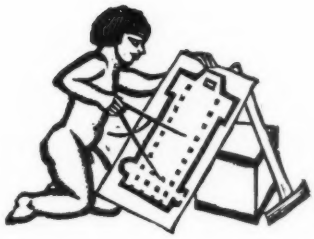

WHAT GLADSTONE SAID IN '86

FIFTY years ago this January the Bishop of Hannington was seized by the King of Uganda, Upper Burma was annexed to the British Empire, a severe gale on the coasts occasioned great loss of life and shipping, the absence of Mr. Parnell from a meeting in Dublin was accounted for by the explanation that he had been left by the train at Crewe, four children of New Jersey bitten by a mad dog were cured by M. Pasteur, Lord Salisbury in reply to a deputation of the unemployed expressed the opinion that the starting of great public works ought to receive the favourable consideration of the Government, the Ameer of Harrar (Abyssinia) massacred an Italian scientific expedition, soldiers of all arms were given permission to wear beards, in a letter refusing to subscribe to pay off the debt on a Richmond chapel Mr. Ruskin wrote that of all manner of debtors pious people building churches they could not pay for were the most detestable to him, the Lord Chancellor unveiled a statue of the late Mr. G. E. Street, and in view of the fact that all the foxes and all the hounds had been poisoned the members of the Limerick hunt decided after a long discussion to abandon fox-hunting.

And Gladstone said . . . ?

That was 1886. What of 1986? We stand midway between the two, and the mood changes with the tense. At the past we gaze like successful business men, marvelling at our own energy and initiative. Into the future we look with the oriental passivity of an Indian sitting crossed-legged under a tree. Fate will decree; what will be will be. Yet it is we, dear reader, you and I, who in reality decree, direct and shape the Will Be, as it was the Ruskins, the Salisburys, the Gladstones—yes, and the Ameers of Harrar—who fashioned 1936.

Of the present directors and shapers the Feurhers and Duces are temporarily the most vocal. Whatever we may or may not think of them they have at least a line of action which is founded on an intelligible plan. As the years roll by without anything much more important than a new building for the R.I.B.A. we in England are inclined to ask ourselves, Have we an intelligible plan? More particularly, Have we who gracefully adorn the work of English building an intelligible plan?

An intelligible plan! The idea of asking! When cities are zoned, ribbon development stopped, regional plans resolved on, slums prohibited, number of houses to an acre limited, heights restricted, green belts scheduled and satellite towns created. Are not these intelligible plans? Alas, No. By constant reiteration half a dozen ideas which were once green like Green Belts, but which, like Green Belts, are green no longer but dry and dead, have been drummed into the unwilling heads of city engineers and borough surveyors. Half a dozen catchwords long since emptied of all content are being put into "operation" in the sacred name of town-planning, in so far as private interests, borough councils and the eternal menace of compensation will permit. Housing schemes have focal points and elevations must not offend the amenities of neighbourhoods whose character has been settled once for all by—the speculative builder. This is not what we mean by an intelligible plan.

To plan intelligibly you have to dig a little deeper than the highway authority who will regard Ribbon Development, say, as so many villas strung along roads. Until the real significance of this phenomenon has been studied (we take it merely as an example), until the potentialities of fast lines of transport and their probable effect upon the complexity of problems raised by urban accretion have been worked out, the mere "stopping" of building development along main roads will provide no solution. Restriction is not planning. It is the reverse.

Taking into regard the changes in the mode of living brought about by scientific development and the fact that today 32 out of the 40 odd millions in this island live in urban conditions which did not exist a hundred years ago, surely the time has come when the architects in their collective capacity as social planners should try to meet some of their obligations towards society by applying their minds to the problems of modern life. Taste is not enough. It should be the sole object of architects today wherever they are met together as organized groups to concentrate their study upon the real needs of society as opposed to the adventitious demands of clients—to classify them and to give shape to them in the form of an intelligible plan.

Such is the New Year message of this JOURNAL—new, we fear, in no other sense—and we repeat what has been often said before because we propose during 1936 to reinforce arguments with deeds whose aim will be more fully divulged at a later date.

But what did Gladstone say in '86? Hoary and hatchet-faced, the champion of liberalism, the war horse of *laissez-faire*, was himself not unconscious of the advantage to be derived from having a simple and clear idea of one's objective. Faced with defeat over the Home Rule Bill, he spurred on his adherents with these words: "Gentlemen, you have before you a cabinet determined on its purpose and *an intelligible plan*." He added: "I own I see very little else in the political arena that is determined or that is intelligible."

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NOTES & TOPICS

STORM OVER QUETTA

WHEN the Government of India's decision to start rebuilding Quetta at once stood quite high in the news, I remember attaching to it a small *obiter dictum*. Amongst all the appointments of military engineers and civil engineers there seemed, since the idea was to rebuild a town, to be a trifling blank, in that nobody had appeared to think that an architect might come in useful too.

*

Last Thursday, however, the Secretary of State for India in Council, acting on my hint (or getting down to minor details at last), advertised for a consultant architect for this great work; and the advertisement stated that candidates must be, amongst other things, Associates of the R.I.B.A. So far as one can judge departmental motives, this stipulation was meant to ensure that the successful candidate, brilliant though he may be in certain qualities, must also have proved himself by examination to possess an all-round knowledge of his profession.

*

But this understandable motive has had unfortunate results. For a storm, or at least Mr. G. B. J. Athoe, has blown up about this essential qualification, as being unfair to all those Registered Architects who are not also Associates R.I.B.A.

*

Now I am as ready as the next man to be indignant over unfairness; but I think that it is wise to choose very carefully the moment for its expression. In this case the India Office's stipulation may be regrettably narrow; whether it is expedient to make a fuss about it is quite another matter.

*

There is a tendency for an architectural appointment to cause at least twice as much bickering as one of any other profession, and it seems to me unfortunate for the future of architects. The public ought to be encouraged to appoint as many architects as possible—not frightened off employing any at all.

KENSINGTON PARK GARDENS

The Kensington Park Gardens neighbourhood, which is the subject of a petition to the L.C.C. by a number of residents, is a good example of town planning and has a restful uniformity about it which may well be destroyed by unsuitable rebuilding.

*

But much as I sympathize with the petitioners, there is the difficulty that the type of houses with which the neighbourhood was developed, and which still exist, do not fulfil a present need (a fact demonstrated by the number now occupied as flats), and I think it is quite hopeless, and perhaps unreasonable, to expect to keep the neighbourhood as it is.

*

To maintain the same kind of unity which now exists, it is not enough to insist on uniformity of height and material in new buildings, as anyone who looks at Regent Street can see. It requires a design for the whole area to which all redevelopment would be made to conform, but I haven't the slightest idea who is to prepare such a design unless the owners of the estate are more than usually enlightened.

SCHOOLBOYS' OWN EXHIBITION

The students and junior members whose enthusiasm produced the architecture exhibit which I saw at the Schoolboys' Exhibition, deserve congratulations. It was far and away a better "exhibition" than any other stand there.

*

To watch some of the schoolboys as they came upon this exhibit was to realize that they could not be indifferent to it—they had to halt and to investigate. And investigate they did, especially when they saw the competition entrance forms and found that architecture was giving away several pounds' worth of book tokens.

*

Excellent as this pioneer effort is, I feel that it can go further in the future. The house model and figures on the diagrams did not work, as the machine guns, the aeroplanes and the engines did. There were plenty of films extolling the work of the Services and of commerce throughout the Empire, but until an architecture film is available the Empire in youthful imagination must presumably be satisfied with secondhand copies of buildings.

*

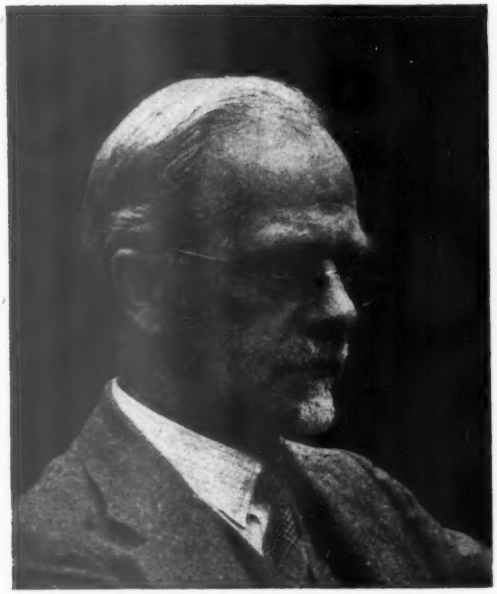
And the broadcast and most of the press mentioned almost every stand which directly or indirectly destroyed something or other, but failed to mention the one entirely creative activity exhibited.

*

Yet the architecture exhibit has done very good pioneer work . . . Empire-building pioneer work if you like. I am told that it has already been booked for a provincial tour and that several schools have already asked permission for it to be exhibited on their premises. A good follow-through is said to be important in any worth-while game.

STUDENTS' LETTERS

I have been following the correspondence on architectural education in this paper since it began some weeks ago, partly because it reminded me of a similar activity when I



The Royal Gold Medallist, 1936 : Charles Holden. *See page 78.*

was a student and partly because of a personal enthusiasm for the development of architectural education.

*

This expression of views by students is an excellent thing, and will, I hope, be encouraged ; but I must confess to a certain disappointment in reading some of the recent letters. They show as many bad traits as good ones, they reveal as fierce an intolerance in some of our students as in our more stubborn ancients ; they reveal, too, that there is almost as much confusion of thought among our youngest architects as there is among our oldest.

*

But they also reveal that there *is* some acute and courageous thinking going on in our student ranks. May it soon crystallize into a more definite contribution to this absorbing and vital subject of architectural education.

F. R. YERBURY

Writing of architectural education reminds me, of course, of F. R. Yerbury, who surely knows more about the subject in England and Europe than most people, more especially from the human point of view.

*

And a very important point of view, too, for no matter how brilliant a technical approach may be, it will have little influence if it is introduced to students without deep sincerity and a sympathetic understanding of human beings.

*

We are so used to thinking of Yerbury as an administrator that we sometimes forget his remarkable knowledge of things architectural. A very human indisposition kept me away from the A.A. last week, but my friends speak with enthusiasm of the thoroughness with which Yerbury analysed and contrasted the working-class housing achievements throughout Europe. His technical knowledge of the subject of housing, they tell me, proved to be deeper than that of many of the architects present, and this, combined with his broad outlook, made the lecture worth hearing.

SPOT THE WINNERS

On Monday night at the R.I.B.A., after the sealed envelopes had been torn open and the prizes and studentships winners' names announced, I found myself taking refreshments with a group of architects who had from time to time served on these prize juries.

*

Times were, I gathered, when it was simple to spot the winners' school from the drawings long before the envelopes were opened . . . there were apparently only four possibilities, A.A., Liverpool, Bartlett or " outsider."

*

Not so nowadays. Most of the time-honoured techniques of presentation (I almost said " tricks ") are, of course, still to be seen, but more rarely among the prizewinners. The better men now seem always to express their scheme with some originality—another indication that our best students are more crisp in action as well as in thought.

CIVILITY

Why is it that some people can never take the trouble to learn how to pronounce other people's names ? I don't know the answer to this, but just at the moment I feel rather strongly about it, largely owing to a trade luncheon which I attended not so very long ago.

*

If guests are invited to speak because they happen to be rather distinguished at their own particular job, it seems to be a matter of elementary good manners to find out what they are called. Should it be necessary for any speaker to get up and explain, as happened at this luncheon, " Well, it's the same face even if it *is* under a different name ? "

*

Or is it just an attitude of " Oh, the architects don't *matter*, of course, but I suppose we'll have to ask them " ? Sometimes I wonder whether this is the real explanation. I hope it isn't.

KING'S ENGLISH

Two or three people have written since last week asking me what I meant when I said that the flood water was scurling under the bridges. (One of them even asked if it were anything to do with bagpipes.)

*

The answer is easy enough, of course. I'd watched the water for some little time and every now and then it swirled, though occasionally it scurried, so I just made what *I* thought was a reasonably neat combination of the two.

*

Very wrong, no doubt, but then I've never been a Basic Englander, though I quite well might become one if I were writing a technical book.

ASTRAGAL

Some of the usual weekly features, Working Details, Letters from Readers, etc., are held over from this issue ; they will be resumed next week.

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

SAFEGUARDING CENTRAL LONDON

The Holborn Borough Council has approved proposals for safeguarding the principal squares and other amenities of Central London, and they will now be submitted to the L.C.C.

The proposals include restriction of the type of buildings to be allowed, preservation of London University's amenities and surroundings, and the prohibition of factories, warehouses, shops or similar buildings with a frontage to any of the squares.

PRESERVING SOUTH DOWNS

The Society of Sussex Downsmen is forming a trust company to acquire land which might be left in trust to the nation. The trust is intended to accelerate progress towards the preservation of the Downs.

DARTFORD TUNNEL

Revised plans for the proposed road tunnel under the Thames at Dartford have been approved by the Minister of Transport, and work will probably begin some time this year.

HOUSING

Mr. L. H. Keay, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture entitled " Housing and Rehousing " at a recent meeting, held in Birmingham, of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association.

Discussing slum clearance, the lecturer said " there was still a school of thought which said, ' Take the slum dweller to the outskirts and use the sites of insanitary property for commercial purposes.' In other words: Increase transport difficulties and pay no attention to the desires of the displaced tenants."

" There are " he continued, " many who believe that all the essential amenities can be provided and the requirements of town dwellers satisfied by the replacement of congested insanitary houses by multi-storeyed flats. I happen to be one who from actual experience shares this opinion, but I know it is not a popular one in this city. To some people the very mention of flats conjures up the picture of rickety children. I am advised by my medical friends that rickets can be prevented by guaranteeing a fair share of sunshine and about 2s. 6d. worth of cod-liver oil. I move a good deal among those who live in flats and I do not remember when I last saw a child suffering from rickets."

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, January 16

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Exhibition of drawings submitted for the Prizes and Studentships. Until January 29. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Saturday, January 18, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.)*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHINESE ART. *At the Royal Academy, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.*

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 36 *Bedford Square, W.C.1. Exhibition in connection with a recent lecture on English and Continental Working-class Housing. Until January 22.*

TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION. *At the Building Centre, 158 New Bond Street, W.1. Exhibition of the designs submitted in the Association's timber house competition. Until January 25.*

Friday, January 17

LONDON SOCIETY. *At the Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. " London's Open Spaces." By Humphrey Baker.* 5 p.m.

Tuesday, January 21

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. " Housing in Relation to Employment." By Lord Phillimore.* 8.15 p.m.

LONDON SOCIETY. *Visit to the Hall of the Little Painters' Company, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4.* 2.30 p.m.

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *London and District Branch. At the Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1. " Fan Connections and Ducts." By W. L. Gee.* 7 p.m.

Wednesday, January 22

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, *John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. " Forestry in the British Empire." By Lord Clinton.* 8 p.m.

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 43 *Grosvenor Place, S.W.1. " The State of Aviation in Great Britain." By Squadron-Leader Nigel Norman.* 7 p.m.

INSTITUTE OF WELDING *North-Western Branch. At the School of Technology, Manchester. " Welding as Applied to Steel Framed Buildings." By A. Ramsay Moon* 7.30 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

" Civic Art and Town Planning " was the subject of an address by Mr. J. V. Downes, M.R.I.A., at a recent meeting held in Dublin of the Architectural Association of Ireland.

Mr. Downes said that since the war a remarkable revival of interest in architecture had been apparent in many continental countries. In Ireland the importance of national culture was as readily recognized as it was abroad. But that architecture should be regarded as an essential part of this culture was not yet so generally accepted. For the moment interest in architecture, as a fine art, seemed to be confined almost exclusively to a small band of students and to a profession which was endeavouring to make a living by it. It might, perhaps, be too much to expect, therefore, that before the machinery of the Town Planning Act was set in motion the public conscience would be fully awakened to its responsibilities. What we might hope for, however, and what we had a right to expect was that the few who were responsible for the administration of the Act would realise that if beauty was to be a feature of our future cities and towns, the task of planning them must be entrusted to those who were technically qualified to make them beautiful.

HOTEL BECOMES CINEMA

The Queen's Hotel in Leicester Square, W., is to be converted into a news cinema, with a restaurant in the basement and offices on the upper floor.

EUSTON STATION

Mr. Percy E. Thomas, P.R.I.B.A., has been appointed consulting architect for the re-building of Euston Station, including the hotel and offices. Mr. Thomas will co-operate with the company's architect, Mr. W. H. Hamlyn, F.R.I.B.A., and the chief civil engineer, Mr. W. K. Wallace, in the preparation of plans and designs for the whole of the buildings embraced in the scheme.

MINISTER'S GRANT OF £1,000

The Minister of Health has made a grant of £1,000 to the National Federation of Housing Societies. The Federation was established last June to promote, encourage and assist the formation and work of housing societies.

R. I. B. A.

ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST

It was announced on Monday last that the Council of the R.I.B.A. proposes to submit the name of Mr. Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A., as a fit recipient of the Royal Gold Medal for 1936.

Charles Holden is perhaps best known as the designer of numerous works for the London Underground Railways, now merged in the London Passenger Transport Board. These include the headquarters building, No. 55 Broadway, Westminster, which in 1929 was awarded the London Architecture Medal as the best building of the year. He was also responsible for some sixteen tube stations as well as the reconstruction of many existing central stations. He also designed the office building at the Acton works of the L.P.T.B. In 1931 he was entrusted as sole architect with the vast new buildings for London University, the first part of which—the Senate House—is now in course of erection in Bloomsbury (Progress photographs and plans of this building are reproduced on pages 81-87 of this issue).

Born in 1875, he was articled to a Manchester architect and later studied at the

Royal Academy School of Architecture. He was elected A.R.I.B.A. in 1906, was awarded the R.I.B.A. Godwin Bursary in 1913 and was elected F.R.I.B.A. in 1921. In 1933 he was appointed commissioner of the Royal Fine Art Commission, served as Vice-President of the Architectural Association in 1933-34 and is at present vice-president of the R.I.B.A. He is also vice-president of the Design and Industries Association.

In 1899 Charles Holden, after working in the offices of various architects, became chief assistant to the late H. Percy Adams, F.R.I.B.A., and in 1907 became his partner. His practice with Mr. Adams was concerned largely with hospitals, but they also built the headquarters of the British Medical Association in the Strand and reconstructed those of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. In 1913, Mr. L. G. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., became a partner, and the principal works of the firm, in addition to those mentioned above, since the war have been the War Memorial, New College, Oxford; the Memorial Gateway, Clifton College; the reconstruction of Westminster Hospital; decorations for the S.S. *Tuscania*; Torbay Hospital; Malta Hospital, Sutton Valence School Chapel, and Extensions to the National Library of Wales. In 1925 Mr. P. W. Adams became a partner, and in 1930 Mr. H. Percy Adams died.

During the war, Charles Holden served in the army and rose to the rank of Major. In 1918 he was appointed one of the four principal architects on the War Graves Commission in control of the design of the war cemeteries in France. He designed the cemeteries of Louvencourt, Forceville, Wimereux, Corbie, and Boulogne Eastern.

Last year he was appointed architect for the new High Tension Laboratories at Cambridge University, and consulting architect to the Sir James Knott memorial housing scheme, Tynemouth. In 1932 he was one of the five assessors in the competition for the new R.I.B.A. headquarters.

PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIPS, 1936

At a general meeting of the Institute, held on Monday last, the Council's Deed of Award giving the results of the competitions for the annual prizes and studentships awarded by the R.I.B.A. was read, and a criticism of the work submitted was given by the Hon. Humphrey A. Pakington, F.R.I.B.A. There were, in all, 531 competitors and the total value of the prizes and scholarships offered by the R.I.B.A. is approximately £3,000 a year.

The results of the various competitions are as follows :—

The Tite Prize : A Certificate and £50 for the Study of Italian Architecture. Subject : "A Cafe on an Island in an Italian Lake." Awarded to :—Mr. Alexander Buchan Wylie (Probationer, R.I.B.A.) of "Craigmore," Dreghorn Loan, Colinton, Edinburgh (Edinburgh College of Art).

A Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to :—Mr. Paul Kennerell Pope (Student, R.I.B.A.) of "Upland Way," Bleadon Hill, Weston-super-Mare (Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture).

The Soane Medallion and £150 for Architectural Study Abroad. Subject : "A National Centre for Film Records and Research." Awarded to :—Mr. D. Wynn Roberts, Dip. Arch., A.R.I.B.A., c/o County Architect, Acton Hall, Wrexham (The Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff).

A Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to :—Mr. Cecil Graham Stewart (Student, R.I.B.A.), of 22 Pembridge Gardens, W.C. (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and £75 for Measured Drawings : Awarded to :—Mr. Emil C. Scherrer, A.R.I.B.A., of 25 Leighton Road, Manchester, 16 (School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester).

A Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to :—Mr. G. Alan G. Miller (Probationer, R.I.B.A.), of "Claremont," 130 Park Street South, Wolverhampton. (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The Owen Jones Studentship : A Certificate and £100 : For the improvement and cultivation of knowledge of the successful application of colour as a means of architectural expression. Subject : "The Decoration of a Large Yacht." Awarded to :—Mr. D. McLeod Craik (Student, R.I.B.A.), of 14 Heathcote Street, London, W.C.1 (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).

A Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to :—Mr. C. J. Keates (Student, R.I.B.A.), of 134 Croxted Road, Dulwich, S.E.21. (School of Architecture, The Architectural Association).

The Royal Institute Silver Medal and £50 for an Essay. Awarded to :—Mr. A. G. Ling (Student, R.I.B.A.), of 175 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.6 (Bartlett School of Architecture, The University of London), for an essay entitled "Peasant Architecture in the Northern Provinces of Spain."

Certificates of Honourable Mention were awarded to :—Mr. Harold Conolly, A.R.I.B.A., of "Number Fifty," Woodlands Avenue, Harrogate (Leeds School of Architecture) for an essay entitled "The Influence of Legislation in the History of English Architecture and Town Planning." Mr. Basil S. Smyth, A.R.I.B.A., c/o David Stokes, A.R.I.B.A., of 11 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1. (School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand), for an essay entitled "The Development of Domestic Architecture in the Province of Canterbury, New Zealand."

The Alfred Bossom Travelling Studentship : A Gold Medal and £250 for the Study of Commercial Architecture in America. Subject : "The Rectification of a Slum Area." Awarded to :—Mr. Robert H. Matthew, A.R.I.B.A., of 12 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).

The Silver Medal for the competitor placed second in the competition was awarded to : Mr. R. Fraser Reekie, A.R.I.B.A., of 87 Trinity Court, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. (The Leeds School of Architecture).

The Grissell Gold Medal and £50 for the Encouragement of the Study of Construction. Subject : "An Entertainment Hall and Recreation Centre." Awarded to :—Mr. Alan R. Young, A.R.I.B.A., of 23 North Street, Dudley, Worcestershire (Birmingham School of Architecture).

A Certificate of Honourable Mention was awarded to Mr. Chessor L. Matthew (Student R.I.B.A.), of c/o Mcleod, 88 Bon Accord Street, Aberdeen (School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen).

The Hunt Bursary : £50 for the Encouragement of the Study of Housing and Town Planning. Awarded to Mr. Denis Winston, M.A., B.ARCH., Liverpool, A.R.I.B.A., of The School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).

The Neale Bursary : A Certificate and £70 for the Measurement of Old Buildings. Awarded to Mr. Hubert Bennett, A.R.I.B.A., of Dales Brow, Worsley Road, Swinton, Manchester (School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester).

The Arthur Cates Prize : £50. (In the current year the Prize was offered for the promotion of Architecture in relation to the application of Geometry to Vaulting. Stability of Edifice and Design.) Awarded to Mr. Emil Cyril Scherrer, A.R.I.B.A., of 25 Leighton Road, Manchester, 16 (School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester).

The Athens Bursary : £100 for Study at the British School at Athens. Awarded to Mr. Thomas Edward Scott, F.R.I.B.A., of the Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London.

The Henry L. Florence Bursary : A Certificate and £350 for the Study of the Greek and Hellenistic Architecture of the Mediterranean Basin. Awarded to Mr. William Graham Holford, B.ARCH., Liverpool, A.R.I.B.A., of 80 Bedford Street, Liverpool (Liverpool School of Architecture, The University, Liverpool).

The Ashpitel Prize, 1935. This is a Prize of Books, value £10, awarded to the candidate who, taking the Final Examination to qualify as an Associate, shall most highly distinguish himself among the candidates in the Final Examinations of the year. Awarded to Mr. Francis Oliver Baddiley, A.R.I.B.A., of Castleview, Durham Road, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham.

The Rome Scholarship in Architecture : £250 per annum for two or three years' study and research at the British School at Rome. Offered by the R.I.B.A. and awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the British School at Rome. Not awarded.

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal and £5 in Books for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognized for Exemption from the Final Examination. Awarded to Mr. Cecil Graham Stewart (Student R.I.B.A.), of 22 Pembridge Gardens, W.2 (School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art).

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal and £5 in Books for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognized for Exemption from the Intermediate Examination. Awarded to Mr. Charles Henry Hyde (Probationer R.I.B.A.), of 156 Yardley Wood Road, Moseley, Birmingham (Birmingham School of Architecture).

The Archibald Dawnay Scholarships : Two Scholarships of the Value of £50 each for the Advanced Study of Construction. One Scholarship awarded to Mr. Norman Percy Thomas (Student R.I.B.A.), of "Tregenna," Llanishen, Near Cardiff (Welsh School of Architecture, Technical College, Cardiff) ; and another Scholarship awarded to Mr. Lionel Walter Desmond Wall (Student R.I.B.A.), 2 Rugby Road, Newport, Mon. (Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff).

The R.I.B.A. Henry Jarvis Studentship at the School of Architecture, The Architectural Association : £50. Awarded to Miss Gwy-

neth Mary McKenzie (Student R.I.B.A.), of The Knoll, Radyr, Glamorgan.

The R.I.B.A. Howard Colls Travelling Studentship at the Architectural Association : £15 15s. Awarded to Mr. Serge George Kadleigh (Probationer R.I.B.A.), of 34 Margravine Gardens, W.6.

The R.I.B.A. Donaldson Medal at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Awarded to Mr. Norman Edwin Block (Student R.I.B.A.), of "Devonia," Colliers Water Lane, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

The R.I.B.A. Prize for Art Schools and Technical Institutions with facilities for the Instruction of Intending Architects (£5 *in Books*). Awarded to Mr. William Garner (Probationer R.I.B.A.), of "Moorside," 310 Pickering Road, Hull, Yorks (City of Hull College of Art and Crafts).

The R.I.B.A. Prizes for Public and Secondary Schools. These prizes are of a total value of £10 10s. They are offered for an Essay of not more than 1,000 words or for sketches or scale drawings of a building or part of a building. The prizes are offered for competition between boys and girls in public and secondary schools. The prizes were awarded as follows :

(a) *Essays.* (1) A prize of £3 3s. to Geoffrey Robson, of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcestershire, for his essay on "The Great Churches of the Cotswolds." (2) A prize of £2 2s. to R. H. Evans, of Gosport School, Hampshire, for his essay on "High Street, Portsmouth."

The essay on "Woodhall Park, Herefordshire," submitted by Roger Freeman, of Uppingham School, Rutland, was commended.

(b) *Sketches.* A prize of £5 5s. to Geoffrey Robson, of the Grammar School, Dudley, Worcestershire, for his drawings of Stokesay Castle.

The drawings of St. Michael's Church, Minehead, submitted by Peter Diplock, of the Beckenham and Penge County School for Boys, were highly commended.

The drawings submitted by the following competitors were commended : (1) P. H. Barron, of the Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School (Drawings of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Poynings, Sussex). (2) A. B. R. Dow, of the Brighton, Hove and Sussex Grammar School (Drawings of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Sompting, Sussex). (3) N. C. Dowell, of Rawlins Grammar School, Quorn, near Loughborough (Drawings of St. Mary de Castro, Leicester). (4) G. C. Hodges, of Dulwich College (Drawings of the Court Room, Rye). (5) P. C. Jackson, of The City School, Lincoln (Drawings of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Lincoln).

The President, Mr. Percy E. Thomas, O.B.E., will deliver his address to students and will present the medals and prizes for 1936 at a general meeting to be held at the R.I.B.A. on Monday, January 27, at 8.30 p.m.

The competition drawings are now on exhibition at the R.I.B.A., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.). The exhibition will remain open until January 29.

A list of the successful candidates in the R.I.B.A. Final and Special Final Examinations qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. is printed on page 139 of this issue.

OBITUARY

EDWARD UNWIN

BY T. S. BARNES

IT was with the profoundest regret that I read on Saturday morning of the death of Edward Unwin at the early age of forty-one. I knew that he had been very seriously ill for some months, but, together with many others, I had hoped that as he had been able to resist his illness for so long, he would finally completely recover.

Although for a good many years we met every now and again, it was only in 1930 that I came into close contact with Edward Unwin as joint secretary with him of the R.I.B.A. Slum Clearance Committee, and discovered what a really interesting person he was.

It took only a very short time to find out that he was most deeply and genuinely interested in the improvement of the housing conditions of the working classes, and was obviously possessed of much the same idealism and enthusiasm as his father, Sir Raymond Unwin, who, as President of the R.I.B.A., set up this Committee.

In housing matters he was a strong advocate of cottages, believing that they provided a better environment for family life than could be hoped for in tenements, and he was the author of a very lucid memorandum in which he demonstrated, apart from all social considerations, that it would be sounder financially to build complete new towns where all amenities could be provided, than to do rehousing in blocks of flats in the centre areas of cities.

Town planning was another of his interests, and he was a member of the Town Planning Institute, and also of the Town Planning Committee of the R.I.B.A., and I shall always recall with pleasure the discussions I had with him on several occasions as we drove towards Hampstead, where he lived, after Committee meetings.

He was in practice with his father from 1929-34 and assisted greatly with the Reports of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, especially with those sections dealing with traffic and the Green Belt. After Sir Raymond retired he was chiefly concerned with housing and town planning, and although I am not as familiar with this side of his work as with that on committees, what I have seen of it indicates that he was an architect of no mean attainment.

One of his latest houses was, without doubt, amongst the best in the whole of the Hampstead Garden Suburb, and when motoring through Dorset some time ago I was charmed by the memorial to the Tolpuddle Martyrs, before I knew it was his work.

He was the architect of a large housing scheme at Malden, of houses in the New Forest and elsewhere.

Although he appeared to be chiefly interested, both professionally and socially, in housing and town planning, Edward Unwin did not confine himself to these, and on several occasions fought a seat at a local council election, and set an example which might well be followed by a greater number of the profession. He was chairman of the Production for Use League and founder and chairman of the British Canoe Association, and spent many holidays exploring the rivers of England and Europe.

It must always be tragic when death cuts short a promising life, and here I think it is especially so, for not only was he the only son of one whom all architects hold in such high esteem, but with his keen interest in housing and town planning, and his wide knowledge of these and other social questions, he seemed to be so well equipped to take up and carry on the great work of his father.

I have not referred to his education or to his war service in the Red Cross or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, for that was before I knew him.

Sir Raymond and Lady Unwin and his widow are assured of the deepest sympathy of all who knew him, and to that I should like to add my own.

COMPETITION NEWS

COMPETITION RESULT

Mr. E. Prentice Mawson, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor of the competition for designs for the lay-out of the humps Fort Site, Portsmouth, for the Portsmouth Town Council, has made his award as follows :

Design placed first : Messrs. Wesley Dougill, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., and E. A. Ferriby, of Liverpool.

Design placed second : Mr. Gilbert Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A., of London.

Design placed third : Messrs. Reginald Poole and Richard H. Kelly, A.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool.

Design placed fourth : Mr. Cameron Kirby, F.R.I.B.A., of London.

Thirty-three designs were submitted ; and the premiated schemes will be illustrated in our next issue.

The whole of the designs submitted will be on exhibition at the Guildhall, Portsmouth, from today, January 16, to January 31 (excluding January 19, 23 and 26) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2.30 and 5 p.m.

CLUB HOUSE, TECHNICAL COLLEGE, NATAL

Mr. Iain Park-Ross, A.R.I.B.A., has been awarded first prize in the competition for a club-house at the Natal Technical College.

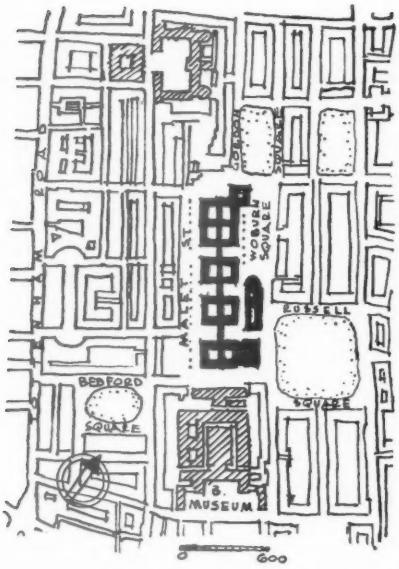
For a list of competitions pending, see page 8 of the A.J. for January 2 last.

LONDON UNIVERSITY

ARCHITECT: CHARLES HOLDEN

THE SENATE HOUSE

The new buildings for the University of London will, when completed, form one of the largest single enterprises ever carried out in the centre of London. The final scheme involves the disappearance of the whole of Torrington Square, Keppel Street and the houses on the west side of Woburn Square, the open space thus lost being counterbalanced by the open gardens and entrance courts, and by land given up to the public for widening purposes.



PLAN.—*The original scheme included a long central spine running north and south and giving access on the ground floor to the several departments, which were to occupy blocks to the east and west of the spine, around enclosed courts.*

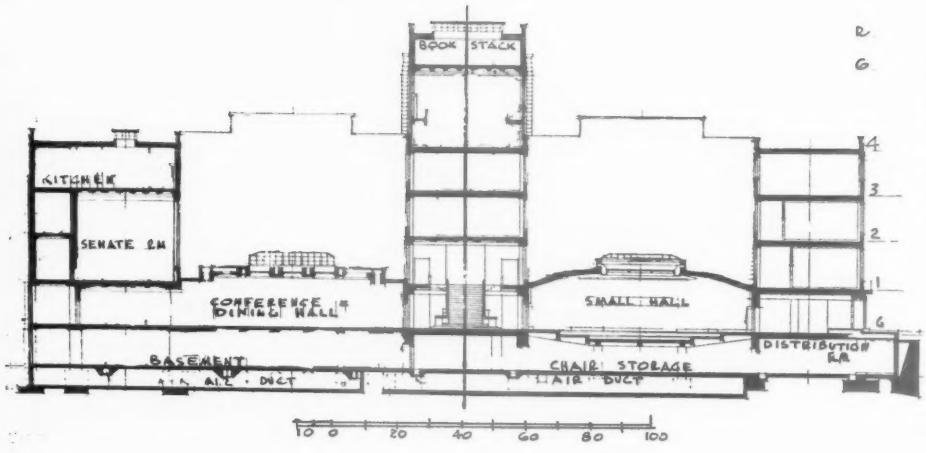
It was anticipated that there would be some objection to this departure from the quadrangular collegiate system, and criticism was therefore invited to the proposal by means of a model illustrating the scheme. The scheme was immediately accepted, being subjected only to minor criticisms on the questions of light and air and of separate access to the several departments. These criticisms were subsequently met by enlarging the courts and by opening up each alternate court.

The building forming the subject of this review is the Senate House, which is at the southern end of the site, facing the British Museum across Montague Place. This block contains two conference halls on the ground floor, administrative offices, Senate room, and a library on the top floor with its bookstack adjoining the main bookstack, which will be contained in the tower, not yet completed. As can be seen from the plans, all committee rooms and other rooms for the discussion of university procedure or debates are lit from internal courts and insulated from street noises by corridors on external walls.

CONSTRUCTION.—*The building is of normal brick construction throughout, with weight-carrying walls, supporting floors and roofs in the traditional manner, save for one exception to be referred to later. This type of construction was adopted in the interests of durability, it being realized that a building of this type must be designed to last for several hundred years. For the same reason, the site was extensively piled, six piles on an average under each wall pier, each pile being precast, 30 ft. long and 14 ins. square. Linking the heads of the piles is a continuous reinforced concrete cap, 3 ft. deep, which carries the walls. (See illustration 1, page 84.) A steel frame is used only in the main south tower, and here the structure is composite, the load being divided between the steel frame and the weight-carrying walls, the weight of the library bookstack being carried by the steel frame. This framework can be seen in illustrations 11 and 12, page 87.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDING:

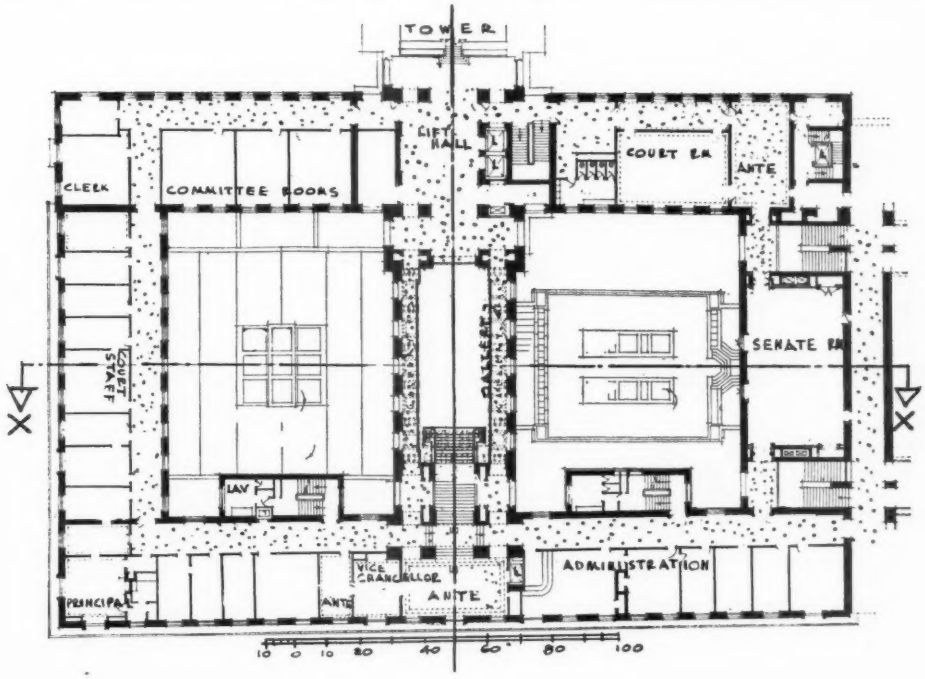
The building as it was a month ago. The steelwork for the main tower is up to first floor level, and the main lift hall is still open where it will ultimately connect with the tower. To the right is the north front of the British Museum.



