

Herbert Baker Architecture And Idealism 1892 1913 The South African Years

Looking mainly at the years following the British victory in the second Boer War, from 1902 to 1930, Foster examines the influence of painting, writing, architecture, and photography on the construction of a shared, romanticized landscape subjectivity that was perceived as inseparable from "being South African", and thus helped forge the imagined community of white South Africa.

Containing over 6,000 entries from Aalto to Zwinger and written in a clear and concise style, this authoritative dictionary covers architectural history in detail, from ancient times to the present day. It also includes concise biographies of hundreds of architects from history (excluding living persons), from Sir Francis Bacon and Imhotep to Liang Ssu-ch'eng and Francis Inigo Thomas. The text is complemented by over 260 beautiful and meticulous line drawings, labelled cross-sections, and diagrams. These include precise drawings of typical building features, making it easy for readers to identify particular period styles. This third edition of The Oxford Dictionary of Architecture has been extensively revised and expanded, with over 900 new entries including hundreds of definitions of garden and landscape terms such as Baroque garden, floral clock, hortus conclusus, and Zen garden-design. Each entry is followed by a mini-bibliography, with suggestions for further reading. The full bibliography to the first edition (previously only available online) has also been fully updated and expanded, and incorporated into this new edition. This is an essential work of reference for anyone with an interest in architectural and garden history. With clear descriptions providing in-depth analysis, it is invaluable for students, professional architects, art historians, and anyone interested in architecture and garden design, and provides a fascinating wealth of information for the general reader.

Through a specific architectural lens, this book exposes the role the British Empire played in the development of apartheid. Through reference to previously unexamined archival material, the book uncovers a myriad of mechanisms through which Empire laid the foundations onto which the edifice of apartheid was built. It unearths the significant role British architects and British architectural ideas played in facilitating white dominance and racial segregation in pre-apartheid Cape Town. To achieve this, the book follows the progenitor of the Garden City Movement, Ebenezer Howard, in its tripartite structure of Country/Town/Suburb, acknowledging the Garden City Movement's dominance at the Cape at the time. This tripartite structure also provides a significant match to postcolonial schemas of Self/Other/Same which underpin the three parts to the book. Much is owed to Edward Said's discourse-analytical approach in Orientalism - and the work of Homi Bhabha - in the definition and interpretation of archival material. This material ranges across written and visual representations in journals and newspapers, through exhibitions and events, to legislative acts, as well as the physicality of the various architectural objects studied. The book concludes by drawing attention to the ideological potency of architecture which tends to be veiled more so through its ubiquitous presence and in doing so, it presents not only a story peculiar to Imperial Cape Town, but one inherent to architecture more broadly. The concluding chapter also provides a timely mirror for the machinations currently at play in establishing a 'post-apartheid' architecture and urbanity in the 'new' South Africa.

No further information has been provided for this title.

In this book, Duane Jethro creates a framework for understanding the role of the senses in processes of heritage formation. He shows how the senses were important for crafting and successfully deploying new, nation-building heritage projects in South Africa during the postapartheid period. The book also highlights how heritage dynamics are entangled in evocative, changing sensory worlds. Jethro uses five case studies that correlate with the five main Western senses. Examples include touch and the ruination of a series of art memorials; how vision was mobilised to assert the authority of the state-sponsored Freedom Park project in Pretoria; how smell memories of apartheid-era social life in Cape Town informed contemporary struggles for belonging after forced removal; how taste informed debates about the attempted rebranding of Heritage Day as barbecue day; and how the sound of the vuvuzela, popularized during the FIFA 2010 Football World Cup, helped legitimize its unofficial African and South African heritage status. This book makes a valuable contribution to the field of sensory studies and, with its focus on aesthetics and material culture, is in sync with the broader material turn in the humanities.

