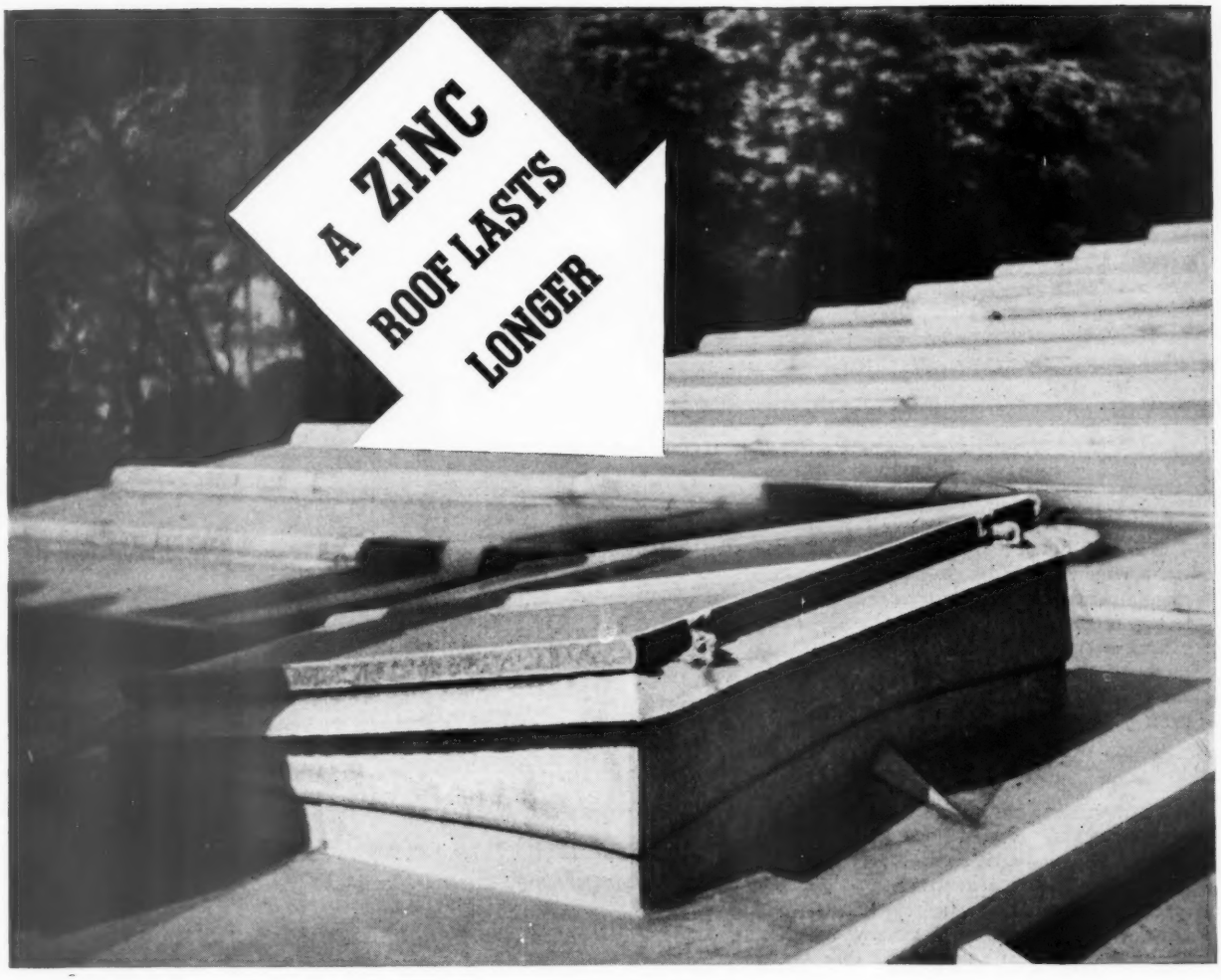

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The Editor will be glad to receive MS. articles and also illustrations of current architecture in this country and abroad with a view to publication. Though every care will be taken, the Editor cannot hold himself responsible for material sent him.

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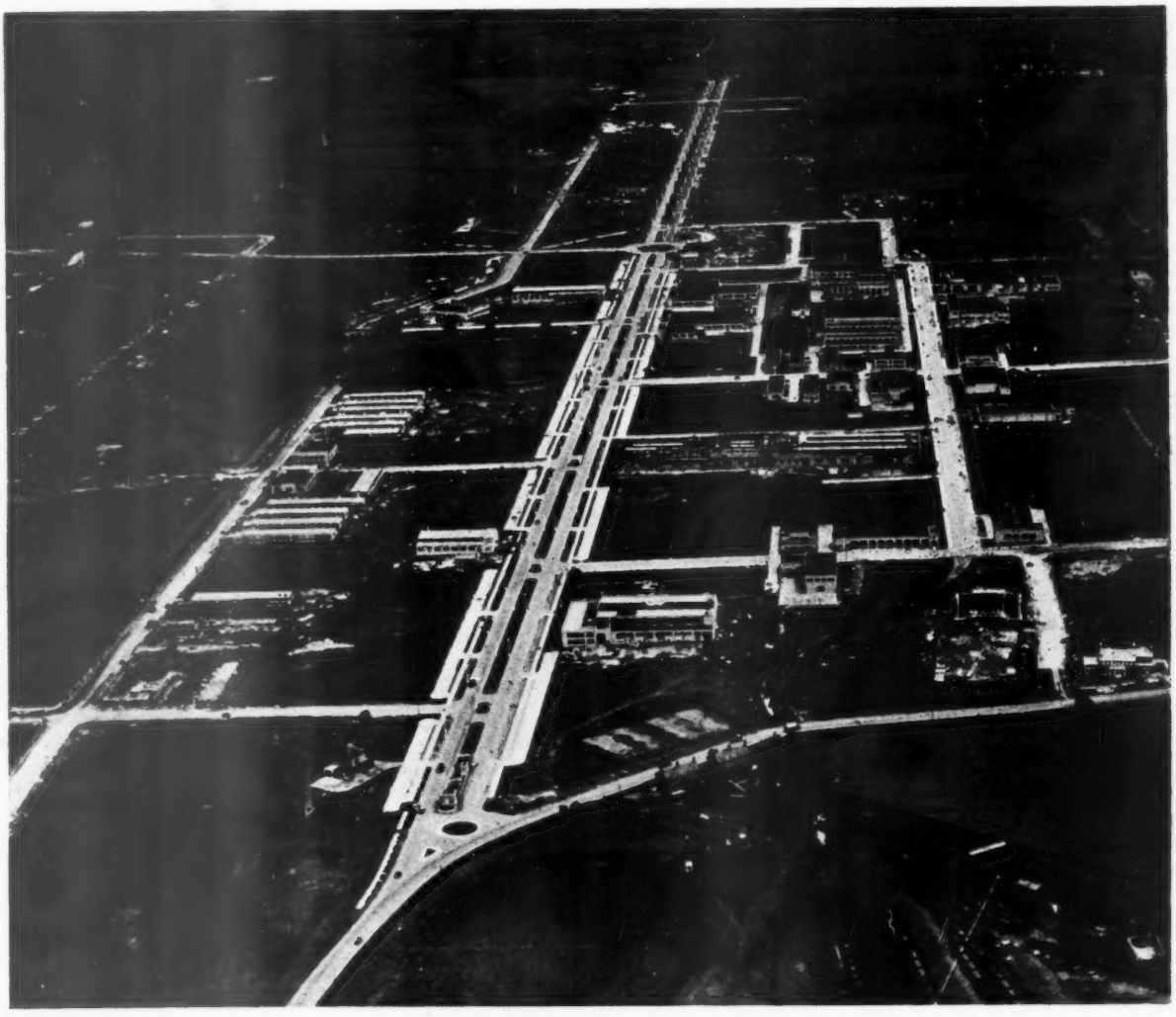
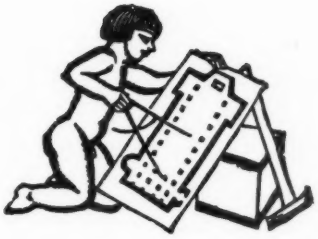
TEAM VALLEY TRADING ESTATE



Aerial photograph showing the progress of the Team Valley Trading Estate outside Gateshead-on-Tyne. The consultant architect is Professor W. G. Holford.

THE BRISTOL CONFERENCE

A general photograph taken at the Conference Banquet at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, last Friday.



11. THE CASE FOR YOUR VERDICT

THE public are beginning to resent a town planning which does not work, houses in twelve-to-the-acre congestion equally far from centres of work, amusement and recreation, and roads on which 6,540 were killed and 230,000 injured in the last statistical year. They are beginning to resent profiteering in land and to wonder whether such primary national possessions could not be safeguarded from abuse.

They do not know the solutions for these troubles, but they are beginning to try to find out. They are beginning to favour attempts at large-scale solutions.

A profession's activities are divisible into two sections —internal administration; and expression of policy on national questions. For thirty years architects collectively have been primarily concerned with internal consolidation. This concern was necessary and the efforts resulting from it have been successful. On Tuesday last the greatest part of professional consolidation was finally completed.

But in the other aspect of professional activity architects have made poor showing. They have achieved nothing, pleaded no cause, which touched public imagination. The post-war housing campaign, town planning, the anti-slum campaign, trading estates and the problem of the roads have shown architects ready to fight for narrow professional interests only. In the larger issues they have merely followed the band.

The result is immensely damaging to the profession. The average man knows of architects only as people bound up with preservation societies and art societies, who mock at his new house but are always allies of those who pinch his old one to build a flat block. And this average man, through committees and councils, is becoming the architect's principal client. The architect as designer of individual buildings means nothing to the public, but a profession which shows that it has thought about the things which affect the average man—his work place, his house and his park—will mean a great deal. The most repaying propaganda for architects would be for them to show that they can undertake constructive study of the national problems in which planning plays a great part.

Is there any proof that such studies would pay the profession? The Bressey Report supplies almost complete proof.

This Report is a road traffic scheme. It is merely designed to ease the flow of motor traffic through and around London. It promises no Utopia, is difficult reading for the non-expert, and to be carried out at all must necessitate legislation to prevent its becoming a land speculators' gold mine. Yet it has been universally praised, it has been a record best seller among Government publications. Why? Because it is the first outline of a planning solution on anything like the right scale for our present planning problems.

The Bressey Report leaves architects with a straight choice. They can pass a resolution praising the Report and then sit and wait for any pickings in the way of buildings along the edges of the new roads. Or they can decide that times have changed, that it is time for the profession to show that it has a policy for tackling planning problems of the size of those implicit in the Bressey Report.

Architects may be conscious of the general truth of these contentions and yet ask, " Where is the organization and finance to be found for such studies? "

If architects decide to make use of them, the means already exist. There are at least three town-planning schools which, in co-operation with an effective professional headquarters, could enable architects to assemble and order the information needed as a basis for large-scale planning; enable them to formulate tentative policies and check them by application to particular areas; and, in time, enable them to formulate a planning policy for the profession and to make it known to the public. But an effective headquarters staff would be needed. There is no getting away from that.

The mass of architects will always gain their livelihood by designing individual buildings or building groups. Informing the public of such services (of which the technical details and scope are exactly known) can be efficiently directed by older architects who are very busy or younger architects still busier trying to be busy. Preparing a professional policy on large-scale planning cannot be so directed. It entails an immense amount of detailed work—so much that only by collaboration with town-planning schools can it be undertaken.

Supposing it possible, as it should be possible, to secure this co-operation, the composition of the body which would undertake the study of territorial planning on behalf of the profession still remains. A normal committee can draw up terms of reference, it can criticise constructively; but it cannot do the work.

The profession must look for a group who, successively or otherwise, are prepared to give it three years of hard work.

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NOTES & TOPICS

BRISTOL

FROM almost any of the hotels in which architects stayed for the Conference in Bristol it looks a stiff climb to the Cabot tower. Within an hour of arriving this plain shaft, with Venetian-Norman Shaw balconies and trimmings at the top, has attained domination over you.

*

You are told at once that the tower is the place from which to see Bristol ; and having already been pleased at deciding this for yourself, you are annoyed at having it pointed out. An expert of 24 hours standing draws your attention to its suggestion of Stockholm, and all the restraint which prevented your saying the same thing yourself becomes so much dross.

*

The magnetism grows ; walks in other directions become self-deception ; your twopence clinks in the turnstile and Bristol lies at your overheated feet.

*

About fifteen minutes on the Cabot tower is enough to grasp *the* big thing about Bristol—that its accumulation of 400,000 inhabitants (many of whom have made money) has not prevented its remaining a city worth living in.

*

This is so miraculous that one's mind instantly looks for reasons unconnected with its inhabitants. If the Avon's banks had not been precipitous perhaps the woods and the Portway would have been a South Shields or a South Bank. If Bristol's hills had not been so steep and its first prosperity founded on slaves and sugar, perhaps its centre would have been a Blackburn and its terraces and squares a Sefton Park.

*

But these possibilities do not convince. They do not explain the Corporation's purchase of the area between the city and the Channel, the high proportion of good building on the outskirts, the present reorganization at The Centre. There are no two ways about it. Bristol must have some citizens who believe that a city can be kept a place in which a civilized life is possible.

*

Of Bristol's danger No. 1 in the next generation I managed to see something.

*

It was after the Lord Mayor's reception on the polished floors of the Art Gallery. An audience still brushing their coffee from their moustaches heard two short speeches and were then offered refreshments in the galleries ; and thirty minutes later two tender-footed figures slipped out into a black and yellow private car-taxi and flitted from the Suspension Bridge to Brunswick Square.

*

Dodging in and out of that taxi in Royal York Crescent, the Paragon and the others, I saw the decline of the squares. Bristol tradition, the University and the professions may save the more famous, but the others, like Brunswick and St. James's are already sinking through a rash of signboards to a phase of demolition on a huge scale.

*

What is going to appear in their place is to me a far more momentous question for Bristol than even the new scheme for the city's centre.

THE LIBRARY

Looking over College Green and next to the cathedral is Bristol Public Library, designed by Adams, Holden and Pearson in 1906. I am ashamed to say that I had not heard of this building before I went to Bristol.

*

Externally its massing and coupled windows cannot avoid comparison with Mackintosh. But going over it with Mr. Ross, the city librarian, I was specially impressed by Mr. Holden's powers of being in advance of his time. Transformed into plywood and chromium plate from the solid and brass his joinery and light-fittings would scandalize today most city fathers by their outrageous modernity.

OFFICIAL REBUFF

Near Warminster one of the gorgeous alternatives of Conference tours had an unhappy check. The coach struck a small car and a woman in the latter was injured.

*

The police were sent for. But being very naturally at a cricket match, they took an hour to find their uniforms and appear.

*

An august eyewitness told me that in that hour eight sketch plans of the accident had been prepared, dimensioned, checked and sworn to by eight masters of the craft. The results of this highly-skilled voluntary labour were offered to the Force.

*

All were rejected. The police made their own maps.

THE SPREADING LIGHT

In London obstruction from local authorities or the L.C.C. on æsthetic grounds is rarely met with, except, of course, in Hampstead.

By some, however, this official tolerance is regarded as the thin end of the wedge of modernism, and Wandsworth Borough Council have written to the L.C.C. to protest at the number of ugly buildings erected in their borough under the approval of the County Hall, to the serious detriment of the neighbourhood—a district, I imagine, not already rich in amenities. Particular objection was made to " the severity of the elevations " and " lack of pleasing architectural features."

*

In reply, the L.C.C. point out that their powers are restricted to the rejection of " what may reasonably be regarded as an outrage," and draw attention in a kindly way to " the modern trend in design, the tendency towards simple lines and lack of embellishment." It is unusual to hear of a borough council being interested enough in architecture to protest at its absence. It is even more unusual (and welcome) to listen to an official defence of modern architecture.

VICTORY AND DEFEAT

The King George V Memorial scheme has ended in the inevitable compromise. . . As announced recently the original Abingdon Street scheme has been abandoned, and the committee, acting upon a hint from the Premier, have decided upon a less ambitious plan, which preserves the Vardy houses, and indeed improves the view of them.

*

This happy result is largely due to the enterprise and efforts of the Georgian Group, and they are to be congratulated upon their success—a success incidentally which was unexpectedly speedy. The Group only rented the Abingdon Street office from which to organize the protest two days before the abandonment of the scheme was announced.

*

The Group's attempt to save the façade of Norfolk House was, however, in vain, and it is already demolished. The site is being developed by a private company, one of the directors of which is Mr. Rudolph Palumbo.

*

Mr. Palumbo has been concerned with several development schemes in London, but will particularly be remembered as a participator in the " Mutilated House " case. A pair of semi-detached Regency villas in Maida Vale were cut in half—through the apex of the centre pediment—to make room for a block of flats.

*

The owners of the mis-shapen relict have pinned upon their gates the story of their grievance, but it must console them little for the mutilation of their home.

*

Incidentally, unless the Georgian Group are quick, we are shortly to lose a lovely eighteenth-century house, Dorset House, Marylebone, to the housebreakers.

BEAUTIFUL TOWNS

The *Observer* has a weekly competition which fills up a small corner of the same page as the Nature Notes, the Motorists' Column and the Crossword. Recently it set its readers the task of listing the most beautiful towns in Britain, and the result of the majority vote is quite astonishing.

The three names that top the poll are quite what one would have expected : Edinburgh, Oxford and Bath, but the dozen or so that follow give one a remarkable idea of what people (or at any rate readers of the *Observer*) expect of a town. This dozen, besides a couple of the guide-book cathedral cities, consists of Torquay, Cheltenham, Harrogate, Bournemouth, Shrewsbury, Scarborough and Tunbridge Wells, followed by Perth, Canterbury and Leamington.

*

Perhaps it is only *Observer* readers' loyalty to their own home towns. It cannot be based on æsthetic observation, if only because Harrogate is one of the ugliest towns in the world. One result of such a surprising list is to inspire everyone else to compile a rival one.

*

My purely personal list is as follows : Bath (for real urban qualities), Halifax (for drama), Salisbury, Weymouth (for everything a town should have), Huddersfield, Inverary, Ramsgate, King's Lynn, Edinburgh (for drama of the same order as Halifax, if less spectacular), Lancaster, Norwich and Wolverhampton.

*

This list, I am afraid, contravenes the charming but misguided rule laid down by one *Observer* competitor : " Nothing with a pier can be beautiful." But I would back it against any other British dozen and, indeed, with the loyalty of the *Observer* reader to his spa, against any dozen starred by Baedeker on the Continent.

EXPERT

I see that Lady Lethbridge writes to the *Daily Telegraph* from Puy de Dôme, France. She says that " the country will read with dismay that the Government contemplate spending £98,822,000 on education this year." She objects to the " reckless expenditure in bricks and mortar," and suggests that modern educational improvements can easily be provided by extra rooms built on to existing schools. She concludes by saying that she writes " with 33 years' experience of elementary education."

*

I am glad to note that her spelling, as it should be, is faultless.

ASTRAGAL

THE BILL PASSES

On Tuesday last the Architects Registration Bill passed its Third Reading in the House of Lords. The Bill therefore only awaits Royal Assent before becoming law.

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

The Bill passes 1097

"If the scope of our planning activities is to be enlarged, as modern tendencies make to seem probable . . . . it seems to me necessary that we should join hands with the engineers" 1103

"In architecture . . . we need a liberal sprinkling of ruthless young men and uncompromising purists" 1106

Winning design, Wood Green Competition 1109

ARCHITECT FOR NUFFIELD COLLEGE

Mr. Austen St. B. Harrison has been appointed architect for the new Nuffield College at Oxford. Mr. Harrison is the architect of the recently completed Palestine Museum and has also carried out a considerable amount of work in Palestine.