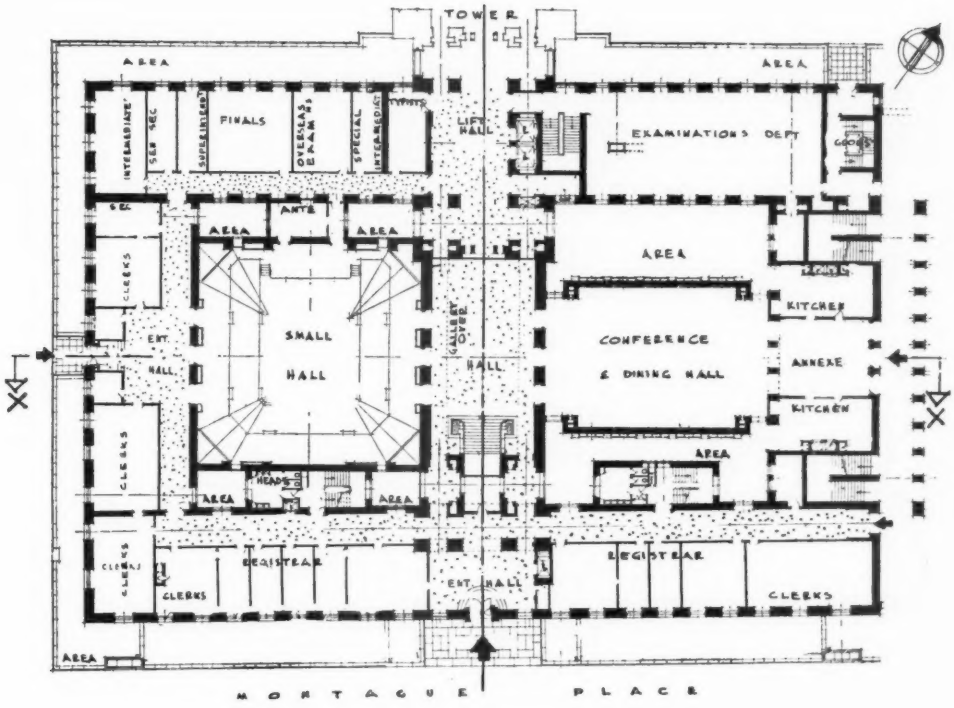
SECTION X—X

WALLS, FLOORS AND ROOFS.—*Walls are faced with Cornish granite up to first floor level, with Portland stone above, and the backing is of engineering bricks or hard stocks, according to the load to be carried. The main floor beams are plated R.S.J's set in pairs with a conduit for services between them. Normal hollow tile floors are used level with the bottom flange, thus giving an unobstructed ceiling surface and allowing for the simple alteration of partitions in any of the offices. Floor finishes are in 1¼ in. hardwood laid on joists and bearers, the latter resting on small concrete blocks, on the upper surface of the hollow tile. Where a jointless or tile finish is*

DESIGNED BY CHARLES HOLDEN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

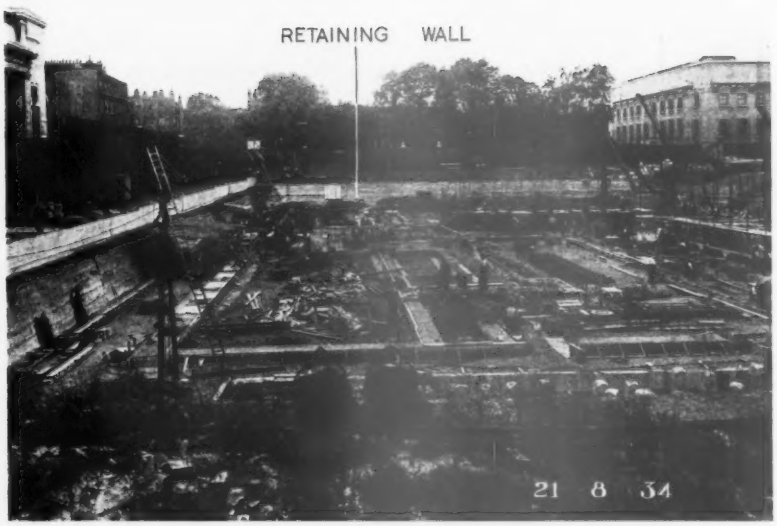
employed these small blocks carry precast reinforced concrete beams which support paving slabs to receive the final finish : for roofs this final finish is in asphalt.

The engineering consultants are Mr. R. Travers Morgan for the structural work, Mr. J. Stinton Jones being responsible for the electrical and mechanical services. The clerk of works is Mr. I. Stone. The progress photographs on this and the following pages are reproduced by courtesy of Holland & Hannen and Cubitts.

LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDING:

1. JULY 9, 1934

The site after the piling contract. The piles have been linked up by the continuous reinforced concrete cap, now nearly completed. In the centre are the piles for the main lift hall.



2. AUGUST 21, 1934

Concrete footings poured, and brickwork of basement starting. The mass concrete retaining wall has progressed further across the back of the site, while to the left is the reinforced parapet which will ultimately form the base of the dwarf pavement wall.

3. OCTOBER 15, 1934

Ground floor level; basement walls completed and most of ground floor beams in position. Note the beams in pairs to give space for services.

DESIGNED BY CHARLES HOLDEN

4. DECEMBER 10, 1934

First floor level, piling of main lift hall finished and concreting started. The main beams carrying the roof of the small hall are in position at the foot of the nearer crane.

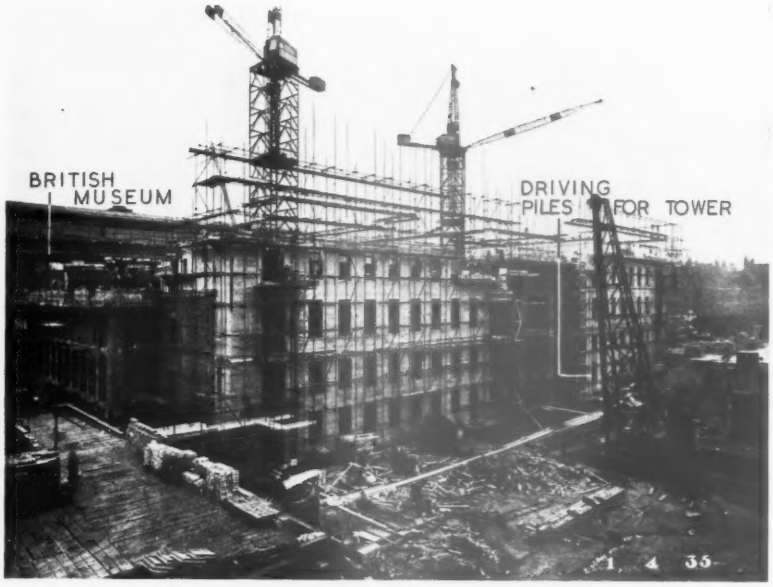
5. FEBRUARY 4, 1935

Second floor level, with some of the third floor beams in position.

6. MARCH 18, 1935

Half way up to the third floor level : pile driver erected for tower piles.

LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDING:



7. APRIL 1, 1935

Third floor level: piles being driven for tower. To the left is the colonnade which will ultimately link the Senate House with University Hall.

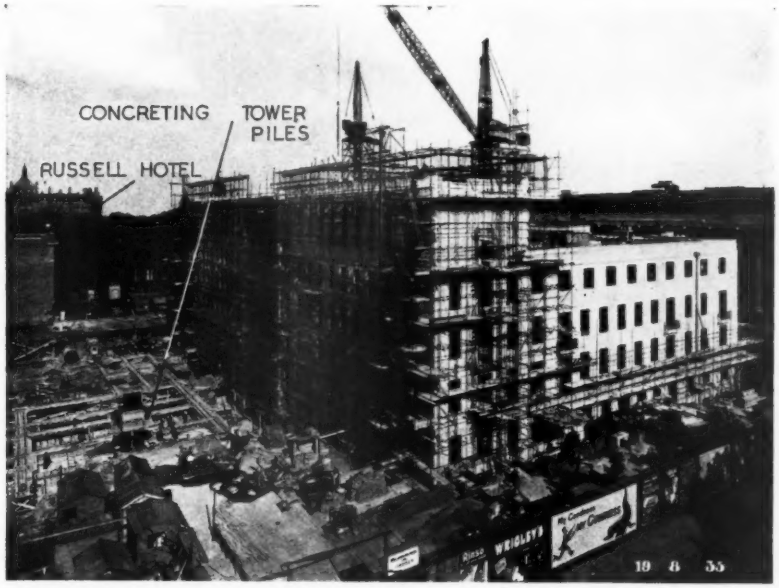
8. APRIL 29, 1935

Nearly up to roof level on the south: first section of tower piles driven.

9. JUNE 11, 1935

Roof completed to south and west, one more storey to be built on the north (nearest pile-driver).

DESIGNED BY CHARLES HOLDEN



10. AUGUST 19, 1935

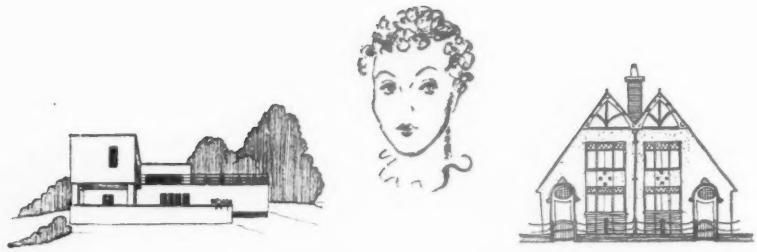
Fourth floor wing, nearly completed : concreting of tower piles proceeding.

11. NOVEMBER 11, 1935

Fourth floor wings completed : external balconies and R.W.P's in position. Start of steelwork for tower.

12. DECEMBER 9, 1935

Tower steelwork up to first floor level : main lift hall left open to pick up central corridors.



Look Both Ways

A Cautionary Tale for Immigrants

MUNTIN Corbel was drawing—not slashing in glorious washes over a rendering for a competition closing at midnight—just fiddling idly with a plan that had expanded and contracted to a client's whims for two years or more, but which none the less, with its logical circulations (services in red, client's in blue), its interlocking traffic streams and its perfect aspects, still sizzled with modernity in every curve. Finding an irregularly shaped space between an octagonal sun room and the splayed lavatory basin in the bathroom, he thoughtfully took his stencils and labelled it CUPBD., and then leant back for a few minutes' self-congratulation.

That had solved the problem pretty neatly. There were still one or two snags about details, but those could easily be settled later on. In the meantime it was far better than the last scheme but two, the one he had liked so much but which Decibel had dismissed so airily as "uninspired." Sometimes he wondered if Decibel really knew as much as she pretended—not about construction, of course, she never suggested that—but all this talk of humanism and rotating plane values and the positioning of doors to secure intersecting dramatic entry. But after all she *had* got a second premium for her crêche design in the Nursery Centre Competition only three months ago. . . .

A familiar change in the high-pitched bubble of the gas fire caused Muntin to search feverishly in his pocket: the penny inserted, he turned and glared round his room in some irritation. If only he got a reasonable salary—if only he had a chance to get about more—a chap like Astragal, for instance, who went to all the best parties and dug PP.R.I.B.A.s playfully in the ribs and referred so slyly to architectural scandals and jokes that Muntin could never understand—that sort of man was bound to get jobs, and apparently *did* every now and then, though they seemed to change from one district to another in rather a puzzling way. But a bed-sitting room. . . . Muntin walked sadly back and sat down at his drawing desk (see working detail, page 89). Hadn't he really been happier working as a deck hand on that boat coming over from Nova Scotia, full of fresh air and high ideals about architecture? If only Decibel would really *build* that house it would be one job, anyway, and perhaps lead to others.

"Phone fer you, Mister Corbel: it's that Miss Sirapite." Mrs. Biggs poked her head round the door suddenly and Muntin went flying down stairs apologising in his faint way for being such a nuisance, for having a telephone call, for not being there when it came, and even for existing at all.

"Yes, Decibel, I'll come straight round. . . . What, *all* the drawings or just the last lot? . . . All right. *What* did you say his name was? . . . No, I don't. . . . Yes, all right—in about ten minutes."

Galloping upstairs again, Muntin kept puzzling over Ernest Smythe. Was he a possible client—the solicitor for a firm of multiple shops—a flat speculator—what sort of stuff did one build in Scarborough (awful lot in travelling up all that way, could he possibly charge full R.I.B.A. scales?)—could he really cope with foremen? . . .

But, anyway, the essential thing was to create a good impression. Drawings—yes, they were all there; slide rule—might as well, even if he didn't always know exactly how many figures there were in the result, it looked modern if nothing else; and a notebook, of course. Recklessly Muntin tore the first thirty pages out of the new one he'd bought only the day before—never do for it to look as though it hadn't been used (what a good thing, by the way, that he'd had the sense to number Decibel's house "Job No. 101" on all the drawings). Two more pennies the meter, just in case Smythe came back, and he was ready.

* * *

Coat, hat (*why* hadn't he got one of those snappy black pork pies like a real architect instead of that beastly hard brown thing?), and he was out in the street. Taxi? No; definitely *not*.

* * *

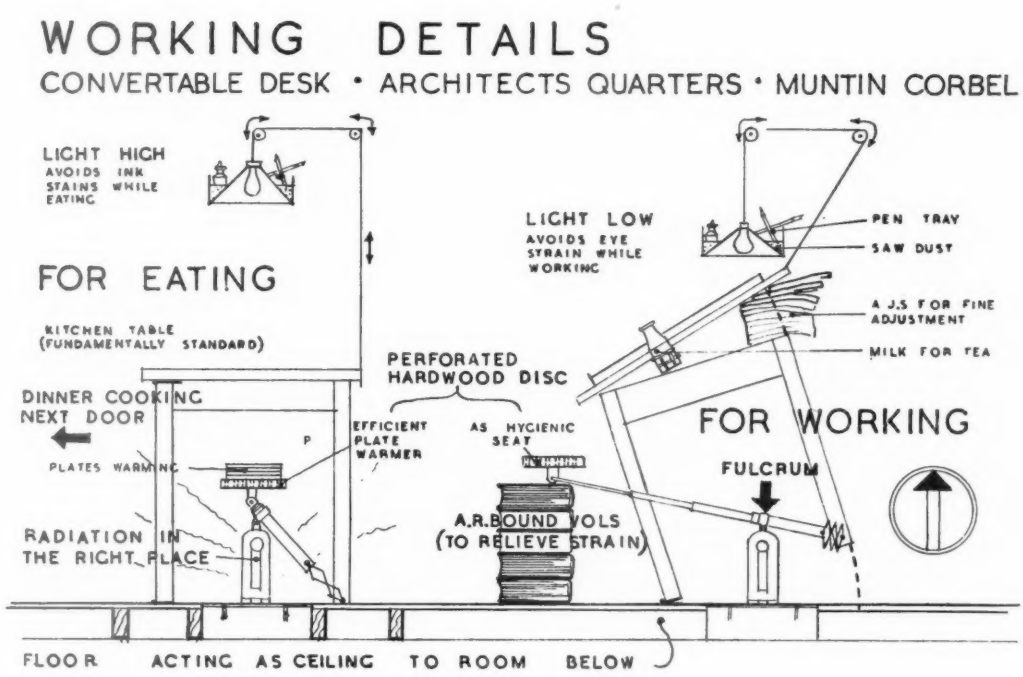
Ernest Smythe and Decibel were sitting in front of a coal fire waiting for Muntin. Coal fires were a special bane of Muntin's. He maintained that they were too much trouble, and bad for the atmosphere, anyway, while the number of tons of soot that fell on every square mile of London was something terrific. Decibel agreed, as usual, but she had a daily charwoman to do all the cleaning, and surely *one* more teeny little fire couldn't make much difference when there were such a lot already.

Decibel was an exceptionally high-minded girl in lots of ways. She believed passionately in better housing for the poor, worse housing for the rich, design in industry, equality of opportunity, and compulsory euthanasia for anyone over fifty, but she was none the less broad-minded enough to accept a handsome allowance from her father, a retired hairpin manufacturer who had heard about shingling in time.

"So you see, Ernest," she was saying, "we can have a look at the plans and then decide whether they'll do for this site you've found. . . Good, here's Muntin, I expect. . . . Mr. Corbel, Mr. Smythe."

"Pleased to meet you," said Mr. Smythe. Muntin strode purposefully across the room and took a firm grip, of Mr. Smythe's hand. First impressions were always so important, a manly grip and a firm look straight in the eyes just to show there would be no nonsense from sub-contractors. But in spite of his waved hair and pointed shoes Mr. Smythe had a grip too, and Muntin quickly hid his aching knuckles in his trouser pocket.

"Well, here you are, rather rough



and ready drawings, perhaps, but I was in the middle of one or two alterations." Muntin was unrolling his drawings and weighting the corners down with ash-trays.

"Don't you think it's good, Ernest?" asked Decibel. "You see you can come out of the main bedroom on to your own balcony and then on to the whole of the rest of the roof if you like; and then if it freezes you can flood the roof and skate on it."

"I don't think much of that when there's Miller's pond at the end of the lane," said Ernest, "and how high is this wall thing you have to step over?"

"Only about 2 ft. 6 in.," said Muntin, "but you see it's an r.c. beam which carries the balcony and runs right through and is tailed down by the stanchion which carries the tank on the roof. You could have some steps up and down if you wanted to."

"What do *you* think, Ernest?" asked Decibel.

"Well, it's good enough for a beginning," said Ernest tolerantly. "Course it would be a lot easier in brick with a pebble dash, and brown glazed brick quoins 'd look nice, I think." . . .

"But Decibel, that spoils the whole *thing*." Muntin's voice rose to a quaver.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," interrupted Ernest. "I mean even if we put a roof on it we'll still have the windows going round the corner. There's a lot of them in Scarborough."

"But are you an *architect*?" Muntin was insistent.

"Architect, God bless my soul, yes, and surveyor and estate agent, and builder—licensed valuer as well—here's my card."

"Decibel." Muntin's voice was firmer now. "Is this man going to build this house or am I?"

"Well, Muntin, of course he lives near the site, and it would be a lot easier, but you could be a consultant. ."

"*No*, Decibel—you must choose between us: him or me, brick or concrete, tiles or asphalt."

"Muntin dear, don't be difficult. You see he . . I . . we . . ."

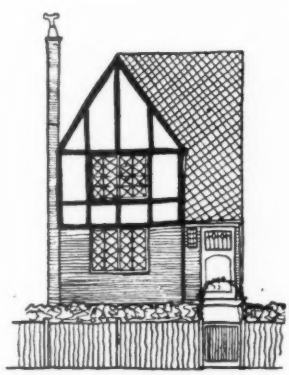
"Decibel, *think* what it means. I offer you light and air and efficiency—he wants stuffy rooms and probably leaded lights. Your little hand, with its marvellously waterproof finish and wonderful thermostatic control deserves anodized aluminium and bush-hammered concrete, will you leave it to the rude mercies of fumed oak and pebble dash? Will you. . ."

"Look here . ." said Ernest.

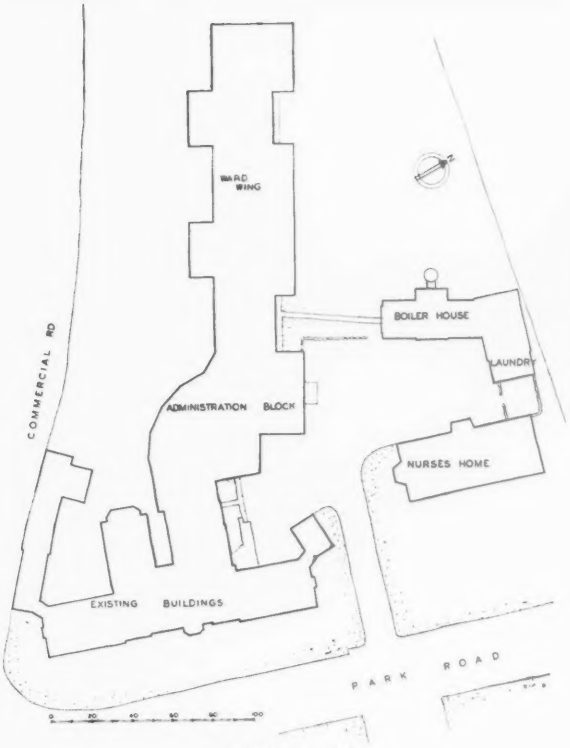
"No, look at *ME*, Decibel," said Muntin, "and choose."

Decibel walked slowly towards Ernest.

"Muntin, you don't understand. Ernest is helping father to start a new factory for making pipe-cleaners." Her eyelids fluttered shyly. "We were married yesterday." Q.



DEVIZES HOSPITAL: DESIGNED BY



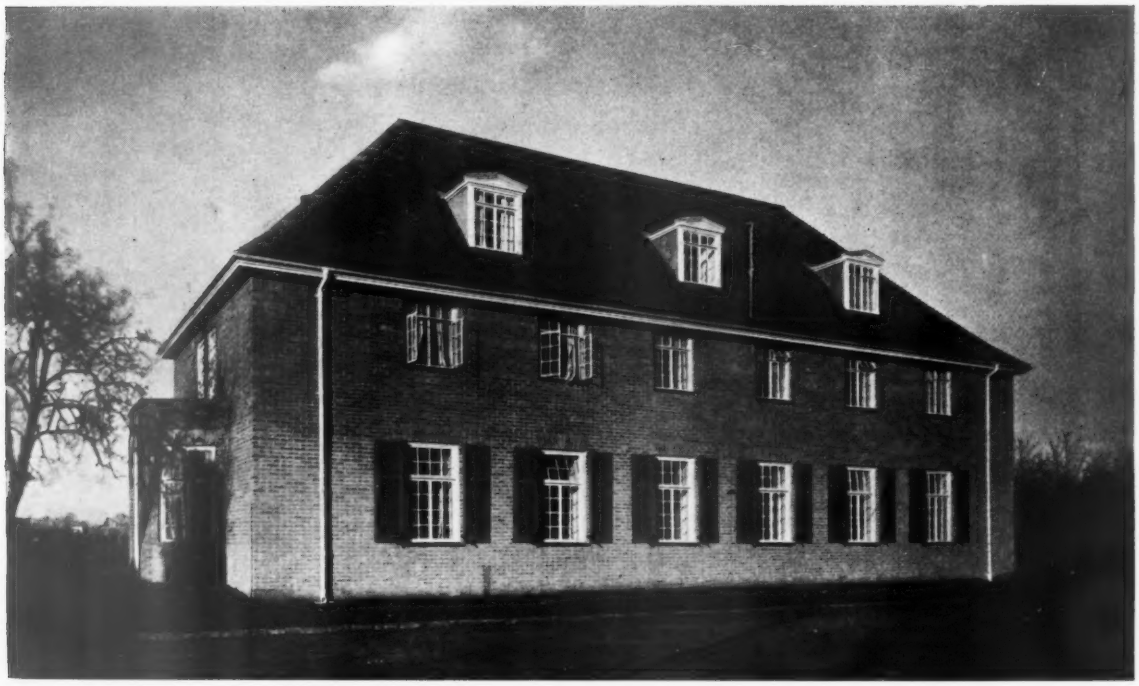
SITE PLAN

PROBLEM.—*The addition of a new ward wing to an existing hospital, provision of a nurses' home and a boiler house and laundry.*

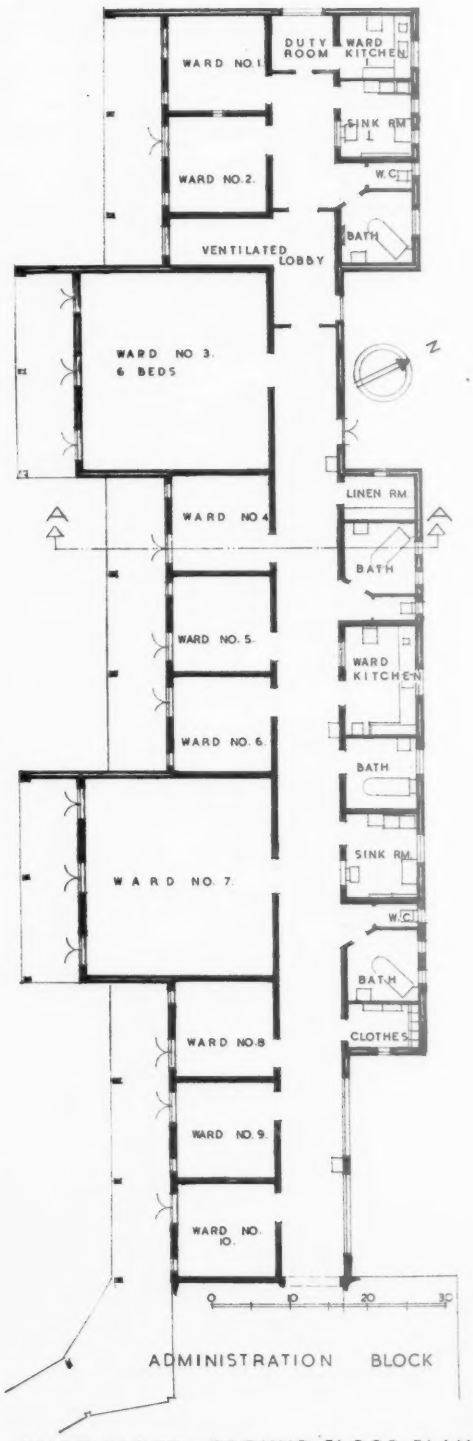
PLAN.—*The plan form was controlled by the necessity of joining on to the existing building, keeping the new wing away from the road, and of obtaining a maximum of sunshine.*

Above is a general view of the south front, with the administration block in the foreground and a view of the entrance block. The photographs on the facing page show: top, a detail of the main entrance; bottom, the nurses' home from the east.

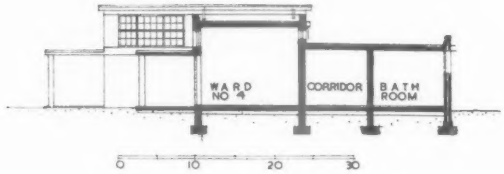
W. G. NEWTON AND PARTNERS



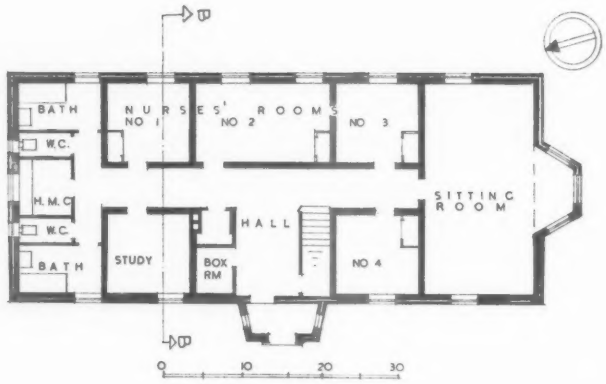
DEVIZES HOSPITAL: DESIGNED BY



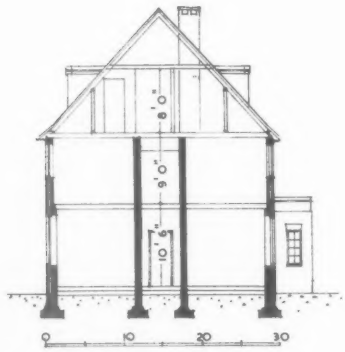
WARD BLOCK: GROUND FLOOR PLAN



WARD BLOCK: SECTION A-A



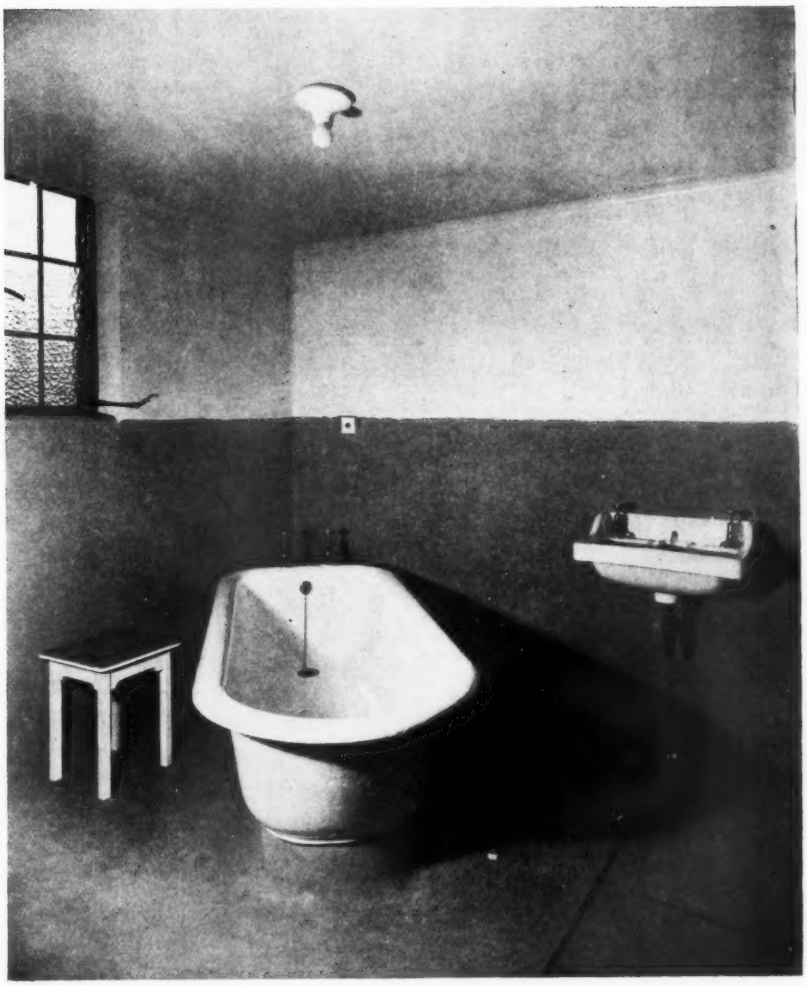
NURSES' HOME: GROUND FLOOR PLAN



NURSES' HOME: SECTION B-B

On the right is a general view of the nurses' home, showing the west elevation.

W. G. NEWTON AND PARTNERS



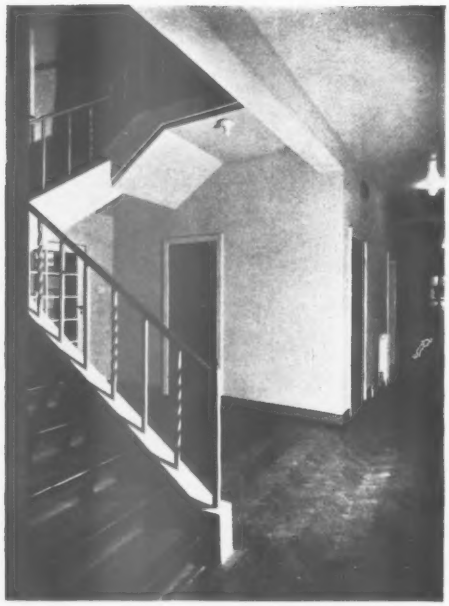
CONSTRUCTION.—*Weight-carrying cavity brick walls. Roof of administration block Roman tiles, nurses' home plain tiles, and elsewhere of R.C. finished with precast asbestos tiles bedded in bitumen.*

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—*The treatment of the administration block and nurses' home is traditional, and in the ward wing has been dictated by the following objects—(1) through ventilation, with clerestory over north flat; (2) sunshine during the whole day in the wards; (3) blank walls facing a proportion of patients; (4) access to verandahs for beds.*

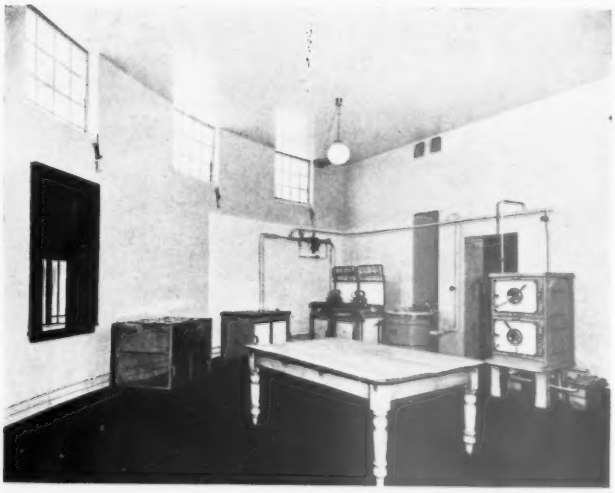
INTERNAL FINISH.—*Walls of wards and kitchen are finished in hard plaster for future painting. Kitchen floor is of wood composition, and corridor walls and dados generally are in plastic rubber, and in special positions of terrazzo.*

The photographs show: men's ward No. 3, and a typical bathroom.

DEVIZES HOSPITAL



DESIGNED BY W. G. NEWTON AND PARTNERS



Top, left, a wash-up basin in a corridor; right, the entrance hall and stair in the nurses' home; below, the kitchen and one of the ventilating lobbies.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 140.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.

DESIGNED BY

BURNETT

AND EPRILE

PROBLEM.—*A building containing 100 flats, varying in size from two reception rooms, four bedrooms and two bathrooms to one bedroom and one living room, and rents vary from £195 to £700. Every flat has a boxroom in the basement, and there are two strong-rooms, an underground garage for 50 cars, and a number of maids' bedrooms in the roof. The photograph reproduced above shows the South Audley Street elevation.*

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE: BLOCK OF

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

SITE.—*The site runs through from South Audley Street to Chesterfield Gardens, there being a difference of 10 ft. between the levels of the two streets. Certain portions of the site could not be built on owing to agreements with adjoining owners, and in addition both fronts were set back to allow of approach drives to entrances. The building is of the maximum height permitted by the Building Act of 1930—80 ft. plus two floors in the roof.*

PLAN.—*The plan form was largely controlled by providing each flat with a tradesmen's staircase and lift in addition to a main approach, as well as by considerations of lighting.*

FLATS IN SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.

DESIGNED

BY

BURNETT

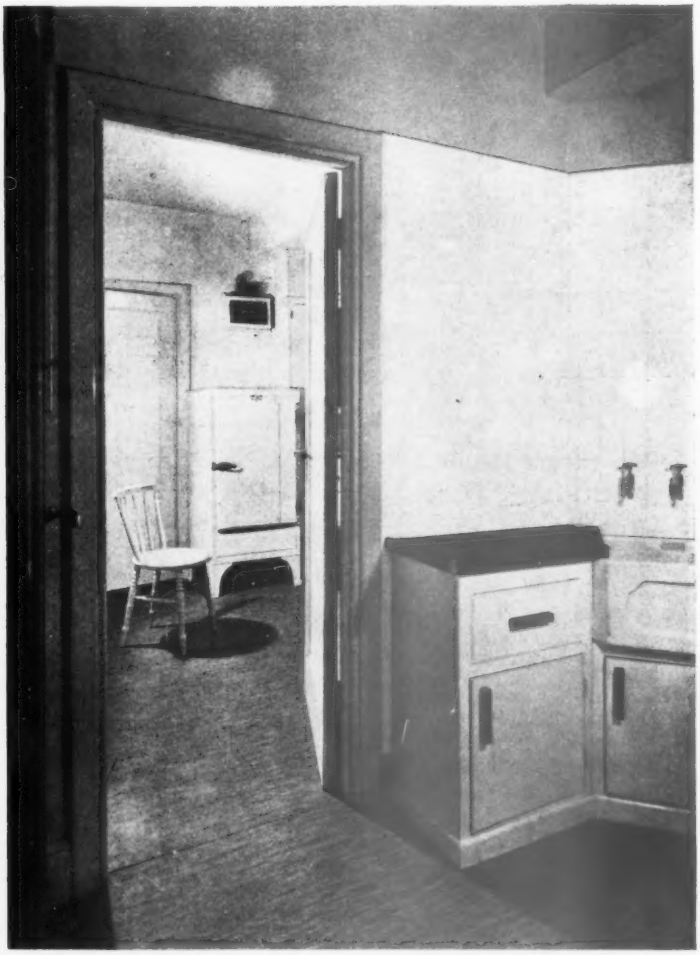
AND

EPRILE

CONSTRUCTION.—*Normal steel frame with 14-in. brick external walls, 9 in. cellular brick internal, hollow tile floors and breeze slab partitions. For soundproofing all floors are lined with acoustic quilting, and 9-in cellular party walls are between flats, service pipes are in independent ducts, and drainpipes are external. There is also a 3½ in. ventilated airspace under all floors.*

The photographs show : (above) a detail of the South Audley Street front ; (left) the elevation to Chesterfield Gardens.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.



D E S I G N E D B Y

B U R N E T T

A N D E P R I L E

INTERNAL TREATMENT.—*Entrance halls have floors of travertine and Swedish green marble, sycamore wall panelling, macassar skirtings and Swedish green marble architraves. Lift doors and flat entrance doors are flush veneered in Australian silky oak and walnut. Staircase walls are finished in plastic paint. Interiors of flats were decorated to tenants' requirements.*

The photographs show: (above) looking from the pantry into the kitchen of one of the larger flats; right (top), the reception office; right, a dining room.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 140.

THE ARCHITECT

[*BY JOHN BETJEMAN*]

QUESTIONNAIRE

IS he a gentleman? *Oh yes, he's an architect.* Was Inigo Jones a gentleman? *I don't know, that was too long ago: but Sir Christopher Wren was: he was related to a clergyman.* Why are clergymen gentlemen? *Because they are in a profession, not a trade.* What is a profession? *A sort of corporation of educated people like lawyers, clergy and doctors who do not advertise through the usual channels.* Then was Uriah Heep a gentleman? *No, he does not count because he worked his way up . . . and besides, he's only a character in fiction.* But Sir Cashdown Renaissance may have worked his way up? *He is a successful and educated man.* Are all professional men gentlemen? *It is usually thought so.* But nearly all the great English architects of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries worked their way up from nothing and were of humble birth. *You did not have to be a gentleman in those days to be a great architect.* Why not? *Well, architecture was not a profession.* What was it? *It was an art like painting, music and landscape gardening.* Why isn't it an art now?

One could go on with this form of catechism, contradicting oneself at every other sentence, until architects were explained away as most useless people. They are not engineers, and engineers build our finest bridges, factories, roads, railways, motor-cars and aeroplanes. If they are town-planners, towns are not planned. If they are specialists in housing, they have decided on no settled scheme or schemes for the housing of the people in the slums. Why, only recently the L.C.C. (undoubtedly advised by some elderly architectural committee) decided that five-storey blocks were of the ideal height for building in London. Hundreds of architects have agreed that this is the worst possible height—too low to justify a lift, and wasteful of light and green space. Steel, glass and concrete have been advertised editorially and elsewhere with almost wearisome reiteration. For years they have been known as materials which brought about a revolution in architecture. Leslie Waterhouse, writing in 1901*, says: "Commercial buildings are now becoming nothing more than a gigantic framework of iron and steel, covered with a clothing of masonry." Still most architect-designed edifices show no signs of the revolution that for years has been prophesied. Still architectural students—who differ so little in calibre and appearance from the jolly medicos not far away—spend hours on learning lettering, on learning to write U as V and curling their way up Trajan's column.

Architecture is made into a complicated mystery by the very professionalism which ought to save it. Though it may be only too true that young men become architects nowadays because there is something refined about architecture, its refinement should save it. After all, architects pride themselves on being subject to no jobbery. Only the other day an architect friend told me how he had reluctantly to send back a dozen champagne to a firm who hoped to get his "goodwill." What is the good of preserving this dignified professionalism, if you don't make use of it. Outside the "profession" at any rate, an architect is regarded as incorruptible. "Now you're an unbiased man, Mr. Teesquare, what do you think I ought to do about my new house?" And according to his character Mr. Teesquare will reply; and his advice, if it is not taken, will at least be listened to, which is saying a lot nowadays. He will either say "I can make a few alterations" or "quite nice, but your moulding here is a little faulty" or "hopelessly ugly, burn it" or "you ought never to have built a house here at all."

THE FIVE GRADES

I divide most architects today into five categories.

There are the old people who long for the days of the crafts back again; who lament the passing of bricks and mortar and who build expensive houses in local stone for local magnates. Lovingly and lengthily they rear their own memorials: old craftsmen give of their best and the result is a fine piece of work—a manor house, a church, a village hall or a row of cottages. But all their efforts are tiny little back currents striving bravely against a thundering oncoming tide. Their buildings may look well, but they have nothing to do with the present age of mechanical man which has got to be accepted for better or worse. The old men are true architects in every sense of the word. They do not make much profit, they take infinite trouble, they invent gadgets and decorative schemes which are invaluable for younger men. Of such stuff were the pioneer architects of the beginning of this century made.

Then there are the frankly commercial professional gentlemen who build some of our town halls and banks. They are out to make money and they are merely typical of a transition period.

