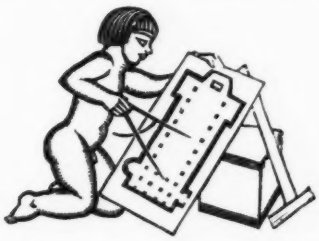
THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



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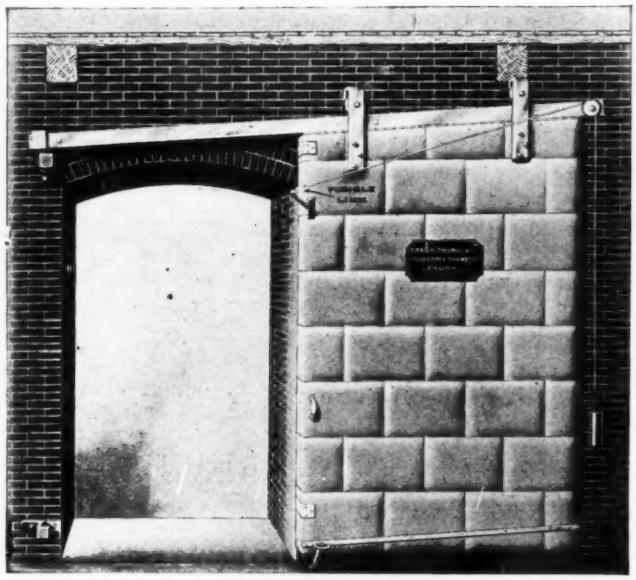
CHRISTIAN BARMAN, *Editor*

The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles, and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad, with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1927. NUMBER 1694: VOLUME 66

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Heaviest Doors opened and closed with ease!



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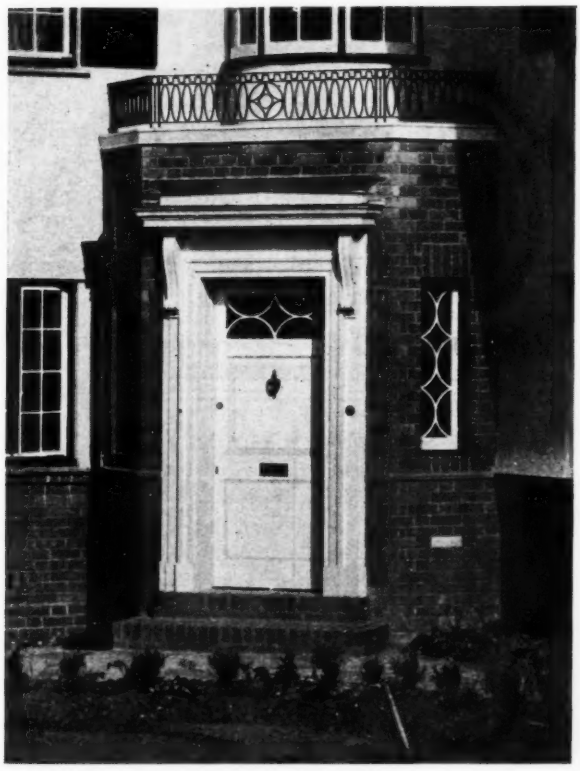


[A working detail of this doorway appears on the following page]

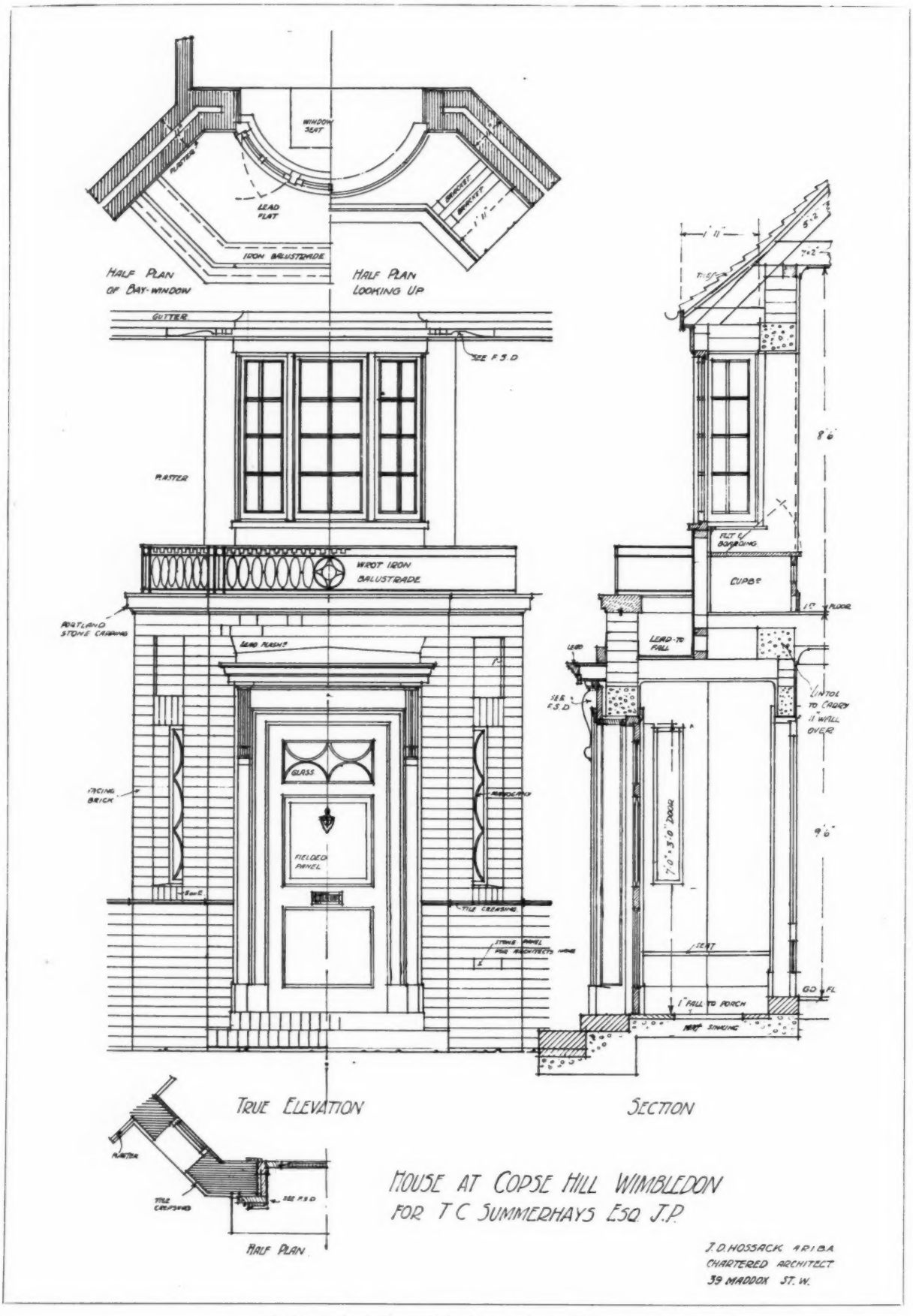
DOORWAY OF A HOUSE AT
COPSE HILL, WIMBLEDON

BY J. D. HOSSACK

THE WEEK'S DETAIL

[BY J. D. HOSSACK]

The doorway is placed at the junction of two wings of the house, and faces almost due south-west, the porch being built to form a draught check to the small internal hall. The facing bricks are rich dark red, and are carried the full height of the porch to form an effective background to the cream-coloured door and architraves. The door itself is of pitch pine, and the curved glazing-bars to the side lights and top panel are in Honduras mahogany. The wrought-iron grille was modelled by the architect on the lines of an early-nineteenth-century example in the main road at Esher. The stone panel to the right of the door is let into the brickwork and bears the date of the house and the architect's name.



HOUSE AT COPSE HILL WIMBLEDON FOR T C SUMMERHAYS ESQ J.P.

J. D. HOSSACK A.R.I.B.A.
CHARTERED ARCHITECT
39 MADDOX ST. W.

A photograph of this detail is given on the preceding page.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

Wednesday, July 6, 1927

SAVING ENGLAND

While there is an awakening to the fact that unless some action is taken quickly the beauty of England will be irrevocably violated, there have been as yet no very practical suggestions as to the form which such action should take. The evil is one of the many disagreeable products of industrialism, and it is therefore to be found in a greater or lesser degree in those countries which have embarked upon an industrialized career. It is, however, more marked and more acute in England than elsewhere, because England has reached an advanced stage of industrialism and because England is a small and overcrowded country.

Elsewhere in these columns will be found an article by Mr. William Haywood in which he examines a method of urban architectural control which is being tried at the present time in Washington, and compares it with the efforts made at Bath, embodied in the now famous Bath Act, 1925, to effect the same result. But the control of urban amenities does not present any difficulties comparable with those connected with the control in rural areas, for although the days of the great landlords are passing—the great landlords to whom we owe nearly all that is pleasant, orderly, and urbane in the planning of our towns—we have powerful municipalities and councils who can, if they choose, enlist the services, either in a paid or an honorary capacity, of men of taste, culture and discrimination, and they can obtain Acts of Parliament which will enable them at least to preserve an orderliness about their streets. For, after all, what makes or mars a modern town is not, for the most part, the possession of a few buildings of outstanding merit, but rather a seemly cohesion and unity in the design of the buildings and a tidiness and attention to detail in the streets. The general appearance of our important city streets is spoiled not so much by the buildings themselves, bad as they often are, but by the paraphernalia which is tied, tacked, and slung on to them; by the brackets, signs, lamps, hoardings, posters, night-signs, and by the ever-growing accumulation of street furniture. All these are things which might be and could be controlled.

The preservation of amenities in rural areas, however, is a far more urgent and a far more difficult matter, and in dealing with it we have nowhere to look for guidance, for, as we have said, in no other country is the danger of complete spoliation so imminent. Neither in the heart of the country is it possible to be assured of obtaining the services of persons competent to give advice on the appearance of buildings. For, although it is a matter of far more than local importance, it is clearly impracticable to attempt any centralized control except on the most general matters.

In the last century it was assumed that the panacea for most social evils was to be found in education. In the interval a certain amount of disillusionment has taken place, so that now certain cynics attribute our present distresses to too much education. In this they are both right and wrong, perhaps; for the education which is being given today is not so much a development of the mind and the faculties of thought and apprehension as a process of cramming of facts—facts which are improperly correlated before presentation and improperly digested after presentation. From such education we cannot expect much assistance in the preservation of rural districts from ruination; indeed, is it not the persons who know too much, and yet not enough, who do most harm?

Yet in the Washington experiment there is the germ of an idea which might somehow be applied to our own needs. In most of the country towns in England there are to be found men of taste; for, despite urbanization, we remain at heart a country-loving people, so that the countryside still retains some of the most cultured minds. In these towns, then, it should be possible for the local authority to enlist the services in an honorary capacity of a committee of men who would advise on matters of taste and make suggestions for the improvement of submitted designs and schemes. If this were done with tact and without imposing any delay in dealing with applications, is it not possible that gradually an improvement would be noted first in and around these towns, and then spreading in ever-widening circles until it included the whole countryside? The power of example is very great, and once a start were made in building better-looking houses it is just possible that the idea might "catch on," as it were. There are by now enough people who are keen on the countryside preservation movement, and who are alive to the danger and to the necessity of taking some action to counteract it, to enable most small towns to obtain voluntary service. The difficulty is, of course, to get the thing going. And in this perhaps the C.P.R.E. might be able to offer some assistance.

For our own part we do not see how else the disease is to be checked. No attempts at revivals and archaisms will be effective. Tendencies, like floods, may be diverted, but they cannot always be dammed.

NEWS AND TOPICS

THE ARCHITECTS' DEFENCE UNION—GOVERNMENT JOBS AND OUTSIDE WORK—SOME MODERN EPIGRAMS—EXTENDING HASTINGS TRAMWAYS

A STEP forward seems to have been made in the formation of the Architects' Defence Union, which, by the way, I now see is to be known as the Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Defence Union, Ltd. A policy has been prepared by the Cornhill Insurance Co., Ltd., and the annual premium is £3 13s. 6d. For the payment of this sum the architect, engineer, or surveyor can go about his work with a feeling of protection which has hitherto been denied him. He is open to attack on all sides, and his daily path is beset with hidden dangers, and even the ghosts of dead clients can drag him or his heirs into the law courts. Alleged professional default or error, libel, recovery of fees, copyright—these are some of the litigious matters in which, if he join the Defence Union, he can look for help. But the scheme may yet fail if adequate support is not forthcoming, but forthcoming it surely will be. Professional men, I know, are slow to take action in these matters, but, as Mr. Birnstingl pointed out in an article which he contributed to these columns on the Defence Union last November, "Those who persist in maintaining an attitude of aloofness and isolation, even if they themselves are willing to face the unknown risks of their calling, are acting, not only contrary to their own interests, but also contrary to the interests of the profession as a whole."

* * *

The retirement on pension of Sir Frank Baines from the Directorship of H.M. Office of Works continues to provoke questions in Parliament and out of it, upon the principle, or policy, of forbidding or permitting architects in Government employment to engage in private work in their spare time. And they are not questions to be answered lightly; for after consulting the opinions of many architects, both in and out of the Office, the only certainty is that opinions differ. Private architects complain that salaried officials are already quite sufficiently provided for in comparison with the struggling man outside, and even declare that too many jobs are done in an official manner that might, in a brighter world, have come their way.

* * *

But accepting the fact that we are living in this imperfect world, where Government departments are necessary, they should at least be directed to the public advantage as far as may be; and it is to the advantage of architecture that such departments should be staffed by competent men who must be kept in a state of efficiency by some means or other. But while some officials take the view that outside practice in spare time is conducive to better work in the department by keeping the official up to date, others maintain that such outside interests are likely to engross attention to a degree incompatible with the performance of public duties.

* * *

Among official architects examples might be found to "prove" both contentions. Sir Frank Baines is himself an example of a civil servant who has succeeded because of, or in spite of, his many interests over and above the mere routine work of the Office. Other loyal and efficient civil servants have voluntarily handed over their opportunities of undertaking private work to private architects of their acquaintance in accordance with an ancient and now obsolete rule of the Government service, because they found themselves veritably too busy to carry on both public and private work.

* * *

It is really a question of personal temperament and method of work. The ambitious man will not conform to rules which are admirably suited to, and are reverentially accepted by, the conscientious plodder. If restrictions are placed upon the restless activity of the first type he will forthwith betake himself to other employment in which he finds himself less fettered; for freedom is a condition of his productivity, and to be sterile is to him intolerable. If the Government were to push ahead in this matter of the spare-time work of civil servants, they would weed out the men of imagination and enterprise, and leave only the men of routine to grind and be ground in the cogwheels of the red-tape machine. It is essential that these complementary characters should be given the mutual benefit of each other's society and co-operation, both for the good of their souls personally (a point which must interest them), and for the right direction and employment of their architectural abilities and the economic use of public funds—matters which are of very great moment to us.

* * *

A reasonable amount of professional work done in an official's spare time is probably extremely useful, both to himself and to the State; and that there exists an adequate safeguard as to the limits of what may be considered "a reasonable amount" we have seen demonstrated in the case which has brought the question into prominence. It is a part of every man's work to convince his employers that his course of life is compatible with their interests, and there are ways of putting pressure upon the man who continually presents himself at the office in a condition of fatigue that renders him unfit for duty. Some sort of spare-time work may be taken as a normal condition of Government employment. From postmen upwards to the late Secretary of the Post Office—the late Mr. A. B. Walkley—it would be easy (or perhaps it would not be easy) to draw up a monumental list of men and women in Government departments who have found remunerative spare-time occupation, with Trollope, Austin Dobson, and more than one successful playwright of today heading the list. The solution would seem to be, not to prohibit spare-time work, but to pay a salary sufficiently large to render the thought of any extra office work repugnant in the extreme. Money can buy comfort and sometimes happiness. Anyone in his right mind would not part with comfort and happiness for the making of more money, when comfort and happiness are the most that money can buy.

* * *

On the very day the issue was published in which readers of these columns were invited to cap the epigram of 1826 bearing upon Nash's replacement of brick by plaster, certain distinguished architects responded with quatrains, all of which, however, do not satisfy the conditions of an epigram. Here is one that does so:

> Nash was great in his time—and yet are we not sorry
> To see Swan and Edgar leave slake-bed for quarry?
> It can't be *more* sinful, e'en Ruskin must own,
> To clothe legs of Portland in trousers of stone.

My young blood has been stirred in emulation (the spring has not yet quite died out of it), and I have committed the following:

When men built in plaster there was value for cash,
But most new-built shops offer little but trash;
To camouflage rubbish their stones have been spent;
So let users of Portland to Portland be sent.

I don't think much of this; but the idea is pretty. Here is another, done on a bus. It will be noticed that I use the freedom our contributor allows himself in the matter of rhymes: " poetic licence " we poets call it:

In days of The Regent men saw God as master—
Carved churches in freestone; built markets of plaster;
Now, concrete and brick in a church does not spoil it;
Rich marble and stone's for the shop and the " toilet."

* * *

About the proposed extension of the Hastings tramways system, Sir Walter de Frece does well to make strong protest. Beyond question, it is a foolish proposal he condemns, that of running tramways through the two streets of medieval character that are the most interesting features of Hastings. All Saints Street and High Street are full-fraught with the charm of antiquity, these narrow old streets being lined with quaint old houses which were probably familiar in Tudor times. Tramways brought into close proximity to them would be the intrusion of a vulgar anachronism destroying not only the old-world charm of the scene, but ultimately the houses also; for it is inconceivable that such ancient buildings could long withstand the vibration of lumbering traffic. Their downfall would be, I am tempted to say, almost a minor calamity compared with that of disfiguring the ancient streets by the erection of the customary ugly and ultra-modern iron standards to support equally objectionable overhead wires, such as have destroyed the amenity of many a fine town.

* * *

Why should *al fresco* petrol stores be suffered to supplement the sufficiently abundant infelicities that haunt motor traction? Just when it had been rather rashly assumed that motoring had done its worst in destroying roadside amenities, up comes the petrol merchant " with his little lot," as the vernacular poet hath it. True, the open-air petrol station does not slaughter pedestrians; it merely kills streets. For few roadside objects are more devastatingly ugly than the stations whereat, from conduits of gratuitously repulsive design, pungent petrol is on tap. Often it has been alleged of the various street-killing monstrosities you wot of, that if you don't like them you need not look at them. That insolent fallacy breaks down utterly as an excuse for such æsthetic crimes as the electric devices which make night hideous for the inoffensive town-dweller. It is even more inept if applied to those appalling petrol pillars that poison our daylight also. Why should any of these unprovoked assaults on eyes, or nose, or nerves receive official sanction? That they can be made with impunity emphasizes a remark made last week by the Minister of Health that the time seems ripe for public opinion to enforce municipal or State control in matters of æsthetic taste. But the public apathy in such matters brings the Minister's *obiter dictum* into the forlorn category of pious aspirations. Nevertheless, I hold that the subject of æsthetics is distinctly within the province of the Health Minister, who might well adopt Terence's motto, *Humani nihil alienum*, since obviously he recognizes that health and æsthetics are mutually helpful.

* * *

Mr. J. Blackett of Newport, Monmouthshire, the winner of the Brenforce Travelling Scholarship of £300 and a Gold Medal, offered by the Institution of Structural Engineers, in competition for a design for a reinforced concrete water tower, was a student of the Liverpool University School of Architecture, and received his training there a few years ago. He is now deputy architect to the Newport Corporation. His design was illustrated in the JOURNAL last week. I give on this page the designs which gained the second and third awards.

ASTRAGAL

The Brenforce Travelling Scholarship. Bronze Medal Design. By E. W. Williams.

The Brenforce Travelling Scholarship. Silver Medal Design. By S. H. Suthers.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOLS EXHIBITION

[BY H. B. CRESWELL]

THE exhibition of work done during the past twelve months by students of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, is of considerable interest. In days when art in industry is so much discussed the work of those who will, for the most part, be absorbed by industry, done as students in schools organized to supply leaven to the dough of commercial enterprise, is a broad indication of what is to be hoped of industry in the future. Generally speaking, industry in the field of the applied arts is hopeless. Here and there, owing to the gifts and capacities of certain men enforced by an enthusiasm which soars above the asperations of commerce, firms which mark distinctive achievement come into existence. The influence of these large shops is far reaching; industry immediately seeks to emulate their commercial success by prostituting the ideas on which that success depends by shoddy imitations of them. There are, however, very few of these big shops which are also real shops in so much as they stand for a definite idea. At this moment I only have in mind two; and a saleswoman in one of these lately said, in reply to a comment on some of the goods displayed: "Well, we are obliged to sell a certain amount of 'trade stuff,'" and a lofty young salesman in the other received a similar question as though I had asked him why his nose was crooked or referred to some other obvious shortcoming.

Of an exhibition which includes, besides the usual output of an art school, examples of writing, illuminating, printing, bookbinding, architectural and other design, carving in wood and stone, furniture, weaving, embroidery, silversmith's work, ceramics, etching, lithography, wood engraving, and stained glass it is possible here only to report a general impression. The whole of the work is severely realistic and practical; almost the whole of the exhibits consist of things made to meet current needs, and generally thoroughly well made; but the effect is as though the students found inspiration—if not ideas—by staring into shop windows; the schools would appear not to be an incubator of fresh ideas, a centre of aspirations to what is true and new, but a hotbed of stale ones, a centre for forcing the standards already set by industry. Nearly the whole of the exhibits might with perfect propriety be distributed through the shops of Oxford Street, very little of it would fill a due place in Church Street, Kensington. There is something wrong when we see the young idea reaching out to appease the salesman and little evidence of the instinct of craftsmanship which finds delight in the creation of an idea and the realization of it for its own sake. Some of the work was even directly imitative. For this reason the exhibition was disappointing.

Having said so much it would be unfair not to mention some of the work to which these strictures do not apply, and to offer the exhibitors congratulations and encouragement to hold on firmly to the impulse to express what belongs to themselves and refuse to be led astray by what the salesman has taught the public to expect. I mention first a cushion front, by F. Pillipick, because it gave me particular delight. The work was not marked by any special skill in needlework or knowledge of embroidery, but by the designs sense of the texture and character of the wool on its background of unbleached linen, and by the simple, devoted, and happy rendering of the wool-conceived fish, sea horses, shells, and seaweed forming the design. The colours, too, were most skilfully blended. A *portière*, of wool embroidery on unbleached linen, by E. Potter, also provoked that sympathy with the delight in conceiving and skill and happiness in executing a work which is, in fact, the root of the appeal craftwork makes, and supplies the reason why "trade stuff," which has given joy to no human being in the conception or fashioning, leaves us cold. Of a greater power are the two carvings in wood and stone by J. Hodge. Pottery by M. K. Voules was good, even excellent; as was also some by S. Finnimore. I noticed quite admirable woodcuts by D. A. Carter and H. M. Quick, and some clever lino colour prints by S. Bonham Carter. The stained glass was disappointing, but with stained glass, unless all is right, the effect is nothing. It is a difficult art, as the rarity of good glass

Baboon (in stone). By J. Hodge. [From the exhibition of the Central School of Arts and Crafts.]

shows; the exhibits were, however, *bona fide* designs. There was no emulation of the hard, slick efficiency of the stained-glass window merchant. In a different category, that of pure sculpture, a plaster bronze of a howling wolf, by S. Kingham, attracted me. The lean scavenger of the wilds is shown in all aspects howling wholeheartedly, from the end of his nose to the tip of his dejected tail. An excellent study founded in a close observation of, and love for, the creature. I thought the furniture rather dull in design and too hard and trim in execution. Wood should not look like polished marble. An expert of my acquaintance told me, however, that he thought it good. " It is very difficult to invent new ideas," he said. Good; but why not, like the soldier in the story, " have a dam good try " ?