REBUILDING AT QUEENS' COLLEGE

The Essex building at Queens' College, Cambridge, of which the foundations were damaged by recent floods, is to be pulled down and rebuilt. At the same time, it has been decided to set the south side of the building back an additional 40 ft. from Silver Street Bridge. The Cambridge Borough Council has agreed to pay the College £9,000 as compensation for the land given up for this widening of Silver Street.

SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE MEDAL

The jury of the R.I.B.A. Scottish Architecture Medal have this year awarded the distinction to Messrs. John Keppie and Henderson of Glasgow, architects of the Cloberhill School, Knightswood, Glasgow.

BROADCASTING

Throughout July, in the National programme, a series of talks will be broadcast on Wednesdays. The first will consist of four talks dealing with life on the new housing estates on which so large a proportion of the population now lives. These estates have come into being only in recent years and can be divided roughly into three groups; those put up in connection with slum clearance schemes, those designed to combat over-crowding and those consisting of big blocks of residential flats.

The first speaker, on July 6, will be Edgar J. Plaisted, a working-man broadcaster who has lived on a housing estate himself. The following week three or four residents on various types of housing estates from different parts of the country will compare notes. The third talk will deal with community centres, which might be described as a development of the village hall idea adapted to meet the needs of housing estates. Finally, the future will be discussed.

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, June 30

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION, *Burlington House, W.1.*

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. *Conversazione to be held at the Natural History Museum, S.W.7.*

HOUSING CENTRE, 13 *Suffolk Street, S.W.1. Annual General Meeting. 5 p.m.*

Friday, July 1

ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS. *Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition. Until July 4.*

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY. *Annual exhibition of the work of students of the School of Architecture. To be opened at 3.30 p.m. by Lord Allen of Hurtwood. Until July 23.*

Saturday, July 2

R.I.B.A. *Visit to London University. 2.30 p.m.*

Monday, July 4

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS. *Summer Meeting at South Midland Centre, Birmingham. Until July 8.*

GEORGIAN GROUP BALL

The Committee of the Georgian Group are organizing a dance which is to take place in Mecklenburgh Square Gardens on July 7, from 10 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. It is stated that the object of the dance is to allow guests to see Mecklenburgh Square as it is now: one of the last perfect examples of Georgian architecture in London. Tickets, including supper and drinks, cost 30s., and may be obtained from Mrs. McClintock, The Georgian Group, 28 Cork Street, W.1, and J. R. Illsley, The Perse Hostel, 2 Mecklenburgh Square, W.C.1.

NEW APPROACH TO ST. PETER'S

Final approval has been given to the plan for making a monumental approach to St. Peter's from the Tiber.

The new road, which has been named Via della Conciliazione, in commemoration of the Lateran Treaties, and formed by the demolition of the wedge of buildings which divided the former Borgo Nuovo and Borgo Vecchio is, except for a short stretch, to be exactly parallel with a line running through the centre of the façade of the Basilica and the Obelisk in the Piazza San Pietro.

In order to make the sides of the road parallel, all the buildings which remain of the former Borgo Nuovo will be brought forward with the exception of the Palazzo Torlonia and the Church of the Traspontina. It has been found impossible to align these two edifices with the others; but it is stated that they will not destroy the symmetry of the road.

NEW SWIMMING BATH IN SOUTH WALES

Sir William Jenkins, M.P., Member of the National Fitness Council for England and Wales, is to open the new swimming bath at Maesteg, South Wales, on July 2.

This swimming bath is of the open-air type, and is the first to be completed of the many recreational facilities now being constructed or extended under the terms of the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937.

A grant of £7,000 was recommended by the Grants Committee of the National Fitness Council and subsequently approved by the President of the Board of Education on September 21, 1937. Work on the swimming bath began on September 24, three days later.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL

The Secretary of St. George's Hospital has announced that, in consideration of numerous requests from competitors, the period for the preparation of the design for the new building has been extended to October 15, 1938, at noon.

NEW HEADQUARTERS FOR THE SEAMEN'S UNION

The National Union of Seamen has acquired a site near Clapham Common for new headquarters, which are to be built at a cost of about £50,000. The site includes the old Clapham Manor House and adjoining property, and it is proposed to erect a block of modern offices and to lay out the grounds for the use of the staff. It is hoped to complete the building scheme within two years.

NEW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

It is reported that the authorities of Queen's University, Belfast, are again considering the establishment of a School of Architecture. University College, Dublin, School of Architecture has been granted full

A.R.P.

Next week the JOURNAL *will publish a Special Issue concerning Air Raid Shelters. The issue will contain the report prepared during the last year by a Committee of the A.A.S.T.A. in collaboration with various experts and manufacturers. The Committee have examined the results of research in the principal European countries, and the report deals with bomb types; surface shelters; shelters in buildings; and tunnel shelters. Methods of planning and construction will be illustrated in detail. This issue will be the first publication in this country dealing with the structural aspects of A.R.P.*

recognition by the R.I.B.A., and this has caused recollection in Belfast that Queen's has no school whatever.

COASTAL PRESERVATION

Mr. Walter Elliot, the Minister of Health, who was accompanied by Mr. Bernays, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry, received last Monday a deputation from the Coastal Preservation Committee—an unofficial committee appointed jointly by the National Trust, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society.

The deputation, which consisted of Lord Merthyr, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter and Mr. H. J. Tozer, representing the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, Professor Abercrombie and Mr. Wesley Dougill, representing the Council for the Preservation of Rural England; Mr. Matheson, representing the National Trust; Sir Lawrence Chubb, representing the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, and Mr. Humphrey Baker, the Secretary of the Coastal Preservation Committee, was introduced by Lord Merthyr, the Chairman of the Committee, and the other principal speakers were Professor Abercrombie and Sir Lawrence Chubb.

The deputation recalled that the recent report of the Committee, which had been made after the circulation of a comprehensive questionnaire to local authorities, pointed out that the principal threats to coastal amenities were injurious development due to the haphazard erection of dwellings often of an inferior character, the restriction of public access to the seashore and interference with the use of cliff walks and paths giving access to headlands and coves, and the disfigurement of the coast by advertisements, litter, etc., and interference with agriculture.

The deputation stated that they strongly supported the main recommendations of the Committee, which had been accepted unanimously by the appointing Societies, which were that the preservation of the coast was a problem of national as well as local importance, that the cost of compensation was the chief obstacle to preservation, and that special assistance on a national basis was therefore necessary; that administrative action such as the expedition of planning in rural areas, the maintenance of close touch between the Ministry of Health and the local authority at all times during the preparation of a town-planning scheme; and that the enjoyment of the foreshore by the public for air and exercise should be made a statutory right.

It was suggested (*a*) that the principles of Section 193 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, under which the public enjoyed rights of access to a large area of commons in private ownership, might be extended to the foreshore and the adjoining land; and (*b*) that the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, under which development along roads is already controlled, might be a precedent for legislation on similar lines for the coast.

The whole subject, the Minister stated, was at present being specially considered by his Advisory Committee on Town Planning, whose report he hoped to receive in the near future and whose Chairman had informed him that they would be likely to make a number of recommendations affecting the planning and preservation of the coast.

The Minister added that he hoped to be able to make further arrangements for giving guidance to local authorities. He thought that the results which could, without the payment of crippling compensation, be achieved by planning, had been underestimated, and he was advised that, provided building space sufficient to meet the public demand was allowed in selected sites on the coast—and this might centre around existing nuclei—the Town Planning Act would go far to authorise the restriction of building in between the selected sites without the payment of compensation.

BARTLETT SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The Bartlett School of Architecture, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1, will hold an exhibition of students' work executed during the session 1937–38 in the school betwen the hours of 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., from July 4 to 8.

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death, at the age of 67, of Mr. John Arthur Smith, F.R.I.B.A., of Basingstoke. He was a former president (1927–1931) of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association.

Mr. Smith was born in August, 1870, and was the son of the late Mr. Charles Smith, F.R.I.B.A., J.P. He was educated at Reading School, and on leaving was articled in the firm of Charles Smith and Son, Reading, of which firm his father was senior partner. He also studied at the Architectural Association. He subsequently became assistant to the late Mr. A. Hessel Tiltman, then to Mr. F. G. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., and afterwards to Sir Aston Webb. He then went into partnership in London with Mr. F. H. Greenway, and during that period he was successful in several competition works, one of which was the Southampton Isolation Hospital. At this time also he was placed second in the competition for Charing Cross Hospital. In 1899 he went to Basingstoke as a partner with Mr. R. Sterry Wallis. This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Sterry Wallis, after which Mr. Smith carried on the practice alone. During the past few years, however, his son, Mr. C. Hubert B. Smith, A.R.I.B.A., has become a partner in the firm.

Mr. J. Arthur Smith was responsible for designing many buildings in Basingstoke and the district. In addition to the competitions already referred to, Mr. Smith won the competition for the design of the Alton Infirmary.

He was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1907.

SOUTH-EASTERN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

At the annual meeting of the Guildford Chapter South-Eastern Society of Architects, the following officers were elected for the next session, commencing in July: Chairman, Mr. G. Maxwell Aylwin, F.R.I.B.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. G. M. Kingsford, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.; hon. auditor, Mr. H. R. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A. The following members were elected on the committee: Messrs. R. F. Bargman, J. E. A. Brownrigg, T. R. Clemence, A. C. Cowtan, W. L. Evershed, J. D. Hossack, C. J. Mitchell, F. N. Peace, N. D. Quick, A. J. Stedman and A. S. Whitburn.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

Mr. Edwin A. Jackson, F.R.I.B.A., has taken into partnership his son, and the firm will in future be Messrs. Jackson and Jackson, F. & A.R.I.B.A., with offices at 13 North Street, Ashford, Kent, and 36 High Street, Hythe.

Professor Reilly Speaking

FROM GLENCOE HOTEL, GLENCOE.

HAVING finished writing my autobiography at 65 instead of at the fashionable 25—to be published in the autumn, when I much wonder, if they read it, what my architect friends will say—I am having a little holiday in Bonnie Scotland. It's nae so bad. The voices of the lassies up here in the North, even to an old man like myself, have a soft singing quality which goes on singing inside one for quite a while. Then in this glen of grim and gruesome memories there are great granite hills of an architecture so bold that against them all human buildings, save the smallest white-washed cottages, seem absurd.

No architect I know is simple enough or near enough to nature to build in the North of Scotland, even after much prayer and fasting, yet hundreds apparently never hesitate. Perhaps Oliver Hill could do it, but even he, I think, would have to do a good deal of fasting first. If I remember rightly he did once build a great house in Argyllshire with rocky bastions and stumpy rounded forms which, like some of the old castles, may not have looked so badly against the hills. The actual villas, hotels and churches are the worst possible. The grander nature is, the worse the human architecture. It needs a flat uninteresting land, apparently, for our art to flourish.

This hotel, for instance, though only built five years ago, when the road was finished, is the average perky gabled stuff that insults the hills. Something modern and rectangular with a flat roof would be both humbler and better. It claims, too, all modern conveniences, which means Tottenham Court Road furniture of the reproduction era and Dover soles from Grimsby instead of trout from the loch outside. I forgot the bathrooms. They are good. That is the one thing we can all do well today, with the help of a catalogue. I noticed coming up, in the big new extension to the Manchester Town Hall, which the King opened a week or two ago, that it was the large room of lavatories for the Councillors that was the great success. Everything else seemed tame and ladylike in comparison. That was a frank, natural, bright and cheerful apartment,

full of well-designed and appropriate furniture.

Coming up from Carlisle across the great rolling Cheviots we saw, wherever in some hollow two or three cottages were gathered together, there was an incredible church in the midst of them. Even Wales, expert as she is in bad churches and chapels, cannot apparently beat Scotland. Yet they are at least semi-religious, these Scottish folk, and do not open their Exhibition on Sundays. Full of strange contradictions, they are, caring so much for sixpences and yet so kind. Manageresses of hotels turn out of their beds for me—I rather wish they would not.

Since I cannot in these wilds buy an ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL I do not know whether my friend Falkner has replied to me and found another adjective to equal "tripe." I hope he has done both. I shall be passing through Edinburgh on my way back and will get one there and shall save a little space for Mr. Falkner at the end of this. In the meantime I had better fill up with the Glasgow Exhibition.

Like Scotland up here in Glencoe, the Exhibition is nae so bad. This part of Scotland is certainly not pretty—pretty like that round Loch Lomond, the lady-like cousin of that perfect lady, Lake Windermere. So is the Exhibition. It is certainly not pretty. It is vigorous and vulgar, human and modern. There is not an old-fashioned traditional building in it except the South African Pavilion, which, with its baroque gables, may be beautiful but is certainly out of place. One feels sorry for it. It seems among its powerful neighbours so effete and finished. One is not tempted inside for it will contain no surprises. In one way it can be compared to the Zulu village of every Exhibition of my youth, though there one always expected to find some exciting thing. How my South African friends will dislike having their stuff compared to that of Zulus! It is good for them, anyhow, for once.

This Glasgow Exhibition, except for this fine piece of South African junk, is the first exhibition we—if I may say "we" in Scotland—have managed in one style and that a contemporary one. That is really a great and glorious step in itself. It shows architecture is coming alive again. Of course, there was the 1851 Exhibition, the parent of all such shows, in one style, but that was in one building. It must be remembered, however, surprisingly frank and functional as the Crystal Palace was and rightly called the mother of the modern movement, that it had on closer inspection a good deal of old lace about it in the way of traditional trimmings. There is none about these Glasgow buildings of Tait and his colleagues. Here is unity and vitality and a splendid lay-out. It is a great achievement as a whole, and there is one lovely little building inside and out, the Garden Club by Mr. Thomas Marwick, Jn., which I hit on by accident and stayed in too long.

Considering the scale on which Tait has worked and the magnitude of his achievement, how was it that he was not in the Honours List a few days ago, together with the chairmen and chairwomen of the various exhibition committees and—a pleasant innovation—the foreman of this and the foreman of that? It seems absurd that the chief brain of the lot should have been left out. Somebody must advise the Crown on these matters. Can we see in this once more the baleful influence of the Royal Academy determining to squash this modern movement at all costs? Anyhow, it makes the Honours List more ridiculous than usual.

One great thing about the Exhibition Buildings is the use of sculpture and fresco-painting in connection with them. Except in Paris last year, where the buildings were of the same kind, only a little more elegant, I have not seen before either so well or so effectively used. I think this new rectangular plain architecture, undecorated in the ordinary sense, may well in the end mean not only a great revival of painting and sculpture, but opportunities for both arts on a scale never before seen in their history. Both sculpture and fresco are needed to humanize these functional buildings. One cannot live by truth alone. It is far too abstract and rarefied a food. Sculpture, applied in great gold masses against the plain asbestos walls of the buildings, as in the British Pavilion, or as elegant nudes seen in silhouette against the sky or in contrast to the buildings, is the vitamins, the life-giving element of this new architectural food. The frescoes are the jam, and jolly good jam, too, when as in the long one by Macdonald Gill on a great corridor wall of the British Pavilion, one sees them through the rectangular mechanical forms of a fifty-yard modern range of windows, softening their lines and adding interest and intrigue in a most delightful way. These decorative adjuncts are the best things about Rowse's great British Government pavilion. He has got lovely colour and detail to small features like his doorways, but his general masses on the outside and his parabolic vaults on the inside suggest, so thinks his old professor anyhow, permanent masonry, not transient steel and plaster. It is not exactly imitation masonry—that is one of the old-fashioned exhibition ideas going back to pre-war Chicago and Paris we have at last got rid of—but the use of masonry shapes which do not suggest the steel within them. No one, however, can accuse the Government of not spending enough money this time. Rowse must have had ten times as much to spend as Oliver Hill did in Paris. The idea of the display inside, too, is entirely different. At Glasgow it is the peep-show, the working model, that is emphasised, not a decorative arrangement of sophisticated clothes and games equipment. But the Scottish are a simple, rough mountain people who know the value of peep-shows.

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Yes, there is more Falkner, but so kind and sweet-tempered after my outburst that there is no more to say or rather there had better be no more said. This fight between ancient and modern, age and youth, slow death and eager if untamed life, will go on around us whatever we say. We, Falkner and I, can sit back in our armchairs at our age with a certain comfort and watch the game, each applauding our side with an occasional clap too for a good stroke by the other. No Non-Intervention Committee nonsense of course, pretending we are sportsmen and gentlemen and only letting one side use the ball.

R.I.B.A.

NEWS BULLETIN

Rome Scholarship Exhibition.—The designs submitted in the final of "the Rome" will be on view from Tuesday to Saturday next (July 5 to 9), from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., closing on Saturday at 5 p.m. The Rome Faculty meet to make the final award on Friday, July 1.

The Building Exhibition.—As in previous years, Mr. H. Greville Montgomery has offered to provide space at the Building Exhibition for an R.I.B.A. room, and the offer has been accepted by the Public Relations Committee. Members will be able to rest and obtain light refreshments in the room and to use the telephone. A shorthand typist will also be in attendance.

Exhibitions.—"Health, Sport and Fitness" opens at the City Art Gallery, Manchester, on July 4. "Modern Schools" opens at the Guildhall, Gloucester, on July 7, and will remain open until July 16. "Airports and Airways" on view at the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, Sunderland, until August 4.

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CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The reconstruction of the sixteenth century portion of Staple Inn having now been completed. Mr. Harold I. Merriman, F.R.I.B.A., is returning to his former office, and on and after July 4 his address will again be 4 Staple Inn, Holborn, W.C.1. Tel.: Holborn 1394 (unchanged).

Mr. Denzil Nield, A.R.I.B.A., has moved from the Outer Temple, 222 Strand, to 11 Gayfere Street, Westminster, where he will carry on the practice of Messrs. G. E. Nield and Son.

Messrs. T. A. Fitton and Son, Manchester, have moved their offices to 7 Chapel Walks, Manchester 2. Tel.: Blackfriars 9930.

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS

IV. TWO TYPICAL OFFICES

[*By R. D. MANNING*]

This article is the fourth of a series of five devoted to conditions and opportunities in large official architects' departments. To inform the profession of strong and weak points in representative official departments is the immediate intention of these articles. The formulation of a standard system which provides the best practicable opportunities for salaried architects is the ultimate intention. The articles are based upon practical data supplied by men working, or until recently working, in the departments concerned. With this reservation the facts stated and conclusions drawn are wholly the author's.
The two offices considered in this article, a provincial and a London office, have been kept anonymous because they are of comparatively small size and members of their staffs were reluctant to provide information which, if the offices were named, might be the more easily traced to its source.

THE aim of these articles is to cover, so far as is possible in a short series, a sufficient selection of official architectural departments to form a basis for analysis and conclusions with regard to the characteristics of this kind of office.

I have therefore selected for this article two examples which are typical of a large proportion of Local Government offices. The first is the Architect's Department in a large provincial city, the second an architectural staff working under the Surveyor to a London borough.

I. A CITY ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

This is one of the half dozen largest cities in the country, after London, and the work under the control of the City Architect covers a field which is worth setting out in some detail.

The corporation building activities include schools, housing, hospitals, libraries, art galleries and museums, bus and tram depots, shops and markets, police buildings, welfare centres and clinics, fire brigade buildings, swimming baths, abattoirs, parks buildings, laundries, airport buildings; even this list is not exhaustive, and in addition there are sometimes schemes to be done of decorations for civic functions, pageants, and so on.

It will be observed that the variety of work, however seldom certain kinds occur, is much greater than is enjoyed by a vast majority of private offices, and I think this type of office, where subdivision into specialized sections has not developed, offers a better career to architects than any other, if properly organized.

In addition to new buildings, the department is responsible for maintenance of corporation property and for the administration of the building bye-laws.

Organization

The department is under a City Architect with his Deputy, and is divided into six sections.