Then there are professional commercial gentlemen who build in the modern "style" but whose buildings are not modern. They are even more successful nowadays than the commercial professional gentleman and they count for nothing.

Besides these there are scores of architects who would not be recognized by professional men but who sometimes take a lot of trouble over building a substantial but ugly house. They will sail with the tide; when they see which way it is going.

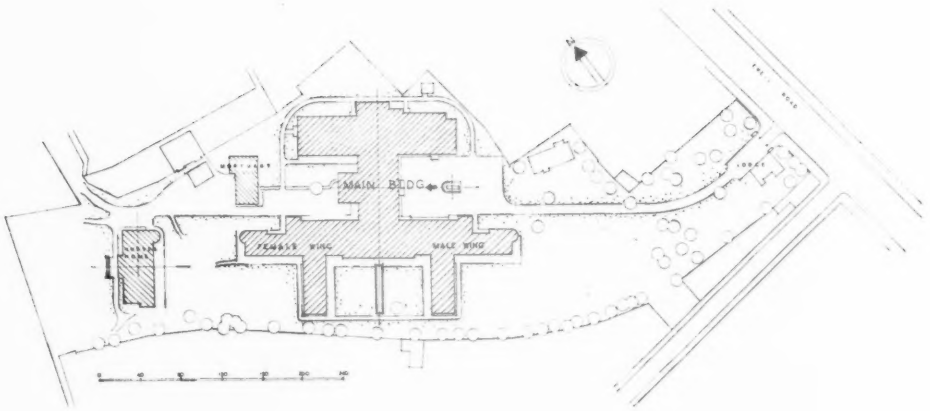
LASTLY

Lastly, there are those architects who realize that architecture has got to have a new meaning if the architects are to be useful in a few years. I can't say that I like all of them, for they are serious, fanatical people, but they are the only people who matter at all. They realize that the structural part of architecture is becoming standardized and largely a matter of engineering. Their æsthetic sense is diverted from the consideration of balusters and columns to that of streets, towns and counties. They try to get on Urban and Rural Councils, they even try for Parliament (if Parliament is worth trying for). They think of architecture in terms of England. They consider how high blocks of flats should be, whether they should be temporary or permanent, where they should be. They have much in common with men like Soane, Wren, and Hawksmoor. Economics plays the part in their lives that mathematics played in the life of a man like Wren.

These people will save architecture, even if architecture is given a different name. They will raise it, I hope, from its present genteel state.

* *The Story of Architecture.* Batsford.

SURBITON HOSPITAL: DESIGNED



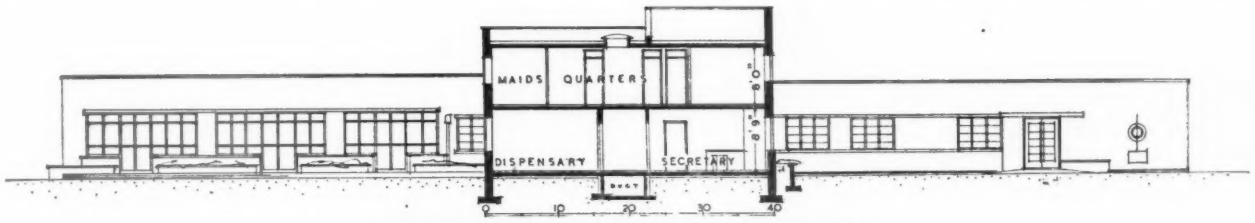
SITE PLAN

PROBLEM.—*The hospital was the subject of an open competition in 1933, the major requirements being a "ground floor" hospital with staff rooms only on an upper floor, a mortuary block and nurses' home.*

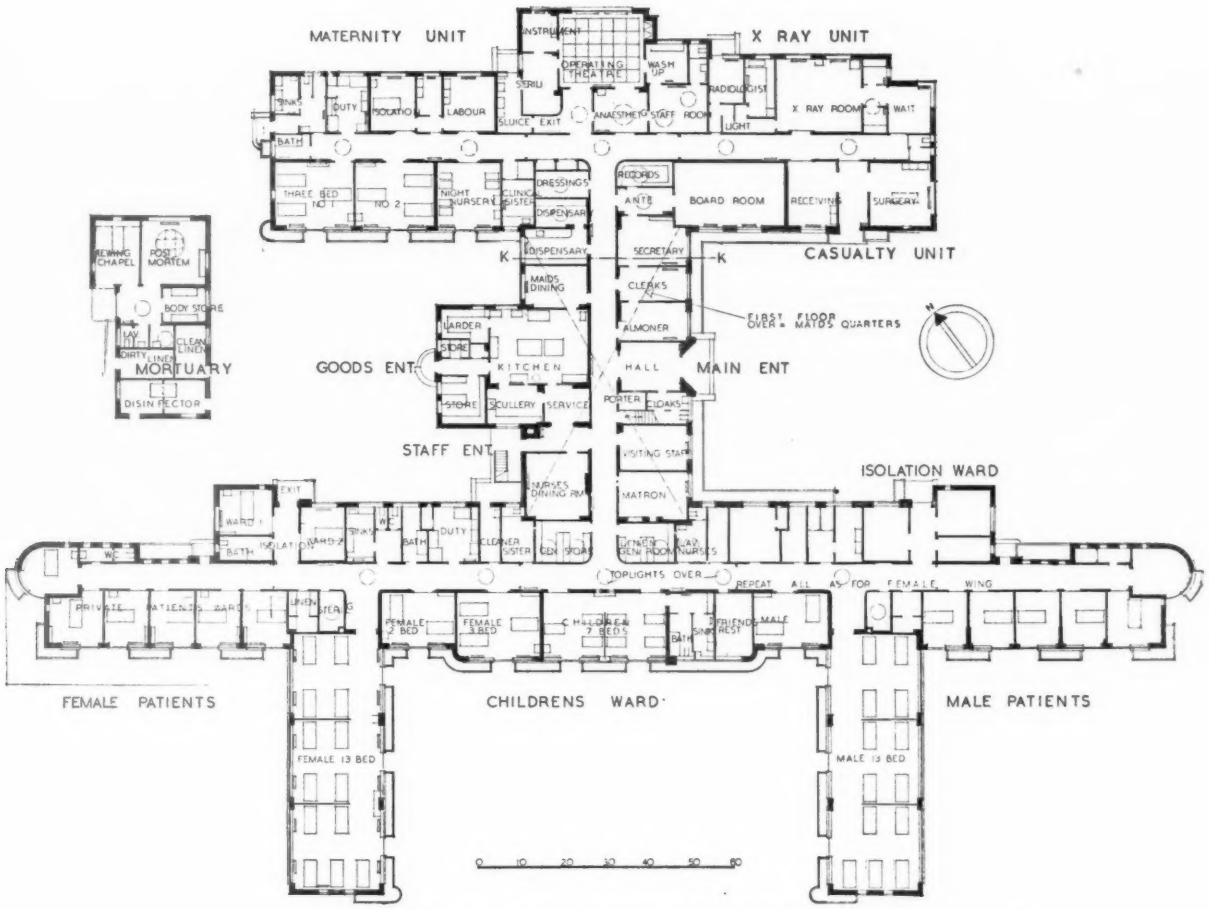
SITE.—*The site, of an awkward shape, is fairly fully built over owing to the "ground floor" condition. The main approach is from Ewell Road on the east, with a subsidiary staff and goods access from South Bank Terrace to the west.*

The photograph shows a general view of the hospital from the nurses' home.

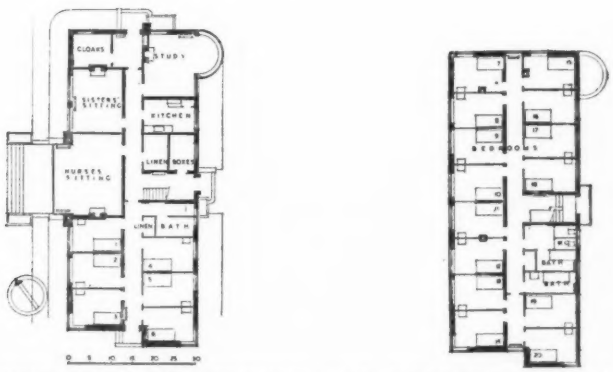
BY WALLACE MARCHMENT



HOSPITAL BLOCK: SECTION K—K



HOSPITAL BLOCK: GROUND FLOOR PLAN

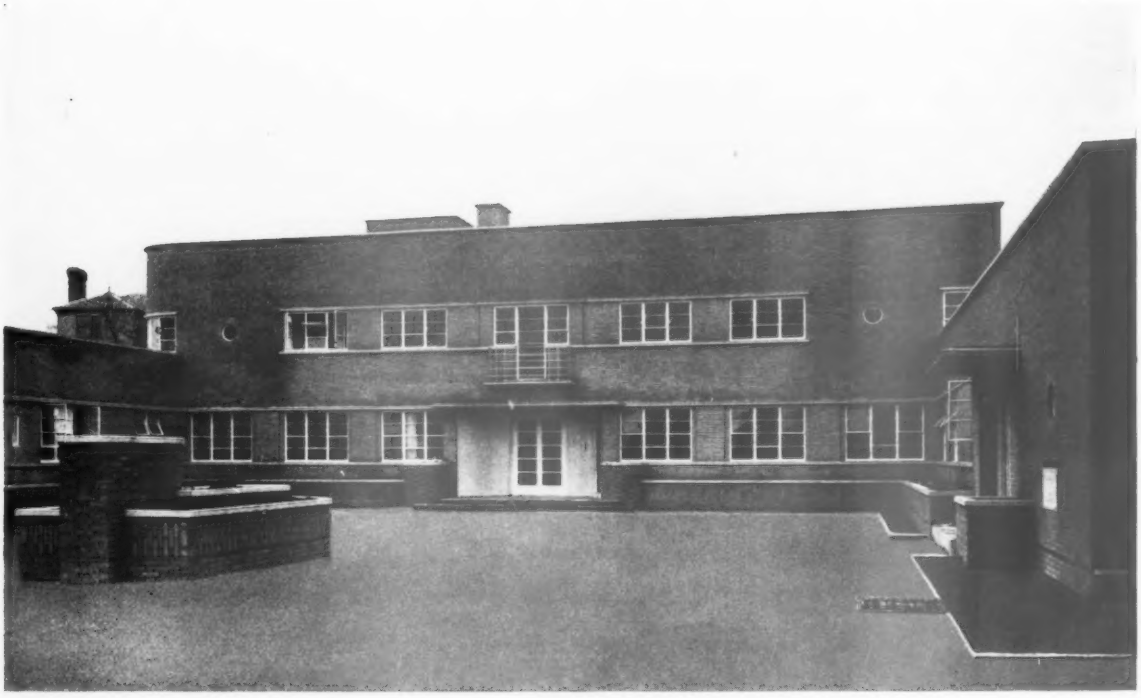


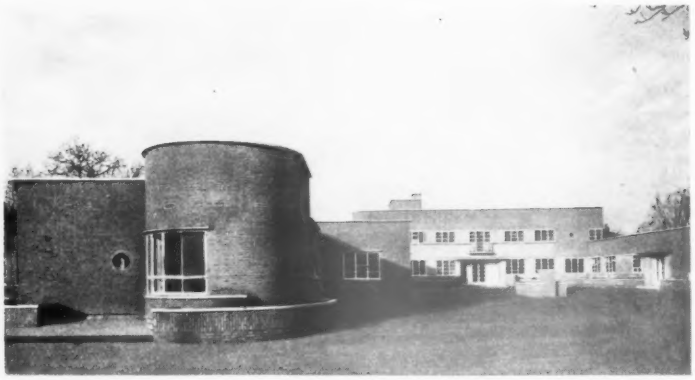
NURSES' HOME: GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN

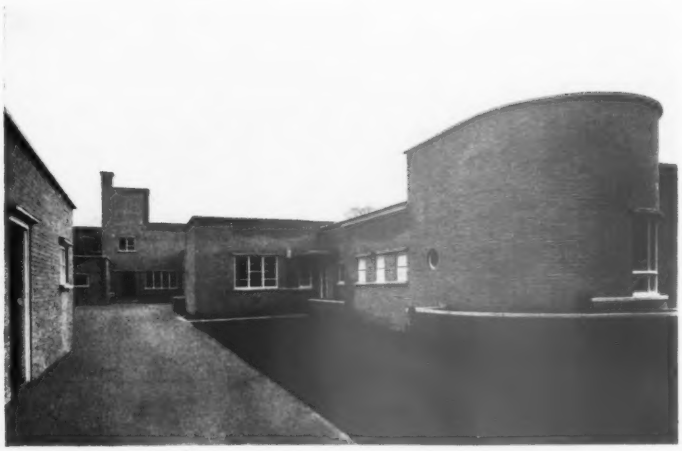
PLAN.—*The plan form is that of an elaborated H with a central entrance, the centre block, containing the administration unit, connecting the main ward unit to the south-west with the casualty, operating and maternity unit on the north-east.*

The main wards are of the "parallel-bed" type, with long horizontal windows. Special attention is given to sound insulation between wards, particularly to the private single-bed wards and the labour rooms of the maternity block.

SURBITON HOSPITAL: DESIGNED







CONSTRUCTION.—*Brick weight-carrying walls, with hollow-tile floors and roof, the latter finished with hard-core blanket, screed and asphalt. The partitions are of diatomaceous earth hollow blocks. Sound-proofing is carried out by double partitions with insulation board between.*

ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.—*Light tone facing bricks, five courses to the foot, with slightly recessed joints and Portland stone copings and cills. Steel windows. Hoods over windows are cantilevered from R.C. lintols, and are finished in cream cement rendering.*

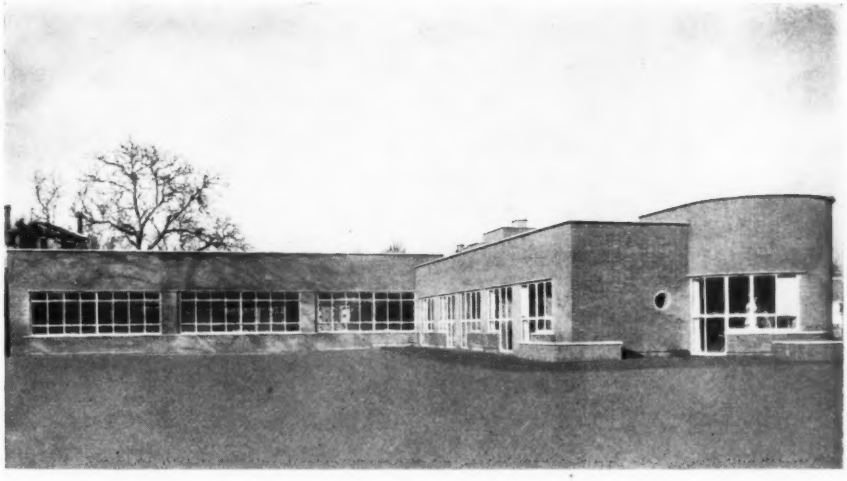
INTERNAL FINISH.—*Entrance hall is floored with pre-cast travertine terrazzo tiles. Corridors have floors of cork composition, with terrazzo-coved skirtings and dados. Lavatories have terrazzo floors, skirtings and dados.*

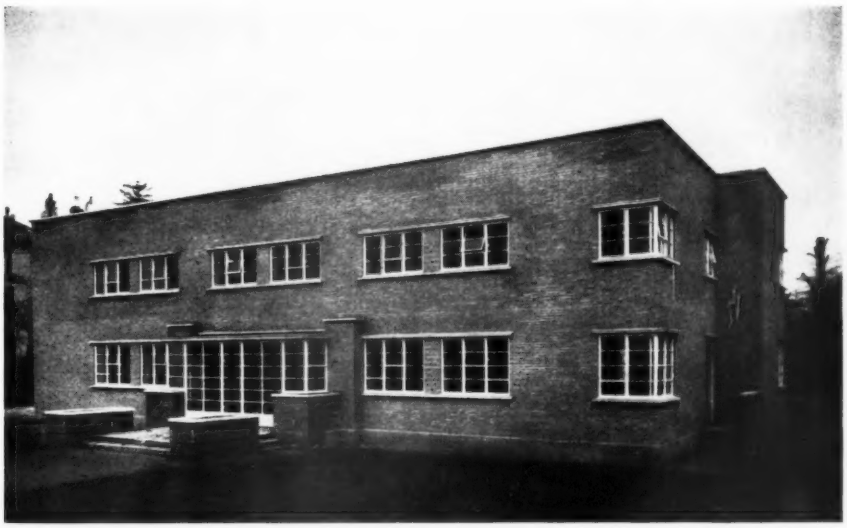
All wards have floors of Rhodesian teak blocks, terrazzo skirtings and enamelled plaster walls. Ward fireplaces are "in situ" terrazzo with precast shelves over. Boardroom has teak block floor and flush dado of curly birch.

Kitchen has pre-cast terrazzo tile floor and white glazed tiled walls. Fittings, such as cupboards, are built in or fitted close to walls.

The photographs show: (top) the main entrance on the south-east front, with, on the right, the entrance to the casualty unit; (centre) the end of the male patients' ward; and the north-west elevation.

BY WALLACE MARCHMENT





SERVICES.—*Heating is by low-pressure system, and boilers for both this and hot water supply are fired by automatic solid fuel stokers, and both systems are accelerated.*

All pipes are concealed, but easily accessible, and mains are carried in a creeping way under the corridors, with branches in smaller floor conduits.

There are gas fires in all wards except the two general, which have electric radiators, and there are coal fires in staff sitting-rooms.

The telephone installation has a private automatic branch exchange. Wireless is installed to all patients' beds, with loudspeakers in staff rooms.

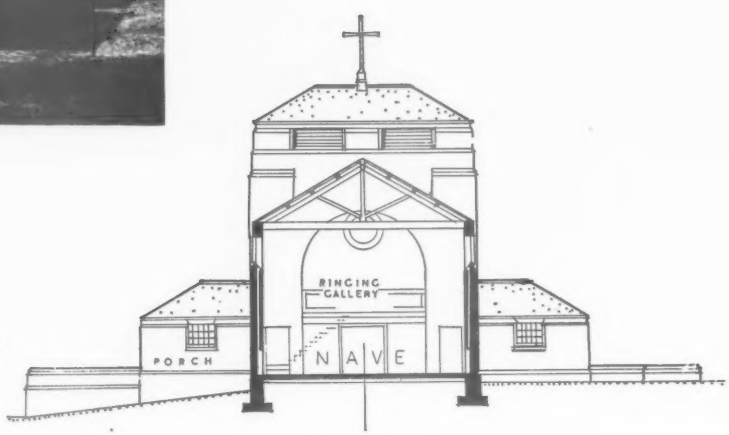
Patients' call system is by lights operated by a push at each patient's bed and indicating over the patient's bed, above the ward door on its corridor side, and in the ward duty room.

COST.—*The building was executed under a single contract at an approximate cost of £37,000.*

The photographs show: (top) the male patients' ward from the south-east; (centre and bottom) two views of the nurses' home.

For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 140.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PRESTWICH:



SECTION

SITE AND PLAN—*The church adjoins a rectory and parish hall already built. The plan is of normal basilican type, with a west gallery that may in the future be used as a choir gallery.*

Above is a general view from the south-west and a view of the east elevation.

DESIGNED BY YOUNG AND TAYLOR

A detail of the west entrance and terrace, in warm yellow bricks and Ancaster stone.

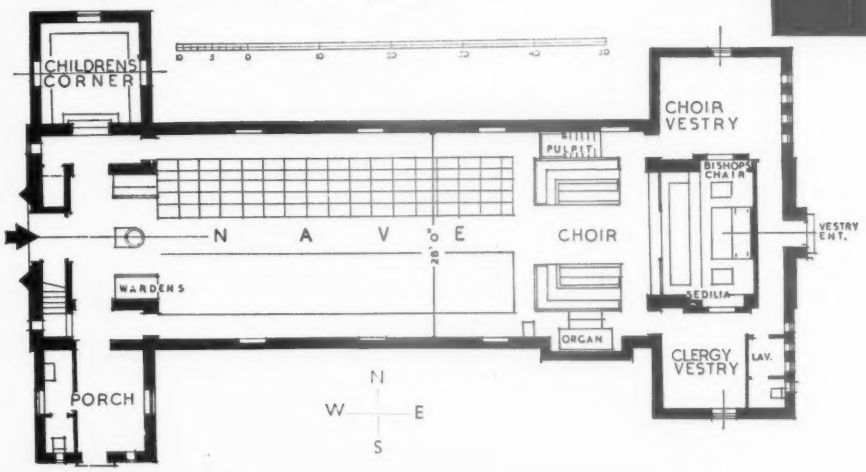
ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PRESTWICH

MATERIALS.—*Warm yellow brick facings with Westmorland green slate roof and steel windows. Internal walls are of fair-faced common brick finished with a light water paint. Nave floor is of oak blocks, and paving and steps in sanctuary are of Ancaster stone. Nave ceiling is of wood, unpainted. Heating is by hot-water radiators in recesses.*

COST.—*Single contract price for structure was £4,900. Architects' fees, furnishing and site work, £900. Price per cubic foot on total cost: 11¾d.*

The photographs show: above, a detail of the chancel; above, right, the pulpit and chancel seating in oak; right, a general view of the nave.

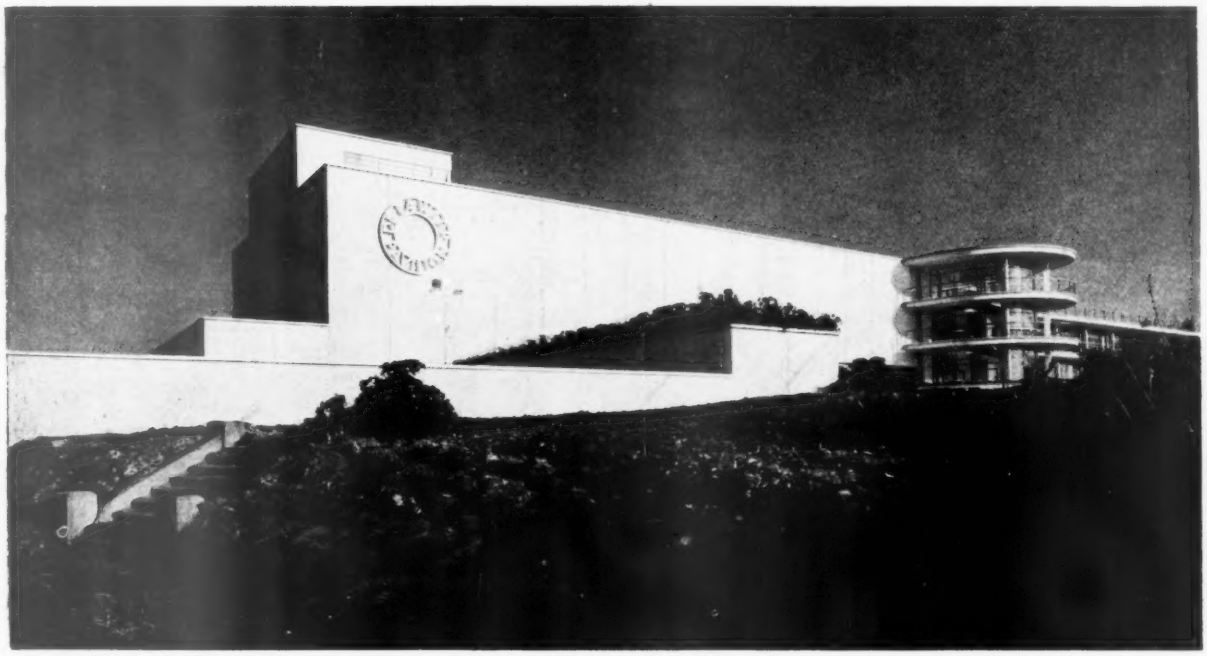
For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 140.



DESIGNED BY YOUNG AND TAYLOR

A living room and library. From COLOUR DESIGNS FOR MODERN INTERIORS, *a series of eighty colour plates showing the work of Continental designers.*

To face page 106



" . . . . the Bexhill Concert Hall, clean, elegant and efficient, without a break in walls or ceilings for piers or beams, a revelation from another planet in the rococo redness of that terrible town." (*De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill. By Mendelsohn and Chermayeff.*)

THE YEAR'S WORK AT HOME

[*BY PROFESSOR C. H. REILLY, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.*]

IT is always fun trying to make up one's mind which is the building of the year. Last year I remember I suggested the palm should go to the Penguin House at the Zoo. Should it go this time to the Elephant House at Whipsnade? It is a very good building, which seems to a layman where elephants are concerned, an admirably functional design and one with the right sort of domestic dignity for such monumental inhabitants. But there are so many good modern buildings belonging to 1935. I feel sure in the history of the movement it will be put down as a fine vintage year. There is the Bexhill Concert Hall, clean, elegant and efficient, without a break in walls or ceilings for piers or beams, a revelation from another planet in the rococo redness of that terrible town. The first use of welded steel in this country on any scale, with the lightness and grace of construction it has brought about in the hands of the architects, would alone justify the building being placed at the head of the list. The straightforward spaciousness of the interiors and the great spiral stairs gracefully mounting in their glass cylinders are things we have all dreamed about but none of us have done on their scale or with their sureness of touch. Thank goodness, we still open our gates a little now and then to foreigners and make them members of our community. It is the way our architecture has progressed ever since we had any. The Bexhill Concert Hall, however, did not open its doors till December 12 last and was not photographed when this review was written almost a month earlier. I am afraid, therefore, it is disqualified, whatever intelligent anticipation as a journalist I may exercise. Messrs. Mendelsohn and Chermayeff must wait for their crowning till this time next year, when I hope there may be other fine things of theirs to compete with their concert hall, for I cannot imagine that there will be any important thing by anyone else more worth while.

Then there is the revolution in our ships which a young architect has brought, or is bringing, about. That is a sufficiently startling and important event in itself to mark the year. Mr. O'Rorke's *Orion* is not only a fine intrinsic achievement in the elegance and clearness of its lines and surfaces, but one which breaks entirely new ground. After this ship, no longer will the directors of our leading lines pretend to rule the waves with great ships fitted up like Victorian saloon bars or Edwardian Bloomsbury hotels. To have converted these men to a sense of modern decency and refinement is, I think, an even greater achievement than the work itself. If only the *Queen Mary*, in spite of the disappointment of her exterior after that of the *Normandie* or the *Bremen*, would be likely to have an interior as architecturally clean and decent, we need not worry about the Blue Riband of the Atlantic. That in any case is largely a matter of horse-power. What our ships and their directors need, and what, till Mr. O'Rorke appeared, they have shown little evidence of possessing, is not horse-power but common-sense-power. This Mr. O'Rorke must be a man of great character as well as a first-class artist. I hope I may meet him some day. I wish he hailed from Liverpool. More than that I cannot say of anyone.

Lastly, among these larger and more significant works, we come to the Embassy Court block of flats on the Brighton front by Wells Coates. This is an era of flats. The whole profession seems bent on building great blocks of them. Here at Brighton, within a stone's throw of the old Regency Hotel with its Victorian furniture, where I have taken up my forced abode, rises this tall, graceful building with its long clean lines, vertical as well as horizontal, its fragile-looking romantic staircases with landing above landing cantilevered out against the sky, and night and day thrilling one to the marrow. Everyone should see it. If this is the result of a mathematical training and a Ph.D. degree for research into the heat of combustion inside the cylinders of a Diesel engine, the architectural courses in our schools must be altered at once.

Of course it is not. Engineering knowledge and clear thinking may have kept Wells Coates away from fripperies, but this great building was not composed either in mass or detail without an appreciation of solids and planes, of lines and colours and all the things which combine to make architecture. One has only to visit the specimen flats, coloured and furnished by the architect with furniture of his own design, to realize he is a man of artistic (hateful but necessary word) perception and taste and no mere soulless engineer or mathematician, whatever he may like us to think. In these days of revolutionary architecture, starting afresh from first principles, we shall soon develop, if we have not done so already, a new professional pose to take the place of the old ones. Instead of the mystery of the Orders we shall have the mystery of the differential calculus and then, no doubt, discover that the architect who puts it forward cannot even calculate the reinforcements he uses. This does not, of course, apply to Mr. Wells Coates or to his building. That is the result of sound common sense applied to modern life, plus the architect's intuitions of the just and the beautiful. Frankly, I have seen no big really modern building at home or abroad which, as a whole, satisfies me more. If I were not tied down I would sell my old junk, stored away in Liverpool, even the finds of my youthful enthusiasms, move into the Wells Coates machine tomorrow, and try to live the cleaner, franker, less encumbered, more youthful and upright life such a building calls for. Certainly, I think, in this year of flats, whatever its faults, it is the building of the year. The planning of the individual flats is not, perhaps, perfect. The balconies and the centre corridors in the main flats seem to me too narrow and the lighting of the kitchenettes and some of the bedrooms leaves something to be desired. The main rooms, especially those with the great semi-circular glass bays, however, are delightful and should provide the happiest life in Brighton, while most of the others, by means of windows for their full width, in spite of their modern lowness, seem also to embrace a vast section of the sea and sky. This big building too, so different in its lines, nevertheless does no real damage to the Brighton front. It took a member of the Royal Academy to deal that fine thing its deadliest blow. I refer to Mr. Alfred Waterhouse and his giant Metropole Hotel with its sanguinary colour and gim-crack detail dumped down among the creamy delicacies of the Regency.

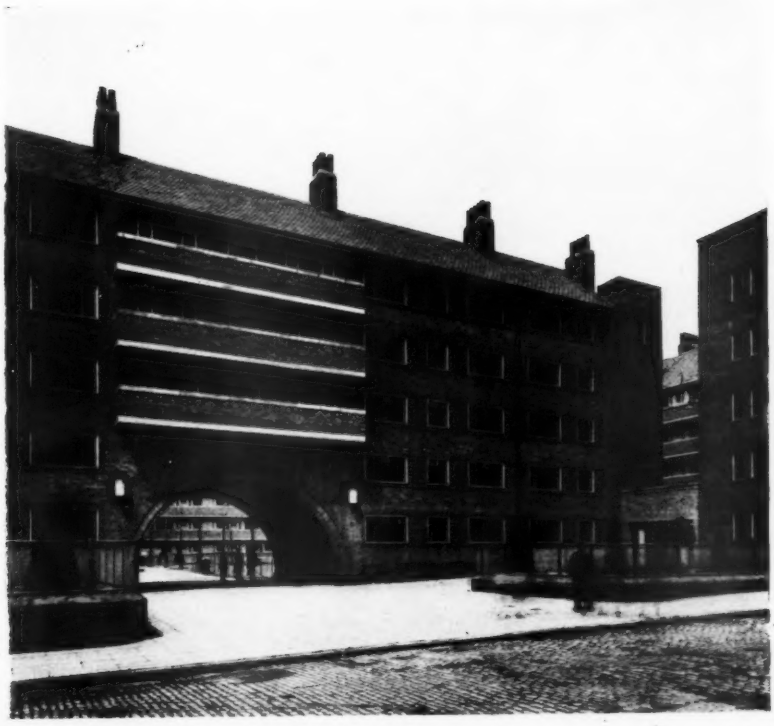
Next on the list of flats must come the great tenement blocks at Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds. These are not blocks of flats in the ordinary sense, but buildings round groups of courtyards; buildings, indeed, covering more ground than any other buildings in the country, yet covering it gracefully with fine shapes and fine spaces. That some of our slums should be changing month by month, and fifty acres or more at a time, from their narrow mean dirtiness into such finely conceived *collegia*—I can think of no suitable word—is mostly to the credit of L. H. Keay, of Liverpool. He was the first in the field with such schemes, and he keeps ahead, with Mr. Heywood with his Kennet House at Manchester following fast in his footsteps. If these men go on and are properly supported, and if—it is a great *if*—the smoke of our northern towns is abated, we shall soon be placing Liverpool and Manchester well before Vienna for this class of work. Admittedly these buildings are not conceived nor laid out with the mathematical precision to get the maximum sun, as if one lived by sunlight alone, that a German architect would strive for. He would place his thin blocks of flats marching across the town, one behind the other, like a regiment of gaunt grenadiers. That is not our way, nor would its regularity appeal to us, however many trees were planted in between the blocks. We have enough of that sort of repetition left over by the nineteenth-century bye-law streets. Keay's great groups, while providing an abundance of light and air, give a sense of communal life comparable to the great court of Trinity, Cambridge. That is an element, to my thinking, worth a little sacrifice of the maximum sunlight, for with it goes, in his hands, inspiring architectural shapes as well. A working-class scheme, however, which from the orientation of its site in Hackney permits something of this German element of orderly repetition to catch the maximum sunlight as well as to cheapen construction, is the series of buildings called Evelyn Court, by Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. With reinforced concrete frames designed for interchangeable unit shuttering and panel in-fillings of brick, the individual blocks look solid and dignified, though the windows seem, after all, a little small for the precious sunlight.

For the isolated block regarding not its neighbours Highpoint, Highgate, by Lubetkin and Tecton, gives the best value for its rents in the way of delightful rooms well disposed. I should not like, however, to live in a similar block with my main room looking at the first block unless it were at least half a mile away. The circular block of flats in Lowndes Street, by Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne, and Cholmeley Lodge, Highgate, by Guy Morgan, both combine by their curved lines a certain respect for their neighbours with modern directness and repetition, though in the latter block the mixture of brick and plaster adds considerably to the harshness of the solid-fronted balconies.

After flats, houses. This has been a vintage year in them, too. In my schoolmastery way I like awarding prizes. I, therefore, give the palm in this class to Oliver Hill for his house at Wentworth. To be fair, I must say it is the only new house among those before me which I have been over. Like Embassy Court, it at once made me

"After this ship, no longer will the directors of our leading lines pretend to rule the waves with great ships fitted up like Victorian saloon bars or Edwardian Bloomsbury hotels." (*S.S. "Orion." By Brian O'Rorke.*)

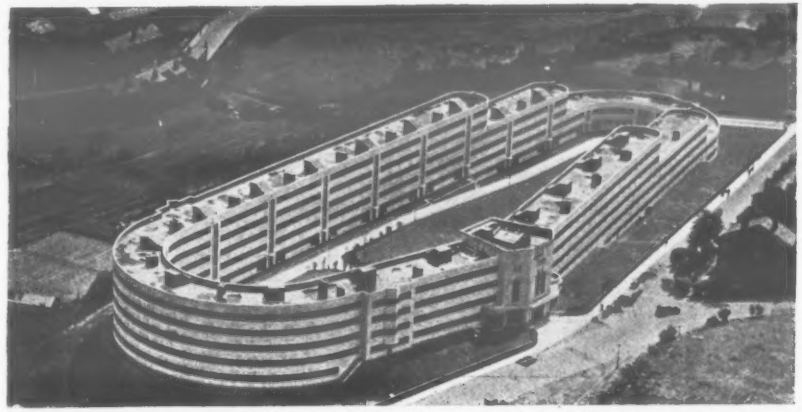
"Here at Brighton. . . . rises this tall, graceful building with its long clean lines, vertical as well as horizontal, its fragile-looking romantic staircases with landing above landing cantilevered out against the sky, and night and day thrilling one to the marrow." (Embassy Court, Brighton. By Wells Coates.)



"Keay's great groups, while providing an abundance of light and air, give a sense of communal life comparable to the great court of Trinity, Cambridge." (Tenements at Liverpool. By L. H. Keay.)

" The circular block of flats in Lowndes Street and Cholmeley Lodge, Highgate, both combine by their curved lines a certain respect for their neighbours, though in the latter block the mixture of brick and plaster adds considerably to the harshness of the solid-fronted balconies." (Above : Cholmeley Lodge, Highgate. By Guy Morgan. Facing page : Flats in Lowndes Street, W. By Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne.)

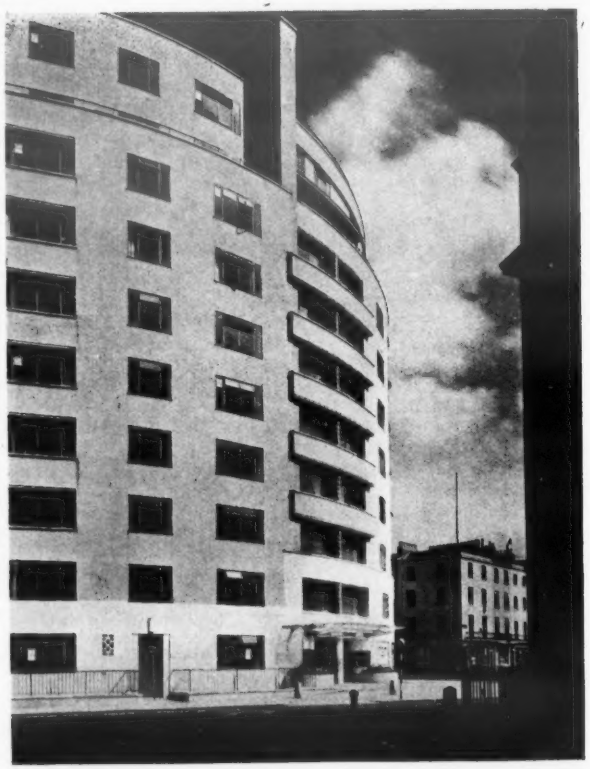
" For the isolated block, regarding not its neighbours, Highpoint, Highgate, gives the best value for its rents in the way of delightful rooms well disposed." (Highpoint, Highgate. By Lubetkin and Tecton.)

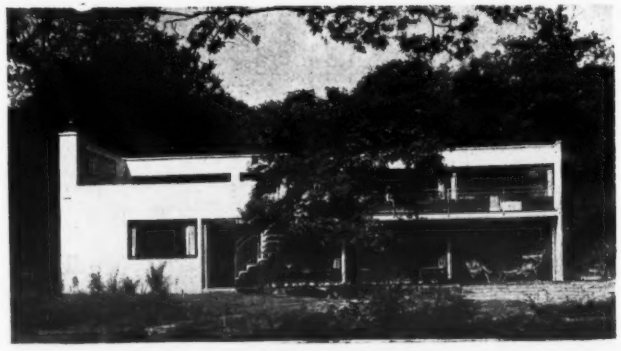


" We shall soon be placing Liverpool and Manchester before Vienna for this class of work." (Kennet House, Manchester. By Leonard Heywood.)

Guy Morgan. Facing page: Flats in Lowndes Street, W. By Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne.)

work." (Kennet House, Manchester. By Leonard Heywood.)