A WASHINGTON EXPERIMENT

[BY WILLIAM HAYWOOD]

CONTROL of design is much in evidence just now, and here in England the official mind shows signs of responding to the clamour for legal powers to restrain vandalism in town and country. It is even thought that the remedy has been found, and clause 128 of the Bath Act, 1925, is quoted on all sides as the correct thing in legal equipment; although it is more than likely that the general adoption of such a clause as this would bring about the complete discomfiture of our hopes, as will be shown later. But first there is news of something to the purpose and more than usually interesting from Washington, where it appears that an Architects' Advisory Council, initiated by the Washington Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, began—some five years ago—a vivacious attempt to improve the quality of design in local private building.

All new designs for public buildings being already controlled by the National Commission, the new body seeks to complete the network of control by taking action in respect to all designs for *private buildings*. Its object is to influence such design at the time of inception if possible, or alternatively, before it has been sanctioned by the local authority, and to supplement this action by publishing carefully phrased reviews of new buildings for the enlightenment and guidance of the man in the street. The jury meets in the office of the Assistant Engineer Commissioner, and there reviews the current plans on file for building permits. No permits are delayed by the Advisory Council, and the designs are criticized whether permits have been granted or not. These criticisms are intended to be constructive, and they are regularly transmitted each week to the owner or architect concerned. There is nothing compulsory about this advice; many owners and architects have co-operated and benefited by it, and others have disregarded it, the result as a whole being a substantial balance to the good.

Most of the ablest architects of Washington are members of this novel Council, and they are all liable to service on an arbitrary assignment. The service is voluntary, there are no dues, no disbursements, and to paraphrase the words of a recent manifesto, " the Council is determined to make good architecture better and bad architecture impossible in Washington, under a penalty of public exposure." New blood and a broad outlook are secured by bringing the whole fifty-two architect members of the Council into service by means of a constantly changing jury system, whereby an executive of three of the fifty-two members meets each week to adjudicate; each week one new member is added and one dropped from the waiting list in accordance with a schedule of assignments for the year, this schedule being arranged and sponsored by a co-ordinating committee of the Washington Chapter of the Institute of Architects.

It remains to be said that the experimental work already accomplished by this Council is now to receive more general recognition. The Federation of Citizens' Associations has unanimously endorsed the work of the Architects' Advisory Council, and has called for the appointment of fifty branch committees of its own body to co-operate with the Council in different localities, under a central and general chairmanship. The recommendations of the examining juries will be transmitted to the Citizens' Association of the locality concerned, in order that it may take action in support where necessary; and the executive action of each local branch of the Citizens' Association is vested in a " picket " committee of three, of whom one is to be an architect.

The attitude of the profession towards the work of the new Council may be seen in the following resolution: " Resolved, That the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects expresses its appreciation of the public service of the Washington architects, in the institution and maintenance of the Architects' Advisory Council, organized for the betterment of private buildings in the national capital. It recognizes the possibilities in the work, the opportunity to contribute largely to the development of the capital and to supplement the work of the Fine Arts and Planning Commissions, and it urges upon the individual architect a full realization of the opportunity and of the responsibility."

The underlying idea of the Council may be seen in the following extract from a recent circular: " As the movement is now shaping up, it becomes not only a matter of bettering each building as it is erected, but by the writing of carefully-phrased reviews it becomes a matter of education of the building public. These reviews are not going into the files as many of them have done in the past, but they are going to be seriously considered by the people of the section in which the buildings are erected; and the promoters are going to be approached by the citizens to find out whether or not they are co-operating. In case co-operation is not forthcoming because of disagreement with the findings, the way is left open for further consideration by succeeding juries. In case there is lack of co-operation because of lack of sympathy with the idea of better building, then the element of public opinion will become a factor. Here again a grave responsibility will rest upon the architects, because this movement must by no chance become a force which might be construed as a censorship of art. Nor can it concern itself with petty details of design. It is for the elimination of ugliness and for the bettering of good work."

This, then, is the Washington experiment. It has the merit of being a broadly conceived honorary service operated by the profession itself, and the local authority apparently grants permission to utilize the submissions already legally made in compliance with local by-laws. There is no legal power to veto however, and results must be obtained by persuasion, assisted in obstinate cases by the coercive power of public opinion.

In England, the trend of influential opinion towards a solution of the same problem appears to be in the direction of a general application of clause 128 of the Bath Act, 1925, which is so consistently quoted as a model that it is time its exact wording should be more generally known. It is as follows:—

CLAUSE 128 OF THE BATH ACT 1925

128.—1:—*a*: For the purpose of assisting the Corporation in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by this section a standing advisory committee of three members (in this section called "the advisory committee") shall be constituted for the city, of whom one member shall be a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects to be nominated by the President of the said Institute, one member shall be a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution to be nominated by the President of the said Institution, and one member shall be a Justice of the Peace to be nominated by the council:

Provided that a member of the council shall be disqualified from being a member of the advisory committee.

b: Subject as aforesaid the members of the advisory committee shall be appointed by the council and any vacancy occurring on the advisory committee shall be filled by the council on the nomination of the person or body by whom the member causing the vacancy was nominated. The Corporation shall pay the members of the advisory committee such reasonable fees and expenses as the Corporation think fit;

c: The advisory committee may determine any matter referred to them in such manner as they in their discretion shall think fit and they shall within one month after the receipt of the reference give their decision thereon and any such decision shall have effect as if it were an approval or disapproval (as the case may be) of the Corporation and in the latter case shall contain a statement of the grounds on which the decision is arrived at;

d: Every such decision shall forthwith be reported to the Corporation and upon receipt thereof by the Corporation a copy shall forthwith be sent by the Corporation to the person or persons affected thereby;

e: In the event of a division of opinion among the members of the advisory committee upon reference to them the matter shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members of the committee but save as aforesaid the advisory committee shall act by their whole number;

f: The costs of any reference to the advisory committee shall be paid as the advisory committee may direct. Where such costs or part thereof shall be payable to any person other than the Corporation they shall be recoverable by that person and where such costs or part thereof shall be payable to the Corporation they shall be recoverable by the Corporation and in both cases summarily as a civil debt.

2: Section 157 (Power to make by-laws respecting new buildings, etc.) of the Public Health Act 1875 is hereby extended so as to enable the Corporation to make by-laws providing in such manner as they may think necessary for the deposit by a person intending to construct—

a: a building within the city; or

b: an addition to an existing building within the city (including the reconstruction of an existing addition to any such building); or

c: a chimney exceeding forty-five feet from the ground in height;

of drawings of the elevations and particulars as to the materials of such building or addition or chimney (in this section called collectively "elevations").

3: Where elevations are required to be submitted to the Corporation by a by-law made under the said section 157 as extended by this section the Corporation shall within one month after the delivery of the elevations—

a: approve the elevations; or

b: if they shall consider that having regard to the general character of the buildings in the city or of the buildings proposed therein to be erected or of the building upon or to which the addition is to be constructed or reconstructed the building or addition or chimney to which the elevations relate would seriously disfigure the city whether by reason of the height of the building or addition or chimney or its design or the materials proposed to be used in its construction refer the question of the approval of the elevations to the advisory committee for their decision thereon and the reference shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which the proposed building or addition or chimney is considered to be objectionable.

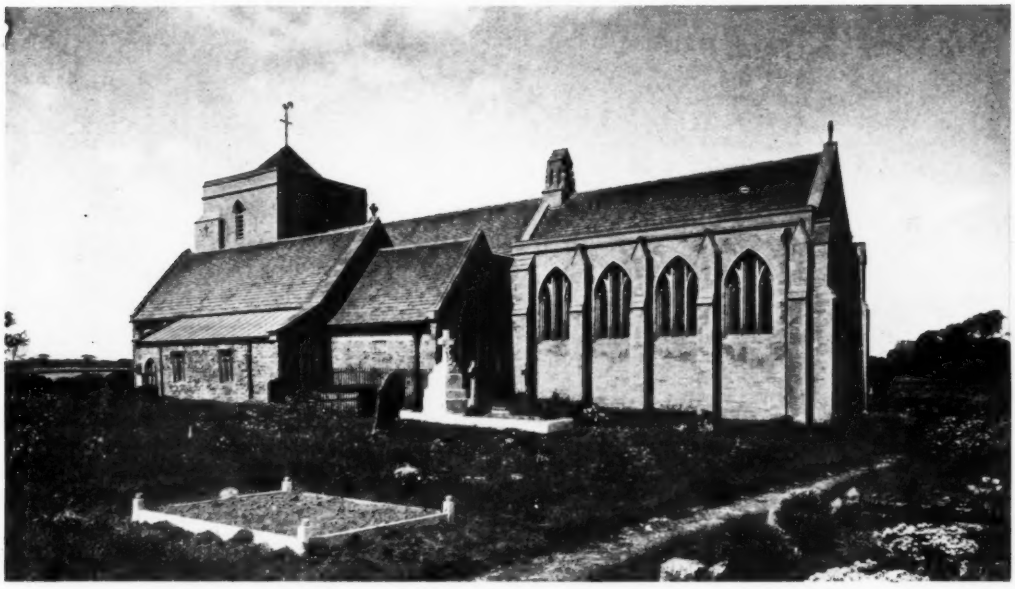
4: The Corporation shall forthwith send notice in writing to the person by whom the elevations were deposited of their approval thereof or if the building or addition or chimney is considered to be objectionable on any of the grounds mentioned in this section of the reference of the elevations to the advisory committee and the notice shall be accompanied by a statement of the objections to the building or addition or chimney.

5: The person by whom the elevations were deposited shall be entitled to send to the advisory committee a statement of his answers to the objections of the Corporation and if he does so he shall at the same time send a copy thereof to the town clerk.

6: Where the elevations of a building or addition or chimney have been disapproved under this section it shall not be lawful to erect the building or addition or chimney until the elevations thereof have been approved by the Corporation and any person who acts in contravention of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds and to a daily penalty not exceeding two pounds.

The great attraction of this clause lies in the fact that it seems to give architects constitutional support for the control of architectural amenity in this country; yet sub-clause 3—*a*, permits the Corporation to approve elevations without submission to the advisory committee at all; and sub-clause 6 is dangerously ambiguous, for apparently it enables the Corporation to implement the findings of the advisory committee, or the private opinions of the Corporation, as the latter may think fit. If we add to these objections that the advisory committee has but three members, of whom only one is an architect; that these advisers are to be paid fees; and that there is no provision for a periodic change of personnel, the dubious character of the powers conferred by the Bath Act and the still more dubious model clause recently issued by the Ministry of Health become manifest.

We shall do well to pause before advocating a procedure which places the approval of all designs, including all those of official architecture, in the hands of the borough surveyor and borough councillors, and refers a limited number of designs—thought doubtful by those with no knowledge of the subject—to an inadequate Committee of taste. Should we not do better to take the advisory art commissions and committees already in existence as guides? making such amendments as the times allow; including, as far as possible, the best features of the Washington experiment.

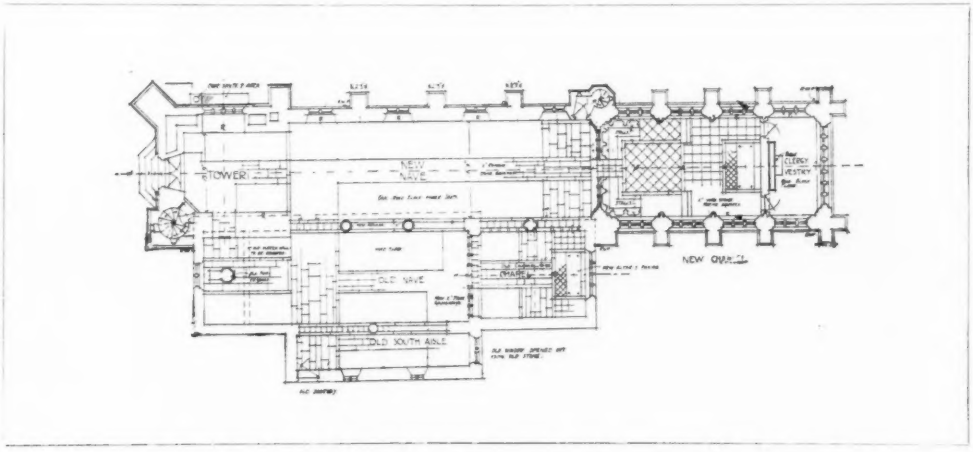


MR. WALTER TAPPER

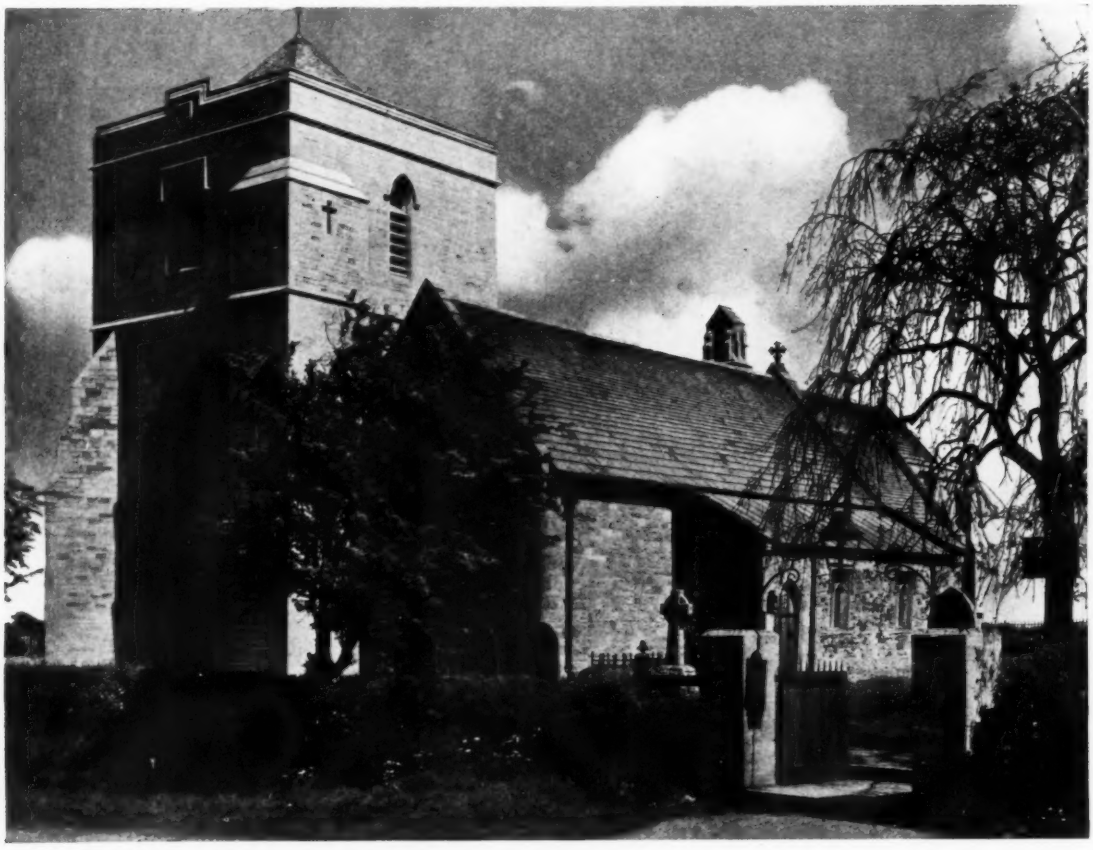
[BY KARSHISH]

THE election of Walter Tapper to Associateship of the Royal Academy, followed by his election to the Presidency of the R.I.B.A., has been the occasion of very great pleasure to Tapper's many friends and to a greater number of others who know him only through his work. Thackeray speaks somewhere in *Pendennis* of the successful man of letters as being usually widely esteemed among his *confrères* long before he is acclaimed by the public. Tapper's work has been for many years esteemed by a particular circle of observers, although to the architectural public—if I may so designate the profession at large and kindred fraternities—it is not so well known as is often the case with those who have been awarded the signal distinctions he has won. This is entirely Tapper's own fault; that is to say it is a circumstance of his character—he won't be bothered. He loves his work, is perfectly contented and happy in doing it, goes abroad for his holidays, avoids public appearances, and plays golf; and he is one of those men who, if they perceive any advantage to themselves in coming forward, prefer to stand aside. To such a man, however, the unsought and unexpected recognition of his fellows gives a special and peculiar pleasure; and Tapper, who is the most human, warm, boyish, frank, and happy of mortals, will, unless I am much mistaken, lap it all up and seat himself in the terrific chair with great satisfaction, a light heart, and enormous zest.

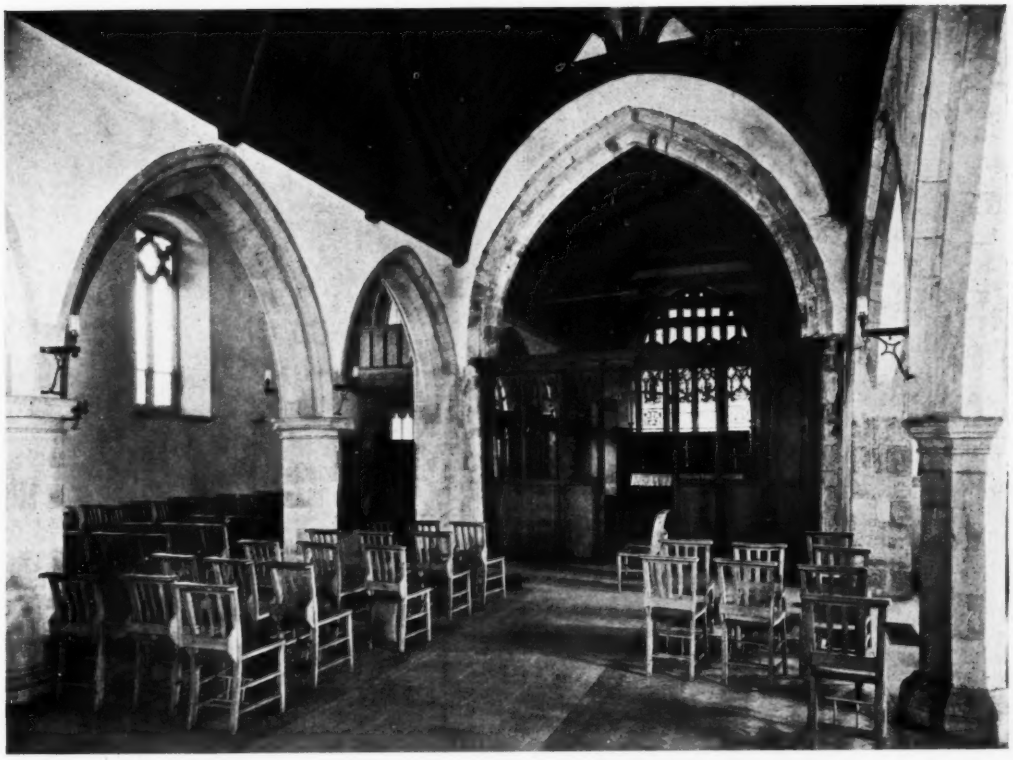
Walter Tapper is a Devonshire man. He has not told me this, but he has admitted it, and admitted it with just



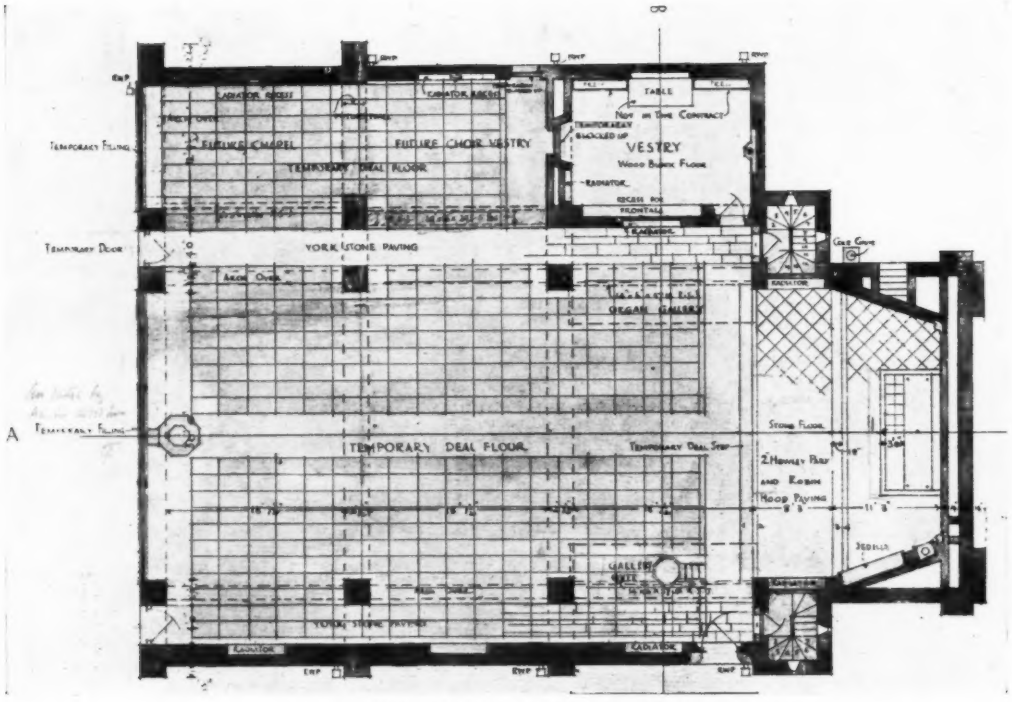
Church of St. Michael, Little Coates, Grimsby. By Walter Tapper. Above, a general view. Below, the plan.



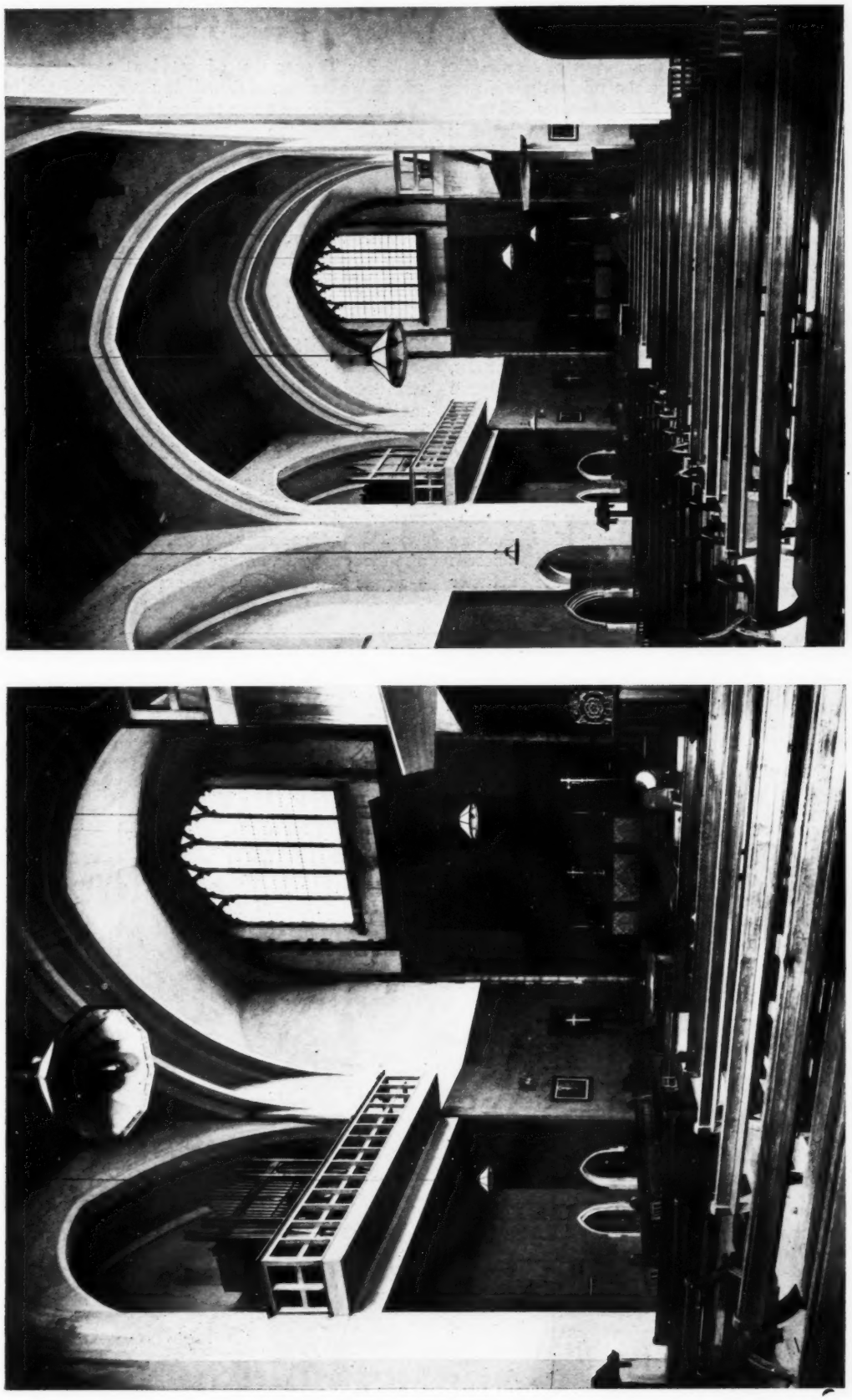
Church of St. Michael, Little Coates, Grimsby. By Walter Tapper. Above, a view from the road. Below, an interior view.



