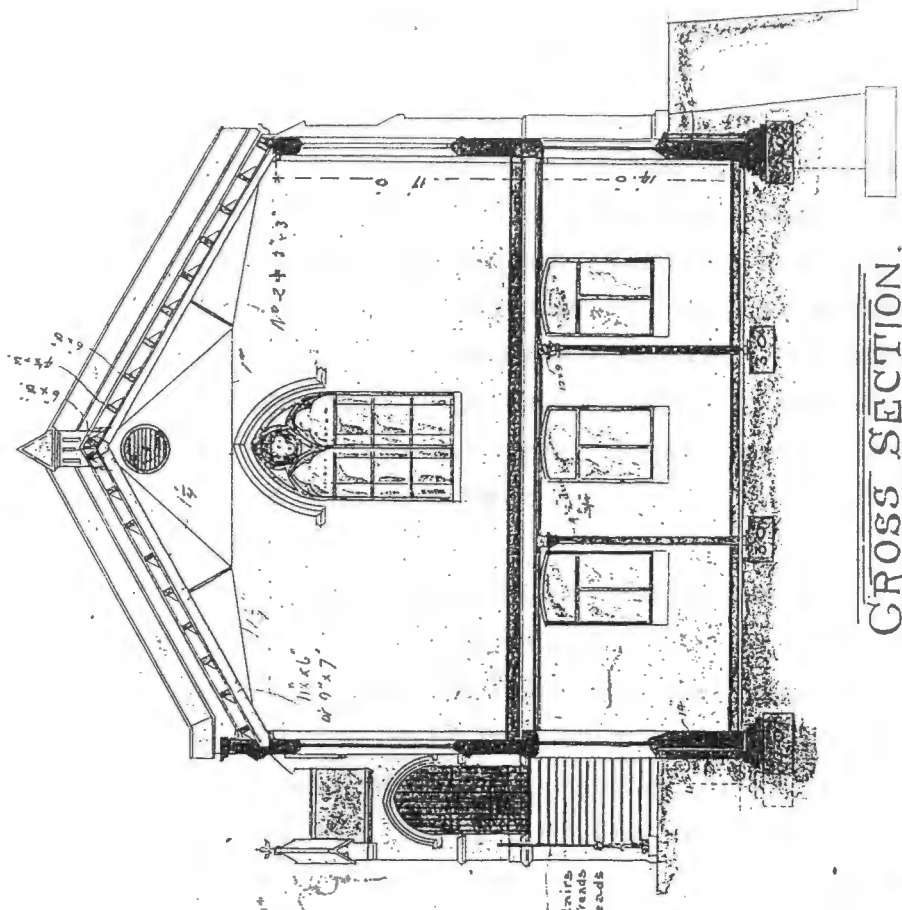
The marble foundation stone on the pentagonal tower carries the inscription: "Congregational Mission Church 1902".



DKM

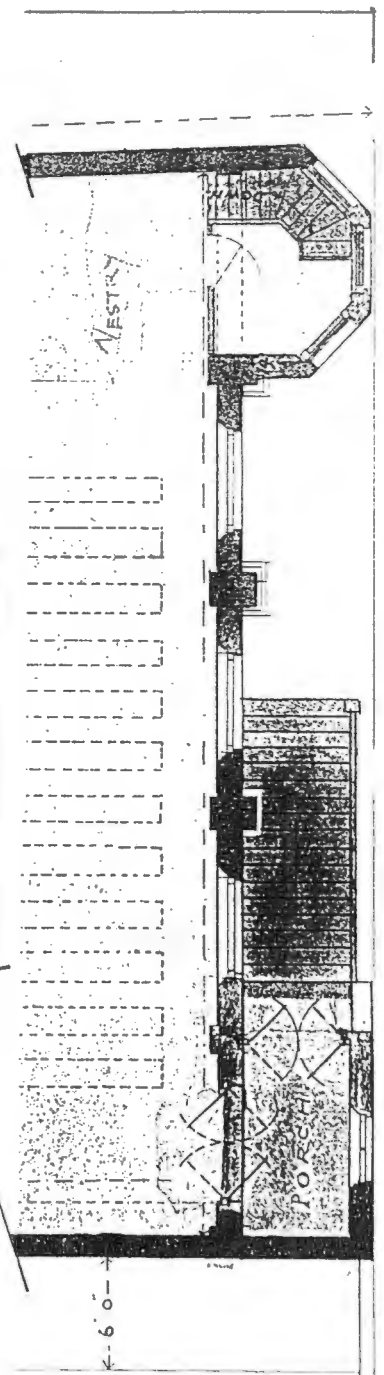


FRONT ELEVATION



CROSS SECTION

Iron stonies
 Laminated Leads
 with wood heads
 are top.



Portion of plan showing entrances.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSION CHURCH
 Harrington Street, Cape Town.
 Extracts from original drawings by
 William Black in the Black & Fagg collection,
 Jagger Library M. & A. Dept, BC 747

Highbury Road, Mowbray

History:

The Mowbray church was one of the four daughter churches of the central St. Andrew's Church, Somerset Road. After extension work had begun in Hanover Street (Clifton Hill) and Woodstock in 1881 and in Gardens in 1882, the St. Andrew's Church appointed Rev. David Russel as "Colleague-Minister" in August 1895 to assist Rev. John Russel. The newcomer "...wished to begin some new extension work...[and] after deliberation, Mowbray was chosen as the field of the new venture...".¹

People in the area responded positively and a petition was signed that a congregation be started there. The foundation stone of a church hall was laid by Dr. Muir on 1 May 1897, and on 10 October 1897 the Hall opened for worship. At the May ceremony, Rev. D. Russell commented, "...[t]heir friend, Mr. John Parker, had prepared the plans and the building of the new church had been placed in the hands of Mr. G. Wingate, Cape Town...".² The church grew and was formed into a separate congregation on 10 October 1900. Rev. David Russell resigned on 28 February 1901 to undertake evangelistic work on a wider scale.

After Rev. W.G. Macfie's appointment in April 1901, the need for a larger church was addressed. John Parker again drew the plans and on 7 October 1902 two foundation stones were laid in the north and west faces of the base of the tower, by Rev. W. Ross Taylor, (United Free Church of Scotland) and Rev. Archibald Scott, (Church of Scotland).³

The church was opened 16 months later in February 1904.

Architecture:

There are features of this John Parker church which are similar to the Gardens Presbyterian design, that is, an asymmetrically

¹ J. Rodger, A Centenary Record, p.41.

² Cape Times, 3 May 1897.

³ Cape Times, 4 October 1902.

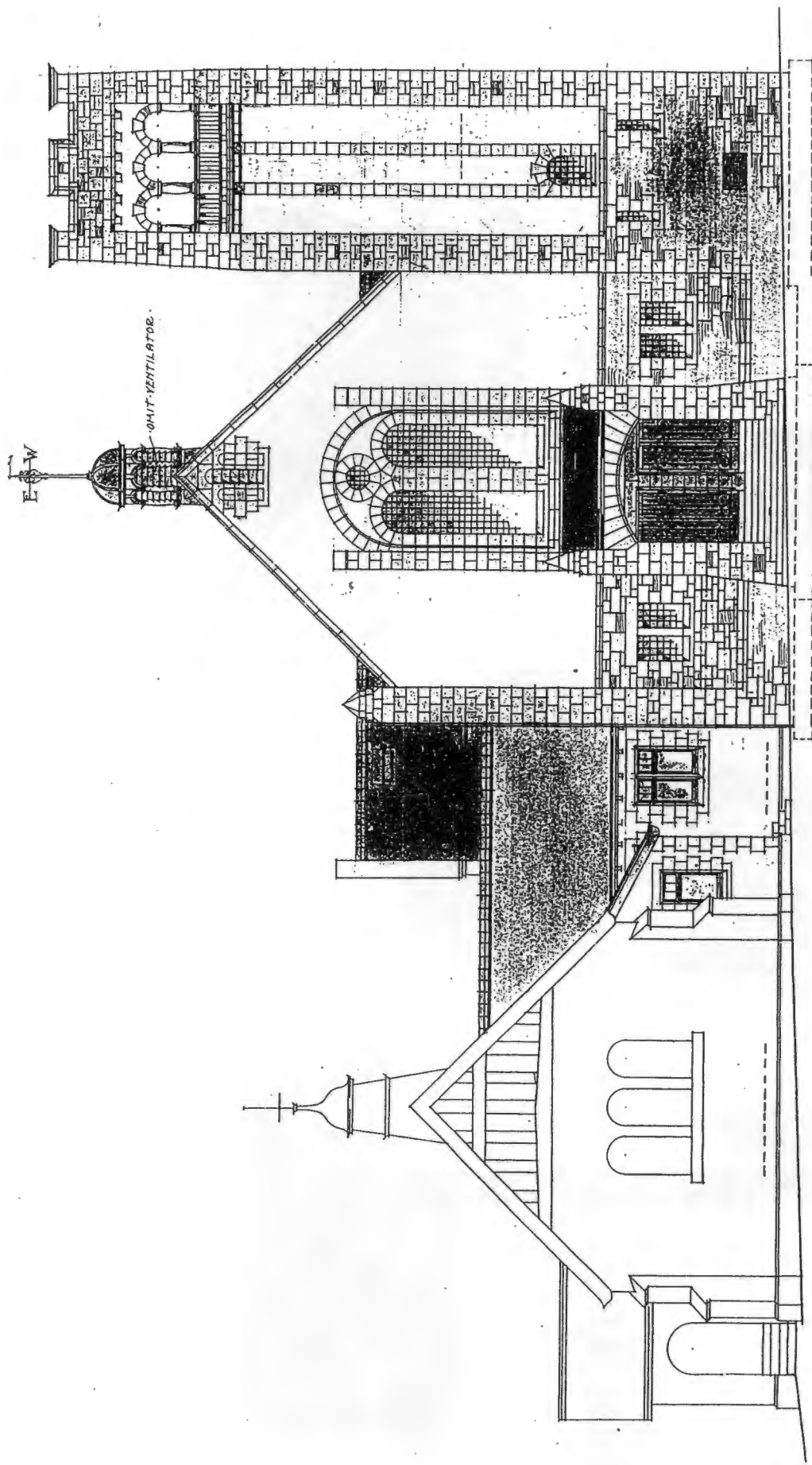
placed crenellated tower, large rectangular nave with gallery against the entrance gable wall, shallow transepts, use of varied window styles.

Both transept walls carry a group of three round-headed windows in contrast to the windows in the nave, which are grouped in pairs - three on the west wall and only one on the east wall. The north gabled entrance wall, fronted by a stone porch with double entrance doors, has a round-headed window with two lights set within stone surrounds (refer Parker's North Elevation overleaf).⁴

Stone is used on the church walls up to a string course midway between ground and eaves. A plaster finish is applied above this level. The prominent four-storey tower has a batter from the last storey upwards and features a three-arched arcade below the battlemented top. Panels of plaster link the arcade with a single window at first floor level.

Internally, the impressive open roof is comprised of seven composite roof trusses with king posts, arch-braced collar beams and ornamented hammerbeams supported by curved struts that transfer the thrust onto masonry corbels (refer Parker drawing). Rafters between the trusses carry horizontally laid ceiling planks.

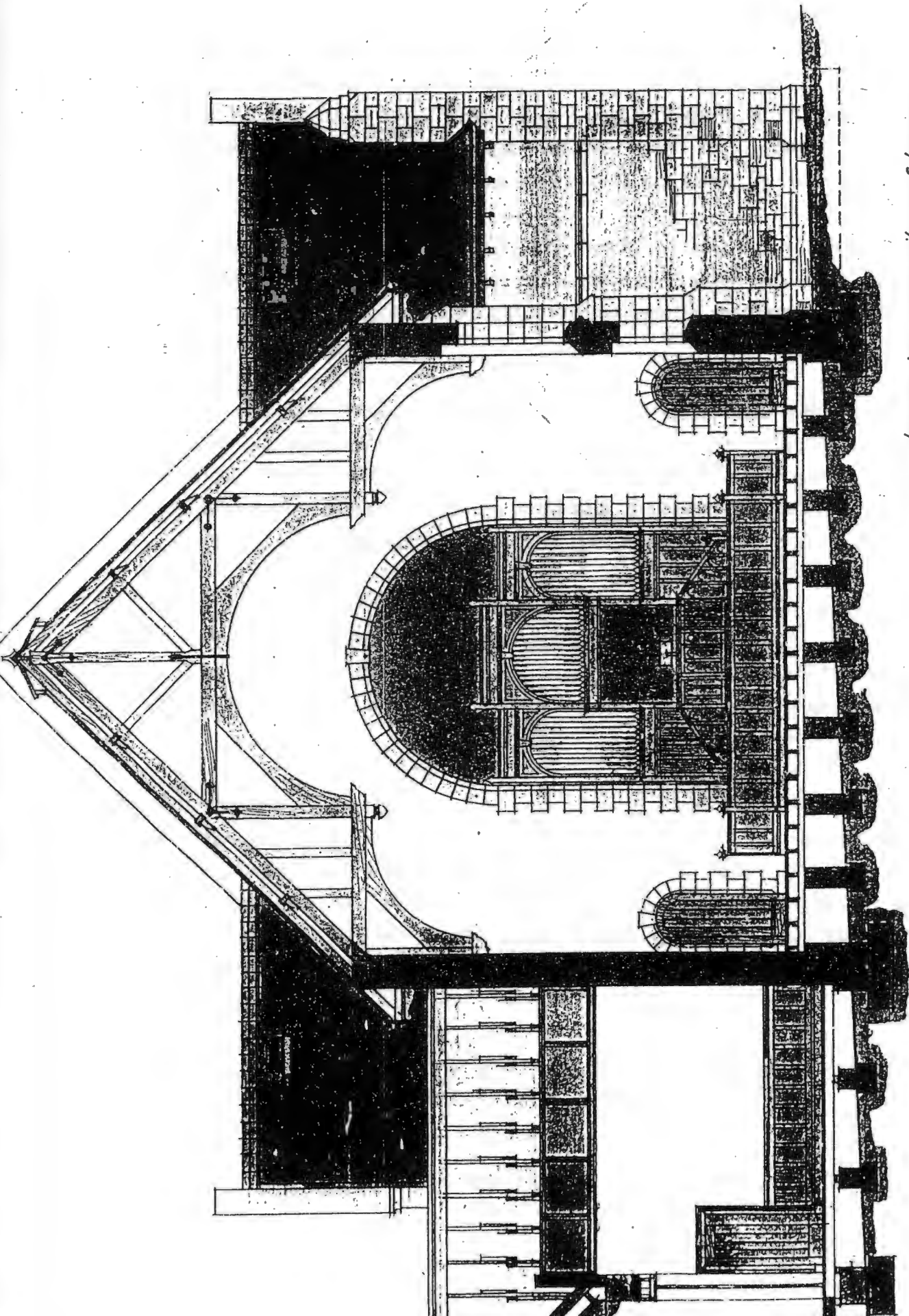
⁴ Jagger Library M.& A.Dept., Parker Plans BC 729, No 23



NORTH ELEVATION.

NORTH FACADES OF JOHN PARKER'S
MOWBRAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DESIGNS -
LEFT: 1897 HALL RIGHT: 1902 CHURCH

Parker Plans, Jagger Library, B C 729, Plan No. 23.



*Impressive, composite roof trusses
are a feature of this Parker church.
Note also emphasis on the centrality
of the pulpit.*

Source: Parker plans, Jagger Library, UCT, Plan No. 23

SECTION. ON. LINE. C.C.

Main Road, Kenilworth

History:

Rev. J.M. and Rev. David Russell, both of the St. Andrew's Church, Cape Town, had conducted Presbyterian services in the Masonic Hall, Wynberg in 1899. When the Boer ultimatum at the start of the Anglo-Boer war compelled ministers in the Transvaal to leave their homes, the Cape Town Presbytery saw the crisis in the north as an opportunity to extend the church work in Wynberg. Rev. R.B. Douglas from Jeppestown was invited to take up the work.

The opening service was held in the Masonic Hall on 11 November 1899. Within days Rev. Douglas returned overseas and his place was taken by Rev. C.E. Greenfield from Boksburg, with effect from 16 December 1899.

By March 1900 the Wynberg "preaching station" was recognised as a settled congregation and given Church status. Elders were elected and took office on 29 April 1900. "...Naturally the members were desirous of having a proper place of worship and in July 1900 a suitable site was found for the new church..."¹

As Rev. Greenfield was serving in a temporary capacity application was made for a permanent appointment. Rev. W. Fairbairn of Abercorn, Scotland was duly inducted in December 1900 "...in the Masonic Hall...where the congregation continued to worship..."²

The congregation continued to work for a church of their own. Plans were approved in 1901 and on 17 May 1902, the foundation stone was laid by the Attorney General of the Cape, T. Lynedoch Graham. Ten months later, on 11 March 1903, the new church was formally opened by Rev. Dr. N.A. Ross, of the St. Andrew's Church, when about 300 attended the service.³

¹ Jubilee 1903 - 1953, (50th Anniversary Booklet, Wynberg Presbyterian Church, 1953), p.3.

² Ibid.

³ Cape Argus, 12 March 1903.

Architecture:

This rectangular, three-bay stone church has two pointed gable walls under a steeply pitched roof with extended eaves. The east gable wall features a large Gothic arch, and a three-light window in plaster with a quoined surround (refer sketch) set between three small quoined windows with trefoil heads that give light to the vestibule.

The three-light windows in the nave are separated by wide moulded mullions under a segmented arch (see sketch). Sloping buttresses have a two-step capping.

Double doors set in quoined plaster surrounds give entrance on both sides of the nave to a screened-off vestibule which extends across the width of the church.

Five heavy double-braced roof trusses with octagonal king posts support the splayed ceiling which is closed at the collar beam level. Standard double-grooved boards are used for ceiling cover. A small gallery above the vestibule has an ornately turned timber railing.

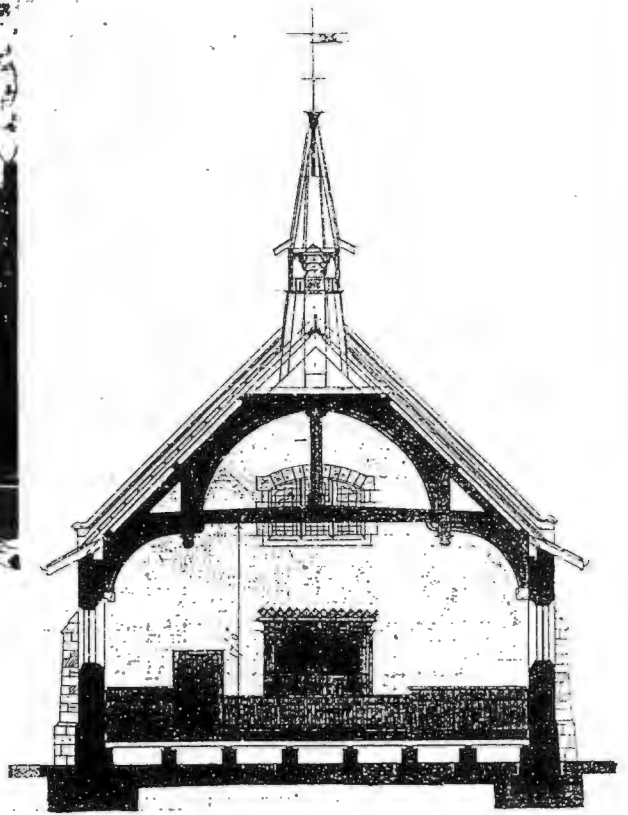
The erection of the church was completed at a cost of 3000 pounds.⁴ The architect was John Parker and the bulider was C. Rutherford.⁵ Though this church was of a smaller scale than Parker's other Presbyterian work, he employed a characteristic and pleasing mix of window styles and a strong contrast of smooth white plaster surrounds against rough-hewn sandstone.

⁴ Jubilee 1903 - 1953, (Wynberg Presbyterian Church, 1953), p.4.

⁵ Cape Times, 19 May 1902.