The Architectural Section, which carries out the city building programmes, the Buildings and Improvements Section, which administers the bye-laws, and the Maintenance Section are under Chief Assistants. The Technical Section contains two sub-divisions, the Quantity Surveyors, responsible for quantities, specifications, estimates and accounts, etc., and the Engineers, who deal with all structural engineering, heating and ventilation, and electrical work. There is a small A.R.P. section under a Senior Assistant, and the Chief Clerk's staff, which is concerned with clerical work only, and has no authority over staff administration. An important point! It is worth noting that each section is under a chief with qualifications appropriate to the work involved.

The Architectural Section contains 15–20 assistants, graded as Senior, 1st class (two grades), and 2nd class, a plankeeper and chainman, and half a dozen clerks of works.

I was unable to obtain much information about the working conditions and salaries, in this office, but 2nd class Assistants appear to be paid from £215–295 p.a., 1st class and Senior Assistants from £305–535, while men above these grades are paid according to their responsibilities.

The staff of the whole department numbers rather more than 70, excluding the staff of building trades' operatives attached to the maintenance section. About 35 of these are in the architectural profession, a dozen are engineers or surveyors, about 15 in clerical categories, while the clerks of works and building inspectors account for another dozen.

How it Works

It will be noticed that this is a very self-contained department, whose staff can cope with practically every activity likely to come within its scope. I am told that in fact the co-operation between the different sections is very close and harmonious.

There appears to be little difference in the degree of responsibility accorded to Senior and 1st class Assistants, all of whom have charge of jobs. The organization is pretty informal and men are expected to help on work according to circumstances, whatever their seniority relative to each other. It is not unknown, for instance, for a 2nd class Assistant to be given charge of an urgent job which no one else is free to cope with. Other assistants will then help him as and when they are available, but he does not lose control of his job, though his helpers may be considerably senior to him. Normally, of course, 2nd class Assistants are subordinate to their seniors in the usual manner. There is, for some reason, a complete absence of juniors in this office, and I am told that this puts a considerable strain on the staff, in view of the large volume of repetition and routine work which is always necessary in local government work.

The assistant in charge of a job carries it through completely from sketches to details, supervises the work in progress, and is expected to keep in touch as necessary with all the other sections concerned, and with any other departments of the corporation which may be interested. He is, of course, subject to the approval of the City Architect, but in this office at least, this officer allows his subordinates considerable scope. Assistants are not, however, allowed to attend committees, though they prepare the reports on their own jobs.

It will be noticed that all this reads very like a description of a large private office. The system means that a large proportion of the assistants have a chance to learn how to run jobs, which is a most important recommendation for any office, and it appears that the staff have no serious criticism to make, except with regard to the lack of junior assistants, which is perhaps due to purely local and temporary circumstances.

It is interesting to learn, however, that there is a feeling amongst them that the work would be more efficiently done if they were organized in definite groups of three or four men instead of the present rather haphazard system.

The real significance of this question of grouping may, I think, be usefully elaborated at this point. The assistants in this particular office apparently evolved the idea amongst themselves, mainly as a means of increasing the efficiency of an office which already works pretty well; there seems to be no suggestion of a "grouse" about it. But the "group" idea has a two-fold basis, compounded of principle and expediency.

In the case of a private office, the principal has developed a business of

which he naturally expects to be the "big noise," and, since most private offices are comparatively small, he can reasonably claim to control the design of his jobs. Moreover, since the old expectation of setting up in practice themselves still prevails amongst most assistants in private offices, their principal's attitude is unassailable. If he is a good architect, the result will be good; if not, it will be bad. That is one of the weaknesses of private practice.

The case in official architecture is fundamentally different. All architects in such offices are salaried servants of their employing bodies, and through them, of the community. Their function is not to make profits by practising architecture, but to carry out architectural work for the community. There is no egotistic reason, such as exists in private practice, why a man, just because he happens to be older or has served longer than his colleagues, should have any right to impose his ideas on men who are qualified to act as architects themselves, nor is he justified in claiming personal credit for their work. Official offices are actually a better potential means for the development of architecture than is private practice under modern conditions. They have greater and more concentrated resources and if the group system were adopted, a greater number of architects would find their abilities fully employed than is ever likely to be the case again in private practice.

II. A BOROUGH ENGINEER'S OFFICE

This is, I believe, a quite typical office of the kind. It is controlled by the Engineer (salary £1,000–1,200 p.a.) and his Deputy (£750 p.a.), and has, besides the clerical staff, three sections.

The Engineering Section I am not directly concerned with, except to remark in passing that the staff appear to be paid higher salaries than are their opposite numbers in the Architectural Section. There is a section which deals with matters arising out of the Town Planning and Building Acts, etc. I have no information about this section, except that it includes no architects.

The Architectural Section consists of two Senior Architectural Assistants, who are young men (i.e. under 30) both qualified and fairly experienced, who are paid £340 p.a., and four assistants paid £240–280 p.a. Working conditions are quite satisfactory; hours are from 9.30 to 5.30, with an hour for lunch, and one free Saturday a month is allowed. The Senior Assistants have three weeks' leave, the others a fortnight. There is an attendance book. One would not think a small staff like this would be so hard to control, and in fact the book does not appear to be very seriously regarded. Perhaps it is a tribute of admiration for the L.C.C., contact with which seems to have an awe-inspiring effect on the department in other respects, of which more later.

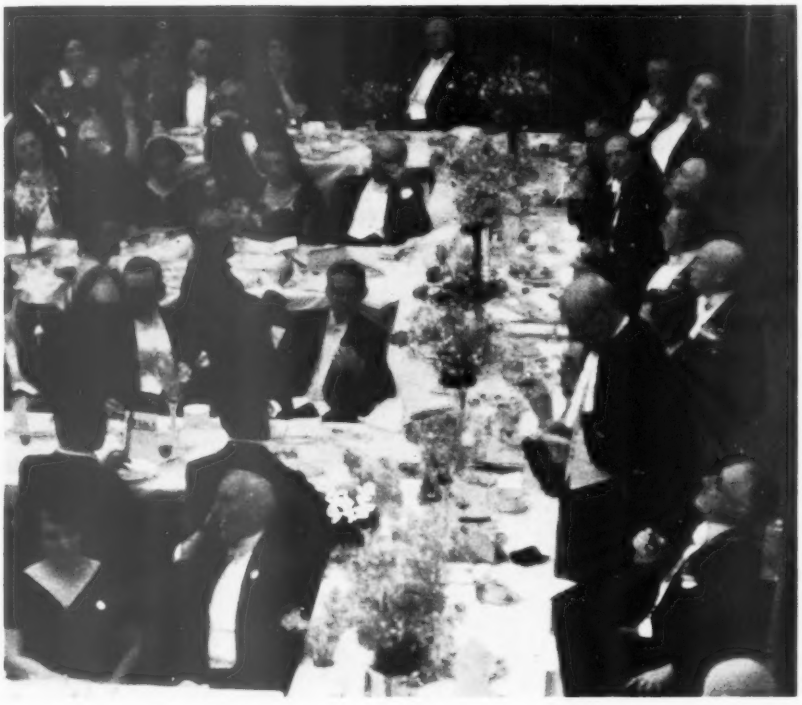
The borough is a housing authority, and there is work of this character in progress to the value of about £50,000. Other architectural work done by the department includes swimming-baths, maternity centres and clinics, community centres and A.R.P. training centres. There are in preparation large housing schemes, estimated to cost over half a million.

The architectural staff are allowed a pretty free hand in their work, with certain qualifications. They write specifications, deal with contractors, and supervize their work, in conjunction with the Engineer and his Deputy. They rarely, however, attend committees. This omission is really indefensible, and leads to obvious difficulties; the Engineer has to explain matters of which he has little understanding, and I am told that troubles arise, particularly through promises being made with respect to time and questions of planning, which the architects would have known were impossible to fulfil.

A fundamental lack of knowledge on the part of engineers of architectural work leads to the architects being subject to many intrinsically small hindrances and stupidities which have an appreciable cumulative effect on their work. To start with, however reasonable the Engineer may be, the architects' instructions come from him. His lack of understanding leads to an illogical and contradictory attitude towards them. On the one hand, as already mentioned, he tends to commit them to impossibilities in committee, and to overstrain their capabilities, expecting them to be expert in various branches which are the province of other professions, such as quantities, or heating and lighting engineering. On the other hand, he seems to entertain the usual engineer's distrust of architects; we all know the attitude—"the architect puts frilly bits on buildings, the planning and layout of which are anybody's business." His own lack of knowledge combined with this attitude lead him to rely on the clerk of works and commercial "pseudo-specialists" in matters concerning which they are no more qualified than he is himself; suggestions with regard to housing design always meet the same reply: "Is this what the L.C.C. would do?" There is, finally, a tendency to interfere with purely architectural work, for example, adding unnecessary features to elevations "to add interest," merely to assert authority the basis of which is felt to be uncertain.

This sort of office seems to me to have nothing whatever to recommend it. Its origin should, however, be understood. When the present local government organization was being built up, in the middle of the last century, one of the first and most important activities undertaken lay in the spheres of sewage and road engineering. The officials required were obviously engineers and surveyors. When, later, the authorities began to undertake building work, it seemed natural to include the small architectural staffs then required in the established departments. This arrangement has now, of course, developed into a vested interest, very difficult to combat. At the same time, the volume of architectural work carried out has grown to a point when it frequently overshadows the proper work of an engineer's department. There is simply no justification for responsible architects being subordinated to, and credit for their work being taken by men of another profession. The fact that, as in the office described here, the Engineer may be conscious of the anachronism and may allow the architects a fair measure of freedom, is entirely irrelevant. It is heartening to find that the R.I.B.A. is at last bestirring itself seriously in this matter.

The last point to be discussed in connection with these two offices is their anonymity. It is an important point, because it touches a most unpleasant feature of salaried life, which is almost universal in official departments, the fear of being victimised for exercising that most elementary of democratic rights, the right of criticism. Both offices being comparatively small, my informants were afraid of recognition. This situation would really be rather absurd if it were not so serious in its results. Those in charge of official departments too often forget two things: first, that genuine criticism is invariably a product of enthusiasm, and is neither destructive nor malign; second, that an office which is intelligently organized has no reason to fear criticism. Far too often, however, criticism from inside is resented, and is either ignored or suppressed by *force majeure*, while if it comes from outside, it is regarded almost as immoral. Indeed, so deep-rooted has this fear become in subordinate staffs, that it has actually become rationalized in a sentiment that open criticism of an organization by its members is somehow "unsporting" and disreputable. Yet who is better qualified to criticize an office than the men who work in it? This sentiment is one important cause of the apathy which is so marked a characteristic of official architectural offices. Surely it would be better to encourage men to take an active interest in matters affecting the work they are expected to do? It seems to me that the decentralization of responsibility and authority implied by the "group" system, and the increase of personal interest, friendly rivalry and mutual criticism between men working such a system, would have a powerful influence in producing a healthier atmosphere in official offices.



The Banquet.—On the right reading from bottom to top, are: Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, P.R.I.B.A.; The Sheriff of Bristol, Alderman Sidney Cox, J.P.; the Lord Bishop of Bristol; Lord Methuen; Col. Sir Francis K. S. Metford, K.C.B.; Sir T. Noel Arkell; the Bishop of Clifton; The President of the Bristol Association of Building Trades Employers, Mr. F. J. Pugsley; the President of the Bristol Rotary Club, Mr. A. E. Johnson; Mr. E. Gwynne Vevers; and the Chairman of the Gloucester, Somerset and North Wilts Branch of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, Mr. D. E. J. Knapp. *Another photograph of the banquet appears on page 1094.*

THE CONFERENCE AT BRISTOL

The British Architects' Conference took place at Bristol from June 22-25. Below are extracts from the President's inaugural Address and the papers read by Mr. J. E. Barton, Headmaster of the Bristol Grammar School, and Mr. E. Berry Webber.

THE PRESIDENT

IT is well known that in the early summer architects, like bees, have a compelling instinct to swarm; the hive gets hot, its daily tasks cease to be tolerable, and we fly from it in a dense cluster to some new place, having arrived at which, we cling together buzzing loudly. This year they have settled upon Bristol which has received them with a kindness and forbearance they greatly appreciate.

At this great gathering of architects from every part of Great Britain, I feel that it will be proper to give our domestic affairs a rest, and to gaze for a few moments at wider prospects than can be seen from our office windows. We have all vowed our lives to the service of architecture, of that art which can infuse into buildings a soul that can speak to the soul of man.

How is that art faring to-day? We remember how post-war neurasthenia plunged us for a time into a theoretical negation of all architectural art whatsoever. From this emotional condition we have two immediate legacies, one bad and one good. The bad legacy is a disregard for what is emotionally appropriate. With a complete disregard of good manners and urbanity, people leave their living—and their working—machines about in places where their appearance is most incongruous, tossing a great living machine into an elegant district with a nonchalance the same people no doubt would display in dumping a box of motor tools on their sitting-room sofa. The West End of London contains some terrible examples of this gaucherie. Buildings have been destroyed which, whatever their defects, showed some attempt to please the passer-by, and have been replaced by buildings whose only external intention has been to ease their own internal troubles.

The good legacy is that these internal troubles have been eased, that the tight stays of Edwardian stylism have been loosened and planning has not been denied its full natural development. In fact, these buildings are often quite good foundations for architecture, not foundations to which architecture could be applied, because architecture is not an applied art, but beginnings that might have been brought to architectural conclusions.

Unfortunately, however, the fashion which gave them their birth has left us a third legacy, less direct but more ominous than those of which I have spoken. This legacy is a break in the traditional competence of architects to produce architecture. *Some* of the exaggeratedly utilitarian designing in all countries has been done by men who know a great deal more than they have chosen to show in it. On the other hand, much of it has been produced by a new generation whose powers are limited by the crudities it has never got beyond. In the general movement back to architecture which is taking place in the Continents of Europe, very many men must lag behind who, if their architectural sensitiveness had been sharpened by any proper training, should have been able to acquit themselves well. Unfortunately their attitude of revolt from the past (in itself as good an attitude for an artist as any other) has been made ineffective by their ignorance of the past from which they are revolting. They have not so much fallen into new errors as into old errors of whose previous commission they have been ignorant.

Planning, as everyone knows, is controlled as much by the needs of structure as by those of spatial arrangements, and until our engineering becomes more elastic and resourceful than it is at present our new skill in the disposition of space can hardly make its full effect. This is one of the unhappy consequences of the separation between engineering and architecture that in England is barely two centuries old.

In large undertakings architectural and engineering collaboration from the outset seems to me essential, and in small undertakings I believe that it would be best ideally that an architect and an engineer, working in partnership, should become the normal unit in the designing service of the nation. Whether such partnership would lead to the eventual merging of the professions, I do not presume to forestall.

If the scope of our planning activities is to be enlarged, as modern tendencies make to seem probable—if from town planning we are to move on to regional planning, to national planning, and possibly (a few years before the Millennium) to world planning—it seems to me necessary that we should join hands with the engineers; each waiting for the other to learn what is missing in their present complementary training, and then moving forward together. Even putting aside the danger of friction, there is obviously a public disadvantage in the overlapping of the special provinces of the architect and of the engineer.

An example of this is what might be happening to-day in the study of air raid precautions if our friends the civil engineers had not, with great foresight, taken steps to prevent it. The President of the Institute of Civil Engineers and myself have discussed a method of liaison which, if adopted by the societies we represent, should avoid the danger—a serious danger where so much has to be investigated—of the same investigations being made twice over. Our recent conference to discuss air raid precautions in London is a step we are proud to have

The Conference photograph taken outside the Victoria Rooms

taken, and those who heard or who have subsequently read the Home Secretary's speech on the opening night will realise the very great responsibility the Government has laid upon us by asking the R.I.B.A. to instruct the public in building for defence. As with our architectural exhibitions, the beginning made by this Conference at our headquarters is intended to be a beginning only of efforts that with the help of the allied societies may spread all over the country. The advice of architects has been asked by the Government as to *what* to construct and both we and those who consult us await with eager interest the engineers' detailed recommendations as to *how* to construct that are likely shortly to be available.

Another way in which we are called to serve our country in this emergency is in the design of military buildings required for defence. In this, as we all know, architectural services, whether departmental or external, are now almost invariably employed. In spite of a hampering routine that in the present emergency it may well be impracticable to modify, most of this work is being done very much better than such work was done formerly; and I should like to record here with gratitude the extremely happy relations which our sense of common duty has enabled the R.I.B.A. to establish with the War Office and the Territorial Army.

ARCHITECTURE AND THE PUBLIC TODAY

BY J. E. BARTON,

M.A., HON.A.R.I.B.A.

The topic allotted to me this morning is presumably suited to one who is a layman in matters architectural; and as a man's profession naturally tinges his view of a subject, you will forgive me if I treat it mainly as an educational problem.

When men of my years are faced with any affair of visual judgment—however discreet they may be in their own departments of business or politics or learning—you have no right to expect anything but mental confusion. We who have lived from 1878 to 1938 have accumulated, willy-nilly, a more heterogeneous and chaotic mass of æsthetic notions than can ever have come together, in one brain or lifetime, during the whole previous history of mankind.

Two bewildering revolutions have occurred in the past hundred years. First you had the plunge, from a civilization compactly built on universal popular and traditional handicraft, into the abyss of early industrialism. And now, in our own day, all over the world, you see the efforts of a new style to get itself born; a style which aims to assert humanism, and the eternal principles of unity and proportion, not in spite of, but by use of, mechanistic science and synthetic materials.

The imagination of our brighter young people to-day is realistic. It feeds on visible science and mechanism, and the moral ideals behind it are mainly concerned with the new public spirit that is feeling its way towards a large social reconstruction.

Among the younger of my acquaintance who are specifically interested in architecture, I gather that their interest is seldom a product of what may be called the scholarly, pre-war approach.

So far from judging new buildings by the standard of old ones, they reverse the process, and dismiss many kinds of venerable ornament as being so much irrelevance and waste of labour. Function and form are their twin watchwords. On the functional side they draw no ultimate distinction between the architect and the engineer. As regards form, they see no reason why architect and engineer alike should not endue their creations with dignified and impressively related shapes.

In the past, when established societies had no sense of insecurity, and all the arts had a background of accepted custom and creed, architecture was connected in men's minds with the notion of permanence. This attitude was a virtue, so long as the whole realm of craftsmanship was dominated by common architectural precepts. The Georgian age, with all its spiritual limitations and callous social conscience, is nevertheless a brilliant illustration of the way in which an architectural outlook can animate a homogeneous culture among educated people. Those who could judge a building had something to go upon when they tried to assess a poem or a painting or a page of printed type, let alone a piece of furniture or a pair of shoe-buckles. Architecture was the mistress of all design. Unfortunately, long after architec-

On left, Mr. R. A. H. Livett with Mrs. Livett. Foreground, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, with Mr. R. J. L. Denman between. Mr. B. N. Ward between columns at back.

on Thursday, June 23.

ture had followed the social order itself into the melting-pot, our nineteenth-century ancestors still strove to be monumental in their building, though the vitalising principles had gone out of it. In short, they built durably for effect ; and the ponderous husks they have bequeathed to us now appear to sensitive young minds as a phenomenal combination of solidity without form and ornament devoid of impulse.

To this inevitable reaction you must add the ever-changing conditions which in these days determine many sorts of building, and consequently our æsthetic view of them. Developments in education, science, medicine and industry have made it impossible for the younger generation to consider a school or a laboratory or a hospital or a factory as a fixed unit.

They have grown up in an age when human philosophies and political maps change overnight.

I recall the time when every new work of art was greeted with the test question " Will it last ? " To-day it is rather the fashion to enjoy or reject, in matters of æsthetic taste, with as little thought for the morrow as if such things were no more than a daily diet. Is it possible that such a frame of mind, so far from being purely barbaric, is a symptom of creative health ? I confess to a suspicion that many of the vigorous societies whose works we now applaud—the Athenians and the Florentines and the Elizabethans—were not by any means over-anxious, either about conserving what was old, or in providing for the distant future.