Church of St. Michael, Little Coates, Grimsby. By Walter Tapper. Above, looking towards the altar. Below, a detail of the altar.



St. Stephen's Church, Grimsby. By Walter Tapper. Above, a general view. Below, the plan.

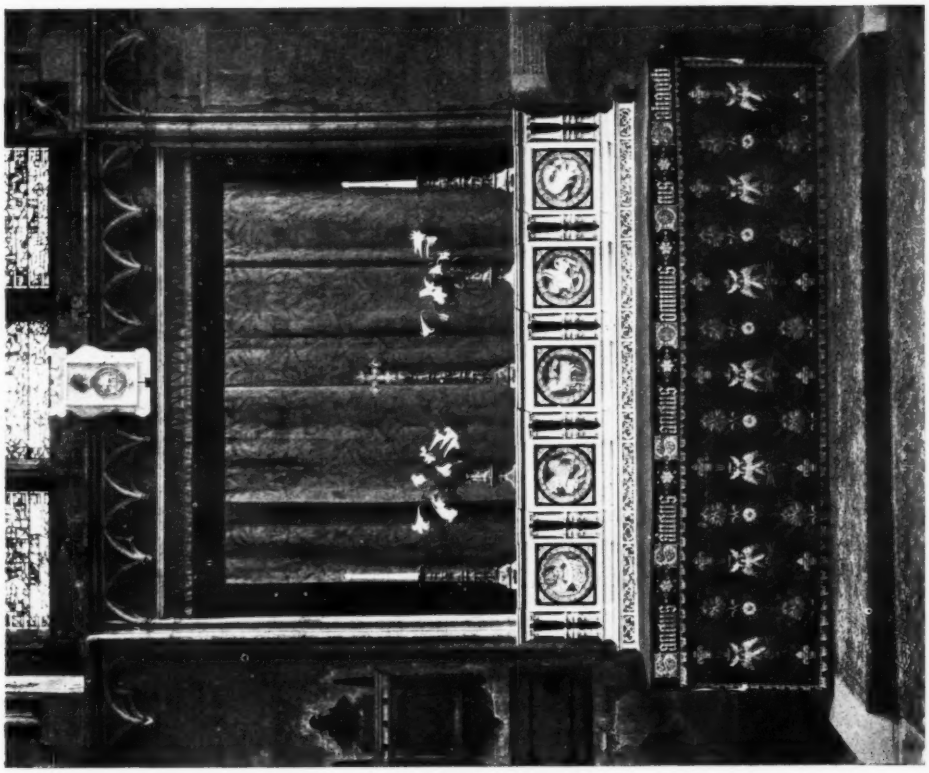


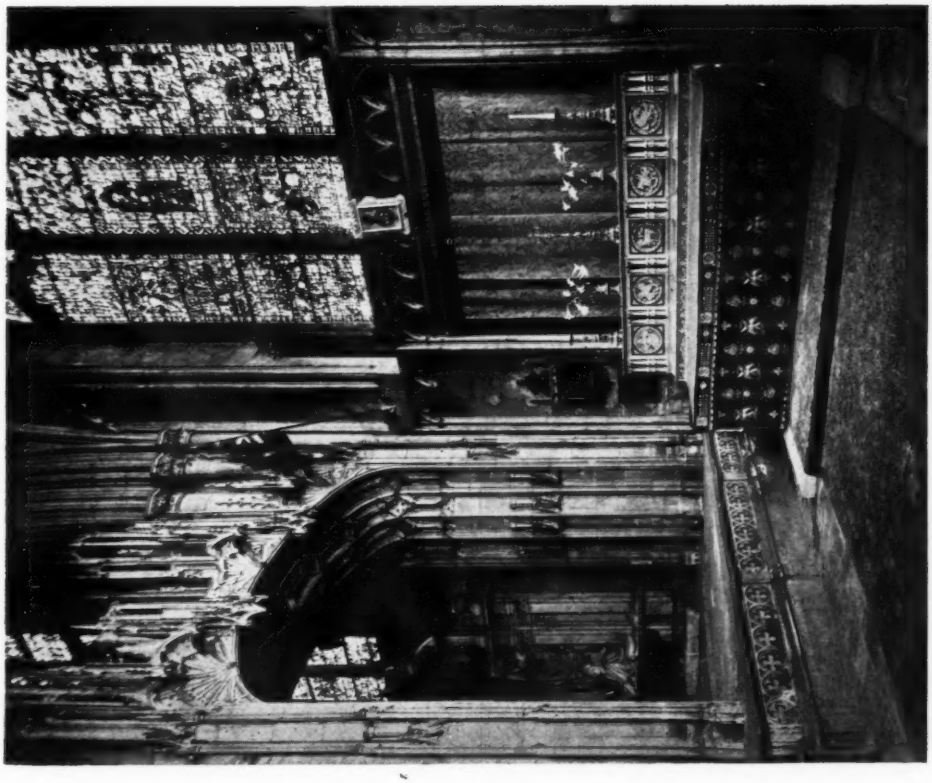
St. Stephen's Church, Grimsby. By Walter Tapper. Two views of the interior looking towards the altar. The organ gallery is on the left.

a trace of complacency. I am myself complacent at belonging to Hampshire, and I shall therefore be justified in saying what I like about the Devon-born when I admit that a close acquaintance with the natives of Hampshire has persuaded me that they have the thickest wits in all Merrie England. I attribute this fact to the trees and to the squirrels frequenting them, for which my native heath is famed. The trees, as any resident among them will tell you, have an effect on the mind and spirit that is definitely enervating, and they have, no doubt, produced that redundancy of village idiots which the stranger notices and which so wounds my *amour propre*. The squirrels, which formerly abounded, caused my countrymen to go about armed with a "squail"—a stout stick 2 ft. long, with a heavy knob of lead at one end. This was thrown to knock squirrels out of the trees and into the pot, and its extreme handiness as a weapon has led to the survival of only the very thickest Hampshire skulls. The squail was not, however, in general use in Devonshire, and Tapper's ancestors fought with the bare hands. John Ridd, we may remember, conquered his adversary in a memorable encounter by gripping his biceps in his fingers and tearing out the muscles "as though they had been the pulp of an orange." This is the race from which Walter Tapper springs, and I make no apology for referring to the catch-as-catch-can wrestling methods of John Ridd, because I believe that the supremacy the popular mind accords to a Devonshire ancestry is entirely due to the character given to that race in the pages of *Lorna Doone*, and to the apocryphal story of Drake at bowls on Plymouth Hoe.

Walter Tapper was educated at a private school and articled to the firm of Rowell and Son, architects, of Newton Abbot. He then came to London, and after a short term as assistant in the office of Basil Champneys joined the staff of Bodley and Garner, where he remained as chief assistant for a great number of years. Tapper's memories of these years are most happy ones. Provincial life—the associations of architectural practice in a remote country town in days when the country was much more removed from London and the centre of things than it is now—offered little opportunity for a young man to understand the world of culture and art, or the relation in which his own capacities and ambitions stood to that world. Tapper's ambitions were strong enough to send him up to London and, we may suppose, very much as an adventurer with nothing but the wits in his head and the drawing instruments in his portmanteau as security for the future. I gather the colour only of these circumstances from a man who is reticent in speaking of himself; I do not actually know the facts, but I distinctly gather that Tapper went through the mill in a most thorough way, and this is a matter which warms the sympathy and affection of all men. Few of us forget the figure in Homer of the horn gate and the ivory gate. Many architects go in at the ivory gate—a gate that stands open more widely now than it did a

War Memorial Chapel, The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry Regiment, York Minster. By Walter Tapper. A general view.



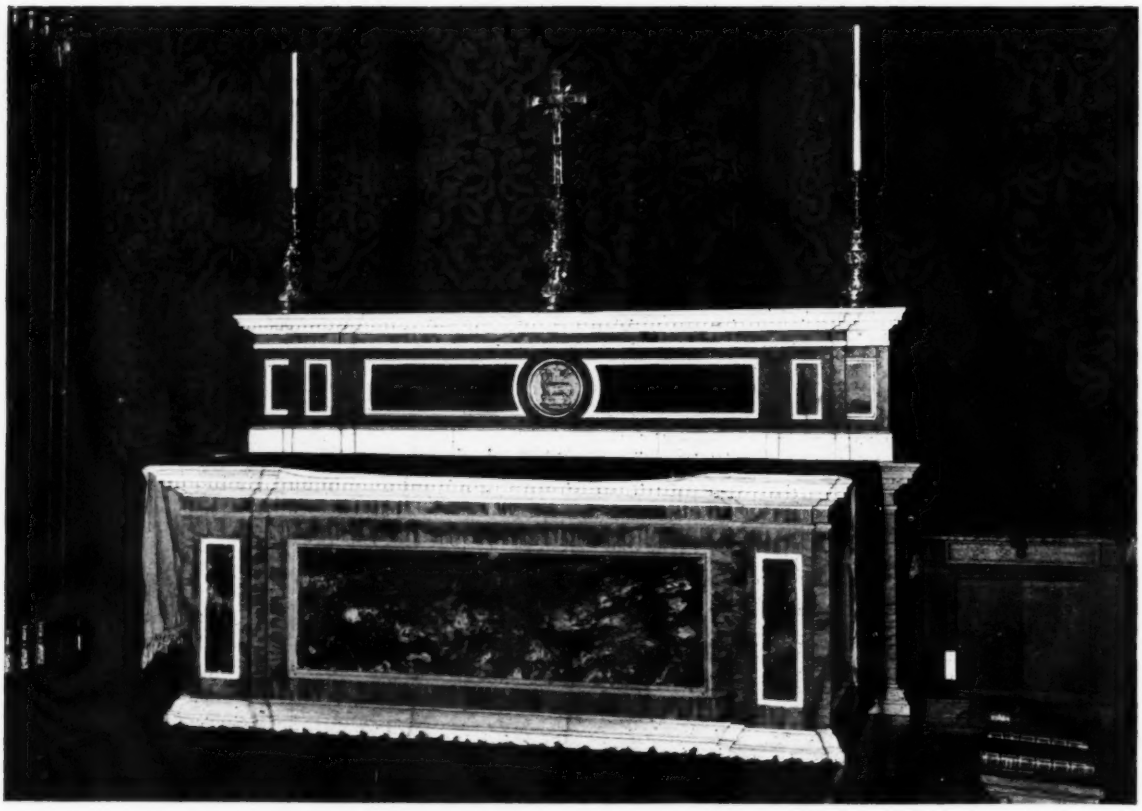


War Memorial Chapel, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, York Minster. By Walter Tapper. Two views of the altar.

hundred years ago; but if we look back upon the history of men who have left their mark in various fields of activity, we find that, with scarcely an exception, they all went in at the horn gate. It was, then, as a very young man in Bodley's office that Walter Tapper, as I see it, first sat up and began to take notice.

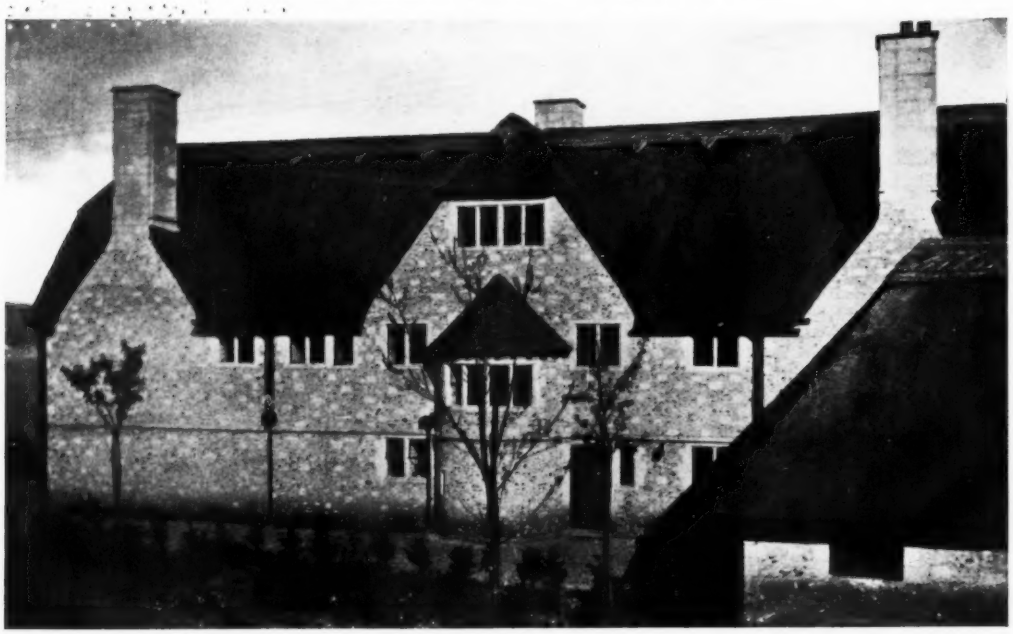
There are certain particular things to be remembered about G. F. Bodley. He was, in the first place, one of those polished, cultivated, old-world English gentlemen who, fifty years ago, were still met in many walks of life, but which are now rarely met in any. Tapper says that in twenty years he never had a cross word from Bodley. Only practising architects accustomed to large responsibilities will fully appreciate the character of one of whom this can be said. Bodley was not the employer—the "chief"; he was the master; but he was the master in the sense in which the word was used in bygone times among craftsmen—among gold- and silversmiths, *luthiers*, sculptors and painters. Bodley's assistants did not work for him; they worked with him. He did not impose his authority upon them, but led them to identify themselves with his own attitude to his work. To Tapper, this master is an endeared memory; broadly speaking, architecture means to Tapper what it meant to Bodley, but I divine that Bodley, by his example, or rather, perhaps, by the atmosphere of his personality, carried precept farther. I never met the elder man, but one may suppose that a particular intimacy of the kind described would colour the outlook of the younger, and that the note which his friends recognize as the characteristic chirp of Tapper would have fallen to another key if the early collaboration had been less happy.

Bodley did not attach much importance to sketching and to the making of pictures. *Measure* was his word. Tapper has measured; he measures still. Such measuring is not particularly the making of a record to be some day propped up in front of a drawing-board, but rather a means of fixing in the measurer's mind the why and wherefore of an effect, and to enforce the memory of the effect itself. A study of the photographs which accompany this article display clearly enough the principles underlying Tapper's approach to architectural design. We observe that his work is never a reproduction of medieval forms, and that he is cosmopolitan in his taste: an understanding of all that appeals to him in traditional architecture is included in his technical endowment. Thus equipped, the solution of any problem of design is presented to him as an idea, and the idea is embodied in traditional motives which are freely adapted and interpreted to fit the needs of the design. In Little Coates Church, which is a new church built on to an old one, the new, while it signalizes the tradition of the old, in no way reproduces it or challenges it; nor at any time in the remote future will the new ever be supposed other than an early twentieth-century church. In St. Stephen's, Grimsby, where the architect was bound by the condition of low cost, we see the same sense of tradition and the same expression of the sentiment of that tradition without any part or detail masquerading as of medieval origin, or claiming acquaintance with the measurer's note book. This church, for all its enforced simplicity, has in a strong degree the thing many greater and more costly churches entirely lack—namely, the devotional quality. It helps us to understand what we are apt to forget, although Professor



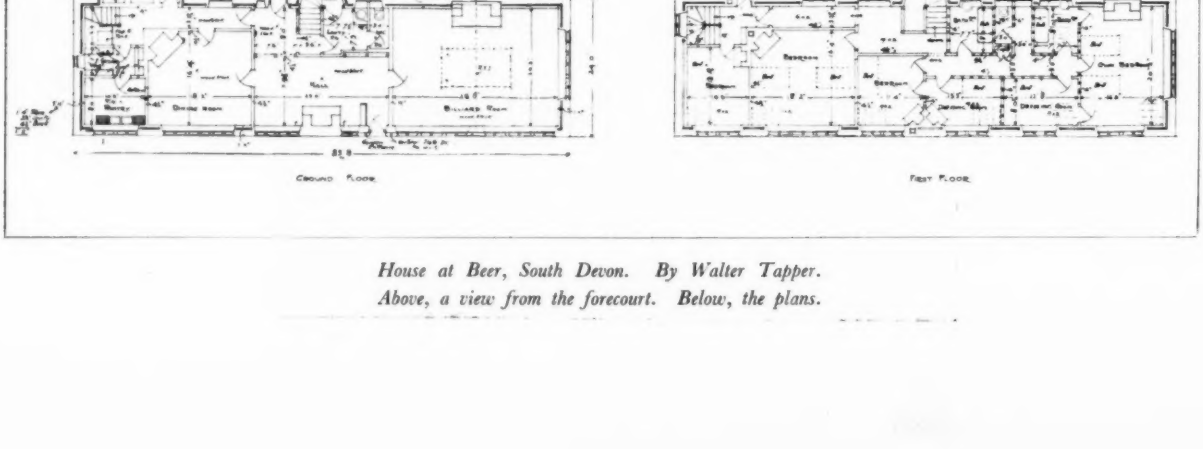
War Memorial Chapel, The West Yorkshire Regiment, York Minster. By Walter Tapper. The altar.

War Memorial Chapel, West Yorkshire Regiment, York Minster. By Walter Tapper. Above, a painted and decorated wrought-iron screen. Below, looking towards the altar.



Lethaby has on occasions reminded us of it; in looking at both the exterior and interior views here shown we realize that the great medieval churches probably never looked finer than when they were new.

Walter Tapper has done a large amount of ecclesiastic work, but he is also responsible for a quantity of domestic architecture. For some reason the men whose work is best known in this field have specialized, or have the reputation for specializing in it. The house at Beer here illustrated is a good example, perhaps the best example, of Tapper's work in this field. The walling is of Beer stone rubble and quarry rubbish, with dressings of squared stone: this walling, it need scarcely be said, is by local craftsmen, and shows a time-honoured usage of their calling. The blocks of roughly-worked stone which are used as bonding to the small rubble, are spaced as they come to hand and to meet the needs of structure and the craftsmen's sense of a neat, workmanlike finish. Thus was the old brick chequer work, which covers the walls of Layer Marney, and elsewhere, with an elusive veiled pattern, contrived, before bricklayers were reduced by industry to the condition of machines and made to follow the setting-out of the foreman copied from laborious ½ in. details prepared on an architect's drawing-board. In fifty years' time it is all too likely that architects seeking to build in this Beer way will have to employ men who will set out the bonder courses with lines, and space them with foot rule as figured on the drawings; for these old crafts are dying out with the men who yet hold the tradition of



House at Beer, South Devon. By Walter Tapper.
Above, a view from the forecourt. Below, the plans.

their "mystery." The thatch on the Beer house is of Norfolk reeds laid by thatchers from the fens, for though thatched cottages are everywhere seen in East Devon, wheat and rye "reed" is scarcely to be had unless next year's harvest is bespoke, and it is more difficult to find a reputable thatcher in the south of England than even a man who can make boots.

The list of Walter Tapper's works is a long one. It began in 1900, when he set up in independent practice, with repairs at Hengrave Hall, Suffolk; and at the moment of writing it may be said to end with the much admired high altar which, for the time being and until the renovation work is completed, serves St. Paul's. The affinity in traditional origin—of feeling and association—between the different altars and screens in the three Regimental Memorial Chapels at York Minster will be noticed. The altar in the chapel dedicated to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry is of green Brescia and white marbles. The screens are of wrought iron painted and gilded.

The following are some of Walter Tapper's best-known works:

Ecclesiastical Work

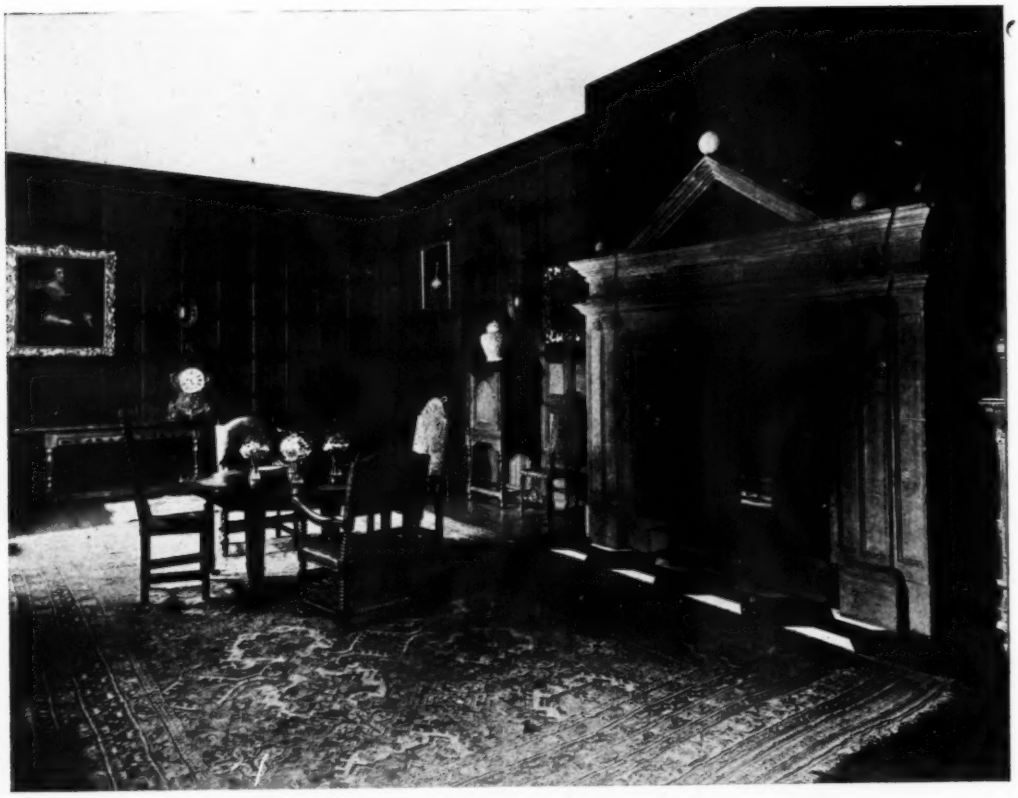
Church of the Ascension, Malvern.
St. Mary's Church, Harrogate.
St. Stephen's Church, Grimsby.
St. Erkenwald's Church, Southend.
Little Coates Church, nr. Grimsby.
Lythe Church, nr. Whitby.
Chapel of the Resurrection, Mirfield.
School Chapel, Guildford, Western Australia.
War Memorial, Loughborough.
Church of the Annunciation, Quebec Street, W.1.
Repairs and chapels in York Minster.
Church at the Whiteley Homes, Walton-on-Thames.
Balliol College Chapel, Oxford.
Eton College Lower Chapel.
And many repairs and restorations to parish churches.
Convent and Chapel, Rushbrook Street.