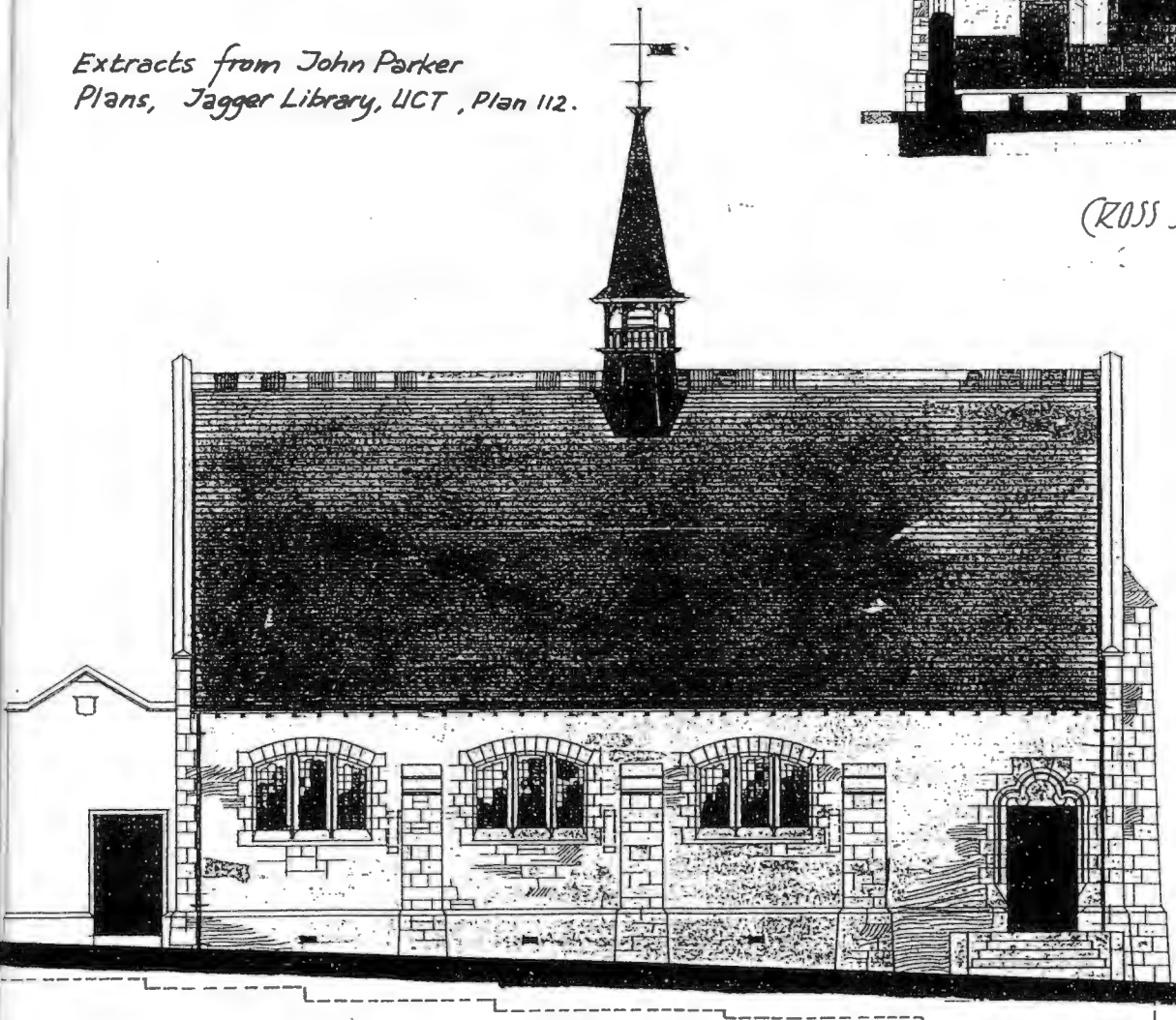


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CROSS SECTION

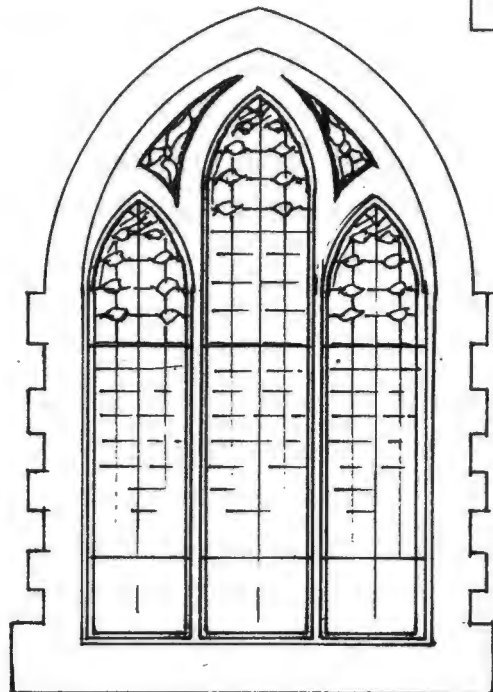
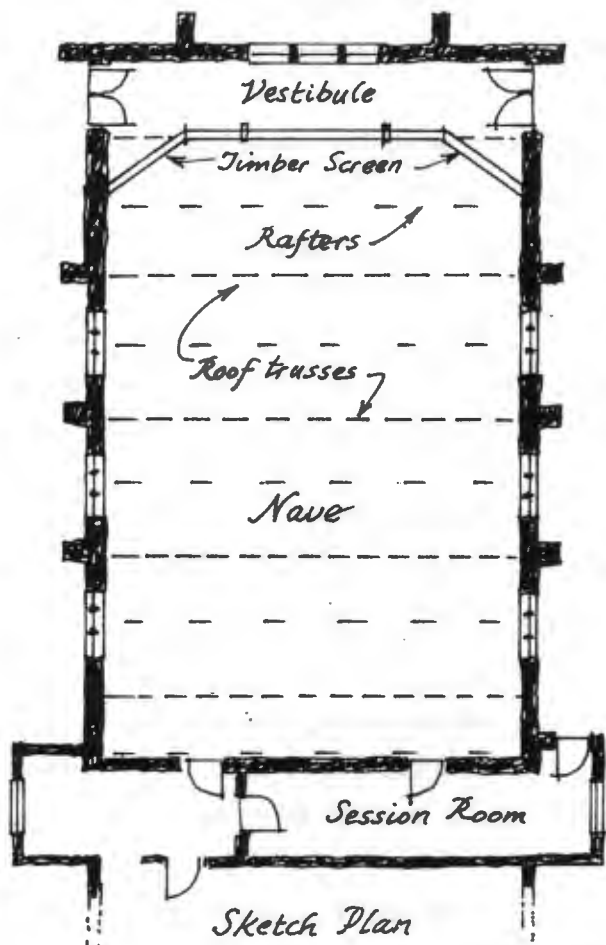
Extracts from John Parke
Plans, Jagger Library, UCT, Plan 112.



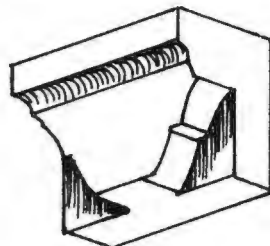
SIDE ELEVATION

Thomson

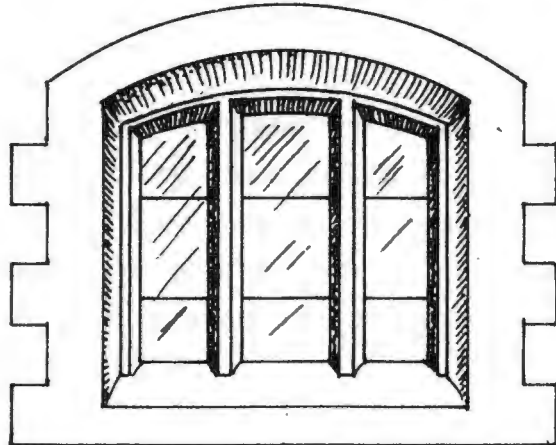
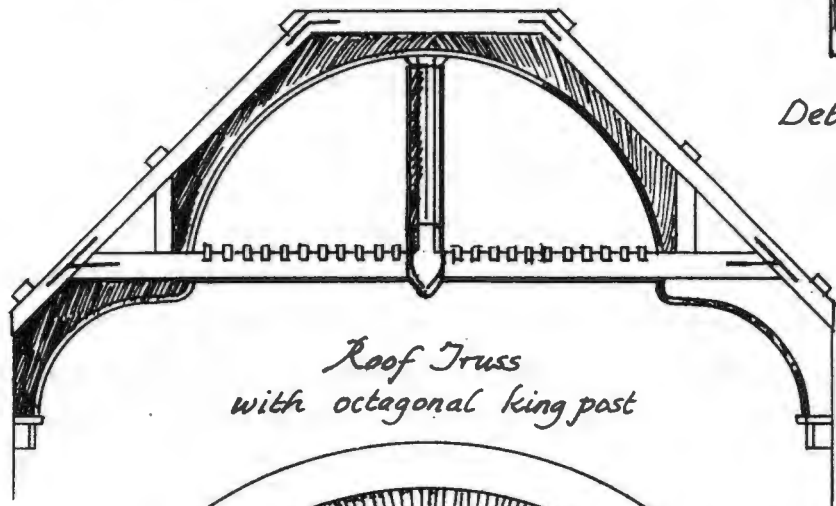
for John Parke
Architect
A. Foraylto



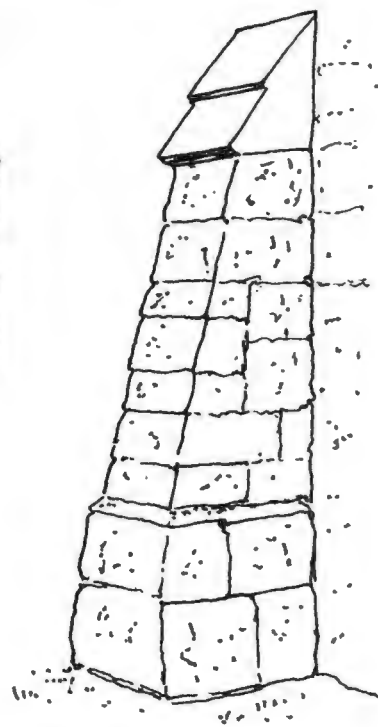
Lancel Window in East wall



Detail of Corbel



Detail of Windows in Nave



Stone buttress with plastered capping

Belmont Road, Rondebosch

History:

The full account of how the church was established is given in Chapter 3. The foundation stone was laid on 14 March 1903 and the church opened on 2 December 1903.

Architecture:

Architect Thomas Hitchin describes his own work in an eight page report: "... the building has a dignity of appearance well suited to its purpose and in harmony with its surroundings. The building is of brickwork in cement mortar except that the foundations are of concrete and the walls up to the plinth level ... concrete faced with stone. The window openings are formed in stonework [quoined] as is also the main entrance ... the doorway is deeply recessed and the opening spanned by an arch of segmented form ... substantial [two tier] buttresses ... external faces of the walls are rough cast in cement...".¹

"... Internally, plastered except for a height of about 6 feet where an oak dado is formed. The roof is an open one of the hammer-beam type ... no attempt at ornamentation ... purlins, rafters and roof boarding are all wrought and exposed to view..".

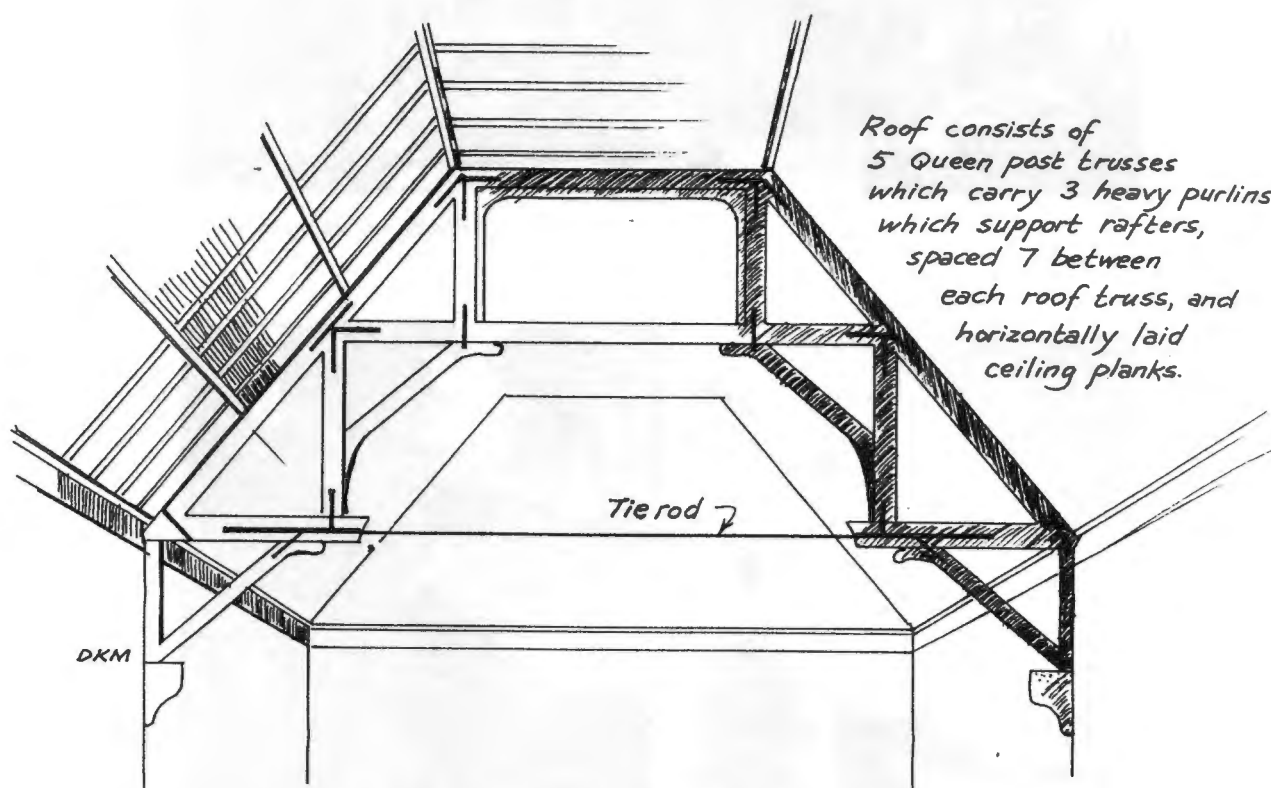
"...On the front ... the fenestration consists of a large five-light window with simple trefoiled arches ... grouped under an enclosing pointed arch of wide span. Vestibules ... lighted by a range of four smaller windows designed in sympathy with the larger window ... fenestration at the sides of the church is by a single light in each bay of slender proportions with trefoiled heads ..."

"...There are no columns or other obstructions internally ... ample porch and two vestibules ... specially arranged to obviate any discomfort from the ... trying winds that at times prevail. At the other end of the church are Ministers and Choir vestries and Chamber for hydraulic organ motor..."

¹ T.H.Hitchin, The Congregational Church Rondebosch, (CapeTown, September 1906).

"...At present the seating is for ... 206 and 43 in the choir. The seats and pulpit are of Canadian oak. The church lighted by electric light..."

This four-bay church in the Neo-Gothic style has a "squarish" plan which would have been more elegant had additional bays been added, as was intended by the architect. Two pedimented angle buttresses with pinnacles, not identical in detailing, flank the front gable. The roof trusses have double hammer beams supporting queen posts² standing on a collar beam.



SKETCH OF HITCHIN'S QUEEN POST TRUSS
RONDEBOSCH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

²

The use of queen posts was found to be rare. The only other churches of the boom period with this component in the truss were Herbert Baker's St. Michael's (A-37) and St. Barnabas (A-42).



The church on Belmont Road

- DKM



Recessed door in narthex

- DKM

RONDEBOSCH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Clarence Road, off Ottery Road, Wynberg

History:

A large coloured population had moved into the lower parts of Wynberg in the 1890s and in about 1902 Rev. J.D. Orr began church work in the area.¹

The need of a church was soon confirmed and the foundation stone of the modest chapel was laid on 27 June 1903 with the "...hope of the establishment of a large and prosperous work among the coloured people of the neighbourhood...".²

Plans were drawn by the builder, J.Z. Drake, who subsequently built Observatory Baptist Church (B-62) in 1904. The Wynberg plans were approved by the Wynberg Municipality on 9 February 1903. Polhemus Lyon, who signed the plans on behalf of the Congregational Union, was also involved in the Observatory Baptist Church building project. It is supposed that Drake's performance as a builder on the Wynberg job was a recommendation for the Observatory work. Polhemus Lyon, President of the Cape Town Evangelistic Council, laid the stone in the presence of church members and dignitaries including Rev. J.P. Ritchie, Secretary of the Congregational Union.³

Rev. Orr's ministry continued briefly until 1904.

Architecture:

This building is a modest four-bay plastered brick chapel consisting of a nave, centrally-positioned porch and a small lean-to vestry. The pitched roofs of church and porch are of corrugated iron. The odd-shaped steeple of sheet metal, crudely built on the roof ridge close to the porch end, was initially thought to be a later addition but the structure is shown on the plans which were approved on 20 April 1903 by the Wynberg

¹ G. Ferguson, CUSA, The Story of the Churches of the CUSA, p.91.

² Rev. J.D. Orr's comments, Cape Times, 29 June 1903.

³ Cape Times, 27 June 1903.

Municipality.⁴

Walls are of plastered brick throughout and the main structure has five two-tier buttresses on either side. Pointed timber windows are used in nave and porch. The roof is closed with standard six inch ceiling board. A feature of the interior is the panelled ceiling which extends about 50 centimetres down the walls to a heavy moulded cornice.



DKM



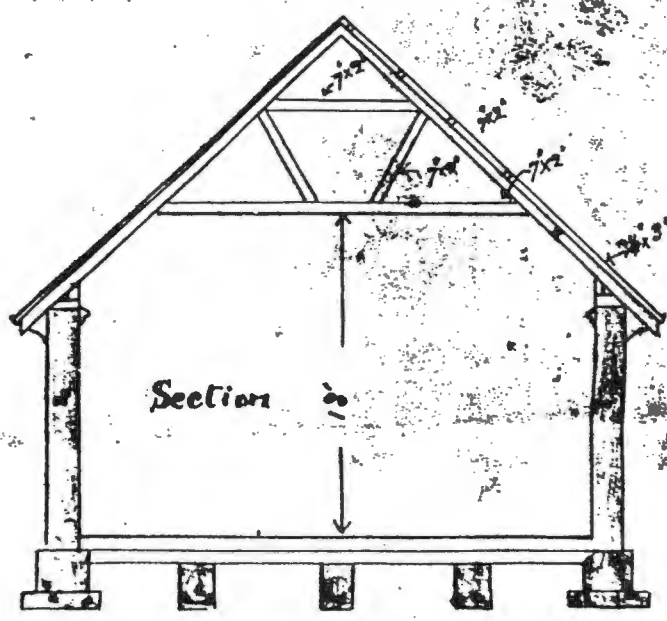
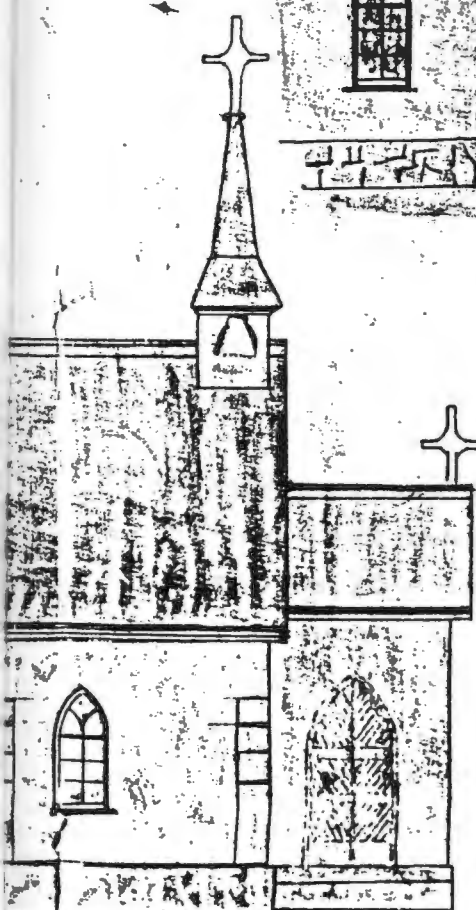
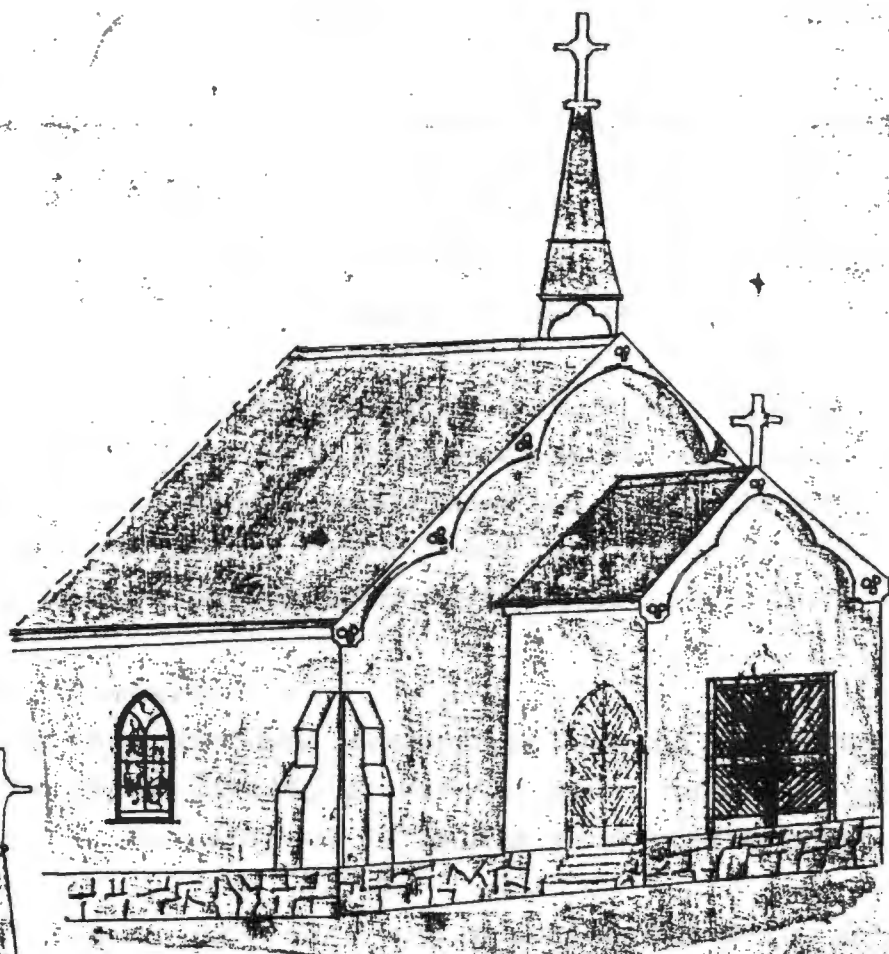
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⁴ Old Wynberg Municipality Plan No.504, (Cape Town C.C.)

WYNBERG CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
SECTION OF PLAN SUBMITTED BY BUILDER
J. Z. DRAKE, 30 APRIL 1903. WYNBERG PLAN 504.

Keesen

This is a copy
of plan
Signed H. R.



Corner of Ottery Road and Innis Street, Wynberg

History:

Mission work among Coloured people started in the Wynberg area when mixed congregations met in the first chapel built in 1830.

After the loss of the chapel in a storm in 1889, permission was given by the Wynberg Quarterly Meeting to rebuild on the site or another suitable site. The following year "... it was recorded that the Ottery Road Mission Church had been built on Mission Land..."¹ The old property was sold in 1896.

In 1902, owing to growth in both Sunday School and congregation, it was decided to build a new church on a corner of the site. The foundation stone, positioned to the right of the entrance and inscribed simply "1903", was laid probably early in the year as the church opened about July/August 1903.

Architecture:

This is a four-bay rectangular mission church under a corrugated iron pitched roof. It has the usual centrally positioned porch, though the entrance is at the side of the porch.