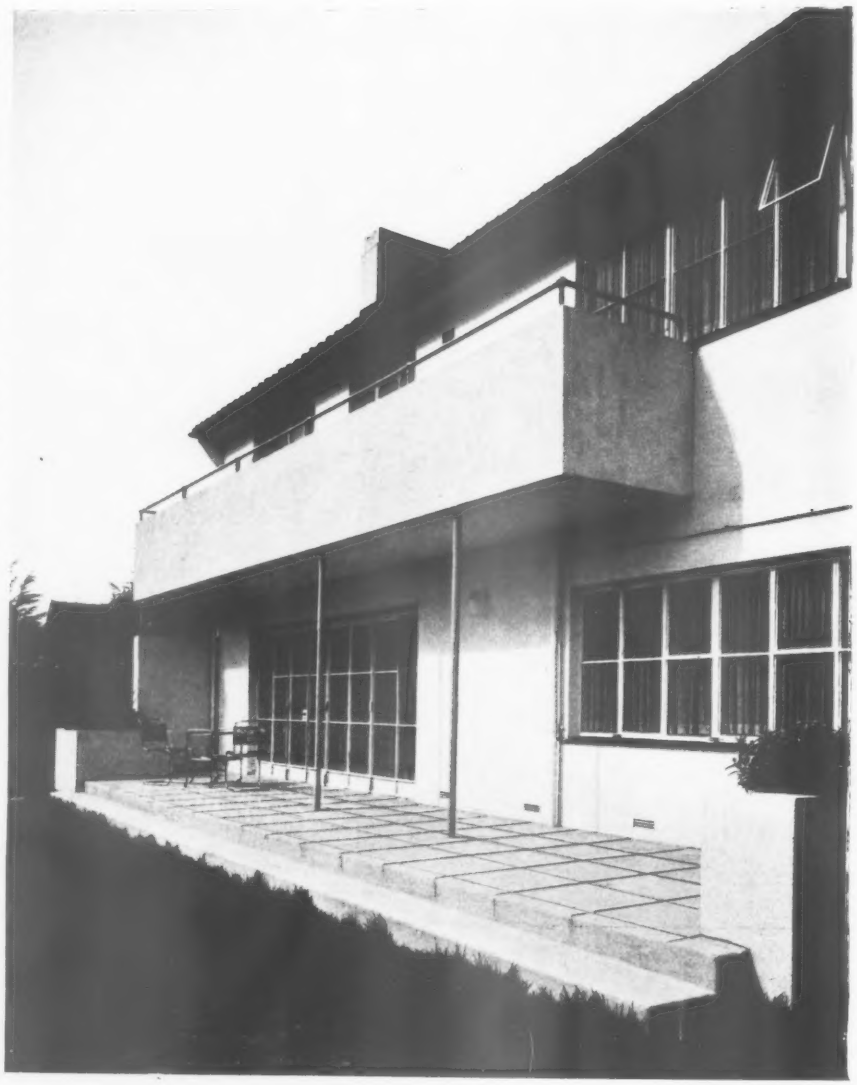
"I give the palm in this class (houses) to Oliver Hill for his house at Wentworth." (Left: House at Wentworth. By Oliver Hill. Top: House at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. By Mendelsohn and Chermayeff. Centre: House at Hatfield, Herts. By F. R. S. Yorke. Right: House at Farnham Common. By Harding and Tecton.)

want to live my life all over again and in quite a different way. It is first of all an extremely graceful building, most beautifully and elegantly finished. One would walk with an air down its broad circular stair, cased in glass and perfectly finished and furnished with lovely curtains, and along its curved corridors or out on to its terrace or into its circular glass sun-room. One would tread delicately, feeling the fine shapes within and without before even one was tempted to look at the fine view, for the holding of which the house was designed. Of course, it is too elegant and beautiful a house for anyone to do any work in save the servants. To live there for a month or two in the summer with the right companions, that would be heaven. Plus-four suits, however, and heavy shoes or even the architect's own strange garments would be banned. Here, at last, the modern house seems to me to have caught up the modern car and surpassed it.

The other good houses of the year are Mendelsohn and Chermayeff's at Chalfont St. Giles, a little more serious—I could work in *it*—and with a fine staircase and a great air of refinement, Christian Barman's one at Esher Place stepping delicately among the pine trees, F. R. S. Yorke's at Hatfield with its fine and brilliantly lit great room, Harding and Tecton's Lurçat-like one at Farnham, with the long first-floor balcony over the garden terrace beloved of that best of contemporary Frenchmen, and Cameron Kirby's one at Bognor Regis, with good interiors and staircase, if with a terrace front a little crippled by the weight of his solid first-floor balcony.

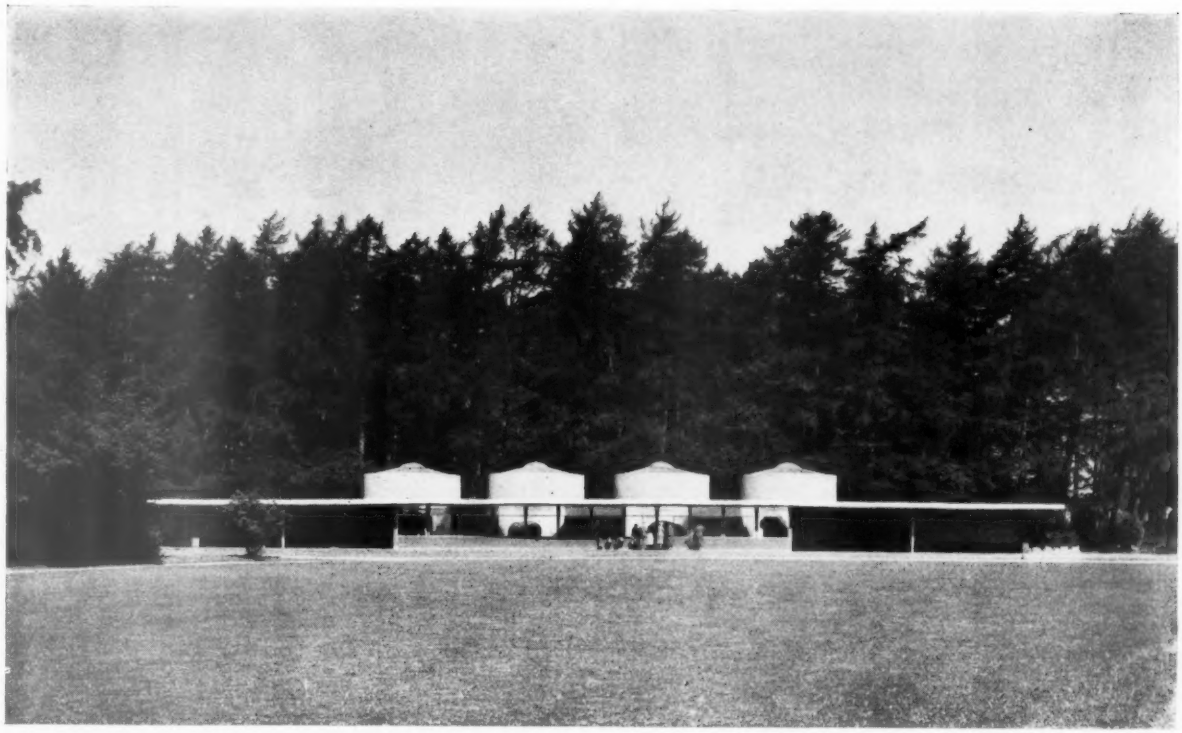
The Elephant House at Whipsnade has been mentioned as one of the best things of the year, but one must not forget the fine studio, with its ferro-concrete skeleton, which Christopher Nicholson has built for Augustus John. That is just as good and equally well thought out from the beginning. How happy the owner must be in it after his old imitation half-timber one! Here is space and elegance and simplicity combined where a great spirit can spread itself in comfort. Mr. Nicholson was nevertheless a brave man to tackle the problem in the first instance.

For shops, too, 1935 has been a good year. G. A. Jellicoe has, perhaps, had

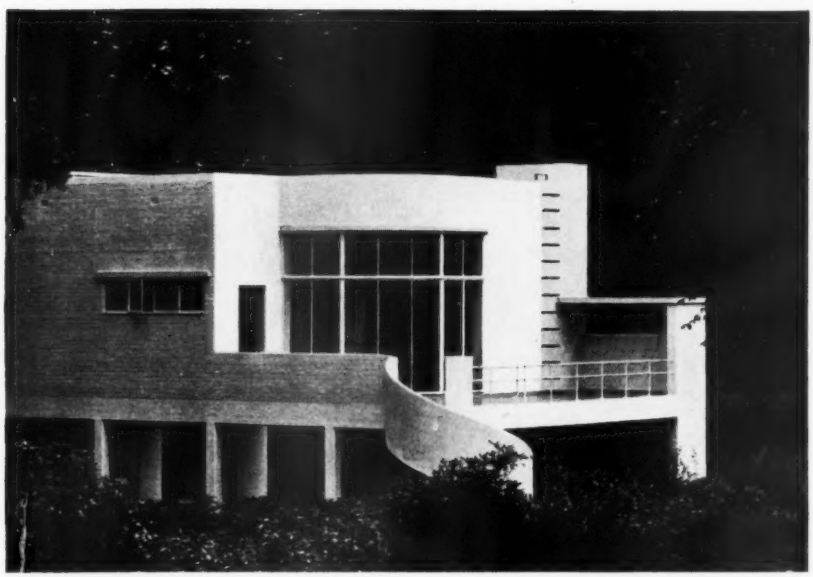


"*. . . . the terrace front a little crippled by the weight of the solid first-floor balcony.*" (*House at Bognor Regis. By Cameron Kirby.*)

"*. . . . stepping delicately among the pine trees . . . .*" (*House at Esher. By Christian Barman.*)



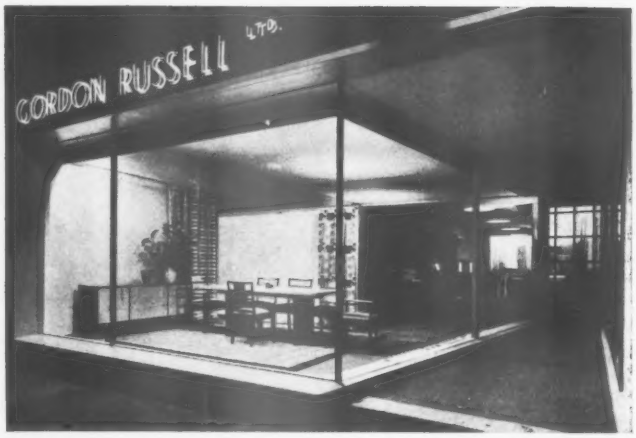
(Above) "*This is a very good building which seems to the layman where elephants are concerned, an admirably functional design and one with the right sort of domestic dignity for such monumental inhabitants.*" *(Elephant House, Whipsnade. By Lubetkin and Tecton.)*



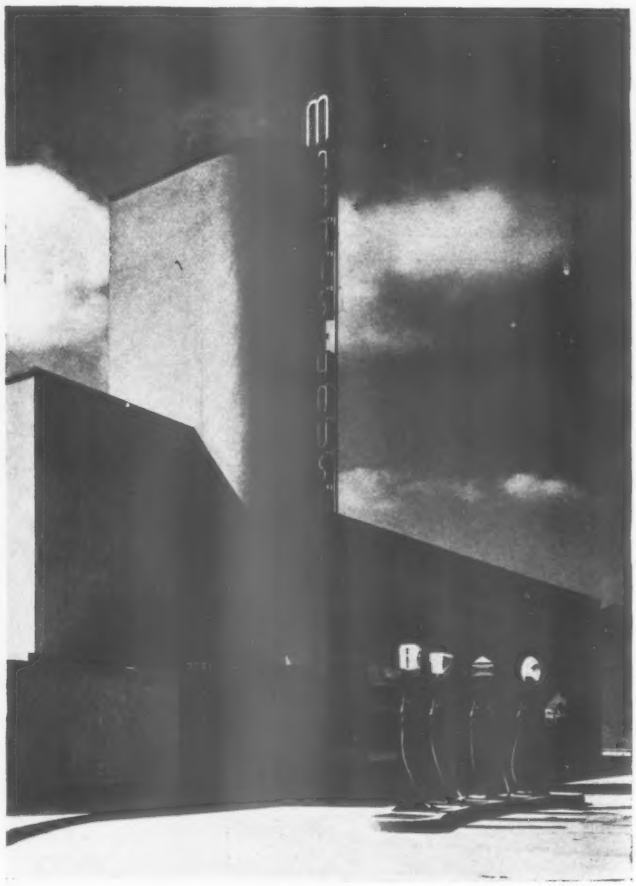
(Right) "*How happy the owner must be in this studio after his old-imitation half timber one.*" *(Studio for Augustus John, Fordingbridge, Hants. By Christopher Nicholson.)*

the best chance, and has seized it with confidence in the new Gordon Russell showrooms in Wigmore Street. Everywhere, front window included, he has made a space and a background suggestive of, without actually forming, the simple modern rooms that Gordon Russell's intelligent clients would be likely to live in. Even in black and white illustrations the furniture and hangings look inviting against his walls and in the spaces he has conceived. Then Clive Entwistle, at Ealing Broadway, has made a shoe-shop, which, lit up, looks in the illustrations as good, if not better than, Mallet-Stevens's famous one in Paris. This has inside a long hall with twenty or more armchairs facing one another on either side to which only a beauty chorus, all seeking shoes at once, could do justice. At Leytonstone the same architect has another stimulating one, though here his range of columns down the centre, each with a large ring a third of the way down holding the lights which reflect from the ceiling, seems to me a little hard in outline as the chief objects in an apartment dealing with anything so delicately shaped as women's shoes.

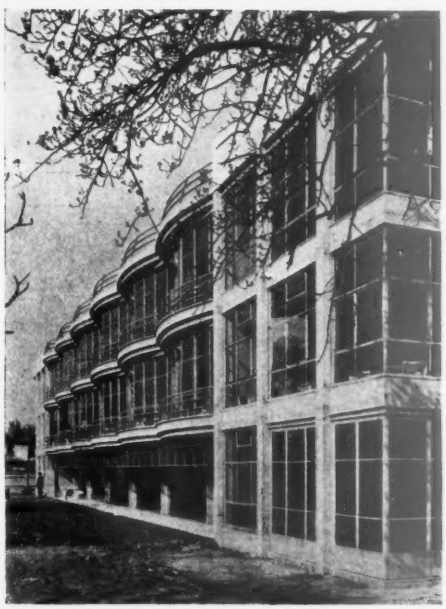
The little group of three shops by J. S. Allen, late of Liverpool now of Leeds, at Parkgate, Cheshire, with a small six-room flat over, is not only clean and happy in its mass and detail, but has, too, a jolly seaside air. To this air the colour schemes of E. R. F. Cole, lecturer in colour at the Liverpool School, have greatly contributed. Cole, though I say it who perhaps should not, is the man of all others who has shown us in half a dozen examples,



" For shops, 1935 has been a good year. G. A. Jellicoe has, perhaps, had the best chance, and has seized it with confidence in the new showrooms in Wigmore Street. Everywhere, front window included, he has made a space and a background, suggestive of, without actually forming, the simple modern rooms. . . . Then Clive Entwistle, at Ealing Broadway, has made a shoe shop which, lit up, looks in the illustrations as good, if not better, than Mallet-Stevens's famous one in Paris." (Above: Showrooms for Gordon Russell in Wigmore Street, W.1. By G. A. Jellicoe, Richard Wilson, assistant. Left : Shoe Shop, Ealing. By Clive Entwistle.)



" Among the shops we may perhaps include one of Cameron Kirby's magnificent filling stations, that at Catford. The architect goes from filling station to filling station and strength to strength. Each is better and broader than the last with more nobly modelled masses and cleaner spaces." (Service Station, Catford. By Cameron Kirby.)



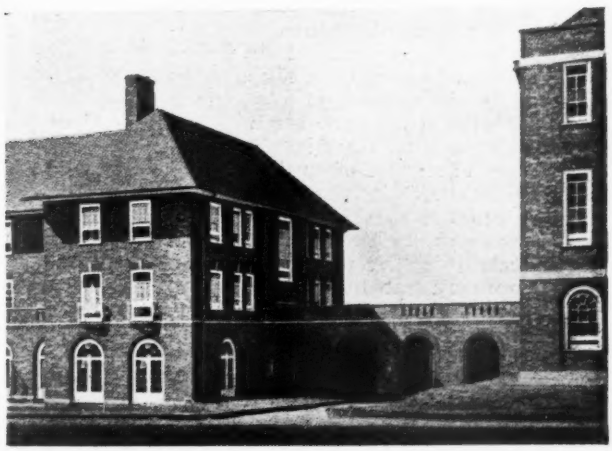
" Everybody tells me this is a magnificent building. The photographs, however, seem to show, as they did with the architect's hall at Wembley, a rather clumsy building." (Pioneer Health Centre, Peckham. By Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E.)

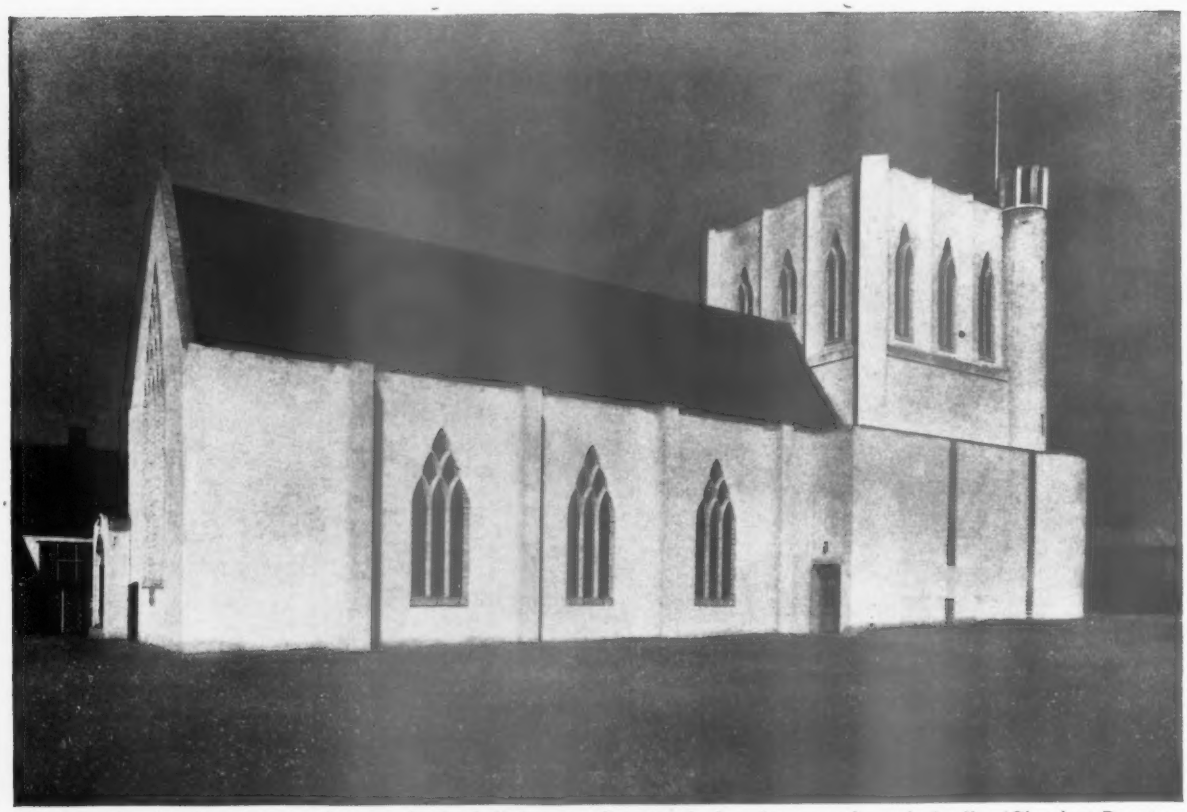
" One must include in any list of good shops the splendid interior of the Italian Tourist Industry . . . . for spaciousness of effect, for lighting, delicate decorative motifs, there is no shop in Regent Street to compare with it." (Offices of the Italian Tourist Industry, Regent Street, W.1. By Michael Rachlis, G. Pulitzer-Finali and George Manner.)

" . . . . the great Foundling Hospital which, a few years ago, we should all have acclaimed as a great work, now appearing perhaps a little dressed up . . . . " (Foundling Hospital, Berkhampstead. By J. M. Sheppard and Partners.)

" . . . . plain and gentlemanly, but not quite there yet. By this I mean that each fresh building of this clever architect discards a little more of its Georgian dress, but never quite reaches nudity." (Assembly Hall, Worthing. By C. Cowles-Voysey.)

" . . . . the excellent boarding houses at St. Swithin's. . . . " (Boarding Houses, St. Swithin's School, Winchester. By Mitchell and Bridgwater.)





" Of churches there is not very much . . . . the simple little one at Becontree is the only one worth mentioning." (*Church at Becontree. By Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander.*)

how to colour the plain spaces of the modern building and give them a new and delicate life of their own until we are wise enough to hand them over, as Wells Coates has done in his entrance hall in Embassy Court and Oliver Hill *passim*, to the best of our modern decorative painters.

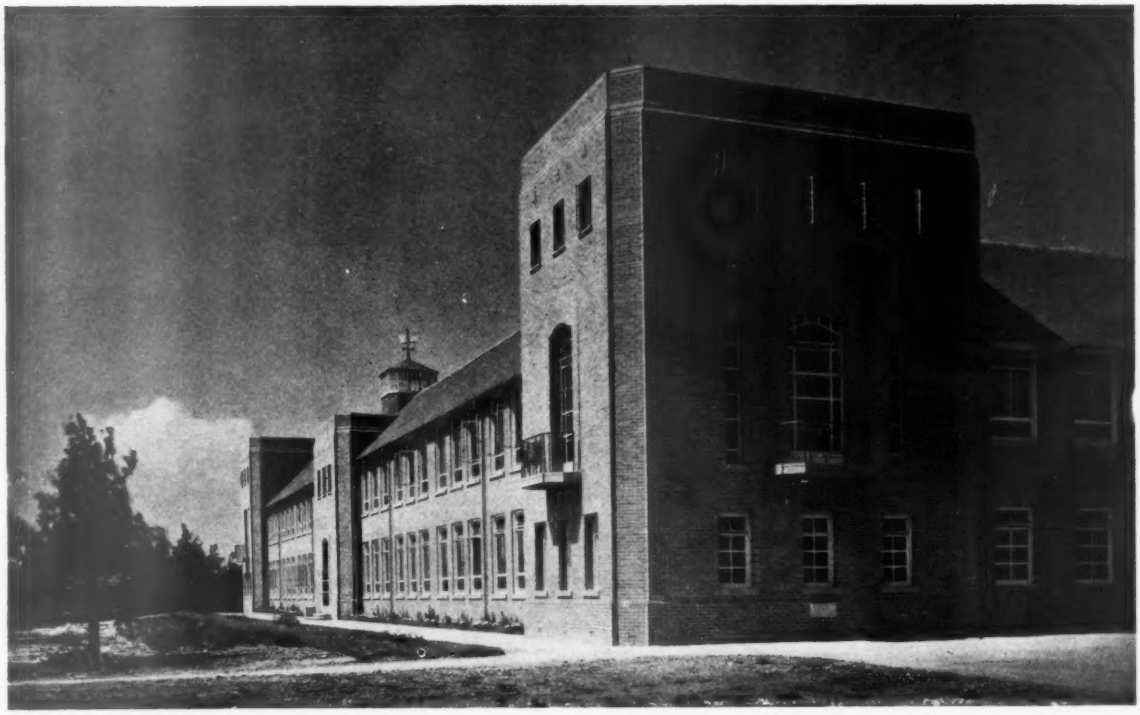
Among the shops we may perhaps include one of Cameron Kirby's magnificent filling stations, that at Catford. This architect goes on from filling station to filling station and from strength to strength. Each is better and broader than the last with more nobly modelled masses and cleaner spaces. A cricket pavilion at Acton by John Grey and G. A. Jellicoe may also be included here. I like its straightforward manner, the semi-temporary appearance such a building should possess and the very sensible arrangement of placing the scoring board where the clock usually is with the latter above it. One must include in any list of good shops the splendid curved interior of the Italian Tourist Industry in Regent Street. For spaciousness of effect, for lighting and delicate decorative motifs, there is no shop in Regent Street to compare with it. Poor old Norman Shaw, how he must regret that he lived in the Dark Ages !

Of churches there is not very much. Both Velarde and Miller have fine ones building, but not yet finished, and

" One is left with the same feeling that the ideal we are all striving for cannot be reached by the method of shedding garments, and there is the excellent boarding house at St. Swithin's, Winchester, by Messrs. Mitchell and Bridgwater, to which the same remark applies. The two boarding houses at Dartington Hall, by William Lescaze, could not have been reached in that way to which, no doubt, these other architects would reply that they have no intention of reaching them." (*Boarding Houses, Dartington Hall, Totnes. By William Lescaze.*)

Cachemaille-Day's simple little one at Becontree is the only one worth mentioning.

In municipal work, however, we have three good things, difficult to compare. There is the Hornsey Town Hall by Reginald Uren, which looks stronger and better in the photographs than it did on the drawings. It is less Swedish which is, to my thinking, an improvement. In the interior, Oliver Hill tells me, the finish is magnificent. I



"A school with a clever plan and the Georgian manner simplified even further than Mr. Cowles-Voysey has done . . ." (Talbot High School, Bournemouth. By Hubert Worthington.)

"This building looks stronger and better on the photographs than it did on the drawings. It is less Swedish, which is, to my way of thinking, an improvement." (Hornsey Town Hall. By Reginald H. Uren.)

" Mr. Fielding Dodd's additions to Stowe, in which he has bravely tackled the problem of reducing the ducal scale to that of the schoolboy with more success than most of his predecessors."

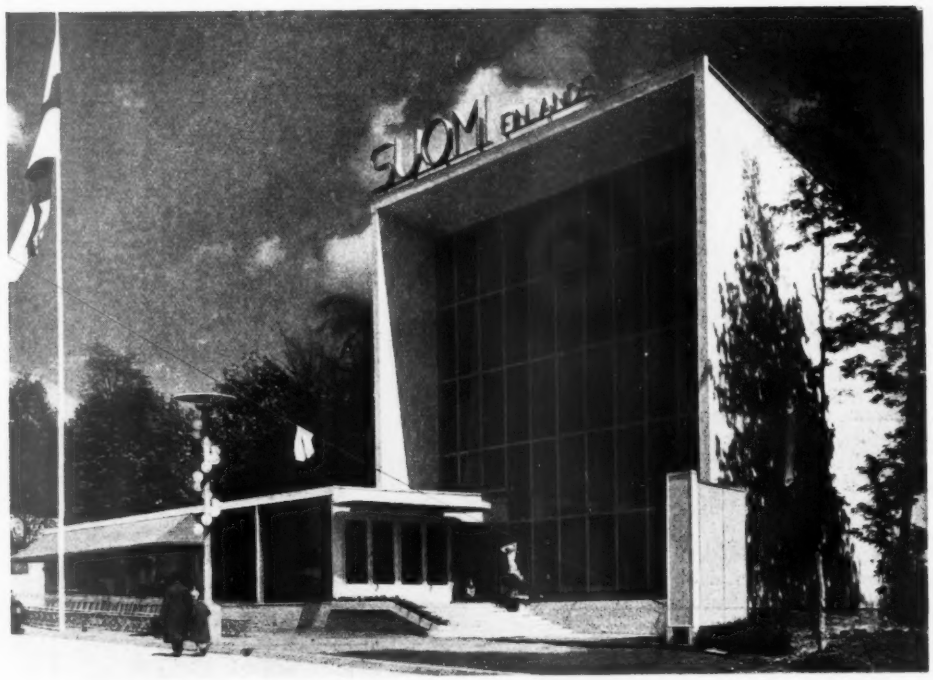
do not like to talk about so important a work, however, without having seen it. It is not fair to the young architect whose first big job this is. My impression is that all the town hall experts of the R.I.B.A. Competitions Committee have been beaten to a frazzle.

The second example of public work, not strictly municipal, is Sir Owen Williams's Pioneer Health Centre at Peckham. Everyone tells me this is magnificent. I am sure the idea is. The photographs, however, seem to show, as they did with his hall at Wembley, a rather clumsy building. The Pithead Baths at Snowdown designed by C. G. Kemp under the direction of J. H. Forshaw (I admire the way this old Liverpool man always gives the name of his assistant architects. It is a sign of bigness not to be found in the municipal engineers and surveyors of the country. They are as a whole far too small-minded, a statement which I hope they will note) are very much better in this respect.

The third building in this section is Cowles-Voysey's Assembly Hall, Worthing, plain and gentlemanly, but not quite there yet. By this I mean that each fresh building of this clever architect discards a little more of its Georgian dress, but never quite reaches nudity. When, however, one building at last does, I very much fear after all the result will be disappointing. It will be found, I think, that the iron of the long worn Georgian stays has entered into its soul. I am afraid there will be nothing to be done but for Mr. Voysey to take up with a Diesel engine, for a while, or something of the sort, as Wells Coates did. A Diesel engine must be a fine dissipator of the Georgian atmosphere.

In schools we have the great Foundling Hospital of J. M. Sheppard and Partners, which a few years ago we should all have acclaimed as a great work, now appearing perhaps a little dressed up, but with fine solid masses of sensible building everywhere behind the top-hatted part. There are Mr. Fielding Dodd's additions to Stowe, in which he has bravely tackled the problem of reducing the ducal scale to that of the schoolboy with more success than most of his predecessors. There is the Talbot High School at Bournemouth by Hubert Worthington, with a very clever plan and the Georgian manner simplified even further than Mr. Cowles-Voysey has done, but one is left with the same feeling that the ideal we are all striving for cannot be reached by the method of shedding garments, and there is the excellent boarding house at St. Swithin's, Winchester, by Messrs. Mitchell and Bridgwater, to which the same remark applies. The two boarding houses at Dartington Hall by William Lescaze, could not have been reached in that way to which, no doubt, these other architects would reply that they have no intention of reaching them. Whether they will or not, I am not so sure. Another five years will settle the matter.

The year, it is only fair to say, has also produced a certain amount of work by the architect members of the Royal Academy in their various well-known manners. Sir Edwin Lutyens with Messrs. Whinney, Son and Austen Hall has, for instance, built for the Midland Bank at Manchester what is probably the tallest office building in the country —a great hollow monument—and has applied his usual Wren-like detail to the top and bottom of it, while W. Curtis Green in his elegant Scottish Widows' building in Cornhill has shown how one can be traditional in half-tones and so no doubt meet the emerging taste of the younger financiers in the City. Like everything this architect does, the result is very clever and charming and, as the revolutionary general said, no doubt helps the advance by whipping in the stragglers in the rear.



FINLAND.—*The Brussels Exhibition Pavilion: designed by Hytonen and Luukkonen.*

THE YEAR'S WORK ABROAD

Aesthetics under the Dictatorships

[*BY PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

THE briefest survey of the appropriate parts of Europe carried out any time during the past year can prove very reassuring to any and every architectural creed. Elderly gentlemen can find a violent reaction towards tradition in the north, while the youthful hotheads have only to go south to find that modernism, functionalism, or what you will, is the only fashionable wear. Those who contrive to exist by keeping a drawing-board in either camp have only to come slightly westwards to discover a delicious *soufflé* of all the best and worst that has been done in Europe during the last ten years.

Everybody, therefore, after ploughing a dead straight furrow for the past year can take a short glance round and concentrate once more, secure in the knowledge that last year's way is still the best way, that tomorrow's work will be very like yesterday's, in spite of all the nonsense that the old (or young) men talk.

Yet the many diverse outlooks implicit in so many of the buildings of the past year are not all the outlooks of conviction but of expediency, an unkind critic might almost say of hypocrisy. And this regrettable state of affairs reaches its high-water mark in present-day Germany. Fully half Germany's architectural Upper Ten have for years been producing the clean, swift and certain designs which are the best achievements of the modern movement: as a natural result the younger generation were encouraged to design in the same idiom, and thus the amount of good sound modern work built in Germany became quite considerable. Increasing numbers of Germans had learned to look on the flat roof and other modernistic stigmata not with a stare of pop-eyed disapproval, but simply as a perfectly rational way of building.

Whether this particular style reached Germany from Adolf Loos in Vienna or from C. R. Mackintosh in Glasgow need not be discussed here. The fact remains that to many of the general public, in this country at least, a modern building was thought of as being "German" largely because by far the greater proportion of modern work illustrated came from Germany, and partly because the scientific and logical approach implied by this new style was thought to be a manifestation of the typically German *weltanschanung*.

And now the official professors of the Nazionalistic mystery have decided that this style, if not definitely Semitic, is at least International, and therefore definitely un-German and to be severely frowned upon. Thus in eighteen months or so the style of building has become sternly regimented: the *plan libre* remains occasionally in a slightly modified form, but a traditional pitched bonnet has been hurriedly pulled over the naked parapets of the hatless brigade, and eaves projecting a yard or so do their best to conceal the naughty long windows which still

attempt to admit a maximum of light and air.

Nowhere is this outlook more visible than in the architectural papers, which now confine themselves to the illustration of the type of building which meets with the approval of the existing regime. Nor do they stop there, for several of them have gone back to the illegible old Gothic type, and one at least has a weekly feature entitled "Deutscher—sprich deutsch," which condemns the use of imported architectural words and provides good Nordic alternatives.

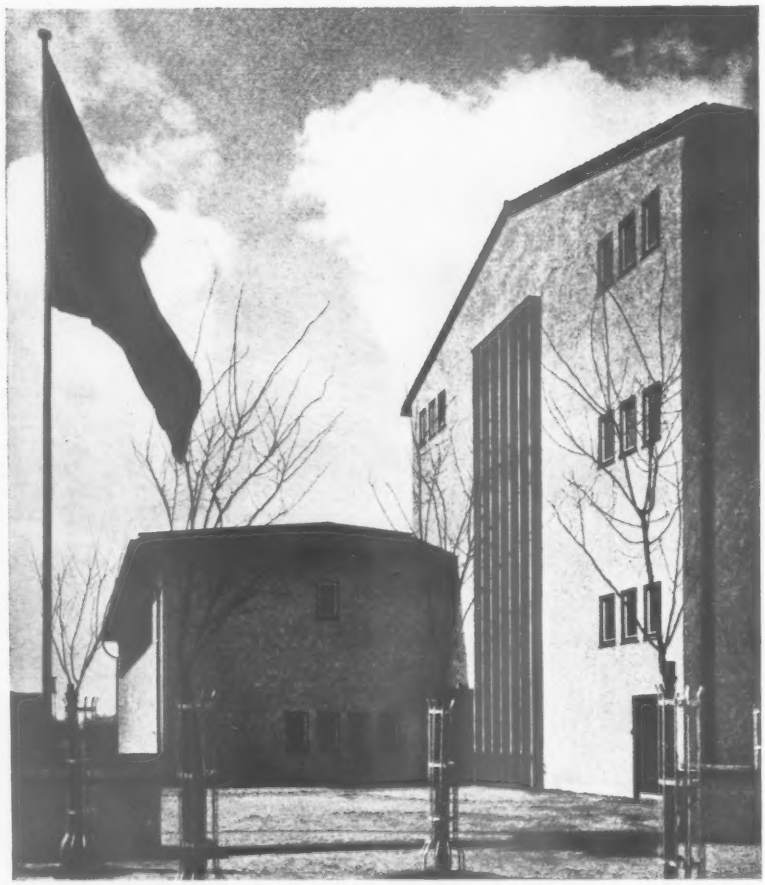
It seems hardly likely that the officially approved architectural outlook has been accepted wholeheartedly by young and old alike, yet the familiar *projet* subject of an ultra modern hotel or airport has been quickly replaced by proposals for a storm-troopers' barracks or the replanning of a civic centre, generally with the introduction of an Adolf Hitler platz. Technical interest seems to be concentrated mainly on the design of bomb-proof shelters and gas-proof houses.

Competition designs which are, as in this country, aimed deliberately at the known likes and dislikes of the assessor can provide a great deal of interest and not a little amusement, for many of the older modernists are assessing such things as school competitions, and the attempts of would-be winners to predict the forced traditionalism of an avowed modernist naturally produce some very diverting results.

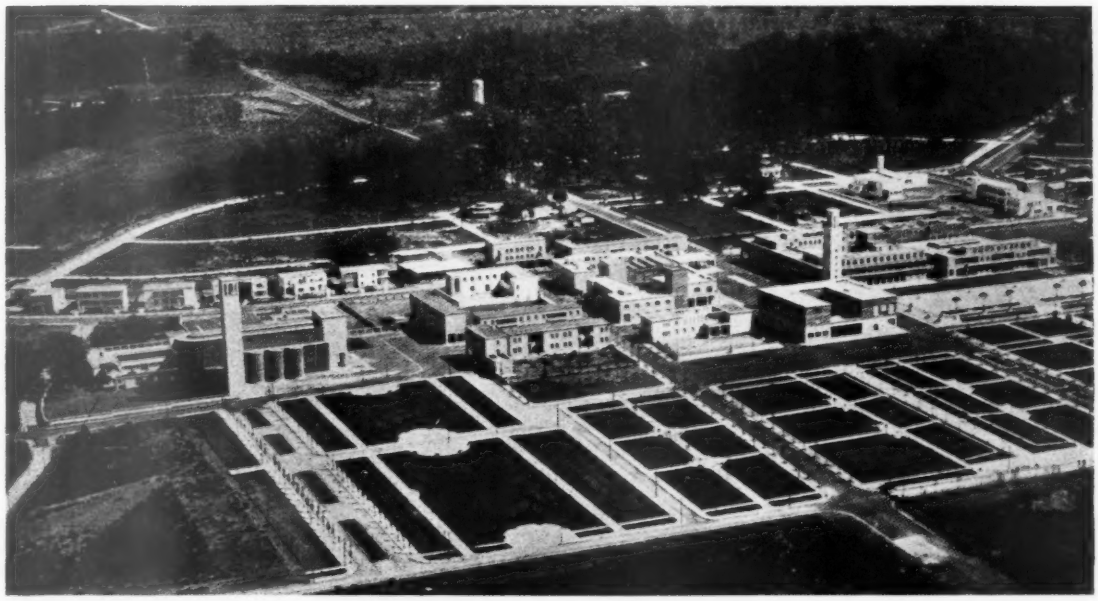
The same control of design is also apparent in Italy, the difference being that Mussolini has decreed that architecture shall be in the modern manner. Here are his words at the International Congress of last September. "When I speak of architecture I am naturally referring to modern architecture. I might even go further and call it functional architecture, since it is the architecture which forms a framework for our own contemporary lives. Architecture has always been a reflection of current modes of living; why should it be otherwise now? Is our era to be one of sterility? . . . For me, architecture resolves itself into a question of the health of the people; we cannot sacrifice our lives to worthless stones."

Here, too, the results are frequently far from happy: never have seaside buildings looked more shiplike, seldom have special purpose buildings made greater efforts to express their function. There is, none the less, a great deal of extremely good work being done, by Piacentini and others, which can be praised without any of the usual half-hearted qualifications. The main event of the Italian year seems to have been the competition for the Palazzo del Littore; nearly every architect of

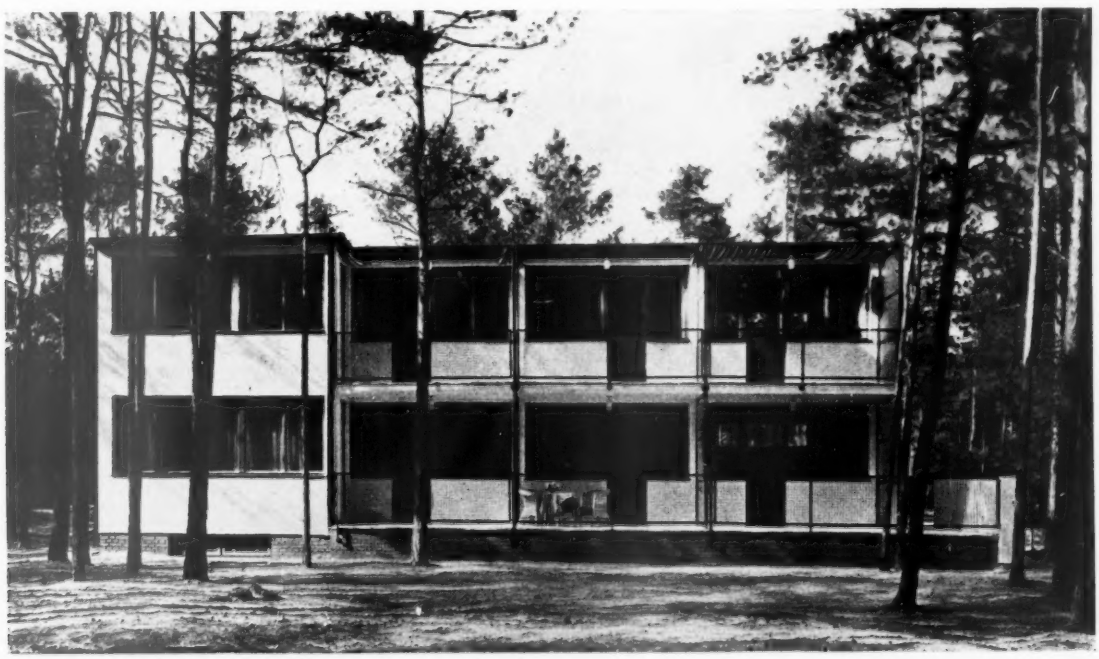
SWITZERLAND.—*The Brussels Exhibition Pavilion: designed by Hans Hofmann.*



GERMANY.—*A school at Cologne by Mehrtens and Brähler.*



ITALY.—*An aerial view of Sabaudia, a new town laid out by Cancellotti, Montuori, Piccinato and Scalpelli.*



POLAND.—*A private sanatorium near Warsaw, designed by Helena and Szymon Syrkus.*

note seems to have entered for this, a combined building to serve various administrative purposes, and also to act as an official palace for the Duce ; every possible type of building having been proposed, from the pure Palladian to the most fantastic combinations of every kind of "building of the future." A large building programme has been begun, and it seems, so far, to be progressing fairly well, for the town of Sabaudia (see illustration at the top of this page), on the sea-coast near Rome, was officially opened last year, while Pontinia was the scene of great excitements only a month or so ago. Competitions for the replanning of various towns have been plentiful, and seem to arouse a good deal of interest. Whether or not they are organized to provide an illusion of great activity and terrific future developments it is impossible to tell, but it is obviously all to the good that towns should have a plan, that the inhabitants should be made plan conscious, so that, given adequate funds, work can begin at

once. Window-dressing or no, it is far better than having to wait for the seven years or so while we in this country are busy replanning London.

