

THE  
ARCHITECTS'  
JOURNAL  
&  
*Architectural Engineer*

*With which is incorporated "The Builders' Journal."*



FROM AN ARCHITECT'S NOTEBOOK.

*If it be thy design to ornament the City by thy gifts, be thou thyself dedicated, in the first place, to whatsoever is loveliest, and of Clemency, Justice and Benevolence thou shalt raise aloft the best and most memorable monument within the Republic, not merely an inconsiderable building. For if Reason should rule in cities, it is better certainly for great souls to inhabit small houses than for mean slaves to lurk in magnificent mansions. The Eubœans and Spartans did not build and repair their walls with stones only, but with Discipline and Zeal for Good Works, which are the visible ornaments alike of cities and of rulers. Flourishing, truly, and peaceful they made the Republic, by uniting together not logs and stones, but living souls.*

EPICETUS.

(On "Statecraft.")

27-29 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Drawings of Architecture. 15.—Riceyman Steps  
From a Water Colour by Percy May



Riceyman Steps has been immortalized by Mr. Arnold Bennett's last two books. And it is close to one of the great London railway termini—King's Cross. But it still remains terra incognita, even for some who pride themselves on knowing London well. The painting is in the exhibition at the A.A., a notice of which appears on page 727.

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

27-29 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Wednesday, November 12, 1924.

Volume LX. No. 1558.

## Housing and the New Government

THE new Minister of Health will be expected by the nation to make up his mind quickly as to the way in which he proposes to accelerate the supply of working-class houses next year. It is also devoutly to be hoped that he will lose no time, when he has made this decision, in announcing his policy as publicly as possible. For to-day local authorities, architects, and builders are in a state of uncertainty. Hours have been wasted on many housing committees in fruitless discussions as to whether it is wiser and more economical to start schemes under the Chamberlain Act or under the Wheatley Act. In the majority of cases these prolonged committee meetings have been inconclusive, for the official advisers and the councillors have found it quite impossible to understand clearly the subtly phrased circulars that have been sent to them by the Ministry of Health, and hesitate to commit the ratepayer to further unknown and incalculable liabilities.

In addition to this uncertainty, which is holding up possible work for both architects and builders, there has been during the last few weeks a proclamation from thousands of Labour platforms that any future Conservative Government will repeal the Wheatley Act. Certain candidates on the other side, with the spirit of a Prince Rupert but with obvious ignorance of the whole subject of housing, have violently proclaimed the radical defects of the Wheatley Act, and have ignored the fact that, whatever may be its weaknesses, Mr. Wheatley at least had the good sense to extend the provisions of Mr. Chamberlain's Act until 1939. All these utterances have created a fog over housing.

But all who have thoroughly studied the subject must be agreed that it would be a stupid and tactical blunder on the part of the new Minister of Health to go to the House of Commons and ask for an Act, only passed in July of this year, to be repealed. Politically such action would play right into the hands of the opposition. It would provide the many enemies of any Conservative administration with an invaluable weapon for use in the Press and on the platform, and would support the false contention that "a reactionary Government of landlords will always try to prevent the working people of this country being properly housed." Apart from the political stupidity of the suggested repeal of the Act, such a step is unnecessary. Such advantages as might be gained by a repeal could be easily attained by other more peaceful methods.

At the beginning of the Wheatley Act there is an involved sentence, probably drafted vaguely by intention, that abolishes a former section in the Chamberlain Act of the previous year. Those who trouble to track to the source the legal references there given will find the section in the Chamberlain Act that was cancelled by the new section is precisely that which encouraged private enterprise as against municipal enterprise. Under last year's Act a local authority was only to adopt a housing scheme if it could bring evidence that private enterprise could not supply the need, whereas,

as is generally agreed, the Wheatley Act favoured municipal housing rather than private enterprise. This was clearly borne out by the official circular of August last, in which it was urged that the local authorities should frame their policy ahead, and make such arrangements as would facilitate the uninterrupted progress of schemes.

A well-known legal authority has therefore suggested that the right action for the new Minister of Health to take will be for him to introduce a one-clause Bill into Parliament, bringing back into our "live" housing legislation the cancelled clause that gave preference to the private builder. Although at first sight this proposal appears to be desirable, on further study of both the 1923 and 1924 Acts of Parliament, and of the official circulars, it is apparent that administrative action alone is necessary in order to ensure the building of working-class houses during the building season of next year up to the limits of the number of skilled craftsmen available. Although it is the fashion to-day to criticize, and to abuse the housing department of the Ministry of Health (and, indeed, almost any architect or builder who had any connection with Addison houses can tell of blunders made), nevertheless in common justice it must be recognized that such officials as Sir Charles Ruthen, the Director-General of Housing, Mr. E. R. Forber, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Walker Smith, the Director of Housing, and Mr. Raymond Unwin have wide and practical experience. Also it must not be forgotten that under the Mond and Chamberlain regime, when the Parliamentary heads of the Ministry of Health were guided by the knowledge of their official staff, the cost of house building went down and the output increased, whereas this year the cost per house has risen by over £50, the output in many cases has diminished, and as a result, except for the 70,000 houses now completed, or being constructed, under the 1923 Act, the position is not nearly as satisfactory as it was in November a year ago.

Administrative action can, however, now accomplish much. One housing circular to local authorities can turn the balance in favour of private enterprise without Parliament being called in to interfere in any form. The officials, who know the intricacies of the Wheatley Act, can indeed put forward a convincing case against the larger subsidy offered under it being accepted by any local authority, because of the almost inevitable complications that will arise with regard to rents and conditions of tenancy. The consequent expense and loss of time will more than counterbalance the larger sum of money given. Already various bodies, after careful consideration, have refused to go any farther with the Wheatley scheme of building houses to let at uneconomic rents, realizing that to do so would be to plunge into a sea of troubles. To place the Wheatley scheme largely on the scrap-heap only needs pressure from the official side of the Ministry of Health, given in the form of discreetly worded circulars, or in the privacy of deputations of local authorities, or even by the quiet, unpublished word, "tipping the wink" to those responsible for the administration of our local government associations.

It may, moreover, be taken for granted by both architects and builders that in the near future the policy of the Government regarding housing will again turn towards the encouragement of private enterprise. Accordingly those who are considering building under the Chamberlain Act will be wise to prepare their plans so that no time may be lost in the spring of next year, for all the signs now point to steady progress in house production. This will be more rapid as new apprentices are trained, bricklayers' labourers graded up, and various restrictions on output removed.

The decision of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to return to the Ministry, where he has previously done so well, has been welcomed by all, regardless of party, who are anxious that the present scandalous conditions of overcrowding should be remedied. Given steady administration, probably in the direction suggested here, during a period of years, the nation may hope to see the housing problem much nearer solution than it is to day, after the vacillations of the past twelve months.

B. S. TOWNROE.

### The Bexhill "Competition"

Some time ago the Bexhill Town Council promoted a competition for the extension of the town hall. This was banned by the R.I.B.A. and the Society of Architects for the very good reason that the Town Council refused to appoint a professional assessor. At a recent meeting of the local body some enlightening facts came out with regard to the "competition." It appears that in response to the invitation to architects to submit designs, only one set of plans was received, and even this was withdrawn when it was found that the competition had proved abortive. The Council has now, however, confirmed a report recommending that the authors of the one set of drawings submitted be invited to act as architects for the extension scheme "if and when it is proceeded with." The Council has every right to appoint its own architects, and for all we know the one scheme submitted may be the best possible solution of the problem; but since the original idea was to secure a diversity of designs to select from, this belated action of the Council has very much the appearance of a gesture of defiance towards organized architects. "See" (the Council seems to say), "we've outwitted you, after all." Perhaps so. But it is rather late in the day for municipal bodies to become intolerant of the one condition upon which architects may be expected to take part in competitions. As Councillor Barrington White observed at a meeting of the Council (according to the "Bexhill Observer"), "he did not think many members of the Council were experts in architecture, and they could not expect architects to put their reputations in the hands of anyone else but experts." Let it be added that the assessing regulation is imposed as much in the interests of promoters themselves as of architects, though for some inexplicable reason a public body now and again fails to realize this fact.

### To Decorate the County Hall

Having rejected the decorative panels designed by London art students, the London County Council is now devising ways and means of embellishing the interior of the County Hall without cost to itself. "The great work of municipal government with which the Council is entrusted," observes the Establishment Committee, "as well as the building in which that work is carried on, may, we think, well command the display at the County Hall of appropriate decorations of high artistic merit. We do not feel, however, that under present conditions we could properly recommend the Council to spend money in this direction." To summarize the rest of this ingenious document, the Establishment Committee is not without hope that the citizens of London may pay for the decorations out of their own private purses. Rather a cool request. If the governing body of the mightiest and

wealthiest city in the world is thus reduced to begging alms of its private citizens, whose pockets it has already quite effectively searched, its civic headquarters had far better remain undecorated. The Council cannot regard art both as a luxury and a necessity; it must be either one or the other: and if it is the latter, it should be paid for by the municipality. While our civic authorities fail to give a lead, how can they expect any appreciation of the arts among private citizens?

### The Paris Exhibition

The Grand Council formed in connection with British participation in the International Exhibition of Modern Decorative and Industrial Art, which is to be held in Paris next year, has held its inaugural meeting under the presidency of Prince Arthur of Connaught, when some useful preliminaries were dealt with. As many may have foreseen, difficulties are anticipated as a result of the wide scope of the exhibition and the small space available for British exhibitors, which amounts to no more than some 5,000 sq. ft. in the British Pavilion, 33,000 sq. ft. in the Grand Palais, and 5,000 sq. ft. in one of the buildings in the Esplanade des Invalides. To secure a representative exhibition of modern industrial arts and crafts within this severely limited space must surely tax the ingenuity of the committee, especially when it is remembered that hundreds of firms, as well as individual artists and craftsmen, will wish to be represented. The names of Sir Reginald Blomfield, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Mr. Gotch, Professor Lethaby, and Mr. F. V. Burridge, among others, are, however, sufficient guarantee of the wisdom, experience, and strict impartiality that will be brought to the selection of exhibits. The exhibition, as our readers are aware from the excellent article on the subject that we published a month or so ago by Mr. Bartle Cox, is restricted to essentially "modern" design; it will give shelter to nothing in the nature of *pastiche*. On this point it is interesting to note that the committee have decided not to interpret too literally the term "originality of design," "inasmuch as most good designs are of traditional derivation."

### Mr. Derwent Wood's Successor

We offer our hearty congratulations to Mr. Ernest Cole, who has been appointed Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art in succession to Mr. F. Derwent Wood. He was born at Greenwich in 1890, and subsequently went to Goldsmiths' College, New Cross. He studied for one year (1910) in Italy, for one year in America, for three years (1921-1924) in France, Italy, and Germany, and from 1915-1919 served in the infantry as a Lieutenant in the 4th Reserves York and Lancaster. Among his most notable works are the following: A marble bust of the Rev. Stuart Headlam (1909), in the possession of the Rev. Headlam; a marble relief of Elizabeth Powell (1909), in the possession of Lawrence Binyon; a life-size marble figure of John Baptist (1913), in the Davis Collection; and the six stone groups on the London County Hall (1914); and a bronze group, life-size, of three figures (1920), in the possession of Mr. A. P. Lyle, Murthly, Perthshire. His etchings, drawings, small bronzes, wax groups, etc., executed from 1909-1914, are in various collections (Selwyn Image, Ricketts, Davis, etc.)



MR. ERNEST COLE.

# The Adornment of the Machine

## A Sartorial Analogy

**I**N all men's modes and habilitory endeavours an architectural idea will be found lurking—his body and the cloth are the site and materials whereon and whereby his beautiful edifice of a person is to be built"—this from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, in his *Sartor Resartus*.

"He that hath not mastered the human figure and in especial its anatomy may never comprehend architecture"—and that was said by Michael Angelo himself.

In a profound, yet witty, book,\* Mr. Gerald Heard shows how architecture in all ages has mirrored, or been mirrored in, the people's clothes. In Mesopotamia, "the battered walls, sloping broad-skirted from platform to base, are rendered in the people's costume by the quilted robe that spreads stiffly from armpits to feet," and "even lofty Persepolis will be in the main a vast slope-sided platform where the great king. . . on his head wears the truncated mitre, model of the Mesopotamian Ziggurat." And so on. In Crete, we find the sinuously bound bodies are reflected in spiral and involute on the heavily painted stucco walls. In the ugly down-tapering pillars, Mr. Heard sees "the inevitable complement to the astounding taper of the torso"; and in the author's own words let us give the relationship between Greek architecture and clothes.

"The first Greek is also the first romantic. He is not the lovely, careless child that has never known the inhibitions of society, the dictates of fashion, the trammels of clothes. His nakedness was exhibitionism. He deliberately undressed. It was all part of his *kenosis*, even as he emptied his architecture of everything save proportion. It was for the eye alone."

In China the vase remains with the simplest of necks and often with none, and all the obvious opportunities of handles and spout are disdained: the common jacket has neither collar nor lapel. In Gothic, the re-action is the same: "The pointed arch, the slender shaft, the perfect balance, which by boldness of spring and precision of thrust, as dashing assured as a marksman's arrow, attains a poise more firm than the clumsy inertia of rubble-filled piers, began to reflect themselves on the person or the buildings." The pointed arch and the pointed shoe advance together. Swiftly they reach their common climax, when the toe of the solleret has to be looped to the knee and the arches of Westminster seem, making a second floorless church above the capitals, almost to crush the brain. Then slowly, looking backward, taking three times as long in retreat as in advance, toe and arch-apex broaden down until the sableton and the four-centred Tudor arch are blunter than the round from which, 350 years before, they sprung. Long hose translates in anatomy the clear-standing shaft. Rapidly the architect strips off the in-essential, and, rearing pillars of wrought masonry throughout instead of rubble-filled drums, gives grace for mass. The tailor could only unveil, as on him worked the imitative passion to translate in terms of his own art the invention of the architect. Tights sweep clean up to the apex, round the athletic arch of the thighs, to the trunk, borne like a tower above the crossing. The tunic, to display this, the final organic architecture, shrinks into the jupon, a body-glove.

Up to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, architecture fuses engineering and decoration. Thereafter, each develops so that each has to become to a separating extent self-conscious. To the close of that century, tailoring combines rational dress—the desire to be covered and yet untrammelled—and daring fashion; the wish to go ever one

further in display. In the next generation, the limit is reached. The turning point is marked by a small but definite crisis. "As the shoes curled up to the knee, the hood's point followed suit as naturally, until the lirripipe touched the ground. The limit of any extravagance derived from the useful had been reached." The hood, which men had worn for generations as the most stable part of their costume, was suddenly, with its appurtenance of lirripipe and tippet, snatched off. The head is thrust into the mask, the dangling neck and shoulders swept up into a crest, and the whole made fast with coils of lirri-piping. In such violence with tradition, the author finds marked the end of the naturalism which, in architecture, had gone on steadily from Early English to the Decorated Period. "The carver, like the cutter, had found that he could copy at last whatever he saw, the one in stone, the other in flesh-fitting cloth."

At a step, mediævalism is over. The last phase of Gothic is dominated by the four-centred arch. The men who wrought this square style ("There is no more inappropriate name for the whole final style of Gothic than Perpendicular," declares the author) in due course began to show evidence of it in their clothes. The square cap is the first sign, for detached garments are always more easily and swiftly modified. In a generation the four-centred cap and shoe of Henry VII have spread into the four-centred coat and broad style of Henry VIII. In a slightly older world, Mr. Heard detects "Empire" lines resultant, after some years, in woman's dress, with a similar effect, though not so complete, in contemporary male dress.

Before taking leave of his philosophy, the author looks into the future, observing that as our architecture is in flux, we must take it as proved that our clothing also will be changed. Two main lines are probable—and equally possible; indeed, Mr. Heard thinks that both may be followed by different societies. "In the one we shall have a constant reciprocation, a lighter, stronger architecture imposing cleaner, closer, more convenient clothing. Colour will come back on to building surfaces, and men's dress will begin to flush in reflection. On the other, if there is complete projection, architecture may take the place of clothing, and some outer art, more austere, less intimate, may take the place of architecture. . . . Such a progress is, however, dependent of course on a prior advance in domestic architecture. For people unshod, the floors must be smooth, soft, unchilling, perhaps of some substance like rubber, in which resistance coils keep a gentle and constant warmth. Indeed, all around, the standard of comfort of present clothing must be projected into the house. That we are facing that way, however absurdly distant the goal may seem, can be shown by looking back. For centuries men and women delicately shod had to carry their wood paving with them and go tottering in pattens over the quaggy roads. Now, with what would have seemed to them a fabulous effort, we have spread it over square miles. So, too, with the wayfarer's lantern; and soon the umbrella, in glass-covered streets, will seem as archaic. Within the house central heating keeps a dry and equable temperature already."

It will be seen that the author of "Narcissus" gives one to think—one must think furiously if one would keep up with him. And true it is that "architecture is the printing press of all the ages, and gives a history of the state of society in which it was erected." From the height of a doorway, or the fashioning of a chimney, we shall learn not only the manners and customs of the people, but shall know their religion, their poetry, their music—nay, their very minds.

\* *Narcissus: An Anatomy of Clothes.* By Gerald Heard. London: Kegan Paul French Trübner & Co., Ltd. Price 2s. 6s.

# The Bishop Jacob Memorial Church of St. Andrew, Ilford

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., Architect

**T**HE inception of the church was as a memorial to the work of Dr. E. Jacob, D.D., sometime Bishop of St. Albans. It stands on a site in the higher part of Ilford, at Cranbrook Park, whence an uninterrupted view is obtained across the valley to the north. The building was undertaken by Mr. Griggs, who, besides giving the chapel, worked without profit.

The structure is entirely built of brick, no stone being used except for the chancel floor, which is from Portland, and the chancel is vaulted in brick with a groined apse.

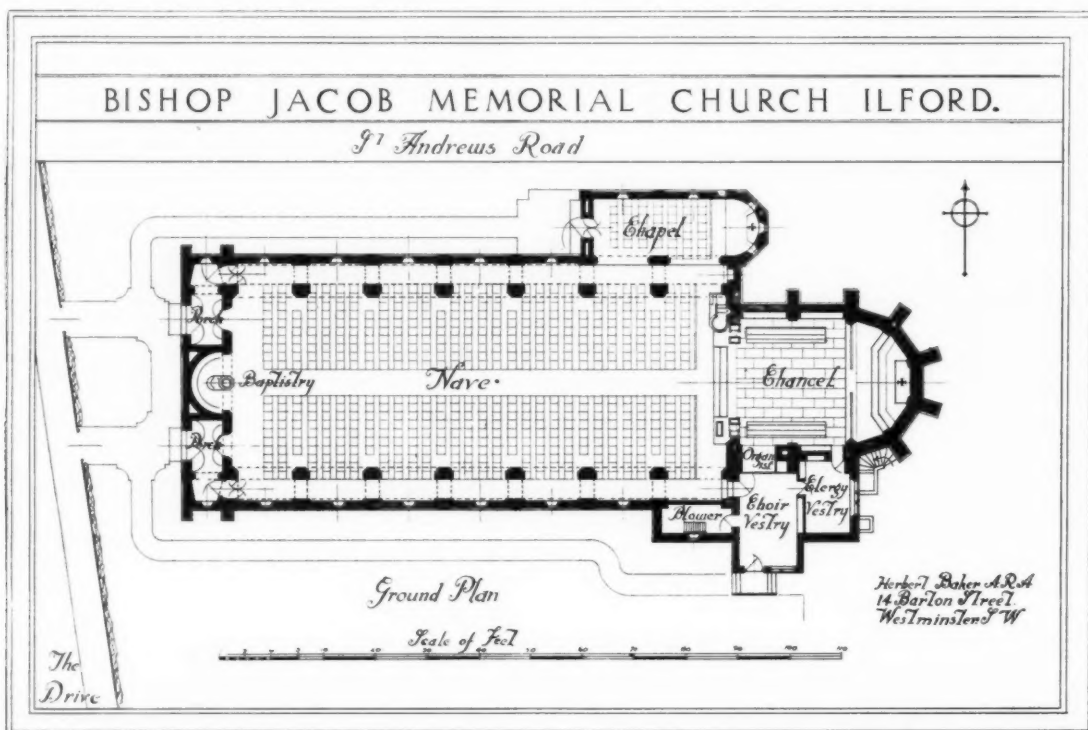
The roof trusses and boarding are of Columbia pine left raw, to tone naturally. The pews also are of Columbia pine. The doors, radiator fronts, fleche and chancel furniture are of English oak, and the inner porch doors are covered with hide. The glass in the plain windows was carefully selected for tone and texture. An effort was made to get good craftsmanship with simplicity, and let work and material tell their story.

The plan is notable for the great space given to seating accommodation. To all intents and purposes the church is a big nave, with narrow aisles formed within arches beneath the buttresses to the main walls. There is a baptistery at the west end, while on the north side of the chancel there is a small chapel, and on the south side a clergy vestry and a choir vestry, with accommodation for organ blower. (A working drawing appears on pages 736, 737.)

The general contractor was Mr. A. P. Griggs, of Ilford, and the sub-contractors were as follows: Colliers, Reading (bricks); Ames and Finnis (tiles); Lowndes and Drury (casements and casement fittings); J. Hobbs and Son (copper lamp); Broadhurst Craig and Ching, Ltd. (heating); Cartwright, Rest and Son (organs); Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd. (nave pews). The altar fittings were executed by Mr. Basil Allen, A.R.C.A.