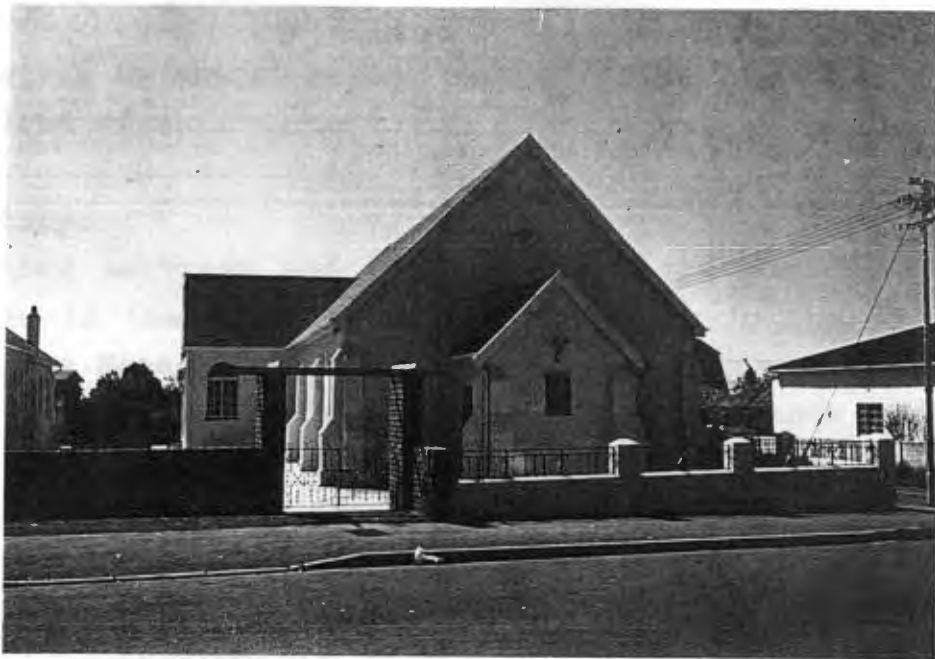
Windows in the nave are round-headed with two-step plastered buttresses between them. There are angle buttresses on the front corners and the porch. The otherwise bare walls of the gable wall and porch each have a large ventilation brick, with quatrefoil design, in the centre.

The open roof has eight trusses (combination tie rods and timber) on curved hammer posts of oregon pine (refer builder's drawing)². The ceiling is of single planking. Apart from the stone plinth, the entire building has a smooth plaster over brick finish. A north transept, in a matching style, is a 1957 addition.³

¹ A.G.Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.110.

² Wynberg Plan 531, now with the Cape Town City Council.

³ A.G.Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.111.



DKM

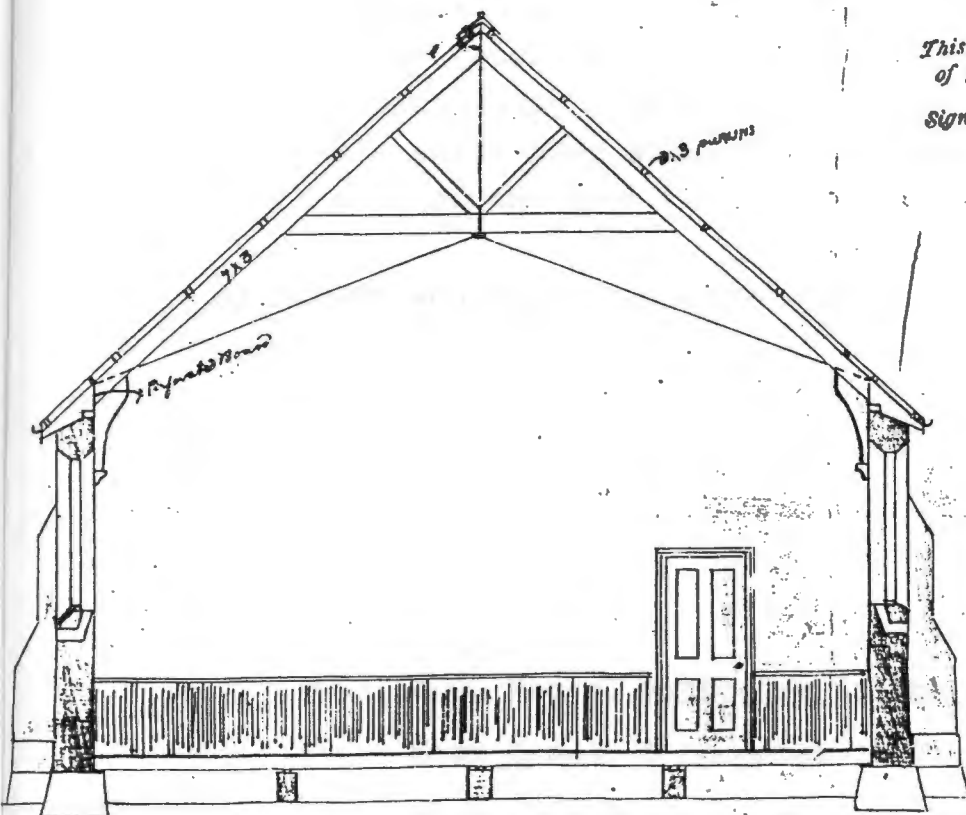
Entrance on Ottery Rd.
(Transept on left is
a 1957 addition.)



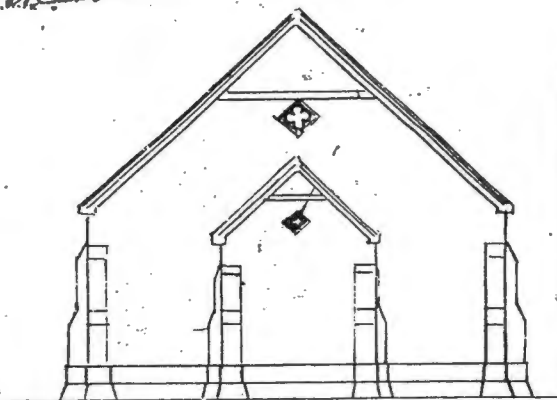
SIDE ELEVATION

This is a correct copy
of plan approved.

Signed *A.E. Eastman*



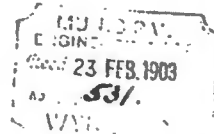
SECTION
1/4" SCALE



FRONT ELEVATION

531

WYNBERG



Extracts from A.E. Eastman's plans, Wynberg Plan 531.

Bedford Street, Parow

History:

Various services and religious meetings were held in the new homes in the Glenlily Estate and later in the offices of the Village Management Board of Parow.¹ As the membership grew it was decided to build a church and four stands were bought in Bedford and Oldham Road. The foundation stone was laid by the Rev. T.E. Marsh on Saturday 5 December 1903.²

The building was completed in three months and opened for services in February 1904. It was demolished in the 1960s to make way for the new hall.

Architecture:

Little is known of the building. An early photograph shows an eight-bay, plaster-finish church under a corrugated pitched roof with a centrally positioned porch on the east gable wall and a vestry at the back of the church.

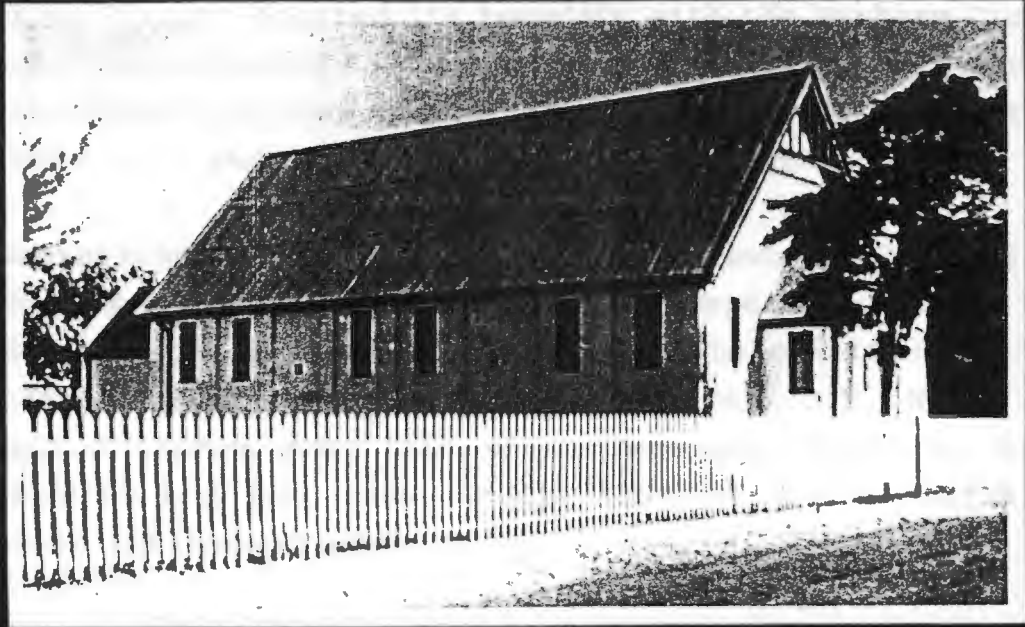
Windows were flat-headed and rectangular. The nave walls appear to have had nine pilasters. The only evidence of decoration is a bargeboard consisting of five vertical struts on a collar-beam against the front gable of the church and some embellishment of the plaster edging of the porch. Refer to the lower photograph overleaf, which also shows a flat-roofed crude addition to the South wall of the nave.³

Architect and builder unknown.

¹ A.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.84.

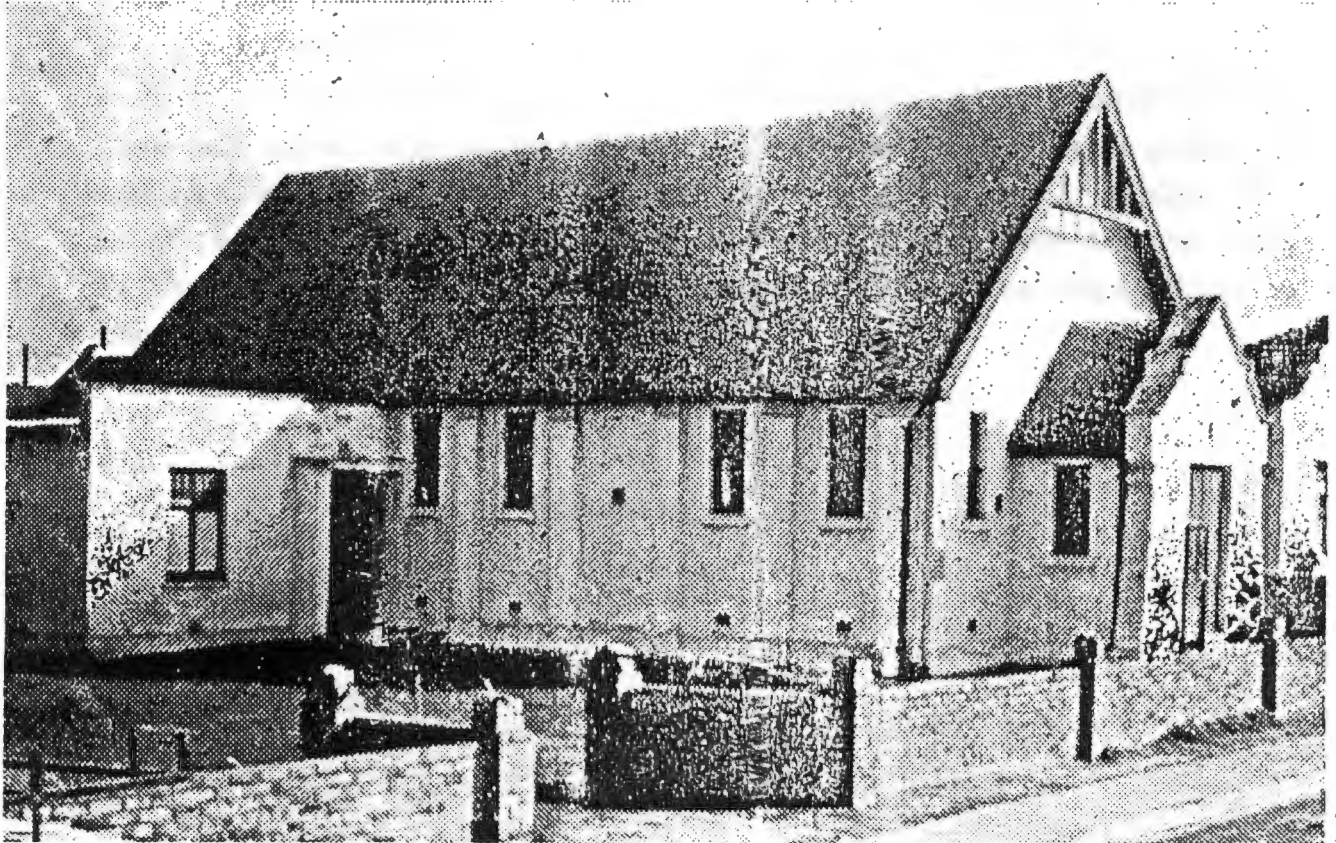
² Cape Times, 5 December 1903.

³ From Vision to Reality, (Parow Methodist Church, 1964).



*Early photograph of
 GLENLILY SCHOOL CHURCH
 Bedford Street, PAROW. (Photo: Church office)*

*Later photo showing vestry
 addition on left and brick boundary wall.*



Source: From Vision to Reality (Parow Methodist).

Corner of Grove Avenue and Grove Walk, Claremont

History:

Methodist work in Claremont began in earnest in 1891 when the Cape Town Circuit debated its boundary with the Wynberg Circuit. Mr. J.W. Wood arranged the first services in his home in Herschel Road and shortly before the end of the century regular services were held in a garage in Station Road, Claremont.¹

The depression which followed the Anglo-Boer War caused many people to move elsewhere but in 1903 the Cape Town Circuit again formed a committee to build a church. The committee included Rev. Ezra Nuttall, Rev. H. Cotton and Mr. J.W. Wood. Two foundation stones were laid on 19 December 1903, one by Mr. Wood's wife and the other by the wife of Mr. W. Marsh, the Methodist businessman/benefactor.

Mr. Wood said at the ceremony that "...ten years ago it had been decided to increase the number of churches in the Peninsula".² The Rev. Nuttall also referred to "...the urgent need for a proper place of worship for such a rapidly increasing municipality as Claremont...".³ The Church was dedicated on Friday 16 September 1904 and the first services were held 18 September.

Architecture:

The press report described the design of the building as "... Gothic of the later period...".⁴ The simple plan consists of a five-bay nave, approximately 17 x 10 metres, and a long porch or narthex which extends the full width of the front gable. Two flights of steps give access to the porch. Entrance to the nave is through centrally placed double doors. Vestries were added to the back wall in February 1921.

¹ W.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.76.

² Cape Times, 21 December 1903.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Exterior features include single Gothic windows with hood moulds, set in plastered nave walls supported by six straight stone buttresses. The front gable wall is of stone. It carries a trio of lancet windows with fluted surrounds, plaster copings and two decorated horizontal plaster bands on the face of the wall.

The porch facade is elaborately finished with three pointed gables, each with drip moulds, crocketed finials and figural bosses (refer Photo).

Internal plastered walls set off the four roof trusses, possibly the most elaborate of all the trusses seen in the churches of the boom period. The hammerbeams are the only ones decorated with carved human heads. Spaces between the king post and rafter and hammerbeam and rafter are filled with fretwork panels (refer Sketch). The corbels are carved from a green coloured stone.

Doors have X-shaped panels above and below the lock rail and are deep-set in the doorways. The pews and parts of the woodwork are of Canadian oak.⁵

The architects were Messrs Jones and Draiby (H.T.Jones), and the builder, Mr. Delbridge of Wynberg.⁶ The building cost 4000 pounds according to the press report.

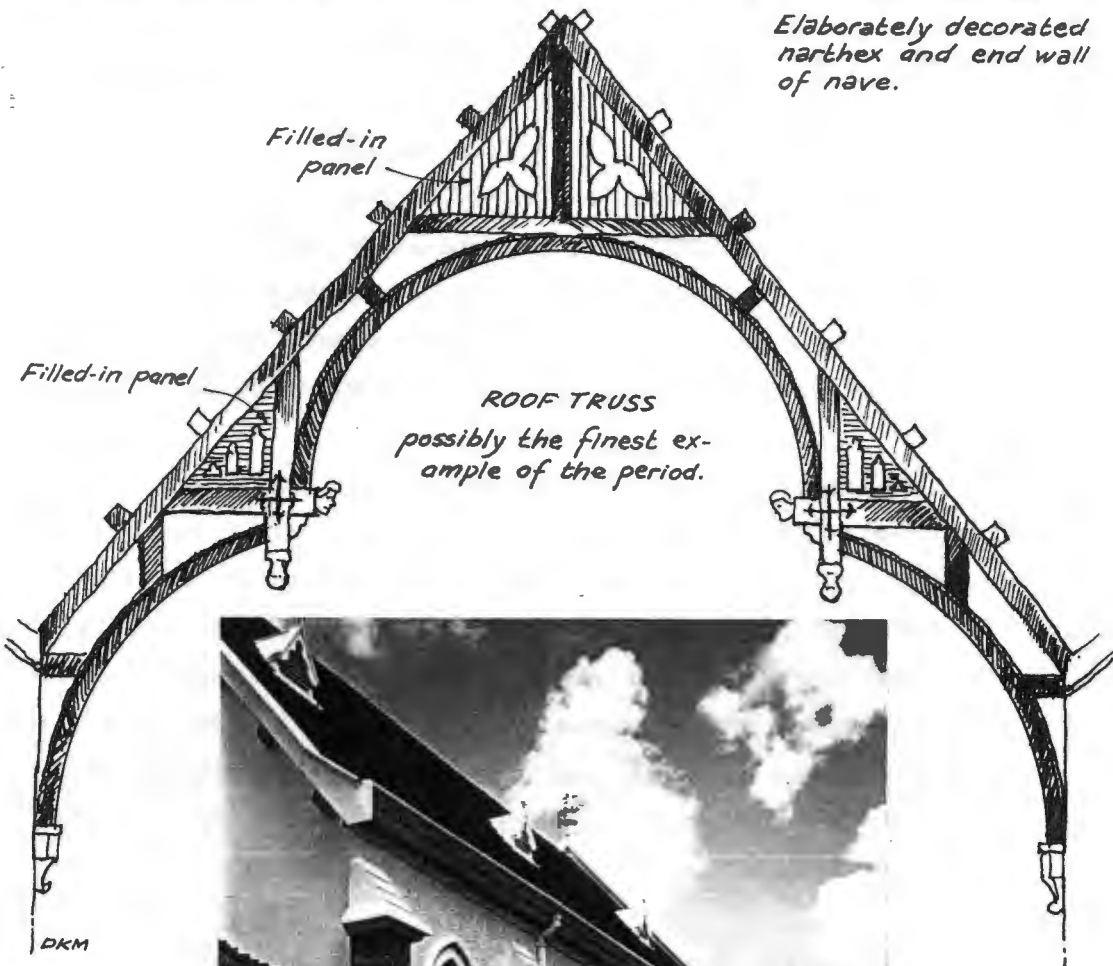
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.



DKM

*Elaborately decorated
narthex and end wall
of nave.*



*Six straight stone
buttresses on nave wall.*

DKM

Corner of Bowwood and Main Road, Claremont

History:

The church has a history of on-going extension and rebuilding.

(a) The original stone church was a Sophie Gray design, one of the stock plans supplied by William Butterfield. The foundation stone was laid on 14 November 1850.¹ Stone for the windows and teak beams were sent from England by Butterfield and the Scottish stonemasons, Alex Bern and Colin and Alex Laurence assisted with the construction. The church which opened at Easter, 1853 was used later as the chancel while the nave proper developed through the years.

(b) "Two bays of a nave with aisles were...built on in 1857 and, [c] eight years later two further bays were added by the local builder George Wallis..."²

(d) Two final bays "...as a memorial to the Grays...", were added in 1880 as well as a "...northwest porch and a bell turret. Butterfield [again] sent out plans and gave much advice; A.W. Ackerman and Thwaites were the resident architects ...".³ The additions were dedicated by Bishop West Jones on 22 December 1880.

(e) The eight-fold increase in the population of satellite municipalities between 1875 and 1904 (referred to in Chapter 2) caused extreme pressure on St.Saviour's and it was decided about 1897 to demolish Sophie Gray's chancel, and to (i) extend the nave eastwards by two bays on the site of the old chancel and also to build (ii) a new chancel, (iii) two transepts, (iv) a side chapel (v) two vestries and an organ chamber. Herbert Baker's plans were selected from the three architects who submitted designs.

The foundation stone for the Herbert Baker work was laid on 5 April 1903 by Bishop Gibson. The contractors were T.Howard and

¹ R. Langham-Carter, Under the Mountain, (Cape Town, St. Saviour's, 1973). p.7.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

J.G. Scott.⁴

A press article of the impressive consecration ceremony conducted by Archbishop West Jones on 17 April 1904 reported that "... the extensions make the building practically double the previous size and increases the seating accommodation by about 80...".⁵ Dr. Gibson had commented that "...the need of increased accommodation which had been and still was such a pressing need, had so far been satisfied...".⁶

Architecture:

Much of the style used by Baker in these extensions was dictated by the remaining six bays of the nave after demolition of Sophie Gray's chancel, for example, two-light pointed windows in Baker's transept match windows in the nave and the cluster columns in the nave continue to the new chancel arch.

Baker's Arts and Crafts preferences are seen in the flat-arched trusses and segmented arch windows in the Lady Chapel. Four high arch-braced trusses with double tiebeams support the chancel roof. The polygonal apse and chancel is under its own roof while the transepts are covered in two smaller pitched roofs.

The encaustic floor tiles, selected by Bishop Gray at Herbert Minton's factory in Stoke-on-Trent in 1858 and used in the original chapel, were retained by Baker for the new chancel.⁷

The 1904 extensions were built "...using Bath stone imported from England...".⁸ Though the stone has mellowed with age, its yellow colour and smooth, dressed surfaces lack the ruggedness of the local Table Mountain sandstone used for the nave, bell turret and plinth of the other sections.

⁴ Ibid, p.9.

⁵ Cape Times, 18 April 1904.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ R. Langham-Carter, Under the Mountain, p.25.

⁸ Ibid, p.9.