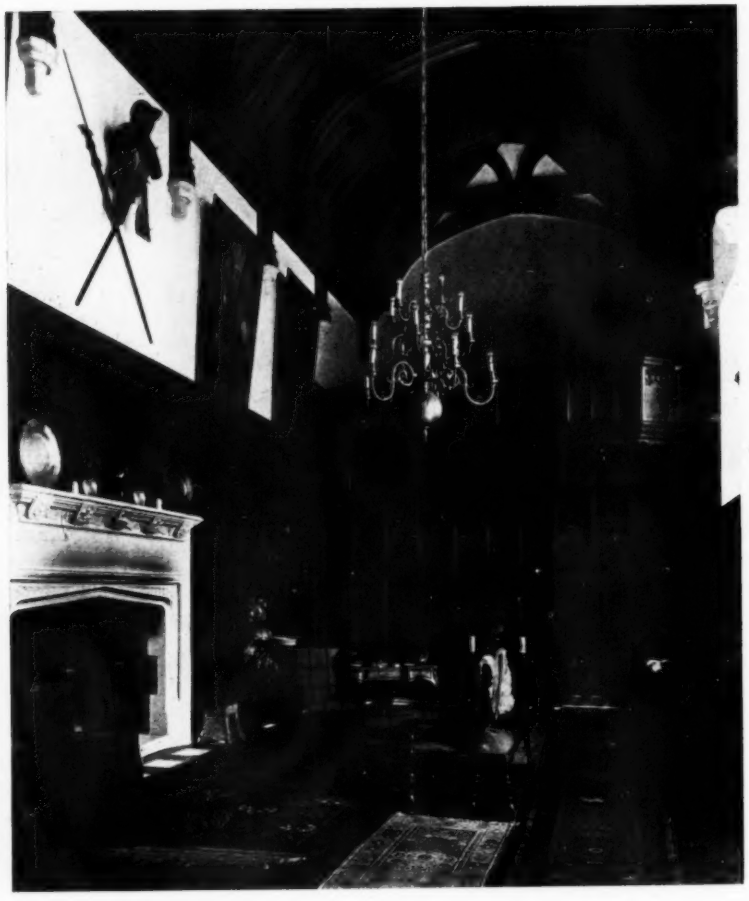
Domestic Work

Reconstructions at Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.
Bicton Hall, Devon.
Kenfield Hall, Kent.
Whinfold, Godalming.
Hull Place, Deal.
Restorations at Penshurst Place, Sussex.
Eastham Grange, Worcestershire.
Turville Grange, Bucks.
Alterations to Boyton Manor House, Godalming.
House at Beer, Devon.
Welcombe, Harpenden, Herts.

Walter Tapper holds the appointments of consulting architect to the Dean and Chapter of York Minster; consulting architect to the Dean and Chapter of Manchester Cathedral; and is one of the advisory architects to the Church Building Society.

House at Beer, South Devon. By Walter Tapper. Above, a view showing the servants' wing and forecourt. Below, a detail of the south elevation.





Alterations to Hengrave Hall, Suffolk. By Walter Tapper. Above, the dining-room. Below, the great hall.

PLYWOOD OF TODAY

[BY JOHN C. ROGERS]

iii: SOURCES OF SUPPLY, USES AND ADVANTAGES

In the preceding articles I have treated, in elementary fashion, of the disadvantages of ordinary timber and the means by which to a large extent they have been overcome by utilizing wood in the form of a manufactured material known as plywood. Comparisons have been made and properties and tests given; also, the manufacture and construction of plywood in the various forms have been described. It is now opportune to sketch in outline the sources of supply for English stock. Dealing first with trees native to Europe, it has been found that alder and birch have proved most suitable to the processes of plywood manufacture; beech and pine are also used, but not nearly to the same extent. In Russia supplies of alder and birch are practically inexhaustible, yet the industry is not what it was, and our supplies of these woods are chiefly derived from Poland and Finland, the former shipping alder and the latter birch plywood. Then in Norway and Sweden, where vast pine forests exist, this wood is utilized in plywood factories, but I understand that of equal importance to this country is a similar industry on the Pacific coast of America utilizing Oregon pine.

All the sources of plywood manufacture so far mentioned are based on direct association with the forest industry, and the products represent the cheaper grades or types; there is, however, a distinct industry in Europe connected with the conversion of the West African wood, gaboon, into plywood. Owing to its resemblance to plain Honduras mahogany it is often given the name mahogany, and much of it is used in "mahogany" furniture; but actually gaboon is not of the species. This wood is brought over very cheaply, and is to be had in fine, perfect logs of large diameter. Several mills are making plywood of gaboon in France and Germany, from which we receive supplies.

Regarding sizes and thicknesses, lengths and widths are usually given in inches, the first dimensions referring to the length of the grain of either face; thicknesses, except in the case of Oregon pine, are stated in millimetres: 3 mm. equals about $\frac{1}{8}$ in.; 6 mm. about $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; 9 mm. about $\frac{3}{8}$ in.; 15 mm. about $\frac{5}{8}$ in.; and 18 mm. about $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The factor of the size of press has been already mentioned, and its relation to the raw material may be illustrated by the birch industry in Finland, where logs come to the lathe about 12 in. in diameter, and, adhering to the best working ratio of diameter to length of log, the presses are built to produce sheets or boards measuring 50×50 in., which is the standard size of Finnish birch; it is possible to get larger birch boards, but not in large quantities. Other mills, connected with the Russian industry, turn out sizes about 60×50 in. In alder plywood sizes are usually larger than birch, boards 60×60 in., and even 72×84 in. lengths are procurable. Sixty inches is also about the maximum for European pine boards.

In the case of gaboon, everything is on a larger scale, due to the logs, which sometimes reach 4 ft. diameter. The finished boards run up to 60 in. wide by 120 in. long, but the bulk is smaller where jointing is not adopted; and it is not generally practised for English import owing to a prevalent prejudice against joints

A board room in which plywood, finely veneered, was used for the panelling.

in the face veneers. Yet in the case of quarter-cut oak, jointing is, and always has been, unavoidable and accepted without question.

Due to many details of manufacture, sizes vary, but common stock sizes may be taken as 48×36 in., 48×48 in., 60×48 in., and 60×60 in. Thicknesses have so far been given up to 18 mm., or approximately ¾ in., and these were in reference to ply and multi-ply boards. But in the case of those boards constructed with a core of strips arranged at right angles to the outer plies, and known as laminated boards and batten boards, minimum thickness is ⅝ in., and rises by about ⅛ in. to 2 in. thick, and can be had in various sizes up to 5×15 ft.

Grading, by which the various qualities are determined and sorted out, is of vital importance to the manufacturer and compels careful scrutiny of the veneers from the moment they leave the lathe. From the consumer's point of view, it is essential to know that three main qualities are to be had: the first, in which veneer is perfect on both sides: the second, in which one side is perfect and the other has small imperfections, such as outfallen knots; and the third, in which both sides have defects, though one side may be less defective than the other. It will therefore be seen that according to the type of work in hand it is possible to choose a suitable grade of plywood, and if required the stock board may be faced with a veneer of some expensive wood. The point to remember is that the right thickness, grade, and wood must be chosen exactly to suit the work, for this is the secret of success in using plywood.

For staining and polishing, birch, pine, and oak face veneers are widely used in panelling; and to a lesser degree, but possibly in a higher class of work, mahogany and walnut veneers are laid down on birch or gaboon boards for polishing. For surfaces to be painted, an excellent face is to be had with alder, birch, and gaboon; such imperfections as hair cracks are easily stopped, but for good work it is important to use at least the second grade in which one side is perfect. If, however, the plywood is to be papered, third quality in alder, birch, or gaboon would be satisfactory, and sound knots on the face would not be detrimental. Thin three-ply is largely used for curved work, and for this purpose or where it is likely to be subjected to abnormal variations in temperature and humidity the very best quality should be used.

We now come to the actual uses of plywood, and in this section my remarks must necessarily be very incomplete, because new uses are being found almost every day; some are well known, others are little heard of, and yet others are in experimental stages, and their success at the moment undecided. However, there is much that can usefully be said about the application of plywood in modern construction.

Taking building work first: The cheaper and thinner grades are most useful for enclosing carcase work, often as a substitute for plaster; for instance, in attics, the ashlaring is more cheaply and efficiently covered in with large ply boards, and the sloping parts of ceilings, and, in fact, the whole of ceiling surfaces may very suitably be covered with plywood and then papered and whitened or painted. Fibre boards, I know, compete with plywood for these uses, and also for plain facing of walls in place of plaster; there are the pros and cons of each material, and the architect must make his own decision—it is largely a matter of taste. For casing pipes and small cupboard fronts, such as are often made to conceal the trap and waste pipes under lavatory basins in bedrooms, thin plywood is a handy material, giving a sound job at small cost; bath casing also may be treated in this way, allowing the board to fit up under the roll.

For floor surfaces, much experimenting is now going on, combined with a sort of parquet treatment, and staining with various colours; but at least one first-class firm of parquet flooring contractors lay the parquet on a base or floor composed of two stout layers of plywood fixed down to the joists, no floor boards being used. In partition work much plywood of thin grade has been used over studding, but on large floors divided up into sectional offices and departments, where studding would be not only unsuitable but too thick for the purpose, it is best to use a stout laminated board, and as these can be had in such large dimensions, one or two boards will form an entire partition between doors; they practically fix themselves, are absolutely solid and rigid, and can be dismantled and altered without the slightest mess; moreover, it gives an ideal surface for enamel finish, and has the solidity of a brick wall.

For joinery and in substitution of joinery proper, the uses of plywood are almost unlimited. Hitherto, designers have been content usually to employ this new material as if it were ordinary timber, or at least was subject to the same natural disadvantages, such as panels held in the grooves of rails and styles; but from what has been said of its immunity from shrinking, splitting or warping, it must be clear that the old methods of construction in joinery are no longer imperative to a sound job, and that if we still work on the frame and panel principle it is solely for architectural effect; the designer, however, if he fully realizes the possibilities and great freedom which good plywood confers, will feel impelled to seek fresh motifs for his decorative schemes that give frank expression to the material employed.

For the lining of walls, either in true or false panelling, the use of plywood is well known. Generally large panels are set up, fixed to grounds on the brickwork, and flat ribs are laid on to hide the joints and to represent rails and stiles.

For doors, 3-ply or multi-ply from ¼ in. to ⅝ in. thickness are now much used for panels, but should invariably be employed in preference to panels of natural wood, especially in the case of two-panel doors. Some architects, however, are seeking a departure from the stereotyped door, constructed of so many panels enclosed in a structural frame; they desire to be free of the traditional styles and methods, and wish for a broad, plain surface with a thoroughly sound door that will remain square and true. For such a purpose the thick laminated board of 1½ in. to 2 in. thick is ideal in gaboon; it is necessary to protect the edges by tonguing on a small solid edging, otherwise there is no framing or any constructional work to do, and only for effect need it have any panel treatment. It may be painted as it is or overlaid with fine veneers and polished; and if one large panel be desired, it may, within the frame, have a bevel or fielded border with cross-banded veneer. The fielding of plywood panels now presents no difficulty, and has been so employed on several important works recently.

Next week I will give a set of diagrams showing the employment of plywood in modern construction on the lines just described. In furniture the ply-board is largely ousting solid wood, for long it has been used for backs and drawer bottoms, and now, using the stouter and better quality plies, the trade is largely dispensing with framing; so that wardrobes and other larger pieces of box formation are now being strongly made in genuine plywood construction, the plain flush surfaces offering an excellent field for painting, lacquer, and marquetry.

[The previous articles in this series appeared in our issues for June 8 and 22.]

[*To be concluded*]

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

At the last General Meeting of the R.I.B.A., the following members were elected:—

As Fellows (20)

Bridgen, Charles Henry Edward
Clemes, Frank
Couldrey, Major Walter Norman
Goodwin, Bernard Malcolm
Granger, William Fraser
Kirk, Col. Albert Edward, O.B.E.
Leathart, Julian Rudolph
Porter, Henry Arthur
Roberts, Robert George
Silcock, Arnold
Wightman, Thomas Blair Moncrieff
Young, James Reid
Bevan, John
Brentford, Bernhard
Fincher, Percy Robert
Fry, Reginald Cuthbert
Johnson, John Graham
Marchment, Wallace
Shute, Montague Arnold
Vermont, Joseph

As Associates (20)

Beaty-Pownall, David Herman
Brayshaw, Kathleen Orrey
Brown, Frank Bowen Reynolds
Cowley, Arthur David Richards
Elder, Robert Walter
Ellicott, Langford Pannell
Frith, Raymond Charles
Greig, Jessie Marjorie
Grice, Richard Gerald
Hobbs, Captain Athol Joseph
Jellicoe, Geoffrey Alan
Johnson, Henry Arthur
Jones, Anne Farewell
Short, Charles Hatton
Sleigh, Alison
Taylor, Edgar Richard
Todd, Arthur Caton
Warburton, Geoffrey Egerton
Watson, Frederick James
Wride, James Barrington

As Hon. Associate (1)

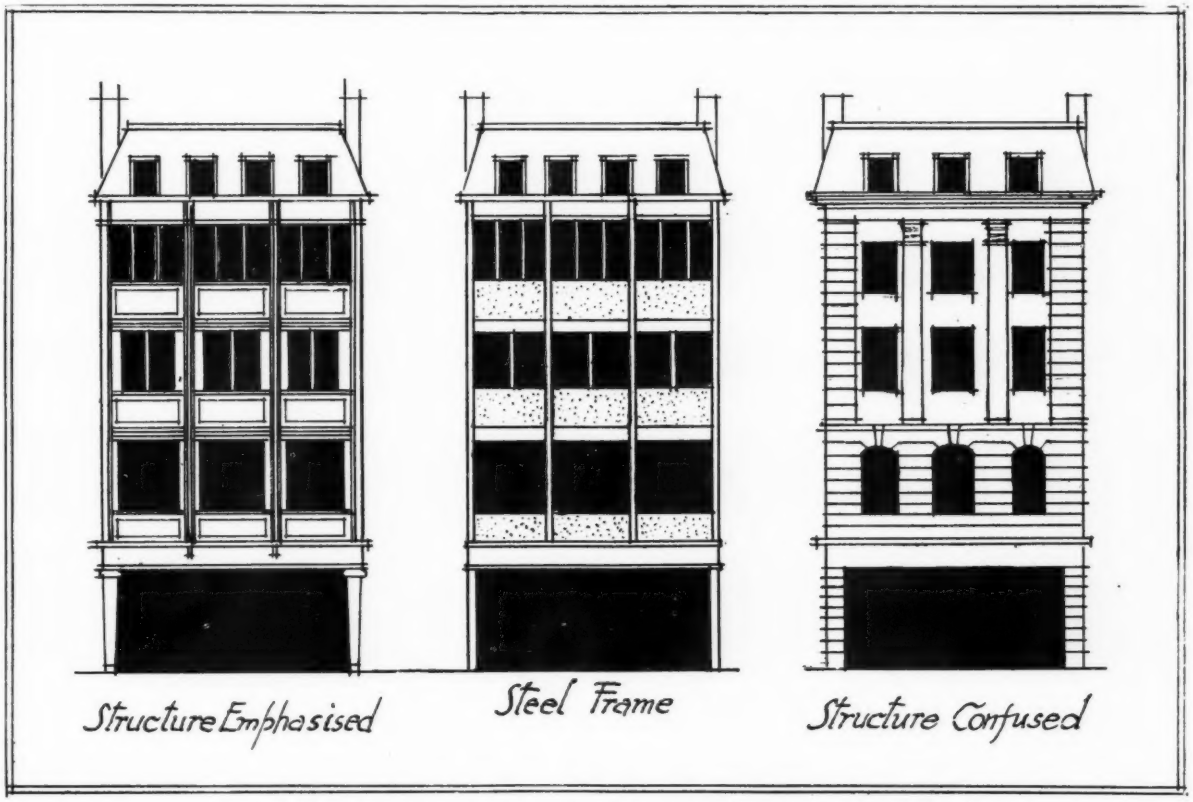
Hogarth, David George, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Hon. Litt.D. (Cantab.), F.B.A., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.

LITERATURE

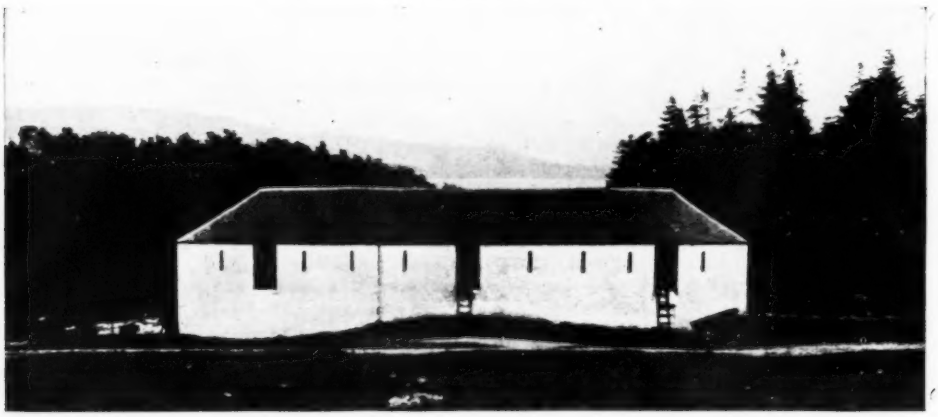
THE THEORY AND ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE

THIS is the first part of a treatise which bids fair to become a classic of its kind. There has not yet been published in the English language a book on architecture comparable in its range to Guadet's famous book. Although Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal's treatise covers somewhat the same ground as does that of Guadet, and owes part of its classification to the older volume, it is nevertheless an original contribution to the theory of architecture. Before entering upon a detailed examination of this first instalment of a great work, it may be well to indicate the range of the subject matter of which the authors have here chosen to treat. Volume I deals with architectural elements and is divided into two parts: Part I the simpler elements, Part II the "Orders," domes, vaults, with chapters on mouldings and ornament. The two parts of Volume I form an introduction to Volume II, the development of planning; and Volume III, the planning of modern building types. Each of these sections, we are told, will form a complete and separate unit. This classification is an interesting one, and suggests a modernity and, one might say, a practicality of outlook which, if it inspires all portions of the treatise, will render it of very great value to practitioners of today, for although the treatise contains a wealth of historical and archæological matter, its final object is to instruct us how to design modern building types.

This first volume gives a valuable summary of the materials used in building and certain of the principal architectural elements such as walls, roofs, doors and windows. The detailed examination of historical factors in building is preceded by a few brief introductory paragraphs on the theory of architecture. This portion serves as an introduction, not only to Volume I, but to the whole treatise, and deserves to be studied with great care, for in it the authors declare their architectural faith. It is, as far as architecture is concerned, a catholic faith supported both by reason and by scholarship. One need only quote a few sentences in order to indicate the essential sanity of the philosophy which is being here expounded. "An architect who ignores what has been done in the past is in danger of wasting his time solving problems, structural and artistic, which have been solved already." Then follows the important question: "How shall deductions from the experience of the past be used in new problems and new plans?" The answer is: "By theory." And the theory, of course, must determine not only the uses of buildings and their planning in accordance with practical needs, but their æsthetic quality, which the authors recognize to exist without attempting to define it with any great precision. The need for unity is, of course, insisted upon, and this unity "should not be something imposed upon the elevation at the last stage, but should come naturally from the idea and should be the result of a true simplification at every stage." Two important aphorisms here follow: "Other factors being equal, a building which directly expresses its plan is greater than a building which fails to do so." And again: "Other factors being equal, a building which also expresses its construction is greater and richer than a building which fails to do so." The initial provisos in these statements show that the authors have advanced beyond the standpoint of those famous Victorian writers whose usefulness as critics of architecture was so much impaired by their neglect of these "other factors" which happen to represent the major part of the spiritual content of architecture.



The steel frame protected and disguised. [*From* Theory and Elements of Architecture.]



A barn on the coast of Argyllshire. [*From* Theory and Elements of Architecture.]

The degree of the authors' emancipation from the Victorian fallacies is indicated by their statement that "unity in city architecture is so important that it may be necessary to impose it artificially upon a design for the sake of the appearance of a street—for the sake, that is, of good civic manners." They imply, however, that the architecture of the street façade has not the same interest as that of the individual building, which can be looked at from all sides and which expresses in an emphatic manner its individual purpose, for they say that "although architecture of the former kind may be familiar and dignified it is not the greatest." One may, perhaps, question the desirability of maintaining a hierarchy of values according to which something necessary to the harmony of a city is counted to be upon a lower plane than something else. If the city has a unity, to that extent it resembles a piece of music, and a loud and sensational passage is not permitted to look down upon those gentler musical interludes which are a foil to itself and necessary to the full interpretation of its own splendour. It is, in fact, with reference to this ultimate civic unity that the appropriate treatment of all the elements of architecture should be judged. There are, of course, other important factors which determine the forms of these elements.

Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal give a valuable disquisition on the subject of building stones and other materials which are used for walls and wall surfaces. This is quite the most exhaustive and reliable account of the subject, and the reader will turn with special interest to the beautiful map of building materials and of the characteristic building forms of Europe and the ancient world. In the study of roofs the authors distinguish three great formative factors—one, construction and permeability of roof, with consequent effect on the placing of walls; accommodation required in the building for a given purpose; and lastly, the kind of outside shape or image delighted in and preferred above other shapes. This excellent classification indicates that, although the elements of architecture are dealt with separately, the authors are true to their intention, expressed in the introductory chapter, of "distinguishing without separating," that is to say, they deal with the practical and æsthetic aspect of building simultaneously. In the chapter on doors and windows especial attention is given to the subject of architectural proportion, and the reader will here find an engrossing account of the development of these features.

The authors attach great importance to their theory that dualism in the English climate and race character is responsible for the double strain of Classic and Gothic in our architecture. "In England," they tell us, "we should recognize that on certain sunny days the well-proportioned Classic house looks admirable in our streets, and the Gothic railway station looks lifeless and exotic; but that on other days the wet classic portico looks the fool, and the only shapes that tell in the half-light are those with a striking silhouette such as is given by high roofs, towers and spires." This double strain certainly exists, and the recognition of it should prevent an architectural critic from being too pronounced a partisan either of Gothic or Classic to the exclusion of the other. It is possible, however, to exaggerate the part which climate plays in the formation of this double strain. It may well be contended that King's College, Cambridge, looks very well on a fine day, and the grandeur of St. Paul's is not impaired if seen against a background of English clouds.

The concluding chapter, entitled "Some Applications of First Principles," is of especial interest, as here, for the first time in the book, the authors give an illustration of the way in which they would give expression to their principles in the design of a modern building. A façade with a reinforced concrete framework dressed in stone with its structure "confused" is contrasted with one in which the structure is "emphasized." The former, based, we are told, upon a Florentine and Roman tradition, is condemned; while the latter, which makes use of experiments by skilled builders of lintels, Minoan, Egyptian, Greek and medieval, is held up for our admiration.

The student will find in this volume much useful information not hitherto collected, a comprehensive summary of the philosophy of architecture, made all the more interesting by occasional statements which arouse the acutest controversy.

A. T. E.

Theory and Elements of Architecture. By Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A. Ernest Benn, Limited. Price 30s.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SOCIETY

The Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society is to all intents and purposes a civic society, since its aim is "to promote a wider concern for the beauty, historical interest, amenity, healthfulness and development of the city and neighbourhood."

It has just issued its second report, from which it is apparent that its activities and watchfulness are diverse. A society of this kind must necessarily have a stern struggle for existence at first, but the fact that there is a body of citizens of sufficient keenness and with sufficient self-sacrifice to bring it into being at all is a welcome sign of the times in general and a piece of good fortune for Newcastle in particular.