For the younger section of the educated public to-day, ideas about architecture are not usually shut up in one special compartment. Forty years ago the layman who interested himself in old or new buildings was not necessarily concerned with current literature, nor with the visual arts and crafts that historically had grown up in subordination to the architect. If I may trust my own youthful impressions at that time, few people looked on architecture as the central standpoint of a general culture. Certainly it was unknown to hear young people talking as they do to-day ; talking as if architecture and sculpture and painting and all the domestic crafts were marching along together in one common advance towards a more civilised public and private life.

Whatever scholars may say, the sense of " contemporaneity "—an awkward but a useful and very significant word—will always play a large part in the outlook of healthy and responsive youth. Whenever I am tempted to be pessimistic about education, as every schoolmaster sometimes must be, I think of the change which has come over the minds of young people in relation to the whole field of visible civilisation. Of course, I am not now speaking of the multitude. I refer to the leavening minority, in whose hands the future always lies. We have to-day an ever-growing constituency of ardent young imaginations, fired by the possibilities of an immensely better man-made world. Above all, they have before them the vision of more spacious and serene cities, promising an end of the old squalor, and the dawn of a communal happiness for mankind. The culture of the nineteenth century was literary—book-nurtured and book-blinkered. To-day, as in the age of the mighty Gothic outburst, poetry is seen rather than read, built rather than written ; and for the best young minds it gains in appeal from the fact that it has to push its way through a century-old legacy of obsolete conventions.

The point I am trying to make is that we are now beginning to breed a new public for architecture ; a public which will be worth working for, because it not only will enjoy good buildings, but will have learned to apply an architectural standard to all its judgments. We can hardly expect a return to such detailed unanimity of taste as you find in the cultivated Georgian society which I have already mentioned. When Baskerville issued his quarto edition of *Virgil* in 1757 he was quite unknown. Within eighteen months he was appointed printer to the University of Cambridge ; a truly astonishing evidence of the unanimous visual perception with which in those times even the English academic class was endowed. Baskerville's printing had no fanciful note.* It excelled in order, clearness and purposive integrity ; and those were merits that only an architecturally trained age could so immediately have recognised.

The intelligent minority of our own time is inspired by Wordsworth's conception of " joy in widest commonalty spread," and its creative ideals have to be worked out not only with reference to vast democratic numbers and needs, but in a world whose diversity of interests and resources would have baffled the imagination of our grandparents. Nobody can deny the progress towards a more humane and kindly social code which now marks all the active centres of modern civilisation. Behind that progress, I suggest, there is a genuine new public religion ; and history shows that when large bodies of men are spiritually bound together by that sort of impulse, a nobler public art is likely to follow.

Meanwhile, you will say, how are we to overcome the blind prejudice, apathy and acquiescence in downright untidiness and ugliness, which still prevail in the passive multitude, and also among many of the well-to-do clients by whom architects are employed ? Can anything be done to influence the Philistine general public as we know it to-day ?

Not long ago I heard a distinguished artist say that in America, where he was brought up, improvements in public art were largely the result of a widespread belief in hygiene. That struck me as a suggestive observation. Direct approach to æsthetic problems, when you are dealing with our generous-hearted and muddle-headed adult public, is extremely difficult. If you talk of cleanliness, labour-saving, air and light and space for the children, you have a common ground of approach. Compare the bank-holiday crowd of our day with what it used to be, and you must admit the advance in some very personal aspects of popular taste. Common-sense æsthetics, in the way of shedding needless encumbrances, are making headway. The use and love of machinery have a share in this progress. However little he may analyse his impressions, the average man can hardly fail to know that any contemplative pleasure he gets from a good motor car is concerned with functional design and not with superfluities. The thrill of speed and power, the spreading cult of physical fitness, and the feeling for rhythm and balance in the playing of games, are all contributing to a more sensible point of view. There is something to be said even for the economic stress which now forces most of us to desist from expensive and unnecessary frills in our homes.

But, unluckily, so soon as you turn to that region of so-called " art," which the masses persist in regarding as mysterious and sacrosanct, you stumble on a bog of tenacious superstitions. Many cities are familiar with the arguments and newspaper

* The JOURNAL is printed in Baskerville type.

Mr. R. C. Aldous, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Senior, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Barker. Right, Mr. Mowbray Green.

Mr. J. C. Robinson, Councillor P. Round and Mr. W. Dugdale.

In the Roman Bath. Col. R. F. Gutteridge, Mr. B. N. Ward, Mrs. E. R. Hutcheson and Professor C. H. Reilly.

controversies that are stirred by such projects as new municipal buildings. Is brick as dignified as stone? Can civic pride be fittingly domiciled in a structure that looks bare, like a factory? Is it not impious to cut down trees for the more blatant exposure of merely human efforts such as architecture?

It seems almost a pity that the words "art" and "architecture" have to go on being used. The mass of our public is not frequently given to entering art galleries, nor to inspecting great public buildings; but when it has occasion to make such visits, you may notice that the majority always assume what they feel to be a suitably ecclesiastical demeanour.

One of the first steps in art education is to break down this museum complex. You should take every opportunity of trying to convince people that false veneration is the worst enemy of real taste. Why is it that a severe modern building, or a somewhat abstract work of architectural sculpture, will cause resentment or even rage in a crowd of nice quiet people who in their own lives have not given one consecutive hour to serious study of the arts? I have no doubt at all that such disturbances are psychologically similar to the religious riots that break out among peaceful primitive races.

Numbers of men, well educated in the school sense, are hazily convinced that cubism and communism are more or less the same thing.

Some of you belong to an active and useful organisation which has done a good deal to popularise the motto of "fitness for purpose." The simplicity and obviousness of that slogan has been laughed at, and I know there are intellectuals who warn us that if we insist on functionalism we may seduce our fellow-citizens into forgetting the higher imaginative ends of architecture and the fine arts. But we have to begin somewhere.

A good writer has said that "as we grow older, we realize that platitudes are true." Personally, I hold that in architectural education you are justified in pushing the functional creed for all it is worth. If you emphasize the bearing of good design on health, social welfare, convenience, business efficiency and civic patriotism, you are likely to get more and more of a hearing. The notion of town and regional planning is beginning to seize on the popular imagination. As soon as the public ceases to think of architecture in terms of the isolated building, and begins to conceive of larger relations and organised schemes, it will unconsciously have moved a little towards the principles and emotional value of design itself.

In architecture, as in all the higher professions, we need a liberal sprinkling of ruthless young men and uncompromising purists. Their provocation is essential. But in the present state of our civilization the main body of progressive designers are doing the right thing when they proceed by instalments. On the Continent itself some of the more interesting architectural centres suggest that new constructive ideas can be reconciled with local feeling about materials and their treatment. This feature struck me on a recent visit to Amsterdam, where impressive areas of new brick architecture seem to be permeated by a sane modernity, with very little in the way of super-logical gesture to irritate the tribal consciousness.

I think you will agree that any effort to quicken public interest in architecture

should avoid a too specific inculcation of "modernism." In the realm of domestic equipment we already see how possible it is to work up a vogue for the modernistic, with results that are sometimes excruciating. A change of vogue is not a change of heart. It is a depressing fact common to all the arts in these days—that every sincere experiment in new form is exploited and cheapened by stunt-merchants. The pseudo-modern is worse than the pseudo-antique, because it is more insidious. It obscures the basic truth that good design, in any age or in any style, can only proceed from an individual who is personally an artist.

Whatever view we may take of public taste, of its shortcomings or vagaries, two facts about the public of this country are highly relevant. One is, that as a people we were unlucky in suffering the earliest, and by far the most devastating, onset of the industrial movement. The other fact is that somewhere—underneath the acquired depravities of a hundred years—the native instincts and sensibilities of the English race are alive, though latent. You still find them active in the few typical handicraftsmen who survive; qualities which for seven centuries imparted to English works a subtle discretion and sobriety of form unrivalled in any other country.

Some of us are optimists, because we believe that the present indifference of our general public to the art you practise is a result of perplexity rather than of emptiness or shallowness. In the country which created Lincoln Cathedral and the city of Bath, is it too much to hope that a dormant popular intelligence may gradually be re-awakened, in response to the ardour of those who still cherish, and carry forward into new developments, the English architectural tradition?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF A MODERN CITY

By E. BERRY WEBBER

WHAT I think I should like to do on an occasion such as this is to attempt to challenge, to provoke a discussion. The title of this paper hardly covers the subject in its entirety, because the problem today is more one of providing modern buildings for our old cities.

By far the greater bulk of buildings designed for purposes of local government are to be found in our old cities and towns where the increasing demands upon the activities of local authorities have rendered one-time architecture obsolete and inadequate. Therefore, the problem becomes more a question of remodelling and expansion rather than provision of something new in an ideal setting. Fully to appreciate the purpose of our public buildings it is necessary to appreciate the importance and scope of local government. Local government is at least as important as National Government. It is closer to the lives of the people and deals with their immediate needs. Much as we like at times to lampoon it, it is comforting to know that there is no better system in any other country.

It is not fair to blame the present state of things entirely to lack of foresight; it was almost impossible to foresee the immense amount of additional work to be placed on the shoulders of local authorities. After the war there was a great deal of haphazard planning, and today we can at least avoid the pitfalls of the past. It is pleasant to know that the voice of the architect and the town planner has now risen to a chorus that none can ignore. Some day we shall tackle this vital problem nationally, in the same free-handed and enthusiastic manner in which we are at present tackling re-armament. Talking of armaments reminds me that there is one aspect which I do not propose to discuss in the time allotted to me, and that is the possible effect of aerial warfare upon our public buildings. Speculation as to the ultimate outcome is a matter for great minds, and I do not propose to allow Architecture to become Arpitecture, as I consider my subject as a product of a peaceful world.

Since the war the term Civic Centre has become more widely adopted. It is the gathering together or the amalgamation into one comprehensive scheme of all the various public buildings of a town or city. Such an amalgamation is logical, economical and desirable. It adds to the efficiency of the local administration and it provides the opportunity of an architectural setting worthy of its purpose. The most important buildings of a city are its civic buildings, and by them is the city labelled. It is a welcome thought that local authorities are alive to this. I would urge them all to apply this test to any new building they are undertaking: Can this new unit be absorbed into or become the nucleus of a comprehensive scheme? In a civic centre there should be no attempt to be grandiose or extravagant. It means the expenditure of imagination and forethought and not tremendous sums of money.

The parent building is the town hall or assembly hall, sometimes the guildhall. This is for the citizens' own enjoyment and use, but unfortunately such an undertaking seldom shows a profit, and frequently it is not the most necessary unit of a civic centre; excepting that in some mushroom towns an amenity such as this becomes almost as important as the housing work of the officers of the Corporation. It is an extremely difficult thing to design if you try and make it suitable for all the functions it may be called upon to house, because you are attempting the impossible. Immediately a hall has to have a dancing floor it loses the line for a hall to be used for orchestral or voice acoustics.

Then we have the municipal offices in which the various administrative departments have their being, and which for purposes of convenience usually incorporate the civic suite of council chamber, Mayor's parlour, and reception rooms. In considering office arrangements one has to realize that the various departments do their work almost entirely in watertight compartments. Their duties are diverse. Municipal buildings cannot be planned in the same way as an office building. With regard to the civic suite I would like to contradict one statement, and that is that it need not be any more than efficient board rooms. I think for a council chamber to lose its traditional atmosphere would mean that it would lose its efficiency.

Another building is the court house. This has police offices incorporating a small charge room. Then there are the central library, museum and art gallery, sometimes contained in one building, schools of art and technology. The central fire station is sometimes included. This is a matter for careful planning; the activities of firemen are boisterous and diverting. They need plenty of scope, especially for hose drill, and on the occasions when I have seen a fire station close-knit with a municipal office building I have mildly speculated upon the effect of its alarms and excursions. All these items are symbolical of the work-a-day life of the city. There should be some adjacent open garden space where the citizen can take his ease. Now that physical fitness is becoming a universal demand a central bathing establishment might be included, and an open-air amphitheatre for entertainments. All this is, of course, a striving for an ideal, but one must have an ideal as an incentive.

In the smaller civic centre intercommunication is a convenience, but not vital if the relationship of its departments is reasonably close—I suppose there is something to be said for the plan that enables a citizen to enter one door of a civic centre and leave his neighbour idly speculating

Mr. F. G. Baker (behind), Mr. Hubert Clist and the President.

as to whether he is going to pay his rates, look at the pictures, borrow a book, or answer in the police court for some misdemeanour! There is another important factor that affects close intercommunication, and that is the need for expansion, and any civic centre plan which ignores the possibility of generous future extensions is bad, and to do this is to perpetuate the most glaring errors of the past. This problem alone presents many difficulties. I have known provision to be made for the structure to take additional storeys, and on first consideration this might seem to work, but it gives the architect very little chance. It is almost impossible to design a building which would be appropriate to its setting both with and without additional storeys. I do not propose to discuss the planning of individual units, or construction, or architectural style, or materials. There has been so much hot air wasted during the last few years in the battle of the styles that I should hesitate to add one more unnecessary word to what is to me a flatulent controversy between those who lean to the classics and those who just as blatantly filch from Sweden, Germany, Holland, France or the Solomon Islands. I consider simplicity, dignity, good proportion and appropriateness are the canons by which a design may be judged, and I am sufficiently insular to feel that if this is achieved the result will not be un-English. Possibly the simplicity forced on us by the post-war economy has done us a great service. It has pruned most of the pre-war over-ripe fruit from our buildings, and they have gained thereby both internally and externally. While considering the internal design of public buildings something occurred to me in hearing the President of the Royal Academy speak on the giving of opportunity to artists in public buildings. On the only recent occasions when that has been done it has only been managed because some wealthy patron has supplied the money. To my mind that is not right. I do not see why in all new buildings, particularly civic centres, we should not give some of our younger artists a chance.

Architects have always shown themselves ready to help in any national or local government works, and I would like to suggest that local authorities might help the architects and thereby help themselves. They could do that by ensuring that the architect is called in early, and not merely present him with a site and a schedule of accommodation. If you are selecting him by competition bring your assessor in at the same stage. You will get greater value for money and avoid all sorts of snags.

I cannot pass without a reference to competitions; as you all know it is a subject which the Institute hugs to its breast and guards very jealously. There is another point. I think in these days there is a tendency to build too cheaply. I think the post-war economy forced us down to a limit from which we have not recovered. Prices have got down to the status of schools. Education is undoubtedly a changing thing, and secondary and elementary schools are not regarded as permanent structures. Civic buildings are, and I do feel that local authorities should spare more money for them.

LETTERS FROM READERS

LEO DESYLLAS
MATTHEW ANDERSON,
Director, Coal Utilization Council
D. ARNING,
Chairman, Hampstead Spanish Relief Committee
A. F. DAWN,
Hon. Treasurer, " "

Professional Anonymity

SIR,—Professor Reilly's suggestion for the greater expression and publication of architectural ideas and illustrations "for the good of the community" can only merit the warmest approval. But can we say the same for the last part of that sentence till the end of the article "for the good of the community *and, incidentally, on our own, etc.*"? Will our aim, the foundation of an architecture expressive, in all its forms and in all places, of our life today, be aided by this advertisement of the individual? I suggest that, on the contrary, it can only do harm.

In a recent article, J. M. Richards brilliantly analysed this cancerous trend under the title "The Condition of Architecture and the Principle of Anonymity." I suggest that it should be read by all who in good faith hope that by making an individual name famous, they will be doing a service to architecture.

It will only be by this principle of anonymity, as paralleled in present day engineering and scientific work, that architecture can again be re-established in the whole sphere of our everyday lives. Ever since architecture was first created, such a principle seems to have existed, particularly during medieval times and the eighteenth century, the greatest flowering of English vernacular art. Even during the nineteenth century the true architects, that is the engineers, were almost unknown by name to their contemporaries.

Until this anonymous vernacular can again be created, modern architecture must remain a matter of individual buildings created by individual architects, unpermeated by the life and feeling of a living people.

LEO DESYLLAS

Fuels and the Tenant

SIR,—I wonder whether architects and those who are responsible for the erection of housing estates realise the annoyance and loss which is caused to occupiers when they find that they are compelled to use "luxury fuels" for heating and cooking.

This Council has always urged that tenants should have a free choice in the use of fuels—coal or coke, gas or electricity—but to compel them to use gas or electricity by building houses without flues, or having flues which are inadequate for the combustion of solid fuel, merely results in dissatisfaction to the tenant and expense to the "landlord."

Let me quote two examples from many which have been brought to our notice:

(*a*) The marked preference of Leeds housewives for coal fires and ovens in their houses is costing the Corporation £35,000 in the provision of these amenities in Council houses. Sanction to borrow this sum for the installation of cooking ranges with coal fires in houses on the several estates not provided with such ranges has been received from the Minister of Health.

(*b*) The *Yorkshire Observer* of May 24 states that "Taken from their homes in clearance areas, many Corporation tenants at Halifax are complaining because their new homes have no coal ovens, and they are being involved in much greater expense in cooking with gas and electric ovens."

Many people on the Ovenden estate are forced to buy bread because they can buy it cheaper than bake it in a gas or electric oven. They have petitioned for the installation of coal ovens.

Surely, these examples show the folly of the modern tendency to displace solid fuel in the home.

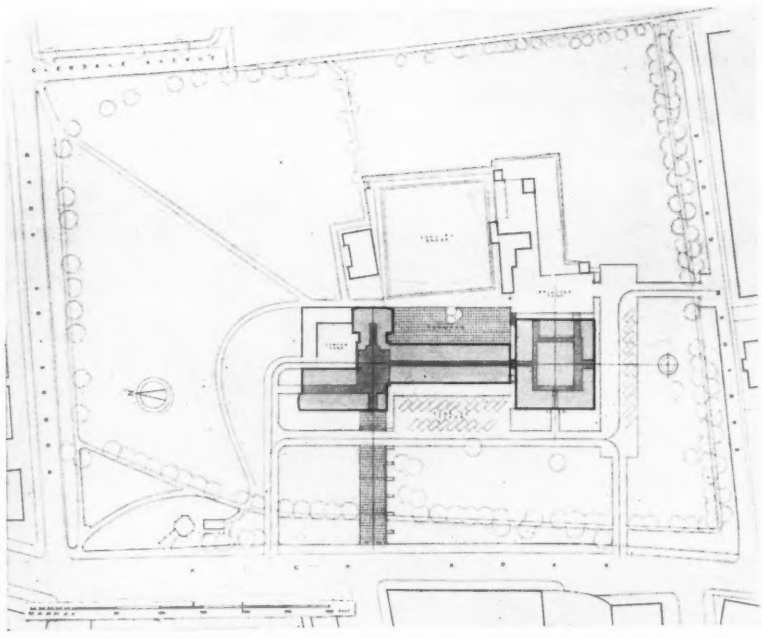
MATTHEW ANDERSON
Director, Coal Utilization Council.

Spanish Relief Committee

SIR,—The Hampstead Spanish Relief Committee has organized a raffle in connection with the Hampstead Spain week activities. The following five well-known artists have kindly given pictures and drawings as prizes: Paul Nash, Henry Moore, Roland Penrose, John Piper, James Boswell.

The pictures will be on view at "Educational Playthings," 151 Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, and the proceeds are to go to the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. The tickets are obtainable from 127 King Henry's Road, N.W.3, and are one shilling each or in books of ten tickets. The draw will take place on July 22.

D. ARNING, Chairman.
A. F. DAWN, Hon. Treasurer.



Block plan of the winning design. By Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson.

WOOD GREEN COMPETITION

ASSESSORS' AWARD AND REPORT

THE award of the Assessors, Mr. C. H. James and Mr. S. Rowland Pierce, in the Competition for Municipal Offices and Petty Sessional Courts at Wood Green, has been announced as follows :—

Design placed first, Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson, 117 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.