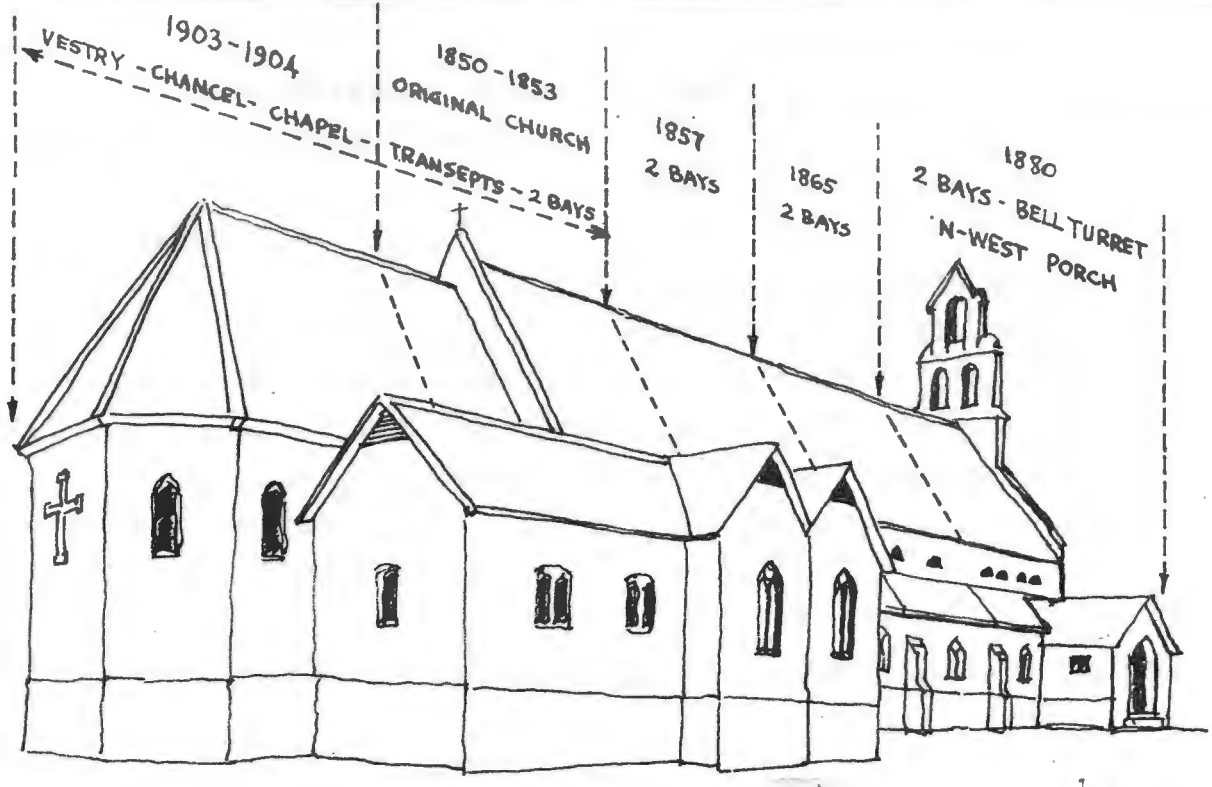
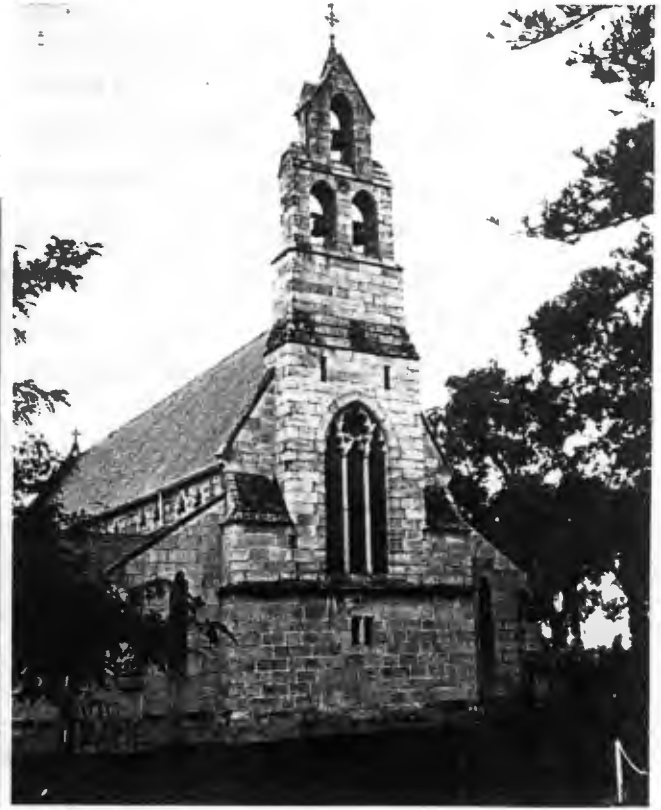


DIAGRAM SHOWING BUILDING ADDITIONS TO ST. SAVIOUR'S SINCE 1850



ABOVE: Bell-tower and porch (Butterfield 1880)

TOP LEFT: Transepts and Lady Chapel by Baker (1903)



LEFT: Pentagonal end of apse (by Baker 1903)

Photos: DKM.

Camp Ground Road, Rondebosch

History:

The building of the Mission Chapel (now St.Thomas') is first mentioned in March 1864. It was erected in Archdeacon Thomas' comparatively short time at St.Paul's, 1863 to 1868. Sophie Gray provided plans and the scheme proceeded, with the foundation stone being laid by her on 22 October 1864. Bishop Gray formally opened the chapel in July the following year, the total cost being 712 pounds.¹

For many years it was used primarily as a mission school and chapel.

The increasing population of Rondebosch in the 1890s encouraged the St.Paul's church to enlarge their mission building in April 1903. "... The chapel was without chancel proper or transept; and the scheme, so successfully carried out by the architects [Messrs Baker and Masey], gave the parish, St.Thomas' Church ...".² The work was completed at the year end and dedicated by Rev. Canon Richard Brooke on 20 December 1903. "...This little church, standing among the pines, is unquestionably one of the gems of the Peninsula...".³

Architecture:

From a photograph by Zandik Studio⁴ of St.Thomas' Church taken in 1934, Baker, following the English parish church style set by Sophie Gray, added a lean-to-aisle with long, rectangular windows to the chancel and aisle. Windows in the rounded apse are pointed. A vestry against the south wall had been added earlier in 1895 by Baker.⁵

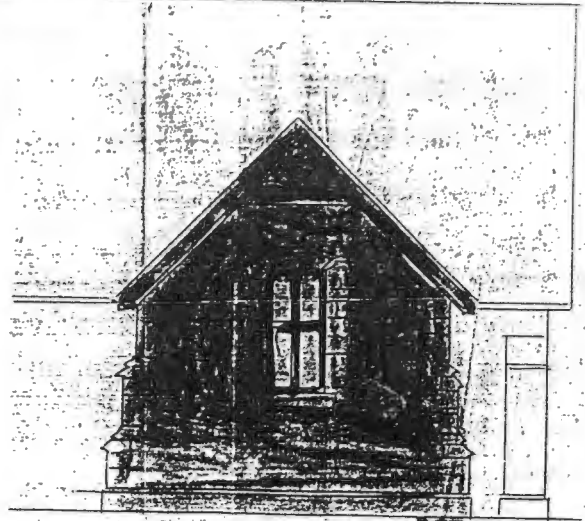
¹ P.A. Millard, Centenary of the Parish of Rondebosch, 1834 - 1934, (Rondebosch, 1934). p.12.

² Ibid, p.18.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Jagger Library, Baker Plans, No.458.



END



SIDE

Henry White, Builder
May 7/95



Approved

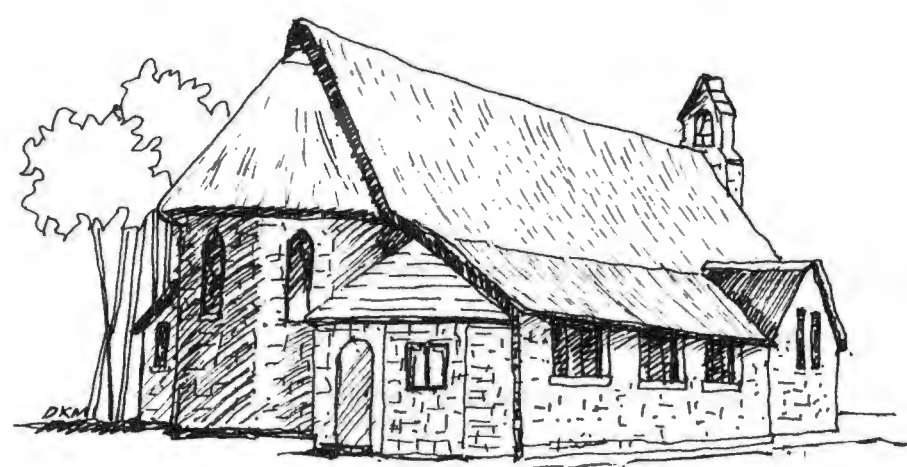
HERBERT BAKER, A. R. I. C. E. A.
30 APR. 95

Extract from Baker plan.*



Vestry added by Baker to south wall
(Jagger Manuscripts,
* Baker plans 458)

DKM



This sketch shows Baker's 1903 additions of chancel, vestry and lean-to extension on north side.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, c. 1903
from a photograph by Zandik Studio, c. 1934

Main Road, Maitland

History:

A gift of a site by the widow of S.J. Lagesen enabled the Maitland community to commence the building of a church in 1903, the foundation stone of which was laid on 15 May by Dominee A.L. Steytler.¹ The church was opened in 1904 by Prof. J.I. Marais.² The Maitland church remained a "ward" of the Groote Kerk, Cape Town, until 4 November 1912 when it became an independent congregation. The architect was William Black.

The original sketch plans drawn by Black were for a much larger and grander church than what was eventually built. Original drawings³ show Gothic windows with traceried heads, a tower with a broached spire and two prominent transepts with a flèche over the crossing. This church would have seated 630. It had a pronounced Anglican "look" complete with semi-circular apse although on plan this area was divided into two vestries behind a centrally-placed pulpit. Drawn in pencil over the larger plan is the plan of the church as built which initially had seating for 230.

It is apparent from this drawing that Black had to alter his concept of a Dutch Reformed church quite radically before submitting plans of the less imposing version which stands on the site.

Architecture:

In Dutch Reformed tradition, the church has a T-plan, a pitched roof with a buttressed, pointed gabled end wall. The original entrance was via a pointed gabled vestibule on the right of the nave (refer old photo). During later additions, this vestibule was removed and rebuilt on the left of the nave and a tower built on the right (1963).

¹ G.Maeder & C.Zinn, Ons Kerk Album, p.26.

² A.Dreyer, Historisch Album, p.13.

³ Jagger Library M.& A.Dept., Black and Fagg drawings, BC 747.

The stone tracery of the original central three-light window has been replaced and the exterior walls, originally brick and plaster, are now plastered throughout.

A unique feature is this church's tall, single-tier sloping buttresses, the pronounced slope of which becomes vertical midway up its length.

Original ceilings were overlaid with acoustic tiles but four roof trusses spanning 13 metres with arch-braced collar beams are still in place. Nave windows are flat-headed with timber frames set in plastered quoined surrounds. There are hood moulds over the segmented arch doorways.

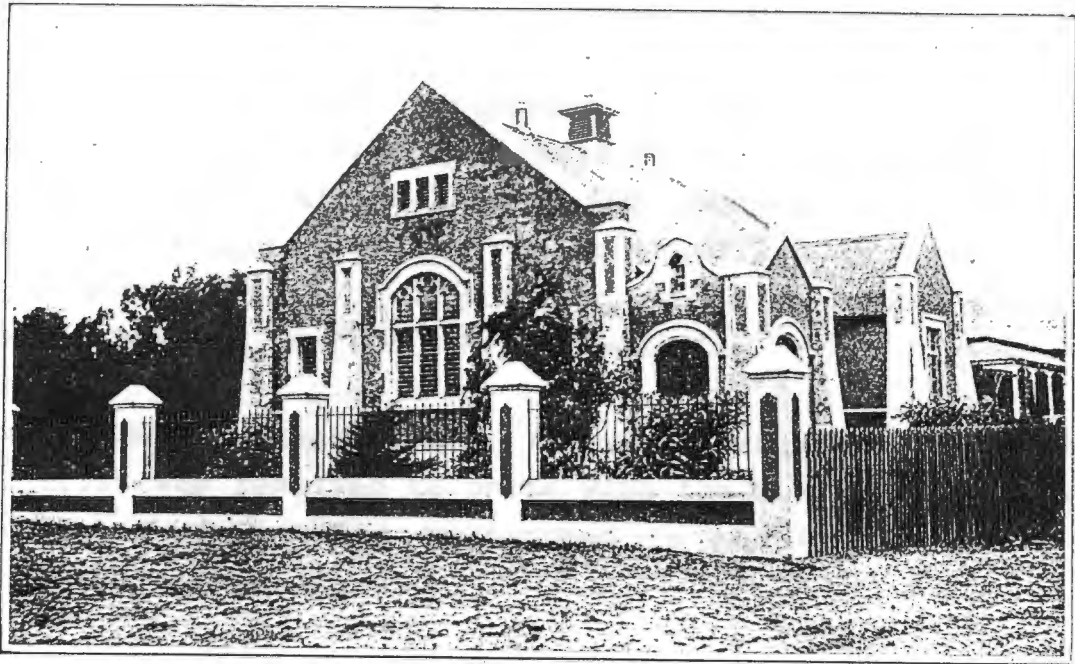


Photo: Historisch Album, p.13.

*The church in 1904,
Entrance through porch
on right. Brick finish.*



*The church in 1991,
facade re-plastered, note
concave buttresses. Tower
on right erected 1963*

DKM

Corner of Blyth and Springfield Streets, District Six

History:

The African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in Philadelphia, USA in 1787 by Richard Allen, a Negro slave. The AMEC came to South Africa through Rev. Maake M. Mokone who had founded the Ethiopian Church in South Africa in 1892. Rev. Mokone, a trained Wesleyan preacher, wrote to Bishop Henry M. Turner in America for the A.M.E.C. beliefs.

At a conference of the Ethiopian Church at Marabastad on 17 March 1896 "...it was resolved to unite with the A.M.E. Church and a deputation...was elected to proceed to the United States to perfect the union...".¹

In March 1898, Bishop H.M. Turner came to Cape Town where he preached in the old Opera House on 22 May. As a result the Bethel Memorial Church was founded three days later on 25 May 1898. Key figure in the organizing and founding of the church was Francis McDonald Gow, an American photographer and leader of the congregation which held services at the time in St. Paul's Hall, Bree Street.²

In 1900 Bishop L.J. Coppin was sent from America as the resident Bishop. The Bishop was a energetic evangelist, preaching to congregations at Allen Chapel (Ndabeni), Bethel (Cape Town) and Kalk Bay and Rondebosch. On 2 and 3 June 1901, the church's third anniversary was celebrated. "...One result of the observance was a spiritual renewal and increase in membership... [E]vents began to move swiftly toward the establishment of Bethel Institute. A suitable site with a building on it had been found...".³

¹ C.E. Lowers, AMEC 75th Anniversary Brochure, (Cape Town, 1971), p.3.

² Ibid, p.14.

³ J.R. Coan, The Expansion of Missions of the AMEC in South Africa, 1896 - 1908, (Connecticut, Hartford University, USA, May 1961). p.309.

Coppin appealed to the AMEC in New York for funds to purchase. In his letter of 2 June 1901 he describes the Cape Town property as "... a twelve room house, which can be converted into a school - primary and high school - and a chapel at the same time...".⁴

The appeal got results and the property was re-modelled and equipped and dedicated as the Bethel AME Church. "...The dedication ceremonies, which began on Sunday, December 1 and ended Monday December 2, 1901, were regarded as the attainment of a unique milestone for A.M.E. missions in South Africa...".⁵

Architecture:

As photographs indicate, "Bet-el Church", was a massive but handsome double-storey grey brick building with Gothic features. A four-storey tower containing a bell-chamber was surmounted by an octagonal spire over a pedimented and crenellated parapet.

Pointed windows on the first floor contrasted against flat-headed windows on the ground floor. All windows and doorways were set in quoined plastered surrounds. The two gabled transept walls carried three-light windows within a flattened arch on the top floor with flat-headed three-light windows below.

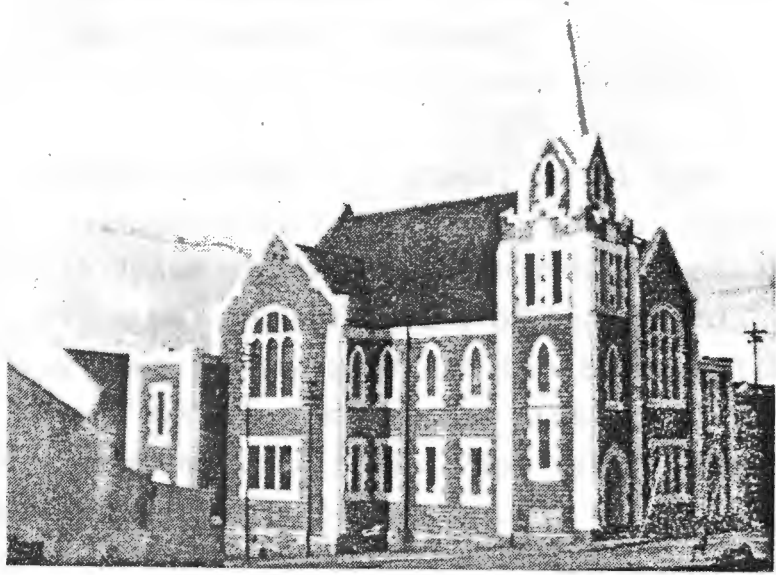
The property, a landmark in District Six, fell victim to the "replanning" of the 1960s and 1970s. Initially it was thought that Bet-el would be retained along with St.Mark's and the Moravian Chapel and a few mosques but the building was tragically demolished in December 1972.

The architect of the 1901 conversion is unknown. An early title deed indicates that in 1885, the property originally belonged to the building contractors, Patrick R. Mackie and Robert Mitchell and that the Trustees of the AMEC took transfer on 13 December 1901.⁶

⁴ Ibid, p.310.

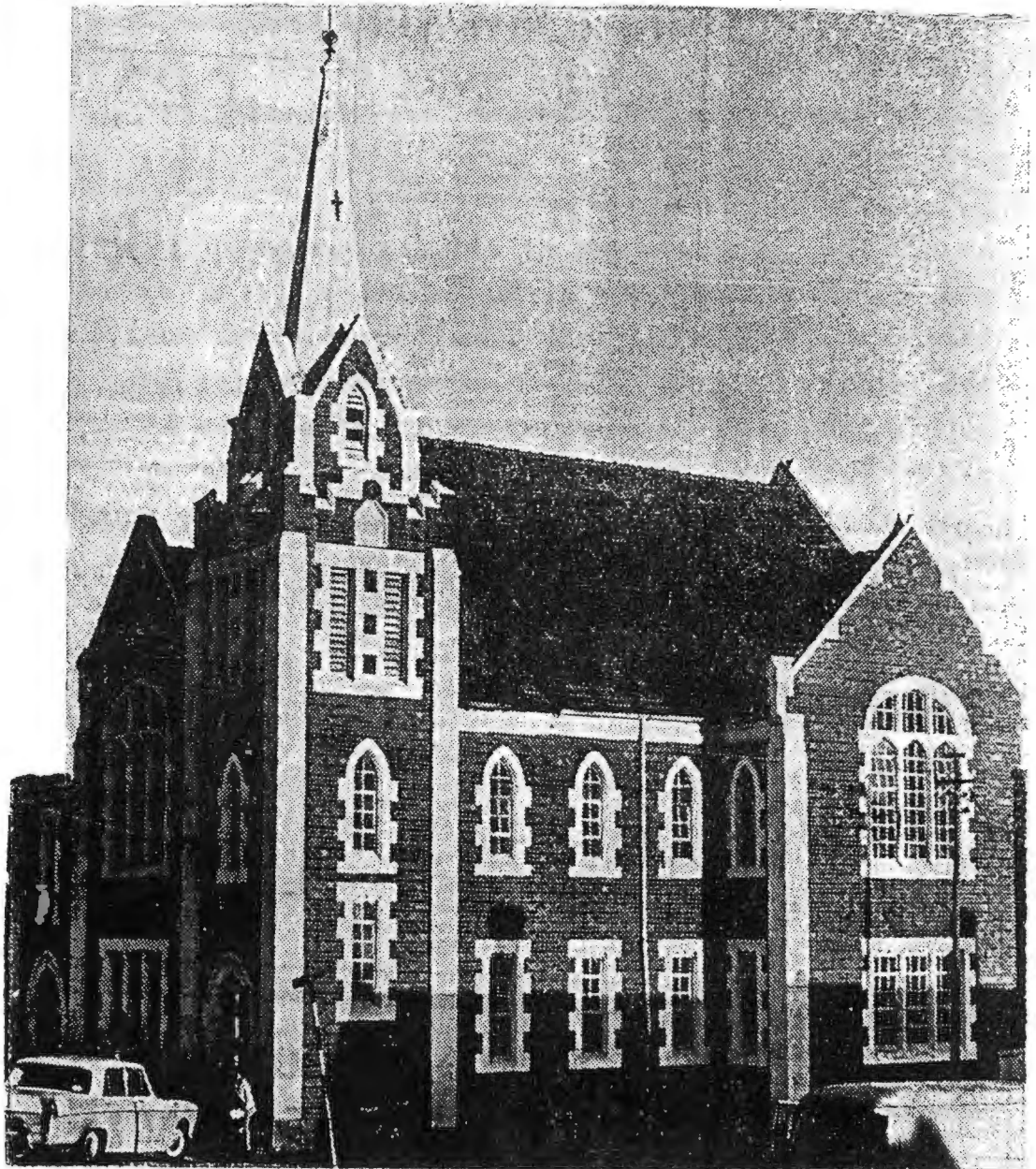
⁵ Ibid, p.315.

⁶ Deed of Transfer, T9354/1906 dated 15-10-1906.



BET-EL CHURCH of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

*Source: 75th Anniversary
Brochure, Bethel Memorial,
1971, p. 14.*



This press photograph from 'Die Burger', c1972, has been reversed photographically. The detailing of the church is clearer however than the top photograph.

Off 2nd Avenue, Claremont, (Harfield Village)

History:

Plans drawn up by Charles Weider, Architect, of Claremont were approved by the Claremont Municipality on 9 July 1903 and accepted by Rev. Joseph Spawn of the A.M.E. Church. The building of this hall and house followed within years of the establishment of the Church in Cape Town in May 1898 and the consecration of the mother church, the Bet-el Church, in District Six on 1 December 1901.¹ A church notice in the Cape Times advertised this meeting place as the "Temple of Ethiopia".²

Architecture:

The plans show a mission hall, 20 by 40 feet deep under a pitched roof with a two-bedroomed house, under a lean-to roof, running down the west side of the hall.³ A further two bedrooms and a vestry, also under a lean-to roof were built at the back of the hall.

The hall had two flat-headed windows in the east wall and two on the gabled south wall, a small porch with double doors set between rusticated entrance pillars, covered with a corrugated iron lean-to. The only ornamentation was the moulded parapet and plain cross on the gable wall which carried a round-headed window set between two portholes. Wrought iron brackets appeared on the verandah columns (refer architect's elevation).

¹ J.R. Coan, The Expansion of Missions of the AMEC in South Africa, 1896 - 1908, (Connecticut, Hartford University, USA, May 1961). p.315.

² Cape Times, 24 June 1905.

³ Plan CH1903001136, Cape Town City Council.