Among its activities I note with pleasure the efforts to combat the horror of litter about the streets; there is no doubt that the amenity of a city can be improved immensely just by giving attention to such small matters. Another very sensible project is the publication of an official handbook of the city and its surroundings; this, in view of the industrial exhibition which it is proposed to hold in Newcastle in 1929, is a particularly wise enterprise. I know of no town which has a worthy official handbook; here is an opportunity for a publication which, if it be well written, well printed, well illustrated, well bound, and with

advertisements relegated to their proper places, should bring credit to the town and revenue to its coffers.

The most important enterprise which the society has on hand at the moment is the Green Belt scheme, under which it is urging the City Council to acquire certain lands so that the city may possess an unbroken belt of park, moor, and parkways from Scotswood round to Heaton. This scheme is embodied in a separate memorandum.

Newcastle is a town rich in historical associations and interest; nor is it altogether without charm. We wish the society every success. H. J. B.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society, Report for 1926. Newcastle-upon-Tyne Society, The City Green Belt.

THE REGISTRATION BILL

THE EVIDENCE OF THE COUNTY COUNCILS AND BUILDERS

At the last sitting of the committee which is considering the Architects (Registration) Bill, Sir Edmund Turton, M.P., gave evidence.

He said, in reply to the Chairman (Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke), that he was the Chairman of the Executive Council of the County Councils Association and was, for several years prior to his election to that office, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Council. He had been asked to give evidence before the Select Committee on behalf of the Association, which represented all the county councils in England and Wales, except the London County Council.

Sir E. Turton submitted a précis of evidence which, it is understood, embodied the following points:

The Architects (Registration) Bill has been carefully considered by a special committee of the Association, whose unanimous conclusion—approved with equal unanimity by the Executive Council—is that, while there may well be a need for the protection of the general public from persons possessing little or no architectural ability, no such necessity exists in the case of the local authorities, who should therefore be entirely excepted from the measure, presumably by the following amendment to Clause 20 thereof:

Clause 20, page 8, line 13: After "Council" insert "and the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person when performing any of the duties or functions of or connected with any office held by him under any local authority."

No doubt this amendment would require to be followed by a definition of the term "local authority," but there are ample precedents for such a definition, which therefore need not be quoted here.

The reason for this view, so far as the county councils are concerned, is that these bodies, comprising as they do capable and eminent elected representatives from all walks of life and possessing full knowledge of the requirements of their areas, are quite able to decide for themselves, without any extraneous assistance, what officials are necessary to enable them to discharge efficiently the functions which Parliament has imposed upon them, and what the qualifications of such officials should be. In short, the county councils resent any attempt to interfere with their discretion in this respect, and it is their intention to oppose the Bill unless they are excepted therefrom.

That the county authorities have not, in fact, been unmindful of their obligations in the matter of the appointment of architectural staffs is amply demonstrated by the information contained in the appendix hereto, and the Association consider it justifiable to comment upon the fact that no allegations to the contrary have been made.

As regards the smaller authorities, the Association is not, of course, entitled to speak on their behalf, but it is believed to be true to say that these authorities in many cases are unable to afford to employ fully qualified architects for work which can be, and is, quite well performed by their engineers and surveyors. In any case the present is not the time to impose additional expense upon any authority.

It may here be appropriately added that the practice of employing engineers and surveyors for work of an architectural character is by no means confined to the smaller authorities. It is frequently the task of county engineering staffs to design bridges and other structures, and this with uniformly satisfactory results, despite the circumstance that the officers responsible may not possess an official architectural qualification. Further, county land agents are in many cases called upon to design houses and buildings for small holdings. The county councils have no desire to be compelled to alter their practice in either of these respects, nor do they wish to become involved in possible disputes as to what is or is not architectural work.

The foregoing observations relate to the Bill as it now stands, but the Association have naturally given careful consideration to the suggestion made, on the second reading and during the course of the proceedings before the Select Committee, to the effect that the term "Registered Architect" should be substituted for that of "Architect."

It would appear that, assuming circumstances to remain as they are today, this proposed amendment removes the objections of the county councils, but the Association are not prepared to make any such assumption. On the contrary, they do not find it difficult to visualize that the present Bill, as thus amended, may be regarded, either now or hereafter, as a first step on the part of those who desire to make the architectural profession a close corporation, and that at some future date an attempt may be made to obtain further legislation for the purpose of imposing additional restrictions in regard to the performance of architectural work. However this may be, the Association are not prepared to take any risk in the matter, and they therefore desire to reiterate their demand for the complete exception of local authorities. The promoters are understood not to object to this course, and it would, in fact, seem that they cannot reasonably do so.

Finally, the Association wish to refer to an observation made by Major Barnes during the proceedings before the Select Committee on May 24 to the effect, as the Association understand it, that the local authorities and their engineers apparently desire that the latter should be able to call themselves "Registered Architects" without the necessity of registration. So far as the Association is aware, the foregoing observation does not accurately reflect the attitude of county officials, whose only desire is to be left alone to perform the duties which they have in the past been accustomed to undertake on behalf of their authorities, and it certainly does not represent the intentions of the county councils, whose object is distinctly stated earlier in this memorandum.

Sir A. Hopkinson: There is an appendix to your précis which shows the architectural work done by the officials of the various local authorities. What I would like to know is whether you will point out in the amended Bill anything that would in any way interfere with these activities.

Witness referred Sir A. Hopkinson to a section of the précis.

Sir A. Hopkinson: I presume you wish to give a completely free hand to local authorities? That is what you are asking for? I suppose from time to time there is special work in which you would like to have a free hand to go outside your staff?

Witness: We might want to put up a new county hall, for instance.

Sir A. Hopkinson: For ordinary work you take your own staff, but from time to time, for good reasons, you wish to go outside your staff for special work for a county hall or a gallery, etc.?—Yes.

Will you kindly point out in the amended Bill anything that will interfere with that?—Clause 11. That is an extremely wide clause.

Do you see anything in that clause which interferes with your free hand?—Yes. Under this clause there would be a very great danger in using your building surveyor or your clerk to the agricultural committee.

Which words interfere with your liberty?—The words "or

takes or uses the name, title, style, or description implying that he is a registered person."

Supposing it was passed in the form as amended, how does it in any way interfere with your free power to employ outside your own staff? I do not know if you have followed the question.

Witness: We say it would be very dangerous, indeed, for the county councils to allow this to go in.

Sir A. Hopkinson: The question I put was quite different.

Witness: I have endeavoured to reply by saying there is a great danger that we might get into trouble for using a building surveyor.

If you employ a surveyor who is not a registered architect, how does that clause interfere with him?

Witness: We know perfectly well that this is only the thin end of the wedge. This will be a trade union, one of the strongest ones—worse than the lawyers for drawing us in. We have suffered, and we are not going to suffer any more.

The Chairman: So far you have been unable to reply.

Sir M. Macdonald: May I ask that you suggest to the questioner that to get a definite answer the witness might couple Clauses 11 and 12.

Witness: Clause 12 does not arise with the county councils.

The Chairman: May I take it that Sir Arthur asked you this question and so far you are unable to give him a definite reply?—I have given him such answer as I can.

Sir A. Hopkinson: May we say that you cannot show any words in the clause that will interfere with you? You apprehend that at some future time it may?—I apprehend some danger and more in the future.

Sir A. Hopkinson: It is a vague ghost in the future? Your activities extend to education?—Every single building of any sort or kind comes within it.

Do you not think it is a good thing to have instruction in architectural work provided?—Obviously the more you teach anybody the better. That is not to be disputed.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Do you know that useful work is being done by municipal authorities in providing architectural education?—Yes.

The results have been decidedly beneficial in producing competent people?—Yes.

Is it not desirable that there should be some mark given to those who have come through the regular course of architecture?—Possibly.

You do not think it undesirable to prevent people who have not gone through that course of instruction taking that form?—Yes.

Supposing a man uses the term "registered architect," but has not gone through the prescribed course, he is telling lies?

Mr. Tasker: Is your apprehension due to the fact that there is no attempt in this Bill to define architect?

Witness referred again to the wording of Clause 11 and said objection was taken to the words "or takes or uses the name, title, style, or description."

Evidence was then given for the Institute of Builders by Mr. P. J. Spencer, B.A.

Witness submitted a précis of evidence which it is understood contained the following points:

The association of the Institute of Builders with the R.I.B.A. has been long and harmonious. Nearly forty years ago the R.I.B.A. understood that as successors to the Builders' Society the Institute of Builders were "the most effective representatives of the contractors both of London and of the Provinces." It was via conversations between representative members and subsequent negotiations between committees of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Institute of Builders that there was agreed, many years ago, a form of contract which is not yet superseded. The Institute of Builders is at this date a party to the conference with the Royal Institute of British Architects and others upon the Conditions of Building Contract. This is not noted in paragraph 10, Appendix I, of Major Barnes' evidence.

In 1927 the Royal Institute of British Architects promoted a Registration Bill under which, if successful, the R.I.B.A. could (through the influence it could exert) become a statutory body parallel to or in supersession of the Board of Education and of the local education authorities.

In the second edition of the Bill the promoters included in the proposed Board of Architectural Education one representative of the Institute of Builders without their knowledge. In this action the promoters recognize the interest of building education in architectural education: the natural link between design and execution. But the recognition is ineffective in its expression, disproportionate to its importance, and ineffective in the extent of its expression.

The Institute of Builders gladly acknowledge the achievements and the services of the R.I.B.A. to the cause of architectural education with these qualifications:

i: It believes they may have tended towards narrowing architectural expression, a defect it would anticipate in any statutory central examining body or other educational central body of control in an art.

ii: It believes it is a chronological mistake if education in design is placed before education in construction.

iii: It believes it is an economic mistake to regard design as being of superior importance to construction.

iv: It believes that the production of good and economic building rests upon the equal and concurrent educational development of the various units of the building industry, and that the emphasis of architectural education in the schools may have been to some extent at the expense of education for the executive and administrative units of the building industry.

v: It believes that the conception of building education as nothing more than education in one or more of the building crafts (which conception is still very prevalent) is partly due to the attitude of architecture towards building and the preponderating architectural influence which exists in a subject by no means solely within the province or knowledge of architecture.

vi: The Institute of Builders does not imagine the building industry to be without blame in the neglect of building education, but it is anxious that nothing shall be done towards the statutory consolidation of an order of things which is not yet generally felt to be altogether in the public interest, especially in view of the industry's awakening interest in the need for education in the science of building.

It is clearly in the general interests of the public and of the special interests of the building industry that the unqualified practitioner in architecture should be discouraged. In this matter the Institute of Builders has a parallel interest and objective in "building" to that of the promoting body in "architecture." It was with much regret it found itself in opposition upon this Bill to a body of equal antiquity with similar aims—a body with whom it has had a long and harmonious association in the common field of building.

The Institute of Builders would not place or attempt to place a barrier to the fair and sound development of an educational movement in the interests of another unit of the building industry and (through it) of the building public.

The Institute of Builders, therefore, welcomes the decision reluctantly adopted by the promoting body to discard the principle of compulsion in the Bill. It welcomes, too, the keynote of Major Barnes' evidence for the promoting body that this is not intended to be other than a Bill to secure the spread and advancement of architectural education and proper standards of professional conduct. Also it welcomes the broad conception of co-operative interests in architectural education and practice denoted by his recognition of the interests of those who are engaged in the practical work of building, including the operative ranks. And if these benevolent views and intentions only are truly incorporated and expressed throughout the measure, then the Institute of Builders will be glad to withdraw from an opposition which is distasteful to it. For though the Bill will still contain certain potential dangers to the free development of architectural art, the Institute of Builders believes then that the evil that might be done would be less than the good that would be gained.

The Institute of Builders, however, is anxious that the Bill should be in harmony with the evidence, and to this end submits the following criticisms:

Clause 2. It is a defect in the Bill and a source of anxiety that "architect" is not defined.

Under the Bill the first determination of the term is to be left:

a: To the promoting body and others granting diplomas. (Clause 5.)

b: To an admission committee representing many opinions other than those of builders and general public. (Clause 5(2).)

c: To the High Court. (Clause 10.)

Definition is therefore possible.

Major Barnes, too, in his evidence for the promoting body, has attempted a definition of "architect." This, however, is not the Bill. It is of importance that the public and other interests should know what it is that is to be registered, and that the Bill should not grant a perpetual privilege to extend the meaning of "architect" at the expense of others.

Clause 3 (1) and (2). Major Barnes has stated a case for the recognition of the Council of the promoting body as the registration authority. He sets up a parallel with the Law Society and rejects a parallel with the medical profession. On the contrary, there seems no close parallel in this matter between the solicitor and the architect: a strong parallel between medicine and architecture. We may escape the solicitor and his practice of the law all our lives; we can scarcely escape the architect and his practice of architecture. A solicitor does not make the law; the architect does make architecture. We can no more escape medicine and the medical profession than we can escape architecture and the architectural profession. The medical profession make medical science; the architectural profession make architectural art.

The matter, however, should not be determined by an imaginary precedent of other times, but upon the needs of the case in the general interests affected. Architecture is not a separate interest. Like medicine, it is of nation-wide interest. It is inseparable in its expression from its co-operative interests which together make up the building industry. The registration authority should, therefore, be independent of the control or undue influence of any vested interest of the nature of a professional protection association, and truly representative of effective and affected interests.

The machinery adumbrated in the Bill suggests no good reason why the registration authority should not be a "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," Departments of which should be: i: "Board of Examination"; ii: "Board of Registration"; iii: "Board of Disciplinary Control." (Hereinafter referred to in these terms.)

It is submitted that an amendment to this effect throughout the Bill would, subject to further criticism noted later, effect the purpose of the promoting body without detracting from its educational and other benevolent intentions.

It is proposed that registration fees shall be charged. These would finance the proposed "Board of Registration" in its registration and publication duties and the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" in its ordinary duties of inquiry.

Clause 4. It is considered this matter should be in the hands of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 5 (1). It is considered the registration authority should be the proposed "Board of Registration," acting through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

It should not be possible for the successful student and others to acquire the hallmark of registration and the advantage of advertisement as "registered architect" without a period of practical experience in a suitable subordinate capacity. It is felt that neither the public nor the building industry should pay for an architect's first practical experiments, as they will if he is recognized by a statutory authority as qualified to practise immediately upon gaining his diploma or upon passing the prescribed examination.

Clause 5 (2). Unless the architect and his function are defined it is difficult to see how this admission committee is to function or, alternatively, how it will avoid heavy cost to the public and to builders through its questionable "admissions" or heavy expense to large numbers of persons through its questionable "rejections." Its first duty will be to define "architect" if the Bill does not do it.

The proposed admission committee is or is not a representative and responsible body reasonably to be entrusted with the duty of determining doubtful first claims to registration.

If it is such a body (as it should be) there seems no good reason why it should not be a temporary department of and in the office of the proposed "Board of Registration" or why it should be "regulated" by the Council of the promoting body. (Clause 16.)

As the cases to come before the admission committee are cases which the promoting body has been unable to determine either in favour of or against the candidate, there seems no good reason why the promoting body should propose to be so heavily represented upon the proposed admission committee.

Clause 6 (1) and (2). If the Board of Architectural Education is a representative and responsible body there seems no sound reason why the Council should prescribe qualifications for registration. It is considered this Board should be the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," and that this body should prescribe the qualifications and should control admissions to the register upon the report of the proposed "Board of Examination" upon the result of its examinations held in accordance with the conditions laid down by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," with whom the control should rest.

Section (2). This section throws a doubt upon whether the "Board of Architectural Education" will function at all. It is considered there should be no doubt in this matter.

Together the sections (1) and (2) disclose indecision in the minds of the promoting body about the qualifications to be prescribed. They suggest there may be other qualifications besides examination. If any, it would be more satisfactory for them to be stated. A blank cheque should not be given to any controlling authority unless the function within its authority is defined and the composition of the authority reflects fairly in its representation and balance the interests and the weight of the interests affected.

Section (1). A responsible examining board should be a suitable fee-receiving authority.

Section (2). There seems no reason why the proposed "Board of Examination" should not make its own administrative arrangements through its own staff.

The proposal to recognize the promoting body's final examination for exemption purposes emphasizes the danger of vesting registration authority in any other than an independent, truly representative and responsible body.

Major Barnes expects the promoting body's final examination will probably be of rather a higher standard than the registration examination. Neither Major Barnes nor the present Council of the promoting body can give any guarantee of permanent value in this matter.

Under the Bill:

a: If the registration examination happened to be relatively of low standard the relatively select promoting body would stand perpetually in authority over the great mass of architects debarred from the privileges of the promoting body's membership.

b: If the registration examination happened to be relatively of equal standard there would be a direct encouragement to recruits to seek registration via the promoting body's membership examination to the further advantage of that body's assets, income, and membership (which advantage Major Barnes has already noted as the outcome of the agreement which led to the promotion of this Bill), and to the advancement of its power *vis à vis* other protection associations.

c: If the registration examination happened to be relatively of high standard the young architect would be swept on to the register via the membership examination of the promoting body, with the same advantage to the promoting body.

This clause (6) would give to the promoting authority at any

unduly protective or selfish period of its history the opportunity to enlist architects to their membership to their own consolidation and advantage as a professional protection association, or, alternatively, to reduce recruitment to the ranks of their profession, to the financial advantage of their members, whether the economic situation suggested it to be wise to discourage or to encourage youth to pursue an architectural vocation.

Major Barnes has said the promoting body would like to have more competition in the market. They may—their successors may not. The Bill should not leave this matter open to exploitation.

It is submitted this clause (6) should make it clear that the proposed "Board of Examination" will set and mark the examination and fix its pass standard in accordance with the conditions laid down by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration," with whom the ultimate control should rest.

Recognition for exemption purposes of other examinations via the Council of the promoting body sets up a barrier to the recognition of other examining bodies' examinations. Under the Bill there is no appeal in this matter from the Council's adverse decision. The proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration" should be a competent authority to determine partial or complete exemption, subject to report from the proposed "Board of Examination" and to the safeguard of a right of appeal.

Clause 7 (1). It is submitted that the discipline committee should be a responsible committee—acting for confirmation and promulgation purposes through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration"—and known as the "Board of Disciplinary Control."

Clause 7 (2). There should be provision of machinery in this clause for complainants to set the proposed Board in motion by complaint and statement of case to the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

There is no appreciation of other interests in the proposed composition of the discipline committee.

To secure evidence and fair hearing it is considered important that quantity surveyors, builders, and the general public should be represented on the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control," which should not in its balance contain the possibility of an overwhelming vote in favour of the particular interest concerned.

Major Barnes has said that this committee might deal with such a matter as the impartial action of the architect in disputes between employer and builder. This in practice would generally mean disputes between the employer's agent (the architect) and the builder. Any committee (lacking the technical advice and assistance of builders and quantity surveyors) which proposed to sit in judgment upon the impartiality of an architect's action in building disputes or in the interpretation of the conditions of a building contract, would be unrepresentative, likely to be ineffective, and unjust. It is submitted that the composition of the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" should reflect in its composition and balance the interests concerned.

It is difficult to imagine any case affecting the professional conduct of the architect which would not touch the interests of the building public or of one or more units of the building industry. But, in order to provide a proper control of architectural professional conduct by architects, where such conduct does not affect other interests, it is suggested there might be provision for the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" to determine by consent of its representative members the composition of the committee of inquiry limiting it to the interest(s) involved.

Clause 8. Under these proposals this matter would be at the discretion of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 9. There is no provision for redress for refusal to remove the name of an architect unwilling to remain on the register.

Clause 10. The provision for recourse only to the High Court would seem likely to operate harshly against the small practitioner. The above remark on Clause 9 also applies here.

Clause 11. As a drafting point the term "registered person" might better be "registered architect."

The enabling provision for authorities and persons already performing operations, etc., seems unnecessary, and may lead to confused ideas as to persons' rights to carry on certain operations after the passage of this Act.

Clause 12. This clause appears to be unnecessary and may lead to the idea that to be safe in this matter an architect must be registered. There is already a penalty under Clause 11.

Clause 13. Under these proposals this business would be dealt with by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 15. Under these proposals prosecutions would be instituted by the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" through the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration." Presumably "prosecutions" would be of such a nature as to warrant their being initiated at the discretion of the public authority and conducted at the public expense (if any) in excess of the surplus funds of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 16. a: The probable fees are known. It seems to be in the interest of poor students that they should be stated (subject to revision by the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration")

It is submitted that all regulations under this clause (16) should be under the control and at the discretion of the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

If the Board and the admission committee are responsible bodies of representative character they should not be subject to the regulation or decision of the Council of the promoting body. The "consultation" proposed in the Bill may mean anything or nothing of value. As the "Board" and the admission committee are now proposed to be constituted, materially it might mean consultation with themselves in another capacity.

The approach of the Privy Council via the Council of the promoting body keeps the control and the regulations in the hands of the promoting body. These criticisms would be avoided by adopting the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration" and its machinery.

It is important that the media of publication of proposed regulations should be specific and generally read by interested parties; that the committee(s) of the Privy Council to whom matters of reference will go should be stated; and that there should be provision for right of approach to these committee(s) through the Privy Council by any relevant interest, for the purpose of promoting alterations or modifications in the regulations. Other interests should not be at the will of the promoting body in this matter. This criticism would be removed by adopting the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration" and its machinery.

Clauses 17 et seq. Under these proposals the "Council" would read the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration."

Clause 20. The same objection is noted here as in Clause 16. It is felt that the approval of the Council of the promoting body should not be interposed between any professional member or any body seeking inclusion within the operation of this Bill and the Privy Council.

First Schedule. The Institute of Builders submits that this schedule should reflect in its composition and in its balance:

a: An appreciation of architectural expression as a team job; that architecture is inseparable from its co-operative units, and stultified without their equally developed aid.

b: The right of the several interests contributing towards a common educational fund to fair representation upon a board of educational control, which under this Bill will be in a position to influence educational expenditure and direction.

The Institute of Builders cannot admit in the interests of the building public or of the building industry the principles that:

a: Local education authorities may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

b: The Board of Education may be superseded or unduly influenced by a statutory Board of Architecture.

c: Architectural education can be advanced without serious disadvantage unless there is an equal and concurrent advance in the executive and administrative side of architecture—building.

d: Universities in receipt of grants from the public purse should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the inseparable interest of building is similarly represented.

e: Technical institutions in receipt of similar grants should be represented upon a Board of Architectural Education unless the interest of building is similarly represented.

f: There should be representation in architectural interests from the Board of Education, the headmasters' conference, etc., without an equal representation of other units of the industry to ensure reasonable regard to their equal interests in the common educational fund for expenditure in the common field of "building."

g: The proposed Board, which will in any event influence the expenditure of public money, should not be unduly weighted with any one of a compound of interests.

The Institute of Builders is not insensitive to the special technical requirements of architectural education. These special requirements, however, rise from a common foundation. The schedule should not provide in its composition an opportunity for the architectural interest to acquire an undue share of that foundation. It should not provide an opportunity for the common educational fund to be directed unduly towards the special requirements of one interest.

The chronological order of building services is not necessarily the true order of their importance or the ultimate economic order of authority. Uninfluenced by external aid, the true and economic order will evolve and obtain. There should be no risk in the composition of the Board that evolution in this matter may be retarded or hastened by over-emphasis of the importance and the view of one interest among many—no risk that any one section may be reduced to or held in the position of appendage to another section of an important public service, by the State-aided ascendancy of fixed ideas upon its merits and needs, operating through a weighted statutory Board controlling the very root of the matter, viz. education.

It is not proposed that the first schedule should be recast to deprive architecture of a proper control of architectural practice or of proper effect in the special needs of architectural education.

It is proposed that the controlling authority and its subsidiary machinery should be independent of any one interest. Also that interests in education and in practice, co-operative with and inseparable from architecture, should be reasonably regarded with adequate representation upon that controlling authority and in its subsidiary machinery.

