

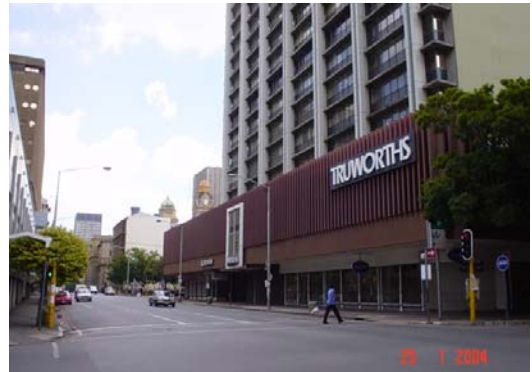
**JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT SURVEYING FORM**

Compiled by: Dr JJ Bruwer, 2002-07-29

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Cellphone: 082 325 5823

**NAME OF PLACE: [Second] GLENCAIRN BUILDING**



Previous/alternative name/s :

**LOCATION:** Street : Market  
 Street number : 73  
 : [63, 65 Eloff; 71, 73, 75, 77 Market; 32, 34 Joubert]  
 Stand Number : 5284  
 Previous Stand Number: by 1974 - 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645  
 : by 1998 - 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365  
 Block number : AB  
 GIS reference :

**ZONING:** Current use/s :  
 Previous use/s :

**DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:**

Height : 329' 6"  
 Levels above street level :  
 Levels below street level : three  
 On-site parking : yes

The height of the podium section of the building is 127' 6"; the total depth of the basements levels is 93' 11½" and this space is allocated to a trading basement and two parking basements; the upper

levels are described as ground floor, floors one to 18, floor for A.C. Plant Room and caretaker flat; intermediate floor and lift motor room floor.

**CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:**

Walls:

Roof:

Windows:

**SITE FEATURES:**

**ALTERATIONS:**

**INTEGRITY:**

**INSCRIPTION:**

**ARCHITECT:**

HWE Stauch, Vorster, James Watson & Partners.

**BUILDER:**

**CONSTRUCTION DATE:**

Date on plans :  
Approval of plans :  
Completion date :

**BUILDING STYLE:**

Johannesburg Late Modernist.

**BUILDING TYPE:**

Shops to street and office building.

**ENVIRONMENT:**

**CONDITION:**

Good.

**URGENT ACTION:**

**SAHRA RECORD REGARDING ALTERATIONS, RENOVATIONS, RESTORATION:**

**PROTECTION STATUS:** (under National Heritage Resources Act, 1999)

General protection:	Section 34(1) structure/s	<input type="checkbox"/>
Formal protection:	provincial heritage site	<input type="checkbox"/>
	national heritage site	<input type="checkbox"/>
	provisional protection	<input type="checkbox"/>
	heritage area	<input type="checkbox"/>
	listed in provincial heritage resources register	<input type="checkbox"/>

Relevant Gazette Notice:

Gazette description:

**FORMER PROTECTION STATUS:** (under National Monuments Act, 1969)

**NOTES:**

**DEEDS INFORMATION:**

Original ownership: C.T.C. Bazaars (SA) Pty Ltd; C.T.C. Bazaars (Johannesburg) Ltd; Cape Trading Co. Properties Ltd.

By 1976: C.T.C. Bazaars Limited, P/A Property Manager, OK Bazaars 1929 Ltd

**PRE-HISTORY OF SITE:**

HART & CO. BUILDING:

Circa 1898 *Hart & Co. Building* with Classicism features and large display windows occupied the 73 Market Street portion of this site. By 1954 this building was known as the *Hart's Buildings*.

FIRST GLENCAIRN BUILDINGS:

The first *Glencairn Buildings* were not located on the exact site of the second *Glencairn Building*, but at 64 President, 32, 34, 36, 38 Joubert, and 71 Market Streets section of this city block. The *City Centre* (AB-1) and part of the second *Glencairn Building* now occupy this position.