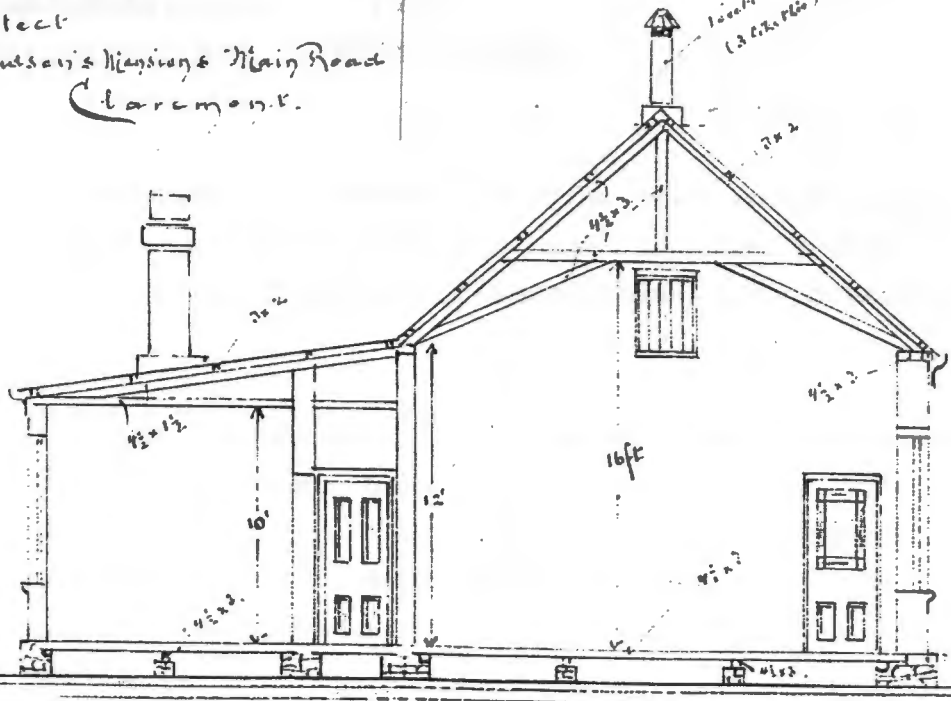
Chas. Weidner

Architect

Hudson's Mission & Main Road

Claremont.

X 596



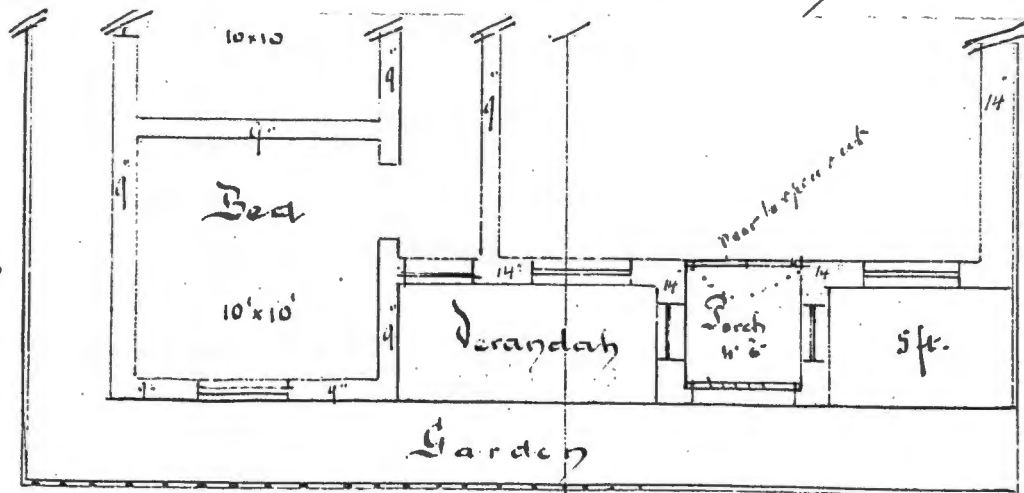
Section A-B.

Extracts from Chas. Weidner's plans,
 (Cape Town City Council, CH 1903 001136)
 approved 9 July 1903. Mission Hall and
 Dwelling House for African Methodist
 Episcopal Church.



Elevation.

Section of ground plan



Corner of Bamford and Church Road, Athlone

History:

Anglicans commenced open-air services in the area known then as Milner (now Athlone) in 1902. Tents were used initially and then later the Anglicans hired premises, formerly used as a butcher's shop.

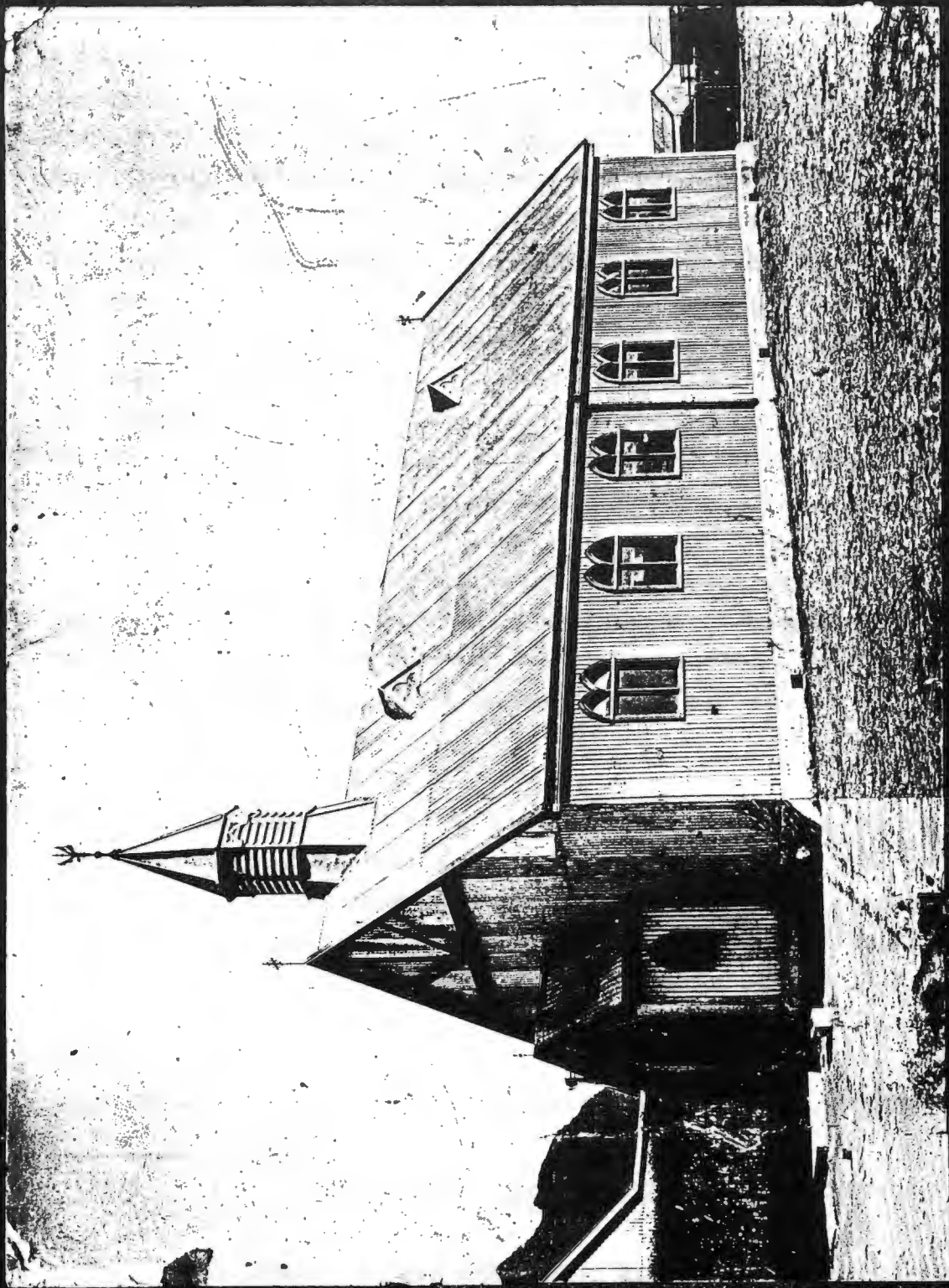
In 1904 "...a commodious wood-and-iron church was erected and dedicated by Archbishop West Jones on 24 April 1904..".¹ It could accommodate a congregation of 300. The newspaper notice referred to the new church in the Rondebosch Extension "...known as West London..." and that in future "...the church will be known as St. Mark's...".²

Architecture:

Plans for this building could not be found. An old photograph, discovered in 1993 in the vestry of the present church and reproduced overleaf, shows that the church was a six-bay wood-and-iron building with a porch under a pitched roof and a bell-tower or flèche on the roof ridge near the entrance. Windows had two lights, each light with its own pointed head.

¹ P.A. Millard, Centenary of the Parish of Rondebosch, 1834 - 1934, p.18.

² Cape Times, 23 April 1904.



The only known
photograph of
St. Mark's, "West
London", now Athlone
dedicated by
Archbishop West Jones
on 24 April 1904.
(Photo: Vestry,
St. Mark's Church)

Mountain Road, Woodstock

History:

During the Anglo-Boer War, many Greeks came to Cape Town - by the end of the war the Greek population was about 1000.¹ In 1902 Archbishop West Jones authorised the use of the school chapel of St.Philip, Woodstock, for Orthodox Eastern Church of Christ services.² This gesture was much appreciated by the Patriarch of Constantinople and in a letter to the Archbishop he said "... from letters of the Orthodox Greek Community in Cape Town we have had the very joyful ... information that your ... Reverence ... has gladly placed at their (Orthodox Eastern Church of Christ) disposal, until they obtain a temple of their own, the former Anglican Church, named after Saint Philip...".³

About the same time, Father Artenius of Egypt was engaged in work amongst the Greeks scattered along the west coast of Africa. He arrived in Cape Town and met Mr. John Mitchel, President of the Hellenic Community. At a meeting they called, it was resolved to build a church.⁴

Thus on 8 November 1903 the foundation stone was laid by the new Archmandrite, Anthimos Lappas.⁵ According to the newspaper report the "Greek congregation" had been established two years previously (1901).⁶ During the stone-laying ceremony the church to be built was named "St. George's Church".

Architecture:

This is one of the few churches in the Classical style "...in a

¹ E.A. Mantzaris, Class and Ethnicity, Thesis, (UCT, 1978), p.46.

² C.Lewis & G.E.Edwards, Historical Records of the Church of the Province of S.A. (London, SPCK, 1934), p.136.

³ H.M. Wood, A Father in God, p.363.

⁴ D.Edwards, Cape Town Guide, (Cape Town, D.Edwards & Co., 1904), p.198.

⁵ Ibid, p.199.

⁶ Cape Times, 10 November 1903.

period when the Gothic Revival style predominated...".⁷ The cruciform plan consists of a six-bay nave roughly 20 x 10 metres with a three bay transept extending a further two and a half metres either side. The crossing is surmounted by an impressive dome standing on arched beams. Behind the sanctuary is a semi-circular apse flanked by two smaller apses.

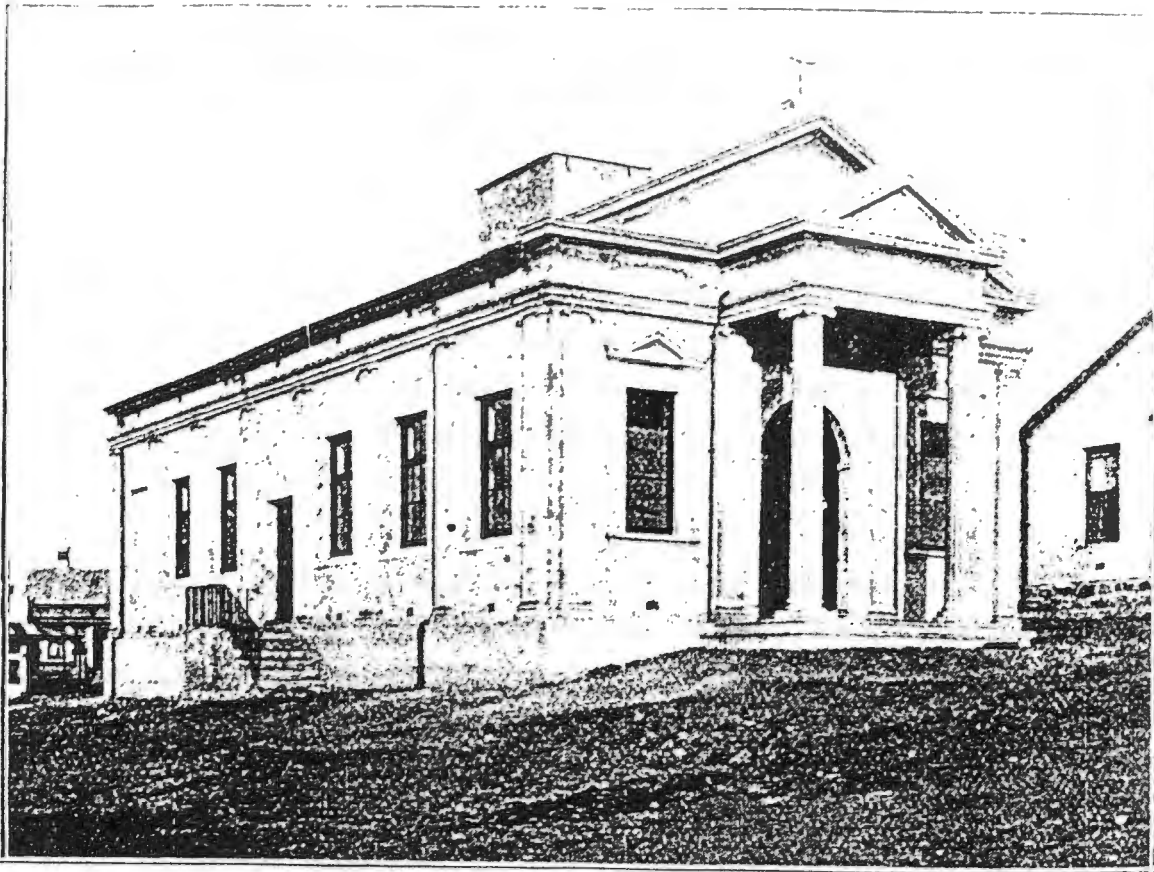
The facade carries a classical pediment, and entrance is through a round-headed doorway with teak doors, set under the pedimented portico which stands on Ionic pillars.

The windows are all round-headed and are separated by Ionic pilasters, including the two pedimented windows on the facade. Twin pedimented bell-towers stand immediately behind the front pediment (refer Photo). The church has a smooth plaster finish, both within and without, and when visited in September 1991 it was in immaculate condition.

A photograph taken in 1904 proves that the dome, the apses, the two bell towers and the transepts were all later additions. Another noticeable change is the nave windows, which were all flat-headed at the time of construction.⁸

⁷ Fransen & Cook, The Old Buildings of the Cape, p.85.

⁸ D.Edwards, Cape Town Guide, p.198.



ABOVE: The church in 1904. (Source; Cape Town Guide, 1904, p.198.)

LEFT: The church, 1991, showing addition of twin belltowers, domed crossing and apses

BELOW: Triple apses at the east end.

DKM



DKM

Tram Terminus, Main Road, Observatory

History:

Soon after Rev. W. Hamilton arrived from England in 1876 to start the Cape Town Baptist Church, cottage meetings were commenced in Observatory. At the Deacons Meeting on 5 April 1894, it was noted that there was a move of "...our members in Mowbray and the neighbourhood...of forming themselves into a Church with a Pastor of their own...".¹

Eight years later, a special meeting of members of the Cape Town church "...living beyond the Salt River Road was held in the Municipal Hall, Mowbray when was resolved "...that a Baptist Church...be established in this neighbourhood as soon as possible...".² The parent church at a meeting resolved "...to send a call to the Rev. C.H. Williams...now in England..." as there were 50 members of the Cape Town Church living in the Observatory/Mowbray district.³

On 4 June 1903 the Observatory Baptist church was constituted after appointing the first pastor, Rev. S.L. Staines on 1 April 1903.⁴ Their own Building Committee recommended "...that a suitable building, costing 3500 pounds, be erected on a site of land now the property of the church...".⁵

Two foundation stones were laid on 3 September 1904, one by Mr. Polhemus Lyon, President of the Cape Town and District Evangelistic Church Council and the other by Rev. Ernest Baker, pastor of the Cape Town Baptist Church.⁶ During the latter's address he paid "...high tribute of praise to Mr. Fred Quy,

¹ Minutes, Cape Town Baptist Church.

² Minutes, Cape Town Baptist Church Building Committee, 18 July 1902.

³ Minutes, 27 September 1902.

⁴ Golden Jubilee 1903 - 1953, (Brochure), (Observatory Baptist Church, 1953), p.2.

⁵ Ibid, p.3.

⁶ Cape Times, 5 September 1904.

M.S.A., who had acted as their architect without remuneration and out of love for the church, of which he was a member...".⁷ The first services were held on 20 November 1904.

Architecture:

The building is a single storey rectangular five-bay church with a steeply pitched tiled roof. The front gable wall carries a large semi-circular timber window with two mullions. Entrance is via a half octagonal vestibule with double doors in the middle. An early photograph shows that the vestibule when built had two entrance doors and small windows (refer photo).

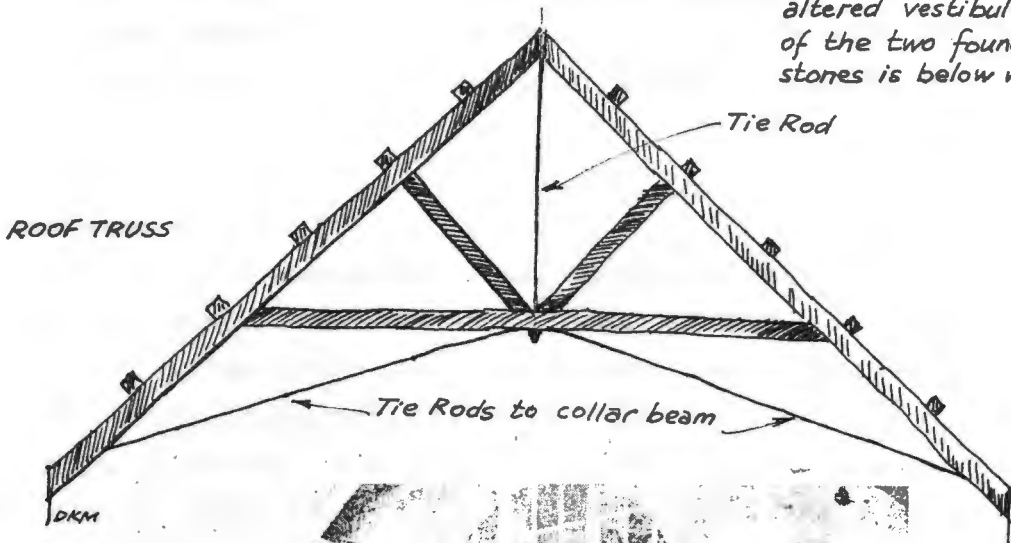
The four rectangular windows have a central mullion and carry a simple hood mould. The walls are flanked by four single-tier sloping buttresses on either side. The church is finished internally and externally in smooth plaster. Four timber and tie-rod roof trusses carry the five purlins and ceiling (refer Sketch).

Two small vestries with lean-to roofs abut the church on either side of the end bay. The church, which seats 300, was built at a contract price of 1828 pounds, and in the remarkably short time of 11 weeks, by Mr. J.Z. Drake, who had built the Wynberg Congregational Church (C-54) in the previous year.



DKM

Observatory Baptist Church. Note single tier sloping buttresses and the altered vestibule. One of the two foundation stones is below window.



Scene at the opening of the church, 19 November, 1904; note double doors in vestibule.

Photo: Observatory Baptist Church Golden Jubilee Brochure, 1953, p.1.

119, Church Road, Retreat

History:

In 1902, following the building of a number of "railway cottages" in the Retreat area, two Methodist couples living in cottages, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Gageby, applied to the General Manager of the Railways for a church site for Methodist work. They were already conducting services and a Sunday school in their homes.

Attendance increased and in 1904 the congregation "...decided to build a church and ground was bought just off the Main Road, Retreat....".¹ Foundation stones were laid in April 1905 by Mrs. T. Mossop and Mrs. Phillips and a small chapel was built. It served the community until 1924 when it was sold to the City of Cape Town's Electricity Department. It was surveyed and has been used as an electrical sub-station ever since (Substation No.77).² The Methodists then built a new church in Station Road, Retreat, where the foundation stone was laid on 7 March 1925.

Architecture:

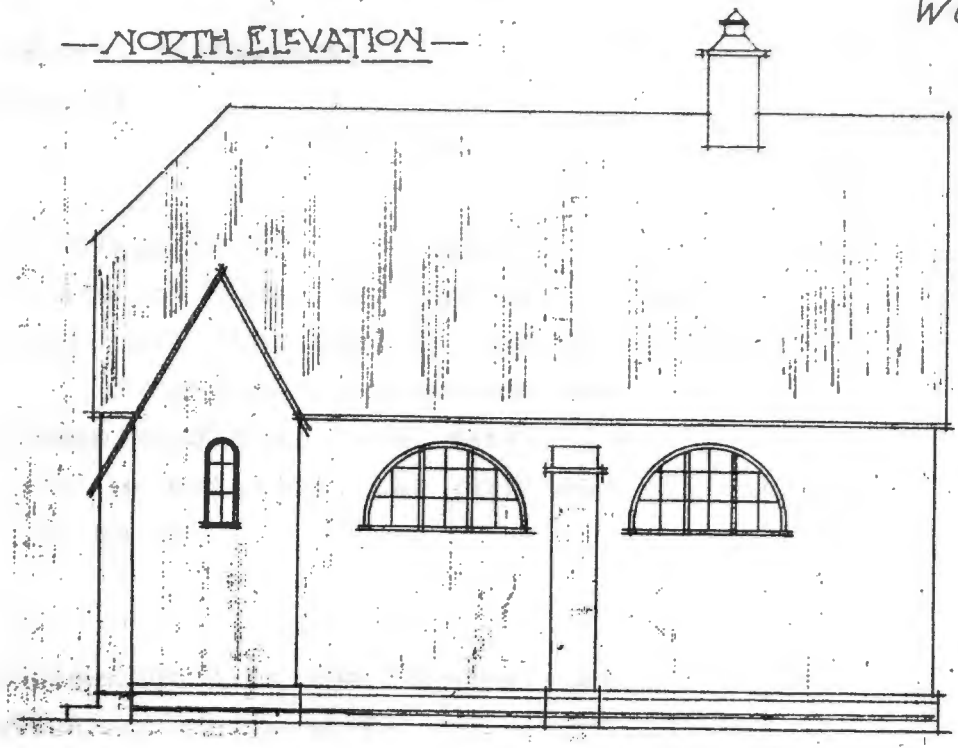
The chapel is a rectangular room, approximately 10 x 5 metres, with a small porch on the north east corner. It is under a pitched corrugated iron roof. One end wall carries a hipped gable. A single large ventilator on the roof ridge is prominent, even from a distance. A solitary sloping buttresses is built in the middle of both the longer walls between two semi-circular windows. The west end wall has a single semi-circular window with double doors in the east wall.