It is further proposed that the controlling authority (the proposed "Board of Architectural Examination and Registration") should be substituted for the first schedule; nominated by recognized bodies, and be adequately representative of co-operative interests in architectural education and practice.

Also it is proposed:

a: That the proposed "Board of Examination" should be a committee of the above body.

b: That the proposed "Board of Disciplinary Control" should be another committee of the above body containing in its full composition adequate representation of all interests, co-operative with architecture, which may be affected.

In reply to Sir A. Hopkinson witness said he thought that architecture and building had a common foundation up to a certain point after which each specialized in a different direction.

Colonel Moore: I gather your objection is that there is unnecessary power in the hands of the R.I.B.A.?—That is the fundamental objection.

Sir A. Hopkinson: Would it mend matters to increase the representation of builders and others?—We would like to see a firm representation of the bodies relating to building.

Mr. Hirst: In what proportion should the various authorities interested in building be represented upon the registration authority?—I am not prepared to answer that question offhand.

The Chairman: This is, of course, an Architects Registration Bill, and not a Building Society Registration Bill. You have no objection to the Bill as far as it promotes registration of architects?—No, not at all.

You would like to see the R.I.B.A. dropped as an entity?—As a controlling element.

Evidence was given by Mr. W. G. Percy, of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, and Mr. H. B. Whitfield, general secretary of the Faculty.

They submitted the following précis of evidence:

The Faculty has from the commencement expressed complete sympathy towards, and support of, the principle of compulsory registration of architects, subject to adequate representation and safeguards for all architects, whether members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or of other architectural bodies; and also for the architect who is at present a member of no organized body.

While the Faculty admits and appreciates the invaluable services rendered to the profession by the Royal Institute of British architects in raising the status of the profession, and that it is, therefore, quite proper that that Institute, as the oldest and most prominent architectural body in the country, should play the leading part in the promulgation of the system of registration and in the administration of that system, yet at the same time the Faculty feels strongly that due regard should be given to the claims of newer architectural bodies, and every possible safeguard introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of the large number of practitioners, who, for various reasons (in many cases purely financial) are outside the privileged confines of the Institute.

It should be borne in mind that, particularly in small provincial towns, the practice of architecture and that of surveying are frequently combined, and it is such practitioners, who could not in any case afford the luxury of membership of two professional bodies (such as the R.I.B.A. and the Surveyors' Institute), that the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors is intended to assist.

The Bill originally drafted by the Institute entirely ignored the existence of any other architectural body outside the Institute, and would have conferred the sole right to the control of the register, admission thereto and expulsion therefrom, upon the Council of the Institute or any committee which that Council chose to nominate. The Council of the Institute were, moreover, given judicial powers, being able to fine a practitioner for breaches of such regulations as they decided to enforce, and no provision was made for the elementary right of a practitioner to be heard in his own defence before being fined or expelled from the register. Further, the Council of the Institute would have been given absolute powers to prescribe the examinations necessary for admission to the register after the first twelve months.

It was in consequence of the complete and autocratic control of the profession by the Institute, which would have been conferred by the Bill as originally drafted, that the Faculty felt compelled to oppose it strongly; and our criticisms were embodied in a printed pamphlet, copies of which were immediately circulated to all Members of Parliament. Copies of this criticism are now laid before the Select Committee, from which it will be seen that the Faculty's opposition was directed solely against the monopolistic nature of the Bill, and that the Faculty did not dispute the undoubted status of the Institute or the propriety of the assumed right of its Council to promulgate a comprehensive system of registration on behalf of the profession at large.

In this connection it only remains to be stated that the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee shortly afterwards asked for copies of this criticism, and that when the final draft Bill was introduced into the House of Commons the objections raised by the Faculty had to a large extent been met by the introduction of suitable safeguards, in the form of the representative Admission Committee, the representative Board of Architectural Education, the Discipline Committee (and the prescribed right of the practitioner to appear before that committee in his own defence *before* expulsion from the register), together with the proviso that all regulations issued by the Council should have the prior sanction

of the Privy Council. The Faculty feels, therefore, that it can fairly claim that its criticisms were purely constructive, and that the wisdom of its suggestions for amendment were recognized by the Institute.

The Faculty wishes to urge strongly the adoption of certain further amendments which have now been put forward to the Select Committee by the Institute at the Faculty's instance. These amendments are embodied in the list now before the committee, and are as follows:

1. *Clause 6 (2).* The deletion of the words from "Act" in line 7 to "and" in line 8.

2. *Clause 7 (1).* The adoption of the suggested phraseology "conduct disgraceful to him in a professional respect," and the insertion of the words "on the request of the Discipline Committee."

3. *Clause 16, page 7, line 22.* The insertion of the words "relating to the powers and duties of the board or the admission committee shall be made by the Council without consultation with the board or the admission committee as the case may be.

2. No regulations . . ."

First Schedule. Insertion of "The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors."

Second Schedule. Insertion of "The Faculty of Architects and Surveyors."

The adoption of the foregoing amendments would meet all the expressed objections of the Faculty to the Bill, but at the same time it is suggested that the following points are worthy of the committee's consideration:

Clause 7 (2). The Discipline Committee to include a representative of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors, or alternatively that in cases where a member of the Faculty is appearing before that Committee a representative of the Executive Council of the Faculty should be temporarily co-opted.

Clause 5 (2). While the Faculty appreciates the right of the Institute to a larger representation on this committee than any other individual professional body, it feels that its proportion of members should not be so high as 50 per cent. of the entire personnel. It is suggested that an independent chairman should be included, and that the number of R.I.B.A. representatives should be reduced by, say, three members, and that these should be substituted by a "leaven" of three entirely independent individuals.

The Faculty shares with the Royal Institute of British Architects the feeling that by the amendment of the word "architect" to "registered architect" the object of the Bill will to a large extent be nullified, and it would urge strongly that the measure be made compulsory. With regard to the question of registration fees, it is hoped that the committee will ensure that such fees (if any) are kept at a minimum, in order that the small practitioner may be in the same position to take advantage of the register as the man with an extensive practice.

With regard to the amendments proposed by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, the Faculty has the following comments to make:

Clause 2, page 1, and suggested schedule. The Faculty, in view of the safeguards already introduced or proposed to be introduced into the Bill to protect the interests of architects belonging to societies other than the Royal Institute of British Architects, sees no objection to the actual administration of the register (subject to such safeguards) by that Institute, as being the oldest and numerically strongest architectural organization, but should the committee adopt the principle of a representative Council the Faculty would press for representation on such a Council.

Clause 5, page 2, lines 40 and 41. The Faculty considers such amendment unnecessary, as practising members of the R.I.B.A. and of the Incorporated Association are presumably bona-fide architects and would be covered by the clause as it stands. If, however, the committee agree to the acceptance on the register of all members of the Institute and architect members of the Incorporated Association *en bloc*, the Faculty would strongly urge that architect members of the Faculty be similarly treated.

Clause 5, page 3, line 16. The Faculty suggests that this amendment is unnecessary, provision being already made in the Bill for the recognition of examinations of outside bodies as a qualification for admission to the register where such examinations are approved by the Board of Architectural Education.

In answer to the Chairman Mr. Whitfield said that his Faculty were in favour of the principles of the Bill, that was to say, the registration of architects.

Colonel Moore: As the Bill stands you entirely support it?

Mr. Whitfield: Yes.

Mr. A. E. Sockett, senior reader of the Faculty, who was also present, said there was one reservation they desired to make with regard to education.

Sir A. Hopkinson: May we take it that your principal amendments are now embodied in the Bill?

Mr. Whitfield: That is so.

Captain Wallace: You set great store by the words "registered architect." If the word "registered" is not put in do you think the Bill is any use or not?—If it is not put in it will nullify the whole object of registration.

Mr. Sockett said that on the educational side Clause 6 gave him occasion for a great deal of thought.

Replying to Mr. Gardner, Mr. Sockett said that his Faculty had 5,050 members; approximately 300 were architects.

Mr. Gardner: In forming your organization you sent certain circulars out to people whom you presumed would be interested. How many circulars did you send out?—It would be impossible to tell. We were formed in exactly the same way as the Royal Institute was formed.

Mr. Gardner: Would it be true to say that you circularized juniors in estate offices?—It would be untrue.

Mr. Gardner: I have in my possession two circulars addressed to juniors.

The witness: It might be that Mr. Gardner has a letter which might have been sent to a man whose name was entered in one of the Royal Institute directories.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald: Is it any business of ours to whom circulars for membership are sent? What does it matter whom they ask?

The Chairman: Members must have a little licence.

Mr. Gardner: It is important that claims to give evidence should be established where evidence regarding education is given. We must be satisfied that the body before us is an architectural body at all.

In reply to another question the witness said they were not formed as an Association only to put up a fight against the Bill.

The Chairman: What were you formed for?

The witness: As a professional centre.

Did you not say just now that you were formed to fight the Bill?

The witness: One of the objects of any professional centre is to make sure there is no legislation detrimental to its members so far as they can avoid such legislation. It is therefore their duty to look into such registration Bills as the present. I should like to say that even if a few of these circulars got into the hands of somebody connected with an estate office every member is submitted to scrutiny.

Sir Murdoch Macdonald expressed a desire to have a definition of an architect.

The witness referred Sir Murdoch to a book entitled *Theory and Elements of Architecture* and quoted the following definition: "A builder who desires the universal in his work."

Mr. Lindley said the definition was very indefinite.

[The continuation of the evidence will be published next week.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Professor C. H. Reilly has been appointed special lecturer in the Fine Arts at Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr. Frederic Rowntree, F.R.I.B.A., of Hammersmith Terrace, London, and formerly of Scarborough and Glasgow, who died on January 7 last, aged 65, left estate of the gross value of £4,076.

THE COST OF HOUSES

[DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT]

AN important statement on the housing position was made last week in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, during the discussion on the Vote for the Ministry of Health.

Mr. Chamberlain said that in the five years preceding the war the average number of houses built in this country was about 61,000. During the last three years, taking the period of twelve months ended March 31, the figures were: 1925, 137,000; 1926, 173,000; and 1927, 217,000. The number of houses added to the common pool was so great that, as it proceeded, its effects would be felt through every class of the population. But there was another aspect of the housing problem which was not so satisfactory. He was very much concerned about the cost of the new houses, which appeared to be far too high. The great problem at the moment was to see how that cost could be reduced, and there were two ways of doing it. One way concerned the size of the house. There was very little doubt that the rents which had to be charged for the bulk of the new houses now being built were inflicting a very great strain on the resources of those who were paying them, while they made it absolutely impossible for many others to obtain the accommodation which they desired in a new house, because it was altogether beyond their means. He was not in favour of lowering the standard of housing; but it was no use blinking at facts, and while it was very easy to be eloquent about the houses occupied by the rich and poor, as a matter of fact they could not divide the population by a sharp line into two categories of that kind. There was every possible gradation between the rich and the poor, and each category must adapt its method of living to its means.

The local authorities were finding that they were getting towards the end of that section of the community who could pay the rents of such houses as they were now erecting, and he thought that they were wise in remembering that what they had to compare was not a small new house with a large new house, but a small new house with the houses in which people were now living, and with rooms in houses in which people were now living. If the local authorities did something to supply houses which contained all the necessaries of life, but which had somewhat smaller accommodation than those which they had been in the habit of building lately, they would probably be meeting the wishes of the greater number of their inhabitants.

There was another method by which people might be helped to obtain houses which they could afford to pay for. Last December he asked the House to approve of a draft order under which the subsidies payable under the 1923 and 1924 Housing Acts would be reduced as from October next by an amount which was equivalent to a capital sum of £25 per house. He based that proposal on the assumption that some part at any rate of the present cost of a house was actually due to the subsidy itself. That proposal met with the strongest disapproval from the Opposition. Events had completely justified the predictions he had made when asking the House to approve that resolution.

There had been a good deal of anxiety about the future of the London squares, not unnaturally in view of what had happened in a number of cases. Some time ago the L.C.C. passed a resolution asking the Government to make an inquiry into the best means of preserving the squares. The Government accepted the view of the L.C.C., and proposed to set up a Royal Commission. He hoped before long to be able to announce the names of the Commissioners and the terms of reference.

At question time Lieutenant-Colonel Acland-Troyte asked the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether he was aware that it was proposed to move the picture of the "Burial of the Unknown Warrior" into the King's robing-room, and place it so as to hide a very beautiful piece of tapestry; and whether, if it was necessary to move the picture at all, he would take steps to have it placed in a position to which the public had more easy access?

Captain Hacking said that the picture in question would, with the consent of the Lord Great Chamberlain, be placed for the time being in the King's robing-room, in a position where it would not affect the tapestry. The decision to place the picture in the robing-room, which was the first apartment on the line of route followed by visitors to the Houses of Parliament, was reached after very careful consideration, and the First Commissioner was unaware of any more suitable position.

Captain Hacking informed Captain Crookshank that it had been decided to abolish the post of Director of Works on the retirement of Sir F. Baines from the service on or about September 1 next. The conditions under which architects and other professional officers in the department were allowed to accept commissions in their professional capacity from individual persons or private firms were given in detail in his reply to a question on May 26. The whole question for the future was under consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE

ART IN INDUSTRY

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—So your leader writer thinks there cannot be art in industry. Well, perhaps not, as it is generally understood; we are all so tired of art in this and that, the excrescence and not the doing of things, that we turn back to industry and we find that it *can* produce pleasant, shapely things provided the right spirit enters into the manufacture, for there must be design in industry.

Ruskin is sneered at today by many; but just as in *Unto This Last* he accused the old economists for leaving out the human element in economics, so I feel your writer forgets the human element in production. You do get the so-called educated employer who keeps his culture for his picture gallery and private life, and yet is ready to produce anything that sells; who has no feeling that what he produces is part of himself and shows what he is, or that he has a responsibility to the consumer. Many men do not attempt to express their higher selves through their business; but then there are the others, and it is to these that we owe the existence of such societies as the Design and Industries Association and the British Institute of Industrial Art. Some of these men handle fairly large businesses and not only feel that they want to win a reputation for the quality of their goods, but even take a pride in their design as well. Such people, having trained themselves to understand something of the pleasantness of the old handwork and all that it implies, have tried to use the new machine conditions and to work out under them a new set of conditions which shall give a chance for themselves, and those working with them, to feel that they are creators getting some joy in the making.

The intellectuals of all views have gone off too much at a tangent about labour and monotonous work, as if it only existed in our day. The question of art in industry, like that of the use of the machine, lies chiefly with the individual and whether he exploits it or uses it as a beneficent thing. It is the individual, not the method, that is wrong; and here one must blame our artificial education with its purely intellectual basis which has taught us to despise the hand and look upon work as slavery. So it goes on that the boy comes into business, perhaps with welfare and other ideals, but with none of that feeling for, and love of, *the thing produced* that is found in most craftsmen no matter how humble their craft; and so you get no real co-operation. Most leaders of industry in the struggle for existence find their pleasure and interest only in increased production and money making, and the fight gets keener and keener. But some of us have met producers and even middlemen who have ideas above mere turnover; and it is really sounder business, as well as better for the body politic, to sell quality rather than shoddy.

So, too, with the consumer. The farther and farther he gets away from that understanding and love of fine workmanship for

its own sake, the more difficult it is for those who try to do their job well to sell their goods as against a shoddy imitation which so often simulates craftsmanship. One wonders whether a nation that loses its sense of fine work will not ultimately lose its sense of fine deeds.

However, education is slowly recognizing this work of the hand, and the teaching of some love of beautiful work is creeping in and helping to make the completer man. New æsthetic values of new conditions of manufacture will be formed as people learn to have judgment rather than the parrot knowledge of styles and periods, and we may yet learn to be honest in our outlook on design in industry, and even building. Beauty, too, will come in where the artist has something to express, and so unruly is human nature that even among business men there will always be individuals in whom the instinct for creative art cannot wholly be side-tracked or suppressed.

H. H. PEACH

KAREL CAPEK AND ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—I should advise both architects and laymen to read *Letters from England* (Bles, 7s. 6d.), by Karel Capek, the distinguished author of *R.U.R.*, and a leading figure in modern Czech literature. The following are some extracts from his book, their being comments on English architecture generally:

Salisbury Cathedral is "so hopelessly perfect." He treats of the rows at Chester and its cathedral of "pink stone."

Then: "At Oxford the colleges are still bigger and still older; they have beautiful quiet parks, galleries of equally famous ancestors, banquet halls, memorials, and dignified janitors."

He considers our ecclesiastical *architecture*, on the whole, to be "less picturesque and less plastic than that of the Continent."

Of the East End he says: "The streets are very unsightly, with their filthy cobbles . . . with their philanthropic shelters . . . but I have seen worse places."

And, finally, he was terrified by the new cathedral at Liverpool, which he describes as being "big and hopeless, like the ruins of the Caracalla at Rome."

H. G. M. WATERS

CONTROL OF BUILDING DESIGNS

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an article by Astragal in your issue of June 22, referring to a letter over my name, recently published in the *Times*.

I have no doubt your readers are sufficiently acquainted with your correspondent's particular style to hesitate to accept his version until they have read the correspondence upon which he comments.

If those who are interested in the question will do this, I am quite content to leave the matter there.

ERNEST J. ELFORD

EDITOR'S NOTE

In fairness to Mr. Elford, we give below the full text of his letter to the *Times*. The "particular style" of the note was not Astragal's, but that of a correspondent on rural matters.

To the Editor of the TIMES

SIR,—Mr. E. Guy Dawber, in his letter today, makes a statement which is likely to leave a false impression if not corrected. He states that the cause of "the deplorable condition today of the building of vast numbers of small houses" is that the control of design is in the hands of people unfitted for the work. He proceeds to blame "lay committees of local tradesmen, farmers, and others" who "pass, criticize, or condemn plans and drawings laid before them, without the least technical knowledge of what buildings may look like in execution, or only acting upon the advice of their surveyor."

Now, Mr. Dawber should know that neither local committees nor their surveyors have the slightest power, in passing, criticizing, or condemning plans or drawings submitted for their approval, to have any regard to "what the building may look like in execution." In fact, there is no obligation to submit elevations. Their powers are strictly confined to the enforcement of the provisions of a simple, and often inadequate, code of by-laws, dealing only with certain structural and sanitary matters. If and when the question of the control of the appearance of new buildings becomes the subject of practical politics, the constitution of the bodies to exercise such control will demand very careful consideration, as even among architects there is not always agreement as to what constitutes a beautiful design.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST J. ELFORD, M.INST.C.E., M.T.P.I.,
Past President Institution of Municipal and County Engineers.

Metropolitan Borough of Wandsworth,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Office,
215 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

June 13.

SOCIETIES, INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOOLS

Interesting Architectural Tours

A series of tours of the Victoria and Albert Museum, conducted by official guide lecturers, will take place on every day during August. Many of the tours are of exceptional interest to architects, and include such subjects as architecture, painting, decoration, and sculpture. The tours are free of charge, but application to join any particular party must be made to the director and secretary at least five days before a proposed visit.

Examinations Recognized for Probationership

The Council of the R.I.B.A. have decided to exclude from the list of examinations recognized for the probationership, after December 31, 1928, the junior (honours) local examinations conducted under the authority of any university in the British Empire. The Council have also decided that history and geography shall be made alternative subjects in the list of subjects required to be covered by the certificates accepted in support of applications for registration as probationer. The revised list of subjects is, therefore, as follows: English composition, elementary mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry), mechanics or physics or higher mathematics or chemistry, history or geography, one language other than English.

The Rome Scholarship

Application to compete in the preliminary competition for the Rome Scholarship must be made on the prescribed form to the Honorary General Secretary, British School at Rome, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, not later than October 15, 1927. The applicant must deliver to the honorary general secretary, between October 1 and 15, a portfolio, not exceeding double elephant size, containing specimens of his work, unless he has been admitted to a previous competition or is recommended by the principal of a school having a five years' course, recognized by the R.I.B.A., on the ground either that he is a fifth-year student or that he has already completed the full architectural course. Due notice will be given to approved candidates of the time and place of the preliminary competition, which will extend over a period not exceeding thirty-one days.

A.A. Scholarships and Prizes

The following awards were announced on Friday last and presented by Sir Aston Webb, C.B.G., C.V.A., B.A. :

First-year Course. "Howard Colls" Travelling Studentship, value £15 15s., A. G. Gibson; second prize, books value £5 5s., Miss J. G. Ledeboer; Scholarship tenable for one year in the second-year course, Miss C. Dillon; Honourable Mention, D. R. Stark.

Second-year Course. A.A. Travelling Studentship, value £26 5s., M. H. Egan; second prize, books value £10 10s., G. R. Linfield; Scholarship tenable for one year in third-year course, value £75 12s., R. D. Scott; Honourable Mentions, Miss B. J. Read, D. Booth.

Third-year Course. Holloway Scholarship, tenable for two years, value £300, S. E. T. Cusdin; A.A. Travelling Studentship, value £31 10s., J. C. Rose; second prize, books value £10 10s., J. A. Ritchie; "Walter Lawrence" Scholarship, tenable for one year in fourth-year course, value £50 8s., D. R. Burles; Honourable Mentions, E. J. Carter, E. Playne, H. H. McWilliams, A. H. Girard.

Fourth-year Course. R.I.B.A. "Henry Jarvis" Scholarship, value £50, R. W. Lloyd; Scholarship tenable for one year in fifth-year course, value £50 8s., R. F. Jordan; prize for general progress, value £10 10s., L. P. Williams.

Fifth-year Course. "Henry Florence" Travelling Studentship, value £50, J. H. Breakwell; A.A. Travelling Studentship, value £50, W. R. Brinton; "Alec Stanhope Forbes" prize for the best colour work during the year, books value £5, E. B. Cumine; Honourable Mentions, R. P. Cummings, J. V. Hamilton, H. M. R. Drury.

The following students have qualified for the Diploma subject to completion of six months' office experience: F. B. Armstrong, J. H. Breakwell, W. R. Brinton, C. Crickmay, E. B. Cumine, H. M. R. Drury, J. V. Hamilton, H. Kelham, Miss M. Rigg, W. V. Trubshawe, L. Varcoe.

Medal presented annually by the Société des Architectes Diplômes par le Gouvernement, Paris, to the best Diploma student of the year, J. H. Breakwell.

TRADE NOTES

The offer by Messrs. Bell's United Asbestos Co., Ltd., to shareholders and employees of 140,000 6½ per cent. preference and 56,468 ordinary shares has been subscribed several times over by the shareholders. Among the applications are over 500 from employees of the company.

Mr. T. H. Armstrong, formerly of Bristol, has been appointed general manager of Messrs. A. Edmonds & Co., Ltd., of Birmingham and London, shopfitters. Mr. Armstrong has had a wide experience in the planning of business premises, and a sound knowledge of the lighting, heating, and ventilating of retail shops.

Messrs. Venesta, Ltd., have issued an interesting booklet entitled *Plymax—Structural Work*. It is the first of the Venesta technical series, and describes in full the structural uses of plymax, and gives full details of methods of working, thicknesses, curves, etc. It is in no manner a sales manual, but is a well-produced technical handbook, which should be of great interest and help to all users of plymax. Plymax is a Venesta invention, said by the firm to be widely specified by architects, mechanical engineers, and municipal authorities for all types of structural work, where rigidity, lightness, and hygiene are paramount considerations.

Messrs. Winget (1924), Ltd., have issued a brochure to illustrate and describe their new open drum mixer, a machine claimed to be the greatest success in the history of the firm. It is stated that the success of the open drum mixer has been immediate and complete. After twenty years of experiments and experience with every problem of concrete constructional work, the firm found the secret in the Burn-Lancaster drum, and thereupon remodelled their open drum type. Instead of the output of 60-70 cub. yds. originally specified for the 8½-6 model, it is claimed that contractors who are using it are obtaining 80-100 cub. yds. per day—wet mixing. Testimonials have also been received regarding the exceptional quality of the mix produced in each of the several models. Among other things, the mixer is claimed to effect a considerable saving in cement owing to the thoroughness with which it mixes the various materials. It is claimed that every particle of aggregate gets its coating of cement, thus ensuring a mix of uniform consistency from top to bottom, and no matter how long the process is continued the mix in the first barrow is the same as in the last.