Design placed second, Mr. Frederick F. Curtis, 12 Esplanade, Waterloo, Liverpool, 22.

Design placed third, Messrs. Gray, Evans and Crossley, May Buildings, 51 North John Street, Liverpool 2.

The Assessors wish specially to commend the design submitted by the following competitors : Messrs. Furniss and Ouzman, 49 Tavistock Square, W.C.1, and A. Koerner, 12 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. They also commend those submitted by : Mr. A. Bailey, Little Mead, Lower Camden, Chislehurst ; Mr. Victor Bain, 3 Queen Square, Leeds, 2 ; Mr. Hugh P. Crallan, 46 Kensington Park Gardens, W.11 ; Mr. Albert E. Cresswell, 20 Park Avenue, N.22 ; Messrs. Fisk, Burley and Fisk, 52 Gwalior House, Chase Road, Southgate, London, N.14 ; Messrs, Grey and Martin Smith, 5 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1; Messrs. Welch and Lander, 38 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, London, W.1.

An exhibition of the designs is to be held at the Skating Rink, Alexandra Palace from June 30 to July 6 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., 2 p.m. and 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. (excluding Sunday).

THE ASSESSORS' REPORT

We have carefully examined the 102 sets of drawings received in answer to your invitation to architects, and would like to congratulate you upon this excellent response. Although a number of designs reached a good standard, the final judgment proved difficult by reason of the fact that no obvious and outstanding solution was submitted.

We make the following award : 1st premium of £300 to the design numbered 58 ; 2nd premium of £200 to the design numbered 33 ; 3rd premium of £100 to the design numbered 30.

Design No. 58 (Sir John Brown and A. E. Henson).—This design is well-planned in its general mass and in site lay-out and is commendable for its straightforward expression of purpose in plan and external appearance. It is, in fact, one of the few designs submitted in which a real attempt has been made to solve an asymmetrical planning problem in a manner that is architecturally well composed, without sacrificing unduly the amenities of the site ; and it provides, at the same time, pleasant elevations to the East and the South as well as that of the main entrance front. The arrangement of roads and paths, the placing of the garages and the preservation of a terrace garden overlooking the bowling green are all excellent points.

Some criticisms must, however, be made, and these may be summarized as follows :—

Municipal Offices.—(1) The secondary entrance is too cramped and some adjustment should be made to increase it at least to the width shown on the ⅛-in. scale elevation. (The latter, it should be noted, does not agree with the plan in this respect). (2) Some adjustments to the main staircase should be made to avoid the excessive length of the first flight. (3) The offices of the treasurer's department are inconveniently divided into two parts by the entrance hall. (4) The caretaker's quarters, although well placed, do not communicate easily with the rest of the building, particularly the second floor. (5) The small committee room is undersized and the mayor's parlour (in the same suite) is over-emphasized. (6) The garages and the yard have not easy staff communication with the offices : in fact, the external doors at the basement level near the staircase at the north-east corner, together with the lower flights of this staircase, are not worked out correctly, but could be adjusted. (7) The north end of the committee wing is elevationally weak and would be improved if two of the windows of the small committee room were omitted. (8) The window of the Mayor's parlour is very squat in proportion ; an increase in height would improve the elevation. (9) In general the first and second floor rooms of the main block are underlit, and the sizes of windows could be increased with advantage to the offices and with no disadvantage to the elevations. (10) The lift should be arranged to deliver in the same direction on all floors.

Courts Building.—(11) Access to men's cells should not be through the women's cell corridor. (12) The courts are too high in section and could be lowered without disadvantage to the elevations.

The report, although adequate, shows a number of mistakes in detail. For example, Ketton stone for paving slabs and steps ; the precautions suggested for assuring good acoustics in the council chamber and courts are inadequate.

The total cost of this scheme is given as £79,154—a sum which includes £2,000 for seating etc., in the council chamber and courts and £3,060 for various items of the lay-out. From an examination of the cube figures given and of the drawings and report, we are of the opinion that with reasonable care the work could be carried out for this sum.

Design No. 33 (by Frederick F. Curtis).—This is very thoughtful and well-planned and is accompanied by well-composed elevations which, while attractive and interesting, are not germane to this country's civic character. The drawings are a beautiful example of a method of presentation which emanates from the same Continental source. The cost of this scheme, given as £97,623, or about £87,000 when reduced to the same cost per cubic foot as the scheme placed first—is too high for the amount of accommodation asked for ; and this excess is chiefly accounted for by the extravagant planning of the courts building. This scheme is accompanied by an excellent report.

Design No. 30 (*Gray, Evans and Crossley*).—The chief merit of this scheme lies in its excellent allocations of separate and distinct parts of the building for the various departments ; in detail planning, however, it has numerous faults, the chief of which is the long ramped approach for prisoners and the inadequate turning room allowed therein for vehicles.

The lay-out is not so well arranged as in the scheme placed first, and the elevations, although well composed on the various fronts, are indecisive in composition and scale, with a general tendency towards crudeness. The drawings are excellent.

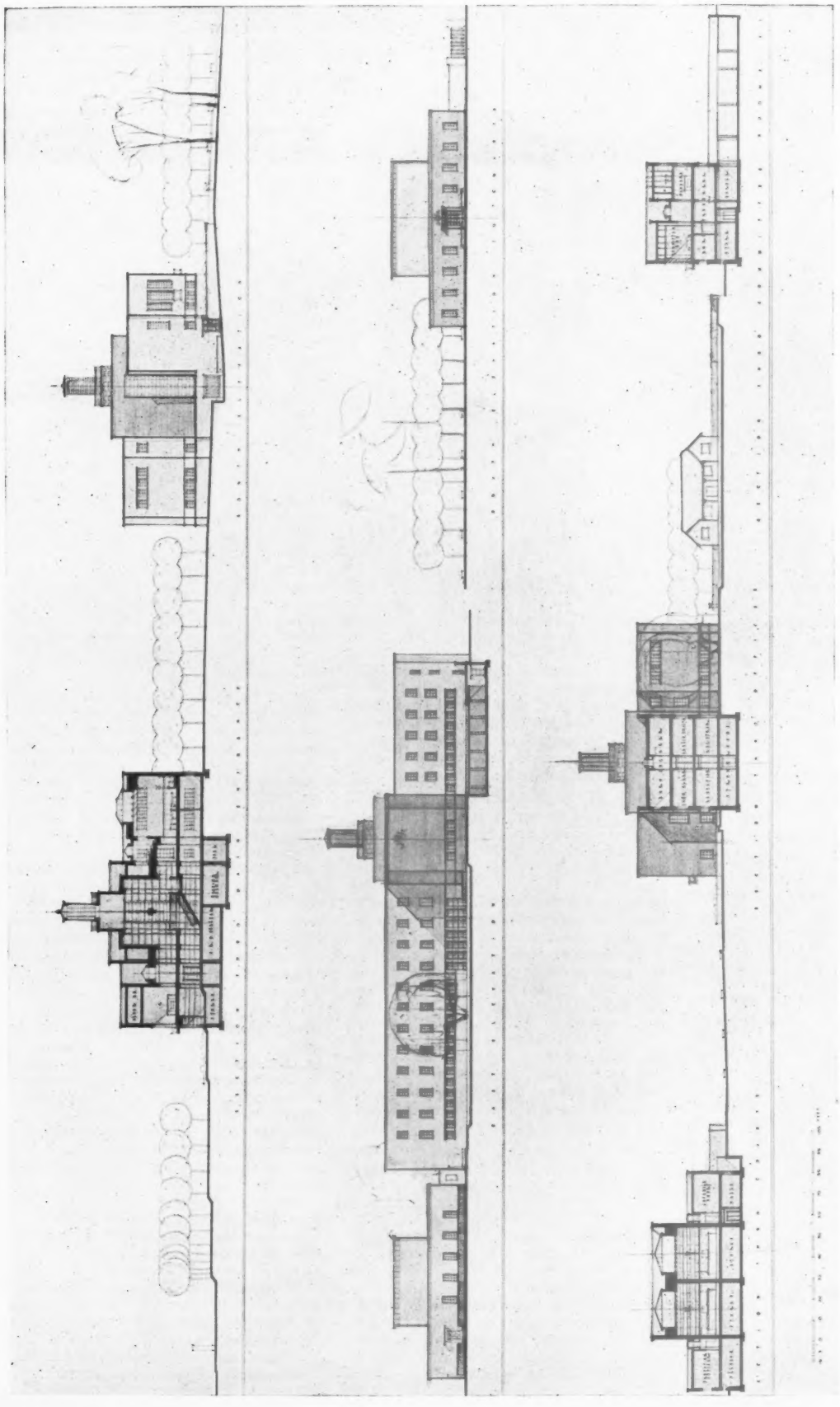
The cost is given at £85,330—which, reduced as in the case of the scheme placed second, is about £80,000.

We wish specially to commend the designs numbered as follows : No. 7 and No. 89, and to commend the designs numbered as follows : Nos. 43, 53, 56, 81, 84, 87 and 99. We have not attempted to place these commended designs in order of merit.

D

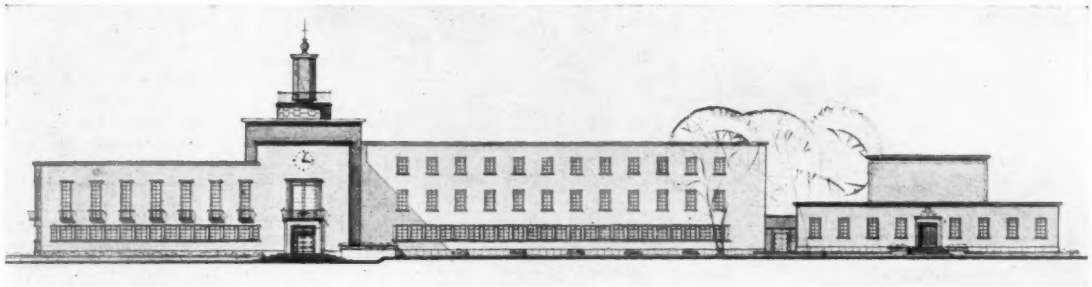
COMPETITION FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICES

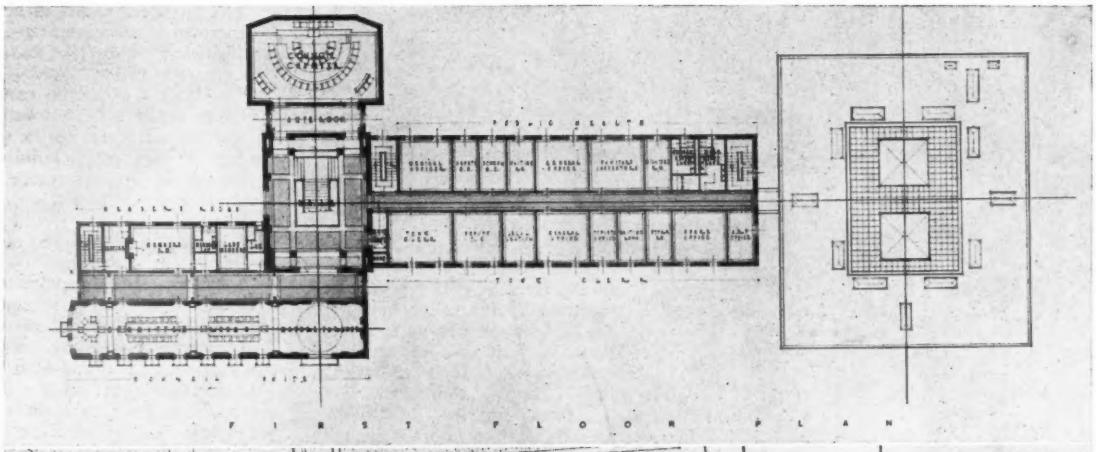
WINNING DESIGN BY SIR JOHN BROWN AND A. E. HENSON

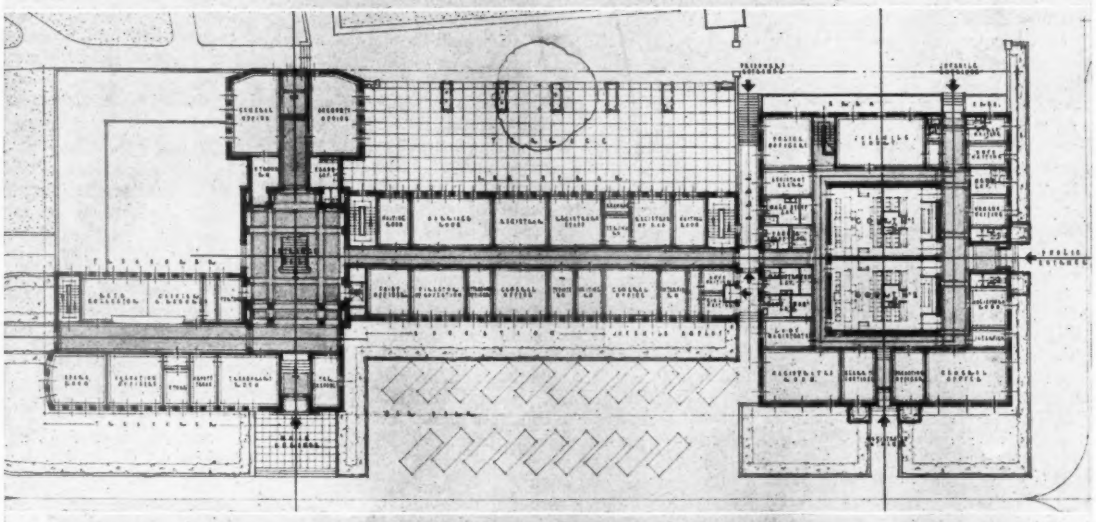


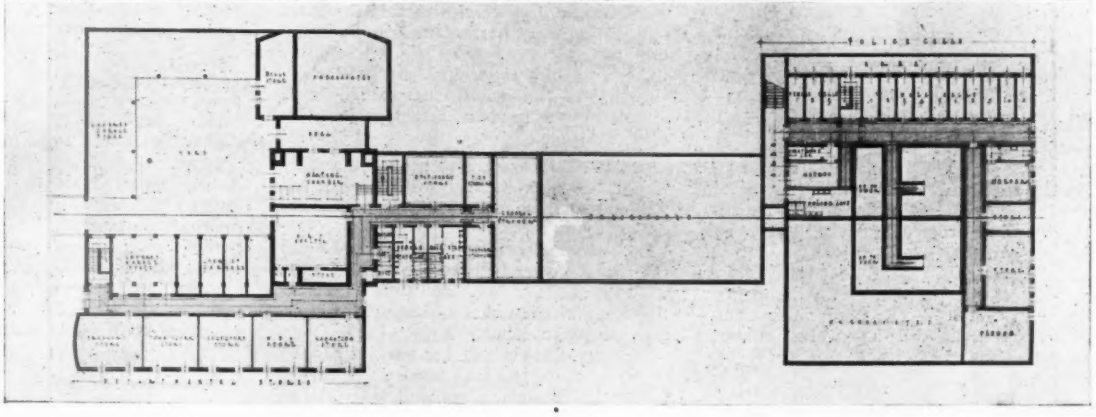
Elevations and sections.

AND PETTY SESSIONAL COURTS, WOOD GREEN



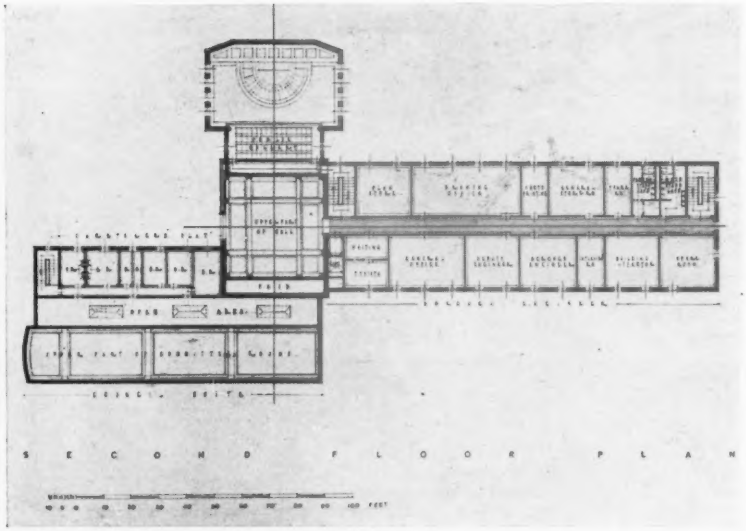






Main elevation and basement, ground and first floor plans. The second floor plan is reproduced overleaf.

THE WOOD GREEN COMPETITION



Second floor plan of the winning design.

THE WINNERS' REPORT

Site Layout

From a visit to the site it was thought desirable to build a petty sessional courts on the site of the existing courts.

The difference of mass of the two blocks, suggested on an asymmetrical plan, as the solution.

Separate entrances for the council offices and petty sessional courts with a through link are provided from High Road and Earlham Grove.

It was thought desirable to retain the three trees to the rear of the proposed building and to form a terrace overlooking the existing bowling green.

A low level yard with garage accommodation to the council offices and access to bicycle store, fuel store, etc., is provided to the north-east of the building.

The yard to the east of the law courts building is retained for the use of this building.

The trees to be retained are shown on the block plan.

It is suggested that the existing lavatory adjacent to the "Round House," be rebuilt elsewhere in a less conspicuous position, and that the "Round House" is worthy of being renovated to a gate keeper's lodge.

The new pathways and carriage ways, etc., would be finished in tar macadam to match the existing paths.

Construction and Materials

Construction.—The buildings would be constructed with brick walls of requisite thickness (no steel framework), and the floors and flat roofs constructed of fireproof hollow concrete blocks.

The basements would be constructed of waterproof reinforced concrete throughout.

External Finishes.—The main walls externally would be faced by 2⅝-ins. buff coloured sand-faced bricks, with Ketton or Weldon stone dressings.

Internal Finishes.—Staircase to main buildings to be of natural Hoptonwood stone, with non-slip treads.

The floor finishes generally would be hard wood blocks, with tiled floors to lavatories, etc. The main corridors would have cork or rubber flooring; council chamber and courts in cork tiles laid to pattern.

Wall surfaces finished in "Pioneer" plaster with dados to corridors, stairs, lobbies, etc., in travertine terrazzo tiling. The walls of the main staircase would be panelled in travertine. The rooms in the council suite would have plywood panelled walls in different Empire woods. The courts and council chamber would have hardwood panelling, with the plastered walls over finished in plaster paint. Lavatory walls would have glazed tiling up to the height of doors. The walls of cells would be of second quality glazed bricks and the general finishes would be in accordance with the Home Office regulations.

Ceilings generally to be plastered, with moulded cornice to main rooms and fibrous plaster enrichments as features to main rooms where necessary. False ceilings as sound deadening and for ventilation to main rooms, service ducts supported from floors to consist of plaster base skimmed to match other ceilings.

Flat roofs would be formed of approved patent flat roofing.

Windows throughout would be steel, in wood frames, to special design in the main buildings, giving alternate means of ventilation.

The roof lights would be of steel, glazed with ¼-in. wired cast plate, finished internally with laylights and provided with easy access for cleaning.

Layout.—The space for public assembly would be paved with 1½-in. reconstructed Ketton stone paving flags laid to geometrical design on hardcore.

The flower boxes to the main entrance and the raised flower beds to the council suite would be built of brick and stone construction to match the main building, with Ketton stone steps between.

The access roads and car park would be constructed of 6 ins. hardcore finished with 3 ins. tar macadam well rolled. The garage yard would be finished with 6 ins. cement concrete reinforced with No. 9 B.R.C. fabric finished with wood tamper finish.

The lawns would be levelled, graded and sown with grass seed.