The twentieth century witnessed an unprecedented growth of research and publication on the history of Britain's empire, the Commonwealth, and British expansion overseas. Historical work by area specialists has transformed the state of knowledge concerning colonial North America, India, the Caribbean, sub-Saharan Africa, South and South-East Asia, the Pacific, and Australasia. Much has been written about Britain's interests and presence in areas and societies never formally subjected to British rule, such as Latin America, and the Middle and Far East. Most recently, a preoccupation with the reciprocal impact of overseas expansion and colonial possessions on Britain itself has produced a rapidly growing historiography. Publication on this scale has made it virtually impossible for anyone either to keep track of the results or to follow up particular interests. Britain's overseas history has never been well supplied with comprehensive bibliographical aids, and, despite extensive public interest in the subject, the position has steadily worsened. Following the recent Oxford History of the British Empire, this volume is therefore designed to provide a general source of reference and bibliographical guidance, at once wide-ranging, up-to-date, and accessible.

Despite being South Africa's capital city, Pretoria has often played a supporting role to bold and brash Johannesburg and Cape Town's cosmopolitan charms. However, when it comes to architectural heritage, the Jacaranda City is well-endowed. From the skyline-dominating Union Buildings and Voortrekker Monument, to the imposing edifices of its administrative precincts, Pretoria might be deserving of a second moniker: the city of sandstone, brick and granite. But when you look beyond the impressive façades, soaring columns and linear planes of buildings that were intended to convey power and authority, you'll find light-filled interiors embellished with decorative touches that are only hinted at from the outside. Murals, mosaics, domes, galleries, stained-glass windows, gleaming brass and impressive woodwork are often hidden from view behind doors that are closed to the public. And even those museums, buildings and places of worship that are open to all have noteworthy architectural and design features that are easily overlooked. The history of the city, and of the country, has been played out in many of the buildings featured in Hidden Pretoria. This book captures facets of our diverse heritage, historic and contemporary, so that a new generation might recognise the need to embrace the past in order to build our common future.

In just over a century of existence, Johannesburg, the "City of Gold," has played a vital role in the development of South Africa. Today, it is the center of Gauteng, the province which serves as the economic heart of the entire region. The city continues to exert influence over the whole of the African sub-continent. Johannesburg's evolution in the last two decades provide important insights into the transformation of South Africa as a whole. The Dictionary is of great value to readers who wish to understand events that shaped South Africa in the successive eras of gold discovery, British colonization, Nationalist Party apartheid legislation, and transformation under the aegis of the African National Congress. The Musikers make an important departure from previous historical surveys in that they include information on the role of the original indigenous inhabitants of South Africa who occupied the area of the future city long before the first white settlers, and who, through their intensive labor on the gold mines, played a decisive role in the progress of Johannesburg. The present volume, besides covering the economic and political history of Johannesburg, also deals with cultural aspects of the city including architecture, art, music, and theatre, which provide a fascinating multi-cultural portrait of the cosmopolitan city.

This volume explores the origins of empire. It shows how and why England, and later Britain, became involved with transoceanic navigation, trade, and settlement during the 16th and 17th centuries. Included

are studies on every country that was substantially affected by British colonial activity.

The Great War of 1914-18 was a conflict which engulfed the whole world, directly or indirectly. An imperialist world war tugged the new Union of South Africa and its people into a series of separate but connected conflicts - from the domestic Afrikaner Rebellion on the highveld, through the sands of German South West Africa, the steamy bush of German East Africa, and on to the mud and blood of France and Flanders. This book is the first general study of the complex ways in which South Africans experienced the impact of the First World War, and responded to its demands, burdens and opportunities. Told with his customary narrative energy and style, Bill Nasson's new history is a lively account not only of how South Africa fought the war, but also of the miscalculations and illusions that surrounded its involvement, and of how South African society came to imagine and remember that great and terrible conflict.