When His Majesty the King entered the Epsom grand-stand he proceeded to the new Royal lift which has been installed to convey him to his private suite. His Majesty was presented with a key to unlock the S.M.S. lift he was about to use for the first time. The key, which was of gold and had been specially made for the occasion, was handed to His Majesty by the Earl of Lonsdale on behalf of Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens, Ltd., of London and Northampton. Subsequently, the King returned the key to Lord Lonsdale and gave instructions that it should be suitably engraved and then placed in the Key Museum. His Majesty was obviously much impressed by the accurate stopping of the lift at the floor level, and expressed the opinion that it was "a very nice machine." Messrs. Smith, Major and Stevens not only supplied the Royal lift but the other S.M.S. electric passenger lift and the eight service lifts installed in the new stand. The old Royal lift, regularly used by King Edward, the present King, and other members of the Royal Family, was also made by the same firm.

Science has moved so thoroughly from apparatus to apparatus in the gas industry that it is difficult to see how further improvements can be made to secure higher efficiency, greater cleanliness, cheaper gas bills, or a bigger saving in labour. This thought dominates the mind when looking through the two new catalogues —gas cookers and geysers—just issued by the Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd. There are gas cookers for every requirement—from the stately home with its flowing lawns to the little home nestling in the narrow street. Among the most ingenious devices is the automatic heat controller. With this device you need not remain in the kitchen during cooking, for no watching or basting is necessary. You turn the disc to the point indicated in the directions, light the burner, put in the food, and you need not touch it again till the end of the cooking period. The device has automatically turned the gas down (or up) as necessary ! The installation of a geyser makes it possible to enjoy an invigorating hot bath, or to secure unlimited quantities of hot water at any time in the day or night without labour or preparation. The cost is trifling and ceases the moment enough hot water has been obtained and the gas turned off.

In dark corners of the mind of the engineer in charge of power stations there must always be the fear of a serious breakdown. The enormous increase in the capacity of power stations and the interconnection of supply systems make the problem of safe and adequate control one of ever-growing importance. The greater demand for electric power has brought with it a corresponding complication in the plant to be handled by the operating departments of power companies, and this in itself has increased the difficulty of securing freedom from technical faults. Even with the most highly skilled staff occasional inadvertent mishaps may cause interruption of supply and other serious dislocations, and it is therefore becoming more and more essential to adopt the only sound policy of using gear that is as mistake-proof as it can possibly be made. It is to overcome these difficulties that the switchgear of the metal-clad type has been developed by A. Reyrolle & Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne, England. This switchgear is fully described and illustrated in a booklet just issued by the firm, and is stated therein as being widely recognized as offering complete security against accidents, mistakes, failure of service, and loss of life. It is also claimed that experienced engineers responsible for the design and lay-out of the most important power stations in Great Britain and Ireland, in the Dominions and the colonies, and in Europe and the East, have no hesitation in installing it. The switchgear is in successful use at present for voltages up to 50,000, and is built in various sizes up to 1,500,000 k.v.a. breaking capacity.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

The RUSHDEN Urban Council has instructed the surveyor to prepare plans for thirty-two houses, a number of which will be of the two-bedroom type, to be erected on the Irchester Road site.

*

OXFORD University has voted £7,000 for an extension of the University picture gallery.

*

The WOOLWICH Borough Council has placed a contract for the erection of 360 concrete houses at £400 each.

*

Work will be begun next month on NEW YORK's first skyscraper church, twenty-three stories high, which will replace the Manhattan Congregational church building. The building will cost £400,000, and the ground floor, which will serve as the church auditorium, will have shops either side.

*

Sanction is being asked for a £63,000 main drainage scheme for FELTHAM.

*

In EALING 626 houses and twenty shops are being erected.

*

The NOTTINGHAM City Council has approved the proposal to spend £10,000 in beautifying the library at the new University as a memorial to Sir Jesse Boot, whose munificence has made possible the erection of the University.

*

An electricity station, costing £12,000, is to be erected in Princes Square, St. George's-in-the-East, LONDON, E.

*

Messrs. W. and T. R. Milburn, architects, of Sunderland, are preparing plans for a new theatre for Moss Empires, Ltd., at SOUTHAMPTON. The new building will have seating accommodation for 2,000.

*

An £11,500 extension of GREENFORD drainage scheme has been officially sanctioned.

*

The BARNES Council is seeking sanction to borrow £45,000 for extending its electricity generating station.

*

The BOURNEMOUTH Education Committee is obtaining a site in the northern part of the town for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The borough engineer of BOURNEMOUTH has reported upon the arrangements he proposes for the scheme for the extension of the sea wall and promenade at Fishermen's Walk, for which purpose sanction has been obtained for a loan of £10,000.

Plans passed by the BOURNEMOUTH Corporation: Church, Heron Court Road and Fitzharris Avenue, for the trustees; three shops, Wimborne Road, for Mr. T. J. Rowley; four houses, Redbreast Road, for Messrs. T. Fry and C. Newton; church, Jameson and Edgehills Roads, for the trustees; three shops, Hawthorne Road, for Mr. Goff; shops and dwelling accommodation, Malvern Road, for Mr. W. W. Baker; alterations and additions, Curzon Hall, Boscombe Grove, for Messrs. Primavesi and Mauleverer; alterations, 62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Wilsons; alterations, 981, 985, 989 Christchurch Road, for Messrs. Pearson, Cole and Shorland; additions, Lancaster House Hotel; St. Swithin's Road, for Mr. Jones; mission hall, Victoria Park Road, for Pastor Blackman; ten shops and houses, Tuckton Road, for Mr. G. Jones.

*

The governors of King's College School, WIMBLEDON, after consultation with the Board of Education, have prepared a scheme for the extension of the school premises, at an estimated total cost of £26,000.

*

Plans passed by the PORTSMOUTH Corporation: Business premises, Grove Road, for Messrs. Goulter and Son; business premises, 138 Kingston Road, for Mr. H. J. Cook; seven houses, Stubbington Avenue, for Mr. W. Thorp; business premises, 125 Charlotte Street, for Miss E. Kinch; business premises, Copnor Road, for Messrs. C. W. Stigant and Son; four houses, Kirby Road, for Mr. A. J. Chase; store, Kenyon Road, for Mr. W. Foster; shops and hall, Lake Road and Commercial Road, for Mr. G. E. Couzens; six houses, Ranelagh Road, for Mr. J. A. Rihoy; four houses and garages, Baffins Road, for Messrs. G. Mouncher and Sons; alterations, 34, 36 High Street, for Messrs. Timothy White & Co.; rebuilding, 298, 300 Commercial Road, for Mr. W. Keast.

*

A joint committee of the GLASGOW Corporation has considered the question of the formation of a road through the Glasgow Green, for the purpose of improving traffic conditions between London Street and Bridgeton Cross. The master of works submitted a plan for a road 60 ft. in width to follow practically the line of the existing carriage drive through Glasgow Green, from London Street to Newhall Street, a distance of about 1,500 yards. The estimated cost of constructing the road is from £30,000 to £35,000.

*

The GLASGOW Corporation is purchasing land required for the reconstruction of the bridge carrying Anniesland Road over the L.N.E.R. and widening of that road.

Messrs. E. Bowman and Sons are to build a church at Bromley Road, CATFORD.

*

The STOKE-ON-TRENT Corporation has obtained sanction to borrow £50,000 for further housing subsidies.

*

Plans passed by the LEWISHAM B.C.: Eighteen houses, Sydenham Hill Road, for Mr. C. E. Hanscomb; addition, Southend Hall, Bromley Road, Catford, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; six houses, Sydenham Hill Road, for Messrs. W. Wilmot, Ltd.; new street connecting Dallinger Road and Manor Lane, Lee, for Messrs. George Lansdown and Brown; new street, leading out of London Road, Forest Hill, for Messrs. Dorrell Bros.

*

The Board of Education has approved the sketch plans of the Surrey Education Committee for the erection on the Castelnau site, BARNES, of a junior and mixed school for 384 children.

*

The Board of Education has approved an arterial road site at Raynes Park, MERTON, for the erection of an elementary school by the Surrey Education Committee.

*

The P.I.M. Co-operative Society has prepared a scheme for the erection of a hall and shops in Albert Road, PORTSMOUTH.

*

The trustees of the Wesley Central Hall are to rebuild their premises in Fratton Road, PORTSMOUTH.

*

The Corporation has passed plans submitted by Mr. F. J. Spickernell for the erection of a cinema at the Brasford Road junction, PORTSMOUTH.

*

Mr. H. J. Cook is to carry out alterations at the Shaftesbury Theatre, Kingston Road, PORTSMOUTH.

*

Plans passed by the POPLAR B.C.: Children's house, Eagling Road, for Miss M. Lester; building New Kinsley Hall, Powis Road, Bow, for Miss M. Lester; maisonnettes on sites of 23 and 25 Douro Street, Bow, for Messrs. Andrews and Peascod; additions, "The Lady Franklin" P.H., Old Ford Road, for Mr. F. M. Kirby; adaptation for flats, 146 High Street, for Mr. T. P. Figgis, 9 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.1; new L.C.C. school, Bromley Hall Road, for Messrs. H. Groves and Son.

*

The Committee of the Renfrew and Clydebank Joint Hospital is acquiring land for the extension of their hospital at YOKER.

The WAKEFIELD Corporation Housing Committee has decided that 102 of the 200 houses to be erected on the Snapethorpe estate be of the A3 type.

*

Plans passed by the WAKEFIELD Corporation: Two houses, Chevet Lane, for Mr. W. H. Ogden; four houses, Thornes Road, for Mr. H. Dobson; varnishing shop, Duke of York Street, for Messrs. J. Lazenby and Son; public house, Batley Road, for Messrs. Massie and Holdsworth, on behalf of the Springwell Brewery Co., Ltd.; workshop, Elm Tree Street, for Mr. R. Goodworth.

*

Plans passed by the LLANDUDNO U.D.C.: Alterations, 14 Victoria Street, for Messrs. J. H. Dewhurst, Ltd.; nursing home and private houses, Gloddaeth Avenue, for Dr. Coleman; houses and shops, Mostyn Avenue, for Mr. Edward Salisbury; eighteen houses, Brynian Road, for Mr. Edward Salisbury.

*

The LEEDS Education Committee has purchased twenty-six acres of land forming part of the Weetwood Grange estate, Far Headingley, as a site for the boys' and girls' modern schools.

*

Plans passed by LEWISHAM B.C.: Extension, Southend hall, Bromley Road, for Mr. T. F. Ingram; four flats, rear of 27 and 29 London Road, for Messrs. Sorrell Bros.; mission hall, Perry Hill, for Mr. Alfred Sykes.

*

The BATTERSEA Borough Council is to prepare plans for adapting part of the Southlands College premises as a public library.

*

The BATTERSEA Borough Council is to proceed with the erection of the seventh block of tenements in the Plough Road area, by direct labour, at a cost of £11,000.

*

Plans passed by PAIGNTON U.D.C.: Additions to workshops, Croftlands, Torquay Road, for Mr. P. G. Horsham; two houses, Langdon Road, for Mr. B. P. Trant; eight houses, Elm Park, Colley End Road, for Messrs. Maunder and Sons; twelve houses, York Road, for Messrs. F. and A. C. Drew; sixteen houses, new road off York Road, for Messrs. F. and A. C. Drew; two houses, Southfield Mount, Southfield, for Mr. F. King.

*

Plans passed by the BEDFORD Corporation: Alterations and additions, "The Horse and Groom," Ford End Road, for Messrs. Usher and Anthony; alterations, "The Six Bells," Cauldwell Street, for Messrs. A. W. Smith and Son; milk store, etc., Ford End Road, for Messrs. H. Young and Son.

*

The Roman Catholic authorities are to erect a new school for 240 children at HARTON.

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the West Sussex Education Committee for the proposed secondary school for boys at CHICHESTER, at a cost of £18,800.

*

The MALDENS AND COOMBE U.D.C. is to borrow £56,000 for the erection of flats and houses, and road and sewer works on estates in California Road and Thorne Road.

*

The Congregational Union and Home Missionaries Society has obtained a site on the housing estate of the ESTON U.D.C. for the erection of a church.

*

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the Warwickshire Education Committee for the erection of a High School at SUTTON COLDFIELD.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Eight houses, The Drive, for Messrs. Walker and Perrett; fourteen houses, Balfour Road, for Mr. A. E. Thompson.

*

On behalf of the rector of Abington, Messrs. Law, Harris and Croft are to develop the Abington Glebe estate near NORTHAMPTON.

*

Plans passed by the WHITEHAVEN Corporation: Theatre in Ainsworth's Yard; workshop and showrooms, New Road.

*

The TORQUAY Education Committee is to proceed with the erection of an elementary school at Barton for 600 children.

*

Messrs. O'Brien and Richmond are to build thirty houses on an estate in Bradford Road, OTLEY.

*

Plans passed by the HASTINGS Corporation: Classrooms and dormitories, Summer Fields, for Mr. H. W. Coussens, architect; four houses, Downs Road, for Mr. J. Hunt, architect; twelve houses, St. Helen's Road, for Mr. H. M. Jeffrey, architect; eight houses, Magdalen Road, for Mr. Harold Burleigh, architect.

*

Plans passed by the NORTHAMPTON Corporation: Extension to works, Fetter Street, for Messrs. Phipps and Son; twelve garages, Harborough Road, for the Kingsthorpe Motor and Garage Co., Ltd.; eight houses, The Drive, for Messrs. Walker and Perritt; dairy, Birchfield Road, for Mr. Saunders; new sheds and alterations, The Riding, for Northampton Co-operative Society, Ltd.; grand stand offices, dressing rooms, etc., Franklin's Gardens, Weedon Road, for the Northampton Football Club.

*

Messrs. Elgood and Hastie, architects, have prepared plans for additions at Fairlight Sanatorium, Old London Road, HASTINGS.

Plans passed by the YORK Corporation: Saddling boxes, Knavesmire, for the York Race Committee; new street, Tadcaster Road, for Sir R. Newbald Kay; additions, Lawrence Street, for the vicar of St. Lawrence's Church; new street, Finsbury Avenue, for Mr. W. West; additions, The Crescent, for Crescent W. M. Club; new premises, Blake Street, for the York Wine and Spirit Co.; alterations, 6–8 High Ousegate, for Messrs. Brown Bros. and Taylor, Ltd.; additions, Tiger Inn, Market Street, for the Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd.; additions, Britannia Inn, Nunnery Lane, for the Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co., Ltd.; four houses, Lamel Street, for Mr. H. Williamson.

*

Plans passed by the STALYBRIDGE Corporation: Butcher's shop, Harrison Street, for the Stalybridge Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.; workshop, Melbourne Street, for the Grosvenor Estate Co.

*

The BRISTOL Corporation Mental Deficiency Act Committee has purchased 126 acres of land at Almondsbury for the purpose of erecting thereon a colony for mental defectives. The committee has exhaustively examined, in conjunction with their architects, various types of accommodation provided for the mentally defective and now submits plans for providing a colony to accommodate 608 cases. The blocks in which the patients will be housed will each contain fifty-two defectives. The estimated cost of the buildings, including architects' fees, etc., is £231,676; in addition to this amount the cost of furniture, equipment, etc., will be approximately £18,000. The plans and estimates have been submitted to the Board of Control and have been provisionally approved by them, and the Board is prepared to recommend the Minister of Health to approve of the erection of the colony buildings, and to sanction the loans.

*

The BRISTOL Education Committee has acquired a site on the Sea Mills estate for the erection of an elementary school.

*

The Board of Education has approved the plans of the YORK Education Committee for extensions at the Nunthorpe Secondary School for boys.

*

Preparations are now being made to develop for building about forty acres of land to be known as the Oxford Farm Estate, TWICKENHAM, and it is estimated that four to five hundred houses will eventually be built thereon. Plans for the roads, sewers and the first types of houses are now under preparation. The architect is Mr. Sydney E. Castle, F.R.I.B.A.

*

The Durham County Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at BLACKHALL at an estimated cost of £17,000.

RATES OF WAGES

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ABERDARE	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 7½	1 2½
B	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Accrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Addlestone	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C₁	Aldeburgh	E. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Altrincham	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Atherstone	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	BANBURY	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	BarnardCastle	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Barnstaple	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Basingstoke	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Bath ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Berwick-on-Tweed	N.E. Coast	1 7	1 2½
A₂	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	Bicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Birkenhead	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
A	Birmingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackburn	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blackpool	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Blyth ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Bournemouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Brentwood	E. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Bridgwater	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Bridlington	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Brighouse	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Bromsgrove	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Burton-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Bury ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Canterbury	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Carmarthen	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
B₂	Carnarvon	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A₁	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Castleford	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Chelmsford	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Cheltenham	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Chesterfield	Mid. Counties	*1 8	1 3½
B₂	Chichester	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Cirencester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Clydebank	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Colwyn Bay	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Cumberland	.....	1 6½	1 2
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Deal ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₁	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Dewsbury ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Doncaster	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
C₁	Dorchester	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A₂	Driffield ..	Yorks	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Droitwich ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	EASTBOURNE	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Ebbw Vale	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Edinburgh	Scotland	1 8	1 3½
A	E. Glamorganshire & Monmouthshire	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Exeter ..	S.W. Counties	*1 7	1 2½
B₂	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	Filey ..	Yorks	1 6½	1 2
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Folkestone	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Frome ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Gillingham	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Gloucester	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Goole ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Grantham	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Gravesend	S. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Harrogate	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hartlepools	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
B₂	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B₂	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S. W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Huddersfield	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Hull ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½

The initial letter opposite each entry indicates the grade under the Ministry of Labour schedule. The district is that to which the borough is assigned in the same schedule. Column I gives the rates for craftsmen; column II for labourers; the rate for craftsmen working at trades in which a separate rate maintains is given in a footnote. The table is a selection only. Particulars for lesser localities not included may be obtained upon application in writing.

			I	II
			s. d.	s. d.
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Immingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
C₁	Isle of Wight	S. Counties	1 4	1 0½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	KEIGHLEY	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
B₁	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₁	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B₂	King's Lynn	E. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	LANCASTER	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Leamington	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Leeds ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Leek ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Leigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Lewes ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Lincoln ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 10	1 4½
B	Llandudno	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	London (12 miles radius)		1 9½	1 4½
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 9	1 4
A	Long Eaton	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Luton ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₁	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Maidstone	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Manchester	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₂	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Middlesbrough	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Middlewich	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₂	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	Monmouth	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
	S. and E. Glamorganshire			
A₁	Morecambe	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	NANTWICH	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Neath ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A	Normanton	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	North Staffs.	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nottingham	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Oswestry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3½
C	Pembroke	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
A	Perth ..	Scotland	*1 8	1 3
A₂	Peterborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Plymouth	S.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3½
A	Pontefract	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Pontypridd	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Portsmouth	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	READING ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Ripon ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A₂	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	ST. ALBANS	E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	St. Helens	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Salisbury	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A₁	Scarborough	Yorkshire	1 7½	1 2½
A	Scunthorpe	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Shrewsbury	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
B	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₂	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A₂	South'pton	S. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B₁	Southend-on-Sea	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Stockton-on-Tees	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Stroud ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Sunderland	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	Swadlincote	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 8	1 3½
B	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₁	TAMWORTH	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B₁	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A₁	Teeside Dist.	N.E. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Teignmouth	S.W. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Todmorden	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 7	1 2½
C	Truro ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0½
B₁	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 8	1 3½
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3½
A₁	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
A	Warrington	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 7	1 2½
B	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B	Weston-s-Mare	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A₂	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 7	1 2½
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 8	1 3½
B₂	Winchester	S. Counties	1 5	1 1
B	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wolverhampton ..	Mid. Counties	1 8	1 3½
A₂	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A₂	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A₁	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 7½	1 2½
B	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B₁	YARMOUTH	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B₂	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 1
A	York ..	Yorkshire	1 8	1 3

* In these areas the rates of wages for certain trades (usually Painters and Plasterers) vary slightly from those given.

The rates for each trade in any given area will be sent on request.

PRICES CURRENT

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

EXCAVATOR, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; NAVVY, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Broken brick or stone, 2 in., per yd.	£0 11 6
Thames ballast, per yd.	0 13 0
Pit gravel, per yd.	0 18 0
Pit sand, per yd.	0 14 6
Washed sand	0 15 6
Screened ballast or gravel, add 10 per cent. per yd.	
Clinker, breeze, etc., prices according to locality.	
Portland cement, per ton	£2 19 0
Lias lime, per ton	2 10 0
Sacks charged extra at 1s. 9d. each and credited when returned at 1s. 6d.	
Transport hire per day:	
Cart and horse £1 3 0 *Trailer*	£0 15 0
3-ton motor lorry 3 15 0 *Steam roller*	4 5 0
Steam lorry, 5-ton 4 0 0 *Water cart*	1 5 0

EXCAVATING and throwing out in ordinary earth not exceeding 6 ft. deep, basis price, per yd. cube. . . 0 3 0
Exceeding 6 ft., but under 12 ft., add 30 per cent.
In stiff clay, add 30 per cent.
In underpinning, add 100 per cent.
In rock, including blasting, add 225 per cent.
If basketed out, add 80 per cent. to 150 per cent.
Headings, including timbering, add 400 per cent.

RETURN, fill, and ram, ordinary earth, per yd.	£0 1 6
SPREAD and level, including wheeling, per yd.	0 1 6
FILLING into carts and carting away to a shoot or deposit, per yd. cube	0 10 6
TRIMMING earth to slopes, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
HACKING up old grano. or similar paving, per yd. sup.	0 1 3
PLANKING to excavations, per ft. sup.	0 0 5
DO. over 10 ft. deep, add for each 5 ft. in depth, 30 per cent.	
If left in, add to above prices, per ft. cube	0 2 0
HARDCORE, 2 in. ring, filled and rammed, 4 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 1
DO. 6 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0 2 10
PUDDLING, per yd. cube	1 10 0
CEMENT CONCRETE, 4-2-1, per yd. cube	2 3 0
DO. 6-2-1, per yd. cube	1 18 0
DO. in upper floors, add 15 per cent.	
DO. in reinforced-concrete work, add 20 per cent.	
DO. in underpinning, add 60 per cent.	
LIAS-LIME CONCRETE, per yd. cube	£1 16 0
BREEZE CONCRETE, per yd. cube	1 7 0
DO. in lintels, etc., per ft. cube	0 1 6
CEMENT concrete 4–2–1 in lintels packed around reinforcement, per ft. cube	0 3 9
FINE concrete benching to bottom of manholes, per ft. cube	0 2 6
FINISHING surface of concrete spade face, per yd. sup.	0 0 9

DRAINER

LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; TIMBERMAN, 1s. 6d. *per hour*; BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; PLUMBER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; WATCHMAN, 7s. 6d. *per shift.*

Stoneware pipes, tested quality, 4 in., per ft.	£0 1 3
DO. *6 in., per ft.*	0 2 8
DO. *9 in., per ft.*	0 3 6
Cast-iron pipes, coated, 9 ft. lengths, 4 in., per yd.	0 6 9
DO. *6 in., per yd.*	0 9 2
Portland cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lead for caulking, per cwt.	£2 5 6
Gaskin, per lb.	0 0 5½

STONEWARE DRAINS, jointed in cement, tested pipes, 4 in., per ft.	0 4 3
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 5 0
DO. 9 in., per ft.	0 7 9
CAST-IRON DRAINS, jointed in lead, 4 in., per ft.	0 8 0
DO. 6 in., per ft.	0 10 0

Note.—These prices include digging concrete bed and filling for normal depths, and are average prices.
Fittings in Stoneware and Iron according to type. *See* Trade Lists.