The triple-splayed, closed ceiling of standard six inch ceiling board is painted white and still carries a fretwork ventilation panel which runs the length of the ceiling.

¹ A.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.57.

² City of Cape Town, Plan 699 drawn by J.S. Burgess, 14 August 1924.

NORTH ELEVATION



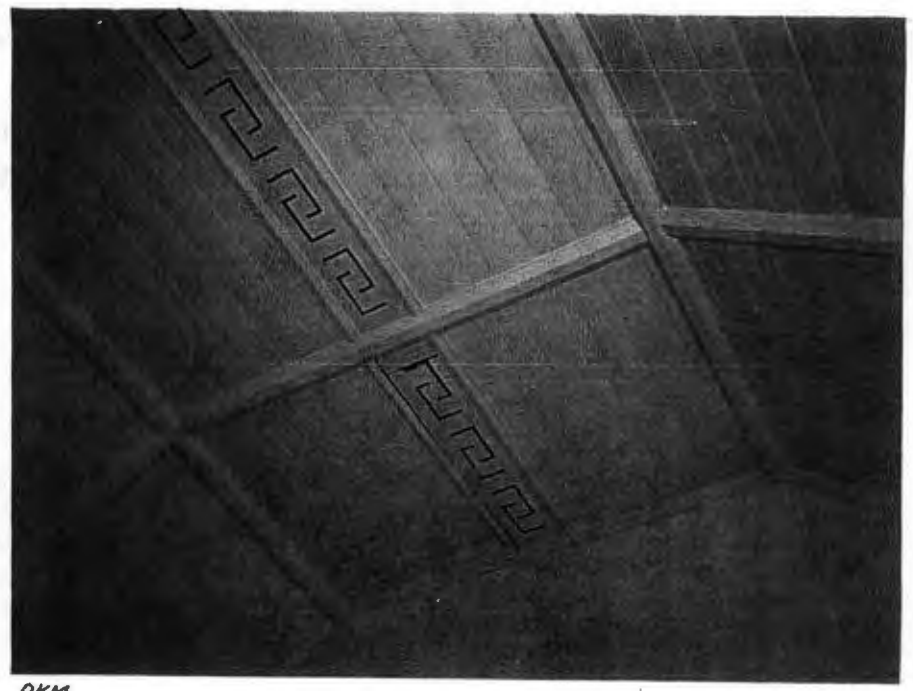
*North elevation;
from a plan drawn by
J.S. Burgess, 14.8.1924
City of Cape Town
Plan SK. No. 699*



DKM

*LEFT: East wall showing
hipped gable roof, original
entrance porch and the
ventilation turret.*

*RIGHT: Splayed
ceiling with ventilation
panel*



DKM

Roodebloem Road, Woodstock

History:

The church in Woodstock was primarily erected to serve church members who had moved into the Walmer and Roodebloem Estates "... and it was anticipated that the locality chosen would serve future generations...".¹ Four foundation stones were laid on 19 November 1904 by Mesdames Mansfield, Blake, Batsford and Trollip² and four months later, in May 1905, the door was officially opened by the Rev. T.E. Marsh.

Architecture:

This is a six-bay stone church in the "Nominal Gothic" style. The pointed gable wall fronting the street has a central doorway set in a plaster frame between two pointed windows. Above the entrance is a composite window with four lights with lancet heads. The nave has deep-set lancet windows with plaster quoined surrounds and single-tier sloping buttresses. The front buttresses are topped with a turret-like coping ornament.

The internal finish is plaster with wood panelling to the dado. Pointed arch doors either side of the pulpit lead into a minor hall.

The roof is supported on seven partially concealed trusses, with the six inch ploughed-and-grooved boards forming a four-faceted ceiling. Stubby hammerbeams stand on dressed stone corbels (refer Sketch).

The architect and builder are unknown.

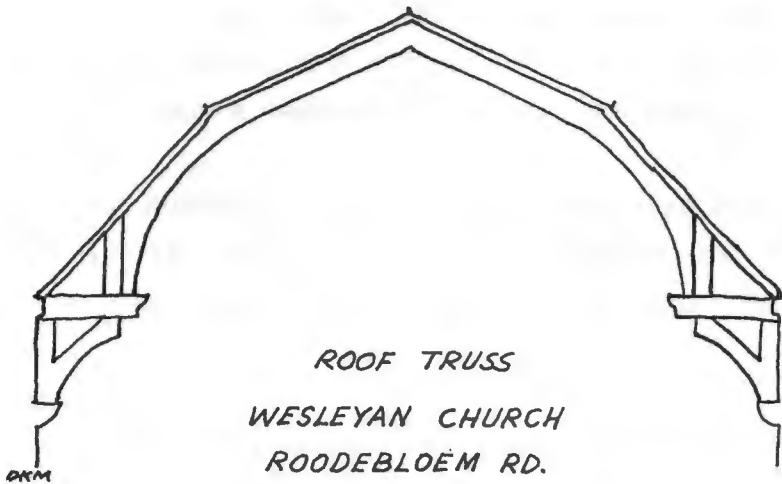
In Methodist tradition, a Sunday School Hall was built alongside the church in 1931 on a matching scale and in a complimenting style.

¹ W.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.37.

² Cape Times, 18 November 1904.



DKM



ROOF TRUSS
 WESLEYAN CHURCH
 ROODEBLOEM RD.

DKM

A feature of this stone church, built 1905, is the matching Sunday School hall alongside, built 1931.



DKM

Park Road, Wittebome

History:

Church work among Coloured people in the Wittebome area, under the name of the Batts Wood Mission, was started in 1892 with the first services being held in an unused potato shed, loaned to the Mission by a German farmer, Mr. Singer.¹ In 1894, the Mission moved into an iron hall near the Park Road railway crossing, built for the work by Mr. Singer.

A site for a church was secured in 1898, and on 4 March 1905 two foundation stones were laid by J.B. Pewtress and T. Babbs. The church building, incorporating a double-storey cottage, was erected by Messrs. J. Rowberry and Geo. Tout, building contractors and deacons of the Wynberg Baptist Church, and two months later on 3 May 1905, the church was officially opened.² Some years later, in March 1909, the church was constituted as a Mission and a membership roll was begun.

Rev. John Russell, pastor of the Wynberg Baptist Church from 1893 to 1913, is regarded as the founder of Battswood Church and started the campaign to raise funds for the building.³

Architecture:

The original building, now extensively enlarged by the addition of a new nave, was a humble hall under a corrugated iron pitched roof. The front gable wall carries two elongated windows and a central double door.⁴ The only ornamentation is the mock-quoining on the plaster finish. The two foundation stones are

¹ First Annual Report, read by Mr.A.Durstun at the Anniversary on 15 March 1910, p.11.

² Diamond Jubilee Brochure, (1905-1965) (Wynberg, Battswood Baptist Church, 1965), p.1.

³ Ibid, p.3.

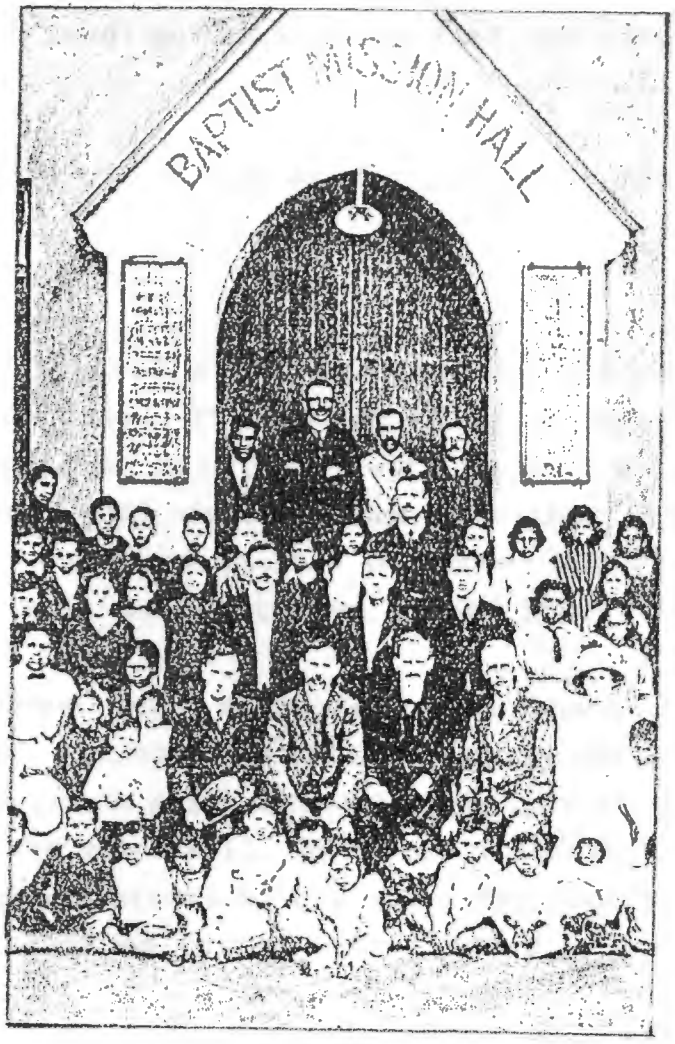
⁴ An early photograph indicates that the original front door was framed in a Gothic arch within a shallow pointed entrance way. The filling in, at a later date, of the pointed doorway above the springing of the arch has unbalanced the facade elements (refer Photo).

still in place on the front facade.

The Battswood Church is unique, notwithstanding the simplicity of the plan and construction, in that a double-storeyed two bedroomed cottage was integrated into the design at the back of the church. Old double-grooved ceilings are still intact in the house, which has a compact timber staircase to the first floor.

The architect is not mentioned in the records but it is presumed that George Tout, the builder, drew the plans. He was also the first Superintendent of the Mission.⁵

⁵ Diamond Jubilee Brochure, (1905 - 1965), p.3.



An old photograph of the building, c 1909, shows the original entrance within a Gothic archway. This has since been removed

Source: Wynberg Baptist Church Centenary Publication, 1991, p.22.



*Original entrance from Park Road.
The section on the right is a recent extension.*

DRM

Corner of Langham and Station Road, Maitland

History:

A full history of the establishment of the church is given in Chapter 3.

Architecture:

This is a typical modest suburban "preaching box" with Victorian Gothic features. It consists of (i) a rectangular four-bay nave under a pitched tile roof, with pointed gable end walls; (ii) a small porch with double doors on either side, with the apex of the gable wall ending in a bellcote; and (iii) a vestry against the back wall under its own hipped roof.

The windows have segmented arch heads and quoined plaster surrounds. A single matching window in the porch is also quoined, as is the porch wall. Three single-tier sloping buttresses stand against the nave wall. Uncommon diagonal buttresses were built at the front corners of the nave. The roof ridge carries a single tall ventilation turret with flèche.

Apart from the stone plinth, the finish both inside and out is smooth plaster. The interior is devoid of ornamentation except for the five king post trusses in the open roof. Each has a row of crenellations carved into the top surface of the collar beam.

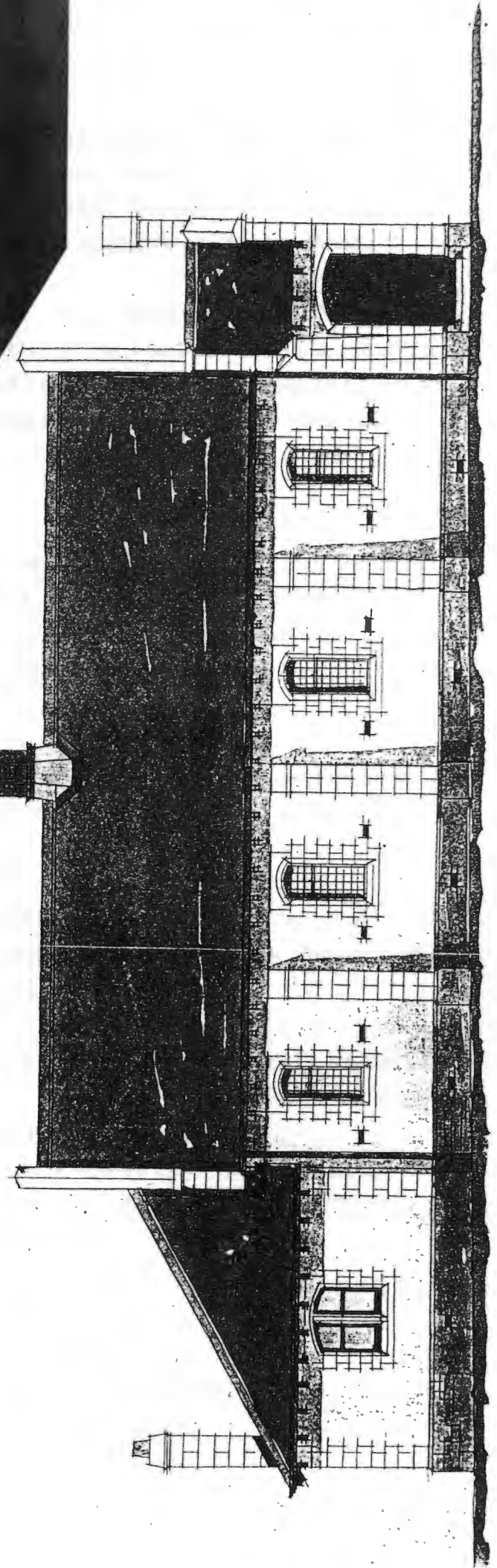
The architect was John Parker of Parker and Forsyth, and the builder was Mr. Clinton.



DKM

John Parker's Maitland Presbyterian church; extract from his plan No. 153 (Jagger Library, UCT) shows the North elevation on Langham Road

Note single-tier sloping buttresses and use of segmented arch for the windows and doorways



DKM

45 Palmyra Road, Newlands

History:

A notice in the Cape Times¹ in English and German announced that a general meeting of the German Apostolic Church² of Claremont would be held at Mr. (Wilhelm) Schlapshoff's house on 5 April 1906 to appoint Trustees and approve a Trust Deed.

Plans were drawn by J.A. Smith and approved by Claremont Municipality on 1 March 1906.³ Building construction must have been rapid as an announcement of the church's inauguration on Pentecost Sunday appeared just three months later.⁴ The church is now known as the New Apostolic Church.

Architecture:

The plans as drawn show a five-bay Gothic Revival church with rectangular plan. The east wall of the nave was originally without a porch, added probably in 1932 during a rebuild. The fifth bay of the church was walled off to contain a committee room and vestry.

Original narrow windows had pointed heads. There were single step buttresses on a double plinth on the nave walls with setback buttresses at the corners.

The roof carried a timber ventilation tower or flèche above the pulpit area and a bracketed bell over the apex of the gable. The roof was closed internally at collar beam level.

The following changes were probably made during the 1932 rebuild.

- a) The flèche and bracketed bell were removed;
- b) Buttresses were changed to the two-step variety with the upper section running parallel to the wall as a pilaster;

¹ Cape Times, 4 April 1906.

² Deutsche Apostolische Kirche.

³ Cape Town City Council Plan CH 1906001621.

⁴ Cape Times, Saturday, 2 June 1906.

- c) A porch under its own pitched roof was added;
- d) The committee room and vestry were relocated outside main structure under a lean-to roof, and the pulpit area was remodelled;
- e) A gallery was constructed over the re-modelled foyer;
- f) The height of the walls was increased with the introduction of portholes above the pointed windows;
- g) An elliptical curved ceiling was installed;
- h) The pulpit platform was re-modelled under a round arch with double Ionic columns on either side.



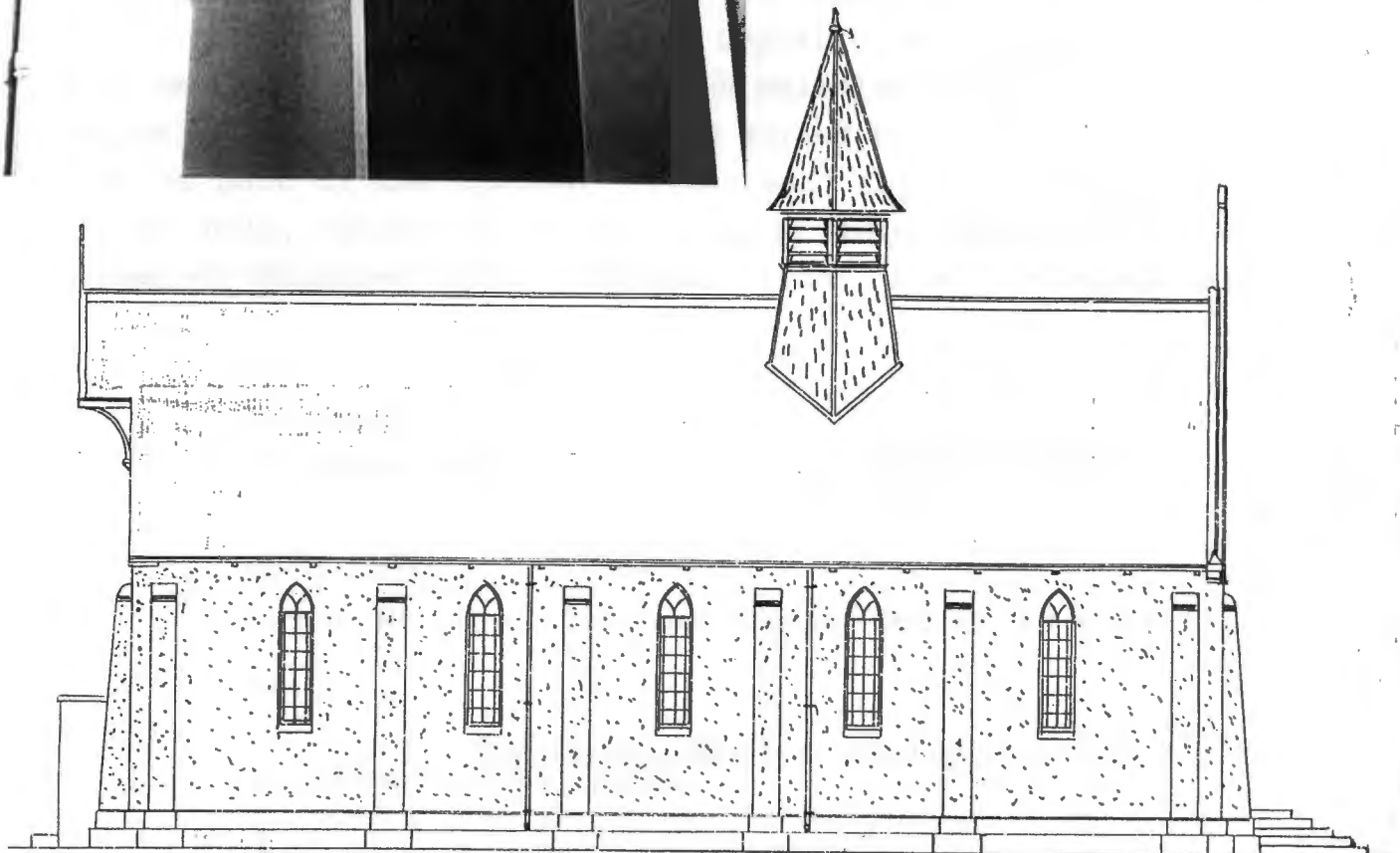
DKM

ABOVE: Church fronting on Palmyra Road, Newlands. Note differences between existing and J.A. Smith's elevation, below, drawn in 1906.



LEFT: Detail of circular window, pointed arch doorway and buttress.

BELOW: Architect's drawing from Cape Town C.C. Plan CH 1906 001621



ELEVATION

Grove Avenue, Claremont

History:

The first services of the church were held in the Claremont Town Hall which has long since disappeared. The Rev. H.J. Batts initiated the concept of a church by commencing these services on 9 November 1902 after his involvement in the Boer War as Chaplain amongst British P.O.W.'s.¹

The Baptist Union, which had met in the City in November 1902, "...was struck with the large and increasing populations of the Cape suburbs and determined that the Baptist Body should be more strongly represented in the Cape Peninsula...".² Some six months later, a Committee of 11 men came together on 13 May 1903 "...for the furtherance of the Church Work now proceeding in the Town Hall, Claremont, under the auspices of the Baptist Union of South Africa...".³ After a church service on the night of 31 May, the congregation was asked to vote "...for the formation of a Church and Congregation...".⁴ A list of 54 names was signed and the event was positively reported in the Cape Times on 6 June 1903.

Rev. H.J. Batts was honoured as pastor of the church, at a "Public Recognition" service on 18 June 1903 chaired by Mr.T.B.King, a member of the Legislative Assembly (Cape Parliament).⁵ The need for a church building became a priority and on 22 May 1904 a Church meeting agreed to the purchase of a site on part of the divided "Feldhausen" Estate. Plans for a church hall, drawn up by W.D. Jones, were approved by the Claremont Municipality on 2 November 1905. A Mr.J.Thompson was

¹ The Batts Papers (1856 - 1937), Jagger Library, UCT.

² Cape Times, 15 November 1902.

³ Church Minutes, Claremont Baptist Church, 13 May 1902.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ D. Tudor, Claremont Baptist Church - 1905-1980, (Claremont, 1980) p.10.

awarded the contract being the lowest tender at 1311 pounds.⁶

The foundation stone was laid by Mr. J.D. Cartwright on Saturday 3 March 1906 and just two months later, on 2 May, the church was officially opened by the Mayoress of Claremont, Mrs. H. Hands.⁷

Architecture:

The building is a single storey four-bay church/hall under a pitched roof. Three flat-topped windows were built into the east gable wall. A small vestibule under a pitched roof abutted the north-west corner of the building. Another door at the north-east end gave direct access to the hall. The composite three-light window in the west wall, (refer architect's drawing overleaf), was under a segmental hood mould and was the only attempt to add some ornamentation to an otherwise plain structure.⁸ Walls were plastered brick. Two ventilation turrets stood on the roof ridge.

The building was incorporated in a double-storey hall and classrooms when the new church on Grove Avenue was built in 1951. The entire church complex was eventually demolished soon after the congregation moved to East Claremont in March 1991.