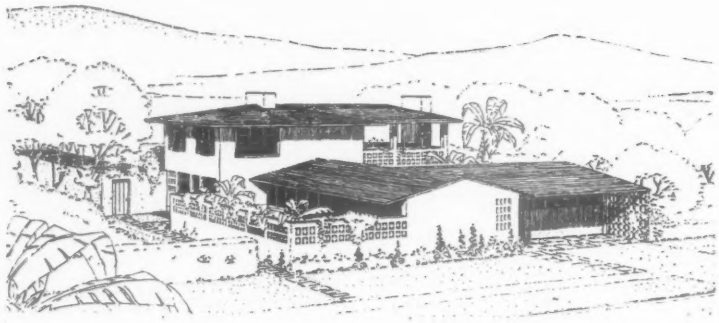
France, during the past year, has gone on much as before, the Lurçats going one way the Academicians another, each group apparently doing about the same proportion of work as before; a good deal of interest has, however, been aroused by the competitions for the various sections of the 1937 Paris exhibition, the different schemes showing a great diversity of treatment. One of these schemes is illustrated on the facing page.

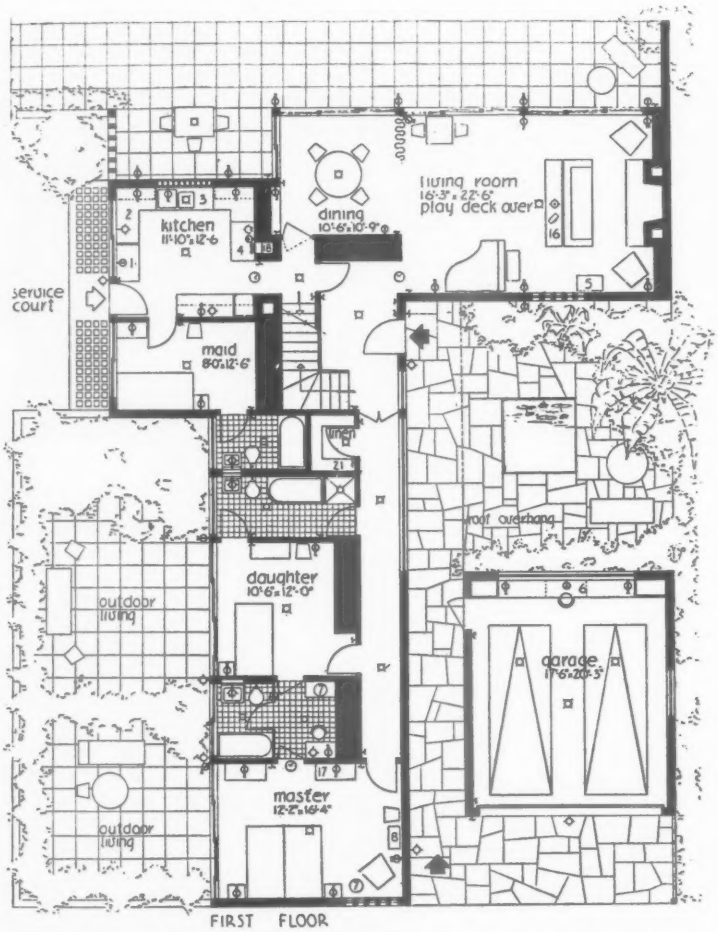
The many hands responsible for the *Normandie* have combined to produce a rather confused result, heavy murals and exotic lighting fittings tending to give a rather cavernous feeling to some of the public rooms, in marked distinction to some of the small private suites, which are light and pleasant in an extremely simple way. The *Normandie* has, incidentally, been responsible for the partial rebuilding of the maritime station at Havre. Some of the best work in France, by the way, is being done by the various railway companies.

Outside Europe, recent severe financial straits have given rise to a burst of energy in America. The vast schemes, typified by the Rockefeller Centre and the Empire State Building no longer seem to find the necessary financial support, but a large number of isolated firms are rebuilding and modernizing their business premises, and the Federal Housing Association is making loans for similar work in private houses. Public works are being encouraged and, although the machinery of administration is occasionally attacked for being unduly slow, there seems to be little doubt that the American building industry is gradually recovering. The architectural papers and some of the manufacturers of building materials have also done their best to help by organizing competitions for small houses and for the remodelling of shop premises, and, judging by the number of competitors, there are still a good many architects with plenty of time on their hands. There remains, none the less, the general impression that actual poverty among architects and assistants has almost come to an end, though there are still current tales of workless but enterprising draughtsmen who have earned money by broadcast talks or even by going round repainting stuffed fish in country hotels.

A good deal of attention is also being paid to prefabrication, but the various systems so far put forward are still in an experimental stage, for although many different houses have been built, there has naturally not been enough time to obtain any accurate figures about upkeep over a period of years.

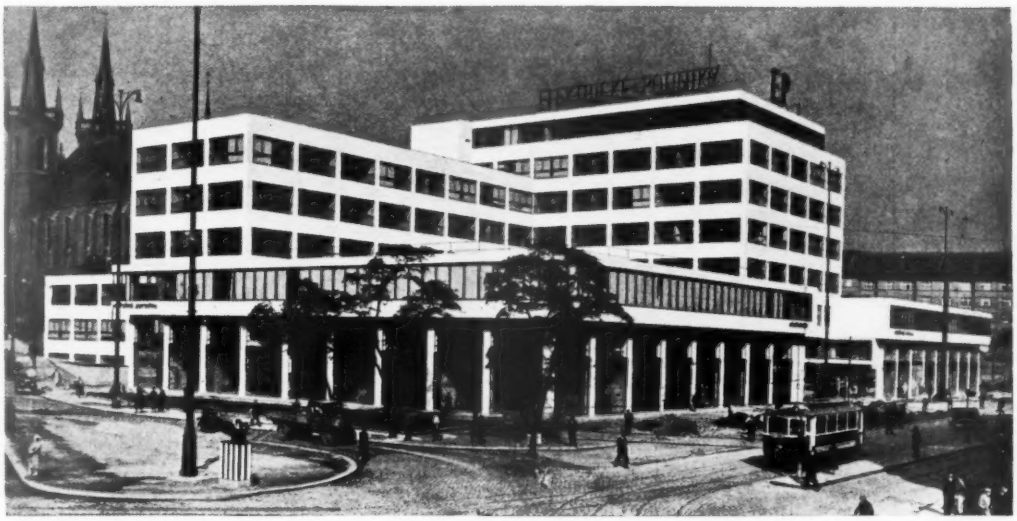
And the rest of the world? With small variations architecture seems to be going on much as usual, the continuous struggle of ancient *v.* modern still providing endless opportunities for discussion without any noticeably violent swing one way or the other. Average examples of current work in countries not specifically mentioned in this article are shown in the adjoining pages.





AMERICA.—*The winning design in the Small House Competition: architect, André Fouilhoux.*

FRANCE.—*A scheme for the Transport and Touring Buildings for the 1937 Paris Exhibition: designed by Ventre, Nanquette, Aillard and Kohlmann.*



CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—*The Electricity building in Prague: designed by Bens and Kriz.*

SWITZERLAND.—*An infantry barracks at Lucerne: designed by Armin Meili.*

Chatsworth. From "Shell Guide to Derbyshire."

BOOKS OF THE YEAR

[*BY H. MYLES WRIGHT, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.*]

THE present is a period of change and confusion in things architectural, and the publications which may be said to have architecture as their common centre have not escaped contemporary influences. As architecture has changed from a subject possessed of only two or three fairly sharply defined aspects into a dismaying aggregation of art, science and sociology, it cannot be said that its literature has failed to rise to the occasion: indeed, quantitatively at least, the occasion has been almost overwhelmed.

With each succeeding year it becomes more difficult to say with precision what is and what is not an architectural book. Whilst even with so great a question begged, the greater one of merit still remains; at a time of keenly opposing viewpoints this tends to depend ever more largely upon the personal opinion of the reader.

In short, a review which tries to cover the architectural publications of a whole year of these stirring times must, if it be honest, contain a full confession of its failure. Such an apology isbetter offered at once.

This done, the fascinating retinue which now accompanies architecture's progress, all the colourful literary sideshows, must be dismissed, and attention fastened upon those which seem more strictly to the architectural point.

But in setting about selection of a few from many still remaining, in the search for an outlook which may not be entirely personal, some attempt at getting down to first principles is unavoidable. So, with appropriate diffidence, an essay will be made to approach the books of 1935 from the standpoint of the average architect.

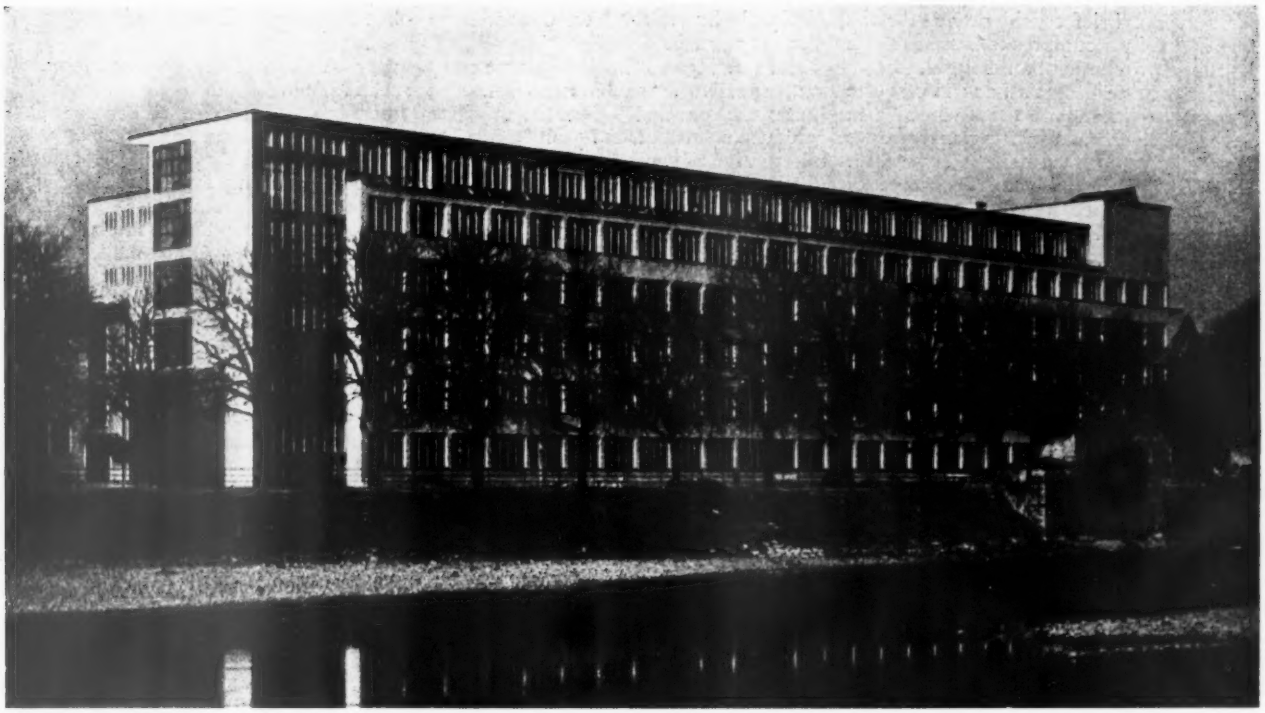
The character thus created must be admitted to be a cautious buyer of books relating to his livelihood, especially at a time when wise choosing is exceedingly difficult. He knows that the practice of architecture is becoming rapidly more responsible and technically more complex; the architect is, therefore, disinclined to change proved textbooks easily and unwilling to miss reliable new knowledge. He is disinclined to give a ready acceptance to untried theories of design, yet is anxious to appreciate the best of new theories and to widen his general architectural background.

To these indecisions concerning additions to an architect's library must be added a limited time for consideration and a pocket not proof against many mistakes—the whole calling for quite a masterly *pas-de-seul* in judicious selection.

It may be supposed, however, that with the catalogue of 1935 before him, and on the principle of bread and butter first, the hypothetical architect will look first for those books which promise to be most directly useful to him in day-to-day practice, and only afterwards for those of a wider architectural interest. For the purposes of this review, at least, such a presumption seems reasonable.

But before the books of 1935 are divided with rude justice into the two groupings of the narrower and the wider view, a third assembly, unnoticed here, must be mentioned—that of housing. The past year has seen a multitude almost beyond number of books, surveys, legislative measures and government pamphlets and circulars published upon this branch of architecture. Because this output has been so great, and the problem relatively so self-contained, the housing publications of 1935 are reviewed elsewhere in this issue under the heading of their parent problem.

The two remaining groups of books—



Trade School, Zürich. From "Technical College Buildings."

the narrower and the broader views—seem at first glance strangely disproportionate in numbers. It may be that ideas are more exciting than instruction, personal theory than fact, but, whatever the cause, immediate and up-to-date helpfulness to the practitioner of a sadly complex livelihood is not the strongest aspect of the books of 1935.

So far as the present reviewer is aware, only one book devoted to building construction alone has made an appearance during the year; and even this is not new, but one more edition of *Mitchell*. This is now so old a friend that the lightest of adverse criticism seems ungenerous, even discourteous. But it must be admitted that this fresh edition caused disappointment. It is stated to be an *elementary* textbook, and it is with this adjective that disagreement is almost forced upon one. As a series of notes upon widely different problems in construction the new addition is, as always, helpful and precise—but not as an *elementary* course of instruction. Elementary would seem to imply simple and fundamental methods, clearly explained. And a book which dismisses Foundations in half-a-dozen lines, omits Staircases altogether, but is quite strong on Gothic belfries, would, in 1935, seem to be wrong somewhere as a guide to youth on a very important matter.

So in 1935 architectural construction pure and simple — if these terms may be used with somewhat staggering unhappiness—seems to have daunted authorship; an achievement in these days of considerable distinction.

Let us turn to those publications which, while still being helpful, are directed to assistance upon a wider front, of general guidance rather than selected solutions to set problems. The number of these is greater.

Amongst them, the *Library of Planned Information* should take a very high place. Architectural methods and materials are now almost infinite in number—as has been said before with almost infinite frequency—but the office which edits this book was the first to do something about it. The idea of standardization was itself a great one; and the compression of information made possible by it has largely increased the book's value by the saving of time and trouble to architects.

In beginning this work there was obviously no one starting point better than all others. To start with Foundations and to travel slowly towards Finishes would have necessarily, in so new an attempt, have involved both large gaps and large delays in the publication of material immediately available. Therefore the Sheets were published as the information was collected, and the 122 in this first volume range from trigonometrical formulæ to escalators, with, as their common quality, only the fact that they are all useful. The way of the student nowadays is being made much more enjoyable.

Next, *Farm Buildings*, by Edwin Gunn, appears to be well worth its price. The proper surface for cows to be milked on, the height at which horses feed most beneficially, and the best plan lay-outs for dairies are mysteries to all too many of us; but not to Mr. Gunn. As an economical and helpful reference book in a specialist subject, this should not be overlooked. Others like it would be very welcome.

Progressing, stern foremost, from the execution of buildings to the larger matter of setting about their design, the helpfulness of *Technical College Buildings* is reached.

This is a report issued by the two bodies most concerned with technical education in this country, and the joint committee responsible for it have superbly justified their object—to add to current knowledge concerning technical colleges.

Technical College Buildings is divided into five sections. In the first and general chapter the committee approaches its subject in a manner inspiringly free from preconceived ideas; the result aimed at being always that complete freedom of plan form should be left to the designer. The second and third chapters are devoted to the relationship of departments and the specialized equipment necessary for each. The last two sections contain illustrations of representative solutions in this country and abroad, admirably presented, with accompanying notes on construction, materials and cost. If other specialists would follow the example of this committee in so fine a listing of what they wish to find in the buildings designed for their use the architect's lot would be a happier one.

And in thinking of specialists and of what might be, another specialist

deserves a brief consideration—at the least—even though his talents are more grimly prophetic than helpful.

Herr Schoszberger's book is of quite horrifying interest to those who live in large cities, besides being up to date to a degree both teutonic and macabre. It deals with the whole problem of civilian defence against attacks by hostile aircraft, and as he advances through this exhaustive compilation the reader becomes increasingly depressed. Those few who are exactly aware of the effects of one of the mild and amateurish bombs of the last war when it fell upon crowded quarters will be a little wild-eyed at the changes in national architecture which are likely to take place in the next.

The author is thorough. He discusses high explosive, poison gas, mustard gas, incendiary and bacteria-containing bombs, but his suggestions for defence are unconvincing; both because of the huge variety of protections needed against the full range of weapons and through the costliness of all.

All that is cheerful in this book is that fairly widely spaced modern buildings are far less dangerous than old and crowded housing. But no one after reading it will again be lightly inclined to poke fun at the League of Nations.

So much for those publications which are more largely concerned with present fact. The remaining books of 1935, and they are many, are more concerned with theory, into which the personal element will insist on entering, or with historical fact, into which the personal element has also been known to enter. And oddly, in coming into a world so debatable, there is a feeling of relief and tension of mind slackens. For the arena in which theories of design are contended is so crowded that no one can be wholly opponents—or supporters.

It is difficult in such a striving to reach impartiality—even if impartiality can be considered desirable. The nearest approach can only be the bald statement that social conditions and social surroundings are changing, and that all those interested in design must desire to make the changes worth the time and cost that will be expended. Upon and about this basic contemporary development centre three books of 1935, and the themes of all are interrelated.

Mass-production is now with us for ever and for better or worse, and there would seem no good reason why the products of the system should not be as generally well designed as they are now badly designed. But nothing very much seems yet to have come of this simple thesis. Since the war Art and Industry have been sparring around each other, but their occasional alliances have been neither happy nor long-lived. Until a union between them is felt by everyone to be not only desirable but natural we cannot hope for very much.

Herbert Read's book is an attempt to reconcile the machine and art. He poses the question "Can the machine produce a work of art?" and examines alternative answers carefully. A sharp distinction is necessarily drawn between cultural arts and those, concerning architects more nearly, which hang upon the means of living. Ultimately, Mr. Read believes that the abstract artist, the design consultant, will have a place in all industries.

There is already, indeed, some reason for optimism. The ordinary appertainances of living are becoming slowly better-looking, and once there is built up a school of designers who *know* their particular machines in every sense of the word mass-produced may become a synonym for well-designed.

To this problem Walter Gropius's book, *The New Architecture and the Bauhaus*, is also devoted.

Professor Gropius considers that the first shock at this great continuing change is now over, and therefore expresses his own views with blunt and compelling simplicity. He believes that the architect must alter his attitude entirely in regard to the service rendered by architects to society; and he states the reasons which seem to him to demand this alteration. Briefly, very briefly, Professor Gropius believes that if architects are to survive as a body of influence they must study mass-production, master the principles of mass-production, and, possessed of joint status as master-planners and master-designers, must then guide society in the fine and reasoned use of new industrial processes.

It is an ambitious future which this great architect offers to his fellows, but if he had stopped with theory there might be many who would have dismissed the prophecies as the advocacy of an impossible Utopia. But he does not. The second part of the *New Architecture and the Bauhaus* describes how, in his creation of the Bauhaus, Professor Gropius attempted to put into practical expression his conception of the architect as a master-designer. In creating this "building - and - design - college" all the old divisions of Fine Arts, Decorative Arts, Arts and Crafts and the rest were swept away. Individual genius and individual specialized expression were alike forbidden; students and staff devoted themselves to the co-operative raising of standards of design in common everyday things and manual instruction was complusory, as was a period of labour in various mass-production factories.

Only after three years of such a course did specially promising pupils proceed to the higher structural and theoretical studies of architecture.

Such a method of architectural education is not devoid of serious objections, but the *New Architecture and the Bauhaus* does portray one method by which it may be ensured that young architects shall know with thoroughness the form, meaning and making of the common surroundings of the society they hope to serve.

From searching for a true faith in contemporary architecture the third book upon present and future design turns to more immediate difficulties; and there is hardly a greater difficulty before the contemporary architect than that of interior decoration.

Colour Designs for Modern Interiors shows in colour eighty continental solutions, chiefly of a domestic character; and a very high proportion of them are worth careful study. The modern room must suggest greater space than it actually has; it must be suited to very many uses; it must be easy to "run," and its decoration and furnishing must be moderate in cost.

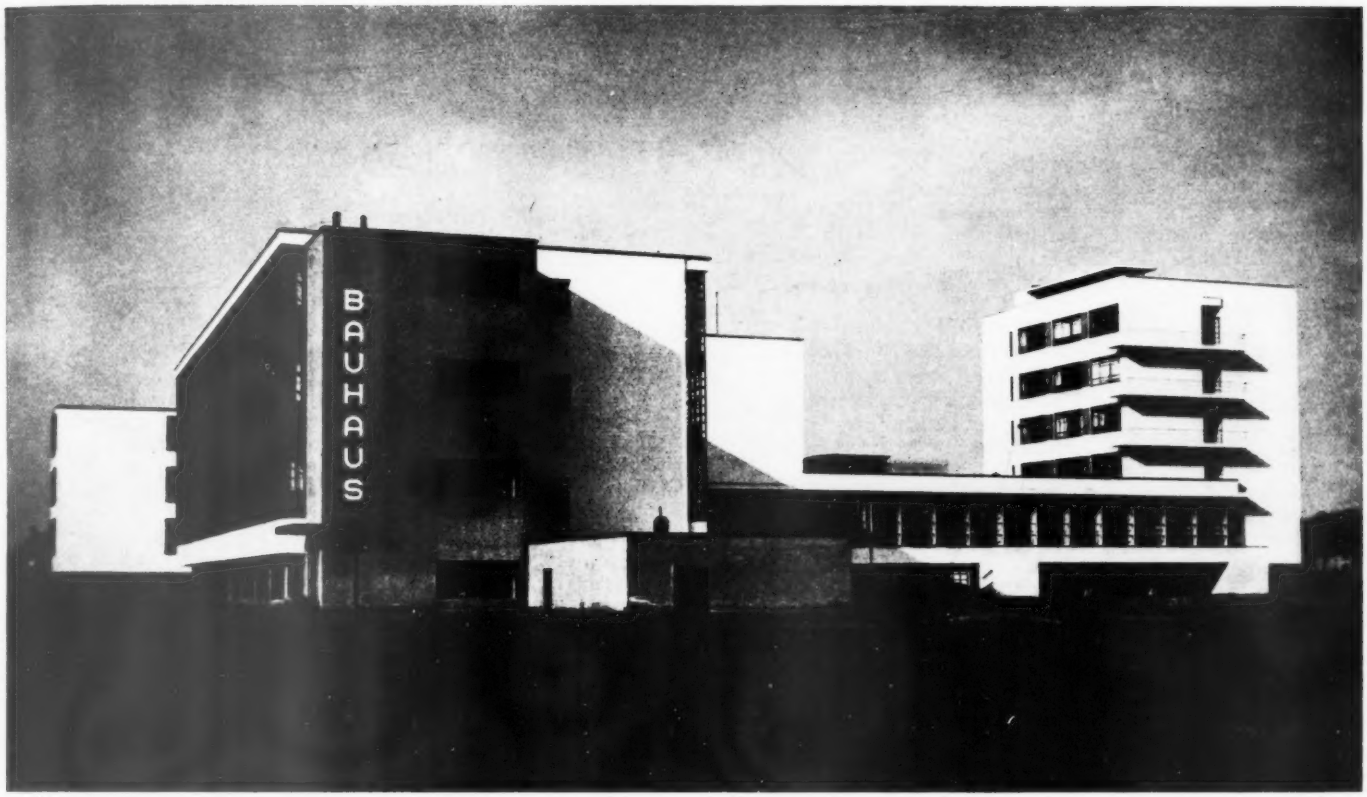
It is a clever architect who can secure a working majority amongst these advantages, and *Modern Interiors* is likely to be very helpful to him in days far removed from the detailing of oak panelling or of one coat of cream distemper.

The continental designers whose work is illustrated may perhaps be bolder in their use of colour than English taste has yet sanctioned, and the scale of some of the rooms seems to have been unjustifiably enlarged, but these are all that insularity can put forward in its own defence. Of many good compositions, those of a fireplace by F. Jaud, and living-rooms by H. Kammerer, B. Kaminski and H. Warkus, are especially effective.

So, from the immediately useful past and present theory, this notice comes to history. And history must be treated far more briefly than it merits, a usage to which, in these bustling times, it is no doubt thoroughly accustomed. Three books that deal with the historical background of architecture stand out amongst those published in 1935—*Architecture in Fiction*, *John Nash*, and *Six Architects*—but space permits mention of one only.

John Nash was a really startling example of the communal benefits which can result from enlightened self-interest. Mr. Summerson leaves us in no doubt that Nash was vulgar, probably unscrupulous, and was by no means—as the saying goes—in business for his health. And his architectural detail cannot be considered admirable by any known standard.

Yet he succeeded in very great architectural achievements, and present acknowledgement of his success is on a far higher level than mere admiration of the moderately old. On analysis, Nash's success must be considered as partly due to his being a man of large ideas who secured large opportunities, and in part to his appreciation of the



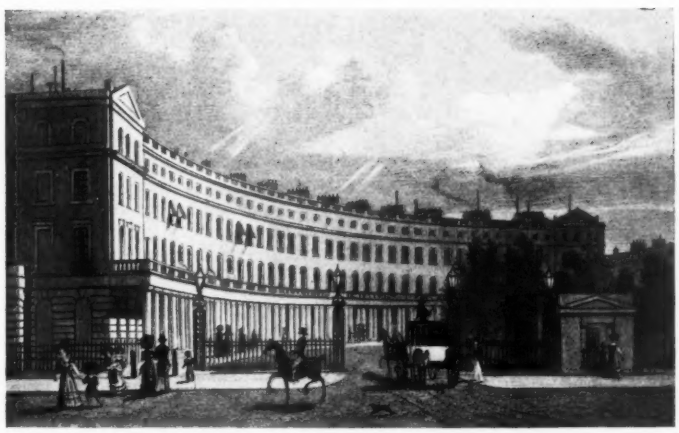
The Bauhaus, Dessau. From "The New Architecture and the Bauhaus."

civic architectural virtues of repetition, vista and climax not too ostentatious. His genius was urbanity, and it may be that present appreciation of Nash lies in a feeling that after him most of the art of making a city worth living in was lost. We are still trying to find it again, just as we still seek a better material than his for the faces of London's buildings.

Lastly, from the siting of past dwellings, architects may well move for a moment to consideration of the placing of dwellings of the future. Are all towns to be like Oxford Street, and semi-rural dwellings like the average speculative estate fringing large cities? Architects may hope not, but if their energies and interest are to be confined to single buildings, no better end can be looked for. Some part of their time must be occupied in gaining a wider view.

Two very economical and very short books deserve a recommendation as education in this broader way—the one when at home, the other when on holiday in England.

Mr. Osborn's short essay, dealing principally with the question of the location of industry, raises a matter really worth thought. He maintains that once a town is much over 100,000 in population it has become too large; until at last in London the moderate income man is either forced to live right in, with high rents and little prospect of getting out, or right out, with an expensive and exhausting journey to get in. The author is sometimes guilty of exaggeration. He maintains that most post-war houses have been "soundly and immovably built in the wrong place," and "transport has begun to be looked on as an end in itself—not as a means." But there is something in both of these. The solution suggested seems, in the end, unavoidable—that industry should not be allowed to gather around cities already too large, but should be guided to where it is most beneficial. This essay is worth a place in an architectual library at the moderate outlay of a shilling.



Park Crescent. From "John Nash."

And when the average architect at last seeks relief from business, and from his library, in exploring England, and so far descends to common humanity as to feel the need of a guide book, he should not forget Shell guides. They are well designed, well thought out, and do not bludgeon the mind with endless columns of information of a truly London Building Act boredom. There are also no purple passages of Romance. Amongst the products of 1935, the *Guide to Derbyshire* is up to the standard of its forerunners. It caters for the motorist (with good maps), and whilst its emphasis is naturally upon

the country houses, the Peak, and woodland that will mean most to summer visitors, industry is not forgotten—nor architecture. Mr. Hobhouse knows the value of contrast, and the guide has an unobtrusive but welcome moral. Quite distinctly it is shown that it is possible, and almost equally easy, to use land well and badly. Architects should encourage these guides ; they are in a good cause.

At the end of this survey of the books of 1935 it can only be claimed that the selection it contains is representative of those that can be bought with the confidence that, in the words of one more guide, they will be found "very repaying" in one way or another, even if, so treacherous is personal taste, the average architect finds himself in violent opposition to the theories, viewpoints, decorative schemes and materials advocated in them. For in this event, the apology already made can be pleaded as indemnity, and this review will still in some sort have been successful—and retaliation will lie within his power. 1935 has seen the publication of valuable architectural books, but it has not exhausted opportunity. In planning, both broadly in town planning and narrowly on individual building types, in up-to-date construction, and—as always—in the world of theory, there are still authors of ability really needed. During 1936 the reader can take his revenge.

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Following is a list of the publications reviewed in "Books of the Year" in order of mention :—

Building Construction and Drawing. Part I. Charles F. Mitchell. 12th edition. Batsford. Price. 6s. 6d.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information. Vol. 1. Edited by Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. The Architectural Press. Price 21s.

Farm Buildings. Edwin Gunn. H. C. Long. Price 5s.

Technical College Buildings : Their Planning and Equipment. Report of a Joint Committee. Obtainable from the Hon. Sec., Joint Committee on Technical College Buildings, the Chelsea Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W.3. Price 3s., post free.

Bantechnischer Luftschutz : Hans Schoszberger, Berlin : Bauwelt Verlag. Price 7·80 m.

Art and Industry. Herbert Read. Faber and Faber. Price 12s. 6d.

The New Architecture and the Bauhaus. Walter Gropius. Faber and Faber. Price 6s.

Colour Designs for Modern Interiors : The Architectural Press. Price 42s.

John Nash, Architect to King George IV. John Summerson. George Allen and Unwin. Price 10s. 6d.

Transport, Town Development and Territorial Planning of Industry. F. J. Osborn. New Fabian Research Bureau and Victor Gollancz. Price 1s.

Shell Guide to Derbyshire. The Architectural Press. Price 2s. 6d.

REVIEW OF

THE YEAR

[*BY ASTRAGAL*]

THE year 1935 brought some slow but sure improvement in almost every sphere of activity, at any rate in this country. Employment in most trades was continuously on the increase ; the consumption of food per head of population increased ; the death-rate decreased generally and the death-by-road-accident figures decreased substantially and for the first time, despite a record year in the output of British cars and transport units ; the exchequer received more money and more was spent ; taxation generally was lower.

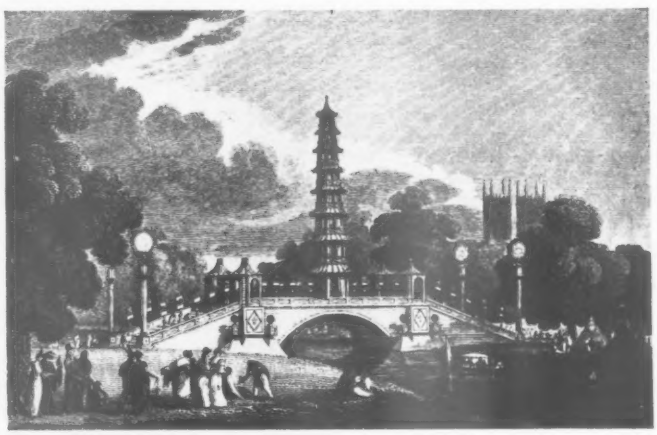
A BAD YEAR?

Yet many architects, both in London and in the provinces, have complained to me that it has been a bad year ; that they have done less actual building work than for several years ; that they have prepared more schemes on paper which have not materialized than ever before. Why ?

There are many reasons. First and foremost is the elemental one that architecture is not one of the first things to become active after a general recovery. People buy a new car, a new carpet, a new suit, before they think of buying a new house. Industry makes do with its present premises until it is sure that the trade recovery is likely to continue. Commerce reorganizes internally before building expansion is necessary.

Secondly, there is the fact, whether we like it or not, that our buildings are being controlled more and more collectively or impersonally and less and less individually or personally. The syndicate, the trust, the complete industrial combine, takes the place more and more of the small public or private company, or of the individual . . . a development which has its counterpart in the building industry itself, in the manufacture, for example, of bricks, of cement, of paint, and in the distribution of and publicity for these materials. The great success of the Building Centre, with its recent extensions, show to what extent the advantages of collective action are recognized and accepted in the building industry as a whole.

Thirdly, more and more branches of architecture are being regarded as essential public services and as such are more and more being handled by public servants. All Government and local government architectural departments appeared to be busier at the end of the year than at the beginning ; most had larger staffs. Some of this work, it is true, is still executed (delightful word) by men who are not architects at all, men who have no conception of the meaning of architecture, men, moreover, who have not



Bridge and Pagoda in St. James's Park. From "John Nash."

the slightest intention of trying to understand architecture, with what results (economic as well as æsthetic) we all know. Some of this work, too, is carried out by qualified architects who are not allowed to have a responsible position in even a clumsy official organization. But on the whole there has been a slight improvement during the year in the conditions of working of our smaller architectural departments, and in one or two isolated cases a noticeable improvement in the quality of the architecture; most of it is less timid.

While the general increase of work throughout the country has not been shared as much as we should like by architects (and even the work they have done not shared very equally within the profession), that is not to say that architects have been idle. On the contrary, more has been done in 1935 to bring an appreciation of architecture and a recognition of the worth of architects (trained, registered and chartered architects) to the notice of people in a wider sphere of life than for many a long year.

R.I.B.A.

The R.I.B.A. has done noteworthy work in this direction. Its collection of photographs of International Contemporary Architecture commenced (and continues) to tour the country and in many centres has broken all local records for exhibition attendances. I saw one of these local exhibitions and could scarcely believe what I saw . . . twice the number of people visiting the photographs in a provincial town than had visited them in London, and more visiting the photographs than had visited any other comparable exhibition locally. The Junior Members' Committee was formed and represents a wide range of interests among the junior members, students and probationers in the profession. The Informal General Meetings run by this Committee, their work at the Anti-Noise League exhibition and more recently at the Schoolboys' Own exhibition all speak well for the breadth of view behind this junior activity. Public Relations and Social activities have also promised well for the better relationship of architects and other members of society. The pother over the Council elections caused an amusing interlude, though its results seem to have had no influence whatever over the commitments of the Institute.

OTHER SOCIETIES

The formation of an English branch of the International Reunion of Architects is a step in the right direction. MARS continues its self-appointed task of research and will, it is hoped, soon be able to show us some results. The A.T.O. was formed with the laudable object of bringing architects and the leaders of other spheres of life into debating contact. There is, indeed, more talking and organization than ever before, most of it sincere and honest . . . may it produce some real results in practice.

ART IN INDUSTRY

Parallel with this, 1935 was a year when many of us were brought into closer touch with the problems of Art in Industry. It started, of course, at the Royal Academy party, where Art in very fancy dress flirted most shamelessly with a slightly intoxicated Industry . . . and continued controversially throughout the year, to end with the new and very practical D.I.A. experiment at Bowmans, and the December issue of "*The Architectural Review*," perhaps the most exactly to the point of all the exhibitions of this adventurous kind.

In actual work the year produced some interesting (and sometimes amusing) contrasts: the Bexhill Pavilion and the King's House, the series of Pithead baths and the Municipal baths at X, the Pioneer Health Centre and the Infirmary extensions at Y, the Highgate flats and the "luxury" flats in the square at Z, the flats at Streatham, the L.C.C. housing and the speculative villas almost anywhere your like, the St. Leonard's Hill preservation scheme and the destruction of trees and planting in nine estate development schemes out of ten, the best pavilions at the Brussels Exhibition and some other buildings there, the contrasts at the Zoo and Whipsnade, at Cheddar Gorge and at some other tourist centres. We now have a few creditable cinemas, but the percentage of good to bad is still distressingly low. On the other hand, ecclesiastical architecture is already recovering rapidly from the period of imitation (more or less scholarly) in which it has wallowed for a very long time. Another contrast is provided by a ship like the *Orion*, with its equipment and decoration designed by an architect in a manner more appropriate to the sea than the usual liner's columned crevices and pompous paraphernalia of architectural orders.

The extra miles we have conquered in the stratosphere, the extra fathoms we have descended usefully in the sea, the extra vision we get by infra-red rays and the extra possibilities by ultra-violet and other rays, the extra means we have in television . . . all have as yet had no or little influence in architecture. Legislation in town-planning, housing and slum clearance, in ribbon development and bye-law amendment must be credited largely to the past year . . . all will have some good, and possibly some bad, influence on architecture. We must wait for results.

ARCHITECTURAL MYSTERIES

The old year produced, of course, its architectural mysteries: the St. George's Hospital rebuilding mystery, the analysis technique in architectural journalism mystery, the mystery of the private architects to whom the L.C.C. were about to offer commissions, the mystery of the lost prestige of some of the architectural advisory panels, the mystery of the R.I.B.A. bar, the mysterious erection of a welded steel bridge . . . all these belong particularly to 1935. There is now no mystery about the better work of our contemporary architects, the work we all call modern. Such work is accepted by almost every intelligent person, and welcomed by an increasing number. The real mystery is that the completely redundant and usually very, very ugly modifications of the Orders (according to any one of the classic or post-classic authorities) still find an occasional use.

But I personally have a great regard for 1935. Not only was it Jubilee year, and as such gave millions of people a great tonic in life, but it was also the year when my very first job was burned to the ground . . . giving me, as I have said before, a most ridiculous sense of pride.

Font at St. Gabriel's Church, Prestwich. Designed by Taylor and Young.