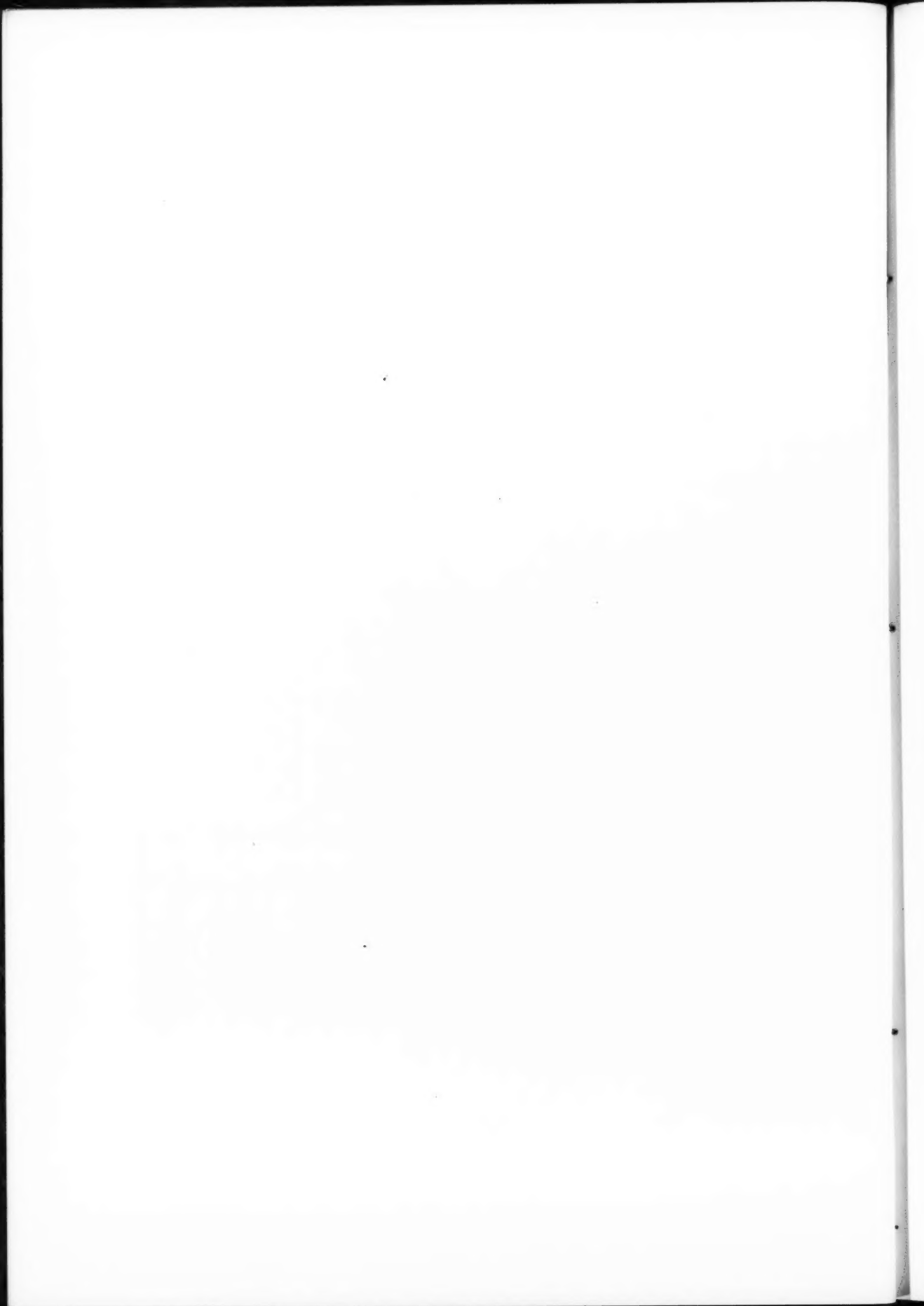
A DETAIL OF ONE OF THE ENTRANCE PORCHES.



Modern Ecclesiastical Architecture. 29.—The Bishop Jacob Memorial  
Church, Ilford  
Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect



The principal feature of this church is a great nave, with unusually narrow aisles. The small projecting building at the north-east angle is the chapel. The structure is entirely of brick. The fîche is of English oak, and the inner porch doors are covered with hide.



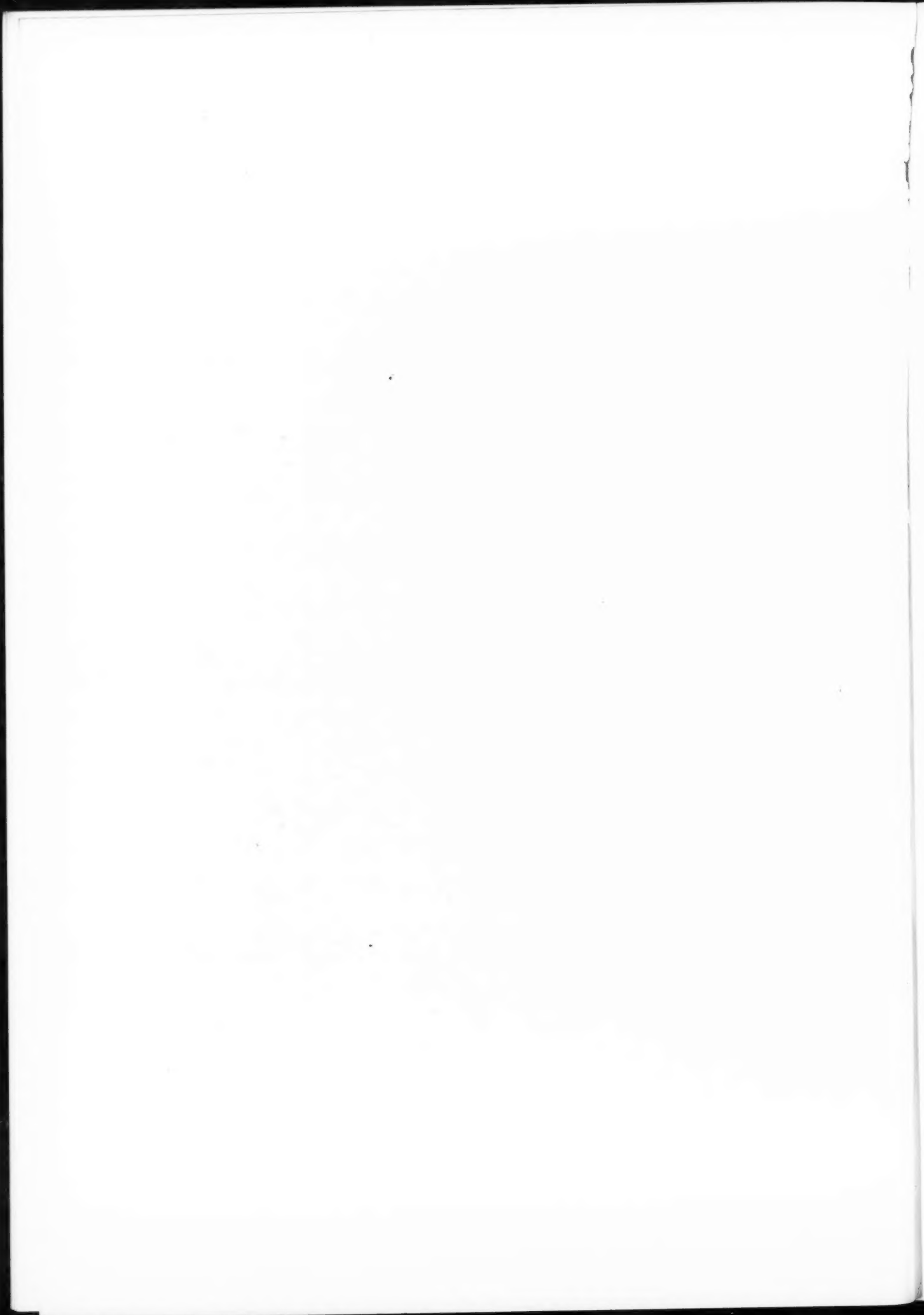


Modern Ecclesiastical Architecture. 30.—The Bishop Jacob Memorial  
Church, Ilford

Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect

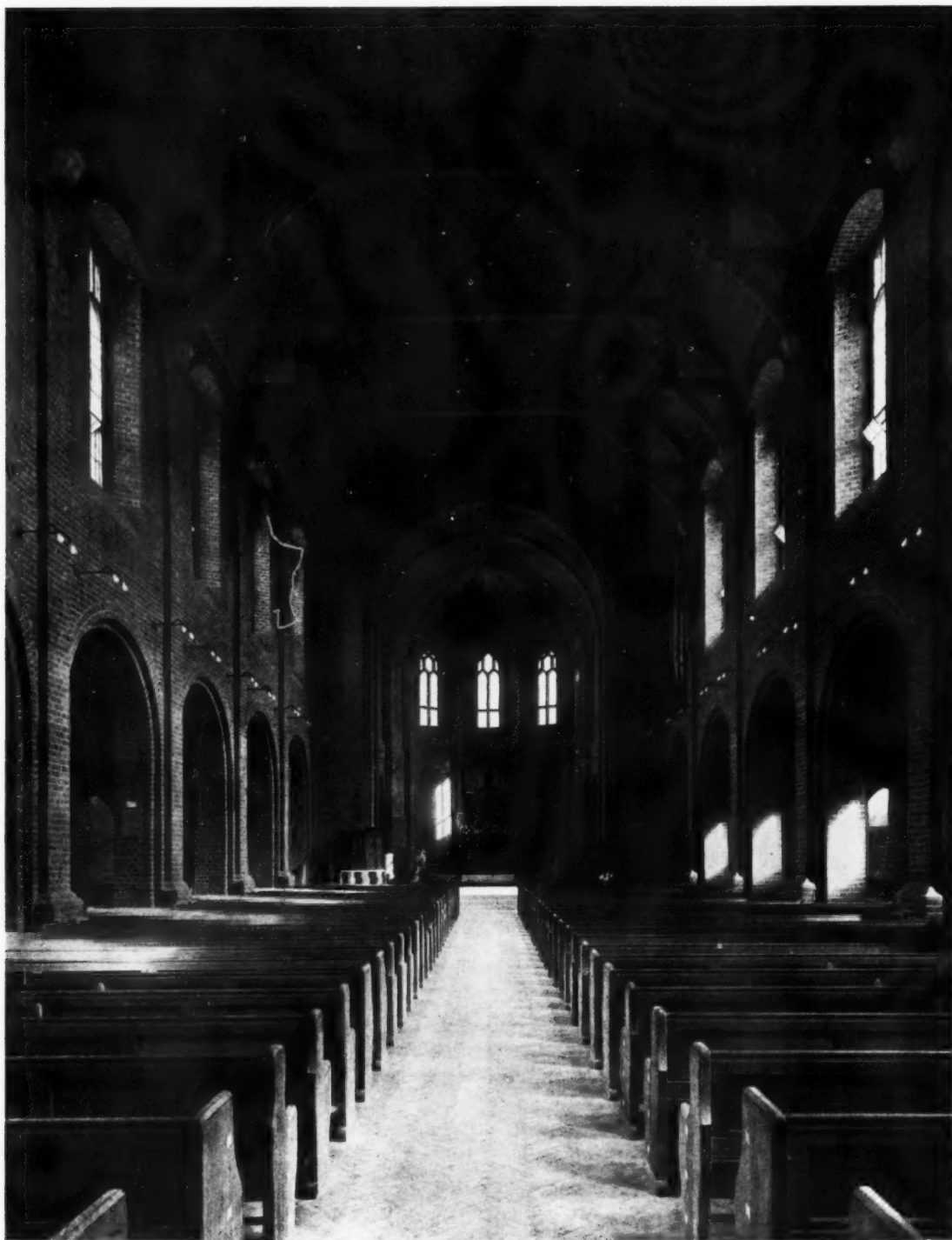


A view of the apse from the south-east. The small projecting building within the angle is the clergy vestry. The fabric is entirely of brick, the roofs being covered with tiles.

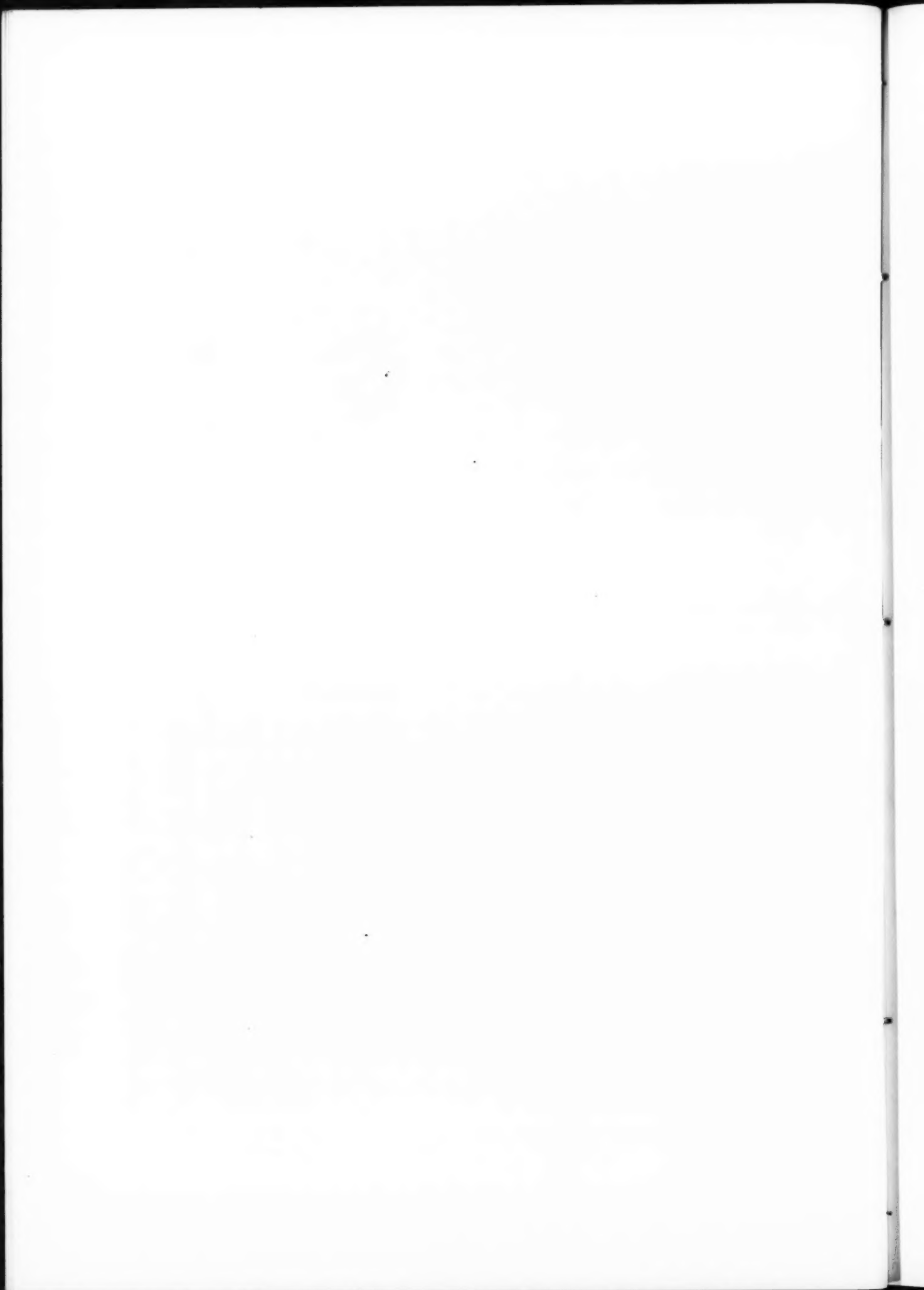


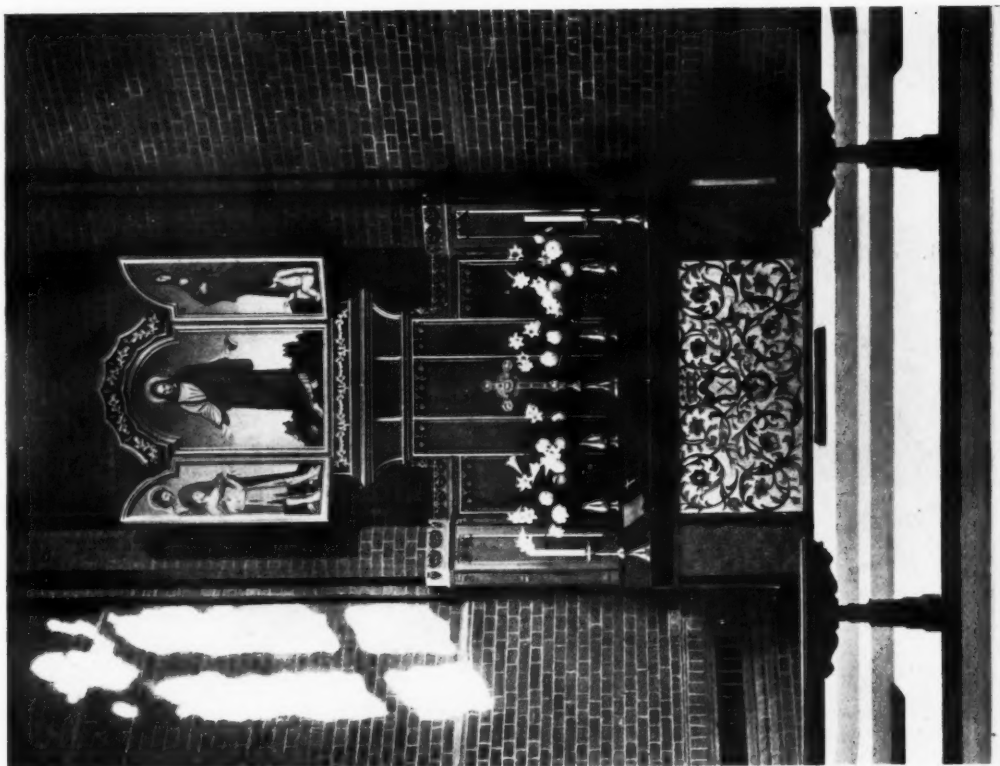
Modern Ecclesiastical Architecture. 31.—The Bishop Jacob Memorial  
Church, Ilford

Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Architect



No stone is used in this church, except for the chancel floor, which is of Portland. The roof trusses and boarding are of Columbia pine left raw, to tone naturally. The doors, radiator fronts, and chancel furniture are of English oak. The chancel is vaulted in brick with a groined apse.





THE ALTAR.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A. ARCHITECT.



A VIEW OF THE NAVE FROM THE SOUTH AISLE.



COLLECTING PLATE AND CANDLESTICKS.



THE ALTAR CROSS.



EWER.

SOME PIECES OF CRAFT WORK IN THE BISHOP JACOB MEMORIAL CHURCH, ILFORD.  
EXECUTED BY BASIL ALLEN, A.R.C.A.



THE CHAPEL IN THE BISHOP JACOB MEMORIAL CHURCH.

### Holiday Sketches at the A.A.

As usual, the annual exhibition of A.A. members' holiday sketches makes one look back wistfully to the summer—summerless season though this one was—and envy oneself in the enjoyment of those halcyon days spent in the hills, or by the sea.

The painters and sketchers whose work make up this colourful show have wandered far and wide—France, Italy, Holland, Scotland—though some have just “stayed at home,” liking that best which was near at hand.

Pictures from all the usual men and women are here—W. G. Newton, Knapp-Fisher, H. M. Robertson, Keeseey, L. H. Bucknell, Chesterton, Curtis Green, Guy Dawber, Michael Waterhouse, St. John Harrison, Stanley Hamp, Austin Blomfield, and S. R. Pierce; and there are about twenty photographs too, and though only one appears from the camera of Mr. Yerbury, it serves to show what *can* be done. In this section, Mr. Halliburton Smith's schooner makes a beautiful picture.

We have said that these A.A. artists have travelled—some have gone as far afield as the East End. (Yes, often to go *there*, requires more preparation of mind than for a journey in big ships.) The interesting “Riceyman Steps,”

by Percy May, is an example of their pioneering in strange lands. Of the many people who have read the book so titled, how few have had the energy to see the place for themselves.

J.

### Sir T. G. Jackson, R.A.

One of the best-known architects of the latter half of the Victorian era, and since, Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, Bt., R.A., who was responsible for much fine educational and ecclesiastical building and restoration, has died in London in his eighty-ninth year. The son of Mr. Hugh Jackson, a Hampstead solicitor, Sir Thomas went from Brighton College to Wadham College, Oxford, with a scholarship, and having taken an honours degree he was elected to a Fellowship at his college, which he held till his marriage in 1880 to Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. William Lambarde, D.L., of Sevenoaks. He was two years afterwards made an Honorary Fellow. While at Oxford he was articled to Sir Gilbert Scott—abandoning his original idea of becoming a painter—and in 1862 he set up in practice for himself. Sir Thomas began to exhibit at the Royal Academy in 1873, but it was not till 1892 that he became an Associate, and four years later he was elected R.A. A fuller notice will be given next week.