An in-depth look at the evolving ethos of curating and collecting art at South African universities. In *Picturing Change*, Brenda Schmahmann explores the implications of deploying the visual domain in the service of transformative agendas and unpacks the complexities, contradictions and slippages involved in this process. She shows that although most new commissions have been innovative, some universities have acquired works with potentially traditionalist - even backward-looking - implications. While the motives behind removing inherited imagery may be underpinned by a desire to unsettle white privilege, in some cases such actions can also serve to maintain the status quo. This book is unique in exploring the transformative ethos evident in the curation of visual culture at South African universities. It will be invaluable to readers interested in public art, the politics of curating and collecting, as well as to those involved in transforming tertiary and other public institutions into spaces that welcome diversity. Since South Africa's transition to democracy, many universities have acquired new works of art that convey messages about the advantages of cultural diversity, and engage critically with histories of racial intolerance and conflict. Given concerns about the influence of British imperialism or Afrikaner nationalism on aspects of their inherited visual culture, most tertiary institutions are also seeking new ways to manage their existing art collections, and to introduce memorials, insignia or regalia, which reflect the universities' newfound values and aspirations.

This easy-to-use edition not only provides an update of the 'new' South Africa, but expands on South Africa's complicated history as well, covering the period of British domination, problems with the Boers and the British, and the peopling of the region by Africans. Mary-Lynn Suttie of the Library of the University of South Africa has revised the bibliography for this edition. A comprehensive resource that covers history, politics, the economy, society and culture, this dictionary will appeal to the librarian, scholar, and student.

The studies in this volume offer the first serious examination of Sir Edwin Lutyens's hugely significant work beyond Great Britain. With the exception of New Delhi, far less attention has been paid to Lutyens's work abroad than to his work at home. Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944) made his name by designing romantic vernacular weekend houses at home in southern England: however, he also responded to opportunities offered by Britain's Imperial ambitions abroad. The studies in this volume offer the first serious examination of Sir Edwin Lutyens's hugely significant work beyond Great Britain. With the exception of New Delhi, far less attention has been paid to Lutyens's work abroad than to his work at home - some buildings, indeed, being almost unknown - although it is arguable that his finest creations, works of transcendent humanity and originality within the Western tradition, are to be found along the former battlefields of the Western Front and the hot plains of India.

"This book offers us a wild, exhilarating ride. In rethinking the sacred in South African history, Chidester throws searing light on the dangerous, creative force of religion untamed, religion that flourishes well beyond the confines of formal, domesticated faith. In so doing, he expands our understanding of the place of spirituality in processes of world-making -- not merely in Africa, but everywhere." - Jean Comaroff, author of *Millennial Capitalism and the Culture of Neoliberalism*

Herbert Baker *Architecture and Idealism, 1892-1913 : the South African Years* Ashanti Publishing *Architecture and Urbanism in the British Empire* Oxford University Press

The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent scholarship and the progressive opening of historical records. From the founding of colonies in North America and the West Indies in the seventeenth century to the reversion of Hong Kong to China at the end of the twentieth, British imperialism was a catalyst for far-reaching change. The Oxford History of the British Empire as a comprehensive study helps us to understand the end of Empire in relation to its beginning, the meaning of British imperialism for the ruled as well as for the rulers, and the significance of the British Empire as a theme in world history. This fifth and final volume shows how opinions have changed dramatically over the generations about the nature, role, and value of imperialism generally, and the British Empire more specifically. The distinguished team of contributors discuss the many and diverse elements which have influenced writings on the Empire: the pressure of current events, access to primary sources, the creation of relevant university chairs, the rise of nationalism in former colonies, decolonization, and the Cold War. They demonstrate how the study of empire has evolved from a narrow focus on constitutional issues to a wide-ranging enquiry about international relations, the uses of power, and impacts and counterimpacts between settler groups and native peoples. The result is a thought-provoking cultural and intellectual inquiry into how we understand the past, and whether this understanding might affect the way we behave in the future.

The institution of the pantheon has come a long way from its classical origins. Invented to describe a temple dedicated to many deities, the term later became so far removed from its original meaning, that by the twentieth century, it has been able to exist independently of any architectural and sculptural monument. This collection of essays is the first to trace the transformation of the monumental idea of the pantheon from its origins in Greek and Roman antiquity to its later appearance as a means of commemorating and enshrining the ideals of national identity and statehood. Illuminating the emergence of the pantheon in a range of different cultures and periods by exploring its different manifestations and implementations, the essays open new historical perspectives on the formation of national and civic identities.