Heating and Ventilating.—The heating apparatus would be designed on the accelerated low pressure hot water system with radiators recessed under windows in the majority of rooms and Vectairs in the council chamber, and also in important offices, to maintain a temperature of 60° F. when 32° F. outside, except in the landings, corridors and stairs where a temperature of 55° F. under the same conditions would be sufficient.

The pipework would as far as possible be concealed in trenches at ground floor level, with rising pipes to the floors above carried in chases in wall.

The boilers would be cast iron sectional pattern automatically stoked, gravity fed.

The hot water services for wash basins and sinks in the main buildings would be supplied by separate electric or gas fired water heaters.

Extract ventilation would be installed to council chamber, courts, etc., operated by electric fans.

Acoustics.—The acoustics of the council chamber and the law courts have been considered. If found necessary the walls above the panelling can be treated with suitable sound-absorbing materials. Cork tiled floors to deaden sound, and wood panelling to walls to improve the tone are also provided.

Equipment.—The buildings would be finished complete with the installation of electric light, power, bells, etc., synchronized clocks, internal telephones, and hose reels or fire extinguishers to the approval of the authorities.

Estimate of Cost.

From the experience of actual work now in hand it is estimated that the buildings can be erected for the figures as under :—

	£
Council Suite :—	
373,380 cub. ft., at 1s. 8d. ..	31,115
Council Offices :—	
271,800 cub. ft., at 1s. 6d. ..	20,385
Garages, etc. :—	
27,144 cub. ft., at 8d.	904
Petty Sessional Courts :—	
231,774 cub. ft., at 1s. 8d. ..	19,313
Basement, etc., to do. :—	
35,670 cub. ft., at 1s. 4d. ..	2,377
Cost of buildings	£74,094
Seating and furniture to council chamber and courts	£2,000
Layout :—	
Terrace paving, 575 yds., at 12s.	345
Main entrance paving, 450 yds., at 12s.	270
Flower Boxes and steps to main entrance	250
Raised flower beds to council suite	400
Flagstaffs and base	200
Service roads and car park, etc., 3,120 yds., at 7s. 6d.	1,170
Garage yard and excavation, 300 yds., at 15s.	225
Levelling, seeding and grading ..	200
	£79,154

WORKING DETAILS : 665

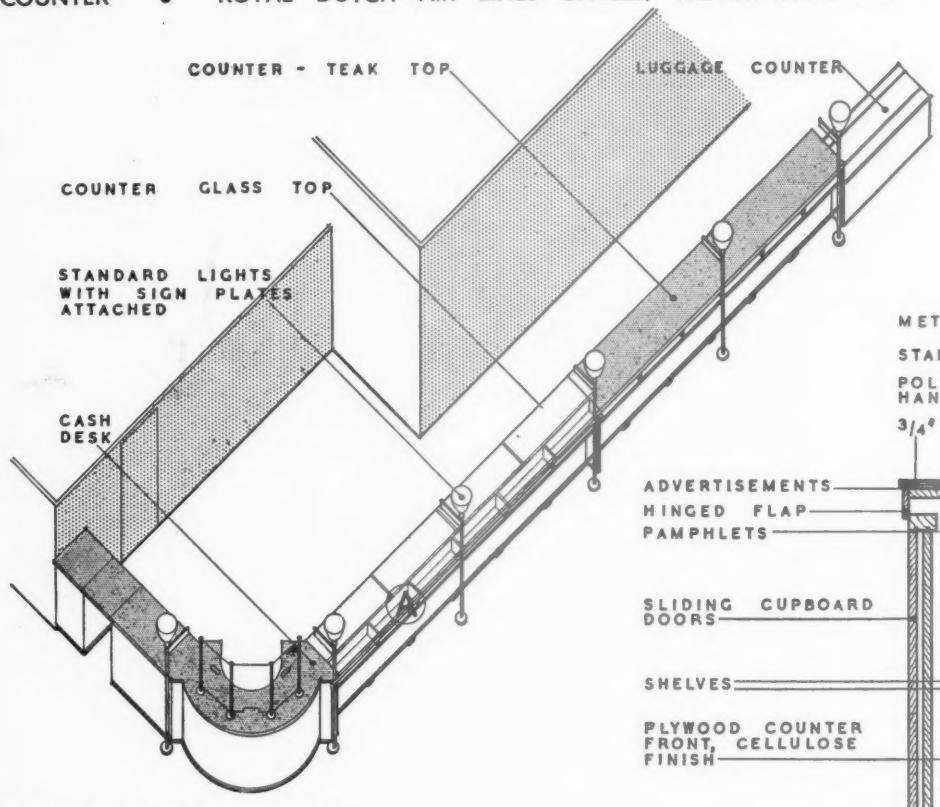
COUNTER • ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES OFFICES, WESTMINSTER, S.W. • D. ROOSENBURG

The counter runs the whole length of the office and is divided into various sections for enquiries, booking, luggage, etc. The counter-front is plywood, cellulosed silver for the length of the counter, and blue on the curved corner cash desk. Teak is used for the counter top, except for the booking and enquiries section, which has a glass top, under which posters can be displayed. A pamphlet shelf runs the length of the counter.
Lighting is from a ceiling trough, and also from six white-metal standard lights, with sign plates attached, which divide the long counter into its various sections.
Details are shown overleaf.

FILING REFERENCE:

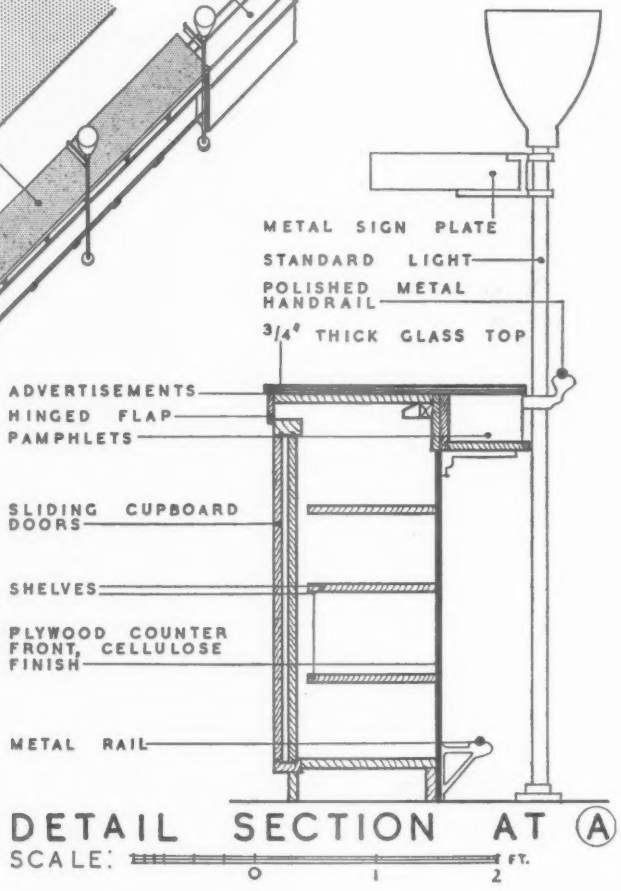
WORKING DETAILS : 666

COUNTER • ROYAL DUTCH AIR LINES OFFICES, WESTMINSTER, S.W. • D. ROOSENBURG



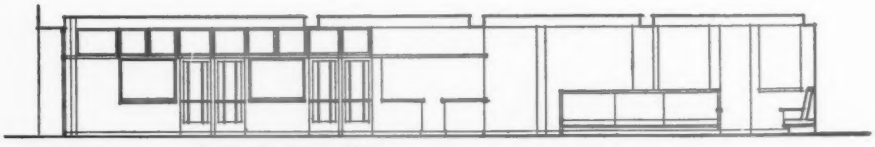
AXONOMETRIC

SCALE: 5 0 5 10 FT.

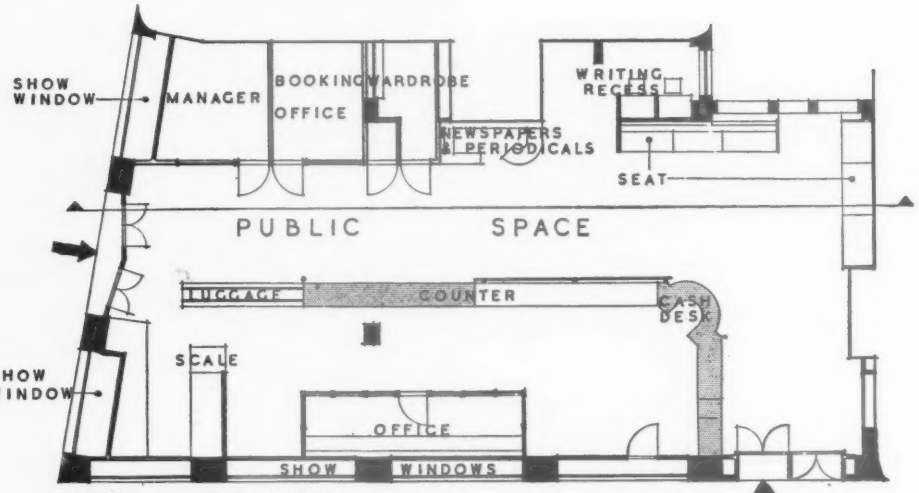


DETAIL SECTION AT (A)

SCALE: 0 1 2 FT.



KEY SECTION



KEY PLAN

SCALE: 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FT.

Axonometric and details of the counter illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

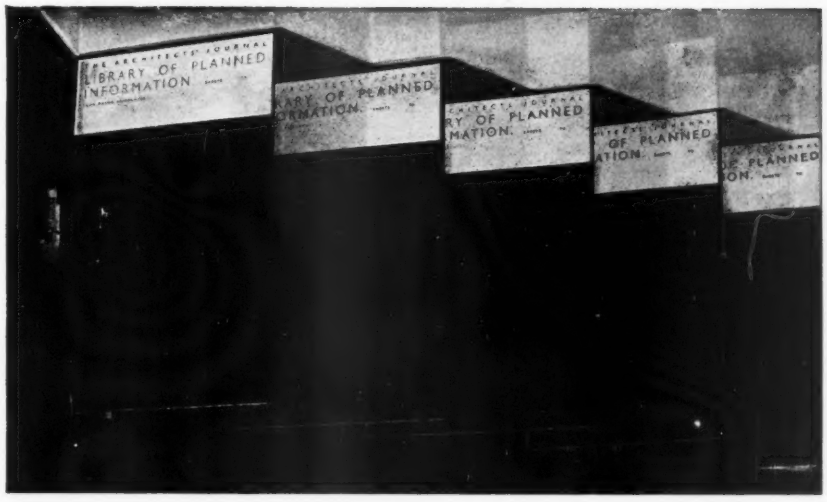
INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

SHEETS IN THIS ISSUE

639 Electrical Equipment, Lighting

640 Roofing



In order that readers may preserve their Information Sheets, specially designed loose-leaf binders are available similar to those here illustrated. The covers are of stiff board bound in "Rexine" with patent binding clip. Price 2s. 6d. each post free.

Sheets issued since Index :

601 : Sanitary Equipment
602 : Enamel Paints
603 : Hot Water Boilers—III
604 : Gas Cookers
605 : Insulation and Protection of Buildings
606 : Heating Equipment
607 : The Equipment of Buildings
608 : Water Heating
609 : Fireplaces
610 : Weatherings—I
611 : Fire Protection and Insulation
612 : Glass Masonry
613 : Roofing
614 : Central Heating
615 : Heating : Open Fires
616 : External Renderings
617 : Kitchen Equipment
618 : Roof and Pavement Lights
619 : Glass Walls, Windows, Screens, and Partitions
620 : Weatherings—II
621 : Sanitary Equipment
622 : The Insulation of Boiler Bases
623 : Brickwork
624 : Metal Trim
625 : Kitchen Equipment
626 : Weatherings—III
627 : Sound Insulation
628 : Fireclay Sinks
629 : Plumbing
630 : Central Heating
631 : Kitchen Equipment
632 : Doors and Door Gear
633 : Sanitary Equipment
634 : Weatherings—IV
635 : Kitchen Equipment
636 : Doors and Door Gear
637 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
638 : Elementary Schools—VII

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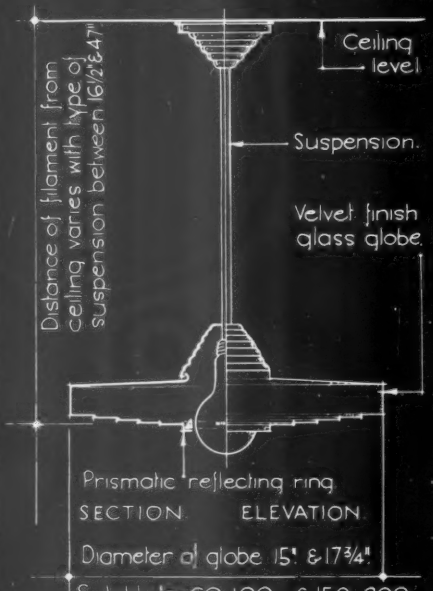
TYPES OF AMPLILUX FITTINGS INCORPORATING THE PRISMATIC RING OR PRINCIPLE OF INTERNAL REFLECTION.

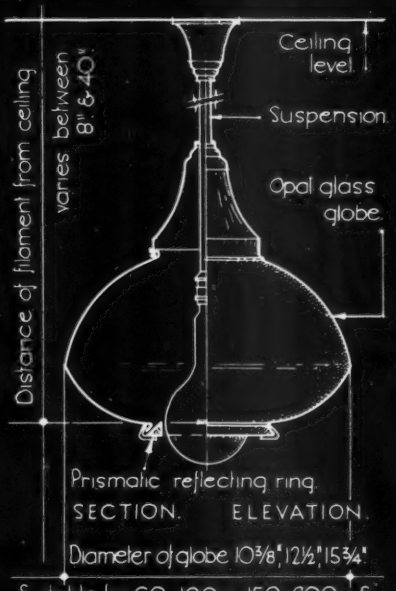
The construction and operating principles of the Amplilux prismatic reflecting ring have been dealt with in the first sheet of this series.



Diameter of globe 15" & 17¾"

Suitable for 60-100w. & 150-200w lamps respectively.
General purpose type.

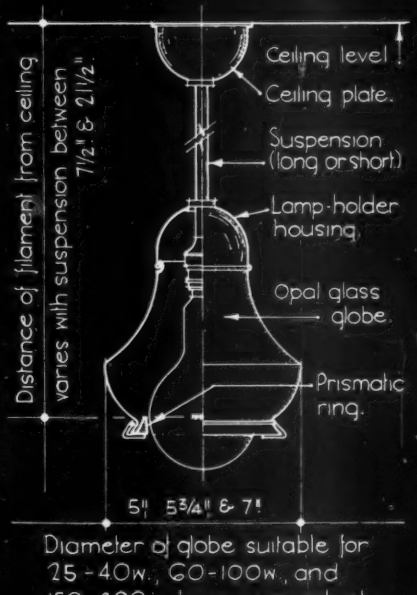
EXCELSIOR TYPE UNIT.



Diameter of globe 10⅜", 12½", 15¾"

Suitable for 60-100w. 150-200w. & 300w. lamps respectively.
For offices and showrooms.

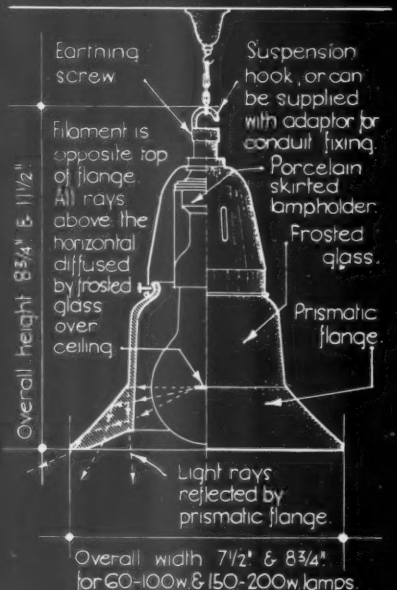
SENIOR TYPE UNIT.



Diameter of globe suitable for 25-40w., 60-100w., and 150-200w. lamps respectively.

Smaller fitting for general use.

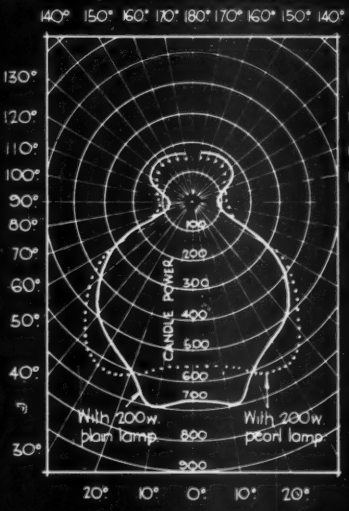
MELIOR TYPE UNIT.



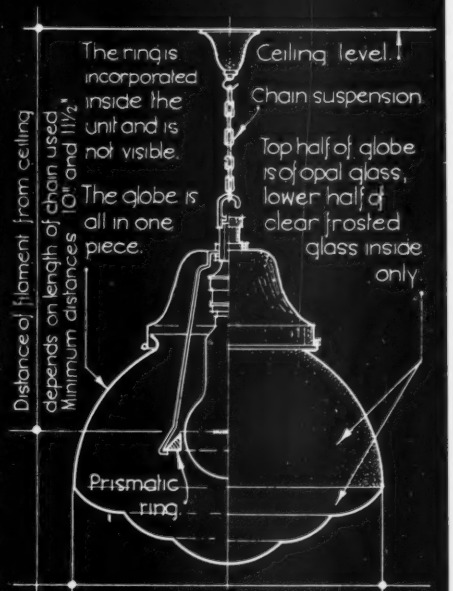
Overall width 7½" & 8¾" for 60-100w. & 150-200w. lamps.

This unit is an example of the development of the prismatic ring principle as applied to industrial lighting.

PRISMATIC BELL TYPE UNIT.



Polar distribution chart showing the candle power obtained at various angles when 200 watt plain and pearl lamps are used in the prismatic bell unit.



Diameters of globe 10" & 12" 60-100w. & 150-200w. lamps.

General purpose type.

TOTALLY ENCLOSED UNIT.

Information from The Amplilux Lighting & Illumination Co. Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: PRISMATIC REFLECTING RINGS: No 2.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1. Osca. E. Bayne.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNED INFORMATION

INFORMATION SHEET

• 639 •

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, LIGHTING

Product : Fittings incorporating the Prismatic Ring or principle of total Internal Reflection.

General :

The construction and principle of the Amplilux prismatic reflecting ring have been described in the first Information Sheet of this series (No. 637).

Types :

Excelsior Unit. This unit is designed for interior work, offices, etc. The prismatic ring is incorporated in a velvet finished clear glass globe. The lamp protrudes through the bottom of the globe and the visible portion is enamelled over to prevent direct glare. The ring takes care of the downward illumination over a wide area, while the velvet finished globe gives good diffusion in the rest of the room. In this unit the downward illumination is double that given from the same wattage lamp in a totally enclosed opal unit.

The advantages of the prismatic ring as regards permanence and maintenance of reflective power in spite of dust, hold good for this unit.

Prices (according to method of suspension) :— 15 in. diameter globe (60–100 watt lamps), 65s. to 80s. ; 17¾ in. diameter globe (150–200 watt lamps), 86s. to 105s.

Senior Unit : The prismatic ring is incorporated in the opal glass globe, and as with the previous fitting the enamelled lamp protrudes through the bottom of the unit. The operation is similar and the resultant illumination is again double that of a lamp in a totally enclosed opal unit.

Prices (according to method of suspension) :— 10¾ in. diameter globe (60–100 watt lamps), 33s. to 46s. ; 12½ in. diameter globe (150–200 watt lamps), 42s. to 55s. 6d.; 15¾ in. diameter globe (300 watt lamps), 59s. to 77s.