BRICKLAYER

BRICKLAYER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour.*

London stocks, per M.	£4 15 0
Flettons, per M.	2 18 0
Staffordshire blue, per M.	9 10 0
Firebricks, 2½ in., per M.	11 3 0
Glazed salt, white, and ivory stretchers, per M.	24 10 0
DO *headers, per M.*	24 0 0
Colours, extra, per M.	5 10 0
Seconds, less, per M.	1 0 0
Cement and sand, see "Excavator" above.	
Lime, grey stone, per ton	2 17 0
Mixed lime mortar, per yd.	1 6 0
Damp course, in rolls of 4½ in., per roll	0 2 6
DO. *9 in. per roll*	0 4 9
DO. *14 in. per roll*	0 7 6
DO. *18 in. per roll*	0 9 6

BRICKWORK in stone lime mortar, Flettons or equal, per rod	£33 6 0
DO. in cement do., per rod	36 0 0
DO. in stocks, add 25 per cent. per rod.	
DO. in blues, add 100 per cent. per rod.	
DO. circular on plan, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in backing to masonry, add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in raising on old walls, etc., add 12½ per cent. per rod.	
DO. in underpinning, add 20 per cent. per rod.	
HALF-BRICK walls in stocks in cement mortar (1–3), per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
BEDDING plates in cement mortar, per ft. run	0 0 3
BEDDING window or door frames, per ft. run	0 0 3
LEAVING chases 2½ in. deep for edges of concrete floors not exceeding 6 in. thick, per ft. run	0 0 2
CUTTING do. in old walls in cement, per ft. run	0 0 4
CUTTING, toothing and bonding new work to old (labour and materials), per ft. sup.	0 0 7
TERRA-COTTA flue pipes 9 in. diameter, jointed in fireclay, including all cuttings, per ft. run	0 3 6
DO. 14 ft. by 9 in. do., per ft. run	0 6 0
FLAUNCHING chimney pots, each	0 2 0
CUTTING and pinning ends of timbers, etc., in cement	0 1 0
FACINGS fair, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 3
DO. picked stocks, per ft. sup. extra	0 0 7
DO. red rubbers gauged and set in putty, per ft. sup. extra	0 4 9
DO. in salt white or ivory glazed, per ft. sup. extra	0 5 6
TUCK pointing, per ft. sup extra	0 0 10
WEATHER pointing, do. do.	0 0 3
TILE creasing with cement fillet each side per ft. run	0 0 6
GRANOLITHIC PAVING, 1 in., per yd. sup.	0 5 0
DO. 1½ in., per yd. sup	0 6 0
DO. 2 in., per yd. sup.	0 7 0
If coloured with red oxide, per yd. sup.	0 1 0
If finished with carborundum, per yd. sup.	0 0 6
If in small quantities in finishing to steps, etc., per ft. sup.	0 1 4
Jointing new grano. paving to old, per ft. run	0 0 4
Extra for dishing grano. or cement paving around gullies, each	0 1 6
BITUMINOUS DAMP COURSE, ex rolls, per ft. sup.	0 0 7
ASPHALT (MASTIC) DAMP COURSE, ½ in., per yd. sup.	0 8 0
DO. vertical, per yd. sup.	0 11 0
SLATE DAMP COURSE, per ft. sup.	0 0 10
ASPHALT ROOFING (MASTIC) in two thicknesses, ¾ in., per yd.	0 8 6
DO, SKIRTING, 6 in.	0 0 11
BREEZE PARTITION BLOCKS, set in Cement, 1½ in. per yd. sup.	0 5 3
DO, DO, 3 in.,	0 6 6
BREEZE fixing bricks, extra for each	0 0 3

THE wages are the Union rates current in London at the time of publication. The prices are for good quality material, and are intended to cover delivery at works, wharf, station, or yard as customary, but will vary according to quality and quantity. The measured prices are based upon the foregoing, and include usual builders' profits. Though every care has been taken in its compilation it is impossible to guarantee the accuracy of the list, and readers are advised to have the figures confirmed by trade inquiry.

MASON

MASON, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; DO. *fixer*, 1s. 10½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour.*

Portland Stone:	
Whitbed, per ft. cube	£0 4 6
Basebed, per ft. cube	0 4 7
Bath stone, per ft. cube	0 3 0
Usual trade extras for large blocks.	
York paving, av. 2½ in., per yd. super	0 6 6
York templates sawn, per ft. cube	0 6 9
Slate shelves, rubbed, 1 in., per ft. sup.	0 2 6
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.	
HOISTING and setting stone, per ft. cube	£0 2 2
DO. for every 10 ft. above 30 ft. add 15 per cent.	
PLAIN face Portland basis, per ft. sup.	£0 2 8
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 0
SUNK FACE, per ft. sup.	0 3 9
DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 10
JOINTS, arch, per ft. sup.	0 2 6
DO. sunk, per ft. sup.	0 2 7
DO. DO. circular, per ft. sup.	0 4 6
CIRCULAR-CIRCULAR work, per ft. sup.	1 2 0
PLAIN MOULDING, straight, per inch of girth, per ft. run	0 1 1
DO. circular, do., per ft. run	0 1 4

HALF SAWING, per ft. sup.	£0 1 0
Add to the foregoing prices if in York stone 35 per cent.	
DO. Mansfield, 12½ per cent.	
Deduct for Bath, 33⅓ per cent.	
DO. for Chilmark, 5 per cent.	
SETTING 1 in. slate shelving in cement, per ft. sup.	£0 0 6
RUBBED round nosing to do., per ft. lin.	0 0 6
YORK STEPS, rubbed T. & R., ft. cub. fixed	1 9 0
YORK SILLS, W. & T., ft. cub. fixed	1 13 0
ARTIFICIAL stone paving, 2 in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 6
DO. 2½ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0 1 9

SLATER AND TILER

SLATER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; TILER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; SCAFFOLDER, 1s. 5½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*
N.B.—Tiling is often executed as piecework.

Slates, 1st quality, per 1,200:		
Portmadoc Ladies		£14 0 0
Countess		27 0 0
Duchess		32 0 0
Old Delabole	*Med. Grey*	*Med. Green*
24 in. × 12 in.	£42 11 3	£45 1 0
20 in. × 10 in.	31 4 3	33 0 6
16 in. × 10 in.	20 18 0	22 4 9
14 in. × 8 in.	12 1 0	12 16 3
Green Randoms, per ton		8 3 9
Grey-green do., per ton		7 3 9
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long, per ton		6 3 9
In 4-ton truck loads, delivered Nine Elms station.		
Clips, lead, per lb.		£0 0 6
Clips, copper, per lb.		0 2 0
Nails, compo, per cwt.		1 6 0
Nails, copper, per lb.		0 1 10
Cement and sand, see "Excavator," etc., above.		
Hand-made tiles, per M.		£5 18 0
Machine-made tiles, per M.		5 8 0
Westmorland slates, large, per ton		9 0 0
DO. *Peggies, per ton*		7 5 0

SLATING, 3 in. lap, compo nails, Portmadoc or equal:		
Ladies, per square		£4 0 0
Countess, per square		4 5 0
Duchess, per square		4 10 0
WESTMORLAND, in diminishing courses, per square		6 5 0
CORNISH DO., per square		6 3 0
Add, if vertical, per square approx.		0 13 0
Add, if with copper nails, per square approx.		0 2 6
Double course at eaves, per ft. approx.		0 1 0
SLATING with old Delabole slates to a 3 in. lap with copper nails, at per square.		
	Med. Grey	Med. Green
24 in. × 12 in.	£5 0 0	£5 2 0
20 in. × 10 in.	5 5 0	5 10 0
16 in. × 10 in.	4 15 0	5 1 0
14 in. × 8 in.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Green randoms		6 7 0
Grey-green do.		5 9 0
Green peggies, 12 in. to 8 in. long		4 17 0
TILING, 4 in. gauge, every 4th course nailed, in hand-made tiles, average per square		5 6 0
DO., machine-made do., per square		4 17 0
Vertical Tiling, including pointing, add 18s. 0d. per square.		
FIXING lead soakers, per dozen		£0 0 10
STRIPPING old slates and stacking for re-use, and clearing away surplus and rubbish, per square		0 10 0
LABOUR only in laying slates, but including nails, per square		1 0 0

See "Sundries for Asbestos Tiling."

CARPENTER AND JOINER

CARPENTER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; JOINER, 1s. 9½d. *per hour*; LABOURER, 1s. 4½d. *per hour.*

Timber, average prices at Docks, London Standard Scandinavian, etc. (equal to 2nds):	
7 × 3, per std.	£20 0 0
11 × 4, per std.	30 0 0
Memel or Equal. Slightly less than foregoing.	
Flooring, P.E., 1 in., per sq.	£1 5 0
DO. *T. and G., 1 in., per sq.*	1 5 0
Planed boards, 1 in. × 11 in., per std.	30 0 0
Wainscot oak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 2 0
Mahogany, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 2 0
DO. *Cuba, per ft. sup. of 1 in.*	0 3 0
Teak, per ft. sup. of 1 in.	0 3 0
DO., *ft. cube*	0 15 0

FIR fixed in wall plates, lintels, sleepers, etc., per ft. cube	0 5 6
DO. framed in floors, roofs, etc., per ft. cube	0 6 6
DO., framed in trusses, etc., including ironwork, per ft. cube	0 7 6
PITCH PINE, add 33⅓ per cent.	
FIXING only boarding in floors, roofs, etc., per sq.	0 13 6
SARKING FELT laid, 1-ply, per yd.	0 1 6
DO., 3-ply, per yd.	0 1 9
CENTERING for concrete, etc., including horsing and striking, per sq.	2 10 0
TURNING pieces to flat or segmenta soffits, 4½ in. wide, per ft. run	0 0 4½
DO. 9 in. wide and over per ft. sup.	0 1 2

continued overleaf

CARPENTER AND JOINER: *continued.*

SHUTTERING to face of concrete, per square	£1	10	0
DO. in narrow widths to beams, etc., per ft. sup.	0	0	6
USE and waste of timbers, allow 25 per cent. of above prices.			
SLATE BATTENING, per sq.	£0	12	6
DEAL boarding to flats, 1 in. thick and firrings to falls, per square	2	10	0
STOUT feather-edged tilting fillet to eaves, per ft. run	0	0	6
FEATHER-edged springer to trimmer arches, per ft. run	0	0	4
STOUT herringbone strutting (joists measured in), per ft. run	0	0	6
SOUND boarding, ⅞ in. thick and fillets nailed to sides of joists (joists measured over), per square	2	0	0
RUBEROID or similar quality roofing, one-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	3
DO., two-ply, per yd. sup.	0	2	6
DO., three-ply, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
TONGUED and grooved flooring, 1¼ in. thick, laid complete with splayed headings, per square	2	5	0
DEAL skirting torus, moulded 1¼ in. thick, including grounds and backings, per ft. sup.	0	1	0
TONGUED and mitred angles to do.	0	0	6
WOOD block flooring standard blocks laid herringbone in mastic :			
Deal 1 in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	10	0
DO. 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	12	0
Maple 1¼ in. thick, per yd. sup.	0	15	0
DEAL moulded sashes, 1¾ in. with moulded bars in small squares, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. 2 in. do., per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DEAL cased frames, oak sills and 2 in. moulded sashes, brass-faced pulleys and iron weights, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
MOULDED horns, extra each	0	0	3
DOORS, 4-panel square both sides, 1¼ in. thick, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. 2 in. thick, square both sides, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
DO. moulded both sides, per ft. sup.	0	3	0
DO. in 3 panels, moulded both sides, upper panel with diminished stiles with moulded bars for glass, per ft. sup.	0	3	6
If in oak, mahogany or teak, multiply 3 times.			
DEAL frames, 4 in. × 3 in., rebated and beaded, per ft. cube	£0	15	0
Add for extra labours, per ft. run	0	0	1
STAIRCASE work :			
DEAL treads 1¼ in. and risers 1 in., tongued and grooved including fir carriages, per ft. sup.	0	2	6
DEAL wall strings, 1¼ in. thick, moulded, per ft. run	0	2	6
If ramped, per ft. run	0	5	0
SHORT ramps, extra each	0	7	6
ENDS of treads and risers housed to strings, each	0	1	0
2 in. deal mopstick handrail fixed to brackets, per ft. run	0	1	6
4½ in. × 3 in. oak fully moulded handrail, per ft. run	0	5	6
1½ in. square deal bar balusters, framed in, per ft. run	0	0	6
FITTINGS :			
SHELVES and bearers, 1 in., cross-tongued, per ft. sup.	0	1	6
1¼ in. beaded cupboard fronts, moulded and square, per ft. sup.	0	2	9
TEAK grooved draining boards, 1½ in. thick and bedding, per ft. sup.	0	4	6
IRONMONGERY :			
Fixing only (including providing screws) :			
TO DEAL—			
Hinges to sashes, per pair	0	1	2
Do. to doors, per pair	0	1	7
Barrel bolts, 9 in., iron, each	0	1	0
Sash fasteners, each	0	1	0
Rim locks, each	0	1	9
Mortice locks, each	0	4	0

SMITH

SMITH, *weekly rate equals* 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE, *do.* 1*s.* 4*d. per hour ;* ERECTOR, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* FITTER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4*d. per hour.*

*

Mild Steel in British standard sections, per ton	£12	10	0
Sheet Steel :			
Flat sheets, black, per ton	19	0	0
Do., galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Corrugated sheets, galvd., per ton	23	0	0
Driving screws, galvd., per grs.	0	1	10
Washers, galvd., per grs.	0	1	1
Bolts and nuts, per cwt. and up	1	18	0

*

MILD STEEL in trusses, etc., erected, per ton	25	10	0
DO., in small sections as reinforcement, per ton	16	10	0
DO., in compounds, per ton	17	0	0
DO., in bar or rod reinforcement, per ton	20	0	0
WROT IRON in chimney bars, etc., including building in, per cwt.	2	0	0
DO., in light railings and balusters, per cwt.	2	5	0
FIXING only corrugated sheeting, including washers and driving screws, per yd.	0	2	0

PLUMBER

PLUMBER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour ;* MATE OR LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Lead, milled sheet, per cwt.	£1	13	6
DO. *drawn pipes, per cwt.*	1	14	0
DO. *soil pipe, per cwt.*	1	17	0
DO. *scrap, per cwt.*	1	5	6
Copper, sheet, per lb.	0	1	9
Solder, plumber's, per lb.	0	1	3
DO. *fine, per lb.*	0	1	9
Cast-iron pipes, etc. :			
L.C.C. soil, 3 in., per yd.	0	4	0
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	4	9½
R.W.P., 2½ in., per yd.	0	2	2
DO. *3 in., per yd.*	0	2	7
DO. *4 in., per yd.*	0	3	6½
Gutter, 4 in. H.R., per yd.	0	1	6½
DO. *4 in. O.G., per yd.*	0	1	10½

*

MILLED LEAD and labour in gutters, flashings, etc.	3	2	6
LEAD PIPE, fixed, including running joints, bends, and tacks, ½ in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. ¾ in., per ft.	0	2	3
DO. 1 in., per ft.	0	3	0
DO. 1¼ in., per ft.	0	4	0
LEAD WASTE or soil, fixed as above, complete, 2½ in., per ft.	0	6	0
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	7	0
DO. 4 in., per ft.	0	9	9
WIPED soldered joint, ½ in., each	0	2	6
DO. ¾ in., each	0	3	2
DO. 1 in., each	0	3	8
BRASS screw-down stop cock and two soldered joints, ½ in., each	0	11	0
DO. ¾ in., each	0	13	6
CAST-IRON rainwater pipe, jointed in red lead, 2½ in., per ft. run	0	1	7
DO. 3 in., per ft. run	0	2	0
DO. 4 in., per ft. run	0	2	10
CAST-IRON H.R. GUTTER, fixed, with all clips, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	0
DO. O.G., 4 in., per ft.	0	2	3
CAST-IRON SOIL PIPE, fixed with caulked joints and all ears, etc., 4 in., per ft.	0	4	6
DO. 3 in., per ft.	0	3	6
Fixing only :			
W.C. PANS and all joints, P. or S., and including joints to water waste preventers, each	2	5	0
BATHS, with all joints	1	3	6
LAVATORY BASINS only, with all joints, on brackets, each	1	10	0

PLASTERER

PLASTERER, 1*s.* 9½*d. per hour (plus allowances in London only) ;* LABOURER. 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour.*

*

Chalk lime, per ton	£2	17	0
Hair, per cwt.	1	5	0
Sand and cement see "Excavator," etc., above.			
Lime putty, per cwt.	£0	2	9
Hair mortar, per yd.	1	7	0
Fine stuff, per yd.	1	14	0
Sawn laths, per bdl.	0	2	9
Keene's cement, per ton	5	15	0
Sirapite, per ton	3	10	0
DO. *fine, per ton*	3	18	0
Plaster, per ton	3	0	0
DO. *per ton*	3	12	6
DO. *fine, per ton*	5	12	0
Thistle plaster, per ton	3	9	0
Lath nails per lb.	0	0	4

*

LATHING with sawn laths, per yd.	0	1	7
METAL LATHING, per yd.	0	2	3
FLOATING in Cement and Sand, 1 to 3, for tiling or woodblock, ¾ in., per yd.	0	2	4
DO. vertical, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER, on brickwork, 1 to 3, per yd.	0	2	7
RENDER in Portland and set in fine stuff, per yd.	0	3	3
RENDER, float, and set, trowelled, per yd.	0	2	9
RENDER and set in Sirapite, per yd.	0	2	5
DO. in Thistle plaster, per yd.	0	2	5
EXTRA, if on but not including lathing, any of foregoing, per yd.	0	0	5
EXTRA, if on ceilings, per yd.	0	0	5
ANGLES, rounded Keene's on Portland, per ft. lin.	0	0	6
PLAIN CORNICES, in plaster. per inch girth. including dubbing out, etc., per ft. lin.	0	0	3
WHITE glazed tiling set in Portland and jointed in Parian, per yd., from	1	11	6
FIBROUS PLASTER SLABS, per yd.	0	1	10

GLAZIER

GLAZIER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Glass : 4ths in crates :			
Clear, 21 oz.	£0	0	4½
DO. 26 oz.	0	0	5
Cathedral white, per ft.	0	0	7
Polished plate, British ¼ in., up to 2 ft. sup. per ft.	0	1	6
DO. *4 ft. sup.* ,,	0	2	9
DO. *6 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	0
DO. *20 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	7
DO. *45 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	9
DO. *65 ft. sup.* ,,	0	3	11
DO. *100 ft. sup.* ,,	0	4	4
Rough plate, ⅛ in., per ft.	0	0	6½
DO. *¼ in., per ft.*	0	0	6½
Linseed oil putty, per cwt.	0	17	6

*

GLAZING in putty, clear sheet, 21 oz.	0	0	11
DO. 26 oz.	0	1	0
GLAZING in beads, 21 oz., per ft.	£0	1	1
DO. 26 oz., per ft.	0	1	4

Small sizes slightly less (under 3 ft. sup.).

Patent glazing in rough plate, normal span, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* per ft.

LEAD LIGHTS, plain, med. sqs. 21 oz., usual domestic sizes, fixed, per ft. sup. and up | £0 | 3 | 0

Glazing only, polished plate, 6½*d.* to 8*d.* per ft. according to size.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER

PAINTER. 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour ;* LABOURER, 1*s.* 4½*d. per hour ;* FRENCH POLISHER, 1*s.* 9*d. per hour ;* PAPERHANGER, 1*s.* 8½*d. per hour.*

*

Genuine white lead, per cwt.	£2	7	6
Linseed oil, raw, per gall.	0	3	6
DO., *boiled, per gall.*	0	3	8
Turpentine, per gall.	0	4	0
Liquid driers, per gall.	0	8	6
Knotting, per gall.	0	18	0
Distemper, washable, in ordinary colours, per cwt., and up	2	5	0
Double size, per firkin	0	3	6
Pumice stone, per lb.	0	0	4½
Single gold leaf (transferable), per book	0	2	0
Varnish, copal, per gall. and up	0	18	0
DO., *flat, per gall.*	1	2	0
DO., *paper, per gall.*	0	16	0
French polish, per gall.	0	17	6
Ready mixed paints, per gall. and up	0	15	9

*

LIME WHITING, per yd. sup.	0	0	3
WASH, stop, and whiten, per yd. sup.	0	0	6
DO., and 2 coats distemper with proprietary distemper, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
KNOT, stop, and prime, per yd. sup.	0	0	7
PLAIN PAINTING, including mouldings, and on plaster or joinery, 1st coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	10
DO., subsequent coats, per yd. sup.	0	0	9
DO., enamel coat, per yd. sup.	0	1	2½
BRUSH-GRAIN, and 2 coats varnish, per yd. sup.	0	3	8
FIGURED DO., DO., per yd. sup.	0	5	6
FRENCH POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	1	2
WAX POLISHING, per ft. sup.	0	0	6
STRIPPING old paper and preparing, per piece	0	1	7
HANGING PAPER, ordinary, per piece	0	1	10
DO., fine, per piece, and upwards	0	2	4
VARNISHING PAPER, 1 coat, per piece	0	9	0
CANVAS, strained and fixed, per yd. sup.	0	3	0
VARNISHING, hard oak, 1st coat, yd. sup.	0	1	2
DO., each subsequent coat, per yd. sup.	0	0	11

SUNDRIES

Fibre or wood pulp boardings, according to quality and quantity.

The measured work price is on the same basis . . . per ft. sup. | £0 | 0 | 2½

FIBRE BOARDINGS, including cutting and waste, fixed on, but not including studs or grounds, per ft. sup. . . . from 3d. to | 0 | 0 | 6

S

Plaster board, per yd. sup. . from | 0 | 1 | 7

PLASTER BOARD, fixed as last, per yd. sup. . . . . from | 0 | 2 | 8

S

Asbestos sheeting, $\frac{5}{32}$ in.. grey flat, per yd. sup. | 0 | 2 | 3

DO., *corrugated, per yd. sup.* | 0 | 3 | 3

ASBESTOS SHEETING, fixed as last, flat, per yd. sup. | 0 | 4 | 0

DO., corrugated, per yd. sup. | 0 | 5 | 0

ASBESTOS slating or tiling on, but not including battens, or boards, plain "diamond" per square, grey | 2 | 15 | 0

DO., red | 3 | 0 | 0

Asbestos cement slates or tiles, $\frac{5}{32}$ in. punched per M. grey | 16 | 0 | 0

DO., *red* | 18 | 0 | 0

ASBESTOS COMPOSITION FLOORING : Laid in two coats, average ¾ in. thick, in plain colour, per yd. sup. | 0 | 7 | 0

DO., ½ in. thick, suitable for domestic work, unpolished, per yd. | 0 | 6 | 6

S

Metal casements for wood frames, domestic sizes, per ft. sup. | 0 | 1 | 6

DO., *in metal frames, per ft. sup.* | 0 | 1 | 9

HANGING only metal casement in, but not including wood frames, each | 0 | 2 | 10

BUILDING in metal casement frames, per ft. sup. | 0 | 0 | 7

S

Waterproofing compounds for cement. Add about 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. to the cost of cement used.

S

PLYWOOD, per ft. sup.

Thickness	$\frac{3}{16}$ in.			¼ in.			$\frac{3}{8}$ in.			½ in.		
Qualities ..	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.	AA.	A.	B.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Birch	4	3	2	5	4	3	7½	6	4½	8½	7	6
Alder	3½	3	2	5	4	3	6½	5½	4½	8	7	6
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3	3	6½	5½	4	9½	7½	—	1 0½	10	—
Figured Oak 1 side	8½	7	—	10	8	—	11½	—	—	1 6	—	—
Plain Oak 1 side	6½	6	—	7½	7	—	9½	—	—	1 0	—	—
Oregon Pine	5	4	—	5½	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	—