This compilation of essays written over a span of forty years examines the structure and working knowledge of the British Raj in India during 1858-1914. The essays assess the institutions, policies, and strategies for 'knowing' India that the British brought to the task of governance. Focusing on land tenures, monumental architecture, and overseas migration, they provide suggestive ways of thinking about what empire meant for India.

55,000 biographies of people who shaped the history of the British Isles and beyond, from the earliest times to the year 2002.

Uplifting the Colonial Philistine is a thoroughly researched, fascinating account of the unusual circumstances in which early Johannesburg, then a budding mining town, came to

have an art gallery with one of the most avant-garde collections in the world. It describes the larger-than-life characters who brought the Johannesburg Art Gallery to its grand launch in November 1910: Florence Phillips, wife of one of the Randlord patrons, and Hugh Lane, curator. Containing 100 color reproductions from the original catalogue, this book unravels the complex intertwining of personal and socio-political agendas that made up the fabric of the founding.

Through a critical study of issues such as order, form, space, style, place-making, aesthetics, and architectural theory, students are encouraged to think about their own creative ideas. The use of analytical reasoning, lateral thinking, drawing and modelling is emphasised.

As one of the most monumental and recognisable landmarks from Zanzibar's years as a British Protectorate, the distinctive domed building of the Zanzibar Museum (also known as the Beit al-Amani or Peace Memorial Museum) is widely known and familiar to Zanzibaris and visitors alike. Yet the complicated and compelling history behind its construction and collection has been overlooked by historians until now. Drawing on a rich and wide range of hitherto unexplored archival, photographic, architectural and material evidence, this book is the first serious investigation of this remarkable institution. Although the museum was not opened until 1925, this book traces the longer history of colonial display which culminated in the establishment of the Zanzibar Museum. It reveals the complexity of colonial knowledge production in the changing political context of the twentieth century British Empire and explores the broad spectrum of people from diverse communities who shaped its existence as staff, informants, collectors and teachers. Through vivid narratives involving people, objects and exhibits, this book exposes the fractures, contradictions and tensions in creating and maintaining a colonial museum, and casts light on the conflicted character of the 'colonial mission' in eastern Africa.

The book features over 5000 buildings, sumptuously illustrated with over 700 photographs by Arthur Elliot, Andre Pretorius and the author himself, as well as some 200 house, site and town plans. Lavishly illustrated and generously laid out, this guide is both the ultimate reference work in its field and a sumptuous coffee table book for admirers of the remarkable architecture of this region.

From farm buildings, through mosques to high-rise cities, this collection of writings presents an examination of the architectural heritage of the Transvaal region. Twelve architectural critics have written on their own specialist areas, to offer knowledgeable accounts of the various schools of architecture that have influenced the area.

An exciting journey to thirteen buildings that capture the essence of the British imperial experience, painting an intimate portrait of the biggest empire the world has ever seen: the people who made it and the people who resisted it, as well as the legacy of the imperial project throughout the world.

Das Heiligtum der Fortuna Primigenia in Palestrina, ein Monument der Selbständigkeit des antiken Praenestres, ist erst nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg von späteren Überbauungen freigelegt worden. Die grandiose hellenistische Terrassenanlage am Hang des Monte Ginestro entstand um 100 v. Chr. und setzt Traditionen aus der ägyptischen und babylonischen Baukunst fort. Seit der Renaissance beflügelte das Heiligtum die Phantasie zahlreicher Architekten, die sich nicht mit Studien der wenigen Ruinen zufriedengaben, sondern großartige Rekonstruktionen der gesamten Anlage zeichneten. Sie wurden vom jeweiligen Verständnis für diese unbekannt Bauform geleitet und verwendeten ein zeitgenössisches architektonisches Repertoire für die Rekonstruktionen. Nicht die Ruinen, sondern die Bilder, die man sich von der ursprünglichen Anlage machte, bestimmten die Vorstellungen der Architekten und Bauherren.