## Some Recent Work by Joseph Hill

### A House at Surbiton

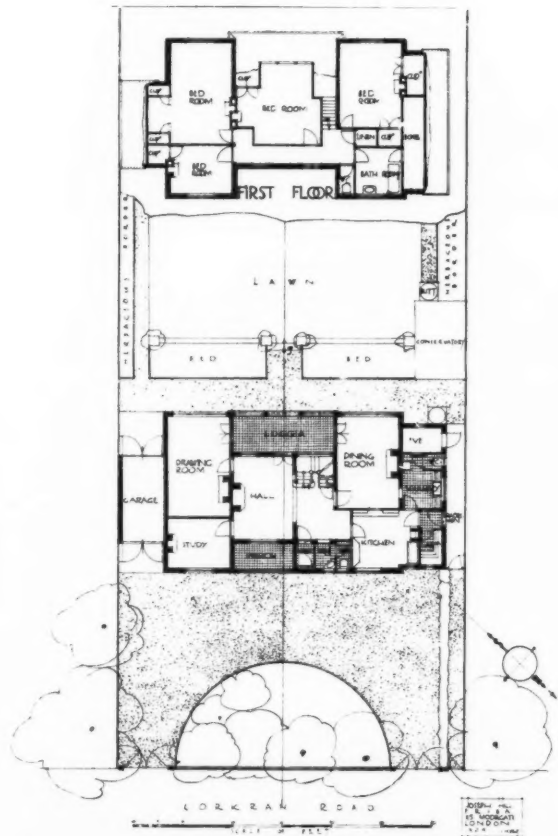
**W**E illustrate on this and the following pages some recent domestic work carried out from the designs of Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A. The house at Surbiton was designed for a 70 ft. site with a north-east aspect. The principal chamber is the lounge hall, which is approached from an outer hall. Adjoining the latter are the dining-room, kitchen, scullery, and offices, which are so arranged as to reduce domestic labour to a minimum. The kitchen is fitted with an eye-level gas-cooker and radiator in a tiled recess, and a feature has been made of a china and glass cupboard fixture.

On the garden front, and placed centrally on plan, is a spacious tiled loggia, from which French windows lead into the drawing-room, dining-room, and hall. This feature forms the central note of the south elevation, and is flanked with hipped gables treated with elm boarding. Placed axially with this loggia are York stone steps, leading through a low stone wall to the lawn, which forms the bulk of the garden.

On the first floor are four bedrooms. Each bedroom has spacious cupboard accommodation—this was a special requirement of Mr. Hill's client—and a convenient central heating installation in the scullery results in four of these large cupboards being warmed.

The exterior is treated with dinged wall surfaces, which blend pleasantly with the rich colouring of the hand-made tiles and facing bricks.

The general contractor was Mr. S. Lawson, of Guildford, the sub-contractors being: J. F. Scott, of Surbiton (decorator); Crittall & Co., Ltd., of Braintree (metal windows); O'Brien, Thomas & Co. (sanitary goods and fireplaces); Broadhurst Craig and Ching (heating).



A DETAIL OF THE ENTRANCE FRONT

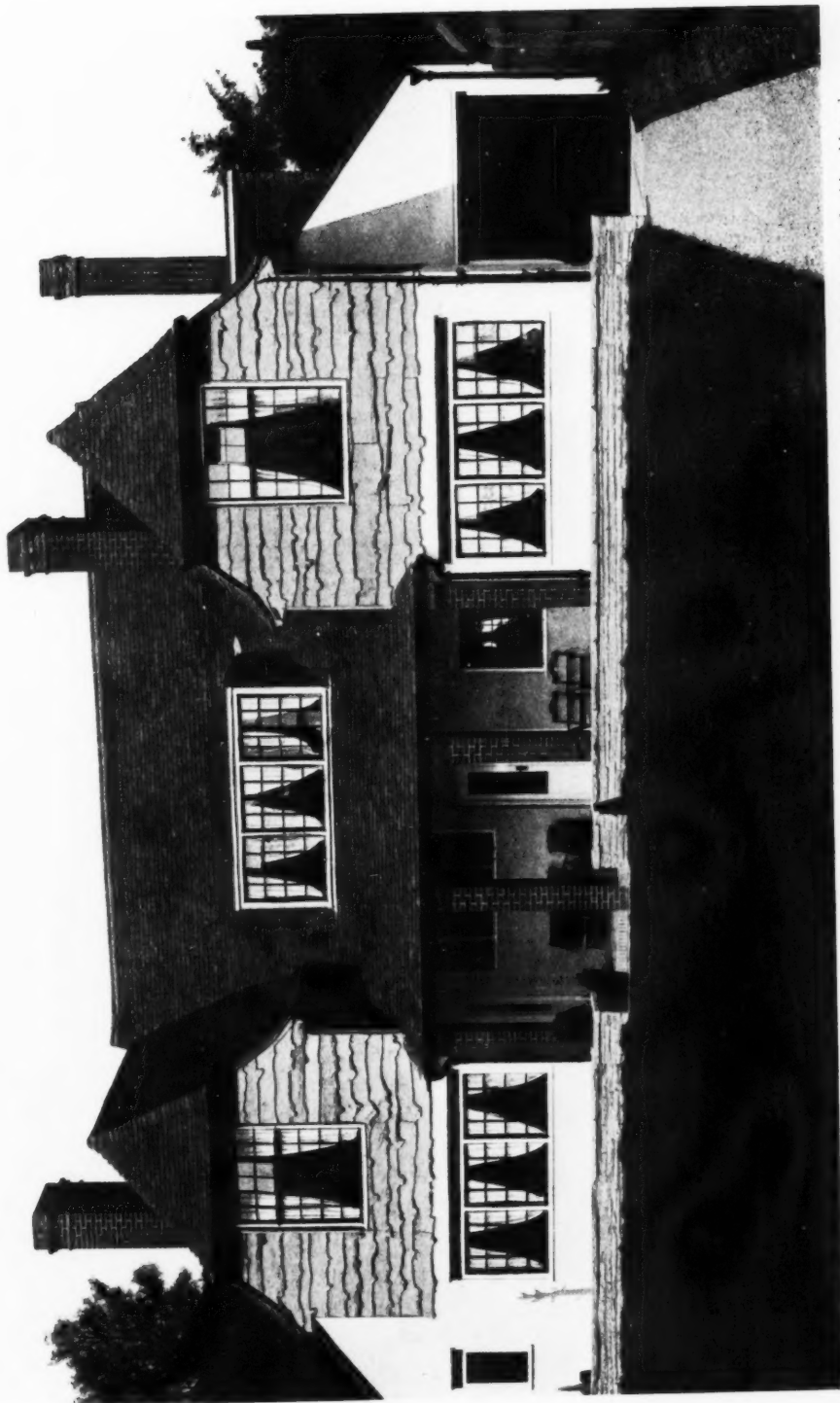


THE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

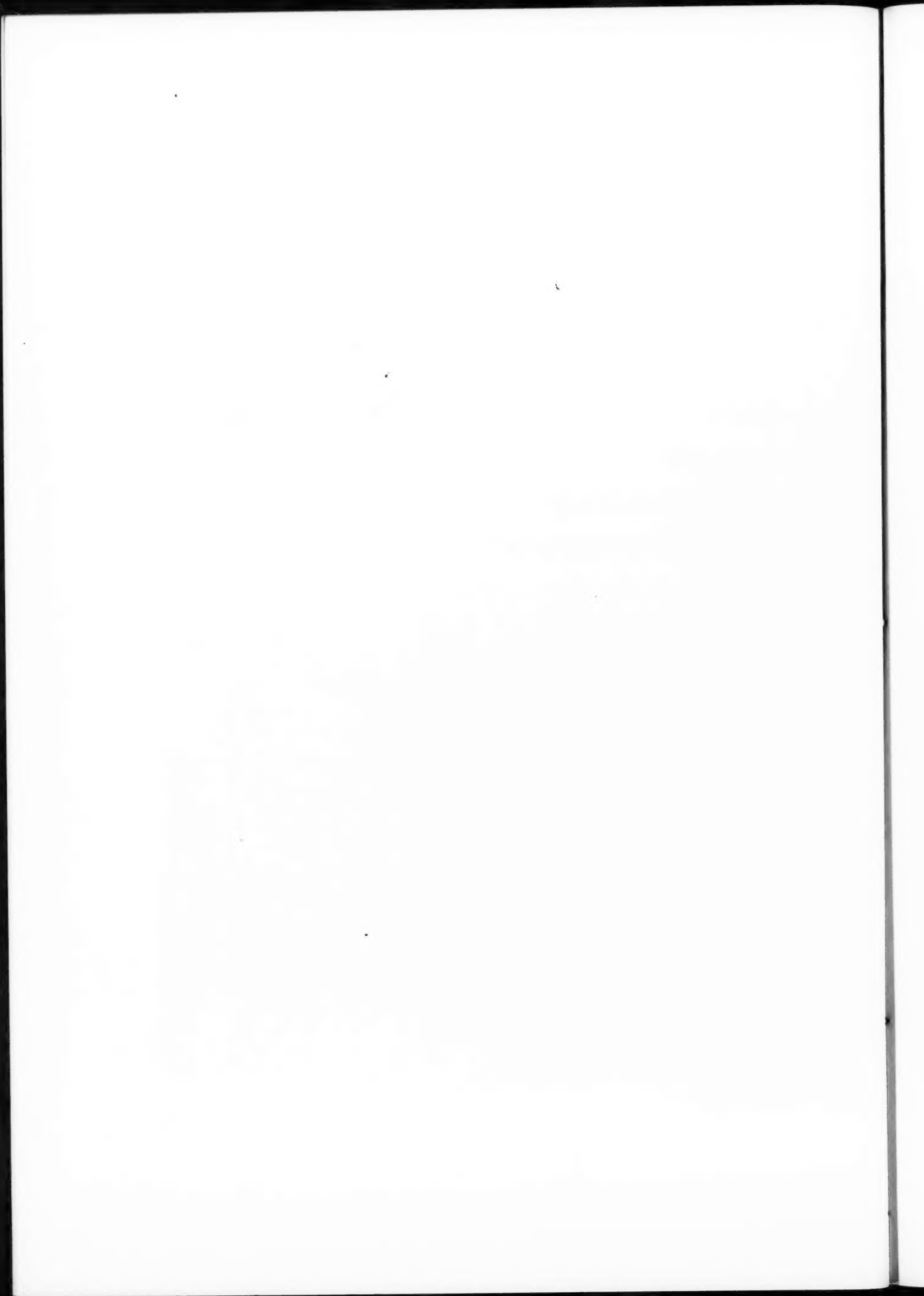


Modern Domestic Architecture. 98.—A House at Surbiton

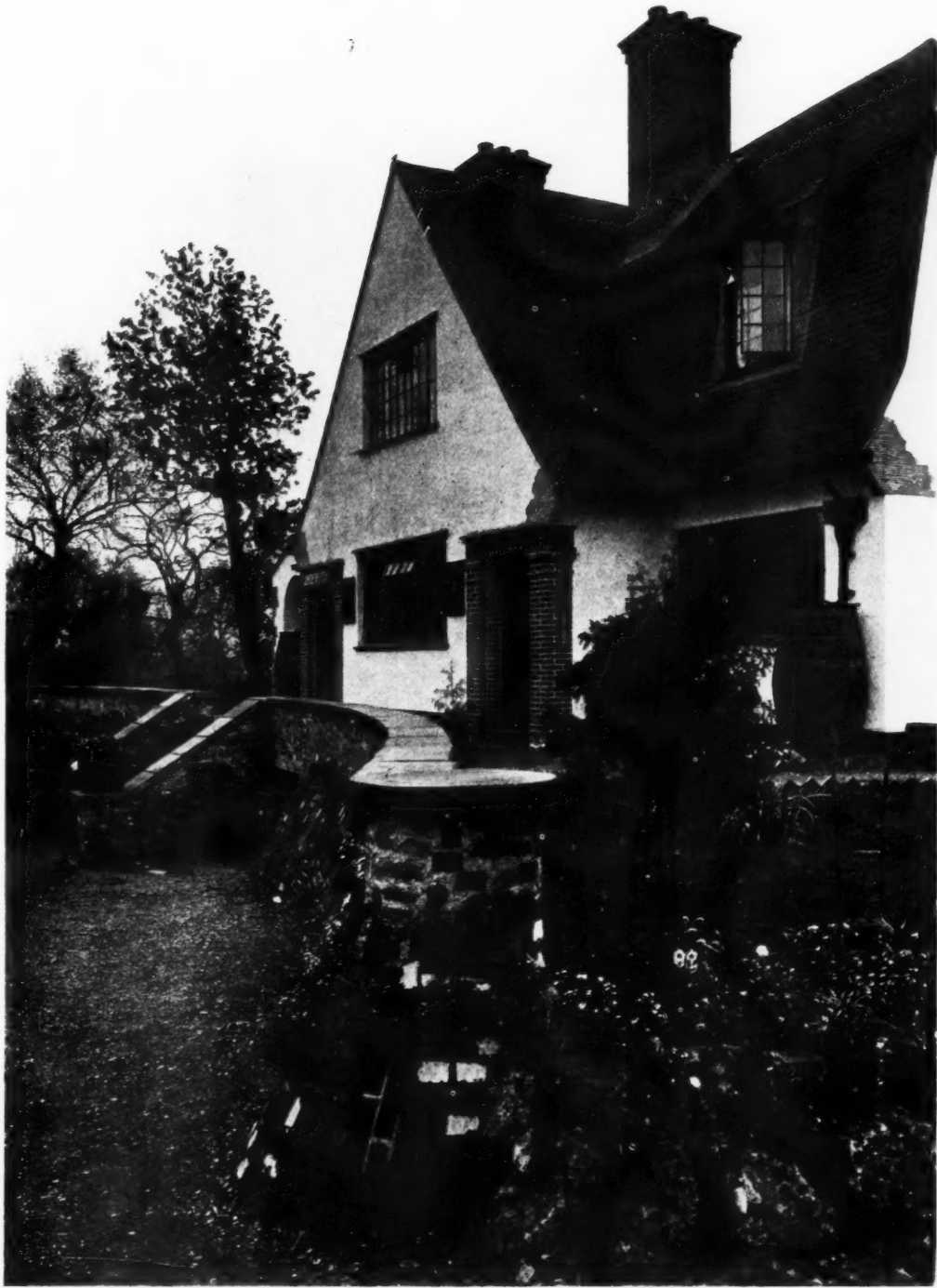
Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



The garden front has a spacious tiled loggia, from which French windows lead into the drawing-room, dining-room, and hall. The flanking hipped gables are treated with elm boarding.



Modern Domestic Architecture. 99.—“The Bear Inn,”  
Oxshott, Surrey  
Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect



This inn, situated on the Leatherhead-Oxshott Road, was dilapidated and insanitary when Mr. Hill was called in to rebuild it. Externally, the desire has been to express sympathy with the traditional domestic work of the neighbourhood. Carefully selected tiles blend with cream-coloured wall surfaces.

li  
p  
K  
a  
re  
fr  
u  
  
E  
n  
f  
s  
is

### "The Bear Inn," Oxshott, Surrey

This inn was most favourably commented upon by the licensing bench as embodying all the essentials of an ideal public house. It is situated on the Leatherhead-Oxshott Road. The old "Bear" was dilapidated and insanitary, and there was nothing about the building to warrant its restoration or remodelling, whilst its position on the road frontage was dangerous and inconvenient for the drawing up of traffic of any sort.

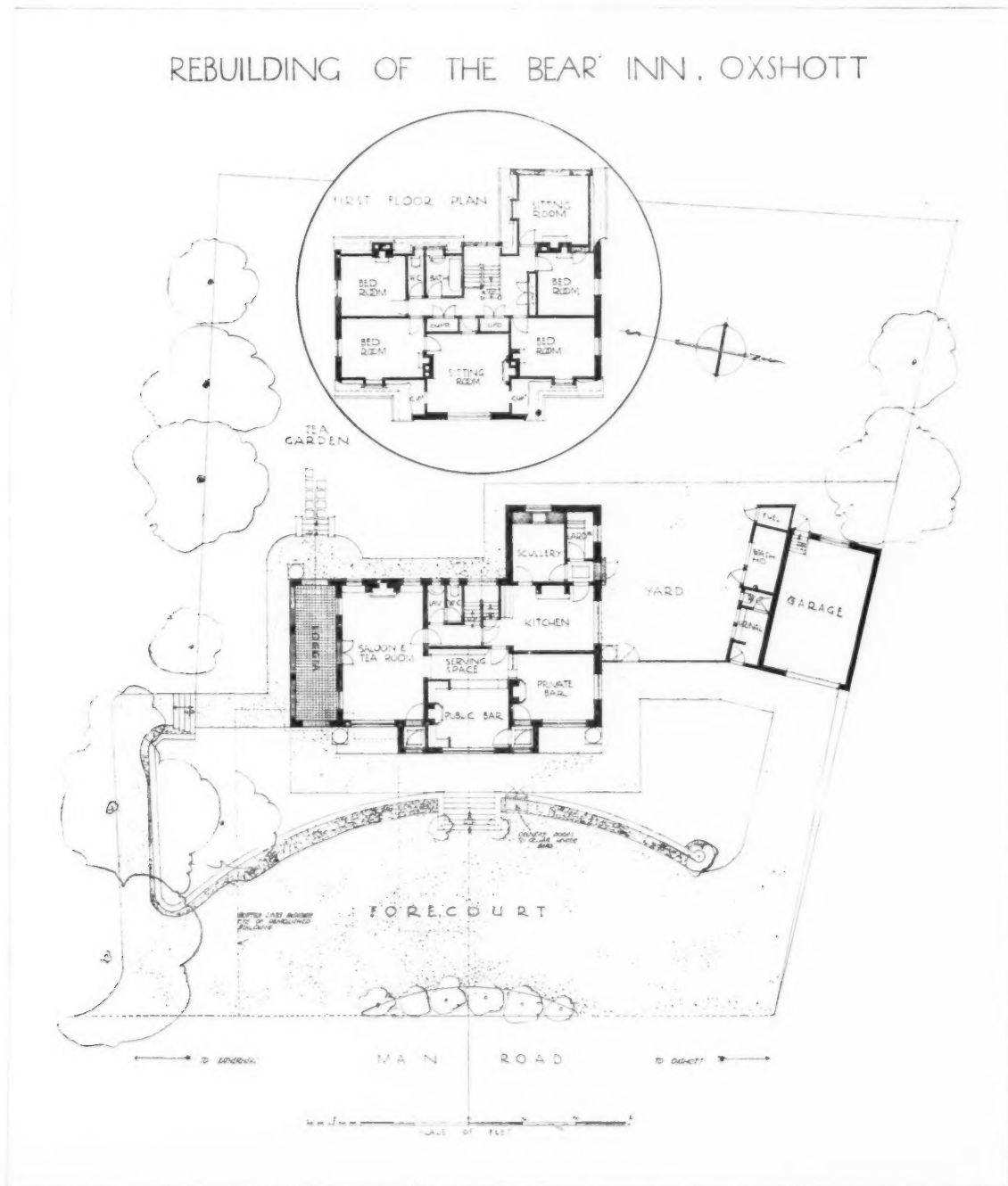
In designing the new premises, Mr. Joseph Hill, F.R.I.B.A. (of the firm of Messrs. Yetts, Sturdy and Usher), made a feature of an ample forecourt. This was excavated from the sloping site, and from it the house, garage, tea-garden or loggia may be directly reached. The forecourt is bounded by a pleasing retaining wall, and is constructed

of materials from the old building. In the centre of the forecourt is a stairway giving access to the house, which is built upon a levelled site, some four or five feet above the court.

The house is planned in a simple and convenient manner. The serving space has complete control of the licensed portion of the house, and is in direct communication with the kitchen and the cellar. An unusual note is struck in the open loggia, adjoining the saloon and tea-room, from which a magnificent view of typical Surrey country is obtained.

Externally the desire has been to express a sympathy with the traditional domestic design of this charming neighbourhood, and carefully selected tiles and bricks blend happily against the cream-coloured wall surfaces, which are dinged.

### REBUILDING OF THE BEAR INN, OXSHOTT

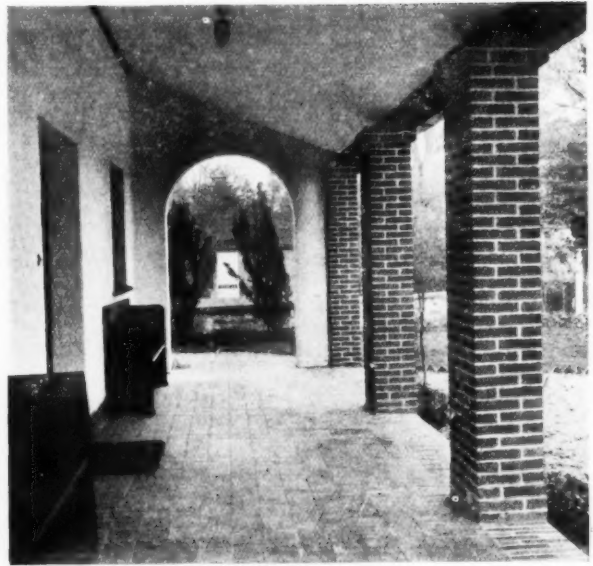


JOSEPH HILL, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



A VIEW OF THE LOGGIA.

"THE BEAR INN," OXSHOTT, SURREY.



THE INTERIOR OF THE LOGGIA.

This property is owned by Messrs. Hodgsons' Kingston Brewery Co., Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames.