According to Norwich, the first *Glencairn Buildings* was an "imposing four-storey building on the corner of President and Joubert Streets. (c. 1898). The corner ground floor shop is the familiar outfitters, Brimson and Rough. Many people today [i.e. 1986], especially the men, who went to school in early Johannesburg will remember being fitted out here with their school clothes and colours." (Norwich, O.I.: A Johannesburg Album; Historical Postcards, postcard 12).



Palestrant describes the first *Glencairn Buildings* as follows: "Despite the depression that followed the raid (i.e. Jameson Raid in 1896), there was a steady improvement in the buildings of the town, which began to take on a more solid appearance. The new Post Office...(i.e. in Rissik Street) The (first) Glencairn Building was erected that year by JCI Investment Co. (sic. This should read JCI Co. or Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co. Ltd.) and was regarded as one of the finest blocks in Town." (Palestrant, E.: Johannesburg One Hundred).

According to Shorten, 1898 (i.e. the year when the first *Glencairn Buildings* was erected) was a tragic year for the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company. "Nine months after the death at sea of its founder, Barney Barnato, the new Chairman, Woolf Joel, nephew of Barnato and brother of Solomon, was shot in his office and in the presence of Harold Strange by a mysterious figure generally known as Kurt von Veltheim and whose real surname is believed to have been Kurte. Von Veltheim, who was attempting to blackmail Joel, was arrested and charged with murder. At his trial, which lasted nine days, he pleaded self-defence, claiming that he had used his own gun only when Joel was about to fire on him. After retiring for five minutes the jury of nine men found him not guilty to the astonishment of the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Morice, who recorded his disagreement with the verdict. President Kruger ordered the re-arrest of Von Veltheim and his deportation. Subsequently, he served a long term of imprisonment in England for blackmail. Then, in 1923, he was again discovered in Johannesburg and deported. Five years later he was arrested at the Halfway House Hotel on the Pretoria Road and after serving one month's imprisonment for having entered the country illegally, he was put aboard the Watusi which sailed from Cape Town for London and that was the last South Africa heard of him." (Shorten, J.R.: The Johannesburg Saga).

Neame describes how the first *Glencairn Buildings* was gutted by a disastrous fire on the night of 28 May 1908: "...thousands of people witnessed the most tragic fire in the annals of the town. It broke

out in a ground floor shop in Glencairn Buildings a long four-storey structure in Joubert Street extending from President Street to Market Street and opposite the entrance to the Standard Theatre. In the three upper storeys there were some offices, but most of the rooms were occupied as flats, and scores of people slept in the building. The fire began in a shop at the foot of the wooden staircase, which at once caught alight and burnt fiercely. There was an escape stairway at the back, though few of the residents seemed to know of it, and soon there were men, women and children at the upper windows calling for help. The Fire Brigade was quickly on the scene but was hampered by the crowds, and rescue work was difficult. Ladders were run up to the windows and tarpaulins were held by the firemen, into which some of the residents jumped. Two men were suffocated in their rooms. A third tried to jump into a sheet held by the firemen but missed it and fell into the roadway and died from his injuries. A woman also died in hospital from the injuries she received. The disaster was followed by an agitation for stricter regulations in the matter of escape exists from buildings, and it was said that numerous old buildings in the town were veritable death-traps in case of fire." (Neame, L.E.: City Built On Gold).

Ninety five years later a fire broke out on the second Glencairn Building, this time with less serious results:

"Gauteng Agriculture MEC's offices go up in flames" by Thomas Thale, *July 17, 2003*: "A FIRE broke out on the 13th floor of the Glencairn building, which houses the offices of Gauteng Agriculture MEC, Mary Metcalfe, on Thursday afternoon, bringing rush hour traffic to a halt. No one was injured in the blaze. Four Agriculture Department employees, who were trapped in the building, were rescued by emergency personnel and treated on the scene for smoke inhalation. The MEC was not in the building at the time. Government departments and some private sector companies are based in the 20-storey building. Emergency Management Services spokesperson, Malcolm Midgely, said it was fortunate the fire, which started in the kitchen on the 13th floor, broke out at a time when most employees had already left for home. "Otherwise the situation would have been worse. There are usually 30 people working on that floor." Traffic along Eloff Street and Market Street was diverted and the building cordoned off. Midgely said emergency workers received the call at 16:48 and the first fire engine was on the scene within six minutes. "They quickly brought the fire under control and escorted four employees, who were trapped on the balcony, back into the building," he said. He warned people not to go up stairs in the case of an emergency. "We can't rescue people from the roof." Midgely said the fire fighters, from central Johannesburg, Fairview and Turffontein, managed to extinguish the fire within one hour. There was no serious structural damage to the building, he added. Gauteng Department of Agriculture spokesman, Collen Msibi, said desks, computers and documents were damaged in the inferno. The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage had not yet been established. Although the fire had disrupted their work, the department was still able to function from its other offices in Diamond Corner, Msibi said." (Information sourced from GAUTENG AGRICULTURE MEC'S OFFICES GO UP IN FLAMES.htm)

By 1954 tenant: Hashomer Halzair Club, 81/3, Glencairn Building.

#### CTC BAZAAR BUILDING:

By circa 1940, the *CTC Bazaar Building* stood at 75, 77 Market and 63, 65 Eloff Street. C.T.C. Bazaars (South Africa) Limited was a department store with branches in Germiston, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth.

#### **HISTORY:**

The following biographical notes on Barney Barnato and two of his companies, are furnished by Eric Rosenthal: "Barnato, Barnett (Barney) Isaacs. Mining magnate. Born in 1852 as Barnett Isaacs, son of a publican in the East End of London, he became a part-time vaudeville entertainer and boxer with his brother Henry...for which purpose the assumed the name of Barnato. In 1873 Barney followed Henry to Kimberley, where they worked as diggers, diamond buyers and speculators, acquiring great wealth. Through gaining control of several important mines they came in touch with Cecil Rhodes...The ensuing struggle resulted in a merger of interests in 18788, Barney Barnato becoming an original Life Governor of De Beers Consolidated Mines...From 1889 to 1897 he was member of the Cape Parliament for Kimberley. After the gold discoveries in the Transvaal he moved his headquarters to the Rand, where in 1889 he founded the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co...though the firm of Barnato Brothers remained in existence. He was a dominant and colourful figure in the financial, mining, theatrical and sporting worlds, in both South Africa and England. Towards the end his nerves gave way and in 1897 he jumped overboard travelling between Southampton and the Cape and was drowned. His estate was valued at just under £1,000,000. De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. Company formed by Cecil John Rhodes, B. I. Barnato, Alfred Beit and their associates to amalgamate virtually the whole diamond mining industry of South Africa. Johannesburg Consolidated Investment

Co. Ltd. Mining group, established by B. I. Barnato...in September 1889. In 1905 it took over the Barnato Consolidated Mines Ltd. It has large holdings in the gold, coal, brewing and other industries." (Rosenthal E.: Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa...).

**GENERAL NOTES:**

Estimated cost of building : R1 524 700  
Estimated cost of drainage : R80 500  
Accommodation approved :  
Valuation at completion :  
Occupied :

**CURRENT TENANTS:**

Gauteng Nature Conservation Dept Agriculture, Conservation & Environment (DACE); French Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 14th floor. Tel: 011 337 68; SATAWU, 2nd Floor. Tel: 333-5700/1; Thomson Krummeck & Associates, 14th floor.

**SOURCES:**

*For additional illustrative information, see relevant supplementary photo album in electronic format.*

See SOURCES DOCUMENT for information on sources consulted with reference to this document.

**RECORDED BY:**

Heritage Resources Management team Johann J and Catharina JM Bruwer.  
Unless otherwise indicated photographs by Catharina JM Bruwer.



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# GLENCAIRN

TRUWORTHS