Published in association with Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi Questions of territory, space and identity are critically important in the international geopolitical context as well as central to contemporary research in the social sciences. Processes connected with globalization have reconfigured identities and territories at multiple scales, connecting and disconnecting places in complex ways and re-enforcing old while producing new forms of segregation and polarisation. Global processes meet the complex and locally specific South African and Indian geographies of inequality, expressed at national, regional and local scale. In the South African case, a political imperative to transform the legacies of racial inequality from colonial and apartheid rule underscores the centrality of racial identities. However, racial discourse and differentiation embodies and at times masks a complex mix of place-based, gender, class and cultural identities, expressed in a multi-scalar politics of territory. Over 50 years into independent rule, Indian identity politics continues to build to a large extent on caste and the intricate ways in which caste-affiliation merges with religious, socio-economic, political and place-based identities. In both contexts, the politics of identity and territory simultaneously unify and divide. The spaces, territories and identities (re)produced in the complex contexts in which the global, national, regional and local meet lie at the heart of the research from which the papers in this book have been generated. The research investigated the reconfiguration of Indian and South African identities and territories through dialogue primarily between geographers, but also other social scientists, from India, South Africa and France.

Johannesburg is most often compared with Sao Paulo and Los Angeles and sometimes even with Budapest, Calcutta and Jerusalem. Johannesburg reflects and informs conditions in cities around the world. As might be expected from such comparisons, South Africa's political transformation has not led to redistribution and inclusive social change in Johannesburg. In Emerging Johannesburg the contributors describe the city's transition from a post apartheid city to one with all too familiar issues such as urban/suburban divide in the city and its relationship to poverty and socio-political power, local politics and governance, crime and violence, and, especially for a city located in Southern Africa, the devastating impact of AIDS.

A unique look 'inside' 30 of Cape Town's most notable buildings. If you have ever wondered what lies behind an interesting façade, or wished you could peek behind a closed door, Hidden Cape Town is the book for you. The author and photographer have collaborated to reveal the architectural secrets and artworks that lie behind the doors of some well-known, and lesser known, landmark buildings in and around the 'Mother City'. These buildings are part of our collective heritage, reflecting the myriad cultural influences that have shaped our country.

Throughout today's postcolonial world, buildings, monuments, parks, streets, avenues, entire cities even, remain as witness to Britain's once impressive if troubled imperial past. These structures are a conspicuous and near inescapable reminder of that past, and therefore, the built heritage of Britain's former colonial empire is a fundamental part of how we negotiate our postcolonial identities, often lying at the heart of social tension and debate over how that identity is best represented. This volume provides an overview of the architectural and urban transformations that took place across the British Empire between the seventeenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Although much research has been carried out on architecture and urban planning in Britain's empire in recent decades, no single, comprehensive reference source exists. The essays compiled here remedy this deficiency. With its extensive chronological and

regional coverage by leading scholars in the field, this volume will quickly become a seminal text for those who study, teach, and research the relationship between empire and the built environment in the British context. It provides an up-to-date account of past and current historiographical approaches toward the study of British imperial and colonial architecture and urbanism, and will prove equally useful to those who study architecture and urbanism in other European imperial and transnational contexts. The volume is divided in two main sections. The first section deals with overarching thematic issues, including building typologies, major genres and periods of activity, networks of expertise and the transmission of ideas, the intersection between planning and politics, as well as the architectural impact of empire on Britain itself. The second section builds on the first by discussing these themes in relation to specific geographical regions, teasing out the variations and continuities observable in context, both practical and theoretical.

Die boek bevat 'n reeks kritiese opstelle oor 'n aantal Afrikaanse kollektiewe herinneringe wat al amper koud is, sowel as die meer onlangses, soos die 'De la Rey'-lied. Die boek wil die leser aanmoedig om na te dink oor die herinneringe van wit Afrikaanssprekendes.

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