HOUSING PROGRESS: 1935

AUTHOR'S NOTE. Nineteen hundred and thirty-five was definitely a year of big events in the world of housing. The outstanding event was, of course, the passing of legislation to deal with the chief cause of slum-overcrowding. The machinery of the two Acts—one for England and Wales, the other for Scotland—has already been set in motion. At the present moment local authorities are hard at work endeavouring to ascertain the number of dwelling-houses that are overcrowded. This survey must be concluded by April 1 next, and the results are to be sent to the Minister of Health by June 1. Lastly, the local authorities are called upon to submit, by August 1, their housing proposals to remedy the overcrowding revealed by the survey. It is obvious, therefore, that the success of the overcrowding campaign rests upon the shoulders of the local authorities. Their task is by no means an easy one. There are in existence in England and Wales to-day approximately 10,800,000 houses, 2,800,000 of which have been built since the war. If the local authorities succeed with their task, then we can look forward to a gigantic boom in the building industry. It is quite possible that the end of this year will see the beginning of building operations under the Acts; and it is also probable that architects in private practice will be invited to assist the housing departments of the local authorities in the execution of the work. The lead given by the L.C.C. last June, when three private practitioners were appointed to assist the L.C.C.'s own architects' department in the erection of dwellings in connection with its housing programme, will surely be followed by the local authorities. Whilst discussing the housing policy of the L.C.C. one must mention the case of Hackney Marshes. Last July the Council decided to appropriate 30 acres of the Marshes for housing purposes. This proposal created—to put it mildly—a terrific controversy. Many societies joined forces to protest against the scheme, which one society stated to be "a deliberate breach of faith and a precedent that made every open space in London unsafe."

Other housing matters of general interest last year included the old question of cottage v. flat, which formed the subject of numerous lectures, debates, and exhibitions; the appointment of Sir Kingsley Wood as Minister of Health in succession to Sir Hilton Young (now Lord Kennet); the death of Major Harry Barnes, author of "Housing: the Facts and the Future" which, since its publication in 1923, has been a standard reference book for all students of the housing question; the opening of the new headquarters, in London, of the Housing Centre, one of the chief objects of which is to stimulate and relate research work carried on by groups and individuals working independently and to act as a general clearing house for information; and the exhibition of working-class flats promoted by the Ministry of Health and the first of its kind to be held under the direct auspices of a Government Department and in a Government office. Two international housing congresses were also held; the first took place in Prague last June and was promoted by the International Housing Association; London was the venue of the other congress, held in the R.I.B.A. building last July under the auspices of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. It is understood that negotiations are now taking place with a view to the amalgamation of these two bodies, although official confirmation is lacking.

Much housing literature was issued during the year, Government departments alone being responsible for hundreds of circulars and pamphlets in connection with the Housing Acts and the slum clearance campaign. The chief contribution to housing literature of 1935 was Catherine Bauer's "Modern Housing." This book deals with the past, present and future of housing in some seven or more different countries. Particularly notable is the last and largest section of this book, which deals with the elements of modern housing, financial, sociological and technical. The deliberations of three congresses were also published in the following book form: "Town Planning and Housing throughout the World," is one of the after results of the International Exhibition for Town Planning and Housing, held in Berlin in 1931; two volumes were issued by the promoters of the International Housing and Town Planning Congress (London) and four by the promoters of the International Housing Congress (Prague). Each of the volumes is printed in three languages. Housing legislation was dealt with by several authors, including "The Housing Act, 1935," by T. J. Sophian; also, one by the Hon. Dougall Meston under the same title; and "The Law of Housing," by W. Ivor Jennings. Mention should also be made of the second report of the Council for Research on Housing Construction, entitled "Housing Standards and Statistics"; and two books dealing largely with slum life: "No Mean City," a novel of Glasgow slums, by A. McArthur and H. Kingsley Long; and "Slums and Slummers," by C. R. Martin.

It is impossible to discuss in this short note all the principal housing events of the past year; therefore, the following table has been compiled. For easy reference it has been divided into twelve sections—one for each month; and each section has been subdivided under the following heads: 1, general; 2, publications; 3, conferences. The list of publications does not, of course, include reference to all the literature issued by Government departments in connection with the two new Housing Acts, only those publications of outstanding importance are mentioned. For a complete record of the housing literature issued by these departments, application should be made to H.M. Stationery Office for its "Consolidated List of Government Publications."

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS

COMPILED BY W. P. KEEN

JANUARY

General:

Housing Bill for England and Wales: Second reading in the House of Commons.

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Exhibition of photographs, plans and models of working-class flats at the Ministry of Health. Opened by Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health. The first exhibition of its kind to be held under the direct auspices of a Government Department. Material for the Exhibition was supplied by local authorities, the R.I.B.A., the Housing Centre, the Building Centre, a number of housing associations and private individuals.

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Opening of Evelyn Court, Hackney—blocks of flats erected by the Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Company. Architects: Sir John Burnet, Tait and Lorne. Accommodation: 320 three- and four-room flats in 10 five-storey blocks. Rents: three-room flat (with kitchenette and bathroom), 15s. 9d.–16s. 9d. per week; four-room flat (with kitchenette and bathroom), 18s.–19s. per week.

B.B.C. Talks. First of a series entitled "Ripe for Development," by Geoffrey Boumphrey and others dealing with town and country planning. Also, talk on "Housing," by L. H. Keay.

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Resolution submitted to the Prime Minister by the R.I.B.A., Town Planning Institute and the Council for the Preservation of Rural England calling upon him not to postpone or delay the introduction of legislation to deal with ribbon development.

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Deputation to the Minister of Health from the Trade Union Congress General Council. Object of deputation, among other things, was to call attention to the expense to which the purchasers of new houses on private building estates were having to incur, as a result of shoddy work put into the houses. The deputation called for legislation by which purchasers should be protected by requiring building owners to furnish the purchasers with a written specification of these houses, thus enabling purchasers to make a claim upon the building owners in the event of non-fulfilment of the specification and guarantee.

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Opening of two blocks of flats in St. Pancras for the North St. Pancras Group of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society. Architect: I. B. M. Hamilton. Rents: two-room flats, 9s. per week; three-room flats, 13s. 6d. per week.

Publications:

Text of the Housing Bill for England and Wales. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Text of the Housing (Scotland) Bill. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 3d.

Housing Standards and Statistics. Second Report of the Council for Research on Housing Construction. London: P. S. King. Price 7s. 6d.

A Great Housing Policy: the Overcrowding Bill Explained. By Sir Francis Fremantle. London: National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations. Price 3d.

FEBRUARY

General:

Housing Bill for England and Wales: Second reading in the House of Commons. Also, Committee Stage.

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Housing (Scotland) Bill: Second reading in the House of Commons. Also, Committee Stage.

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Announcement of the retirement, in March, of G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., from the position of Chief Architect to the London County Council.

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Decision of the London County Council to employ architects in private practice to supplement the Council's own architect's department for expediting the erection of dwellings in connection with its housing programme.

•

First of a series of B.B.C. Talks entitled "Inside and Out," dealing with various aspects of houses and housing. Contributors: Geoffrey Boumphrey, E. Maxwell Fry and others.

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Decision of the Housing Committee of the Leeds Corporation to spend £2,768,991 on housing during the next financial year.

•

Decision of the Glasgow Corporation to appoint an architect under whom all the civic architectural work would be centralized.

•

Formation of the Architects' and Technicians' Organization—a group of young architects mainly in salaried employment. Object: to carry out research and propaganda for better working-class housing conditions.

Publications:

Town Planning and Housing Throughout the World. Edited by Bruno Schwan. Berlin: Ernest Wasmuth. London: The Architectural Press. Price £2 10s.

MARCH

General:

Housing Bill for England and Scotland: Committee stage (House of Commons). Also, decision to appoint a Central Housing Advisory Committee.

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Housing (Scotland) Bill: Committee stage (House of Commons).

•

Opening by Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, of the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1, representing the association for joint action of the following bodies: the New Homes for Old Exhibition, the Mansion House Council for Health and Housing, the Under Forty Club, and the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association. The first exhibition organized by the Centre in its new headquarters was also opened by Mr. Shakespeare. It was entitled "One Hundred Years of Housing." Formation, by the Centre, of a Society of Friends for Housing. An appeal for members and donations was made by the Prince of Wales in a speech entitled "Co-ordination in Housing" at the Mansion House. The object of the Society is to provide the income needed to enlarge the work of the Centre.

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Appointment of E. P. Wheeler, F.R.I.B.A., Senior Divisional Architect to the London County Council, as architect to the Council and superintending architect for metropolitan buildings, in succession to A. Topham Forrest.

•

Result of the competition (promoted by the Cement Marketing Company) for designs for working-class flats. Assessors: Joseph Emberton, Burnard Geen, and L. H. Keay. Following are the authors of the premiated designs: Design placed first (£300): Lubetkin and Tecton; engineer, Ove Arup. Design placed second (£200); A. P. Lloyd and E. P. Collins; engineer, George Smith. Design placed third (£100): H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman; engineers, Whitaker, Hall and Owen. Also at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, exhibition of the designs submitted in the competition.

•

B.B.C. Talk by Geoffrey Boumphrey on Corby—the new steel works town in Northamptonshire. One of a series of talks entitled "Ripe for Development."

•

Letter in *The Times* urging the advantage of the cottage or suburban form of housing, signed by the following: Holroyd F. Chambers, Louis de Soissons, A. T. K. Grant, G. Grey Wornum and F. R. Yerbury. Reply from MARS and others.

•

Announcement in the House of Commons that a Bill to deal with ribbon development would be introduced by the Government after Easter (April 21), and that it was expected that it would be passed in September.

•

Announcement by Sir Hilton Young at the dinner of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers that, since the Government had taken office the number of new houses built had exceeded 800,000, of which 300,000 were built in 1934—a record year in our history of house building. The rate at which the slum problem was being dealt with was 60,000 houses a year, which meant the rehousing of about 300,000 slum dwellers a year.

Publications:

Housing Report and Tables. Volume issued in connection with 1931 Census of England and Wales devoted to an analysis of Housing Conditions. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d.

Housing in the Peak District. Issued by the Peak District Advisory Panel. Sheffield : C.P.R.E., Sheffield and Peak District Committee Price 1s.

Housing (Scotland) Bill. Memorandum issued by the Department of Health for Scotland. Edinburgh : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1d.

APRIL

General :

Housing Bill for England and Wales : Committee Stage (House of Commons).

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Housing (Scotland) Bill : Committee Stage (House of Commons).

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Proposal by the Municipal Reform Party of the L.C.C. to erect, on suitable sites in the most congested areas, buildings up to ten storeys in height to enable a greater number of those persons displaced from those areas to continue living near their work. Leader of Labour Party replied that the L.C.C. could not commit itself to a general policy of ten-storey flats, but it was prepared to consider their erection on particular sites. Also announcement of L.C.C.'s housing programme for 1935-1936: " Capital estimates for period in respect of housing amount, with provisional sums, to the total of £5,500,000."

•

Opening of the Pioneer Health Centre, Peckham. Designer : Sir E. Owen Williams, K.B.E. One of the functions of the building is to provide a centre for family life. A kind of community club, based on the family as the unit of membership. Maximum membership : 2,000 families. Subscriptions 1s. per week for each family.

Publications :

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930. Memorandum by the Department of Health for Scotland with respect to the provision of Hostel Accommodation for Single Persons. Edinburgh : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1d.

Garden Cities and Satellite Towns. Report of the Departmental Committee (Chairman, Lord Marley). London : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d.

Grouped Cottage Homes for Children. Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health. London : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 9d.

Conferences :

National Housing and Town Planning Council's Regional Housing and Town Planning Conference (Manchester). Subjects discussed : Various Housing Acts and the Town and County Planning Act, 1932.

MAY

General :

Housing Bill for England and Wales : Conclusion of the report stage and third reading in the House of Commons. Also, first reading in the House of Lords.

•

Housing (Scotland) Bill : Conclusion of the committee stage (House of Commons).

•

Introduction of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Bill in the House of Lords by Lord Londonderry. Read for first and second time, and the third reading was fixed for the first week in June.

•

Statement by the Ministry of Health (in its half yearly return on housing in England and Wales—for the period up to March 31 see publications) that at March 31, 1935, a total number of 2,655,902 houses had been provided since the Armistice, 807,468 by local authorities and 1,848,434 by private enterprise. During the half year ending March 31, 14,317 houses were built with the assistance of Exchequer subsidies and 153,062 houses were built without State assistance. Of this latter number 149,085 were built by private enterprise. Under the campaign for the clearance or improvement of slum areas local authorities passed resolutions for the demolition of 24,336 houses, the number of persons to be displaced by the demolition of these houses was 99,880. During the same period approval was given for the provision of 26,406 houses ; 14,317 new houses were completed and 14,095 houses were demolished, closed or were not to be used for human habitation.

•

Decision of the Ministry of Health on the L.C.C.'s resolution to prepare a town planning scheme in respect of that portion of the County of London not already included in resolutions for planning schemes. Ministry of Health approved scheme subject to the exclusion of land belonging to the Societies of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle and Inner Temple. Under this scheme the whole of London is subject to town planning control.

•

Decision of the L.C.C. to acquire 50 acres of the White City Exhibition ground at Shepherd's Bush for development as a housing estate.

•

Tenders invited by the Leeds Corporation for the erection of flats on the Mopin System. Architect : R. A. Livett, Director of Housing.

Publications :

Half-Yearly Return by the Ministry of Health on Housing : House Production, Slum Clearance, etc. England and Wales. Statement showing for the period up to March 31 the number of houses provided with State assistance, the number of houses provided without State assistance, the progress made in carrying out slum clearance programmes, and certain other particulars relevant to the housing activities of local authorities. Issued by the Ministry of Health. London : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

Outline of Town and City Planning. By Thomas Adams. London : J. and A. Churchill. Price 18s.

Report of the Scottish Architectural Advisory Committee appointed in 1934 to Advise the Department of Health for Scotland on Scottish Working class Houses. Edinburgh : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6d.

Growth and Distribution of Population. By S. V. Pearson. London : Allen and Unwin. Price 12s. 6d.

Conferences :

National Housing and Town Planning Council. Regional Housing and Town Planning Conferences. (Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Nottingham.) For subjects discussed see April Conferences.

JUNE

General :

Housing Bill for England and Wales : Second reading in the House of Lords. Also, committee stage.

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Housing (Scotland) Bill : Third reading in the House of Commons.

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Appointment of Sir Kingsley Wood as Minister of Health, in succession to Sir Hilton Young, who was raised to the Peerage.

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Exhibition, at the London County Hall, of 25 years of local government—1910-1935—with special reference to housing.

•

Appointment of the following architects to supplement the L.C.C.'s own architects for expediting the erection of dwellings in connection with its housing programme : E. W. Armstrong, Louis de Soissons and Victor Wilkins.

Opening of the last and largest section of the St. Andrew's Gardens estate of the Liverpool Corporation. Accommodation for 316 families, chiefly in three-bedroom flats ranging from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 8d. per week. Architect: L. H. Keay, Director of Housing.

•

Certificate of Incorporation granted by the Board of Trade to the National Federation of Housing Societies.

Publications:

Housing the Old (Second Edition). By Olive Mathews. London: The Housing Centre. Price 4d.

The Rebuilding of Manchester. By Sir Ernest Simon and J. Inman, London: Longmans Green. Price 5s.

Slum Clearance and Replanning: The Remodelling of Towns and Their External Growth. Reprint of a lecture by Patrick Abercrombie. Liverpool: University Press. Price 6d.

New Survey of London Life and Labour. Volume 9. Issued by the London School of Economics. London: P. S. King. Price 17s. 6d.

Conferences:

International Housing Congress (Prague). Promoted by the International Housing Association, Frankfurt-on-Main. President of Congress: Dr. F. M. Wibaut, of Amsterdam. Secretary: Professor Franz Schuster. Subjects discussed: Slum clearance; equipment of small dwellings; subsistence homesteads. Speakers included A. Keppler (Amsterdam); R. Niemeyer (Frankfurt-on-Main); H. Kubista (Prague); F. C. Boldsen (Copenhagen); M. Lods (Paris); Dr. Stockle (Berlin); Dr. O. Fierlinger (Prague); M. Dudryk (Warsaw), Dr. Zichardt (Vienna); and Coleman Woodbury (U.S.A.). The English delegate to the Congress was Miss Elizabeth Halton, who read a paper entitled "Some Effects of English Legislation on Slum Clearance." Following the Congress a tour was made of various towns in Czechoslovakia.

National Housing and Town Planning Council. Regional Housing and Town Planning Conferences (London, Cambridge, and Cardiff). For subjects discussed, see April Conferences.

JULY

General:

Housing Bill for England and Wales passed by the House of Lords.

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Housing (Scotland) Bill: Third reading in the House of Commons; also, passed by the House of Lords.

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Resolution of the L.C.C. to appropriate 30 acres of playing fields on Hackney Marshes for the purposes of a new housing scheme.

•

Memorandum issued by the Architects' and Technicians' Organization in connection with the International Housing and Town Planning Congress. (See Conferences below.) One of the objects of the memorandum, among others, was to point out that "if the British Delegation is frank it will have no progress to report since the last Congress (in 1931) as far as working class housing is concerned."

•

Deputation to the Minister of Health from the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives. Object: to put forward suggestions for the supervision and maintenance of housing standards.

•

Opening, by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, of the first block of residential flats which the Manchester Corporation has erected at Smedley Point, Cheetham—which he named after Lord Kennet, his predecessor in office. Accommodation: 181 flats. Rents 8s. 10d. to 12s. 6d. per week. Architect: Leonard Heywood, Director of Housing.

Publications:

Housing Finance: Report on Subsidies for Rehousing in Urban Areas. Issued by the Council for Research on Housing Construction; London: P. S. King. Price 2s. 6d. net.

Flats for the Working Classes. Interim Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Health to inquire and report upon materials and methods of construction suitable for the building of flats for the working-classes. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 9d.

International Housing and Town-Planning Congress, London, 1935. Papers and General Report. London: International Federation of Housing and Town Planning. Price 20s.

L.C.C. Housing Estates. Statistics for the year 1934-1935 Issued by the London County Council. London: P. S. King. Price 1s.

Conferences:

International Housing and Town Planning Congress (London). Promoted by the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning. Hon. President: Sir Kingsley Wood. Hon. Secretary: G. L. Pepler. Secretary: H. Chapman. Subjects discussed: Rehousing the People; Positive Town Planning; Planned Rural Development and the Preservation of the Countryside. Authors of papers included: Walter Goodesmith, B. Lubetkin, Philip H. Massey, C. B. Purdom, C. H. Walker, Sir H. H. Humphries, Rev. Charles Jenkinson, L. H. Keay, Sir M. E. Mitchell, E. Murray, Sir Francis Goodenough, Lord Phillimore, John Dower (in collaboration with a committee of eleven), P. Verhagen (Holland), L. Piccinato (Italy), M. L. Wilson (U.S.A.), R. Soeteway (Belgium), O. Fierlinger and J. Vanecek (Czechoslovakia), O. Forchhammer (Denmark), H. Giraud (France), S. Niemeyer (Germany), L. S. Scheffer (Holland), A. Kunceqicz (Poland), Franz Musil (Vienna), C. Sorenson (Denmark), J. W. Mawson (New Zealand), etc. During the Congress Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town Planning Inspector to the Ministry of Health, was appointed President for the ensuing session.

Also, at the R.I.B.A. (in connection with the above Congress) exhibition of photographs, plans and models of some of the most recent British housing schemes.

National Housing and Town Planning Council. Regional Housing and Town Planning Conferences (Plymouth and Bangor). For subjects discussed, see April Conferences.

AUGUST

General:

Royal Assent for three Acts: Housing Act for England and Wales, Housing (Scotland) Act, and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act.

SUMMARIES OF THE ABOVE ACTS. *Housing Act (England and Wales)*. Objects: further and better provision for the abatement and prevention of overcrowding, the re-development of urban areas in connection with the provision of housing accommodation therein, the re-conditioning of buildings, the establishment of a Central housing advisory committee and commissions for the management of local authorities' houses, to amend the enactments relating to the housing operations of public utility societies and other bodies, to provide for the consolidation of housing accounts and certain other amendments of the existing body of housing Law.

Definition of the overcrowding standard: a dwelling house shall be deemed to be overcrowded if any two persons ten years old or more, of opposite sexes, not being persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room; and, subject to certain floor-area regulations. Children under ten years of age count as halves; and no account shall be taken of a child under one year old. The following figures show the maximum number of persons per house as defined in the First Schedule of the Act: (a) one room—2; (b) two rooms—3; (c) three rooms—5; (d) four rooms—7½; (e) five rooms or more—10, with an additional two in respect of each room in excess of five. If the floor area of any of the rooms is less than 110 sq. ft. the above will in many cases be reduced, for "the permitted number of persons" as follows: where the floor area of a room is: (a), 110 sq. ft. or more—2; (b), 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110 sq. ft.—1½; (c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90 sq. ft.—1; (d), 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70 sq. ft.—½; (e), under 50 sq. ft.—nil.

Housing (Scotland) Act. Objects similar to the Housing Act for England and Wales.

Restriction of Ribbon Development Act. Objects: to provide for

the imposition of restrictions upon development along the frontages of roads; to enable highway authorities to acquire land for the construction or improvement of roads or for preserving amenities or controlling development in the neighbourhood of roads; to extend the powers of local authorities as to the provision of accommodation for the parking of vehicles and as to the prevention of interference with traffic, etc.

•

Minister of Health asked, in the House of Commons, to withhold his consent to the L.C.C.'s scheme to appropriate 30 acres of Hackney Marshes for housing purposes. The Minister replied that if there were any substantial objections to the scheme he would take the course of ordering an inquiry. Also the formation of a Hackney Marshes Defence Committee to oppose the L.C.C. Scheme.

•

Publication, in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, of a suggested scheme for the development of the south bank of the River Thames. Author: Walter Goodesmith. Scheme includes erection of a number of five-storey blocks for housing purposes, health centre, etc.

•

Circular 1493, issued by the Minister of Health to Local Authorities. Object of circular: changes which the new Act makes in the law relating to slum clearance and of other amendments to Housing Acts; and to emphasize the importance of the main purpose of the Act—the abolition of overcrowding.

Publications:

The Town. By David Glass. London: Bodley Head. Price 3s. 6d.

Conferences:

Conference on Academic Freedom (Oxford). Report by F. Skinner (representing the Architects' and Technicians' Organization) on Architecture and Planning, with special reference to slum clearance and rehousing.

SEPTEMBER

General:

Decision of the Hackney B.C. to agree to the L.C.C.'s plan to appropriate 30 acres of Hackney Marshes for housing purposes. Also, passing of a resolution by the Local Preservation Committee stating that the L.C.C.'s proposal was a deliberate breach of faith and a precedent that made every open space in London unsafe.

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Suggestion by T. Johnston at Glasgow (at the opening of the 40,000th house completed by the Glasgow Corporation since the war), that two ships lying in the Gareloch should be acquired by the Glasgow Corporation for rehousing dispossessed tenants.

•

Appointment of Mr. Vincent Hughes as Housing Director of Bolton.

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Centenary of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act.

•

B.B.C. Talks. First of a series entitled "Looking for the Town of Tomorrow." By Geoffrey Boumphrey.

•

Departure of the Chairman of the Housing Committee of the L.C.C. (Mr. Lewis Silkin) for a tour of the Continent to investigate flat building in the principal cities of eight different countries.

•

Publication, in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, of a scheme for the replanning of an overcrowded working-class area in St. Pancras and the provision of flats at a rent within the reach of the workers. The scheme includes shops, churches, health centre, etc. Authors: R. G. Brown, R. A. Kirby, B. A. Le Mare and R. H. Sheppard.

•

Result of the competition, organized by the promoters of the Building Trades Exhibition, Liverpool, in conjunction with the Liverpool Architectural Society, for the lay-out or planning of twenty pairs of houses or semi-detached villas. Design placed first, £50: J. A. Ashworth. Other premiums, £15: C. Entwistle; and H. Spence-Sales (plus £10 for report); £10: E. M. Blundell; and H. Woodley. Assessors: Lt.-Col. Ernest Gee, Professor L. P. Abercrombie, and Leonard Barnish.

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Resignation of Sir Reginald Rowe from the chairmanship of the Housing Centre to take up chairmanship of National Federation of Housing Societies. Professor Patrick Abercrombie appointed to the office.

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First Statutory meeting of the National Federation of Housing Societies (London). Sir Reginald Rowe elected chairman; A. T. Pike, secretary.

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Official tour, by the Minister of Health, in various areas of Kent to inspect new housing sites and clearance areas, as well as public assistance institutions and hospitals.

Publications:

Housing Conditions in the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark. Issued by the Southwark Housing Association. Price 6d.

Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1934-1935. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d.

Housing Scotland: Changes in Housing Law and General (Price 4d.); *Prevention of Overcrowding* (Price 6d.). Issued by the Department of Health for Scotland. H.M. Stationery Office. Edinburgh.

Model Byelaws. XIII—For Securing the Improvement of Housing Conditions. Issued by the Ministry of Health. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

The Next Five Years: An Essay in Political Agreement. By 152 signatories. London: Macmillan. Price 5s.

Modern Housing. By Catherine Bauer. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. Price 20s.

The Rebuilding of Britain. By W. Craven-Ellis. London: Allen and Unwin. Price 2s. 6d.

OCTOBER

General:

The following societies decided to support the objections to the L.C.C.'s scheme to appropriate 30 acres of Hackney Marshes for housing purposes: The London Society, the Metropolitan Public Gardens Association, the National Playing Fields Association, the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association and the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society.

•

Announcement by Sir Kingsley Wood, at Southampton, that for the first time in the history of the country a great nation-wide house-to-house survey was about to be made by the local authorities in each area to deal with the evils of overcrowding. The work was of considerable magnitude, as there were 6,000,000 working-class houses in Great Britain. When the survey was completed every local authority would know where there was overcrowding, and they would then submit their plans for action to the Ministry of Health.

•

Death of Major Harry Barnes, former Chairman of the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the L.C.C. and author of *Housing: The Facts and the Future* and *Slum: Its Story and Solution.*

•

A public inquiry was held at Leeds into the Corporations' application for leave to borrow £1,000,000 for the development of a municipal estate in the Moortown district.

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B.B.C. Debate: "That Flats Can Solve the Housing Problem." Proposer: Mr. Geoffrey Boumphrey. Opposer: Sir E. D. Simon.

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Statement that the L.C.C. anticipated that the Metropolitan Borough Councils, relying on the assurance that the necessary rehousing accommodation would, if desired, be provided by the Council, would, in response to the special appeal made by the Minister of Health in 1933, undertake schemes for the clearance of areas comprising in the aggregate upwards of 9,000 houses.

It was pointed out that these figures did not include houses and other properties on adjoining lands which might be acquired for re-development purposes, nor did they take into account the proposals of the Borough Councils for securing the demolition of individual unfit houses not included in clearance areas.

•

First exhibition in London of a housing film produced by the British Commercial Gas Association. The film is in the form of actual dialogue by tenants of some of the worst slums in London.

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Formal recognition by the Minister of Health of the National Federation of Housing Societies (incorporated in June, 1935), the object of which is to promote, encourage and assist the formation and work of housing scoieties.

•

Exhibition entitled "Window Boxes and Balconies" at the Housing Centre, London (arranged in conjunction with London Gardens Societies).

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Result of the competition (promoted by the management of the Birmingham Building Trades Exhibition) for designs for a block or blocks of flats for working men in Birmingham. Assessors: W. T. Benslyn, Alfred Hales and J. B. Surman. Design placed first (£60): John Harrison. Design placed second (£30): A. A. Stewart. Design placed third (£20): A. V. Pilichowski.

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References in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament to the two Housing Acts and the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act.

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The Prince of Wales, in a speech at the Centenary Banquet of the Association of Municipal Corporations, pointed out that the most important service of local government was in housing. Since 1933 both the Government and the local authorities had been stirred into action and a great deal had been accomplished. The two past years had seen an encouraging start to remove this "slur upon our civilization," but they must beware of too-easy satisfaction and relaxation of efforts towards the great goal—total abolition of slums.

Publications:

Housing Administration. By Stewart Swift. London: Butterworth and Co. Price 25s.

Working-class Housing on the Continent. Report by John E. Highton, C.B., Secretary to the Department of Health for Scotland. Edinburgh: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Law of Housing. By W. Ivor Jennings. London: Knight & Co. Price 35s.

No Mean City. A Novel of the Glasgow Slums. By Alexander McArthur and H. Kingsley Long. London: Longmans. Price 7s. 6d.

Set of explanatory memoranda issued by the Minister of Health outlining the scope and purpose of the new Housing Act. *General Memorandum* (price 4d.): *The Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding* (price 6d.); *The Redevelopment of Overcrowded Areas* (price 2d.); *Financial Provisions* (price 2d.); *Consolidation of Housing Contributions and Account* (price 4d.) London: H.M. Stationery Office.

Text of the Housing Act, 1935. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s.

Text of the Housing (Scotland) Act. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d.

Slums and Slummers: A Sociological Treatise on the Housing Problem. By C. R. A. Martin. London: John Bale, Son and Danielsson. Price 6s.

Housing: A Summary of Acts. Issued by the Ministry of Health. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2d.

Housing and Town- and Country-Planning. Publication, as a separate pamphlet, of that part of the Annual Report of the Ministry for 1934-35 which deals with housing and town- and country-planning. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s.

Planning in Town and Country. By T. Alwyn Lloyd. London: Routledge. Price 5s.

Housing Act, 1935. By the Hon. Dougall Meston. London: Sweet and Maxwell. Price 7s. 6d.

NOVEMBER

General:

Appointment, by the Ministry of Health, of a Central Housing Advisory Committee under the new Housing Act. Objects: to advise the Minister on any matter relating to the temporary increase of the permitted number of persons in relation to overcrowding; to advise the Minister and local House Management Commissioners on specific questions which may be referred to it, and will also be available for consultation by the Minister on any questions arising in connection with the execution of the enactments relating to housing; and it has power to consider the operation of those enactments and to make representations regarding matters of general concern *arising in connection with their execution*. Members of the Committee: Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Harold Bellman, M.B.E., G. M. Burt, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., Mrs. M. M. Dollar, J.P., the Earl of Dudley, M.C., D.L., Sir Francis Fremantle, M.P., O.B.E., M.A., M.D., etc., Miss Megan Lloyd George, M.P., George Hicks, M.P., Alderman A. L. Hobhouse, J.P., L. H. Keay, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., the Countess of Limerick, C.B.E., O. Ling, J.P., Alderman Sir Miles Mitchell, J.P., C. J. Newman, Alderman E. G. Rowlinson, J.P., Major Sir Isidore Salmon, M.P., C.B.E., J.P., D.L., the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg, L. Silkin, L.C.C., J. A. Simpson, O.B.E., LL.B., Sir Raymond Unwin, PP.R.I.B.A., J. A. F. Watson, Sir Seymour Williams, K.B.E., J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., and the Bishop of Winchester, D.D.

Chairman: Minister of Health; vice-chairman, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health. Secretary to the Committee: H. H. George, M.C.

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Statement by the Department of Health for Scotland showing the number of houses completed with and without State assistance from January 1 to October 31 and September 30, 1935, respectively; by local authorities, (with State assistance): ordinary schemes, 2,246; slum clearance schemes, 11,662; by local authorities (without State assistance), ordinary schemes, 1,112. Private enterprise, 4,518. Total: 19,538. In addition, 11 hostels, containing 163 single apartments, were erected with State assistance between January 1 and October 31.

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Circular (1507) issued by the Ministry of Health to county borough councils, town councils, urban district councils and rural district councils, giving the dates fixed for the surveys of overcrowding under the new Housing Act. The dates are as follows: for the completion of inspection, April 1, 1936; for the submission of reports on the results of the inspection, June 1, 1936; for the submission of housing proposals to remedy the overcrowding revealed by the survey, August 1, 1936.

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The L.C.C. began work on the survey called for by the Housing Act, 1935. It was announced that between six and seven hundred thousand houses were to be visited in order to acquire data as to the extent of overcrowding. See also preceding paragraph.

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A report by three social workers on conditions of families moved from slum areas to new housing estates in Manchester indicated that the whole family was satisfied with the change in 75 per cent. of cases. Of the other 25 per cent.: 5 per cent.: all the family wanted to return; 6 per cent.: family divided in opinion; 10 per cent.: afraid they may be forced to return; and 4 per cent. no information available.

Publications:

The Housing Act, 1935. By T. J. Sophian. London: Pitman. Price, 12s. 6d.

Housing Acts, 1899-1935. By Arthur Henderson and Leslie Maddox. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode. Price 30s.

Report by the Juvenile Organizations Committee on the Need for Youth Community Centres on New Housing Estates. Issued by the Board of Education. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

Elendsviertelsanierung (Slum Clearance). Two volumes. (Price RM. 16). Ausstattung *der Kleinwohnung (Equipment of Small Dwellings)*. (Two volumes.) Price RM. 14. Issued by the International Housing Association. Stuttgart: Julius Hoffman.

Conferences:

National Housing and Town-Planning Conference (Scarborough). Subjects included: "Housing," by Sir Kingsley Wood; "Town-and Country-Planning Act, 1932," by Thomas Adams; "Administration of the Restriction of Ribbon Development

Act, 1935," by A. T. V. Robinson ; "Facts and Figures in Connection with Housing," by John G. Martin ; "Consolidation of Housing Accounts," by P. S. Phillips ; "Re-development Areas," by F. M. Elgood ; "The Importance of Maintaining Good Standards in Housing," by T. Alwyn Lloyd ; "The Present Position of Housing in Scotland," by Sir William Whyte.

DECEMBER

General :

In the High Court Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., successfully applied for a *rule nisi* against the Minister of Health in connection with the proposed appropriation of a part of Hackney Marshes for housing.

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Statement by the Ministry of Health (in its half-yearly return on housing for the period up to September 30, 1935—see publications) that up to September 30, 1935 the total number of houses built since the Armistice, namely, 2,804,888, exceeds a third of the whole total then in existence. During the half year under review. 18,567 houses were built with the assistance of Exchequer subsidies and 130,021 were built without State assistance. Under the slum clearance campaign local authorities passed resolutions for the demolition of 26,203 houses ; approval was given for the provision of 38,774 houses ; 18,567 new houses were completed ; and 40,093 houses were under construction.

Also, statement by the Ministry of Health on the progress of the slum clearance campaign up to the end of November. At the end of November 68,870 new houses had been erected, providing accommodation for about 300,000 persons. There were also under construction no fewer than 41,517 houses which would accommodate 185,000 persons. The number of houses completed had been rising month by month and the number completed in November was 4,260—a record up to date.

At the time of going to press with this table the following figures reflecting the position of slum clearance and rehousing were issued by the Ministry of Health : *Clearance Areas and Orders.*—During December 5,675 houses were included in Clearance Areas declared by the local authorities, involving the proposed displacement of 24,500 people. Orders submitted during the month cover 2,312 houses. The increased progress figures for areas declared should be reflected in an increased rate of the submission of Orders during the next few months. *Rehousing Progress.*—During December 3,563 new replacement houses were covered by further proposals approved, making the total of houses approved during the five-year programme period 121,618.

The table printed below shows the progress being made in the slum clearance campaign, up to December 31, by the authorities of selected towns, representing districts of varying situation.

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Statement by the L.C.C. giving the number of dwellings provided by the Council since the war up to November 30, 1935 : in block dwellings, 10,013 flats ; at cottage estates, 51,241 houses and flats. The estimated additional dwellings to bring the figures up to December 31, 1935 (i.e., for the month of December, 1935) are as follows : 260 flats in block dwellings ; 160 houses and flats at cottage estates.

The number of dwellings provided by the Council from January 1, 1935, to November 30, 1935, is as follows : in block dwellings, 2,077 flats ; at cottage estates, 1,852 houses and flats. Total for calendar year, January 1, 1935 to December 31, 1935, including numbers estimated for December, 1935, as above : in block dwellings, 2,340 flats (approximately) ; at cottage estates, 2,010 houses and flats (approximately).

Number of dwellings actually in course of erection or under contract at November 30, 1935 : in block dwellings, 5,672 flats ; at cottage estates, 3,060 houses and flats (including 1,600 at Hanwell (Cuckoo school), site for which contract has recently been let and work has just been commenced).

Slum Clearance Operations.—The Council has declared 113 areas or groups of acres to be clearance areas under the Housing Act, 1930. These areas, including in most cases adjoining land required for purposes of re-development, comprise in all about 220 acres, and involve the displacement and rehousing of some 49,000 persons. Other areas are under consideration. Apart from areas already in course of reconstruction, drawings and other contract particulars are in preparation with a view to the invitation of tenders in the near future for over 3,000 further flats in block dwellings on clearance areas. In addition, lay-out plans have been approved for clearance areas for a further 3,100 flats.

Sites for Rehousing Purposes.—To enable the Council to proceed steadily with its slum clearance programme, a large amount of rehousing accommodation is required on sites other than the clearance areas themselves. With this object in view and also for the provision of a considerable proportion of the accommodation which will be required in connection with the relief of overcrowding under the new Housing Act of 1935, the Council has acquired or appropriated, or is taking steps to appropriate or to acquire, sites in London comprising about 285 acres for the erection of block dwellings. Some of these sites are in course of development. Included in the 285 acres referred to above is 30 acres of Hackney Marsh which the Council proposes to appropriate for housing purposes, in exchange for 50 acres of land at Chigwell. The matter is under consideration by the Minister of Health. Apart from dwellings in course of erection on these sites, drawings and other contract particulars are being prepared with a view to the invitation of tenders in the near future for a further 1,160 dwellings. Lay-out plans have been prepared for other sites for about 3,300 flats.

Cottage Estates.—Apart from houses in course of erection or under contract at cottage estates, arrangements are in hand for the erection of 2,632 houses at various cottage estates.

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The Leeds City Council, on which the Socialist majority was dispossessed by the Conservatives at the November elections, decided to cancel the plans for a £1,000,000 housing estate in the suburb of Moortown.

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Reference to slum clearance was made in the King's speech (read by Viscount Hailsham) at the opening of Parliament. "My Ministers will continue to promote actively the development of the social services, and to take vigorous measures to improve the health and physique of the nation. They will press forward the work of slum clearance in order to ensure that the programmes submitted by local authorities are carried out within the period contemplated, and they will encourage the active administration of the Housing Acts of 1935 which enable local authorities to make a direct attack upon the evils of overcrowding."

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Completion of the list of members of the Scottish Housing

Town	1 Houses in programme	2 Houses in areas declared*	3 Houses in Orders submitted*	4 Houses in Orders confirmed*	5 Replacement houses approved
Sheffield	9,000	8,222	6,991	4,791	5,746
Manchester ..	15,000	6,225	5,504	4,572	4,679
Nottingham ..	3,950	3,250	3,250	3,207	3,951
Stoke-on-Trent	3,612	2,319	2,017	1,952	2,226
Leicester ..	1,835	1,317	1,428	744	942
Norwich ..	2,515	1,420	1,371	1,194	1,331
Bristol	2,900	1,533	1,533	1,324	1,336
Leeds	30,000	9,603	9,186	5,882	7,921
Liverpool ..	11,937	4,045	3,552	2,200	2,968

* *Note.*—These progress figures concern only houses *in areas.* Houses dealt with by individual action is not shown.

Table showing progress of slum clearance campaign in certain selected towns. See statement by Ministry of Health on this page.

Advisory Committee set up under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935. The names of the members are as follows: Henry Alexander (chairman); Dr. G. Clark; J. Cunnison, M.A.; Joseph Duncan; Miss Grace Drysdale; William Elger; Bailie Rutherford Fortune; G. P. Laidlaw; Angus McIntosh; J. W. McKillop; Robert Mitchell; Miss Eleanor Stewart, J.P.; Lady Swan; J. P. Ross Taylor; Sir W. E. Whyte, O.B.E.; Miss Cecil Young and Dr. James R. Adam.