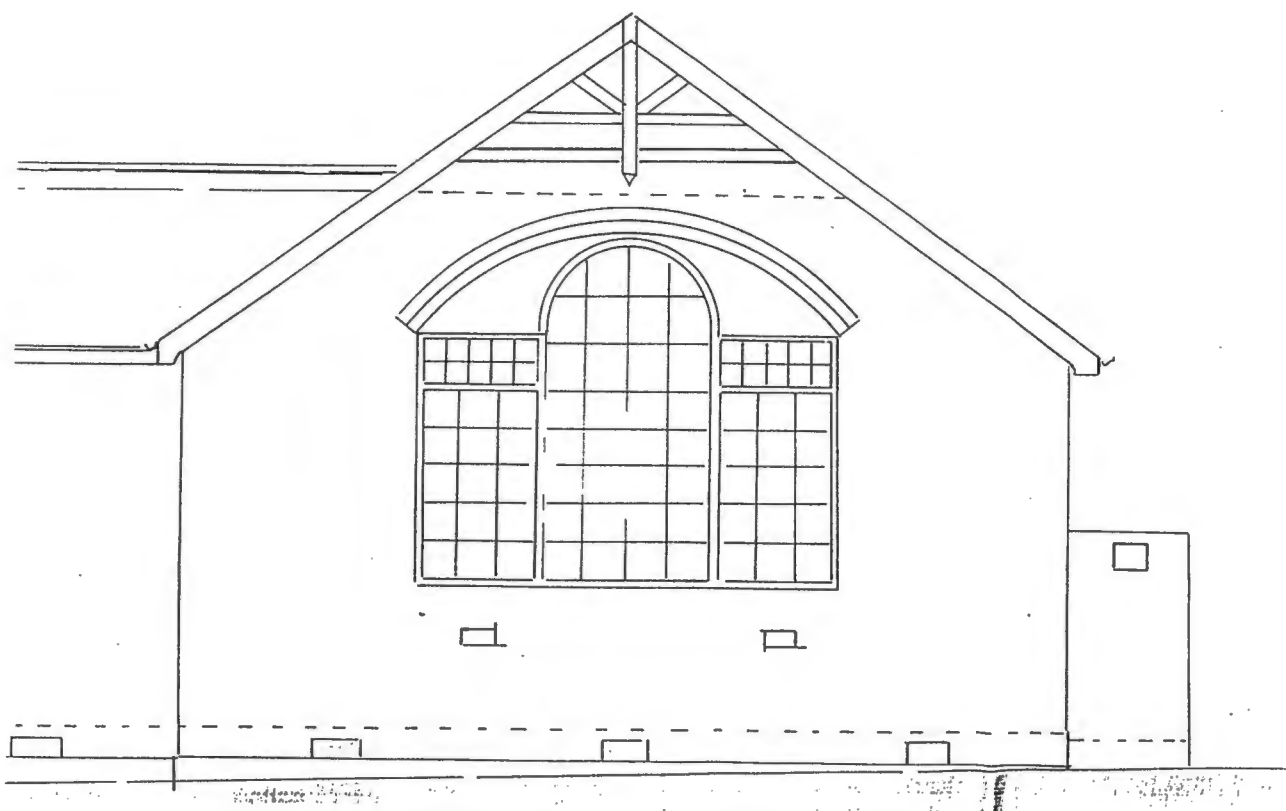
⁶ Ibid, p.15.

⁷ Ibid, p.18.

⁸ Plan CH1905001589 Cape Town City Council.



*Claremont Baptist Church, 1906, View from Grove Avenue (North elevation)
(Re-photographed from a slide loaned by D.Tudor)*



*West elevation showing large window in nave.
Section of a drawing by W.D.Jones, approved 2 June 1905.
(Cape Town C.C. Plan CH 1905 001589)*

Arundel Street, District Six

History:

The original church building in Hanover Street, was established "...under the direction of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board of America in 1904. The Founder was Rev. D.E. Murff of Washington ...".¹

The congregation built a church in Arundel street in 1906 using plans drawn by Jackman and approved by Rev. Murff.²

The date of establishment of the congregation is given as 1890, and its eventual closure in the forced removals from District Six, as 1971.³ (As the Church was not part of the Baptist Union of South Africa it is categorised as a miscellaneous church).

Architecture:

The absence of plans and photographs unfortunately rules out architectural analysis.

¹ G. Manuel and D. Hatfield, District Six, (Cape Town, Longmans, 1967), p.11.

² The Cape Town City Council Plan, No. CT 1906001765, listed as drawn by "Jackman", could not be located.

³ S. Jeppe and C. Soudien (Eds.), The Struggle for District Six, (Cape Town, Buchu Books, 1990) p.107.

Corner of Collin and Voortrekker Road, Maitland

History:

The foundation stone of a church school was laid on 28 April 1883 and opened exactly six months later. After the Anglo-Boer War, some Methodists and Presbyterians "... decided to start combined services in the small building in Essex Street...".¹ Soon the accommodation was too small and plans for a Methodist church were drawn by Tully and Waters under the direction of Rev. T.E. Marsh.

The Cape Times, in reporting the foundation stone laying ceremony on 30 September 1905, refers to the building as the "New Church School".²

Construction was rapid as A.G.Mears records that the dedicatory service was held the same year. At the service, Mr. E.H. Parker, Treasurer of the committee, stated that the total cost of church and land would be just over 2000 pounds, of which Rev. Marsh had donated 600 for the plot. A further 500 pounds was a gift from the Circuit Board (Methodist).

The architect, Mr. Tully, presented Rev. Marsh, who was substituting for his wife, with a silver trowel. Mr. Marsh paid tribute to Rev. A.J. Cook of Observatory and Mr. Ketteringham for their part in the Maitland project.³

The property was sold in 1970 and the church and hall demolished. The site was still lying vacant in 1992.

Architecture:

The only known pictorial record of the building is a faded photograph in the new church in Essex Road. A line drawing taken from the photograph is shown overleaf. The building was a six-bay church with pitched roof. The gable wall above the entrance had a bellcote with pyramidal spirelet.

¹ A.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.42.

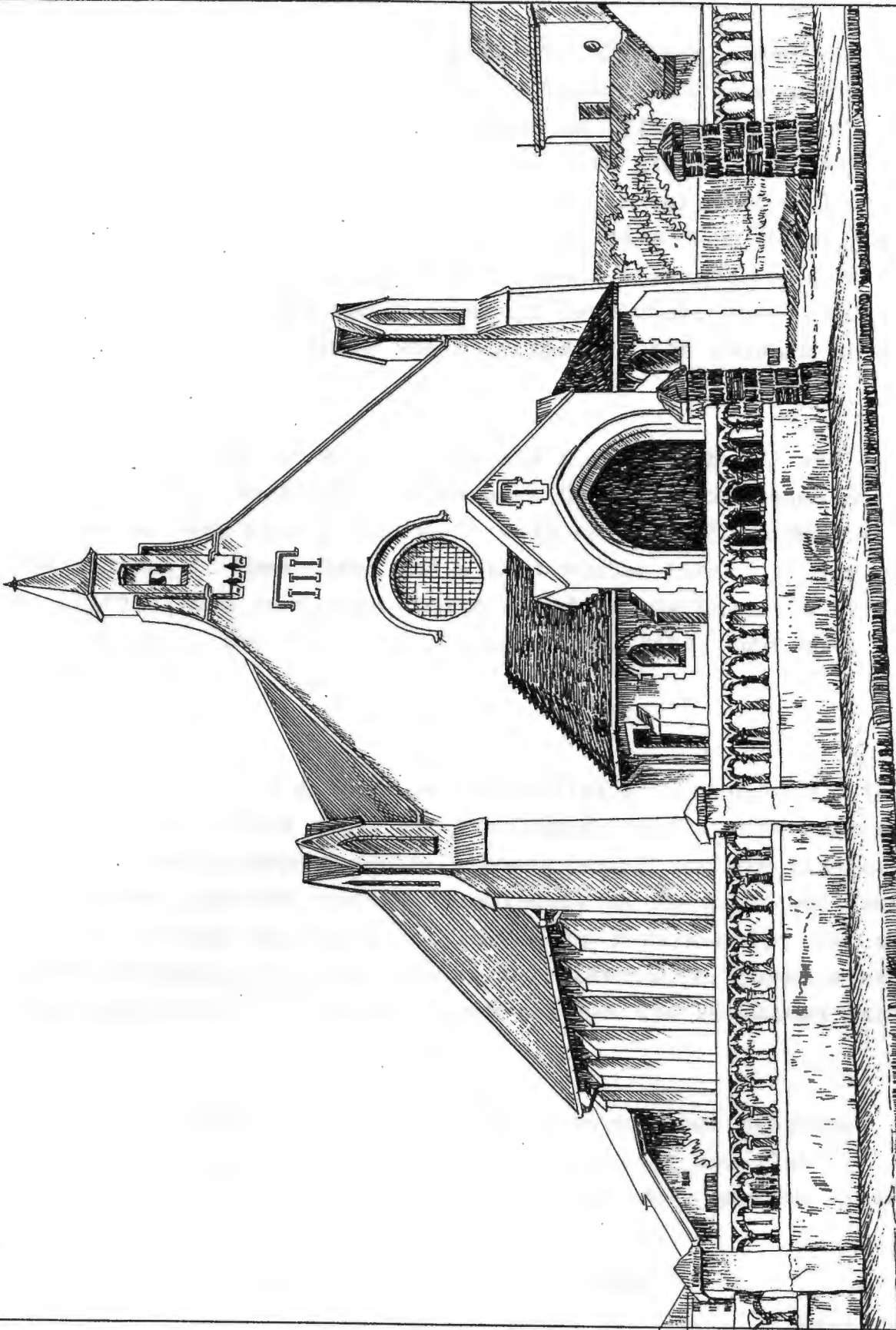
² Cape Times, 2 October 1905.

³ Ibid.

The angle buttresses on either side terminated in a prominent four-sided, pedimented pinnacle ornamented with Gothic niches.

A vestibule under a lean-to roof housed the central double door set in its own pointed arch and pointed gable. Small quoined windows flanked the door. The nave wall carried a circular window with hood mould above the porch. The window design is not visible on the photograph. Six sloping buttresses against the nave terminate just below the gutter and are typical of the buttresses used for churches in the post-1900 period.

A feature of the property was the boundary wall with its course of mini-arches and columns set into the wall.



~ MAITLAND METHODIST CHURCH ~
FOUNDATION STONE LAID 30-9-1905

~ DESMOND MARTIN 1991 ~

Main Road, Plumstead

History:

At the Wynberg and Diep River Circuit Quarterly Meeting of 6 April 1903, it was noted that a Mr. Taylor "... had bought five plots of ground at Plumstead, which he offered to the Circuit with the option of taking one or all five plots...".¹ All five were accepted by the Circuit with a view to building a church in the future. Though Plumstead at the time was undeveloped, consisting of wattles, protea and heath, it was on the Cape Town to Simon's Town route and residential development was predicted. In 1905 one of the plots was selected and the balance sold to clear Circuit debt.

Plans were drawn by W.Delbridge and E.Schaufelberg, and on 15 December 1906 two corner stones were laid at a ceremony by Mrs. C.H. Atwell and Mrs. A. McGregor, with Rev. Dr. Flint delivering the address.² Some three and a half months later, at 4pm on 3 April 1907, the completed church was formally unlocked by Mrs. T.E. Marsh. The building including the site, had cost 1683 pounds.³

Architecture:

The 1907 church was a four-bay rectangular church under a pitched roof with a narthex under its own hipped roof at the east end. Entrance was through a central, round headed doorway flanked by buttresses. Another round-arched recess in the gable wall above carries a large window also flanked by buttresses. The roof ridge projects over this window and presumably housed a bell. Four single-tier buttresses stand between the segmented arched windows.

The high pitched open roof is comprised of four king-post and collar beam trusses and carries three purlins and flat ceiling planks. The only ornamentation is the deep moulded timber

¹ W.G. Mears, Methodism in the Cape, p.49.

² Golden Jubilee 1907 - 1957, (Brochure), (Plumstead Methodist Church, 1957), p.3.

³ Ibid.

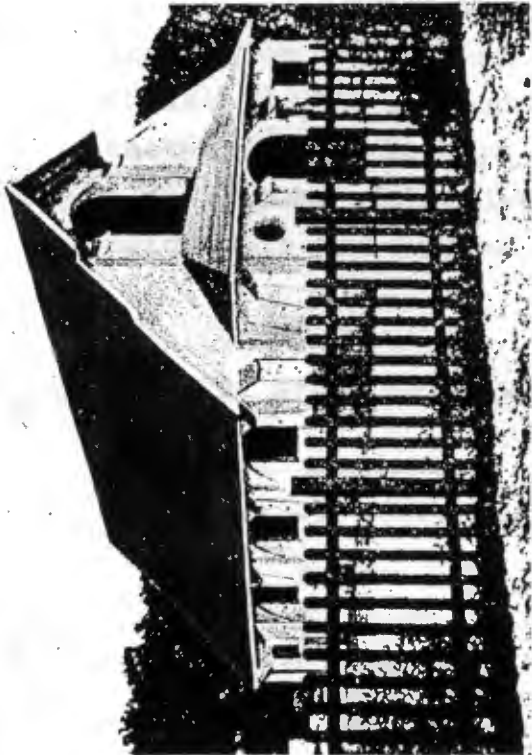
cornice which includes a band of dentils.

The finish throughout is plastered brick. Buttresses stand on stone plinths.

A strong and simple wooden bridge was built in 1907 over the stream that separated the Church from the main road.⁴ The bridge has long since disappeared. The building was extensively enlarged in 1958 and the 1907 facade facing the street was altered through the removal of the porch.

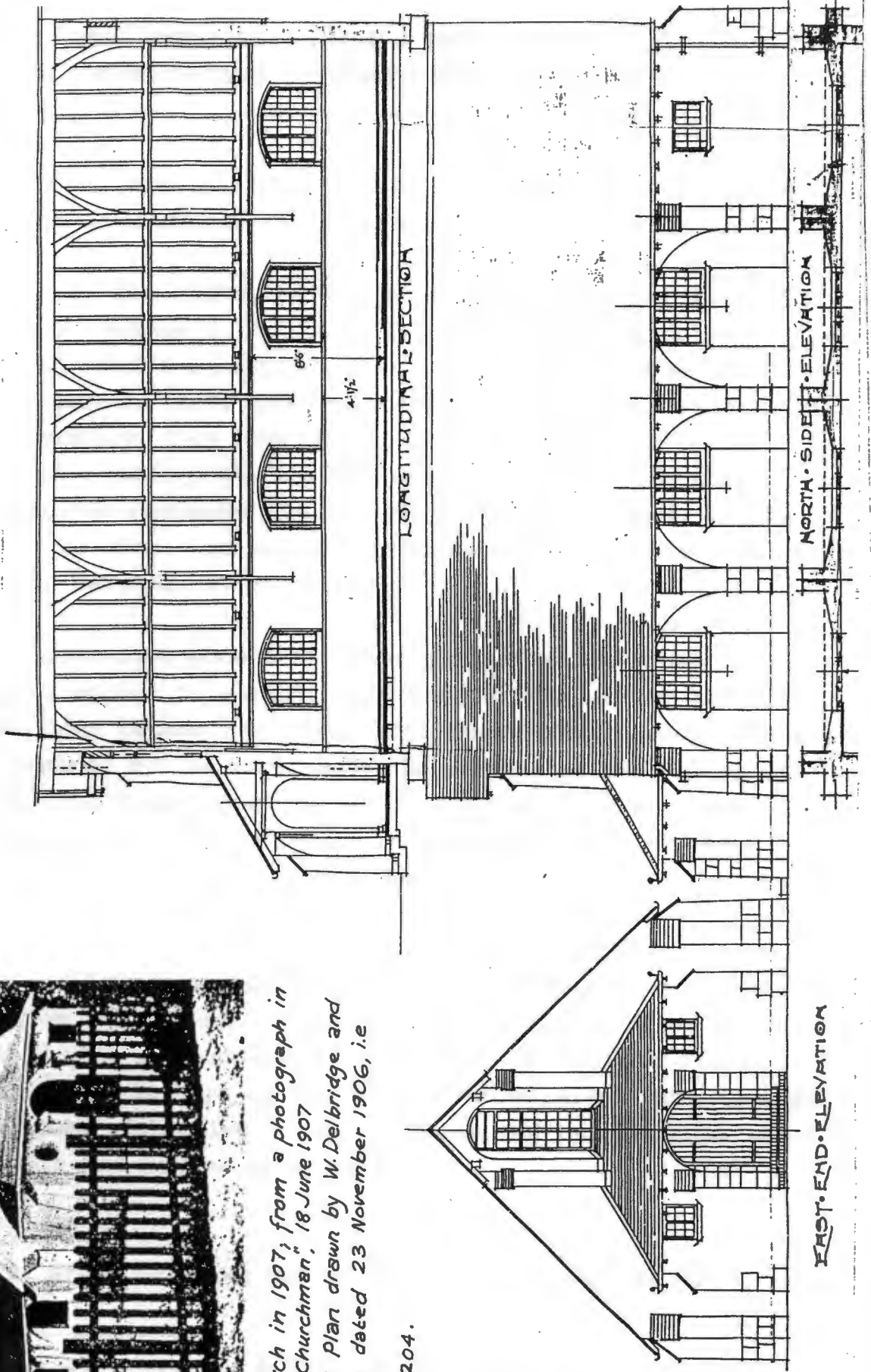
The builders were Messrs. W.J. Allin and Co. of Plumstead.

PROPOSED: CHURCH
AT: PLIMSTEAD



ABOVE: The Church in 1907, from a photograph in "The Methodist Churchman", 18 June 1907
RIGHT: Part of Plan drawn by W. Delbridge and E. Schaufelberg dated 23 November 1906, i.e.

Wynberg Plan 1204.



Corner of Summerley and Richmond Roads, Kenilworth

History:

Land for Anglican Church activity in Kenilworth was purchased from a Mr. H.Wilman in 1897.

A letter to the Editor of the Cape Times, dated 7 July 1899, (quoted in Chapter 2, Footnote 16), gives an indication of the desire and need that Anglicans in the Kenilworth area had for a church. Late in 1899, however, a Kenilworth Church Committee was constituted and they decided to build a chapel-of-ease in the grounds of a cottage where a Sunday School was already operating. The Committee requested the St.John's Church, Wynberg, to assign a curate to them, and in July 1900 Rev. C.E. Sampson conducted the first service in the cottage.¹

By 1902 over 1000 pounds had been collected for a church and a letter of appeal to parishioners went out in August 1903 for a further 1600 pounds. In March 1904 rough plans (refer Sketch) were prepared by the architects, Messrs Arthur and Walter Reid, and building operations commenced. Due to lack of finance the building did not get beyond the foundation stage and soon "... the children of the neighbourhood found the foundations a favourite play-ground...".²

In 1905 building recommenced and "...on Sunday 11 August 1907, Archbishop West Jones dedicated Christ Church. At the time Christ Church only extended as far as the chancel steps...",³ that is, the six bays of the nave. The original plan included a bell tower with spire "...but this was not completed as the... neighbours had requested no bells...".⁴

Architecture:

The 1907 stone building was the beginning of what is now a fully

¹ J. Schuster, A Brief History of Christ Church, p.1.

² E. Vos, The Church on the Hill, p.59.

³ Ibid, p.68.

⁴ Ibid.

developed English parish church. Comment is confined to the original 1907 structure which has subsequently been enlarged. It has a lofty nave with four clerestory windows either side, each set into pointed gables. The aisles on either side, (the right hand aisle a later addition), have lean-to roofs with four-light, flat-headed windows on the street side (south). The east end pointed gable wall has a group of three narrow pointed stained glass windows set within a recessed pointed arch. Buttresses at the nave end and on the south nave wall are single tier, with a pyramidal capping. There is a bellcote in the apex of the nave wall not shown on the architect's design.

The columns and arches in the nave have a smooth plaster finish while all internal walls up to the clerestory level are of stone.

Roof trusses of scissors design support ten purlins on each slope. Ceilings are of pine planking. The chancel, sanctuary and organ chamber were added in 1924, and an entrance hall, on the north-east corner, in the 1960s.

As A.H. Reid's brother, Walter, was a building contractor, it is assumed that he built the 1904-07 section.



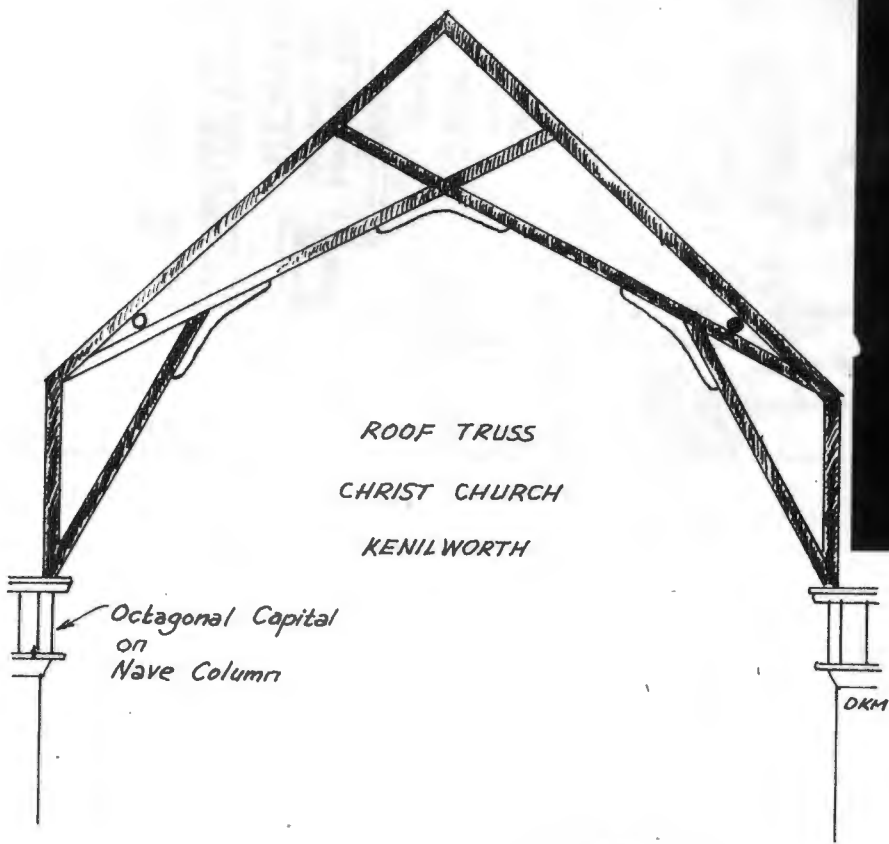
Gable end wall on Richmond Road; entrance (new, 1960's) on far right.