The general contractors were Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, Ltd., of Kingston-on-Thames, and the sub-contractors were as follows: The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintree, Essex (metal windows); O'Brien, Thomas & Co. (sanitary goods and fireplaces); Gaskell and Chambers (bar fittings and counters); Yannedis & Co. (hardware); Leo Sunderland & Co. (electric lighting).

## Building Work and Building Prices in the United States of America

### Mr. Topham Forrest's Report

**M**R. TOPHAM FORREST, the architect to the London County Council, who is at present in the United States of America on a special tour of investigation on behalf of his Council, supplies us with the following interesting information regarding building work in the States. It is dated New York, October 17, 1924:—

New high records have been set throughout the United States during the past nine months, and although the real building rush is now ended for the winter, in the big cities co-operative efforts to continue construction through the cold months, as a means of easing the strain on the industry, are expected to maintain an average volume much larger than of past years.

#### Construction Activities

While construction activities did not equal the previous month's, still they are far ahead of the corresponding month's of 1923. The drop from August in thirty-six eastern states was only 3 per cent., which is less than the usual seasonal decline. The total value of the September building contracts was \$344,316,300. This was an increase of 19 per cent. over the previous September.

The more important items in the September record were \$143,705,500, or 42 per cent. of all construction for residential buildings; \$52,033,800, or 15 per cent., for public works and utilities; \$43,316,300, or 13 per cent., for commercial buildings; \$35,222,200, or 10 per cent., for industrial buildings; and \$31,728,000, or 9 per cent., for educational buildings.

The total number of contracts awarded since January shows \$3,365,077,700 expended, or an increase of nearly 12 per cent. over the corresponding nine months of 1923. Contemplated new work reported last month amounting to \$430,300,100, while 15 per cent. less than the amount reported for August, is still 11 per cent. greater than September of the previous year. Building contracts for September in New York State and northern New Jersey amounted to \$83,789,700. This was a decrease of 4 per cent. from August, but a 9 per cent. increase over September, 1923. Included in last month's totals were: \$42,337,900, or 50 per cent. of all construction, for residential buildings; \$13,937,000, or 17 per cent., for commercial buildings; \$8,142,900, or 10 per cent., for educational buildings; \$5,111,300, or 6 per cent., for hospitals and institutions; and \$4,480,000, or 5 per cent., for public works and utilities.

More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of construction was started in this district during the first nine months of 1924, the actual total of contracts being \$1,009,878,200. This was a 39 per cent. increase over the corresponding period of last year, and only \$60,000,000 less than the entire 1923 construction volume. Contemplated new work was reported last month amounting to \$94,927,500, a 1 per cent. increase over the amount reported in August.

Building activities in New England, as indicated by contracts awarded, amounted to \$30,420,100 during September. Although 1 per cent. less than August, it was nearly 26 per cent. over September, 1923. The record for last month included \$13,931,300, or 46 per cent. of all construction for residential buildings; \$4,605,000, or 15 per cent., for commercial buildings; \$4,117,800, or 14 per cent., for educational buildings; and \$3,617,000, or 12 per cent., for industrial buildings. Construction started during the first nine months in this area amounted to \$267,915,600, a 7 per cent. increase over the corresponding period of 1923. New work contemplated for New England was reported last month to the amount of \$27,217,600. This was not only 14 per cent. less than the amount of contemplated work reported in August, but it was less than the amount of work actually started last month.

The Middle Atlantic States—Eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia and Virginia—report building contracts for September amounting to \$48,271,700, a 29 per cent. increase over August, and nearly two-and-a-half times the amount for September of last year. Included in this were \$18,795,700, or 39 per cent. of the total for residential buildings; \$13,952,000, or 29 per cent., for industrial buildings; \$5,551,000, or 11 per cent., for commercial buildings; and \$4,533,300, or 9 per cent., for public works and utilities. This district started construction during the first nine months amounting to \$355,943,000, showing an increase of nearly 22 per cent. over the same period for last year. Contemplated new work reported in September amounted to \$62,494,500, a 2 per cent. increase over the amount reported in August.

#### The Development of New Centres

The rapid commercial growth of America, more particularly here in New York City, is impressively presented in the development of various new centres, such as an additional financial district lately created in the vicinity of Forty-Second Street, where such recently completed structures as the American Radiator Building, the Postum Building, Bar Building, Prudence Building, the Pershing Square Building, the Bowery Savings Bank Building, and a number of other tall buildings in this Grand Central Zone, representing many millions of dollars, contribute materially to the tax returns of the City.

Probably the most striking example of this development in a few years within a limited area may be seen in the blocks between Seventh and Eighth Avenues from Thirty-Fourth to Forty-First Streets, where the garment and allied trades have so thoroughly pre-empted the locality that scarcely any space for additional large structures now remains available, although the maximum has not yet been reached, as evidenced by the excavation work now in process. A great increase in land values, which explains the marked advances in assessment valuations upon property in this area, has resulted from the new character given to this area, where the new buildings have replaced in the main old tenants providing small income. These centres provide working space to the extent of millions of square feet, in addition to the assessed worth of Manhattan, all of which is practically filled with tenants on the opening day of the new buildings. Naturally the traffic problem has been seriously affected by this startling transformation, bringing, as it does, so many more persons to a limited area than ever before.

#### New York Traffic

New York now has a one-way street system, which went into effect last week. Parking of motor-cars, also, is not allowed beyond a reasonable time. However, this rule does not appear to be drastically enforced so far. Failure to provide driveways or interior unloading places for trucks, especially in the big structures fronting from 50 ft. to 100 ft., will increase New York's traffic difficulties in future years. Efforts are being made to relieve the shipping problem, which interferes with the heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic, by having most of the shipments concluded within specified hours.

While the building expansion just mentioned indicates Manhattan's commercial growth more particularly, the same is true of its residential sections. During the past several years cheap tenement houses and small store buildings have been demolished on Park Avenue, and on the side streets adjacent thereto, beginning a few blocks north of the Grand Central Terminal and extending to the nineties, and in their place fine apartment house buildings have been erected. The rentals from individual apartments in many of these houses exceed those for large private dwellings outside the City limits.

A similar condition prevails in what is known as the "West Side" of New York City. Here there has been a demolition of even a better type house, which has been replaced by big, expensive apartment houses.

#### Building Prices before the "Fall"

Talk of more satisfactory building prices before the end of the fall season is not supported by fact, according to the views of material manufacturers, dealers, builders, and mortgage bankers. Notably among the latter is Mr. S. W. Straus, president of S. W. Straus & Co., who says that "While there are always certain fluctuations in the cost of building materials, these advances and recessions are in a large measure brought about through temporary local conditions affecting prices in certain specific products. The market for building materials is, of course, affected by general business conditions, which means that while there may be some depression with the slowing up of business and industry, there likewise comes a gain in prices with the resumption of more active conditions.

"In determining the probable trend of building costs it is to be remembered that the principal element of expense both in the manufacture of materials and in the assembling of these materials into buildings, is labour, which has shown no inclination to accept wage reductions, particularly in the large cities, where the bulk of building activities prevail. On the contrary, there have been wage increases during the last six months ranging from 2½ to 12½ cents an hour in the principal building trades in most of the large cities, while instances of reduced labour costs in the building crafts have been almost negligible.

"The only circumstances under which building labour would, I believe, even temporarily accept pronounced reductions in wages, would be in the face of sweeping reductions of all costs of living, which would be an economic phenomenon."

In America, of course, there is no "perpetuation of profession," as it were. A bricklayer, for instance, at sixty-five cannot lay as many bricks as he did when he was thirty, and during that time no son has been trained to succeed him. Statistics show that there are 41 per cent. of the total number of plasterers who are over forty-five years of age, and the addition to the trade by apprenticeship is not equal to the death-rate that prevails in a group of men over forty-five years of age. Formerly, this diminution has been supplied by immigrant labour, but that is now seriously diminished by the new immigration regulations existing here. These are factors which help to keep labour strong within its present position.

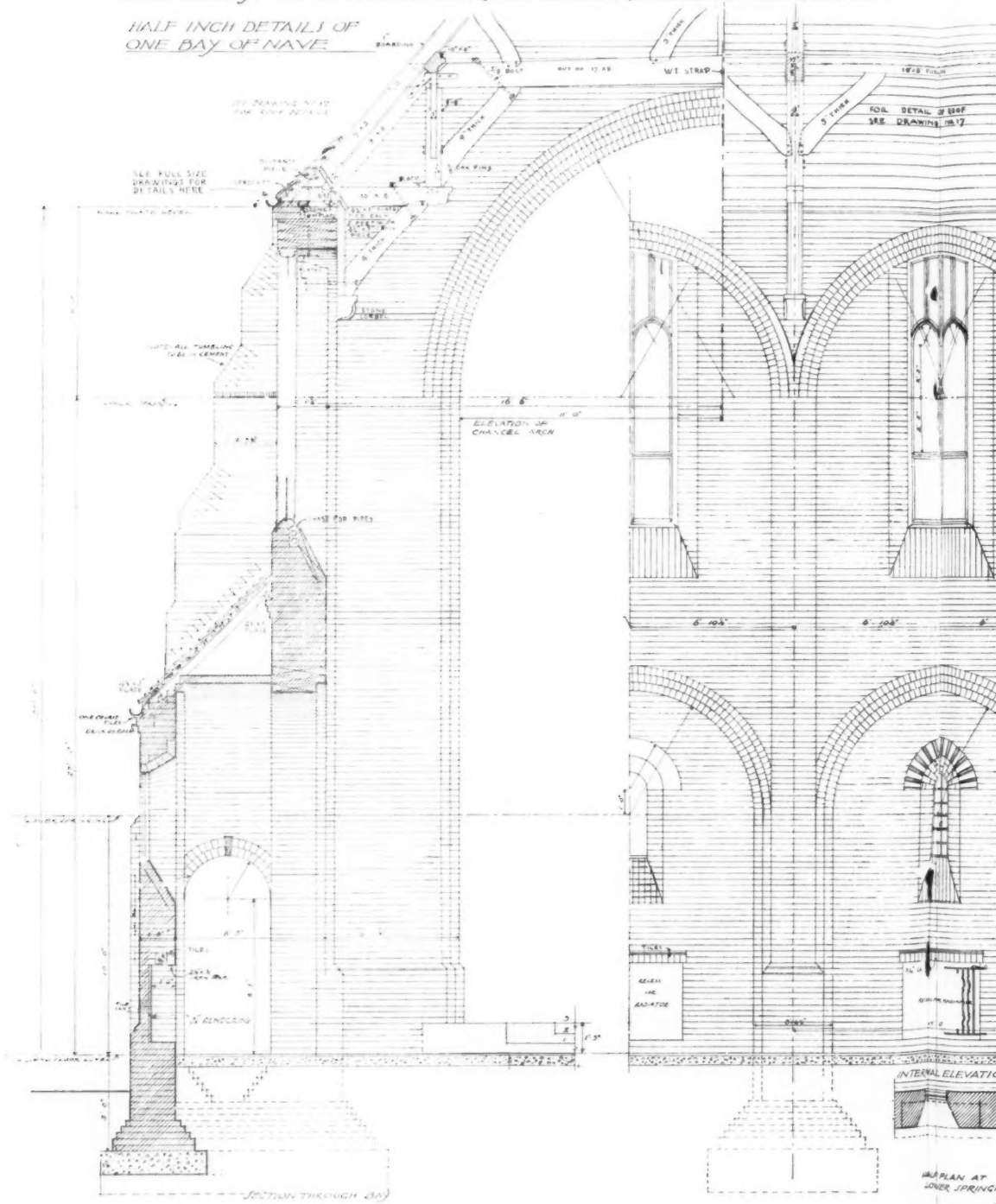
The prices of building materials generally show a slight reduction, lumber being among these, although a reaction is expected.

# Architects' Working Drawings. 89.—The Bishop Jacob Memorial

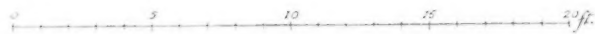
Herbert Baker, A.R.A.,

## BISHOP JACOB MEMORIAL CHURCH - ILFORD

HALF INCH DETAILS OF  
ONE BAY OF NAVE



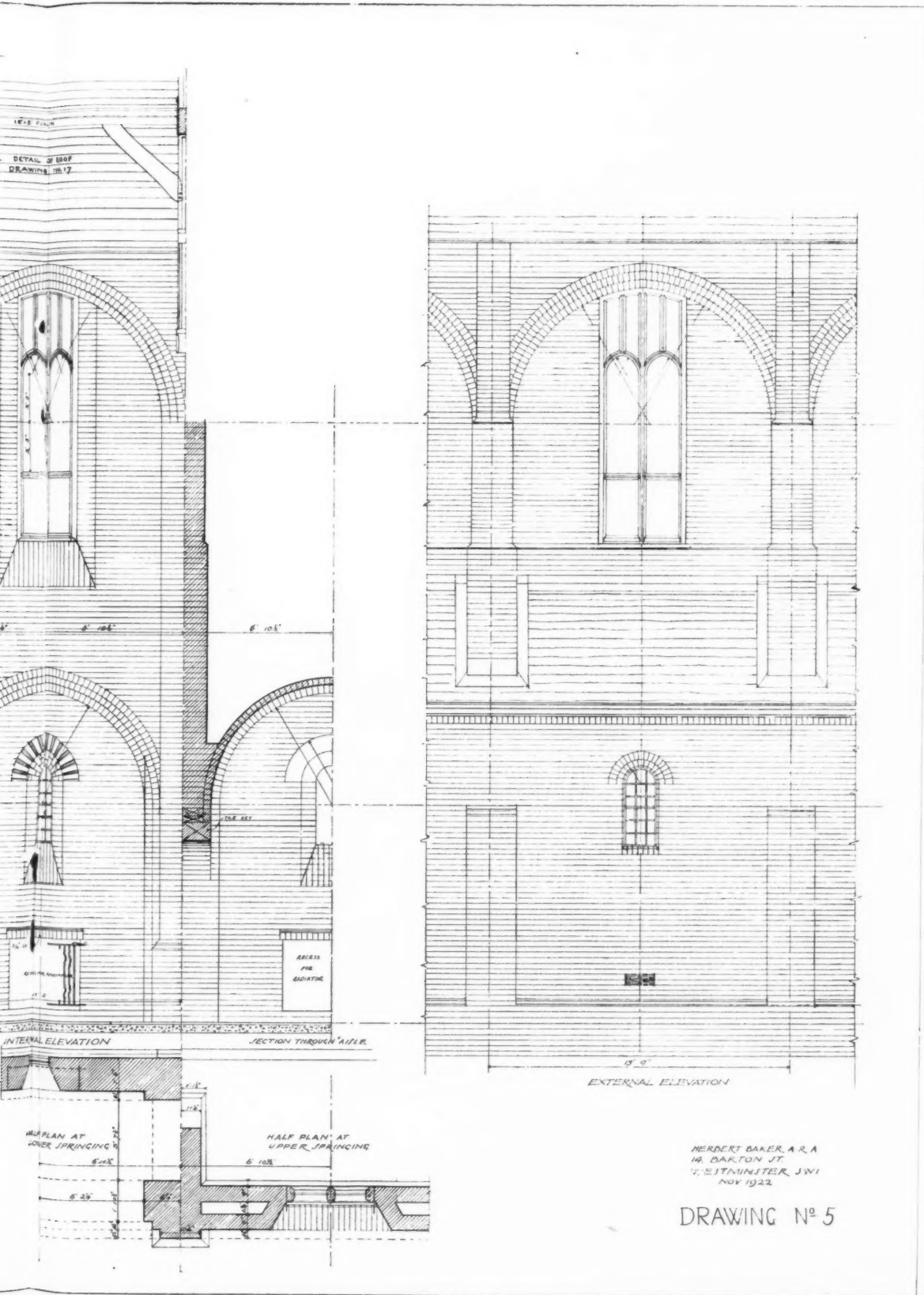
DRAWING NO 5





Memorial Church, Ilford : Details of one Bay of Nave

Baker, A.R.A., Architect



# Little Things that Matter—41

## Great Strength and Light Weight. Factors in Mass Production

By WILLIAM HARVEY

**G**REAT mass and weight characterize most of the monuments that remain to us from the ruins of past civilizations. These qualities seem to be necessary in buildings which are required to defy time and weather, and which may also have to endure periods of neglect or even to resist attempts to destroy them. But it is only possible in a few exceptional places for every building to achieve permanence by virtue of its mass. People exposed to extremes of weather upon the tops of almost inaccessible hills may learn habitually to build strong vaulted chambers for themselves upon the solid foundations, and with the abundant material their peculiar circumstances afford; but the general run of architectural practice in less favoured places must include the design and erection of light as well as heavy buildings. The expense of the space occupied by thick walls and the cost of excavating and pile-driving in treacherous ground to provide a foundation for heavy buildings force an architect to consider other and lighter forms, even when his own sympathies may be all in favour of solidity and permanence.

Office premises on expensive city sites cannot be usefully constructed with thick walls, which rival those of an Egyptian pylon; and to obtain sufficient strength by the exercise of thought in careful selection and the adroit use of material is a worthy aim for the architect and the constructor. But strength has many aspects, and circumspection is necessary if justice is to be done to them all. The practical measure of the strength of a building is, generally speaking, its capacity for long endurance without repair. Perhaps a "sufficient" term of endurance is a more exact expression, for gantries and shoring towers may be strong enough for their temporary purposes, notwithstanding the obvious liability of their sole pieces to fail by rotting. It is, however, rather too easy to concentrate attention upon the aspects of strength, compressional, tensional, and shearing, that are most frequently discussed, and most simply tabulated. Strength to resist vibration, percussion, or abrasion are of vital importance in the majority of cases, and the capacity to resist changes of temperature is essential in almost all buildings. Resistance to the action of damp and acid-laden air is also an attribute of strength in practice.

The selection of a material, possessing specific qualities which make it suitable for certain uses, is one way of obtaining strength that is often compatible with light weight; and sometimes the use of two materials, specially selected to act in conjunction, is necessary.

Steel, strong to resist compression and most of the tabulated structural stresses, is hopelessly weak in respect to damp and acids, and needs the protection of a thin coating of paint, repeatedly applied, or a thick covering of cement concrete. Steel is also a feeble insulator, and buildings of iron are but poor protection against changes or excesses of temperature. This is a very real difficulty in some climates where intense heat by day is followed by sudden chill and frost at night.

The vast majority of buildings intended for habitation are required to have, as one of their primary functions, the ability to maintain an equable temperature within their walls. Therefore to construct them of materials selected on account of their high structural strength alone would not be sound economy, although it might permit of lightness in the finished work.

Among the structural devices for rendering light buildings structurally strong the adjustment of balance between

compressional elements is one of the most important. The fine adjustment of Gothic buildings in this respect is notorious, and the development of the style is a history of the growing realization of the importance of equipoise, and its influence in improving the possibilities of light and high building (see Fig. 1).

Continuity of structure is another device of inestimable service to rational architecture, though it is apt to be ignored in theoretical discussion, for the very reason that its practice is universal. Just as the good bedding of bricks and stones may be quoted as an elementary affair of balance, their bonding is an acknowledgment of the principle of continuity, whereby one part of a building assists another part not necessarily immediately superimposed upon it (see Fig. 2).

Triangulation is a subordinate device which develops the idea of continuity for use in skeleton structures, and is useful in facilitating calculation of their strength. Sometimes, indeed, its value to calculation obscures the issue, and many a skeletonized triangulated building has been erected during the last century instead of an equally light and economical work in reinforced concrete, because of the simpler formulæ required in the case of triangulation (see Fig. 3). Continuity of structure, whether developed by simple bonding, by reinforcement, or by a skeletonized form of triangulation, recognizes the value of tensional in conjunction with compressional strength and enlists both these qualities in the service of lighter building.

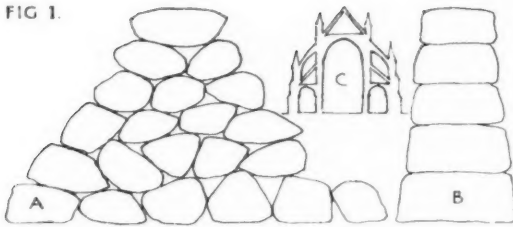
The time-honoured employment of a strut between a post and the beam that rests upon it is an example of partial triangulation. It probably originated in the desire to give a greater share of continuity to the structural members at the bearing of the beam than could be obtained by the use of stub tenons and treenails. It is an expedient of great value where complete triangulation is impracticable (see Fig. 4).

The housing shortage has focussed attention upon cheap building and upon lightness in building as a means of obtaining reduction in price, and it seems to be about to exalt the design of light buildings to a fine art.

Design for lightness and cheapness in building is a special branch of architecture that has its own peculiar difficulties. New devices for building tend to be costly just because they are new and abnormal; and experience of attempts to build lightly during the war period generally ended in the experimenter having to confess that after a mental cost of endless invention, adaptation and anxiety, the financial cost of maintaining the light building left little or no profit in return for any variation from the usual routine. The social aspects of architectural hygiene would seem to indicate that the standard of permanence and of warmth and comfort maintained by 9 in. brick walls plastered internally should be accepted as a minimum in a dwelling-house, and that the addition of external rendering or the construction of cavity walls to retain more heat and exclude damp is distinctly advisable. To achieve anything like this standard without bricks is extremely difficult. Cavity walls composed of two thicknesses of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. breeze blocks are somewhat cheaper and lighter than brick walls, but they are not nearly so strong and require cement rendering externally to make them efficient.