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Opening of Kent House, Ferdinand Street, St. Pancras, for the North-West Group of the Pancras House Improvement Society. Architects: Connell, Ward and Lucas. Accommodation: three-roomed and four-roomed flats. Rents: The basic rent, including rates, for each habitable room, is 4s. 6d. This works out as follows: three-roomed flat (two bedrooms, one living-room) with scullery and bathroom rent free: 13s. 6d. per week. The rent for the four-roomed flat (three bedrooms, one living-room) and scullery and bathroom (rent free) is on the same basis, and works out at 18s. per week. The promoters of the scheme state that they are enabled to utilize a system of rent allowances under the 1930 Act, a part of the subsidy being used as a pool for reducing the rents of the poorest families, the scale ranging from 6d. to 4s. 6d. according to their income.

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Opening of the Westcroft Housing Estate, Hampstead. Site: 18½ acres. Number of houses and flats: 290. Rents: 9s. to 15s. per week. The scheme includes a community centre.

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Exhibition entitled "The Elements of Housing," at the Housing Centre (London).

Publications:

Youth Community Centres on New Housing Estates. Issued by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935: Re-development Areas. Memorandum issued by the Department of Health for Scotland. Edinburgh: H. M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

Housing: House Production, Slum Clearance, etc., England and Wales. Half yearly return by the Ministry of Health on Housing. Statement showing for the period up to September 30 the number of houses provided with State assistance, the number of houses provided without State assistance, the progress made in carrying out slum clearance programmes and certain other particulars relevant to the housing activities of local authorities. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d.

Report of the XIVth International Housing and Town Planning Congress (London), 1935. Volume II. London: International Federation for Housing and Town Planning. Price 20s., including the other Report issued in July.

New Housing Estates and their Social Problems. London: Issued by the New Estates Committee of the National Council of Social Service. Price 6d.

R. I. B. A.

EXAMINATIONS: DECEMBER, 1935

THE FINAL EXAMINATION

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from December 4 to 12, 1935.

Of the 198 candidates examined 89 passed (26 in Part 1 only) and 109 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Akeroyd, Alfred.
Allen, Edgar.
Barber, Anthony Gerald (*Part 1 only*).
Barnes, William Edwin (*Part 1 only*).
Barrett, William (*Part 1 only*).
Barrow, Thomas James Douglas (*Part 1 only*).
Beard, Philip Bernard (*Part 1 only*).
Beecroft, Charles Roy.
Bloore, David Burch.
Bowen, Harman Aaron.
Bradley, George Birchenall.
Brooks, Arthur.
Brown, Austen Kirkup.
Brown, Stanley Trevor.
Byrom, Charles Neville.
Chasser, George McDonald.
Colclough, Thomas James Hancock.
Cooper, Arthur Ernest.
Cooper, Laurence William Alexander.
Craddock, Frederick David (*Part 1 only*).
Cremer, Lewis Bernard Henry.
Doody, Cyril Herbert (*Part 1 only*).
Dumble, Alan.
Dungey, William John Hugh.
Dyer, Leonard Stacey.
Farrow, Ernest (*Part 1 only*).
Forbes, John.
Fowler, Norman Harold.
Fox, Ewart Lyndall.
Gerrard, Philip.
Griffiths, Leslie Melville.
Hancock, Geoffrey Arthur (*Part 1 only*).
Harris, Arthur Noel (*Part 1 only*).
Hawkes, Harold William Gifford (*Part 1 only*).
Head, Paul Ernest.
Hewitt, Alfred William Robert.
Hoare, Eric Lester Treadaway.
Hodgson, Alan Hew.
Houfe, Eric Alfred Scholefield.
Hough, Eric.
Jackson, Harry.
Jones, David Archibald.
Kaye, Duncan.
Lazenby, Arthur (*Part 1 only*).
Lowry, Wilfred Laurence.
Lyons, Edward Douglas.
Manning, Oliver David George (*Part 1 only*).
Mason, Edmund Charles (*Part 1 only*).
Mennell, Gerard Bevington (*Part 1 only*).
Mills, Reginald Philip (*Part 1 only*).
Moore, Thomas Eric (*Part 1 only*).
Morris, Noel Ennever Seton (*Part 1 only*).
Moseley, Horace George (*Part 1 only*).
Nealon, Kenneth (*Part 1 only*).
Pembery, Gerald Griffin (*Part 1 only*).
Penny, Charles Royle.
Pitt, Hal Lungley.
Priestman, Harold Dent.
Ray, Gilbert (*Part 1 only*).
Reece, Noel Lees.
Reid, James George.
Robinson, George Duncan.
Rosenberg, Gerhard. (*Not a British subject.*)
Russell, Arthur Frederick.
Sadler, Ernest Howard.
Short, Harold.
Siggers, Raymond Rush.
Smalley, Ernest Alfred.
Smith (Miss), Carmen Stella Gregory (*Part 1 only*).
Spare, Kenneth Arthur (*Part 1 only*).
Stower, Frank.
Sutton, Allan.
Taberner, Edgar.
Taylor, Ernest.
Thomas, Arthur Albert.
Thompson, Alan (*Part 1 only*).
Townsend, Douglas Charles.
Tweddell, Noel.
Volonterio, Louis Rigola (*Part 1 only*).
Weegmann, Henry Christian.
Weir, Ernest John.
West, Frank George.
Weston, Norman Ernest Godfrey.
Wheatley, Norman.
Wilson, Patrick.
Wilson, Ronald John.
Wood, Lesley.
Young, Leonard James.
Young, Ronald McPherson Watson.

THE SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION

The Special Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from December 4 to 10, 1935, and in Edinburgh from December 4 to 12, 1935. Of the 36 candidates examined seven passed (three in Part 1 only) and 29 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:—

Bidwell, George Bernard Hopson (*Part 1 only*).
Howard, Frank Foster.
Metayers, Henry Alfred.
North, Thomas Eugene.
Passmore, Richard Leslie (*Part 1 only*).
Whatmore, Charles Sydney.
Williams, Charles Philip (*Part 1 only*).

The Examination in Professional Practice for Students of Schools of Architecture Recognized for Exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on December 10 and 12, 1935. Of the 16 candidates examined 11 passed and five were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows:—

Baillie, John Somerville.
Egan, Michael Henry.
Gibberd, Harry.
Gratton, Thomas Oswald White.
Knott, Edmund Vernon.
McKay, Joseph.
Morrison (Miss), Rona Helen Inch.
Noble, John Baillie.
Paton, Adam.
Stewart, Cecil Graham.
Woodrow (Miss), Annie Crawford.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

Sub-Contractors' List

SENATE HOUSE, LONDON UNIVERSITY BUILDING (pages 83-89). The general contractors were : For the substructure, Messrs. John Mowlem & Co., Ltd. ; for the superstructure, Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included :—

Structure.—Willment Bros., Ltd., excavation ; British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., piling ; John Gill (Contractors), Ltd., pile driving ; Samuel Williams and Sons, Ltd., pre-cast piles ; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., structural steel for tower ; Sussex Brick Co., Ltd., Lingfield engineering bricks and encasing tiles ; London Brick Co. and Forders Ltd., Phorphes Flettons ; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., second hard stocks ; Farnley Iron Co. (Fireclay Works), Ltd., white glazed bricks ; Ham River Grit Co., Ltd., sand and ballast; East Anglian Cement Co., Ltd., hydraulic lime ; Caxton Floors, Ltd., structural floors ; Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., tubular scaffolding ; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., Glascrete pavements and roof lights.

Finishes.—Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., tiling ; Fenning & Co., Ltd., Cornish granite work ; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt ; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., teak flooring ; Moler Products, Ltd., Fosalsil insulating blocks ; Conway & Co., Ltd., glazed tiling ; Dry Rot and Fire Prevention Co., Ltd., Toritna rot-proofing liquid ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., balcony railings ; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble ; Stevens and Adams, Ltd., teak flooring ; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., Biancola work ; Plastering, Ltd., plastering.

Equipment.—Shanks & Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Walsall Conduits, Ltd., electrical conduits ; T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., electrical installation ; Waygood-Otis, Ltd., lifts ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lift enclosures ; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., plumbing ; Stoner and Saunders, Ltd., cast lead rainwater heads and pipes ; C. Isler & Co., Ltd., artesian wells.

DEVIZES AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL (pages 90-94). The general contractors were W. E. Chivers and Sons, Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included :—

Structure.—Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete structure ; D. Anderson and Sons, Ltd., flat roof coverings ; Ames and Finnis, tile roofs ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., windows.

Finishes.—Flexatex, Ltd., Flexoid floors and dadoes ; Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., Granwood floors ; Marbolith Flooring Co., Ltd., cork flooring ; Jos. Sankey and Sons, Ltd., steel door trim ; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Dulux paint ; Wenham and Fowler, rainwater heads.

Equipment.—Brightside Foundry Co., Ltd., heating and hot water ; W. E. Chivers and Sons, Ltd., plumbing ; James Bros., electrical work ; Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., laundry machinery ; Galsworthy, Ltd., balustrades and handrails ; Dent and Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., interior flush doors ; James Gibbons, Ltd., door furniture, etc. ; Manlove, Alliott & Co. and Allen and Hanbury, Ltd., sterilizing appliances.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, W.1 (pages 95-98). The general contractors were Higgs and Hill, Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included :—

Structure.—Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., structural steel ; Caxton Floors, Ltd., floors and staircases ; South Western Stone Co., Ltd., Portland stone ; Patent Impervious Stone and Construction Co., Ltd., artificial stone ; Emerson and Norris, Ltd., artificial granite ; Tondu Brickworks, Ltd., facing bricks ; London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., Phorpres Flettons ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows ; J. A. King & Co., Ltd., pavement lights ; Haywards, Ltd., lantern lights ; H. and C. Davis & Co., Ltd., external iron staircases ; Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., canopies.

Finishes.—Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tiling and cork tiling ; C. Pocock and Son, garden work ; H. H. Martyn & Co., Ltd., and F. Sage & Co., Ltd., entrance halls ; A. Goldstein & Co., Ltd., glass wall linings.

Equipment.—Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., lift enclosures and handrails ; Automatic Sprinkler Co., Ltd., sprinklers ; Lamson Store Service Co., Ltd., letter chutes ; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., fireplaces ; Frigidaire, Ltd., refrigerators ; F. H. Wheeler, electric installation ; Young Austen and Young, Ltd., heating, hot water and softening ; Express Lift Co., Ltd., lifts ; Hugh Twaddle and Son, Ltd., plumbing ; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; Peerless Kitchen Cabinets, Ltd., kitchen fittings ; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., ironmongery ; Venesta, Ltd., veneered doors ; Haywards, Ltd., solid iron doors ; Haskins, Ltd., iron shutter ; R. C. Cutting & Co., lightning conductor ; Radio Furniture and Fittings, Ltd., radio installation.

SURBITON HOSPITAL (pages 100-103). The general contractors were Thorogood Bros. and Sons. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included :—

Structure.—Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., steel windows and bed screens ; Caxton Floors, Ltd., hollow tile floors, roofs, etc. ; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt roofing and pavings ; Proctor and Lavender, facing bricks—Bedford Greys ; London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., Phorpres Flettons ; F. J. Barnes, Ltd., Portland stone copings.

Finishes.—Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo work and marble fireplaces ; Fenning & Co., Ltd., marble work to main entrance door ; W. A. Telling, Ltd., plastering ; C. Clifford, Ltd., glazing ; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., glass ; Acme Flooring and Paving Co., Ltd., wood block flooring ; Korkoid Decorative Floors, Ltd., Korkoid and lino flooring ; Martin Van Straaten & Co., Ltd., white glazed wall tiling ; Paripan, Ltd., paint.

Equipment.—James Slater & Co., Ltd., heating, hot water and ventilation, automatic stokers (Colostat) ; Birmingham Guild, Ltd., railings to balconies, bronze access covers to heating ducts ; Troughton and Young, Ltd., electrical installation and lighting fittings, automatic emergency lighting set ; W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., lighting conductor ; J. D. Gattey and Son, plumbing ; Smith and Wellstood, Ltd., cookers ; Doulton & Co., Ltd., sanitary and drainage fittings ; Luxfer, Ltd., saucer dome lights ; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., flush doors, generally and lead-lined, and sliding doors in X-ray department, light-tight hatch, nurses' wardrobes ; Baird and Tatlock (London), Ltd., X-ray viewing screens in operating theatre ; Wandsworth and District Gas Co., gas pipework, incinerator, Portcullis gas fires ; P. C. Henderson, Ltd., sliding door track ; J. L. Emms, lead r.w. goods.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, MANCHESTER (pages 104-106). The general contractors were G. and W. Smith, Ltd. The principal sub-contractors and suppliers included :—

Structure.—Blockleys, Ltd., bricks ; Broughton Moor Slate Co., green slates ; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., casements and window furniture ; F. M. and H. Nuttall, Ltd., stonework.

Finishes.—J. W. Haworth, wood block flooring ; Marley Bros., Ltd., door furniture ; George Macfarlane and Son, Ltd., joinery.

Equipment.—Elliott, Ellis & Co., central heating ; S. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., electric wiring ; Sherwood Edwards, electric light fixtures ; A. Longworth and Sons, Ltd., plumbing ; John Taylor & Co., Ltd., bells ; Robert Walker and Sons, iron staircases ; H. G. Stephenson, Ltd., textiles ; J. Wippell and Sons, George Macfarlane and Son and Sherwood Edwards, church fittings ; Ferranti, Ltd., clocks.

Announcements

Mr. R. T. Westerndarp has removed from New Oxford House to High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone No. : Holborn 2942.

Mr. Edwin M. Lawson, A.R.I.B.A. has removed his offices to Barras Buildings, Barras Bridge, Newcastle.

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution Ball, in aid of the Institution's Benevolent Fund, will be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on January 21.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON & DISTRICTS (15-MILES RADIUS)

ACTON. *Flats.* Mr. T. R. Somerford is to erect 204 flats in three blocks on the Oldfields estate, Acton.

ACTON. *Flats.* Mr. A. V. Pilichowski has prepared a scheme for the erection of 217 flats, bathing pool, restaurant, laundry, etc., in Horn Lane, Acton.

ACTON. *Flats.* Mr. F. Gibberd has prepared a scheme for the erection of 131 flats, together with shops, shopping arcade, swimming pool, garages, etc., in Horn Lane, Acton.

ACTON. *Extension.* The Corporation has instructed the borough engineer to prepare plans for the extension of the fire station.

ACTON. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Two houses, Oxford Court, for Mr. D. H. Smith; factory, Park Royal Road, for Messrs. Percy Pratt and Blount; church hall, East Acton Lane, for Mr. H. Quenby. Plans submitted: factory, Westfield Road, for Mr. F. C. Mitchell; 16 flats, Park Road, for Mr. F. Roy Easton; 10 flats, Birkbeck Road, for Mr. P. Hausen; 44 flats, Rosemont Road, for Mr. H. J. Palmer; 8 shops and 32 flats, The Vale, for Messrs. Percy Pratt and Blount.

CANONS PARK. *Shops.* A site has been secured at Whitchurch Lane, by the London Co-operative Society for the proposed erection of a range of shops.

CHADWELL HEATH. *Shops.* The London Co-operative Society has secured a site at Whalebone Lane, for the erection of a range of shops. Plans by the Society's Architects' Department.

FELTHAM. *Shops, etc.* The U.D.C. has approved plans for the proposed erection of shops and flats at Park Square, by Mr. R. G. Ridge; lay-out for the proposed development of the Northville Estate by The Hillingdon Estate Co.; and lay-out plans, prepared by Messrs. Hall-Jones and Partners, for the proposed development of a site opposite Bedfont Green.

FELTHAM. *Hall.* The Feltham Entertainment Society, Ltd., are to erect a concert hall at Manor Place. Plans have just been approved by the U.D.C.

FINCHLEY. *Flats and Shops.* The Corporation has instructed the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of flats and shops on the Red Lion Hill area. It is suggested that 279 flats should be provided.

FINCHLEY. *Mortuary.* The Corporation has asked the borough engineer to prepare plans for the erection of a mortuary adjacent to the fire station.

FINCHLEY. *Shops, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Five shops and flats, Woodhouse Road, for Messrs. C. F. Day, Ltd.; 102 flats, Great North Road, for Mr. W. Quennell; two houses, Deansway, for Parkfield Garden Village, Ltd.; 14 houses, Ossulton Way, for Mr. W. S. Lambeth; two houses, Vivian Way, for Mr. H. E. Brown; alterations and additions, Cricketers P.H., Nether Street, for Messrs. Whitbread & Co., Ltd.,; 10 houses, Highview Gardens; two houses, Ludlow Way, for Messrs. Golders, Ltd.; 22, houses, Holyoake Walk, for Messrs. Kentish and Sons; six houses, Totnes Walk, for Mr. G. S. Smith; eight houses, Derwent Crescent, for Mr. W. S. Cook; four houses, Ludlow Way, for Mr. G. C. Swanson; two houses, Harford Walk, for Mr. A. Reast.

FINCHLEY. *Branch Library.* The Corporation is to prepare plans for the erection of a branch library on the Mertin Field site, East End.

KILBURN. *Shops.* The London Co-operative Society has purchased 202-204, Cambridge Road for the erection of branch stores.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES. *School.* The Board of Education has now given final approval for the erection of a new school in Latchmere Road, to accommodate 400 scholars, subject to the acquisition of additional land.

SOUTHGATE. *Town Hall Extension.* The Corporation has approved an amended scheme for the town hall extension at a cost of £20,000.

SOUTHGATE. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by Corporation: 16 flats, Chase Side, for Messrs. Brown and Warman; two shops, Bramley Road, for Mr. C. E. Ward; 38 shops and flats, Chase Road and Bramley Road, for Mr. E. R. Taylor; 44 houses, Chase Road, for Messrs. G. Reed and Sons, Ltd.; house, Stone Hall Road, for Mr. E. Lewis; 10 flats, Meadowcroft Road, for Mr. G. H. Sleeman; three houses, Eversley Park Road, for Taylor Woodrow Estates, Ltd. Plans submitted: 36 flats, Farmleigh, for Mr. H. A. Nash; 80 flats, Eversley Park Road, for Messrs. Crossleigh & Co.

STAINES. *Estate Development.* The U.D.C. has under consideration the erection of 280 houses upon an estate situated in Long Lane, Stanwell. The Ministry of Health has now approved the erection of 40 houses on another site in Stanwell by the U.D.C.

SUNBURY. *Cinema, etc.* An application has been received by the U.D.C. from Mr. C. G. F. Benton, on behalf of Cinema Development, for permission to erect a cinema, six shops and a dance hall on a site forming part of Benwell Field at Station Approach, Sunbury. Permission has been given subject to the submission of plans, etc.

SUNBURY. *Estate Development.* Messrs. Dodge and Reed, of Brentford, are the architects in connection with the proposed development of the Hawke House Estate.

TEDDINGTON. *Film Studios.* Work has just begun upon the erection of Warner Brothers' new Film Studios. The Scheme is estimated to cost approximately £100,000, and has been placed with the firm of Messrs. W. H. Gaze and Sons, of Kingston. The Studio was designed by Messrs. Naylor and Roberts. In addition to the studios a new admission block is to be erected with a frontage of 134 ft. to Broom Road.

TEDDINGTON. *Houses.* Messrs. Thomas and Son propose to erect 22 houses on the Culcheth Hall Estate, Broom Road, plans for which have been approved by the U.D.C.

TEDDINGTON. *Factory.* Mr. F. Sneller is to erect a factory for light engineering at the rear of 234-6, Kingston Road, Teddington.

TWICKENHAM. *Flats.* Messrs. Dickinson, Norman and Walls have submitted plans to the T.C. for the proposed erection of 140 flats at Cambridge Park. The plans have been passed subject to the approval of the Borough Surveyor to steelwork details.

TWICKENHAM. *Houses.* Messrs. A. Pascall and Son, Ltd., have submitted plans for the proposed erection of 22 houses at Godfrey Avenue.

TWICKENHAM. *Stores.* Messrs. Healey and Mackenzie, 29 George Street, W. 1, are the architects in connection with the reconstruction of the shop premises of Messrs. Coppen Bros. at 24, King Street.

TWICKENHAM. *Classrooms.* The Education Committee has approved the provision of three more classrooms at the Nelson School at an estimated cost of £3,000. Plans by the Borough Surveyor.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES

BEXHILL. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 14 houses, London Road, for Mr. J. E. Maynard; two houses, Glassenbury Drive, for Mr. E. Bunce; three houses, Uplands Park, for Mr. R. W. Moore; two houses, Cranstan Rise, for Messrs. Tubbs and Messer; two houses, St. Jeme's Avenue, for Mr. J. H. Lye.

EASTBOURNE. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: Four houses, Marlow Avenue, for Prospect Houses, Ltd.; alterations, Railway Arms, South Street, for Kemp Town Brewery, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Clifton Hotel, South Street, for Messrs. Slaters and Bodega, Ltd.; alterations, Araluen Hotel, Grand Parade, for Mr. J. D. Clarke; 48 houses, Freeman Avenue, for Davis Estates, Ltd.; alterations and additions, Albermarle Hotel, Seaside Road, for Mr. H. H. Clarke; alterations, Star Inn, Bakers Road, for Star Brewery Co., Ltd.; alterations and additions, Beachy Head Hotel, for Mr. H. C. Ford; two blocks of flats, King Edward's Parade, for Messrs. Trehearne, and Norman and Preston & Co.; alterations and additions, Esplanade café, Marine Parade, for Mr. S. G. Scales; alterations, Lansdowne Hotel, Grand Parade, for Messrs. Robinson and Grant.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES

TRURO. *Post Office.* A new post office, sorting office and telephone exchange is to be erected in the High Cross. Negotiations are also taking place for the acquisition of further property for the purpose of erecting a large garage to accommodate the motor vehicles connected with the post office. It is estimated that the whole scheme will be completed by 1938.

NORTHERN COUNTIES

CHESTER. *Alterations, etc.*—Plans passed by the Corporation: Alterations Bars Hotel, Foregate Street, and alterations, Green Dragon Hotel, Foregate Street, for Messrs. Greenall, Whitley and Co., Ltd.: shop, 40 Foregate Street, for True Form Boot Co., Ltd.; alterations, Drill Hall, Volunteer Street, for Cheshire Territorial Army Association.

CHESTER. *Cinema.*—The Corporation has sold a site in Love Lane and Foregate Street for the erection of a cinema to Associated Cinema Properties Ltd.

HULL. *Additions.* The Hull Corporation is to erect pavilions and staff accommodation at the Winestead mental colony at a cost of £48,500.

HULL. *Factory.* Messrs. Capper Pass and Son, Ltd., are to erect a branch factory in Hull.

HULL. *Church.* The Connexional Committee has approved plans for the erection of a church in Bilton Grove, Hull.

HULL. *Houses.* The Corporation has approved plans by the city architect for the erection of 176 houses on the Elm Tree estate and 292 on the Endyke Lane estate.

HULL. *Hotel.* The Corporation has approved plans by Messrs. Moor's and Robson's Breweries, Ltd., for the erection of a hotel at Anlaby Common.

HULL. *School.* The Education Committee is to erect an elementary school for 400 at Priory Road.

HULL. *School.* The managers of the Endsleigh Holy Child R.C. School are acquiring a site from the Hull Corporation on the Endsleigh estate for the erection of a senior girls' school.

ROTHERHAM. *School.* The managers of St. Bede's are to erect a Catholic school for 250 at Eastdene, Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Corporation: 188 houses, Broom Lane, etc., for Messrs. V. Dunk, Ltd.; three houses, Wortley Road, for Mr. F. Dobson; shop, Fitzwilliam Road, for Rotherham Co-op. Society, Ltd.; works extensions, Meadow Bank Road, for Rother Boiler Co., Ltd.; offices, Sheffield Road, for Messrs. Eccles, Aizlewood and Co., Ltd.; shop and house, Grange Lane, for Messrs. Binder and Badger; four houses, Eastwood Mount, for Mr. E. Atton.

ROTHERHAM. *School.* The managers of the St. Bede's Roman Catholic school are to erect a new elementary school at Eastdene, Rotherham.

ROTHERHAM. *Offices, etc.*—Plans passed by the Corporation: Offices, Westgate, for Rotherham Steel Strip Co., Ltd.; works extensions, Meadowhall, for Messrs. Howell and Co., Ltd.; two houses, Watson Road, for Messrs. McGeoch and Sons; two houses Wortley Road, for Mr. E. Ogley.

RATES OF WAGES

The initial letter opposite every 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 s. d.	II s. d.
A_1	ABERDARE ..	S. Wales & M.	1 5½	1 1½
A	Aberdeen ..	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Abergavenny	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Abingdon ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Accrington ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Addlestone ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Adlington ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Airdrie ..	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
C	Aldeburgh ..	E. Counties	1 2½	11
A	Altrincham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_3	Appleby ..	N.W. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Ashton-under-Lyne	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Aylesbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	BANBURY ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
B_1	Bangor ..	N.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_3	Barnard Castle	N.E. Coast	1 5	1 0½
A	Barnsley ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Barnstaple ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Barrow ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Barry ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Basingstoke ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Bath	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Batley ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Bedford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Berwick-on Tweed ..	N.E. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Bewdley ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_3	Bicester ..	S. Counties	1 3	11½
	Birkenhead ..	N.W. Counties	*1 7½	1 2½
A	Birmingham ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Bishop Auckland	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A	Blackburn ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blackpool ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Blyth	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Bognor ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Bolton ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Boston ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Bournemouth ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Bovey Tracey	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bradford ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Brentwood ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Bridgend ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
B	Bridgwater ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Bridlington ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Brighouse ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Brighton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Bristol ..	S.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Brixham ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	Bromsgrove ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Bromyard ..	Mid. Counties	1 3	11½
A	Burnley ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Burslem ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Burton-on-Trent ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Bury	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Buxton ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	CAMBRIDGE	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_1	Canterbury ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Cardiff ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Carlisle ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Carmarthen ..	S. Wales & M.	1 4½	1 0½
B	Carnarvon ..	N.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Carnforth ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Castleford ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Chatham ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chelmsford ..	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Cheltenham ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Chester ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Chesterfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Chichester ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Chorley ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Cirencester ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Clitheroe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Clydebank ..	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Coalville ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Colchester ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Colne	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Colwyn Bay ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Consett ..	N.E. Coast	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Conway ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Coventry ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Crewe ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Cumberland ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	DARLINGTON	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Darwen ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Deal	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Denbigh ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Derby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Dewsbury ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Didcot ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Doncaster ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Dorchester ..	S.W. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Driffield ..	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_2	Droitwich ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Dudley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Dumfries ..	Scotland	1 6	1 1½
A	Dundee ..	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A	Durham ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	EASTBOURNE ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Ebbw Vale ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Edinburgh ..	Scotland	1 6½	1 2
A_1	E. Glamorganshire, Rhondda Valley District	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Exeter	S.W. Counties	*1 5½	1 1½
B	Exmouth ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_3	FELIXSTOWE	E. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Filey	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Fleetwood ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Folkestone ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Frodsham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Frome	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A	GATESHEAD	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Gillingham ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Glasgow ..	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A_2	Gloucester ..	S.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Goole	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Gosport ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Grantham ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Gravesend ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Greenock ..	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A	Grimsby ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
B	Guildford ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	HALIFAX ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hanley ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Harrogate ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hartlepools ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
B	Harwich ..	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B_1	Hastings ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A_2	Hatfield ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Hereford ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Hertford ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Heysham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Howden ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Huddersfield ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Hull	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	ILKLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Immingham ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Ipswich ..	E. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Isle of Wight ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	JARROW ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	KEIGHLEY ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Kendal ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Keswick ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Kettering ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Kidderminster	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_1	King's Lynn ..	E. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	LANCASTER ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Leamington ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Leeds	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Leek	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leicester ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Leigh	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Lewes	S. Counties	1 3	11½
A_2	Lichfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Lincoln	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
	Liverpool ..	N.W. Counties	*1 8	1 3
A_2	Llandudno ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Llanelly ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
	London (12-miles radius)		1 8	1 3
	Do. (12-15 miles radius)		1 7½	1 2¾
A	Long Eaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Loughborough	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Luton	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Lytham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	MACCLESFIELD	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Maidstone ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_3	Malvern ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Manchester ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Mansfield ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_1	Margate ..	S. Counties	1 4	1 0
A	Matlock ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Merthyr ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Middlesbrough	N. E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Middlewich ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B_2	Minehead ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
B_2	Monmouth .. & S. and E. Glamorganshire	S. Wales & M.	1 3½	11½
A	Morecambe ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
	NANTWICH ..	N.W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Neath	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Nelson ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Newcastle ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Newport ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Normanton ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Northampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	North Staffs ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	North Shields	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Norwich ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Nottingham ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Nuneaton ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	OAKHAM ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Oldham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_3	Oswestry ..	N.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Oxford ..	S. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	PAISLEY ..	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
B_3	Pembroke ..	S. Wales & M.	1 3	11½
A	Perth	Scotland	*1 6½	1 2
A_1	Peterborough	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Plymouth ..	S.W. Counties	*1 6½	1 2
A	Pontefract ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Pontypridd ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A_3	Portsmouth ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Preston ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	QUEENSFERRY	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	READING ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
B	Reigate ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Retford ..	Mid. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Rhondda Valley	S. Wales & M.	1 6	1 1½
A	Ripon	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A	Rochdale ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Rochester ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_1	Ruabon ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Rugby ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Rugeley ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A	Runcorn ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	ST. ALBANS ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	St. Helens ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B_2	Salisbury ..	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_1	Scarborough ..	Yorkshire	1 6	1 1½
A	Scunthorpe ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Sheffield ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Shipley ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Shrewsbury ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Skipton ..	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Slough ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Solihull ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_2	Southamton ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_1	Southend-on-Sea ..	E. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Southport ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	S. Shields ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Stafford ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Stirling ..	Scotland	1 7	1 2½
A	Stockport ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Stockton-on-Tees ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Stoke-on-Trent	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Stroud	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Sunderland ..	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	Swansea ..	S. Wales & M.	1 6½	1 2
A	Swindon ..	S.W. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A_1	TAMWORTH ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B	Taunton ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	Teesside Dist. ..	N.E. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Teignmouth ..	S.W. Coast	1 5½	1 1½
A	Todmorden ..	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Torquay ..	S.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
B_2	Truro	S.W. Counties	1 3½	11½
A_3	Tunbridge Wells	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
A	Tunstall ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Tyne District	N.E. Coast	1 6½	1 2
A	WAKEFIELD	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2
A	Walsall ..	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Warrington ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_1	Warwick ..	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A_1	Wellingborough	Mid. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	West Bromwich	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Weston-s.-Mare	W. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_2	Whitby ..	Yorkshire	1 5½	1 1½
A	Widnes ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A	Wigan ..	N.W. Counties	1 6½	1 2
B	Winchester ..	S. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A_2	Windsor ..	S. Counties	1 5½	1 0½
A	Wolverhampton	Mid. Counties	1 6½	1 2
A_2	Worcester ..	Mid. Counties	1 5½	1 1½
A_3	Worksop ..	Yorkshire	1 5	1 0½
A_1	Wrexham ..	N.W. Counties	1 6	1 1½
A	Wycombe ..	S. Counties	1 5	1 0½
B	YARMOUTH ..	E. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
B	Yeovil ..	S.W. Counties	1 4½	1 0½
A	York	Yorkshire	1 6½	1 2

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

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

CURRENT PRICES

The wages are the standard Union rates of wages payable in London at the time of publication. The prices given below are for materials of good quality and include delivery to site in Central London area, unless otherwise stated. For delivery outside this area, adjustment should be made for the cost of transport. 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. The whole of the information given is copyright.

WAGES

		s.	d.
Bricklayer	per hour	1	8
Carpenter	,,	1	8
Joiner	,,	1	8
Machinist	,,	1	8
Mason (Banker)	,,	1	8
,, (Fixer)	,,	1	9
Plumber	,,	1	8
Painter	,,	1	7
Paperhanger	,,	1	7
Glazier	,,	1	7
Slater	,,	1	8
Scaffolder	,,	1	4
Timberman	,,	1	4
Navvy	,,	1	3
General Labourer	,,	1	3
Lorryman	,,	1	5½
Crane Driver	,,	1	7
Watchman	per week	2	10 o

MATERIALS

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£	s.	d.
Grey Stone Lime	per ton	2	2	o
Blue Lias Lime	,,	1	16	6
Hydrated Lime	,,	3	o	9
Portland Cement, in 4 ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	,,	1	19	o
Rapid Hardening Cement, in 4-ton lots (d/d site, including Paper Bags)	,,	2	5	o
White Portland Cement, in 1-ton lots	,,	8	15	o
Thames Ballast	per Y.C.		6	6
¾" Crushed Ballast	,,		7	o
Building Sand	,,		7	6
Washed Sand	,,		8	6
2" Broken Brick	,,		8	o
¾" ,, ,,	,,		10	3
Pan Breeze	,,		6	6
Coke Breeze	,,		8	9

DRAINLAYER

BEST STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES AND FITTINGS

		4" s.	d.	6" s.	d.
Straight Pipes	per F.R.	o	9	1	1
Bends	each	1	9	2	6
Taper Bends	,,	3	6	5	3
Rest Bends	,,	4	3	6	3
Single Junctions	,,	3	6	5	3
Double ,,	,,	4	9	6	6
Straight channels	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
¾" Channel bends	each	2	9	4	o
Channel junctions	,,	4	6	6	6
Channel tapers	,,	2	9	4	o
Yard gullies	,,	6	9	8	9
Interceptors	,,	16	o	19	6
IRON DRAINS:					
Iron drain pipe	per F.R.	1	6	2	6
Bends	each	5	o	10	6
Inspection bends	,,	9	o	15	o
Single junctions	,,	8	9	18	o
Double ,,	,,	13	6	30	o
Lead Wool	lb.		6		—
Gaskin	,,		5		—

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
Fletton	per M.	2	15	o
Grooved do.	,,	2	17	o
Phorpres bricks	,,	2	15	o
,, Cellular bricks	,,	2	15	o
Stocks, 1st quality	,,	4	11	o
,, 2nd ,,	,,	4	2	6
Blue Bricks, Pressed	,,	8	17	6
,, Wirecuts	,,	7	17	6
,, Brindles	,,	7	o	o
,, Bullnose	,,	9	o	o
Red Sand-faced Facings	,,	6	18	6
Red Rubbers for Arches	,,	12	o	o
Multicoloured Facings	,,	7	10	o
Luton Facings	,,	7	10	o
Phorpres White Facings	,,	3	17	3
,, Rustic Facings	,,	3	12	3
Midhurst White Facings	,,	5	o	o
Glazed Bricks, Ivory, White or Salt glazed, 1st quality:				
Stretchers	,,	21	o	o
Headers	,,	20	10	o
Bullnose	,,	27	10	o
Double Stretchers	,,	29	10	o
Double Headers	,,	26	10	o
Glazed Second Quality, *Less*	,,	1	o	o
,, Buffs and Creams, *Add*	,,	2	o	o
,, Other Colours	,,	5	10	o
2" Breeze Partition Blocks	per Y.S.		1	7
2½" ,, ,, ,,	,,		1	10
3" ,, ,, ,,	,,		2	1
4" ,, ,, ,,	,,		2	6

MASON

The following d/d F.O.R. at Nine Elms:		s.	d.
Portland stone, Whitbed	F.C.	4	4½
,, ,, Basebed	,,	4	7½
Bath stone	,,	2	10
York stone	,,	6	6
,, ,, Sawn templates	,,	7	6
,, ,, Paving, 2"	F.S.	1	8
,, ,, ,, 3"	,,	2	6

SLATER AND TILER

First quality Bangor or Portmadoc slates d/d F.C.R. London station:

		£	s.	d.
24" × 12" Duchesses	per M.	28	17	6
22" × 12" Marchionesses	,,	24	10	o
20" × 10" Countesses	,,	19	5	o
18" × 10" Viscountesses	,,	15	10	o
18" × 9" Ladies	,,	13	17	6
Westmorland green (random sizes)	per ton	8	10	o
Old Delabole slates d/d in full truck loads to Nine Elms Station:				
20" × 10" medium grey per 1,000 (actual)		21	11	6
,, ,, green ,,	,,	24	7	4
Best machine roofing tiles	,,	4	5	o
Best hand-made do.	,,	4	17	6
Hips and valleys	each			9
,, hand-made	,,			9½
Nails, compo	lb.		1	4
,, copper	,,		1	6

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		s.	d.
Good carcassing timber	F.C.		5
Birch	as 1" F.S.		9
Deal, Joiner's	,, ,,		5
,, ,, 2nds	,, ,,		4
Mahogany, Honduras	,, ,,	1	3
,, African	,, ,,	1	1
,, Cuban	,, ,,	2	6
Oak, plain American	,, ,,	1	o
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,	1	3
,, plain Japanese	,, ,,	1	2
,, Figured ,,	,, ,,	1	5
,, Austrian wainscot	,, ,,	1	6
,, English	,, ,,	1	11
Pine, Yellow	,, ,,	1	o
,, Oregon	,, ,,		4
,, British Columbian	,, ,,		4
Teak, Moulmein	,, ,,	1	3
,, Burma	,, ,,	1	2
Walnut, American	,, ,,	2	3
,, French	,, ,,	2	3
Whitewood, American	,, ,,	1	1
Deal floorings, ¾"	Sq.	18	6
,, 1"	,,	1	6
,, 1¼"	,,	1	2
,, 1½"	,,	1	5
,, 2"	,,	1	10
Deal matchings, ¾"	,,		14
,, ¾"	,,		15
,, 1"	,,	1	4
Rough boarding, ¾"	,,		16
,, 1"	,,		18
,, 1¼"	,,	1	6

Plywood, per ft. sup.

Thickness	¼"			¼"			¾"			½"		
Qualities	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.	A d.	B d.	BB d.
Birch 60 × 48	4	2½	2	5	3	2⅞	7	5	4	8	6	5
Cheap Alder	–	2	1½	–	3½	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oregon Pine	–	2½	–	3	2¾	–	4	3½	–	5	4½	–
Gaboon Mahogany	4	3¼	–	5	4½	–	7	6½	–	8	7	–
Figured Oak	6½	5	–	7½	5½	–	10	8	o	1/–	9	–

	d.
Scotch glue	lb. 8

SMITH AND FOUNDER

Tubes and Fittings:

(The following are the standard list prices, from which should be deducted the various percentages as set forth below.)

	⅛"	¼"	½"	¾"	1"	1¼"	2"
Tubes, 2'-14' long, per ft. run	4	5½	9½	1/1	1/10		
Pieces, 12"-23" long each	10	1/1	1/11	2/8	4/9		
,, 3"-11½" long ,,	7	9	1/3	1/8	3/–		
Long screws, 12"-23½" long,,	11	1/3	2/2	2/10	5/3		
,, ,, 3" M-½" long ,,	8	10	1/5	1/11	3/6		
Bends	8	11	1/7½	2/7½	5/2		
Springs not socketed	,,	5	7	1/1½	1/11½	3/11	
Socket unions	,,	2/–	3/–	5/6	6/9	10/–	
Elbows, square	,,	10	1/1	1/6	2/2	4/3	
Tees	,,	1/–	1/3	1/10	2/6	5/1	
Crosses	,,	2/2	2/9	4/1	5/6	10/6	
Plain sockets and nipples	,,	3	4	6	8	1/3	
Diminished sockets	,,	4	6	9	1/–	2/–	
Flanges	,,	9	1/–	1/4	1/9	2/9	
Caps	,,	3½	5	8	1/–	2/–	
Backnuts	,,	2	3	5	6	1/1	
Iron main cocks	,,	1/6	2/3	4/2	5/4	11/6	
,, with brass plugs	,,	—	4/–	7/6	10/–	21/–	

Discounts:

TUBES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Gas	65	Galvanized gas	52½
Water	61½	,, water	47½
Steam	57½	,, steam	42½

FITTINGS.