DKM



Apsidal end; south aisle from South-west

DKM



ROOF TRUSS
CHRIST CHURCH
KENILWORTH

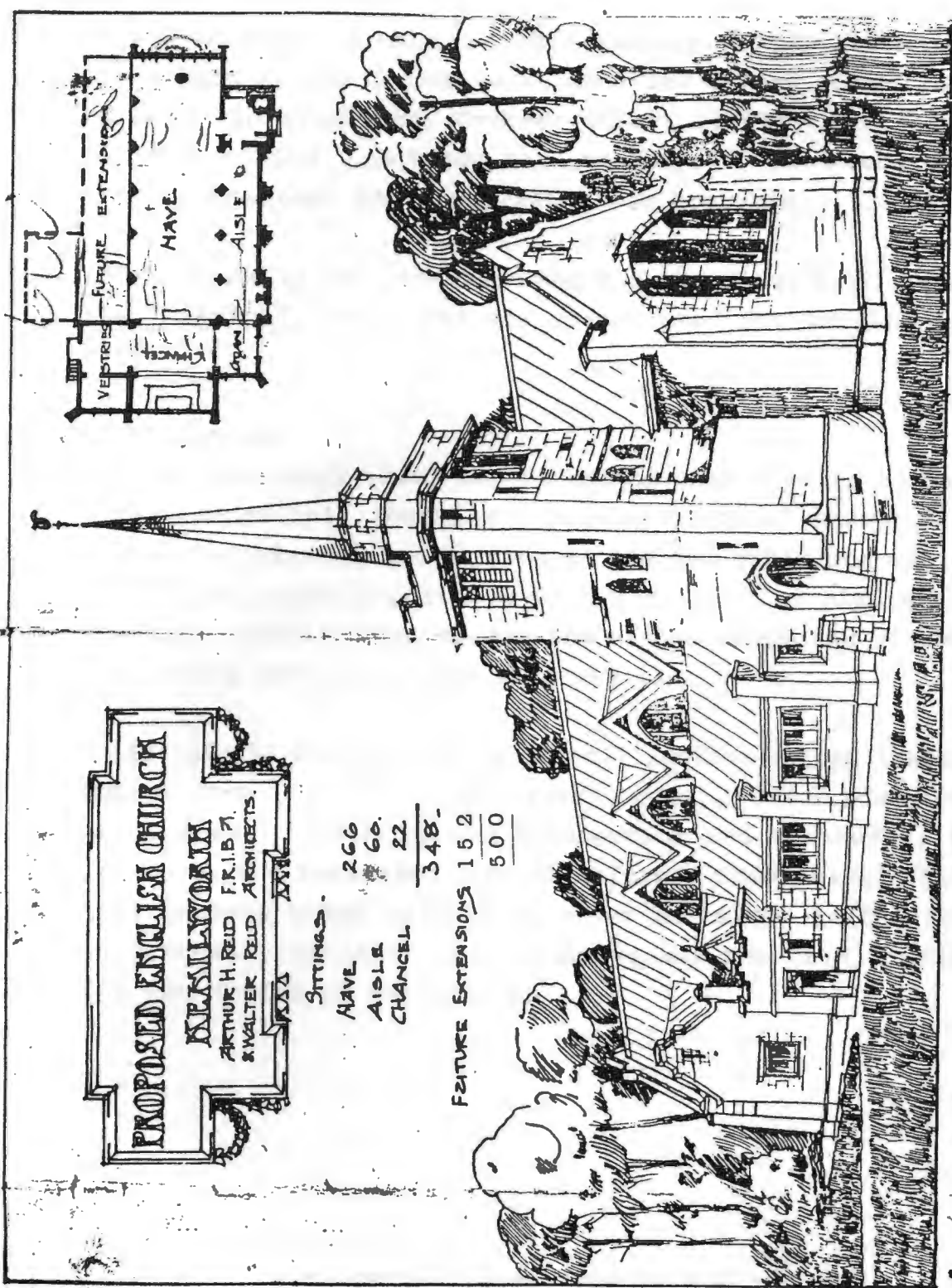
Octagonal Capital on Nave Column



Clerestory window and aisle arch

DKM

1904 Perspective by Architect, A.H. Reid
(from broadsheet in church records)



PROPOSED ENGLISH CHURCH
NEASLEWOOD
 ARTHUR H. REID F.R.I.B.A.
 & WALTER REID ARCHITECTS.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH.

Somerset Road, opposite Rose Street, Cape Town

History:

Little is known of this church's history. It is listed among the off-shoots of the Groote Kerk, Adderley Street, these being "... in orde van stichting, Hanover Straat (1867), twee kerkjes ... te Robbeneiland; de Ronde Kerk te Zeepunt; ... Woodstock; en de Kerk in Somerset Weg (Verplaatst van Roggebaai)...".¹

It was known as the "Somerset Weg N.G.(Zending) Kerk", indicating its "mission" status and was consecrated for service on 24 May 1908.²

Architecture:

An old photograph shows the facade of what appears to be a large classroom or hall abutting a "nominal Gothic" church.³ A trio of pointed windows can be seen in the two gable end walls. These walls also carry a porthole with a rusticated plaster surround which is crudely done, as are the arches above the windows. Two-tier angle buttresses are also visible.

A list at the Cape Town City Council indicates that plans of this church were drawn by the architect "F.W.". These plans could not be located.⁴ Architects R.M.Robertson and F.W.Hesse, however, worked on the Kweekskool (Dutch Reformed Theological College) in Stellenbosch c1900 as well as other buildings in the town.⁵ It is virtually certain that F.W.Hesse was the "F.W." responsible for the design of this church.

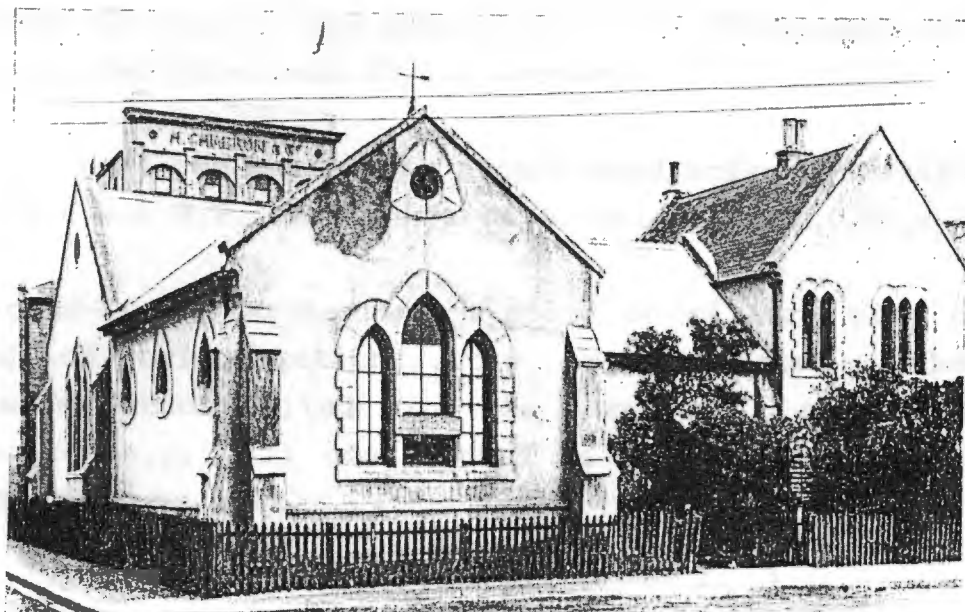
¹ G.A.Maeder & C.Zinn, Ons Kerk Album, p.16.

² H.C. Hopkins, Die Moeder van ons almal, p.232.

³ Ibid, p.235.

⁴ Plan CT1907001859 Cape Town City Council.

⁵ D.Picton-Seymour, Victorian Buildings in S.A., p.137.



Ou kerk in Roggebaai.

(Elliott-versameling, Kaapse Argief.)

Somerset Road Dutch Reformed Church

Highclere Road, Maitland

History:

Unknown. A plan, dated March 1908, is on file with the Cape Town City Council.¹

Architecture:

This was a four-bay church under a pitched roof with a small porch centrally placed against the gable end wall. The windows were round-headed, separated by three single-step buttresses on either nave wall. A three-arched blind arcade on Doric columns, decorated the gable wall above the porch. Both gable walls and the porch had pilasters on the corners.

The open roof was carried on arch-braced scissors trusses. The architect was M.B. Torstenson of Adderley Street, Cape Town.²

The round-headed arches which stood on pillars with capitals devoid of ornamentation,...the small windows,...the broad buttresses which united with the cornice,... and the trio of blind arches,... all contributed to give this small church a distinct Norman look.

¹ Cape Town City Council Plan MT 1908000296.

² Ibid.

Lot 10, Gray Street, District Six, Cape Town

History:

The first "Volkskerk van Afrika" building in Gray Street, Cape Town, was demolished late in 1979. The last service was held in the church on 19 August 1979.¹

The establishment of the Volkskerk arose from the coming together of two groups of people, some of whom were from the Congregational Church in Harrington Street and others from the "Vereenigd Nationale Kerk van Afrika, onze Volkskerk" in Stellenbosch. This historic meeting in the manse of the Congregational Church, took place on 26 March 1922.²

The building, which the new congregation purchased in 1923 for 1400 pounds from the St. Paul's Benefit Society, predates the formation of the denomination.³

A Title Deed of 16 June 1900 indicates that the site was owned by Jemima Brittain and records the transfer of a "certain piece of ground with the buildings thereon" from Jemima Brittain to William Henry Ross.⁴ On 9 April 1910, the insolvent estate of W.H. Ross transferred the ground and buildings to the Chairman of the South African Mission Society.⁵ The S.A. Mission Society in turn transferred the property on 11 December 1918 to the Saint Paul's Male Benefit Society,⁶ from whom the Volkskerk purchased the church building on 8 May 1923.⁷

It is highly unlikely that the private owners, Brittain and Ross,

¹ Cape Times, 20 August 1979.

² Vyftigste herdenking van die Volkskerke van Afrika, (Kaapstad, 1972), p.15.

³ Ibid.

⁴ T3449/1900

⁵ T2281/1910

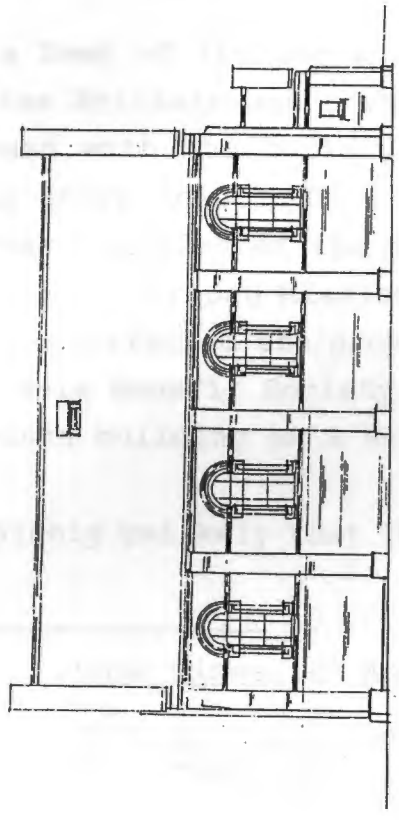
⁶ T11959/1918

⁷ T3397/1923

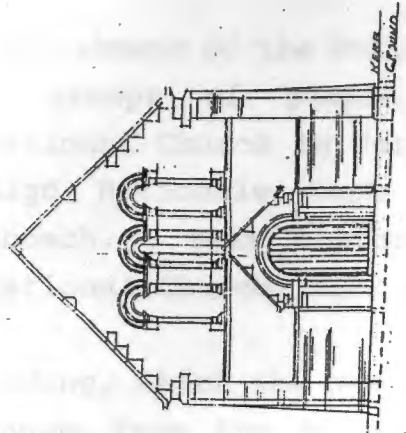
Part of a plan drawn by
M. B. Torstenson of N.G. Kerkgebouwen,
Adderley Street, Cape Town; dated March 1908
(Cape Town City Council, Plan MT 1908 000296)

PROPOSED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

MAITLAND.

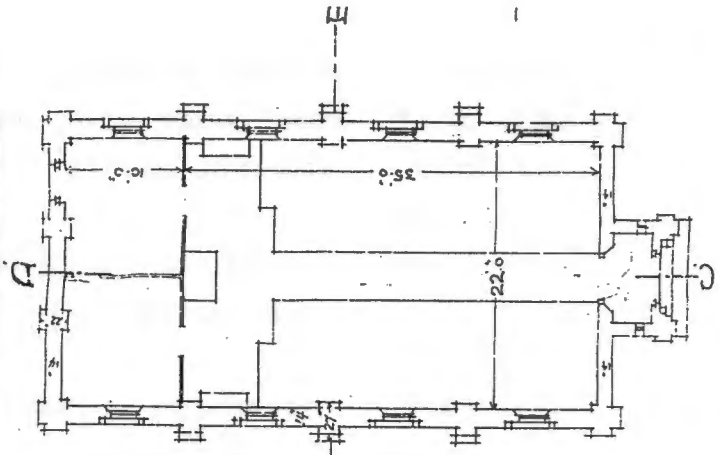


SIDE ELEVATION.

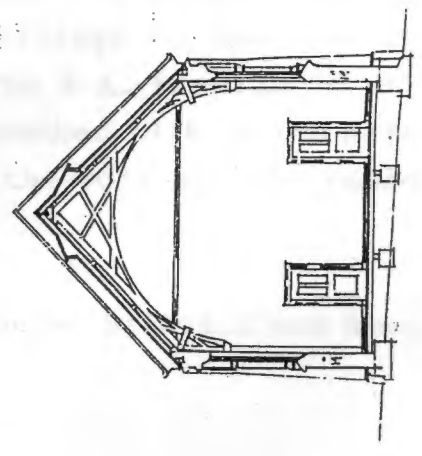


FRONT ELEVATION.

*and subject
to a draft being provided
approved of
R. J. ...
April 6. 1908*



FRONT ELEVATION.



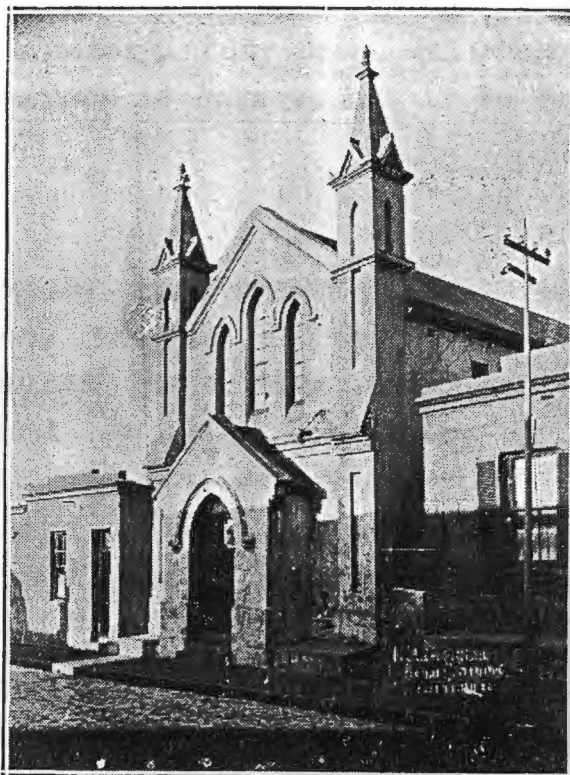
SECTION A-B.

would have built a church prior to 1910. It can only be assumed, therefore, that the church building was erected by the South African Mission Society during their period of ownership from 9 April 1910 to 11 December 1918. No record of the actual date of opening or the architect could be traced.

Architecture:

Photographs indicate that the church which was built on a very narrow plot and had a nave with high walls so that its windows could receive light from above the parapets of the simple dwellings on either side.

The church was built in the Gothic style. The entrance was through a pointed arched doorway with a prominent drip mould into a shallow porch. The street facade had a trio of lancet windows in a pointed gable that was flanked by small spires. The building was plastered brick throughout.



Eerste Volkskerk van Afrika gebou
Greystraat Kaapstad.

Photograph from the booklet, "Vyftigste gedenking van die Volkskerk van Afrika", Kaapstad, 1972, p.32.

(Known as St. Cyprian's). Station Road, Retreat

History:

A meeting called by Rev. F. Shelmerdine on 23 November 1908 resulted in the appointment of a Building Committee of 14 Anglicans in the Retreat area.¹ In comparison with similar committees appointed by other churches, this committee was unusually large. Rev. Shelmerdine was at the time Rector of Plumstead, which had come into being as a separate parish in January 1908.

A site near the Retreat Station was given by the Government and plans for a parish mission hall were prepared by Mr. N.T. Cowin of Muizenberg.² The press report stated that the "...building was not to be...in the strictest sense of the word a church...". It would be a place where "...men could unite for service of man ... and social service...".³ The foundation stone was laid on the outside wall of the apse by the new Archbishop on Saturday 17 July 1909.⁴

The builders were Messrs. Eddy Bros. of Observatory. The date of the opening service is unknown but it is presumed to be have been within 1909.

Architecture:

The church is a modest rectangular building with a pitched roof of corrugated iron. The east end had a semi-circular apse under its own half-conical roof. This component was unfortunately demolished in 1991 to allow conversion of that end of the building into an "amusement centre".

The innovative roof design over the west wall (two hipped sections either side of a mansard centre section) gives this

¹ Cape Times, 19 July 1909.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Archbishop West Jones died on a visit to England on 21 May 1908 and was succeeded by William Marlborough Carter.

humble church a unique roof line (see Photo). In the middle of the south wall there is a small transept which houses a bellcote in the gable wall. The bell was still in place when the building was inspected in October 1991.

The nave had six bays either side, with simple rectangular windows separated by two-tier buttresses. Diagonal buttresses, uncommon in the boom churches, stand on the four corners of the nave and also on the corners of the small transept.

Entrance to the nave was via a round-headed doorway in the west wall which also carried two round-headed windows (now blocked in). The finish is plastered brick throughout.

The interior was refurbished during the conversion to a fish shop and amusement centre in about 1990.



DKM

West wall showing unusual roof design, : two-tier buttresses



RETREAT ANGLICAN CHURCH, 1909.

DKM

Extract from sketch book showing semi-circular apse, 1990.



DKM

East end with apse removed, 1991, bellcote on transept wall

History:

When Charles Freeman designed the Sacred Heart Convent and school on the Moreland Terrace site, c1880, the complex was a "...2 storey, L-shaped block enclosing an east-facing courtyard..."¹ Space was allocated on the corner of the site for a church, which only became a reality 30 years later when Fred Glennie designed the "new" church.

Though there is no foundation stone, building operations probably commenced 1909 as plans carry this date.

A notice in the Cape Times announced the planned inauguration of the Church by Rev. Dr. Rooney for Sunday 4 September 1910.² Rev. Dr. Colgan was to preach at the morning service with Rev. Dr. McCarthy taking the evening devotions. The entire complex is a memorial to Bishop F. Grimley.³

Architecture:

The church is an impressive sandstone building in the Italian Basilican tradition. "...A noble nave arcade (consisting of four Romanesque arches) built of Bath stone divides the side aisles, supports the main open roof and allows for a row of clerestory windows..."⁴

The most prominent feature is the square stone tower which rises to a height of approximately 18 metres, terminating in a stepped parapet. Tall, pointed, stone-mullioned windows appear in each face of the tower. The east gable wall is austere, with a rose window flanked by tall three-step buttresses at either corner. The main entrance is up a flight of slate-paved steps and, via the recessed heavily battened double teak doors, into a vestibule

¹ T. Louw, The Buildings of Cape Town, Vol.3, p.79.

² Cape Times, 3 September 1910.

³ J.M. Glennie, "New Church, Somerset Road", S.A. Catholic Magazine (Cape Town, September 1910). p.393.

⁴ Ibid, p.394.

which runs the width of the church. Three arches give access to the nave from the vestibule which carries an organ loft and choir gallery above. The side aisles terminate in elaborate marble altars, with the aisle walls carrying three two-light traceried windows and a vaulted recess in one of the bays. These are the confessionals, one on either aisle.

Two steps across the front of the nave lead up under the high pointed chancel arch into the sanctuary which has a large stained-glass east window comprising of five lancet windows set in a pointed arch. On either side of the sanctuary are the sacristy (left) and the nuns' choir, which permits the nuns to access the church via a cloister from the convent area.

Internal finish is plastered and painted. The spandrels of the chancel arch and aisle end walls are richly decorated. The open roof consists of five heavy king post trusses (refer Sketch) with purlins and horizontally laid boards. A theme of the three hearts of the Trinity has been used in the tracery of the East window and the baptistery gate.

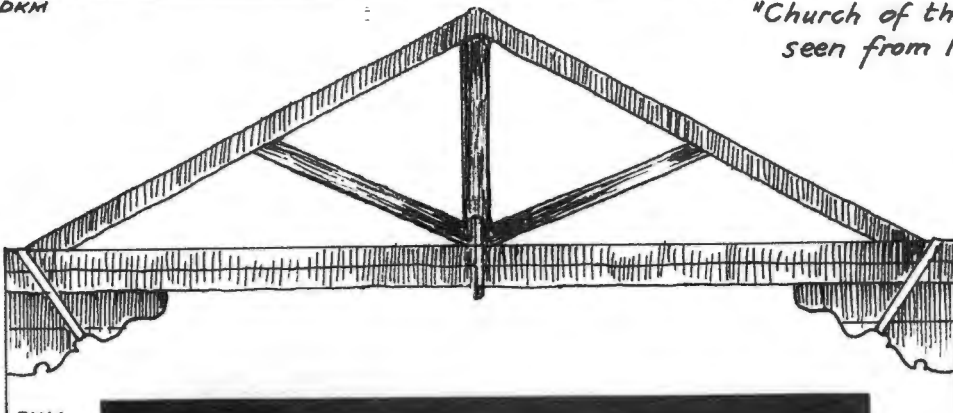
The flat-pitched roof and aisle roofs have overhanging eaves, protecting the windows from excessive sun. "...The dominating features of the whole design are strength and dignified simplicity..."⁵

⁵ Ibid, p.393.



DKM

*"Church of the Sacred Heart",
seen from Napier Street.*



*Heavy timbered
roof truss in nave*

DKM



*Impressive basilica in the
Italian style, fronting
Somerset Road
Note three-step buttresses,
high clerestory windows
and recessed entrance.*