Blocks, whether of breeze or of any other sort, share with bricks the advantages and disadvantages of requiring a considerable amount of skilled labour in erection on the site, and a resolute attempt to lighten and cheapen building on modern lines would doubtless substitute work in a

FIG 1.



BALANCE IS A FIRST CONSIDERATION IN GOOD BUILDING. BEDDED STONES "B" ARE IMMENSELY STRONGER THAN LOOSELY PILED STONES "A". C = DEVELOPED SCIENCE OF BALANCE.

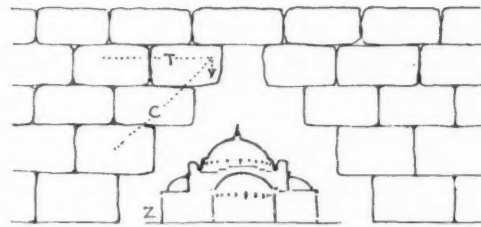


FIG 2 BONDING INTRODUCES THE PRINCIPLE OF LATERAL CONTINUITY & DEVELOPS THE VALUE OF THE TENSIONAL STRENGTH OF THE MATERIAL. Z = DEVELOPMENT OF CONTINUITY.

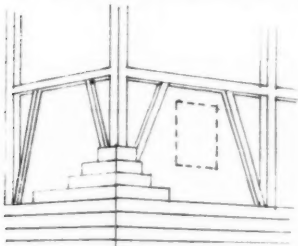


FIG 3 SKELETON CONTINUITY

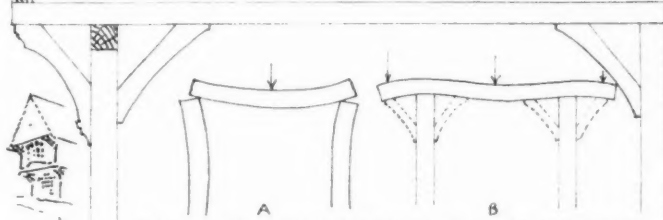
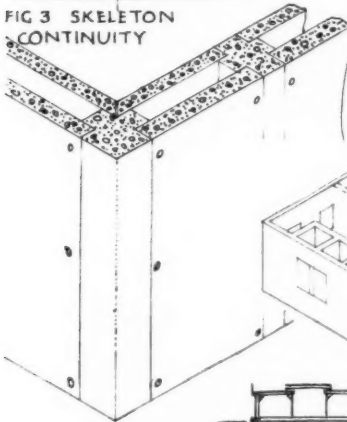


FIG 4 INTERPLAY OF BALANCE & CONTINUITY "B" IS MUCH STRONGER THAN "A"



LIGHTNESS & STRENGTH IN THE HOUSE DESIGNED FOR "MASS-PRODUCTION"

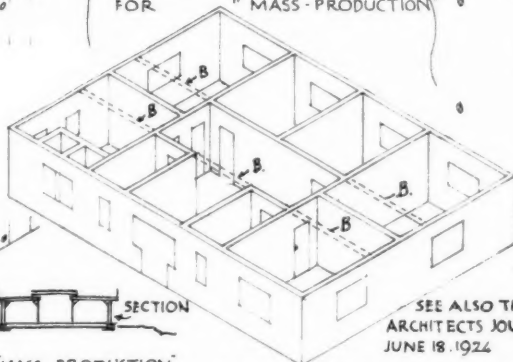


FIG 5 POST & PANEL IN "MASS PRODUCTION". POSTS HAVE TO BE FIXED PLUMB & PANELS ADDED WITH MANY JOINTS

FIG 6 HOUSE PLAN DIVIDED INTO CONVENIENT SPANS BY PARTITIONS & BEAMS B

SEE ALSO THE ARCHITECTS JOURNAL JUNE 18, 1924

FIG 7 FLANGED SLAB SIMPLE IN ERECTION & STANDS VERTICAL ON ABC

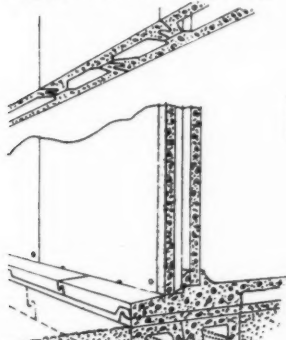


FIG 8 PRE-CAST FOUNDATIONS & FLOOR-SLABS

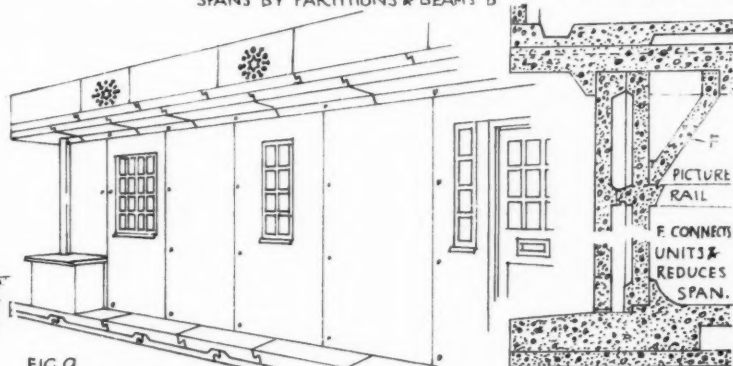


FIG 9 PERSPECTIVE VIEW. THREE BOLTS ONLY NEEDED FOR EACH WALL-UNIT.

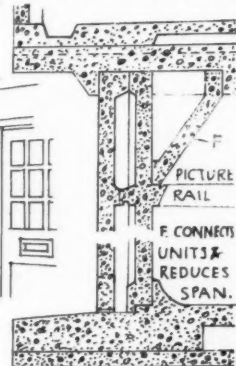


FIG 10 ALL ROOF SLABS SLOPE DOWN TO OUTSIDE

factory for this healthy and traditional but expensive method.

If any really economical system of "mass production" of standardized houses is to come into being, costs of labour and supervision will have to be reduced, and strikes and interruptions of output avoided, for the essence of mass production is punctuality. All operations must be reduced to a well-ordered routine, and to this end the work done on the site would be confined to laying foundations, paths and drains, connecting the services of water, gas, and electricity, erecting the factory-prepared units, and glazing the windows.

A great waste of time and money occurs in ordinary house building through a last-minute difficulty in transport and handling. A heavy lorry arrives at the site but cannot be risked upon its yielding surface, especially during and after rain. The goods with which it is filled are almost invariably thrown or taken out and dumped beside it, and are removed again, and are carried and once more stacked before actual erection in the building. Every cheap standard house will not require a permanent carriage-drive, or this difficulty could be met by laying sufficient foundation for the drive as the first work done upon the site. With a large contract of standardized houses to erect it would pay to provide temporary tracks by which lorries could carry the prepared units right up to the building site, and within reach of the crane jib that would be used in lifting them direct from the lorry to their finished position in the building. The laying of such tracks would be one of the first works at any site, and their removal one of the last. Light, portable, stamped steel troughs might be useful in place of the heavy old railway sleepers, or beds of brickbats and clinker, usually applied to this purpose.

In an ideal scheme of standardization the removal of the crane tackle from the prepared unit would be a sign that no further finishing to that unit would be required. Held by the crane until sufficiently bolted into position, the connected flanges should then be strong enough to maintain the unit as long as the building lasts. To attain this facility in erection the design of the individual units must be purposely directed towards this end. Hook-jointed flanges, cast in fine smooth-surfaced reinforced concrete, would exclude weather when tightly bolted without grouting or other elaborate operations, which make severe demands upon supervision if they are to be effective, and which would occasion the use of raw material on the site. That the units should be lifted by a portable hand or steam crane is suggested by the consideration that the units (which would arrive in finished condition) would need more careful handling than was given, for example, to army huts built of wood. Timber is far too dear in this country to permit of wooden houses being made with the same degree of warmth-retaining power as brick except at an enhanced price.

Some sort of reinforced concrete slab, of a convenient size to permit of transport by lorry, seems to be indicated as the material for the "mass production" house. In the design of the units the following matters would be taken into consideration:—

1. The retention of warmth and the exclusion of moisture.
2. Structural rigidity.
3. Permanence.
4. Cheapness in first cost.

Hollow walls would undoubtedly be required to fill the first condition in this climate, as this form of building takes advantage of a cheap and efficient insulating material—enclosed air.

Structural rigidity would best be obtained by making each unit a self-supporting flanged slab, pre-cast with suitable reinforcement in a substantial mould. A large demand for houses would permit of casting under ideal conditions. The material would be compacted under pressure, and any desired treatment of colour or texture should be imparted to the material in grain during its process of manufacture.

The rival advantages of constructing the building with a skeleton framework of grooved posts, with panels filling the interspaces, or with flanged slabs as above suggested, would each appeal to different designers. Flanged slabs would probably require rather more complex moulds, but they would be effective both in tension and compression, and every particle of material would assist in the structural strength of the building as well as in maintaining warmth and in protecting the internal reinforcement from damp. The number of joints is minimized with the flanged slab unit, and, as in this system the joints would be constructionally important connections, there is a double incentive to accuracy of fitting in manufacture and erection.

With the post and panel system a certain amount of light reinforcement is required in the panels to make them strong enough to stand transport and handling, but this would contribute little or nothing to the strength of the weight-bearing framework. The provision of a skeleton frame as a separate preliminary work has also the disadvantage that each post requires to be set plumb and maintained in a vertical position while the panels are being manoeuvred into its grooved sides (see Fig. 5).

The rectangular flanged slabs, on the contrary, will automatically set themselves vertical when once the first pair are bolted together at the corner of the horizontal floor or foundation (see Fig. 7).

If the by-law requiring 6 in. of cement concrete over the site were to be enforced, the floor might reasonably be made with a granolithic surface laid direct upon the concrete.

Foundations would be formed of concrete deposited in shallow trenches around the edge of the floor slab and both slab and foundation should be reinforced when it is necessary to lay them over a bad bottom. Some preliminary works such as excavation and drainage are necessary in every case, and it might be satisfactory to adopt a floor of concrete throughout the whole of the houses of the standardization scheme. To permit of the application of mass production to all reasonably suitable sites, irregularities of level would need to be equalized. The space covered by each house and a fair width of path around it should be dug out and turned into a level platform, so that the ground floor will be flat and adapted to act as a smooth assembling place for the flanged units. Where the above-mentioned bye-law is relaxed, foundations and ground floor might be brought to the site as precast reinforced concrete beams. The floor slabs would be finished with a hard, smooth, impervious surface, decorated by the use of coloured material, and would be placed into position and bolted together on the levelled and rammed surface of the earth. The value of using precast sections throughout is that the socketed flanged connections will guide the erectors (see Fig. 8). Setting out and the careful checking of dimensions is eliminated, for the position of the first pair of beams establishes the sequence of all units throughout the house.

Ceiling and roof might be affected by rigidly enforced bye-laws if the height of 8 ft. for dwelling rooms is insisted upon, but possibly, an equivalent amount of air space might serve.

Triangulation of the junction of roof and wall by sloping slabs at frieze level has the advantage of immensely increasing the strength of the building, as it affords an opportunity for breaking joint on plan as well as stiffening the section and diminishing the effective span of the roof slabs (see Fig. 10). Like the walls, the roof would be constructed of precast flanged slabs, but with reinforcement and flanges sufficiently large to enable them to act satisfactorily as beams. The upper surface of the roof would be made by separate slabs forming the outer side of the insulating cavity, which should of course be continued all round the building.

Fireplaces, curbs, cupboards, and even cisterns, might also be sent to the site as precast elements and such things as sink brackets and pipe fastenings must be prepared in advance in the moulds for their respective parts of the building. Window frames of metal placed in the mould

with their lugs wired to the reinforcement are embedded in the solid slab. The idea of mass production applied to fittings can hardly presuppose pipe runs in jointed lengths already affixed to each unit, and a visit of fitters and glaziers to the site is probable with pipes ready threaded for erection on clips previously set in the units.

Probably the only way to arrange all these details is by means of a full-sized model house, for paper design is

insufficient to enable an architect to visualize every turn and twist of a pipe run. A full-sized model is really required in the interests of calculation of a somewhat unusual structural experiment, besides permitting of adequate and timely criticism of the accommodation and finish before the standard moulds are irrevocably set. The plan of the house itself must be designed for economy of working and this aspect received attention in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for June 18, 1924.

## The Best London Street Frontage, 1923

The R.I.B.A. Medal presented to Mr. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A.

At the opening general meeting of the R.I.B.A. on Monday evening of last week the President, Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A., delivered his opening address (a summary of which appeared in our last issue), and presented the R.I.B.A. Medal and Diploma for the best London street frontage, 1923, to Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., for the Pavilion, Shepherd's Bush. The President occupied the chair, and the Council guests of the evening were: His Grace the Marquess of Northampton; The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough; the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C.; the Rt. Hon. Lord Charnwood; the Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner; Sir Edwin Savill (President of the Surveyors' Institution); Mr. A. J. Taylor (President of the Society of Architects); Councillor Edgar Horne (Mayor of Westminster); Sir Thomas Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.; Sir George Frampton, R.A.; Sir Ryland Adkins, K.C., and Messrs. John Bond (Clerk to the Kettering Urban District Council); Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A.; L. M. Gotch; H. G. Gotch; H. Hankinson; H. T. Bye; Basil Davis, and E. J. Partridge.



F.T.V.  
MAR.  
24

MR. FRANK T. VERITY.  
(From a Caricature by H. de C.)



NOW IF ALL YOU LITTLE ARCHITECTS ARE GOOD BOYS I'LL GIVE YOU A NICE FAT FINE ARTS COMMISSION NO NO NO DONT THANK ME ITS A PLEASURE..

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES

H. de C.  
24

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.  
(From a Caricature by H. de C.)

The President, in presenting the medal and diploma to Mr. Verity, said they all admired the simplicity, soberness, and dignity of the building. It was eminently suited for the purpose for which it was intended.

Mr. Verity, in returning thanks, said: "The bestowal of the honour which I have received at your hands gives me fresh energy and heart, because I regard it as the appreciation of an honest endeavour to achieve something, and of the sympathetic understanding of the difficulties that had to be overcome in the erection of this building. For, gentlemen, I had difficulties. By reason of the locality in which the building is placed special fineness of the exterior was outside the aim of my clients. The practicability and absolute fitness for the purpose for which they were erecting it, coupled with the minimum of expenditure, was their main idea. Faced by this definite economic problem, possibly the greatest problem of many of us to-day, there grew the vision of splendid simplicity and beauty, of brickwork as seen in early Roman work. Italian brickwork always had a fascination for me during my student days, and the Roman thermæ especially were a continual inspiration to me in the designing of this building, and I was fortunate in one of my clients being a lady who voted in favour of my being permitted to carry out the façade exactly as you

see it. I will not go into technical details, but the economy viewpoint is perhaps enlightening to our younger men, showing how the presence of difficulties can become by work and thought the very road to an acknowledged success such as has to-day been accorded me. To be adjudged worthy by you to follow Mr. Curtis Green in the award of this particular medal given to him last year for his fine Wolseley Building is an honour of which I am justly proud, and, gentlemen, I thank you."

Before the presentation of the medal to Mr. Verity the President delivered his opening address, to whom a vote of thanks was moved by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.C. The latter said the address formed a review of a session that had been remarkable and memorable apart from the achievement of unification. It was good for the public to know that unity of outlook had been achieved among those upon whom they were singularly dependent. He did not think that the Institute could count on the

Registration Bill becoming law for several years, although it might of course come immediately. Referring to the Fine Arts Committee he was glad the President did not take up the line of optimism. There had to be many years hard work before it was possible to mention optimism in connection with British art. The commission was purely an advisory body and was based upon the model which had obtained security in the United States of America. The success achieved by that body had been very striking indeed. Although it would be many years before the English Commission reached a similar status, there was scope for good work. The past year had been a very memorable one in the history of British architecture, and the success was largely owing to the sagacity, shrewdness and foresight of the President, with the help of the committee working hard for the welfare of the Institute, the advantage of its clientele and the promotion of its art.

# The Glasgow High School War Memorial Competition

## The Winning Design

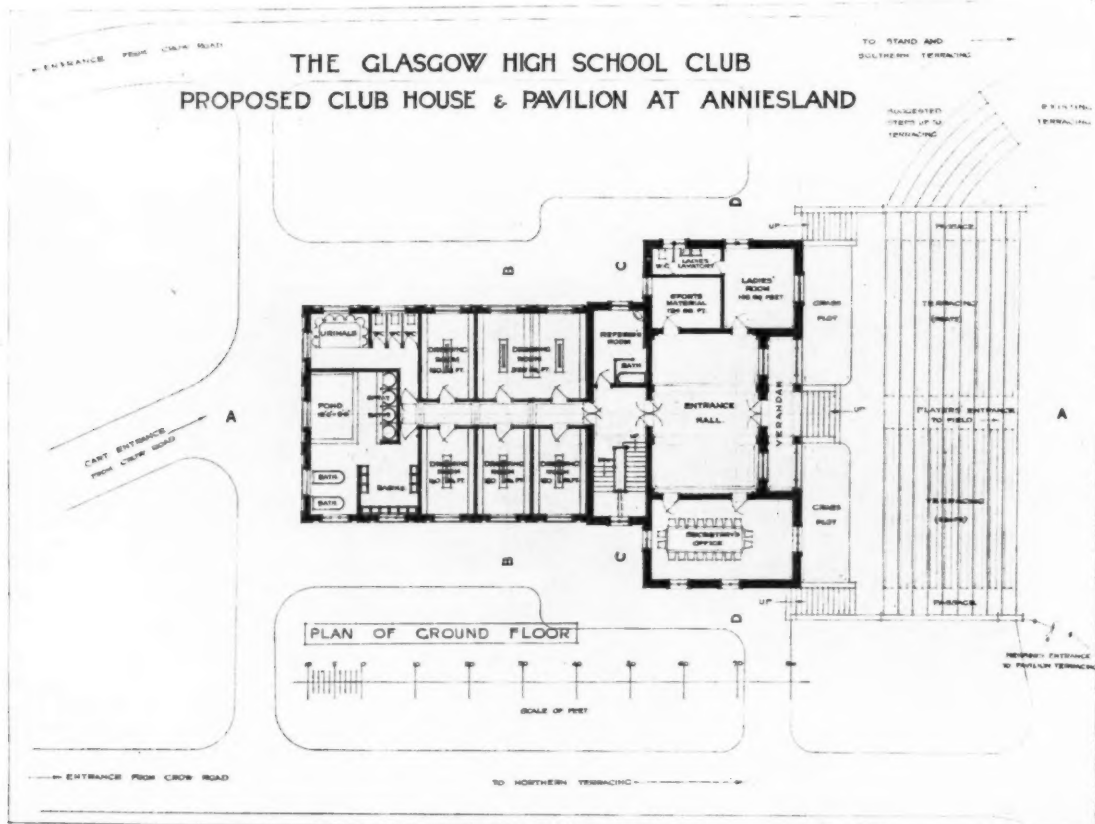
Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in the competition for designs for a memorial club-house and pavilion, to be erected on the ground of the Glasgow High School Club at Anniesland, Glasgow, as part of the war memorial scheme, has made his awards as follows:—

First: Mr. Alex. Cullen, A.R.I.B.A., 88 Cadzow Street, Hamilton.

Second: Mr. W. H. Howie, I.A., 131 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

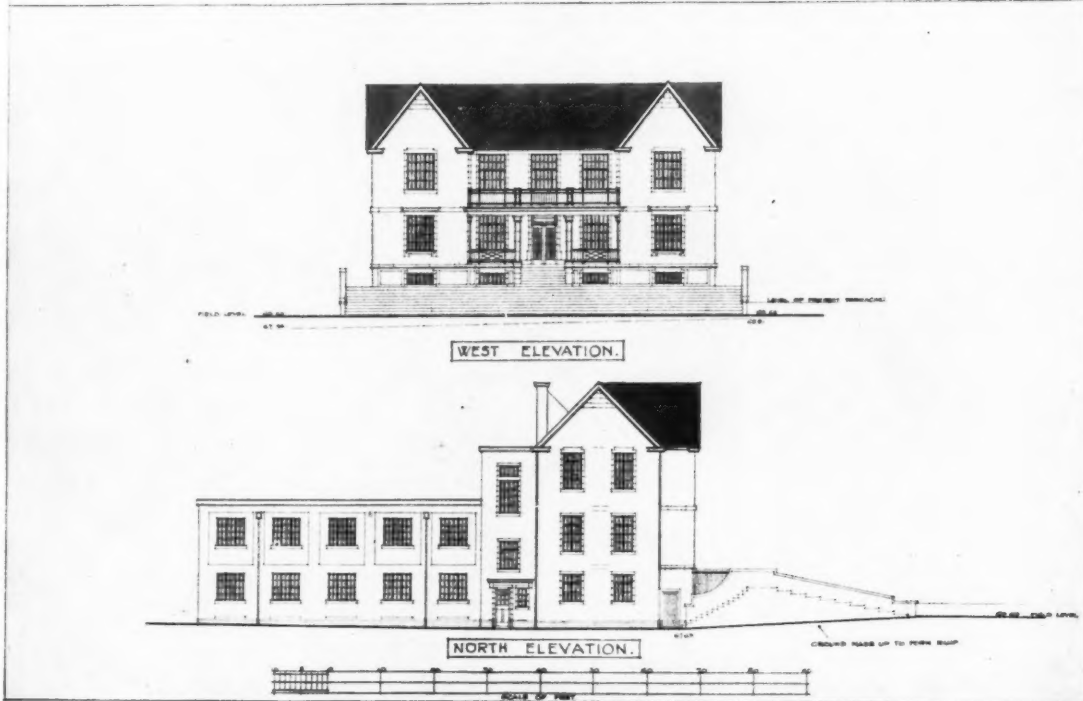
Third: Mr. J. Arch. Wilson, I.A., 92 Bath Street, Glasgow.