Gas	57½	Galvanized gas	47½
Water	52½	water	42½
Steam	47½	steam	37½

SMITH AND FOUNDER—*continued*

		s.	d.
Rolled steel joists cut to length	cwt.	12	9
Mild steel reinforcing rods, ⅜"	,,	10	6
,, ,, ½"	,,	10	3
,, ,, ⅝"	,,	10	o
,, ,, ¾"	,,	9	6
,, ,, ⅞"	,,	9	6
,, ,, 1"	,,	9	6
,, ,, 1¼"	,,	9	6
,, ,, 1½"	,,	9	6

		⅜" s.	d.	4" s.	d.
Cast-iron rain-water pipes of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.		8		10
Shoes	each	2	o	3	o
Anti-splash shoes	,,	4	6	8	o
Boots	,,	3	o	4	o
Bends	,,	2	7	3	9
,, with access door	,,		—	6	3
Heads	,,	4	o	5	o
Swan-necks up to 9" offsets	,,	3	9	6	o
Plinth bends, 4½" to 6"	,,	3	9	5	3
Half-round rain-water gutters of ordinary thickness metal	F.R.		5		6
Stop ends	each		6		6
Angles	,,	1	7	1	11
Obtuse angles	,,	2	o	2	6
Gutlets	,,	1	9	2	3

PLUMBER

		s.	d.
Lead, milled sheets	cwt.	24	6
,, drawn pipes	,,	24	6
,, soil pipe	,,	30	o
,, scrap	,,	16	o
Solder, plumbers'	lb.		9½
,, fine do.	,,	1	o
Copper, sheet	,,		8½
,, tubes	,,		11

L.C.C. soil and waste pipes:	3"		4"		6"	
Plain cast	F.R.	1 8	1	2	2	6
Coated	,,	1 1	1	3	2	8
Galvanized	,,	2 o	2	6	4	6
Holderbats	each	3 10	4	o	4	9
Bends	,,	3 9	5	3	10	3
Shoes	,,	2 10	4	4	9	6
Heads	,,	4 8	8	5	12	9

PLASTERER

		£	s.	d.
Lime, chalk	per ton	2	5	o
Plaster, coarse	,,	2	10	o
,, fine	,,	4	15	o
Hydrated lime	,,	3	o	9
Sirapite	,,	3	6	o
Keene's cement	,,	5	o	o
Gothite Plaster	,,	3	6	o
Pioneer Plaster	,,	3	6	o
Thistle plaster	,,	3	6	o
Sand, washed	Y.C.		11	6
Hair	lb.			6
Laths, sawn	bundle		2	4
,, rent	,,		3	9
Lath nails	lb.			3

GLAZIER

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sheet glass, 21 oz., squares n/e 2 ft.	s. F.S.			2½
,, ,, 26 oz. ,, ,,	,,			3
Flemish, Arctic, Figures (white)*	,,			7
Blazoned glasses	,,		2	6
Reeded: Cross Reeded	,,			11
Cathedral glass, white, double-rolled, plain, hammered, rimpled, waterwite	,,			6
Crown sheet glass (n/e 12 in. x. 10 in.)	,,		2	o
Flashed opals (white and coloured)	,, 1 o and		2	o
⅛" rough cast: rolled plate	,,			5½
¼" wired cast; wired rolled	,,			9½
¼" Georgian wired cast	,,			11
¼" Polished plate, n/e 1 ft.	,, †10 to		‡1	1
,, ,, 2	,, †1 2 ,,		‡1	4
,, ,, 4	,, †2 3 ,,		‡2	6
,, ,, 8	,, †2 9 ,,		‡3	2
,, ,, 20	,, †3 7 ,,		‡4	2
,, ,, 45	,, †3 11 ,,		‡4	7
,, ,, 100	,, †5 o ,,		‡5	7
Vita glass, sheet, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1	o
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		1	3
,, ,, ,, over 2 ft.	,,		1	9
,, ,, plate, n/e 1 ft.	,,		1	6
,, ,, ,, 2 ft.	,,		3	o
,, ,, ,, 5 ft.	,,		4	o
,, ,, ,, 7 ft.	,,		5	o
,, ,, ,, 15 ft.	,,		6	o
,, ,, ,, over 15 ft.	,,		7	6
"Calorex" sheet 21 oz., and 32 oz.	,, 2	6 and	3	6
,, rough cast ⅛" and ¼"	,,	8½ ,,	1	o
Putty, linseed oil	lb.			3

* *Colours, 1d. F.S. extra.*

† *Ordinary glazing quality.* ‡ *Selected glazing quality.*

PAINTER

		£	s.	d.
White lead in 1 cwt. casks	cwt.	2	8	6
Linseed oil	gall.		2	3
Boiled oil	,,		2	9
Turpentine	,,		4	1½
Patent knotting	,,		14	o
Distemper, washable	cwt.	2	6	o
,, ordinary	,,	2	o	o
Whitening	,,		4	o
Size, double	firkin		3	o
Copal varnish	gall.		13	o
Flat varnish	,,		14	o
Outside varnish	,,		16	o
White enamel	,,	1	15	o
Ready mixed paint	,,		13	6
Brunswick black	,,		7	6

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK

The following prices are for work to new buildings of average size, executed under normal conditions in the London area. They include establishment charges and profit. While every care has been taken in its compilation, no responsibility can be accepted for the accuracy of the list. The whole of the information given is copyright.

EXCAVATOR AND CONCRETOR

		£	s.	d.
Digging over surface n/e 12″ deep and cart away	Y.S.		2	9
,, to reduce levels n/e 5′ 0″ deep and cart away	Y.C.		8	6
,, to form basement n/e 5′ 0″ and cart away	,,		9	0
,, ,, 10′ 0″ deep and cart away	,,		9	6
,, ,, 15′ 0″ deep and cart away	,,		10	0
If in stiff clay	add ,,			6
If in underpinning	,,		4	0
Planking and strutting to sides of excavation	F.S.		1	0
,, ,, to pier holes	,,			5
,, ,, to trenches	,,			5
,, ,, extra, only if left in	,,			3
Hardcore, filled in and rammed	Y.C.		10	0
Portland cement concrete in foundations (6–1)	,,	1	6	0
,, ,, (4·2·1)	,,	1	12	6
,, ,, underpinning	,,	1	16	0
Finishing surface of concrete, space face	Y.S.			7

DRAINLAYER

		4″ s.	d.	6″ s.	d.
Stoneware drains, laid complete (digging and concrete to be priced separately)	F.R.	1	6	2	3
Extra, only for bends	Each	2	8	3	9
,, junctions	,,	3	9	4	6
Gullies and gratings	,,	16	6	18	0
Cast iron drains, and laying and jointing	F.R.	4	9	6	0
Extra, only for bends	Each	10	6	15	6

BRICKLAYER

		£	s.	d.
Brickwork, Flettons in lime mortar	Per Rod	26	10	0
,, ,, in cement	,,	27	12	6
,, Stocks in cement	,,	34	0	0
,, Blues in cement	,,	50	0	0
Extra only for circular on plan	,,		2	0
,, backing to masonry	,,	1	10	0
,, raising on old walls	,,		2	0
,, underpinning	,,		5	10
Fair Face and pointing internally	F.S.			1½
Extra over fletton brickwork for picked stock facings and pointing	,,			8
,, ,, ,, red brick facings and pointing	,,			11
,, ,, ,, blue brick facings and pointing	,,		1	4
,, ,, ,, glazed brick facings and pointing	,,		3	6
Tuck pointing	,,			7½
Weather pointing in cement	,,			3
Slate dampcourse	,,			10
Vertical dampcourse	,,		1	1

ASPHALTER

		s.	d.
½″ Horizontal dampcourse	Y.S.	4	9
½″ Vertical dampcourse	,,	7	9
¾″ paving or flat	,,	6	3
1″ paving or flat	,,	7	6
1″ × 6″ skirting	F.R.	1	0
Angle fillet	,,		2½
Rounded angle	,,		2½
Cesspools	Each	5	6

MASON

		£	s.	d.
Portland stone, including all labours, hoisting, fixing and cleaning down, complete	F.C.		17	9
Bath stone and do., all as last	,,		13	6
Artificial stone and do	,,		13	0
York stone templates, fixed complete	,,		10	6
,, thresholds	,,		13	6
,, sills	,,	1	0	6

SLATER AND TILER

		£	s.	d.
Slating, Bangor or equal to a 3″ lap, and fixing with compo nails, 20″ × 10″	Sqr.	3	10	0
Do., 18″ × 9″	,,	3	7	0
Do., 24″ × 12″	,,	3	17	0
Westmorland slating, laid with diminished courses	,,	6	0	0
Tiling, best hand-made sand-faced, laid to a 4″ gauge, nailed every fourth course	,,	3	0	0
Do., all as last, but of machine-made tiles	,,	2	16	0
20″ × 10″ medium Old Delabole slating, laid to a 3″ lap (grey)	,,	2	16	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (green)	,,	4	15	0

CARPENTER AND JOINER

		£	s.	d.
Flat boarded centering to concrete floors, including all strutting	Sqr.	2	2	6
Shuttering to sides and soffits of beams	F.S.			7
,, to stanchions	,,			7
,, to staircases	,,		1	6
Fir and fixing in wall plates, lintols, etc.	F.C.		3	9
Fir framed in floors	,,		4	6
,, ,, roofs	,,		6	6
,, ,, trusses	,,		7	6
,, ,, partitions	,,		8	6
¾″ deal sawn boarding and fixing to joists	Sqr.	1	14	6
1″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1	17	6
1¼ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2	3	0
¾″ × 2″ fir battening for Countess slating	,,		9	6
Do., for 4″ gauge tiling	,,		12	0
Stout feather-edged tilting fillet	F.R.			4½
Patent inodorous felt, 1 ply	Y.S.		2	3
,, ,, ,, 2 ,,	,,		2	9
,, ,, ,, 3 ,,	,,		3	3
Stout herringbone strutting to 9″ joists	F.R.			10½
1″ deal gutter boards and bearers	F.S.		1	2
1½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,		1	6
2″ deal wrought rounded roll	F.R.			8
1″ deal grooved and tongued flooring, laid complete, including cleaning off	Sqr.	2	1	0
1¼″ do.	,,	2	10	0
1½″ do.	,,	2	17	0
1″ deal moulded skirting, fixed on, and including grounds plugged to wall	F.S.		1	6
17″ do.	,,		1	9

CARPENTER AND JOINER—*continued*

		s.	d.
1½″ deal moulded sashes of average size	F.S.	1	9½
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1	11½
1½″ deal cased frames double hung, of 6″ × 3″ oak sills, 1¼″ pulley stiles, 1¼″ heads, 1″ inside and outside linings, ¾″ parting beads, and with brass faced axle pulleys, etc., fixed complete	,,	3	7
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3	10
Extra only for moulded horns ,, ,,	Each		6
1½″ deal four-panel square, both sides, door	F.S.	2	0
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	2	8
1½″ ,, but moulded both sides	,,	2	4
2″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	3	0
4″ × 3″ deal, rebated and moulded frames	F.R.	1	0
4½″ × 3½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,	1	4
1¼″ deal tongued and moulded window board, on and including deal bearers	F.S.	1	9
1¼″ deal treads, 1″ risers in staircases, and tongued and grooved together on and including strong fir carriages	,,	2	6
1½″ deal moulded wall strings	,,	2	1
1½″ ,, outer strings	,,	2	4
Ends of treads and risers housed to string	Each	1	9
3″ × 2″ deal moulded handrail	F.R.	1	3
1″ × 1″ deal balusters and housing each end	Each	2	0
1½″ × 1½″ ,, ,,	,,	2	9
3″ × 3″ deal wrought framed newels	F.R.	1	3
Extra only for newel caps	Each	6	0
Do., pendants	,,	6	0

SMITH AND FOUNDER

		£	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists, cut to length, and hoisting and fixing in position	Per cwt.		16	6
Riveted plate or compound girders, and hoisting and fixing in position	,,	1	0	6
Do., stanchions with riveted caps and bases and do.	,,		19	0
Mild steel bar reinforcement, ¼″ and up, bent and fixed complete	,,		17	0
Corrugated iron sheeting fixed to wood framing, including all bolts and nuts 20 g.	F.S.			11
Wrot-iron caulked and cambered chimney bars	Per cwt.	1	10	0

PLUMBER

		£	s.	d.
Milled lead and labour in flats	cwt.	1	18	6
Do. in flashings	,,	2	2	0
Do. in covering to turrets	,,	2	7	6
Do. in soakers	,,	1	13	3
Labour to welted edge	F.R.			3½
Open copper nailing	,,			3
Close ,, ,,	,,			4

		½″ s.	d.	¾″ s.	d.	1″ s.	d.	1¼″ s.	d.	2″ s.	d.	4″ s.	d.
Lead service pipe and fixing with pipe hooks	F.R.	10		1	0	1	3	2	0	2	10	—	
Do. soil pipe and fixing with cast lead tacks	,,	—		—		—		—		—		5	6
Extra, only to bends	Each	—		—		—		—		2	0	6	9
Do. to stop ends	,,	6½		8		9		11		1	0	—	
Boiler screws and unions	,,	3	3	3	9	5	0	8	0	—		—	
Lead traps	,,	—		—		—		6	3	8	9	—	
Screw down bib valves	,,	6	9	9	6	11	0	—		—		—	
Do. stop cocks	,,	7	0	9	6	12	6	—		—		—	

		£	s.	d.
4″ cast-iron ½-rd. gutter and fixing	F.R.		1	0
Extra, only stop ends	Each		1	0
Do. angles	,,		1	6
Do. outlets	,,		2	9
4″ dia. cast-iron rain-water pipe and fixing with ears cast on	F.R.		1	2
Extra, only for shoes	Each		1	3
Do. for plain heads	,,		5	6

PLASTERER AND TILING

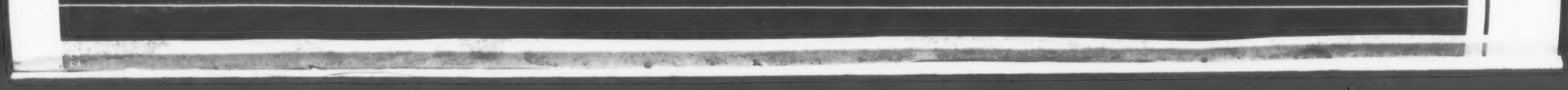
		s	d.
Expanded metal lathing, small mesh	Y.S.	2	0
Do. in n/w to beams, stanchions, etc.	,,	2	9
Lathing with sawn laths to ceilings	,,	1	3
½″ screeding in Portland cement and sand or tiling, wood block floor, etc.	,,	1	5
Do. vertical	,,	1	7
Rough render on walls	,,	1	2½
Render, float and set in lime and hair	,,	1	9
Render and set in Sirapite	,,	1	11
Render, backing in cement and sand, and set in Keene's cement	,,	1	9
Extra, only if on lathing	,,		4
Keene's cement, angle and arris	F.R.		6
Arris	,,		1½
Rounded angle, small	,,		3
Plain cornices in plaster, including dubbing out, per 1″ girth	,,		1½
1″ granolithic pavings	Y.S.	3	6
1½″ ,, ,, ,,	,,	4	6
6″ × 6″ white glazed wall tiling and fixing on prepared screed	,,	17	6
9″ × 3″ ,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	1	2	6
Extra, only for small quadrant angle	F.R.			8

GLAZIER

		s	d.
21 oz. sheet glass and glazing with putty	F.S.		6½
26 oz. do. and do.	,,		7½
Flemish, Arctic Figured (white) and glazing with putty	,,	1	1
Cathedral glass and do.	,,	1	2
Glazing only, British polished plate	,,		7
Extra, only if in beds	,,		2
Washleather	F.R.		4

PAINTER

		s.	d.
Clearcolle and whiten ceilings	Y.S.		6
Do. and distemper walls	,,		9
Do. with washable distemper	,,	1	1
Knot, stop, prime and paint four coats of oil colour on plain surfaces	,,	3	3
Do. on woodwork	,,	3	6
Do. on steelwork	,,	3	0
Do. and brush grain and twice varnish	,,	5	6
Stain and twice varnish woodwork	,,	1	11
Stain and wax-polish woodwork	,,	4	6
French polishing	F.S.	1	2
Stripping off old paper	Piece	2	0
Hanging ordinary paper	from ,,	2	9



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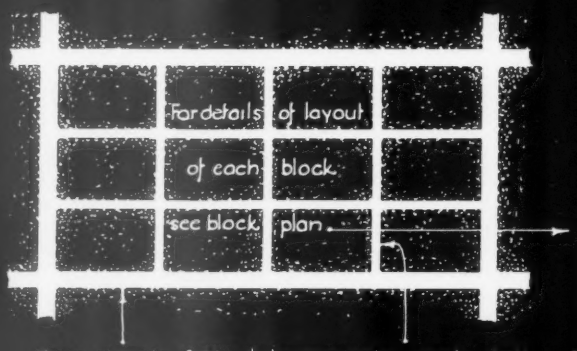
TYPE : TWO STOREY BLOCKS.

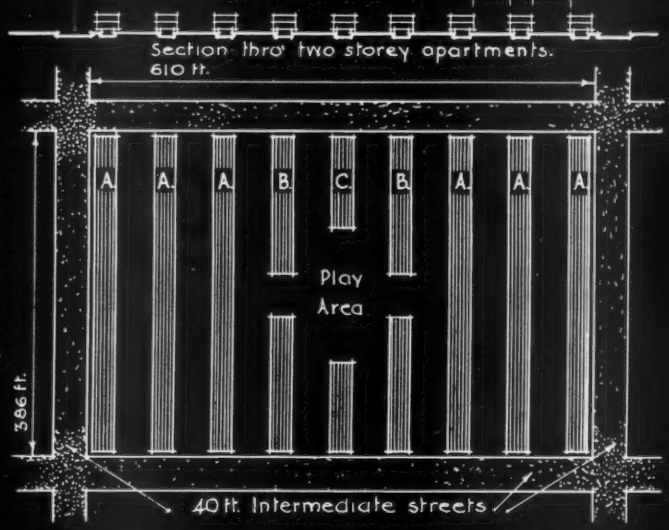
BLOCK PLAN showing one block of 12 buildings. (44'9")

Section thro' two storey apartments.

SITE PLAN OF 12 BLOCKS.
for notes see back of sheet 2.



Main streets 80ft. Intermediate streets 40ft.

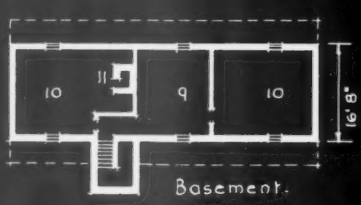


Block size (property line to property line)	386 × 610	ft.
Streets bordering 12 block area, width of.	80	"
Intermediate streets, width of.	40	"
Sidewalks, width of.	5	"
Population for 12 blocks.	11,136	People
Area built on.	35·1	%
Play area for 12 blocks.	46,460	sq. ft
Density per gross acre.	139	People

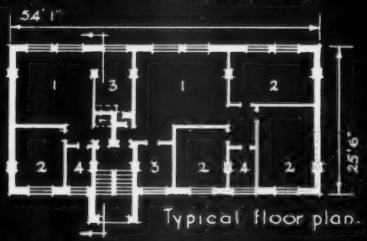
Number of buildings, 12 blocks	Number of units in 12 blocks	Number of rooms, per unit	Total no. of rooms in 12 blocks
72 Buildings (A.) 7 units each	504	16	8064
48 Buildings (B.) 3 units each	144	16	2304
24 Buildings (C.) 2 units each	48	16	768
Grand total	696		11,136 rooms

LEGEND.
1. Living room.
2. Bed room.
3. Kitchen.
4. Bath room.
9. Storage space.
10. Boiler room or storage.
11. Incinerator.

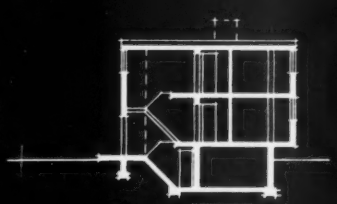
0 10 20 30 40 50
Scale for plans and section



Basement.



Typical floor plan.



SECTION.

PLAN OF TWO STOREY APARTMENTS.
Cantilever construction. ONE UNIT.

Factual data of one complete unit: Two storey buildings.

Number of rooms per floor (including kitchen.)	8
" " 3 room apartments per floor	1
" " 4 " " " "	none
" " 5 " " " "	1
Total number of " " "	2
" " " " " unit	4
Total " " rooms " "	16

Information from The Housing Study Guild, New York.

③

INFORMATION SHEET: ANALYSIS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF HOUSING SCHEME
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W.C.1. Oscar A. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
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INFORMATION SHEET

• 301 •

AMERICAN HOUSING

(iii)

This sheet gives the site lay-out, plans, sections and general data for the two-storey flat block with basement. See also Sheets 292 and 297.

COSTS	Cost per 16-room unit	Cost per room including kitchen
Foundations and Basement :—	$	$
Excavation and disposal by steam shovel	164·10	
By hand	54·60	
Backfill	17·60	
Rough grading	13·00	
Concrete footings and basement walls, including forms and reinforcement	676·80	
Steel columns	97·50	
Floor screed	156·75	
Concrete waterproofing	24·95	
Total	1,205·30	75·35
Basement Finish :—	$	$
Stairs, forms and reinforcement	14·10	
6 in. hollow tile walls	57·50	
2 in. plaster partitions	29·30	
Perambulator store (wood partitions)	18·20	
Steel sashes and glazing	18·35	
3 fireproof doors and hardware	56·10	
Whitewashing and painting	26·00	
7 electrical outlets and fittings	32·75	
Stop sink	44·00	
Total	296·30	18·50
Structure and Enclosure :—	$	$
Steel columns	198·10	
Setting-out anchor bolts	8·85	
Grouting column bases	4·40	
Floor slabs, forms and reinforcement	1,296·55	
Roof slab, forms and reinforcement	643·85	
Hollow-tile walls	187·20	
Curtain walls with external stucco and internal plaster	519·90	
Steel sashes and glazing	454·25	
Insulation	166·85	
Total	3,479·95	217·50
Stairs, Halls, Corridors, etc. :—	$	$
Stair landings, forms and reinforcement	30·40	
Staircase roof, forms and reinforcement	55·85	
Stairwell walls, hollow tile glazed	370·50	
Steel stairs and intermediate landings	135·30	
Steel sashes and glazing	14·30	
1 fireproof entrance door and furniture	48·50	
Painting of stairs, ceilings, windows and doors	19·95	
4 electrical outlets and fittings	18·70	
Bellwork and wallboxes	34·85	
Porch, floor and finish, roof insulation, etc.	69·95	
Total	798·30	50·00
Roof :—	$	$
Copper flashings, etc.	36·40	
3-ply roofing	89·75	
Insulation and screeded fill	225·05	
Total	351·20	22·00
Finishes and Equipment :—	$	$
Column fireproofing (2 in. hollow tile and plaster)	139·50	
2 in. plaster partitions	406·00	
Plastering of internal walls	68·00	
4 Fireproof entrance doors and furniture	93·80	
14 internal doors and furniture	147·00	
⅞ in. hardwood floors	475·10	
Skirtings and picture mouldings	86·50	
Tile floor for bathrooms	90·00	
Painting : walls, ceilings, doors, etc.	387·40	
16 metal wardrobes	200·00	
4 kitchen cabinets	180·00	
4 medicine cabinets	26·00	
26 window blinds	26·00	
4 gas cookers	100·00	
4 refrigerators	320·00	
Total	2,745·30	171·60
Plumbing :—	$	$
Cost per unit, not including gas lines	1,643·20	102·70
*Heating :—*See Sheet 297.	$	$
Total cost	929·92	58·12
Gas and Electrical :—	$	$
Initial cost of gas carcasing	112·00	
Electric meter connections	10·12	
44 outlets and fittings	206·00	
Total	328·12	20·52
Total cost per room, including kitchen		$736·29

335.

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½" and 5/16" LLOYD INSULATING BOARD : GENERAL DATA :

SIZES :
Length · 6'0" and 7'0"
" · 8'0" " 9'0"
" · 10'0" " 12'0"
" · 14'0"
Width · 4'0"
Thickness · ½" and 5/16"

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY: 0·34 B.T.Us. per sq. ft. per hour per 1" thickness per 1° F. difference in temperature.

CUTTING : Sheets should be unpacked and exposed before use. Boards should be cut face uppermost with a fine saw.

FIXING : Joists, studs and battens should be at 16" centres. Headers should be placed behind all horizontal joints and where plaster is applied, placed at 4'0" centres.

NAILING : Nails should be driven slightly below the surface and ½" in from the edge at 4" centres around edges and at 8" centres on intermediate battens. Nails in edges of boards should pair with those in adjoining boards.

DETAILS OF FIXING ½" and 5/16" LLOYD INSULATING BOARD TO VARIOUS SURFACES :

① WOOD FRAMING :

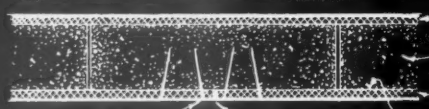
PLAN. Nails at 4" centres. Nails at 8" centres.

Headers should be placed behind all horizontal joints except where breeze and concrete is used. Where plastered, headers should be placed at 4'0" centres.

② LINING TO BRICK, STONE, ETC. :

NOTE: Battens should be placed at 16" centres (one third of a board width).

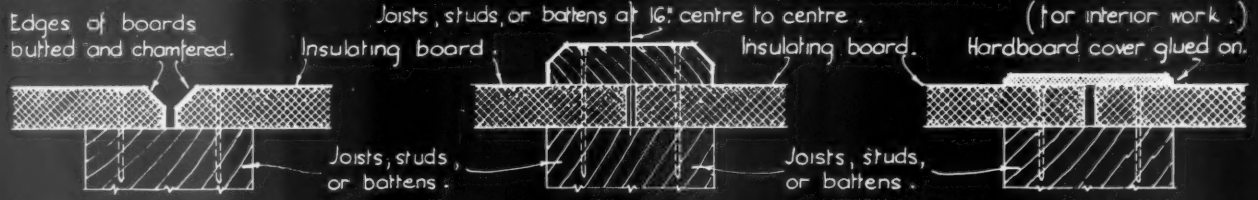
③ BREEZE PARTITIONS :



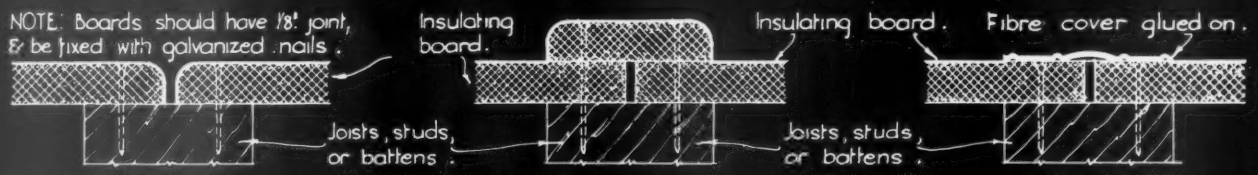
PLAN. 2½" dovetailed galvanized nails. Joint. Breeze brought to a plane face.

④ PERMANENT SHUTTERING :

HALF FULL SIZE DETAILS OF JOINTING ½" and 5/16" LLOYD INSULATING BOARD : (for interior work.)

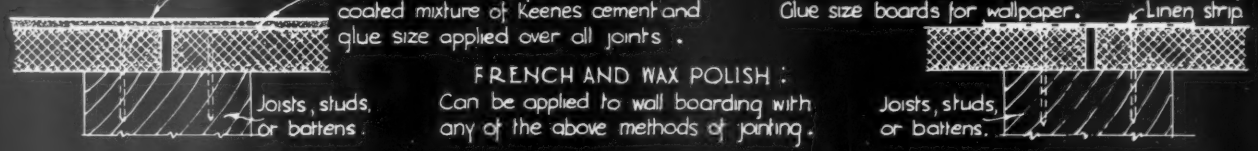


V-JOINT. WOOD COVER STRIP. LLOYD 1/8" HARDBOARD COVER STRIP.



BULL-NOSE BUTT JOINT. INSULATING BOARD COVER STRIP. CORRUGATED FIBRE COVER STRIP.

DETAILS OF FINISHES TO LLOYD INSULATING BOARD :



2½" flat galvanized wire mesh should be secured by being pressed into a thin coated mixture of Keenes cement and glue size applied over all joints.

For wallpaper, distemper and paint, a 2½" linen strip should be glued and brushed on over joints. All nail holes stopped with size and whiting. Glue size boards for wallpaper.

FRENCH AND WAX POLISH : Can be applied to wall boarding with any of the above methods of jointing.

Information from Edward Lloyd Wallboards Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : LLOYD INSULATING BOARD ① GENERAL DATA AND JOINTING :
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 · Oscar A. Bayne.

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INFORMATION SHEET
• 302 •
INSULATING BOARD

Product : Lloyd Insulation Board

This is the first of a series of Information Sheets dealing with the uses of Lloyd Insulation Board and Hardboards in building work.

The Board.

Lloyd Insulation Board is made from tough wood fibre which, with appropriate chemicals, is then formed into a board by a felting process.

Uses.

The board is used in various ways for the following purposes—

Sound Insulation,
Sound Absorption,
Thermal Insulation,
As a Wall Lining,
As a Plaster Base.

Sound Absorption.

For all calculations the sound absorption coefficient of Lloyd Insulation Board ½ in. thick should be taken as 0.375 open-window-units per sq. ft.

Table 1 gives the results of tests carried out on the board at the National Physical Laboratory.

Sound Transmission.

The average sound reduction in decibels through Lloyd Insulation Board ½ in. thick is 27 decibels.

Table 2 gives the results of tests carried out at the National Physical Laboratory.

Thermal Conductivity.

Table 3 giving the result of tests at the National Physical Laboratory, established the Thermal conductivity of the board as 0.34 B.T.U.'s per sq. ft. per hour, for 1 in. thickness and 1 deg. F. difference in temperature.

Fixing and Jointing.

Details are given on this Sheet of the various methods of fixing the board to different surfaces, and the alternative treatments for the joints.

Manufacturers : Edward Lloyd Wallboards, Ltd.

Address : Shell-Mex House, Strand, W.C.2

Telephone : Temple Bar 9221

Table 1.
SOUND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS OF LLOYD INSULATION BOARD. REPORT S.258—18th JANUARY, 1935.

Material as tested.	Absorption coefficients (to nearest 0·05) for frequency bands in region (cycles per second).			
	250	500	1000	2000
Insulation Board ½ inch thick approx. Nailed to 1⅞ inch by ⅞ inch vertical battens on 16 inch centres, and 1⅞ inch by ⅞ inch horizontal battens on 10 ft. centres. Nails spaced at 4 inch centres round edges of boards, and at 8 inch centres on remaining battens	0·40	0·35	0·35	0·40

Table 2.
OF THE TRANSMISSION OF AIR-BORNE SOUND THROUGH A SAMPLE OF LLOYD ½" INSULATION BOARD. REPORT S.258—23rd JANUARY, 1935.

Description.	Frequency (cycles per second).	Sound reduction factor (R).	Sound reduction in decibels ($10 \log_{10} R$)
Insulation Board, ½ inch thick. Weight 0·77 lbs. per square foot	200	80	19
	300	160	22
	500	160	22
	700	125	21
	1000	1600	32
	1600	2000	33
	2000	1250	31
	4000	2500	34

Table 3.
ON THE THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY OF A SAMPLE OF LLOYD ½" INSULATION BOARD. REPORT No. H.1496—PHYSICS DEPT.—29th JANUARY, 1935. Insulation Board (approximate density 16½ lbs. per cu. ft.)

Cold face temperature		Hot face temperature		Thermal Conductivity.	
				Gram. cals. per sq. cm. per second for 1 cm. thickness and 1° C. difference in temperature.	B.T.U.'s per sq. ft. per hour for 1 inch thickness and 1° F. difference in temperature.
°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.		
18	64	30	86	0·00012	0·34

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TYPES FOR HOT WATER HEATING BOILERS.

(1) UNDERFEED STOKERS : are designed to burn preferably small, cleaned, graded bituminous coal. Recommended sizes ¼" to 1", according to size of stoker. The fuel being fed from beneath, the volatile matter is distilled off below the incandescent layer, and after admixture with air which is injected round the firepot from a fan, the volatiles are consumed in passing through the firebed, thus obviating smoke and economising fuel.

The ash is pushed to the sides by the action of fresh fuel rising from beneath and fuses into a ring which is readily removed with tongs.

The fuel is fed from a hopper by a spiral conveyor driven by an electric motor, which also drives the fan supplying the air to the firepot. These stokers may be fitted on either side, in front or behind the boiler.

Boilers with water-cooled firebars must be specially adapted to admit the firepot.

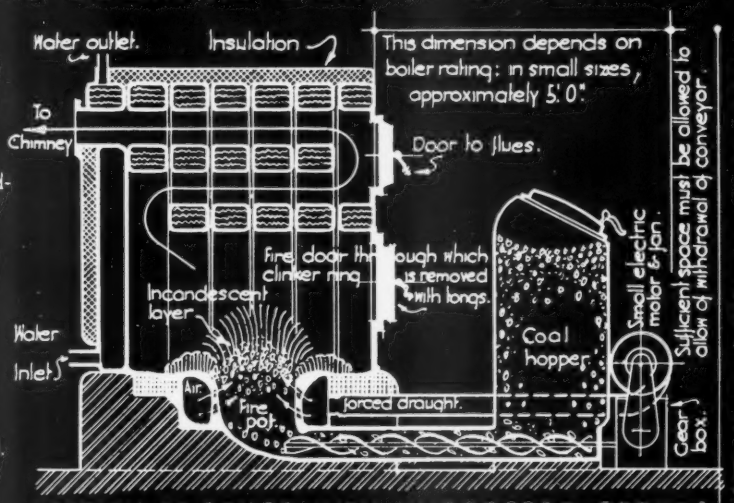
Thermostatic control on fuel & air supply.

(2) GRAVITY FED MAGAZINE TYPE. These boilers combine hopper and boiler in one. Fuel is fed by gravity on to sloping firebars or water-cooled wedge. Fuel in hopper kept up by firebed at angle of repose.

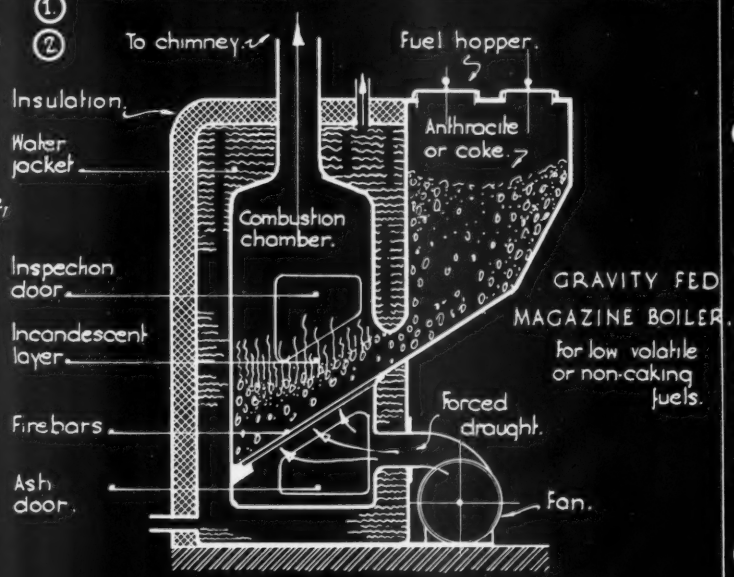
As fire burns, more fuel falls into combustion chamber and ash falls through bars or to either side. Thermostatic control by dampers or forced draught.

(3) GRAVITY FED BURNER TYPE. (For low volatile fuels.) This type of burner burns non-caking low volatile fuels on the principle of converting the fuel into gas and providing a smokeless gas flame in the boiler. Water jacket of appliance is connected to boiler circulation.

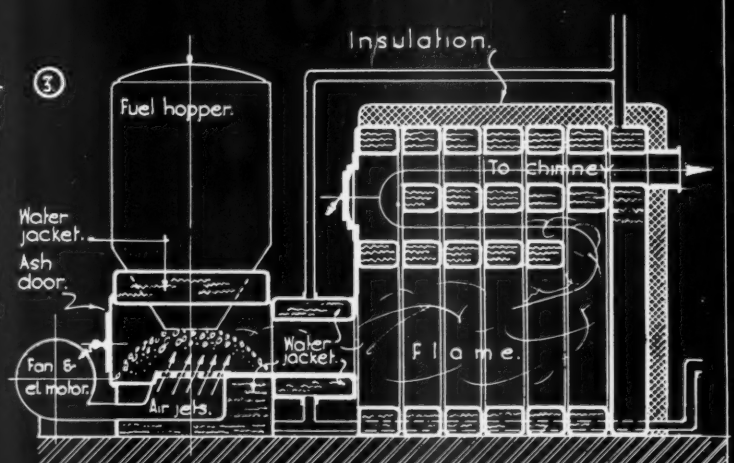
Thermostatic control to air blower.



SECTION OF BOILER WITH UNDERFEED STOKER.



GRAVITY FED MAGAZINE BOILER. For low volatile or non-caking fuels.



GRAVITY FED BURNER EXTERNAL TO BOILER.

Description of three other types of stoker primarily used in large steam-raising or hot water installations.

(4) THE CHAIN GRATE STOKER.

Burns small washed slacks, preferably high volatile. The coal is fed by gravity through a shoot on to a grate consisting of an endless chain of fire bars passing into the combustion chamber and returning underneath.

The fuel is burned to ash by the time it reaches the back of the furnace and the ash falls into an ashpit for removal.

Thermostatic control on fuel and air supply.

(5) THE PROGRESSIVE GRATE STOKER.

This type burns low volatile or non-caking fuel.

The fuel is fed from a shoot on to a grate consisting of tilting fire bars which are raised alternately by mechanical means, conveying the burning fuel to the back of the furnace, where the ash falls into an ashpit for removal.

Thermostatic control on fuel and air supply.

(6) THE OVERFEED STOKER.

This type of stoker burns low volatile fuel.

The coal is sprinkled evenly by mechanical means across the top of the fire bed.

Air is admitted through hollow fire-bars or slotted grids.

Ash is removed from the top of the bars or grids.

Thermostatic control on fuel and air supply.

Information from the Coal Utilisation Council, in association with the Coal-burning Appliance Makers' Association.

INFORMATION SHEET • AUTOMATIC FIRING OF BOILERS WITH SOLID FUEL.

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1 • Oscar A. Bayne.

Supplement to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL for January 16, 1936

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INFORMATION SHEET

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AUTOMATIC FIRING WITH SOLID FUEL

The diagrams and notes given on this Sheet are explanatory for typical cases.

A technical staff is available for further information on problems relating to solid fuel, its uses and equipment—free to Architects and the general public.

Applications should be made to any of the Council's Offices.

The Coal Utilization Council is a non-profit making organization supported by the coal producers and distributors.

Technical Information from the Coal Utilization Council

Address : British Industries House, Oxford Street, W.1
Telephone : Mayfair 0511

Branches :
South Wales : c/o Monmouth and South Wales Coal Association, Institute of Engineers, Park Place, Cardiff
Telephone : Cardiff 5084

Midland : Essex House, 27 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2
Telephone : Midland 3736

Northern : 38-39 Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds
Telephone : Leeds 23616

North Wales : 38 Deansgate, Manchester, 3
Telephone : Blackfriars 4081

Scottish : 31 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C.1
Telephone : Central 146

Information on appliances from The Coal-burning Appliance Makers' Association, British Industry House, Marble Arch, W.1.