Melior Unit : This model is similar to the Senior type fitting both in operation and construction. It has been designed to provide a smaller fitting, and gives good general illumination.

Prices (according to method of suspension) :— 5 in. diameter globe (25–40 watt lamps), 19s. 6d. to 25s. ; 5¾ in. diameter globe (60–100 watt lamps), 23s. to 28s. ; 7 in. diameter globe (150–200 watt lamps), 25s. to 32s.

Totally Enclosed Unit : In this unit the prismatic ring is inside the unit and is not visible. The globe is in one piece, the top part being of opal glass and the bottom of glass frosted on the inside only.

Part of the light which falls on the opal portion of the globe is transmitted to the ceiling, the rest being reflected downward through the frosted glass. Since the opal portion is hemispherical, the light reflected by it is spread out to a very wide angle. The amount of light thrown down into the room is a combination of the reflection from the opal glass and the prismatic ring surrounding the lamp. When compared with a totally enclosed opal unit containing the same wattage lamp, this model gives approximately double the light at all angles up to 80 deg. to the vertical, with adequate ceiling illumination.

A pearl lamp must be used in this unit. A plain lamp would give a shadow from the prismatic ring on the opal portion of the globe.

Prices : 10 in. diameter globe (60–100 watt lamps), 40s. ; 12 in. diameter globe (150–200 watt lamps), 50s.

Prismatic Bell Unit. This unit is designed primarily for industrial work, but it may be used for office, showroom, church and school lighting.

The fitting consists of a glass bell, the flange of which is actually a very deep prismatic ring, the bottom face being bevelled at a special curve so as to give a wide spread of light. Above the top of the flange portion, the glass is frosted on the inside only to give good diffusion.

The prismatic flange collects a horizontal band of light rays from the lamp and redirects them downwards and outwards over a large area of the working plane. All lamp rays above the horizontal pass through the frosted glass and are evenly distributed in the upper part of the room. This unit gives, without any increase in wattage, strong ceiling illumination together with a small increase in the strength of the light on the working plane over that given by the more orthodox types.

This unit complies with Home Office recommendations as regards safety and temperature of wiring. It also gives the recognised angle of cut-off of 70 deg. according to Home Office recommendations, this cut-off merging at the horizontal into the top illumination.

For installations incorporating the unit, the spacing recommended is one and a half times the height above the working plane.

Prices : 7½ in. diameter (60–100 watt lamps), 22s. 6d. ; 8¾ in. diameter (150–200 watt lamps), 25s.

Suspension :

Suspensions of various types and finishes are available.

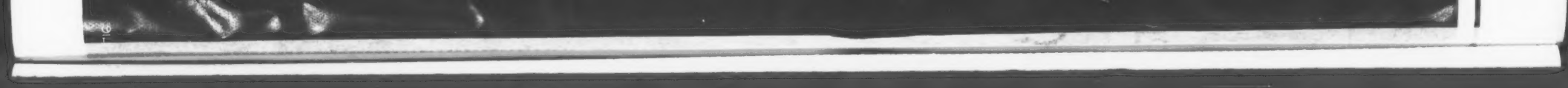
Previous Sheet :

The first Sheet in this series, dealing with prismatic glass reflecting rings for electric lamps, is No. 637.

Manufacturer : The Amplilux Lighting & Illumination Co., Ltd.

Address : 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Sloane 6101



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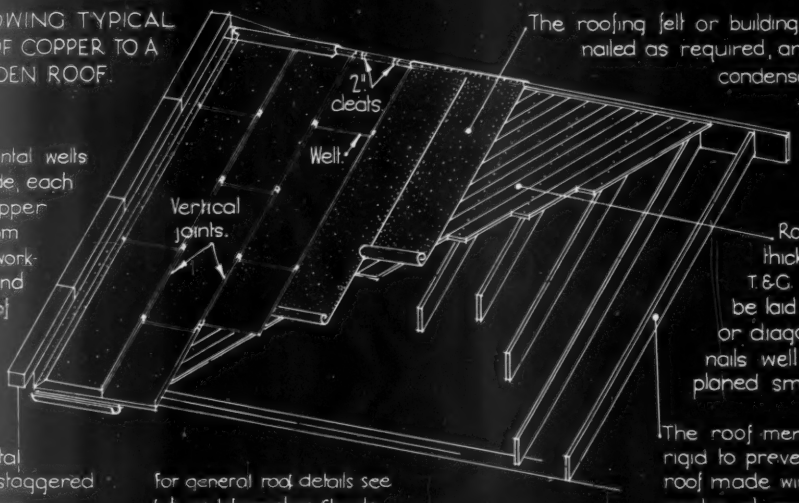
DETAILS OF "TRADITIONAL" SHEET COPPER ROOFING WORK FOR PITCHED AND FLAT ROOFS:

i.e. Using 23 S.W.G. (19 oz.) or 24 S.W.G. (16 oz.) hot-rolled, dead-soft tempered B.S.S. sheet copper.

SKETCH SHOWING TYPICAL APPLICATION OF COPPER TO A PITCHED WOODEN ROOF.



The roofing felt or building paper should be copper nailed as required, and is used partly to prevent condensation and partly as a buffer for sound, heat, and cold insulating properties.

After the horizontal welts have been made, each cut-to-length copper string is laid from ridge to eaves working left to right, and fixed by means of copper-nailed clips spaced up the length of each vertical joint.

The horizontal welts should be staggered on plan as shown.

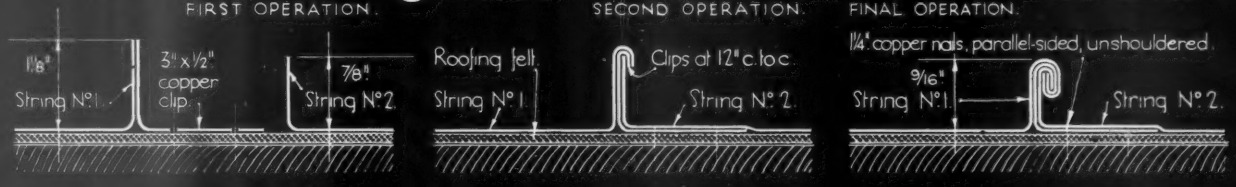
For general roof details see future Information Sheets.

Roof boarding should be 1" thick if possible, with butt or T.&G. joints. The boards should be laid in the direction of the fall, or diagonally as shown, with all nails well punched and the surface planed smooth and swept.

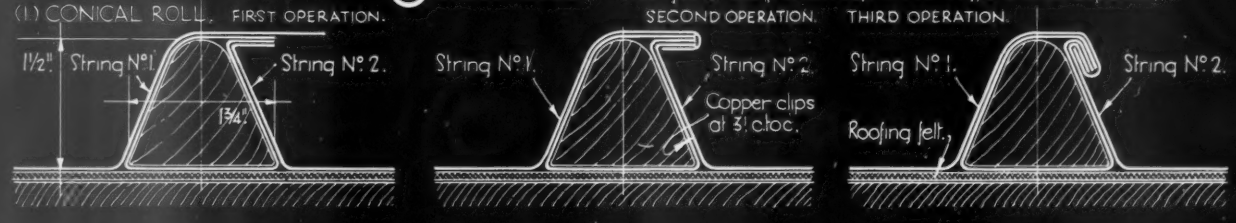
The roof members must be sufficiently rigid to prevent springiness, and the roof made wind-tight to prevent continual movement of the copper.

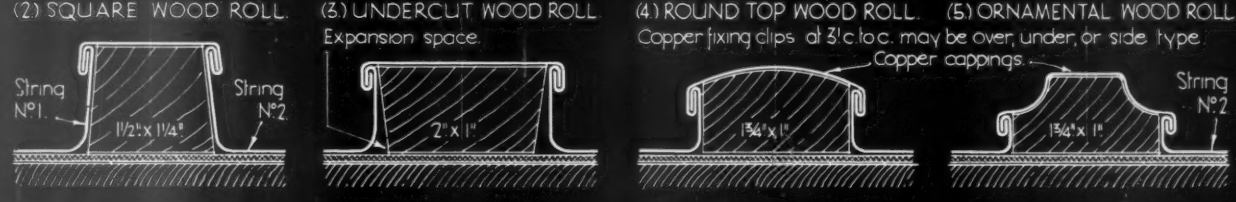
TYPES OF VERTICAL JOINTS

(A) STANDING SEAM. (Generally considered suitable for slopes of considerable pitch.)



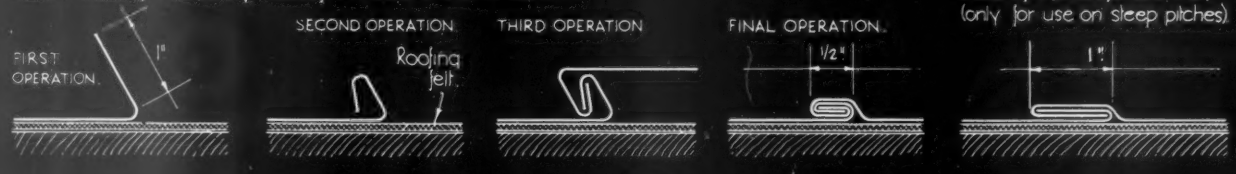
(B) WOOD ROLLS. (For flat or low-pitched roofs where traffic is to be expected.)





TYPES OF HORIZONTAL JOINTS: APPROXIMATE SCALE: HALF FULL SIZE:

Details showing method of making the double lock cross-welt.



Detail of the single lock welt, (only for use on steep pitches).

Information from C.A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET: COPPER ROOFING N°1: PLAIN ROOFING WORK.

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

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 640 •

ROOFING

Subject : Traditional Sheet Copper Work

General :

This is the first of a group of Sheets dealing with the use of sheet copper as a roofing material, and deals with the traditional or common methods of application to plain pitched or flat roofs. For the purpose of illustration, the thicknesses and radii of the sheeting have been exaggerated on the drawings, which are diagrammatic only. The usual gauges of copper used for this type of work are 23 and 24 SWG, or approximately one-fortieth of an inch, hence rounded edges and seams in actual practice would be considerably sharper than those indicated.

Future Sheets of this group will show some of the incidental details connected with general roofing work and examples of the various other architectural uses of light and heavy gauge copper sheet.

Size and Weight :

The type of copper sheet normally used for roofing purposes is hot-rolled, and it is important that only the softest available tempers should be used. If cold-rolled sheet is used it should be of annealed temper. Any manipulation during laying and any vibration in the building tends to harden the metal, and the use of the softer tempers always allows for this hardening to take place.

Gauge	Weight per sq. ft.	Gross covering capacity per lb.
16 oz.	1·023 lbs.	0·978 sq. ft.
19 oz.	1·116 lbs.	0·896 sq. ft.

Both these gauges of hot-rolled sheet are obtainable in any length up to 12 ft., but the basis price is the cost per pound for sheets of an area not exceeding 14 sq. ft. (i.e. 5 ft. 3 ins. × 2 ft. 8 ins. or 4 ft. × 3 ft. 6 ins.) and of thickness of not less than 24 S.W.G. : copper sheet less than 15 ins. wide is known as strip, and is priced differently. These limits have been evolved to suit the most satisfactory use of traditional copper work, and automatically restrict the spacing of horizontal and vertical joints. The material itself may be used in larger sizes, but it is sometimes considered that a sheet 8 ft. × 3 ft. is more economical in practice than a smaller random size because of reduction in jointing and consequent saving in labour.

Physical Properties :

Annealed copper, equivalent to the soft-tempered types here dealt with, has a tensile strength of 14 tons per square inch minimum, and a density of 0·32 lbs. per cubic inch. Its melting point is 1981° F., and its coefficient of linear expansion is 0·0000094 per degree Fahrenheit.

Fall :

Copper-covered roofs of this description may be laid to as little fall as 1½ ins. in 10 ft. The actual steepness of the pitch is immaterial, as copper has a high elasticity and may safely be applied to vertical surfaces without fear of creep. The expansion factor cannot be disregarded entirely, however, and the design of the joints should be such that slight movement is permitted.

Laying, Jointing and Fixing :

(a) Wood Roofs

The copper is laid over an undercoating of felt or paper, and this should be copper-tacked where necessary to the ⅜-in., ⅞-in. or 1-in. close-boarding. The horizontal welded joints between each length of copper sheeting are made first, by one or other of the two methods shown overleaf. The double-lock cross-welt is to be preferred. The single lock-welt should be used only on steep slopes or vertical sheathing. The first string of roofing is then cut to the length of roof slope, copper cleated to the ridge and fixed to the gable or verge. The horizontal welts of the next string are staggered with those of the first, in order to avoid the meeting of unwieldy thicknesses of metal at the junction of the vertical joints.

There are two main methods of making the vertical joints —the standing seam method and the wood roll. The standing seam is generally considered suitable for roofs of any considerable pitch and flat roofs not subject to traffic, and is in the form of a double-lock welt left standing proud of the general surface of the roof as shown, and requiring approximately 2 ins. of the two adjoining sheets for its formation. Because the actual joint is raised further above the roof surface, the wood rolls render actual fixing easier and are recommended on flat or nearly flat roofs where traffic is to be expected, or where there is any possibility of water accumulating on the roof. The conical shaped roll is the most common and requires 5 ins. of the two adjoining copper sheets for its formation. It is finished with a welt slightly on one side of the apex.

Both systems are designed to give adequate water-lock and to provide expansion joints for the movements of the copper under temperature changes.

This Company generally uses brass screws for fixing vertical wood rolls, but it is important that if any iron nails are used they should be well punched to avoid the possibility of electrolytic action between the copper and the iron. For this reason, also, the nails used for attaching the cut copper clips to the boarding should always be of copper 1½ ins. long, parallel-sided type being recommended, with the usual flat, unshouldered head.

The copper clips in conjunction with the welt of the vertical joint are the means by which the sheeting is attached to the roof. They are usually ½ in. wide by the length demanded by the particular type of vertical joint used, and are cut from waste pieces of the sheeting. For the standing seam joint they should be spaced not more than 12 ins. centre to centre, and for any type of wood roll, not more than 3 ft. apart.

When the square or conical type of wood roll is used, the clips are placed beneath the wood, and the roll fixed by brass screws driven in through the top as mentioned above.

(b) Concrete Roofs

Ordinary concrete flat roofs should be screeded to falls before the application of the roofing felt, while the surface of breeze concrete should be given a coat of asphalte paint if not screeded with cement. Provision for the fixing of the wood rolls may take the form of patent fixing plugs let into the concrete and set in cement, or wood fixing blocks or battens for nails or screws. When the standing seam method of jointing is used, the copper clips may be spaded and grouted with cement in holes prepared in the concrete at 12-in. centres.

Cross joints should be welted as previously described.

Maintenance :

Copper roofs do not need painting or any protection from corrosion. When exposed to the atmosphere, the metal begins to darken according to the amount and nature of the impurities deposited on its surface. This oxidising process is the first step in the formation of a natural protective colouring, or patina, and slowly develops during a period of from ten to twenty years into a highly protective pale green covering composed predominantly of a basic sulphate of copper, extremely resistant to atmospheric action.

Information from : G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd.
Works : Woolwich Road, London, S.E.7
Telephone : Greenwich 0020

Showrooms : 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1
Telephone : Victoria 4963

LITERATURE

DECORATIVE ART, 1938

[*By NORMAN WESTWOOD*]

Decorative Art, 1938. The Studio Year Book. Edited by C. G. Holme. Price (cloth) 10s. 6d.

DECORATION is a *personal* thing. Beyond the basis of the fundamental rules of design which apply up to a point, a sure way has not been found of judging whether it is good or bad. Everyone is entitled to personal taste when building or furnishing his or her home, but it is not everyone who can make up their mind.

As a means to clarify likes and dislikes, "Decorative Art" has its greatest value. On the wrapper one is asked not to refer to it merely as a catalogue of other people's ideas, but to think of it as a guide.

In his introduction entitled "What is New," the Editor discusses the trend of contemporary architecture and decoration. There are, he says, two rival tendencies, the "esprit moderne" and the more nationalistic style; to illustrate his point he refers to the Swiss and German pavilions at the Paris Exhibition. There are faults in both extremes, and he points out that there must be a reasonable course between the two.

The following sentences illustrate his argument in connection with interior decoration: "The absence of things in a room can be as eccentrically 'period' as the presence of too many." "There is a function involved in so devising a room that its occupants feel happy and uplifted as well as being materially provided for."

In looking through the many illustrations, I think the above sentences sum up the general trend, i.e. one towards a positive outlook.

The book is divided into twelve sections: first the "Exterior," then sections on the various rooms of the house, and ending with sections on Pottery and Glass, Metalware, Lighting, Furniture and Textiles. Each section is prefaced with a short "running commentary" by Esther Meynell; some of her remarks I disagree with strongly, but, as I have said before, this is a subject about which people cannot agree. On the whole, the illustrations and lay-out of the book are to be commended, especially the eight colour plates, which are excellent, but there are two minor criticisms I would like to make: first, why that affected type used not only on the cover but in various places throughout the book? I agree with the Editor that we are tired of this starkness in architecture and decoration, and that we must return to something a little more human, but we might be preserved from this type of humanization. Second, in the first section it would be an improvement if a scale could be given with all the plans. Also, this old habit of numbering the various rooms on plan, thus making the reader hunt in a mass of print to find out what the rooms are, is bad. It is nearly always possible to use abbreviated lettering without crowding the plan.

This book is of great use as a reference for ideas and for showing the many materials and methods available to the architect of today, and is a really remarkable publication for the price.

TOWN PLANNING HANDBOOK

The Science of Town Planning. By H. W. Crowther Green.

IT is a pity that this little book (47 pages in all) has been given such an imposing title, "Notes on Town Planning" or something like that would have been more suitable. This is not intended by way of disparagement, for the book provides for anyone seeking information briefly, a useful summary of the stages through which a town-planning scheme passes under the 1932 Act, and of the matters which are usually dealt with in one.

On the broad aspect of the subject the author makes a number of sound observations, but when he comes down to the details of the restrictions he would impose, some of his recommendations are, to say the least of it, open to argument.

A number of references are made to the Kidsgrove No. 1 Town-Planning Scheme, which might have been more helpful if they had been illustrated by a map, for as it is they are not too easy to follow. T. S. B.

LAW REPORTS

APPEAL UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1925–36

Camberwell (Wingfield Mews) No. 2 Clearance Order.—Appeal by Mr. A. W. Butler. King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice du Parcq.

THIS was an appeal by Mr. A. W. Butler, as trustee of certain property known as Wingfield Mews, against an order of the Camberwell Corporation, for the demolition of Wingfield Mews, which order had been confirmed by the Minister of Health.

Mr. Evershed, K.C., for the appellant, said the appeal was on the ground that the order was not within the powers of the Act. In this case the mews were originally stables with rooms above, and the main question was whether it was within the purview of the Act to treat the mews, which was now a garage, as part of the house. The Corporation stated that the place was unfit for habitation, and their order extended to the garage. Mr. Butler was a mortgagee of the property, and if the order were carried out, it would destroy the whole substance of his security. His submission was that the premises were composite buildings, the rateable value of the garages being larger than that of the dwelling above. He contended that the dwelling above and the garage did not stand or fall together, as the Act contemplated two types of buildings—dwelling houses and other buildings. In the present case the Corporation had treated this property as being composed of dwelling houses only. If the Corporation had been satisfied that the accommodation above the garages were insanitary they could have closed them, but there was no complaint as to the garages.

Mr. Valentine Holmes, for the Minister of Health, said here there had been the usual inquiry. He supported the view of the Minister that this property was composed of dwelling houses.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said he came to the conclusion that the correct designation of the premises was "houses" for the dwellings above, and "other buildings" for the garages below. It was unnecessary to decide whether the whole of the mews should be regarded as one building or as a number of one-storey buildings. He had been told that the rooms above the garages were unfit for human habitation, and further that the whole property was by reason of its arrangement dangerous or injurious to health. He found there was ample evidence to support the finding of fact, and he dismissed the appeal with costs.