Fourteen designs were submitted. The designs will be on exhibition in the hall of the Glasgow High School until Friday next, November 14, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day.

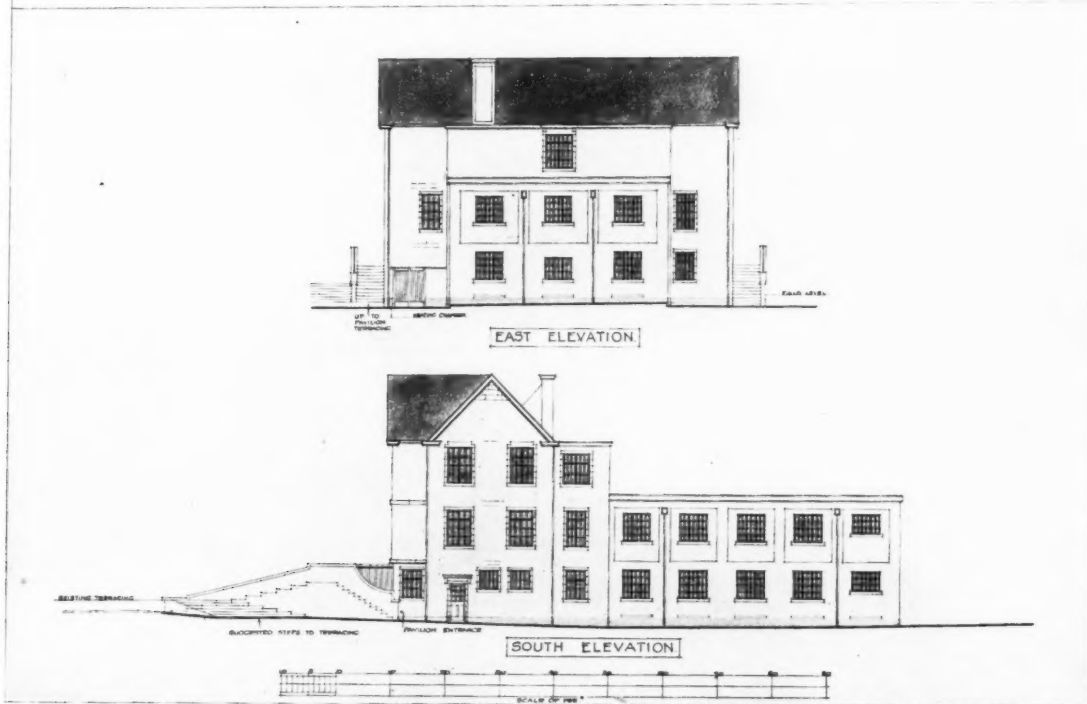


PLAN OF GROUND FLOOR.

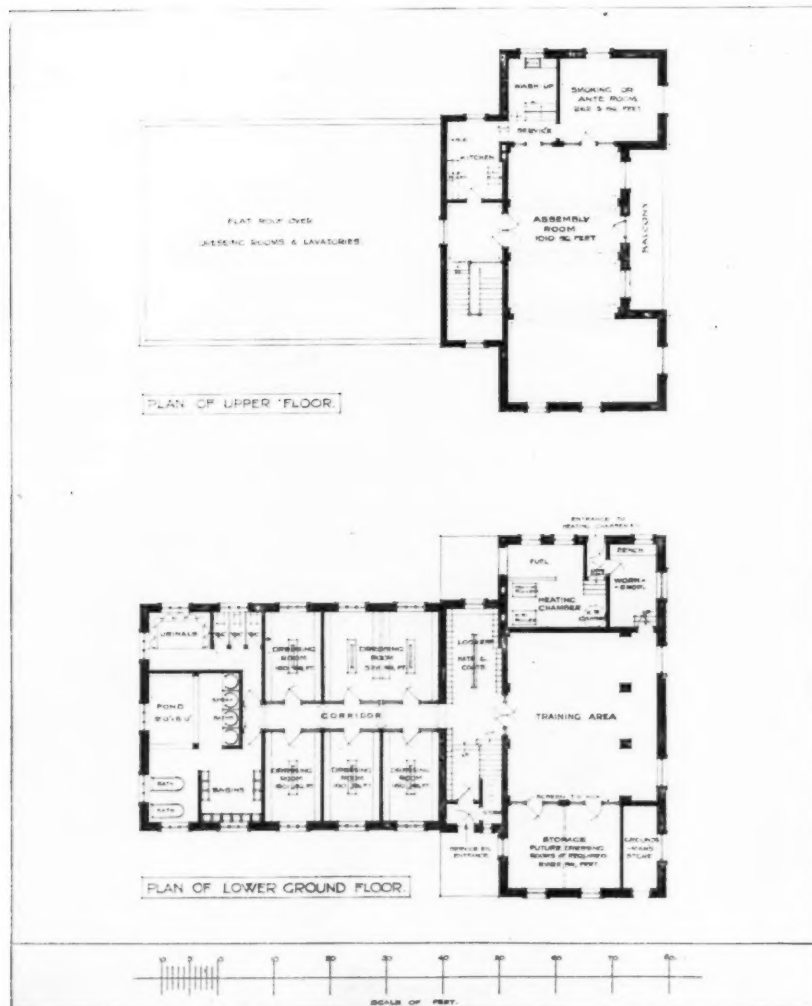
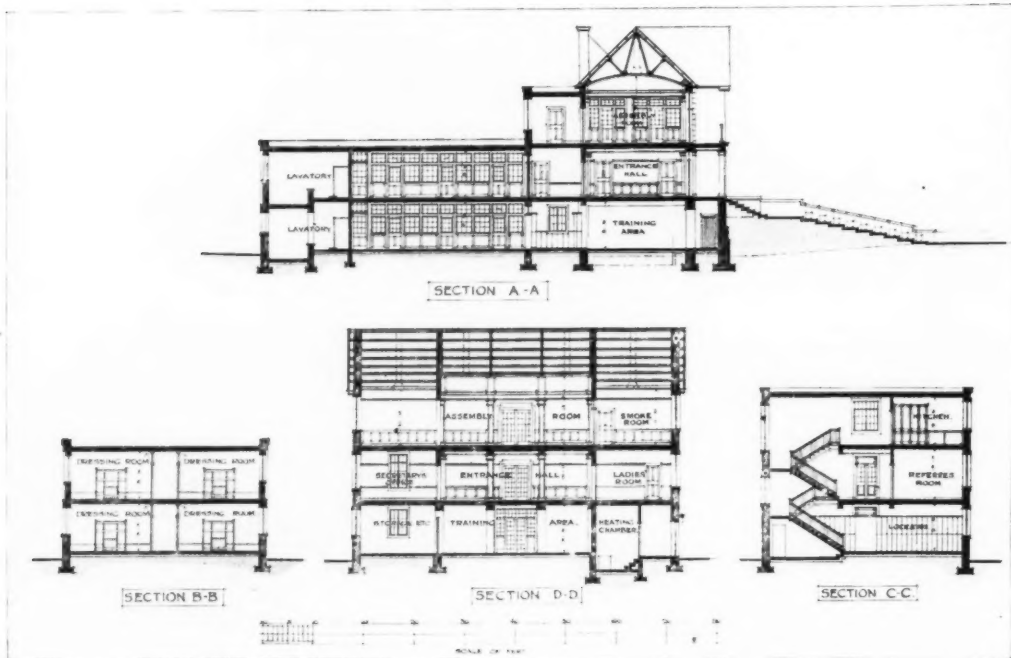
THE GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL CLUB  
PROPOSED CLUB HOUSE & PAVILION AT ANNIESLAND



THE GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL CLUB  
PROPOSED CLUB HOUSE & PAVILION AT ANNIESLAND



THE GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION: THE WINNING DESIGN.  
ALEX. CULLEN, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



THE GLASGOW HIGH SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION: THE WINNING DESIGN.  
ALEX. CULLEN, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT





MACINTOSH HOUSE, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD AND GILLINGHAM STREET, VICTORIA, LONDON, S.W.

H. G. FISHER, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

*(See notes on following page.)*

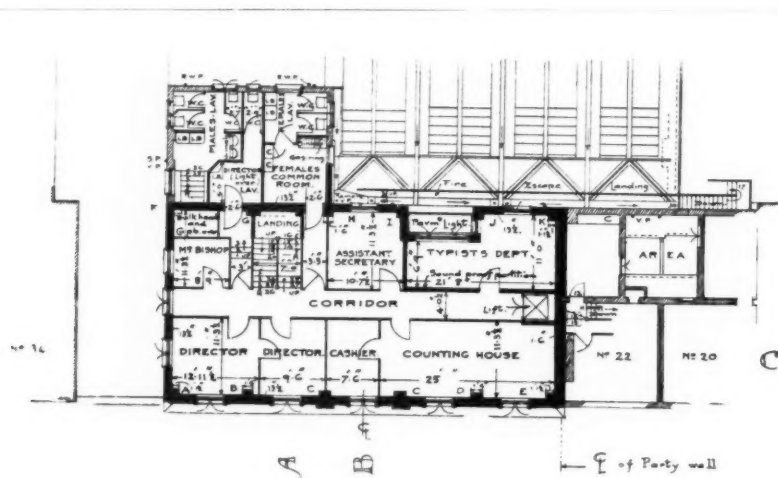
# Macintosh House, Victoria

H. G. FISHER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect

**T**HE first portion of the new showrooms and offices of Macintosh House, Gillingham Street, Victoria, S.W.1, adjoining the Shrewsbury S.T. and Challiner Tyre Co.'s works in Wilton Road, has been completed. On the ground floor are the new showrooms, the sales branch of the solid and N.A.P. tyre departments, the steel wheel department, inquiry office, and waiting-room. The upper floors have been allocated to the administrative departments and staff canteens, and a special feature is the "Shrewsbury and Challiner" wheel technical and drawing-office departments. In order to facilitate efficient organization, intercommunicating telephones have been installed in the various offices, in addition to the London telephone service.

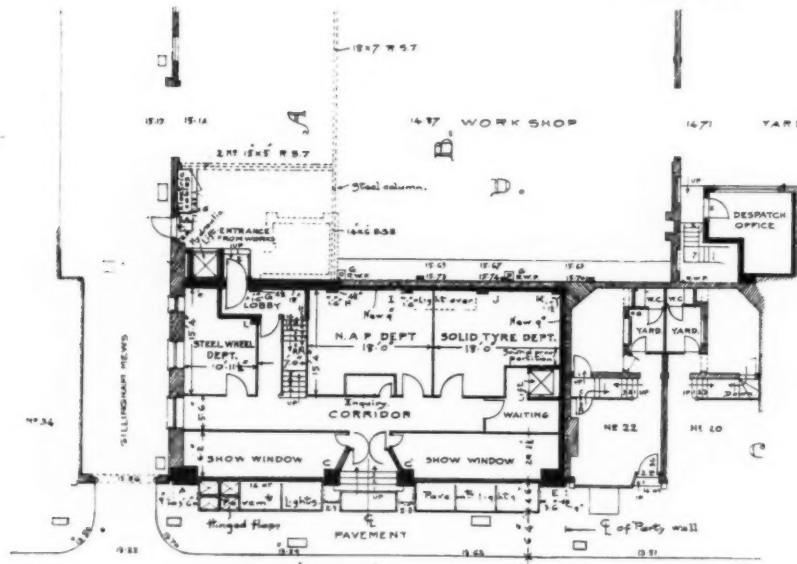
The building is of steel-framed construction, with floors of concrete. An attractive innovation is the rubber flooring of various types which has been laid throughout the building. The staircase is of concrete, with terrazzo finish, and the partitions forming the various offices are of polished mahogany finish, the upper panels being glazed. An hydraulic lift has been installed, and an electric passenger lift will connect the waiting-room with all floors. The heating is by steam, and is so arranged that the temperature will be the same throughout the building. Electric light is used throughout.

The elevation to Gillingham Street is faced with stone, with red brick panels between the architrave of the windows to the upper floors. The main entrance doors are of



First Floor Plan

H. G. Fisher, A.R.I.B.A.,  
Architect,  
15, Queen Anne's Gate,  
Westminster, S.W. 1.



Ground Floor Plan.

B.M. 14 CG. Vauxhall Bridge Road  
and N.E. Angle of Gillingham Street

mahogany, placed centrally, and on each side are the windows of the showroom.

Owing to the site being over an old water-course and silt being encountered, it was found necessary to reinforce the concrete foundations. Four houses were pulled down, and certain walls were adapted in the new building. The existing lavatory block was also altered.

The general contractors were Messrs. Geo. Parker and Sons, Ltd., and the sub-contractors were as follows: Lawford & Co. (asphalt); Thomas Lawrence and Sons, Bracknell (bricks); The Empire Stone Co. (stone and stone stairs); Dorman, Long

& Co. (steel work); General Iron Foundry Co. (casement and casement fittings and fireproof doors); Chas. Macintosh & Co. Manchester (rubber flooring); C. Collins (electric wiring and electric light and bell fixtures); Modellers and Elastic Decoration Co. (plaster work); Yannedis & Co. (door furniture, locks, plates, etc.); Shinkfield (iron railings, handrails, balusters, fire escape stairs, etc.); Bostwick Gate Co. (folding gates); William Knott and Son, Ltd. (hydraulic lifts); Mumford, Bailey and Preston, Ltd. (heating apparatus); Intercommunicating Telephone Co. (telephones); Geo. Beck (show window blinds); The Luxfer Co. (pavement and stall-board lights); Cooke's, Ltd. (facia letters, name-plates, etc.).

## Correspondence

### "The House Agent"

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—It is a crusted joke about the house agent and his "true to scale" distances from the station, and his flowing description of the goods he has to sell, but Mr. Manning Robertson should beware throwing soot lest he himself be defiled.

The house agent may retort that the young architectural gentlemen studying at the various schools and ateliers should have some knowledge of law, and that the public has ceased to crave for the absolute correctness of a cyma recta, but wishes its affairs handled by men of business. He may say that these bright young people have, and will have, no knowledge of law apart from a smattering of social law that warns them not to leave their cycle combination after dark without its lights, or to exceed the boundaries of exact sobriety following the execution of a successful "esquisse." He will add that they do not, unfortunately, regard law as part of their job when it ought to be part of their job.

The perfect gentleman, fresh from his Savile Row tailor, may say that architects are too engrossed with the nicety of their designs and their praiseworthy desire to create masterpieces, to trouble one jot about their own human appearance, and that with this desire not to erect eyesores they forget the wider general interest now being taken in dress, and are themselves eyesores to their companions and intimates and those they jostle in the streets.

The ordinary cultured man generally has a very limited culture.

The literary gentleman with a horror of split infinitives and journalese may prefer the biting tang of an Australian wine to the finest products of the Burgundian fields of a supreme vintage year. Should not these scribblers also have a knowledge of architecture, or, rather, building construction, and refrain from writing "sliding down the banisters"? It was the late Mr. Conrad himself who wrote of his heroine "leaning negligently against the lintol of the door." Perhaps he doted on tall women. A young "cellist" of considerable attainments at his own job was heard to say he did not like St. Paul's. We may retort that we don't care whether he does or not, and that his opinion was not asked for and not worth having when received.

The young architect at the "Proms" probably prefers programme music to the Enigma Variations, is thrilled when the "1812" is played to the accompaniment of coloured lights, and searches eagerly the analytical notes to find the story therein set to music.

The young musical students who can trace the modulations in *L'oiseau de feu*, and consider Haydn out of date, have probably little to learn about their own art, but may probably plaster the walls of their bed-sitting-rooms with Kirchner sketches, and laugh each morning at the banalities of a popular cartoonist; and so, perhaps, will the young and rising sculptor spend some of his hard-earned leisure with the trivialities of the latest best seller.

All this goes to show that it may be a little difficult for the house agent to have a knowledge of architecture.

A party of judges was assembled prior to the first jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria to consider a draft address of congratulations to Her Majesty. The opening phrase, "We approach Your Majesty deeply conscious as we are of our many deficiencies," etc., met with some opposition from those who were not so deeply conscious. Mr. Justice Bowen, in his inimitable and mincing manner, said, "Suppose we say 'deeply conscious as we are of one another's deficiencies.'"

The Bible says something about a mote and a beam, so, without any intention of rudeness, if any of these caps fit Mr. Manning Robertson, let him wear them.

NOEL D. SHEFFIELD.

### Unemployed Ex-Service Men

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—On November 11, the thoughts of all of us turned irresistibly towards the Great War, and the men who won victory and ensured safety for the Mother Country and the Empire.

From time to time appeals have been made to those in authority, whether in commercial or professional firms, to provide employment for ex-officers, and very satisfactory results have been attained.

Over 79,000 ex-officers and educated ex-service men have been assisted by the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour to find appointments. The number remaining on the register is 2,300 and it is on their behalf that I venture to appeal to your readers. The aim of my Committee is to find suitable work for these men immediately, and I believe that a renewed effort on the part of employers and the public generally would result in a solution of this national problem.

The register covers men of every qualification; men, who but for the war, would doubtless have been holding honourable and responsible positions in business life. Many are very near want, and are suffering the greatest of all tragedies, that of being unable to provide adequate support for their wives and children. Employment is the only and true solution, and it is the one thing the men ask for.

There must be many who can help us, directly or indirectly, whether by notifying us of vacancies, or by calling the attention of employers to this appeal. May we not count upon all such to do their best for us in the knowledge that they will be materially assisting to pay the country's "Debt of Honour" to the men through whose sacrifices she was saved?

Vacancies should be sent to the National Appointments Committee, 3-4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.2 (Telephone: Regent 5220).

W. A. BULKELEY EVANS,  
Chairman,

National Appointments Committee  
(Ministry of Labour and Officers' Association).

## Law Reports

### Water Supply—Responsibility for Nuisance

*Garden City Tenants, Ltd. v. Letchworth U.D.C.*

October 29. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Shearman and Salter.

In this case Garden City Tenants, Ltd., appealed against a decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Hertford, who affirmed a justices' order calling upon the appellants and their tenants to abate a nuisance at 108 Ridge Road, Letchworth.

Mr. Macmorran, K.C., appeared for the appellants, and Mr. Raynor Goddard, K.C., for the U.D.C.

Mr. Macmorran stated that Garden City Tenants, Ltd., in addition to being the owners of 108 Ridge Road, were in a position to supply water to the house under the terms of a lease with their freeholders. The appellants had undertaken to supply water to the house, and after payments had been made in respect of the water by the tenant a dispute arose between them. The tenant refused to pay the water charges and Garden City Tenants, Ltd., cut off the water supply. A nuisance arose in the closet of the house, and after notices had been served upon the tenant of the owner the justices made an order against both of them. The Court of Quarter Sessions affirmed their decision and against that decision Garden City Tenants, Ltd., appealed. Counsel contended that the tenant alone was responsible for the origin and continuance of the nuisance through non-payment of the water-charges. He submitted that in the circumstances the owners were entitled to cut off the water supply.

Mr. Raynor Goddard, K.C., contended that by discontinuing the water supply the owners were responsible for the nuisance as well as the tenants, whose non-payment of the charges had caused the cessation of the supply.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, observed that under section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, an imperative statutory duty was imposed upon the local authority to serve notice upon a person by whose act a nuisance was caused or continued. Section 255 provided that where the nuisance was caused or continued by the acts of more than one person the local authority had to serve notices on such persons. The local authority, however, had to act in good faith and reasonably. The whole question of the appeal therefore was whether there was evidence on which the Court of Quarter Sessions could find that the appellants were responsible for the causing or continuance of the nuisance. In his Lordship's opinion there was evidence upon which the Court could find that the appellants had undertaken to supply water to the house while the justices had found as a fact that the cutting off of the water caused or contributed to the creation and continuance of the nuisance.

Justices Salter and Shearman concurred in the dismissal of the appeal.

### Alleged Street Encroachment

*Williams v. Deptford U.D.C.*

October 31. Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Eve.

In this matter plaintiff sought against defendants an injunction to restrain them from interfering with or removing three buttresses recently erected by him to support a wall, and also to restrain them from taking proceedings before a magistrate to determine any question to be determined in this action.

Mr. Maugham, K.C., and Mr. Daynes appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. MacMorran, K.C., and Mr. Peel for the defendants.

Mr. Maugham said that the premises were near the Old Kent Road, and the plaintiff had recently purchased them for building. To improve the wall abutting on the highway he had erected three small buttresses, which the defendants alleged to be an encroachment on the highway. The plaintiff denied that this was so, as the site of the buttresses was not part of the highway. There was no presumption where a street extended up to a wall that the whole belonged to the highway. It was not so here, and there had been no dedication to the public. That Court was the only Court which was competent to adjudicate on the question. The defendants had obtained a summons in the local police court, but the plaintiff objected.

Mr. MacMorran said that there was no question here of title. The question was whether the encroachment was in the street,

and it was for the magistrate to say whether this was so or not.

His lordship said this motion was for an injunction restraining the defendants from going on with proceedings which had been already instituted with a view to compelling the plaintiff to remove additions to a wall abutting on Lewisham High Road which the defendants alleged were encroachments within section 119 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. He thought that this much was established—that the Court had jurisdiction to restrain proceedings before a magistrate if the Court was satisfied that the magistrate had no jurisdiction and also in special circumstances where the Court was satisfied that the magisterial proceedings ought not to be allowed to proceed, but that the matter ought to be determined here. In this case it was not disputed that the magistrate had jurisdiction to deal with the summons, although for that purpose he must decide *in lumine* whether the road in which the alleged obstruction was could be a street within the meaning of the Act. The authorities showed that in order that effect might be given to the statutes he must determine that question. Then the question was whether this was a street where the alleged obstruction was. What were the special circumstances for withdrawing the case from the magistrate? That probably involved the question whether, having regard to the title to the property before 1854, there was any dedication at this place of land for street purposes. The defendants on this motion did not allege that, but said that there was for a short time an absolute owner who was capable of dedicating to the public use. And they, as at present advised, relied on that period in which dedication was made. In the circumstances he could see nothing to warrant him in exercising the jurisdiction to stay the proceedings before the magistrate. He therefore made no order on the motion.

### Decorations to a Palace

*Smith v. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd.*

November 4. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Branson.

This was an action in which Mr. Henry Knowles Smith, of The Dower House, Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire, claimed from Messrs. H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., furnishers and decorators, of Cheltenham and London, damages for alleged wrongful dismissal. The defendants said that the dismissal was justified by the plaintiff's misconduct.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff that a Mrs. Kaye, whose husband, Colonel Kaye, was at one time the resident at Indore, had assisted him to secure a £170,000 contract for decorating the Lal Bagh palace of the Maharajah of Indore, and that she was to receive a commission for doing so. The defendants complained that Mr. Smith had tried to secure the contract for his own benefit, and had endeavoured to persuade another employee of the defendants to betray their interests.

Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., and Mr. Theobald Mathew appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C., Mr. H. H. Joy, K.C., and Mr. H. H. Maddocks for the defendants.

Mr. Smith gave evidence in support of his case. Cross-examined, he said all the way through the transactions he did all he could for the defendants, and to get them the contract. He did not think that anything he did was against the defendants' interest.

Mrs. Edith Mary Kaye, examined by Mr. Gregory, said that she was the widow of Colonel James Kaye, who was the resident at Indore from 1907 to 1909, during the minority of the Maharajah. One of her uncles had been Governor of Burma and another Governor of the United Provinces. Her friendship with the Maharajah and Maharanee had continued.

Mrs. Kaye went on to say that she first met Mr. Smith at Alwar in 1906. In 1919 she had asked the Maharajah of Alwar for a loan of £500, and Mr. Smith, as the Maharajah's agent, called on her to discuss the matter. Later, Mr. Smith said that he would give her 5 per cent. commission for introducing work to Messrs. Martyn. At his request she wrote to the Maharajah of Indore asking him to give Messrs. Martyn the contract for the decoration of the Lal Bagh palace. She knew Mr. Smith's work, and she therefore asked the Maharajah to couple his name with that of Messrs. Martyn in the contract.

Mr. Gregory: During all this time did you honestly believe that you had influence with the Maharajah?—Absolutely,

when my husband died he wrote and told me that he would do anything for me that he could.

Cross-examined by Mr. Joy, Mrs. Kaye said that she had never intended to take the contract out of Messrs. Martyn's hands until after Mr. Smith had been dismissed.

Mr. Joy: Had you the idea at the back of your mind that if you got the contract in Mr. Smith's name it was marketable?—That never occurred to me.

For the defendants Mr. W. A. Martyn, chairman and managing director of defendants, gave evidence. When they complained to plaintiff he said he was only looking after his own interests. Later the company decided to dismiss plaintiff.

Mr. Harry John Parker, manager of the defendants' London branch, who was sent to Indore to superintend the contract, said he had several interviews with the Maharajah and his representatives about the work that had to be done. Certain facts came to his knowledge, and he thought that the plaintiff was not acting properly. A provision in the contract that he should be in charge of the work was not put in at his instigation.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said it was most improper of the plaintiff to intend to get the contract for himself so that he could then make what terms he liked with the defendants. He thought that so far from doing anything for the defendants, Mrs. Kaye had done her best to help the plaintiff to steal the contract from the defendants. He was of opinion that if ever an employee deserved dismissal the plaintiff did. He gave judgment for defendants, with costs on the claim, and on the counter-claim for £19 19s., which the plaintiff had received as commission on a pianola and records bought for the Jam Sahib of Nawangar from the Aeolian Co. Plaintiff was entitled to an account of the profits of the defendants' London branch from May, 1920, to March, 1921, and the payment of 10 per cent. commission on them. Judgment accordingly.

## What is a Temporary Structure?

*Rodwell v. Wade.*

Nov. 5. King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Shearman and Salter.

The case of *Rodwell v. Wade* came before the Court on a case stated by the Court of Summary Jurisdiction at Garstang. It came up on the appeal of Frederick Rodwell, surveyor of the Garstang Urban District Council, against the dismissal by the justices of a certain information preferred by him against James Wade in regard to a temporary structure at the Esplanade at Knot End. The appeal raised the question of what was a temporary building within the meaning of section 7 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which said that before a person set up a building he must apply for permission. Here the respondent set up a wooden structure on wheels, without having made any application to set it up, and without asking for permission. The justices found that the structure was a caravan and dismissed the information.

Without calling upon counsel for the respondent, the Court dismissed the appeal, holding that on the facts before the justices they did not misdirect themselves, that they addressed themselves to the right findings, and that there was evidence upon which they could come to the conclusion they did.

## Claim for Architect's Fees

*Piggott v. Wandsworth Borough Council.*

King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Talbot.

Mr. Richard Mountford Piggott, architect, of Bedford Row, sued the Borough Council to recover £1,270 balance of fees alleged to be due to him in connection with the Wandsworth Housing Scheme in 1920.

The Council, in their defence, denied liability.

Mr. Barrington Ward, K.C., and Mr. Du Parcq appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C., and Mr. Crouch were for the defendants.

Mr. Barrington Ward said that the point was a short one and was a question of the construction of a contract, a Government department having instructed payments to be made on one basis and the Council on another. There was no dispute as to the figures assuming that the basis the plaintiff contended for was the right one. Mr. Piggott in 1919 had just returned from the war and was just about to resume his practice as an architect and got into touch with the defendants who had got in hand three separate and distinct housing schemes for the neighbourhood of Wandsworth. Mr. Piggott was appointed to the first of the three schemes, the Magdalen

Park Scheme. The defendants by their defence were alleging that all the three estates were part of the one building scheme for housing purposes, but they were all three distinct and separate. The one plaintiff was to carry out was an estate where the Council bought the houses completed, the second was building in the ordinary way, and the third was a conversion of houses scheme. In the month of August, 1919, plaintiff was appointed as architect under the terms provided by the Royal Institute of British Architects' Scale. Then a memorandum known as No. 4 came out from the Health Ministry, and plaintiff was approached to see if he would make his fees in accordance with that. In the end the memorandum was incorporated in the contract. Plaintiff then proceeded with the work, and had to appoint and pay his own clerk of the works. He (Mr. Ward) should contend that the only scheme that the plaintiff was connected with was the Magdalen Estate, but the Borough Council seemed to want all the three architects of the estates to pool costs so that the remuneration the plaintiff got for doing more work would be reduced.

Plaintiff, in evidence, stated that he was an Associate of the R.I.B.A. He was appointed the architect of the Magdalen Estate, and when he was so appointed the other two schemes had not been decided upon.

Mr. William Robt. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., surveyor, said that he was commissioner for the London area for housing at the Ministry of Health. There were three separate schemes for Wandsworth—the Magdalen Estate, the Watney Estate, and the Furzedown Estate, and each was distinct. The architect's work on each of the three was similar, but the basis of each scheme was different.

Mr. Wingate Saul, K.C., for the Council, contended that in regard to the construction of Memorandum No. 4 they must look to various sections of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919, to construe it properly. His contention would be that under the Memorandum, although several architects could be engaged in the work of a housing scheme, they were all to be paid on the same basis—5 per cent. on the first twelve houses, 2½ per cent. on the next sixty, and 1½ per cent. on the remainder of the contract. That was irrespective of the number of architects engaged.

His Lordship, in his judgment, said the plaintiff was retained for the building of 376 houses, and although the Ministry of Health suggested that the maximum should be 250, it was perfectly plain he was retained to supervise the building of the larger number of the houses and on the terms of the contract. The defendants now said that the proper way to fix the remuneration was to average the cost of the houses, and then calculate a percentage on the figure. He could not think that was the true construction of the document, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff with costs for £1,270.

## Housing Act Powers

*Parry v. Harding.*

King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Salter.

The appellant, the Town Clerk of Exeter, appealed from a decision of the Exeter Justices refusing possession in connection with the Small Tenements Recovery Act of 1838. Mr. Montgomery, K.C., explained that possession was required for the purpose of exercising the borough's powers under a scheme in accordance with the terms of the Housing and Town Planning Acts. The house was in an unhealthy area and the Council desired to clear away a slum area and rebuild it. The defendant took the point that the Rent Restrictions Act prevented the plaintiff from succeeding unless alternative accommodation was found, and with that view the justices had agreed.

The difficulty arose because after successive Housing Acts and Rent Acts had been passed two had received the Royal Assent on the same day in 1923. The clerk to the justices had claimed that in those circumstances the two were repugnant. Mr. Montgomery, however, contended that the Housing Act gave the Council specific powers for specific purposes, and that the statute governing those particular cases would have to prevail.

The Lord Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said that it was his view that the legislature had preserved the right of the Council to recover possession for certain specific purposes. He therefore came to the conclusion reluctantly and with regret that the appeal would have to be allowed.

The other justices concurred.

# Enquiries Answered

*Enquiries from readers on points of architectural, constructional, and legal interest, etc., are cordially invited. They will be dealt with by a staff of experts, whose services are specially retained for this purpose. If desired, answers will be sent direct through the post. In no case is any charge made for this service. Whenever diagrams accompany an enquiry, they should be clearly drawn and lettered and inked in.*

### THE COST OF A SMALL TIMBER BUNGALOW.

"A. S." writes: "Please inform me at what price I should cube a small timber bungalow. It would be of studding with close boarding, and weather boarding externally; and possibly finished internally with a wall-board or a similar material flush with the studding. The pitch of the roof would be about 30°, and the ceiling would be about 8 ft. from the floor. No brick fireplaces, etc., would be installed in the interior, but low brick piers (about 3 ft.) at the angles or alternatively a low dwarf brick wall would be built. How much could be deducted for cost of labour—i.e., the owners are building the bungalow themselves?"

—The cost of such a structure would be approximately 1s. to 1s. 1d. per foot cube. Assuming that the owners are not in the trade, they will not be able to purchase the materials on such good terms and they would not, therefore, save much more than 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. of the total cost of erecting by contract. It is extremely unlikely that any urban authority would sanction such construction as is proposed.

E. I.

### APPROXIMATE PRICES OF MATERIALS.

"G." writes: "What is the retail selling price of tiles and slates in a few of the principal cities? What is the cost of raw materials (Portland cement and sand) and unskilled labour in the same cities?"

Town.	Unskilled Labour, per hour.		Roof Tiles, per 1,000, 11 x 7 in.		Welsh Slates, per 1,000, 20 x 10 in.		Portland Cement, per ton.		Sand, per cubic yard.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London ..	1	3½	120	0	640	0	59	0	16	0	
Birmingham	1	3½	116	0	620	0	63	0	17	0	
Wolverhampton	1	3½	120	0	620	0	67	0	20	0	
Manchester	1	4	120	0	605	0	68	0	15	0	
Liverpool..	1	3½	122	6	630	0	62	0	17	0	
Birkenhead	1	2½	125	0	640	0	62	0	17	6	
Leeds ..	1	3½	127	0	*645	0	65	0	17	0	
Bradford..	1	3½	145	0	*655	0	67	0	16	0	
York ..	1	3½	120	0	625	0	62	0	20	0	
Middlesbrough..	1	3½	120	0	625	0	62	0	20	0	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	3½	126	0	*640	0	60	0	18	0	
Nottingham	1	3½	126	0	*640	0	60	0	18	0	
Bristol ..	}	1	3½	120	0	622	0	62	0	16	0
Cardiff ..											
Swansea ..											
Hull ..											

\* At these cities there is a large demand for Scandinavian slates which are marketed at prices considerably lower than the prices for the Welsh product.

The prices quoted above for tiles are for the machine-made variety of kiln-burnt clay tile, red or brindled colour. Nibbled tiles are slightly more expensive, and second quality a few shillings less, according to supply.

E. C. I.

### ADJOINING HOUSES: SMOKE QUESTION.

"E. E." writes: "I have built a bungalow, which was completed and occupied by me in August, 1923. In January this year the plot next to my bungalow was sold, and my neighbour had a two-storied house built according to his own design. This house was completed and occupied in June last. The two windows at the side of this house come to about the level of one of my chimney-stacks, with the result that the smoke from the chimney-pots on this side of the bungalow often blows into these windows. I have heard that a complaint may be lodged. I consider that I am not liable. My bungalow was built first; in designing the adjoining house it must have been known that the windows would come next to one of my chimney-stacks."

—We cannot see any justification for complaint against you. It is unfortunate that your neighbour's house was built without sufficient forethought as to the probabilities. No remedy is open to your neighbour under the circumstances. A most regrettable error has occurred, but no fault can be attributed to you.

S. J. S.

### TOWN PLANNING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT.

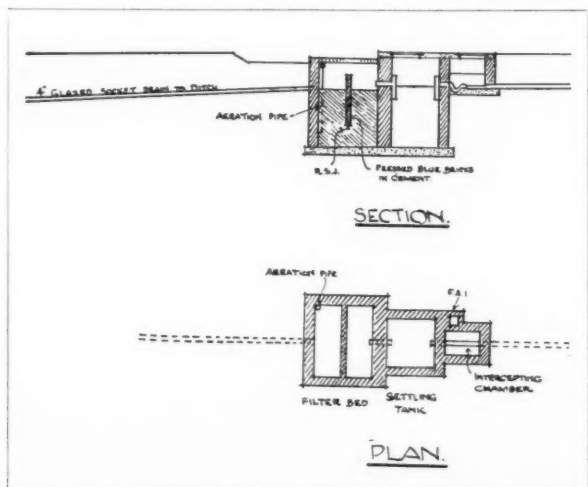
"Bedgold" writes: "I have recently prepared a scheme for the development of about six acres of land fronting a main road. The town planning department for the area have disapproved the plan as the owner does not agree to dedicate, free of cost, the land required for widening the main road. The argument of the town planning department is that they relax old by-laws by allowing streets of narrower widths and combined drainage in consideration of which they are entitled to demand the land free of cost. The owner's argument is that as these by-laws have been found unnecessary and a hindrance to development, their relaxation has been authorized wherever practicable, and that the free gift of land should not be made a condition thereto, the land required for improvement to be a matter for negotiation. Are the local authorities justified by any Act or regulation in withholding approval of the development plan for this reason alone? No objection is raised to the proposed lay-out, which conforms in every respect to their requirements."

—The position is not made clear. If additional land for widening is required, then the relaxation of by-laws under section 24 of the Act does not seem to apply. In any case, the relaxation of by-laws is not contingent upon owners making gifts of land. It would appear that the owner was a "prescribed person" within the meaning of the Act, in which case he should have been served with a notice by the local authority that a draft town planning scheme had been prepared and might be inspected, and inviting objections within a specified time. And a notice should again have been served when the scheme was approved by the Ministry of Health. However, an appeal can still be made to the Minister against the local authority's requirements or against their refusal to grant permission to develop.

B.

### A SEPTIC TANK FOR A COUNTRY HOUSE.

"H. R." writes: "I have arrived at a practical solution of the problem raised in my queries, and answered in your issues for October 8 and 22, without converting the tank into a cess-pit. The accompanying section explains the solution, which is quite simple, viz., to divide the bed with a wall and take the effluent out at the top instead of the bottom. The latter was impracticable so far as the ditch was concerned, owing to the level of the latter. A corporation official who has to lay out a number of septic tanks, informs me that this solution has been adopted—in clay soils—on several occasions, and the result has been quite satisfactory. I should like to emphasize the fact that this is not put forward as an ideal septic tank, but is the best solution at the moment of a situation rendered very troublesome by the very water-logged condition of the soil."



## Contemporary Art

### *An Original Artist.*

At the Austrian Embassy the pictures and drawings of Roland Strasser have revealed a new and powerful talent. The artist is a son of Arthur Strasser, the Austrian sculptor, and, taught by his father, he first expressed himself in sculptural forms. A passion for travel and the study of new types led him to Ceylon, New Guinea, Bali, China, Mongolia, and Tibet, following his father in some of these directions. Sculpture becomes difficult under such circumstances, and Roland Strasser had to content himself with graphic representation. Naturally enough, therefore, his work partakes of a plastic character. Indeed, his method of expression is that of built-up tone. Colour is, of course, allied to tone, but his form he obtains by tone masses rather than by line. He constructs his planes by patches of light and dark, insisting that the incidence of rays of light is in geometrical projection. If anything could vindicate the cubist principle in sculpture or in graphics it is this application of geometrical formulæ in plane construction. But there is nothing cubistic, as the modern principle is understood, about Strasser's work. His system of drawing secures the vivid effects of light in the production of actual appearance in face and form of his multitudinous figures. They have no definite outlines—chiaroscuro doing the work of line—but are wonderfully rendered in tone. The principle, naturally, is most apparent in the drawings, as in the pictures colour comes in to help construction. The basic truth of impressionism has never been more forcibly vindicated, nor applied more effectively by modern painters, not even by Ganguin. In these paintings there are no so-called "effects" of sunshine, but absolutely convincing effects of light in revealing shape. That is Strasser's art. Some of the pictures are cacophonous, to borrow a phrase which conveys their noisy acclaim, but others, such as "The Cock Fighters," are vivid yet sedate, fiery yet calm in their fine colour; compact and not crowded in their multitude of figures and interests. This picture, too, is a splendid piece of decoration, not surpassed by the larger "Funeral Dancers in Bateor Temple," and, indeed, superior to it in design and composition. Of the works displayed not all are finished, but all convey the impression of a wonderfully vigorous mind and original powers of observation and expression.

### *The Galleries.*

Ethelbert White shows sixty water-colour drawings and prints at the St. George's Gallery. From a distance the two have many properties in common; the drawings approximate to the method of the hand-coloured wood engravings. The style is hard, the light and shade abrupt; the colour is strong, but subdued; the architecture modest and condensed, and the farms and country houses possess great charm, as do the considerable number of Italian and French studies. "Notre Dame de la Garde," Marseilles, is an exceptionally good architectural piece. The gallery is a striking example of straightforward, consistent individuality such as is seldom encountered.

An interesting but unassuming collection of water-colour drawings at the Panton Gallery includes some good things, and all are up to a fair level. "Trafalgar Square" is an idealized colour vision of interest by Claude Muncaster; "Torla," by Bassett Wilson, and "Cannes," by Madeleine Wells, have attractive qualities.

At the Arlington Galleries a memorial exhibition of oil-paintings and water-colour drawings by the late Percy Dixon, of the Royal Institute, extends to nearly a hundred works. They display a cultivated taste, and have modesty, together with a decided penchant for the portrayal of nature's moods, mostly as cloud effects on mountains and moors. There are two subjects in "A Venetian Canal" and "Lake Como from Varenna," in which buildings are pleasantly grouped.

At the Alpine Club Gallery is a riot of large paintings and small drawings. Animals vie with politicians; poets with painters; landscape with architecture. Throughout the whole 290 works here exposed a genial, headstrong Irish personality emerges. R. Ponsonby Staples is seventy years old, and still has the vigour of a youth in the studios of Brussels, Dresden, and Paris; the tastes of the Café Royal and the Bohemian clubs. Everything has had an interest for this artist, and if the net result is somewhat chaotic, the ebullient spirit is everywhere indicative of a great joy in life and art.

At the Fine Art Society an important collection of early Persian ceramics is shown. There are included some very fine pieces of this engaging craft-work, and the exhibition should not be missed.

KINETON PARKES.

## R.I.B.A. Scholarships and Professional Practice Examinations

The Council have sanctioned the award of the R.I.B.A. Scholarship at the University of Cambridge this year as follows:—First year: Miss Norah Aiton, Girton (£35); second year: Mr. Edward Le Bas, Pembroke (£35).

In connection with the R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships, 1924, the Council have awarded Mr. R. H. Turner (Liverpool University), who was awarded a scholarship of £25 in 1923, a scholarship of £50, and have granted a renewal of the scholarship of £25 awarded to Mr. A. C. Cameron (Architectural Association) in 1923.

The Council have approved the recommendation for the award of the "Board of Architectural Education Silver Medal for the best set of designs submitted at the annual exhibition of designs of students of recognized schools exempted from the final examination," to Miss Elsie Rogers (School of Architecture, Manchester).

The following have been successful in the examination in Professional Practice for students of recognized schools exempted from the final examination:—

Architectural Association: Messrs. G. G. Grant, L. Hiscock, T. S. Barnes, Miss S. G. Moberley, Miss J. E. Townsend, Mr. Aziz Ali, Miss A. Farewell Jones, The Hon. H. A. Pakington, and Mr. R. E. Enthoven.

Liverpool University: Messrs. R. W. Donaldson, C. L. Bloodworth, J. H. Miller, H. S. Silcock, W. V. Jenkins, R. H. Turner.

Manchester University: Messrs. W. A. Norbury, R. J. Willis, Miss E. Rogers, and Mr. W. L. Owen.

Aberdeen: Mr. J. S. Dawson.

Glasgow: Mr. G. F. Shanks.

The Council have decided, under certain conditions, to recognize the four years part-time course of the School of Architecture, the Royal West of England Academy, Bristol, as exempting from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

## List of Competitions Open

Date of Delivery.	COMPETITION.
Dec. 1	New church and Sunday school for the First Church of Christ Scientist, Southport. Premiums £75, £50, £30. Apply the Assessors, Messrs. J. E. Sanders and Son, A.R.I.B.A., 219a Lord Street, Southport, accompanied by a payment of 10s., returnable only to those who send in designs.
Dec. 31	International competition open to landscape architects, etc., for plans for the elaboration of the general plan of the Topčider Park, near Belgrade. Premiums: 1st, £400; 2nd, £300; 3rd, £200; 4th, £150; 5th, £100. In addition the sum of £250 is set aside for the purchase of designs failing to secure prizes. Apply Minister of Agriculture and Water, rue Prole Mateic 62, Belgrade.
Jan. 20, 1925	Art gallery and museum of art for the City of Manchester. Assessors, Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Professor C. H. Reilly, and Mr. Percy S. Worthington. Premiums £500, £300, £200, £100. Apply with payment of 5s., which is not returnable, to Mr. P. M. Heath, Town Clerk.
Feb. 28	Competitive designs are invited from qualified architects, being British subjects, for proposed New Railway Offices to be erected in Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Assessor, Mr. William Dunn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £200 and £100. Designs must be received at the Offices of the General Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, not later than February 28, 1925. Apply, with deposit of £1 18s., to The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.
Mar. 31	Bethune War Memorial. Assessor, Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A. Apply Secretary, Imperial War Graves Commission, 82 Baker Street, W.1.
May 1	The United Grand Lodge of England invite designs for rebuilding the Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London. Apply, with deposit of one guinea, to the Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. The envelope should be marked "M.M.M. Competition."
June 30	Lay-out of open spaces and fortifications between Valletta and Floriana and those encircling Floriana. Premiums £1,000 and £500. An indemnity of £100 will be awarded to three other designs showing conspicuous merit. Assessors, Mr. E. P. Warren, F.S.A., and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, A.R.I.B.A. Apply, with a deposit of £5, to the Minister of Public Works, Public Works Office, Valletta, Malta, not later than December 1. Copies of the conditions only may be obtained free of charge from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

## Competition News

### *The Newton-in-Makerfield Public Baths Competition.*

In our last issue we stated that the design placed third in the above competition was by Messrs. Edwards and Thresher, of London. This should read, Messrs. J. Ralph Edwards, A.R.I.B.A., and W. J. Thrasher, of Bristol.

## The Week's News

### *Carmarthen Prison as Museum.*

It is proposed to convert Carmarthen Prison into a county museum.

### *Unfit Houses in Lambeth.*

In Lambeth 1,000 houses have been condemned as unfit for habitation.

### *A New School for London.*

A new London County Council school is to be built at Lena Gardens, Shepherd's Bush.

### *Housing at Rotherham.*

The Rotherham Corporation are considering a scheme for the erection of 700 houses.

### *Change of Address.*

Messrs. Smee and Houchin, architects, have moved to "Fleet House," 58 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

### *German Bricks for Housing Schemes.*

The German steamship *Kosmos* began discharging 286,000 bricks at Hull for a municipal housing scheme.

### *The London-Brighton Road.*

The East Sussex County Council propose a further widening of the London-Brighton road at a cost of £125,000.

### *Housing at Lancaster.*

The Lancaster Corporation have decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for permission to erect 250 houses.

### *Proposed Big Concert Hall for Leeds.*

At Leeds, the Corporation propose to erect a concert hall to accommodate 5,000. The cost is estimated at £70,000.

### *A New Cinema for Birmingham.*

A new cinema is to be built at Birmingham from the designs of Mr. H. G. Bradley, of Birmingham, architect.

### *A Super Cinema for Wakefield.*

The architects for the new super cinema to be erected at Wakefield are Messrs. Garside and Pennington, of Pontefract.

### *Housing at Ripon.*

The Ripon City Council are applying to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £20,000 for the erection of houses.

### *A New Cinema for Regent Street.*

Work has begun on the re-building of the New Gallery Cinema, Regent Street. Messrs. Nicholas and Dixon Spain are the architects.

### *More Houses for Evesham.*

The Evesham Town Council have decided to borrow £24,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the erection of houses.

### *Housing at Berwick.*

The Berwick Corporation have decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £17,000 for housing purposes.

### *A New Bridge for Rome.*

A new bridge is to be built over the Tiber from the designs of the Rome municipal architect, Commendatore Augusto Antonelli.

### *Bolsover Housing.*

It was stated at the last meeting of the Bolsover Urban District Council that the Council would probably eventually erect 200 further houses in the Moorfield Lane district.

### *Proposed Subways for Trafalgar Square.*

A scheme for the construction of underground footways in Trafalgar Square is being considered by the Westminster City Council. The cost is estimated at £35,000.

### *Housing at Bilston.*

The Bilston Urban District Council are considering the purchase of sites for about 600 houses. Schemes are also well in hand for the erection of between 300 and 400 houses.

### *Proposed High Road for Liverpool.*

The Manchester Regional Town Planning Committee are in favour of a scheme for making a new £2,000,000 high road between that city and Liverpool.

### *Lakeland Road Improvements.*

The Westmorland County Council have approved a proposal to spend nearly £40,000 on improvements to the London-Glasgow A6 main road, in the southern part of the Lake District.

### *800 Houses for Carlisle.*

The Carlisle City Council have approved proposals for the erection of 800 houses in the city during the next two years under the Wheatley scheme. 300 are to be erected as a first instalment at a cost of £127,846.

### *The Swinton Housing Scheme.*

The Swinton Urban District Council have decided to ask the Ministry of Health to give early consideration to their application for sanction to complete the Brookefield housing scheme by the erection of a further fifty-seven houses.

### *Shrewsbury Castle.*

Sir Charles Nicholson's architectural scheme in connection with the ancient features of the castle has made it possible for the main hall between the towers to be restored as in mediæval days. The hall is to be used as the council chamber for the borough.

### *The Reconstruction of a Shrewsbury Bridge.*

The Shropshire County Council have agreed to fall into line with the Shrewsbury Town Council for the purpose of carrying out a scheme for widening the approaches and reconstructing the famous English Bridge in the borough. The total cost is estimated at £80,000.

### *The Bournemouth Pavilion Scheme.*

Approval has been received from the Ministry of Health by the Corporation for a loan of £51,000 to cover the first contract for the £170,000 pavilion scheme. The work of clearing the site near the pier approach for the foundations has been in progress for some weeks.

### *The New Carlton Theatre, Haymarket.*

The site of the new Carlton Theatre, 62 to 65 Haymarket, is being excavated. There will be seating accommodation for 1,200, and lounges, refreshment rooms, etc., will be provided. The total cost is estimated at £160,000. Mr. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect.

### *Deptford's New Baths.*

The Deptford Borough Council have received approval from the Minister of Health of the construction of the first section of the new public baths, Evelyn Road, North Deptford. The total cost will be £72,769. The first section consists of slipper and vapour baths, and a laundry. Swimming baths will be built later.

### *Bentley Improvement Schemes.*

The Bentley Urban District Council have decided to carry out additions in the form of a pavilion, refreshment room, and other improvements to the Central Recreation Ground at a cost of £2,000, to spend £1,750 for the purchase and laying out of land on Bentley Road as a recreation ground, and to borrow £7,827 for street improvements and £8,950 as the first instalment of £26,200 on a new housing loan.

### *The King's Bridge at Windsor.*

The Albert Bridge over the Thames at Old Windsor was closed to vehicular traffic and a temporary bridge for foot passengers has been provided. The old bridge—which was designed by the Prince Consort and was built in 1852—is to be replaced by a new bridge, the plans of which have been approved by the King. The new bridge, designed in the Renaissance style, will bear the royal arms.

### *Heating of Glasshouses.*

At a meeting of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Mr. E. S. Shoults, A.M.I.E.E., gave the growers' point of view in connection with the heating and ventilating of glasshouses. The most essential consideration for the grower was to be able to control the supply of heat in the houses corresponding to variations of temperature conditions with sudden change of outside temperature.

(Continued on page xxiii.)



## The Week's News—continued

*The Chimney Conduit Head.*

The Metropolitan Water Board have agreed that the stones which formerly comprised the "Chimney Conduit" at Bloomsbury should be re-erected at the offices of the Board. This conduit head was in the garden of 20 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, and augmented the supply to the Grey Friars Monastery in Newgate Street, and continued in use until the spread of London in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries choked this supply.

*Lindsey School Improvements.*

The Lindsey County Council have decided to spend £3,500 on additional school accommodation at Scartho, £3,000 on the alteration of Crowle Council School, £17,000 on the erection of a new senior school for about 450 children at Louth, and on structural alterations of other schools there; £2,500 on a new school for Peak Lane, £4,500 on a new infant school at Broughton, £4,500 on the provision of an additional class-room at Skegness Council School, and £2,500 on additional accommodation at Winterton Council School.

*Architectural Pupils in Offices.*

Upon the advice of the Board of Architectural Education, the Council of the R.I.B.A. recommend all Members and Licentiates not to accept pupils until they have been registered as Probationers of the R.I.B.A. Compliance with this request will greatly assist the Council in their efforts to improve the status of the profession by raising the general level of architectural education throughout Great Britain. Full particulars with regard to registration as Probationer and copies of the application form can be obtained from the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

*R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Travelling Studentship.*

Associates of the R.I.B.A., who have not passed through one of the schools included in the competition are required to deliver their designs and report (in competition for a silver medal) at the Royal Institute not later than 5 p.m. on Monday, December 1, 1924. The following are the schools included in the com-

petition: The Architectural Association (London); University of London School of Architecture; Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen; Glasgow School of Architecture; University of Liverpool School of Architecture; University of Manchester School of Architecture; McGill University, Montreal, School of Architecture; Edinburgh College of Art; The Technical College, Cardiff; The Polytechnic, Regent Street, W.1.; Northern Polytechnic Institute, Holloway; L.C.C. School of Building, Brixton.

*The New Road Between Harrow and Watford.*

The means of keeping open the line of the proposed new road between Harrow and Watford, nine miles long, in view of impending building developments, was considered at a conference of the local authorities concerned in Middlesex and Hertfordshire, held by the Ministry of Transport. Mr. C. H. Brassey, chief engineer of the roads department of the Ministry, suggested that the authorities should agree on the exact position of the road and embody it in their town-planning schemes. The construction of the road as a whole would not be undertaken immediately. With the exception of the Watford Town and Rural Councils' representatives, who did not vote, the conference passed a resolution in favour of the suggestion.

*New Housing Schemes in London.*

Sanction is sought from the London County Council by the Kensington Borough Council to the borrowing of £23,150 for housing purposes. It is proposed to erect four cottages and thirty-six flats on the fourth section of the St. Quentin Estate, the scheme having been approved for State assistance by the Ministry of Health. The Housing Committee of the London County Council suggest that arrangements should be made for the development of 13 acres of land on the White Hart Lane Estate, Tottenham, together with two triangular sites in Walthoeof Gardens, and a further site in Tower Gardens Road, the whole comprising about 17 acres. The committee contemplate the erection of six blocks of three-story flats, containing twenty tenements of four rooms and forty of three rooms, and 188 houses, comprising 48 of five rooms, 111 of four rooms (parlour type), and 29 of four rooms (non-parlour type), making 248 dwellings in all.

## WORKS ON ARCHITECTURE, FINE ART, HOUSING, & ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

PUBLISHED BY

### THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS.

**The Collector's Edition of Frank Brangwyn's Etchings.** 15 large Plates in Portfolio. Price £10 10s. net. Single Plates £1 1s. each net. Framing 10s. 6d. extra each Print.

**The Collector's Edition of W. Walcot's Roman Compositions.** 15 large Plates in Portfolio. Price £10 10s. net. Single Plates £1 1s. each net. Framing 10s. 6d. extra each Print.

**The Art of E. A. Rickards.** With a personal Sketch by Mr. ARNOLD BENNETT. Price £3 3s. net. Postage 1s.

**Architectural Water Colours and Etchings of W. Walcot.** Price £3 3s. net. Postage 1s.

**Etchings by Piranesi.** With introduction by Prof. C. H. REILLY, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. 50 Selected Plates. Price 3s. 6d. net. Postage 5d.

**Essays and Memorials.** By Sir JOHN SIMPSON, P.P.R.I.B.A. Price 12s. 6d. net. Postage 6d.

**Sir Christopher Wren, 1632-1723.** Profusely illustrated. Price 7s. 6d. Postage 9d.

**Some Famous Buildings and their Story.** By A. W. CLAPHAM, F.S.A., and W. H. GODFREY, F.S.A. Price 5s. net. Postage 6d.

**English Ecclesiastical Architecture.** Prefatory Articles by Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and CHARLES SPOONER, F.R.I.B.A. Over 200 pages. Price 6s. 6d. net. Postage 9d.

**English Renaissance Woodwork, 1660-1730.** By THOMAS J. BEVERIDGE, Architect. Price £6 6s. net. Postage 1s. 3d.

**Small Houses of the Late Georgian Period.** Part I. By STANLEY C. RAMSEY, F.R.I.B.A. Price £1 1s. Postage 9d.

**Small Houses of the Late Georgian Period.** Part II. Details and Interiors. By STANLEY C. RAMSEY, F.R.I.B.A., and J. D. M. HARVEY, B.A. Price 25s. net. Postage 9d.

**The Smaller House.** Being Selected Examples of the latest practice in Domestic Architecture. Price £1 5s. net. Postage 9d.

**Recent Domestic Architecture.** Vol. VI. Edited by the late ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., and W. G. NEWTON, M.C., M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Price £1 1s. net. Postage 9d.

**English Architecture at a Glance.** A simple review in pictures of the Chief Periods of English Architecture. With Historical Notes by FREDERICK CHATTERTON, F.R.I.B.A. Price 1s. 6d. net. Postage 2d.

**Houses for Workers.** Price 7s. 6d. net. Postage 6d.

**Practical Notes for Architectural Draughtsmen.** Series I. By A. W. S. CROSS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and A. E. MUNBY, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Part I. The Orders and their Application. Part II. Details of the Orders. Part III. Constructional Details. Part IV. Perspective. Part V. Shadows. This portfolio shows the quickest and the best way of doing the work. Third Edition. Price 15s. net. Postage 1s.

**Practical Notes for Architectural Draughtsmen.** Series II. Technical Schools and Science Buildings. By A. W. S. CROSS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and K. M. B. CROSS, M.A. 35 large Plates of Practical Working Drawings. Price £1 5s. net. Postage 1s.

**Practical Notes for Architectural Draughtsmen.** Series III. Working Drawings of Business Premises and Commercial Buildings. By A. W. S. CROSS, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and K. M. B. CROSS, M.A. 50 large Plates. Price £1 5s. net. Postage 1s.

**Standard Examples of Architectural Details.** A Portfolio of Large Plates of Details. Selected by MERVYN E. MACARTNEY, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. Price 10s. 6d. net. Postage 1s.

**Practical Exemplar of Architecture.** Selected by MERVYN E. MACARTNEY, B.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. 6 Vols. Over 600 Plates of Measured Drawings and Photographs. Price £1 1s. each net. Postage 9d. each Portfolio.

**Specification for Architects, Engineers and Contractors.** Edited by FREDERICK CHATTERTON, F.R.I.B.A. Issued Annually. Price 10s. 6d. net. Postage 1s.

**Liverpool Architectural Sketchbook.** Edited by Prof. C. H. REILLY, M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Vol. IV. 5s. net. Postage 6d.

**The Architectural Students' Handbook.** (Second Edition.) By F. R. YERBURY, Secretary to the Architectural Association. Price 7s. 6d. net. Postage 3d.

**Architectural Office Administration.** By FRANCIS LORNE, A.R.I.B.A. Price 5s. net. Postage 2d.

**The Architect's Library of Plates.** 5 Portfolios. Price 7s. 6d. each net. Postage 6d.

**Little Things that Matter.** For those who Build. By EDWIN GUNN, A.R.I.B.A. Price 5s. net.

**How to Approach the Architect.** By WILLIAM REGAN. Price 2s. 6d. net.

**Who's Who in Architecture.** A Directory of Practising Architects in the United Kingdom. Edited by FREDERICK CHATTERTON, F.R.I.B.A. Price £1 5s. net.

A Complete Catalogue of Publications on Architecture and the Allied Arts will be sent post free on application to:—

THE MANAGER, BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS  
27-29 TOTHILL ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1

## "Ching"

We reprint the following from the "A.A. Journal":— Everyone who knew the A.A. in recent years knew Ching. Ching ever immaculate, unruffled, and kindly. Before the war the doyen of the studios known as "Father," and always treated with a sort of humorous respect by his contemporaries. He left with the rest to join up at the outbreak of war, and came back with a Military Cross for rescuing two men from a burning ammunition dump. Everyone was pleased when he was appointed house master to the school in 1919, and surely it would have been difficult to have made a better choice. Always calm and benign, often in very difficult circumstances, Ching could quieten the most boisterous disturbances of a studio "rag" with the perfect manners of courtier. He had such a comforting way of listening to peoples' troubles that many were drawn to him for advice, and none ever regretted making him their confidant. No pantomime or entertainment at the A.A. was ever deemed complete without some good-natured reference to Ching—such was his popularity.

He did his job in such a way that when he left last year to take up work as a heating engineer in partnership with Mr. Broadhurst Craig, the loss seemed irreparable. His illness, which shortly afterwards necessitated an operation, recurred again this summer, and finally, after a few distressing weeks, robbed us of a good friend. We know how great is our personal loss, and can truly sympathize with his wife, whose loss is even greater.

## Coming Events

Friday, November 14.

Town-Planning Institute, 92 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Presidential Address by Mr. W. T. Lancashire, M.Inst.C.E. 6 p.m.  
Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society, Glasgow.—"The Manufacture of Portland Cement." By Mr. H. R. Cox.

Monday, November 17.

R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street.—"Planning for Good Acoustics." By Mr. Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A. 8 p.m.

## New Inventions

Latest Patent Applications.

- 24973.—Airey, Sir E.—Manufacture and use of building, etc., materials. October 21.  
25187.—Atholl, Duke of.—Buildings. October 22.  
25029.—Billner, K. P.—Floors. October 21.  
25216.—Brownlow, R. S.—Machine for spreading plaster, etc., on walls, etc. October 23.  
25323.—Burditt, T. H. F.—Foundations for buildings. October 24.  
25324.—Burditt, T. H. F.—Sectional buildings. October 24.  
24867.—Cockrane, J. P.—Construction of concrete buildings, etc. October 20.  
25255.—Davidson, W. J.—Buildings, etc. October 23.  
25217.—Ebner, F. H.—Composition flooring, etc. October 23.

Specifications Published.

- 223001.—Wall, G. A., and Babidge, E.—Wall brackets, particularly adaptable for use with scaffolding and staging.  
223059.—Bell & Co. Proprietary Ltd., J., Innes, W. R. D., and Stanley, M. S.—Construction of reinforced concrete floors.  
223079.—Forain, H. G. O.—Injection device for concrete plastering.  
223109.—Goddard, J. F.—Expansion joints for concrete and like structures.  
223120.—Daniel, A.—Construction of moulded floors and the like.

Abstract Published.

- 221286.—Ambrose, J. M., 33 Station Road, South Norwood, London. Casting floor *in situ*.

The above particulars are specially prepared by Messrs. Rayner & Co., registered patent agents, of 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from whom readers of the JOURNAL may obtain all information free on matters relating to patents, trade marks, and designs. Messrs. Rayner & Co. will obtain printed copies of the published specifications and abstract only, and forward on post free for the price of 1/6 each.

### Kinnell's

## CENTRAL HEATING

HOT WATER SUPPLIES  
VENTILATION

STEAM COOKING APPARATUS  
FIRE HYDRANTS

*We undertake work in any part of the country. Expert advice and estimates free.*

CHAS. P. KINNELL & CO., LTD.  
65, 65a SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1.

Wire: Kinnell Boroh London.

Phone: Hop 362 (3 lines).



## "LIMPET" PATENT BOLTS & WASHERS

For CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS and  
Asbestos Cement Corrugated Sheets

PRICE'S PATENT

The most approved  
Fixing for Joining  
Corrugated Iron  
Sheeting together.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK



"Limpet" Washers make an Absolutely Watertight Joint.  
They prevent Leakage and Corrosion round the Bolt Holes.  
ADOPTED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, CROWN AGENTS  
FOR THE COLONIES, AND THE LEADING RAILWAY CO.'S

Full Particulars and Samples from  
**WILLIAM JACKS & CO.** Winchester House,  
Old Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.2.  
Agent for Scotland: FRANK G. PRICE & Co., 115 Bothwell St., Glasgow.