CONTRACT TO CONSTRUCT A ROAD

Dunlop v. Harris Builders, Ltd.—Official Referee's Court.—Before His Honour T. Eastham, K.C.

THIS was an action by Mr. Alexander Dunlop, of Roxley Road, Lewisham, against Harris Builders, Ltd., of Golders Green, to recover a sum of money in respect of work done and labour supplied, and for damages for alleged breach of contract.

Plaintiff is a road construction contractor, and defendants are builders. By a contract of September, 1937, defendants employed plaintiff as contractor to construct on the Chinbrook Road Housing Estate at Grove Park a roadway at £2 11s. per foot. Plaintiff had received £1,050 on account, and claimed the balance for work done and labour supplied. Plaintiff said that the defendants wanted to include a soil sewer 270 ft. long in the contract, and plaintiff's case was that this was not included in the contract, and he contended that defendants repudiated the contract by refusing to treat the soil sewer as an extra.

Defendants' reply was that plaintiff agreed to do the work for £2 11s. per ft., including the soil sewer, and that if the contract did not include it, it was due to a mutual mistake. Defendants alleged that it was the plaintiff who repudiated the contract.

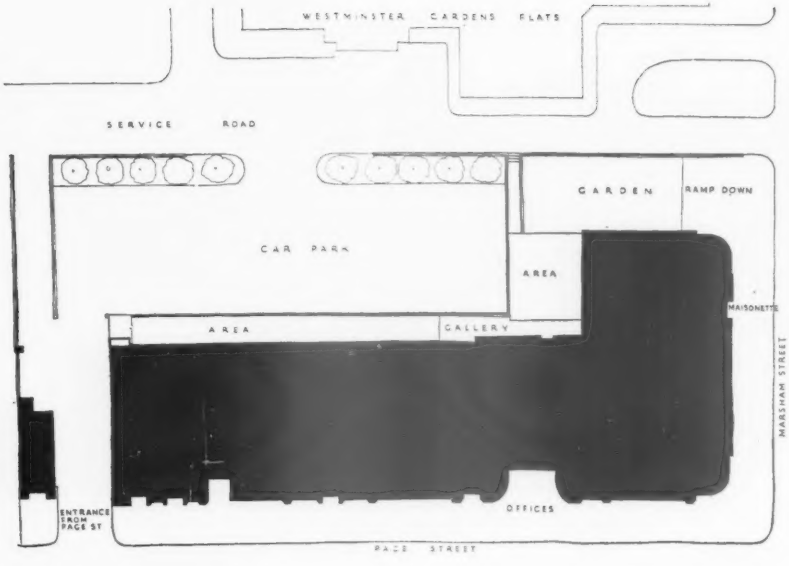
The hearing lasted several days.

His honour, in giving judgment, said it was clear that throughout this trouble the plaintiff insisted that the £2 11s. per foot was for the work specified, and any other work outside that had to be paid for. On the other hand, the defendants refused to treat the soil sewer as an extra. His honour was quite clear that the sewer was to be paid for separately. He found that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed and that he was entitled to a sum in *quantum meruit*. If the parties could not agree to a sum he would hear the matter out. He thought it was a case in which the parties should agree a sum which plaintiff was entitled to.

Counsel then saw his honour in his private room, and ultimately his honour entered judgment for the plaintiff for £480, with costs, and judgment on the counter-claim of defendant for the plaintiff, with costs.

The £100 paid into court by defendant will be paid out to plaintiff.

NEVILLE HOUSE AND THE PAVIOURS ARMS,



SITE PLAN

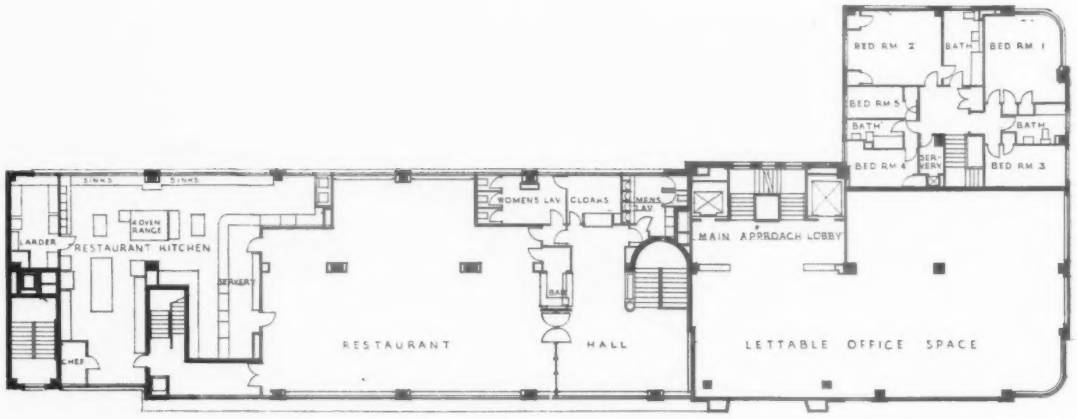
CONSTRUCTION AND ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT—*Reinforced concrete frame building with hollow-tile floors, faced externally with precast terrazzo slabs up to second floor level on two street elevations, and to full height on the main central feature. Remainder faced with 4½-in. brickwork. Construction for external walling is 4½-in. brickwork facing on 5-in. R.C. constructional wall, iron ties cast in concrete, with 1-in. cork insulation inside, cork fixed to shuttering before concrete was poured. The terrazzo facings were erected as shuttering and concrete poured directly behind. R.C. apron walls under windows are monolithic with main floor beams. The fenestration is continuous between stanchions which are set out on a 24 ft. grid. Windows are divided with 4-in. metal mullions to permit the division of office floor space by partitions into 6 ft. units throughout. Vectairs are spaced centrally, one between each pair of mullions.*

Above, part of the Page Street front, showing the entrances to the Paviours Arms, and, on the right, the main entrance to the block of offices above.

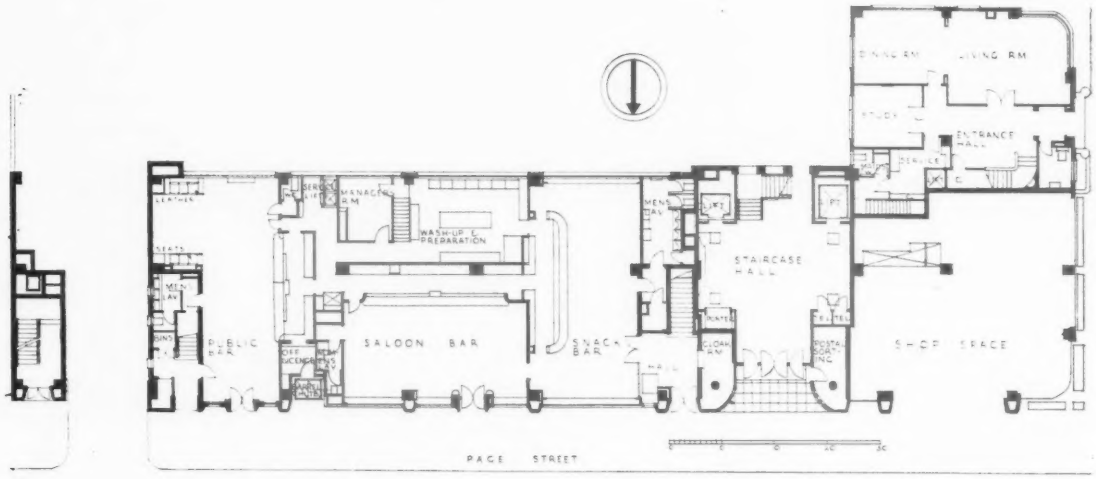
WESTMINSTER: BY T. P. BENNETT AND SON

The pre-cast terrazzo slab wall facing and panels above the main entrance to the office block. The panels were cast and finished complete in one piece in the workshops, from the original clay models by Mr. Bainbridge Copnall.

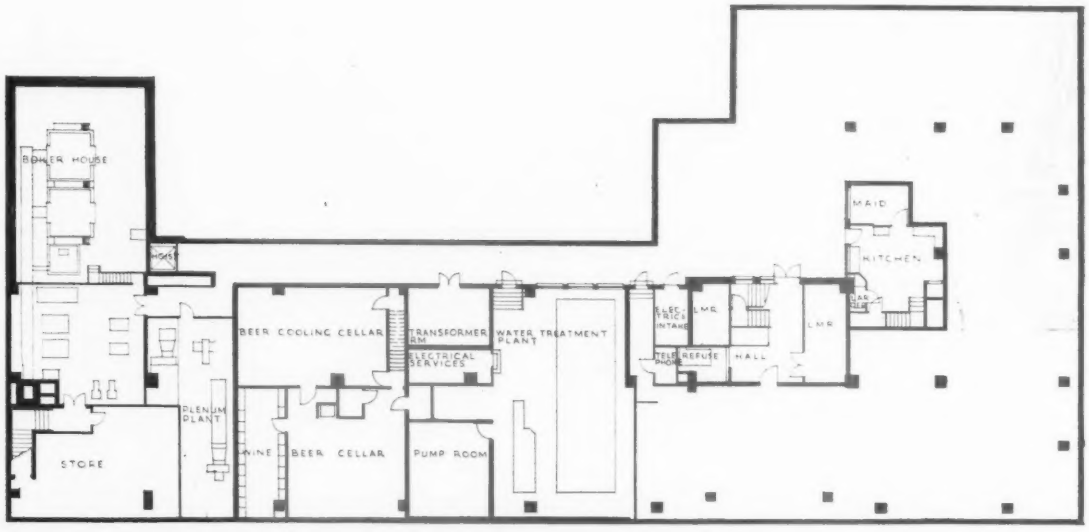
NEVILLE HOUSE AND THE PAVIOURS ARMS,



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

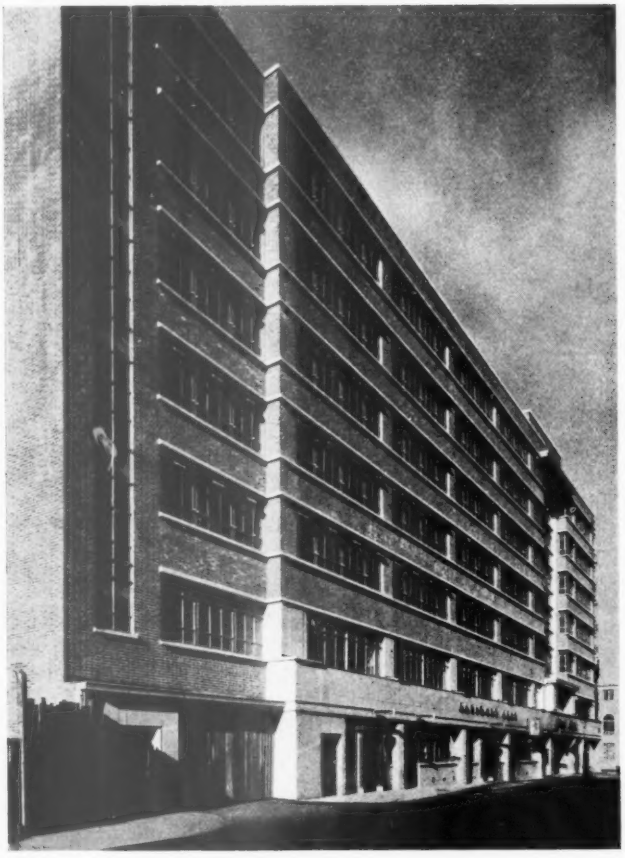


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

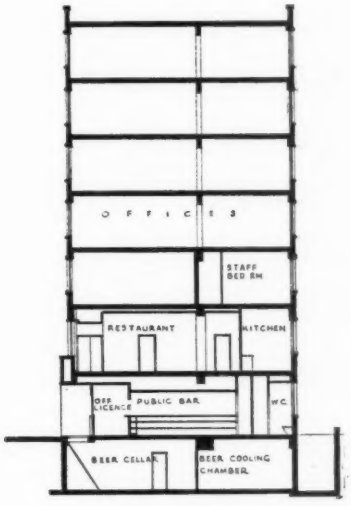


BASEMENT PLAN

WESTMINSTER: BY T. P. BENNETT AND SON

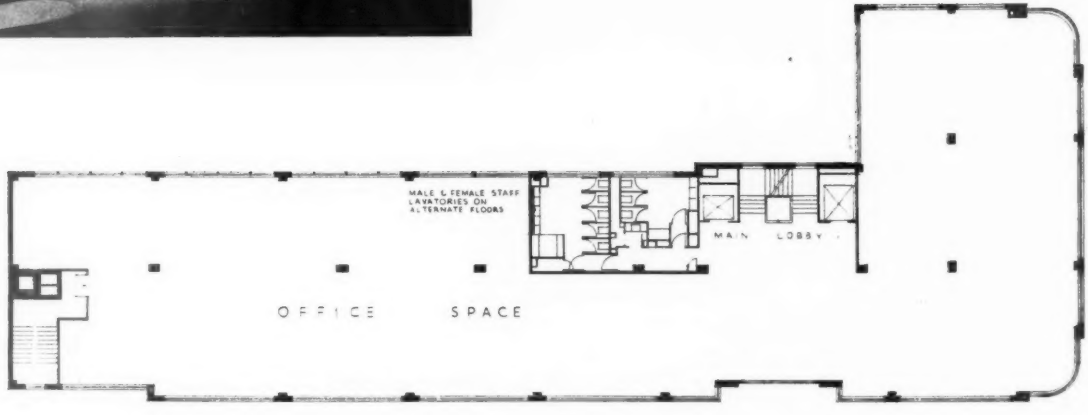


Left, the Page Street Front.

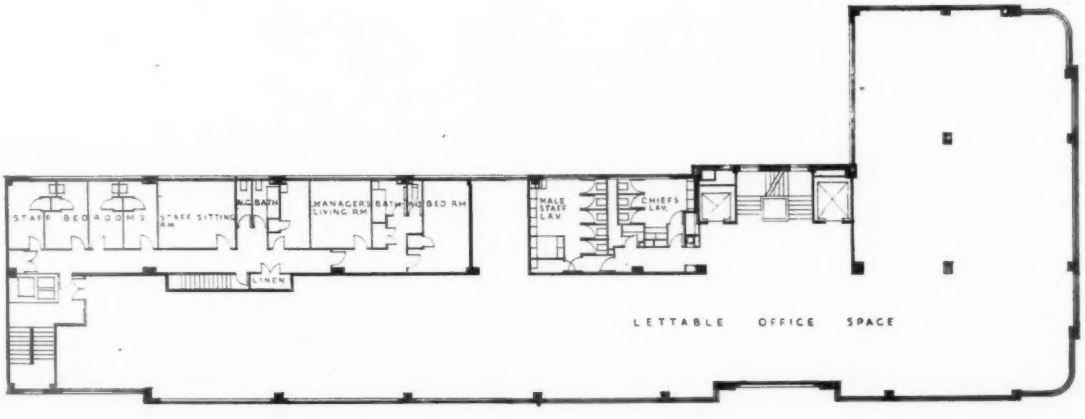


SECTION

FOURTH AND SIXTH FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

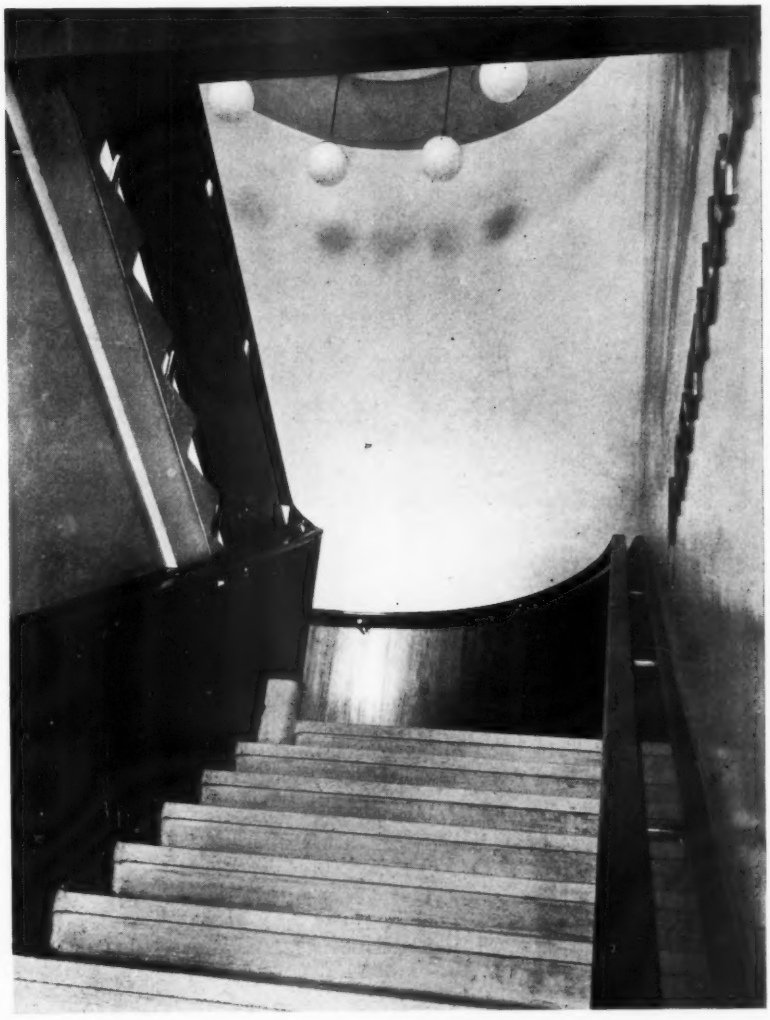


NEVILLE HOUSE AND THE PAVIOURS ARMS,

MAISONETTE AND OFFICE BLOCK — *There is one maisonette (see basement, ground and first floor plans) with an electric service lift. A suspended acoustic ceiling extends over the whole of the first floor of the building to damp out street noises and insulate office noises. The entrance and lift halls to the offices have terrazzo floors, walnut panelled walls, terrazzo main staircase, painted ceilings, and two passenger lifts, one 200 ft. per min., one 500 ft. per min. Office areas throughout have wood block flooring laid on 2 in. compressed cork insulation.*

Left, top, looking from the saloon bar into the snack bar; bottom, the staircase in the main entrance to the offices; above, the restaurant; below, the saloon bar.

WESTMINSTER: BY T. P. BENNETT AND SON



SERVICES—*Electrical distribution is by a continuous central metal duct on each floor, in the thickness of the cork insulation and covered by the flooring. Branch ducts and access boxes are arranged for drawing additional wiring. There are a directors' lavatory on each floor and male and female staff lavatories on alternate floors. There is a directors' bathroom and changing room on the seventh floor. All w.c. plumbing, flush tanks, etc., are grouped out of sight in central access ducts. There are gravity-fed boilers with R.C. bunkers immediately beneath the service road for tipping fuel direct out of the carts. All water supply is taken from a system of artesian wells and pumping plant. It passes through a large treatment plant in the basement dealing with 3,000 gallons per hour, and also serves other buildings of Associated London Properties in the vicinity.*

THE PAVIOURS ARMS—*Wood mosaic floors in all bars; maple strip in restaurant, quarries in restaurant kitchen; reception hall and staircase, terrazzo; public bar has tiled bar counter. The saloon bar is panelled in Waterloo elm from piles under Waterloo bridge, the snack bar and entrance hall are panelled in walnut, and the restaurant is painted and mirrored. The restaurant, kitchen and bars are air-conditioned. There are electric service, refuse and crate lifts, and a large refrigerated beer cellar. The beer is raised to the bars by carbon dioxide pressure system. The staff and manager's quarters are on the second floor.*

Right, the staircase leading to the restaurant, and the public bar.

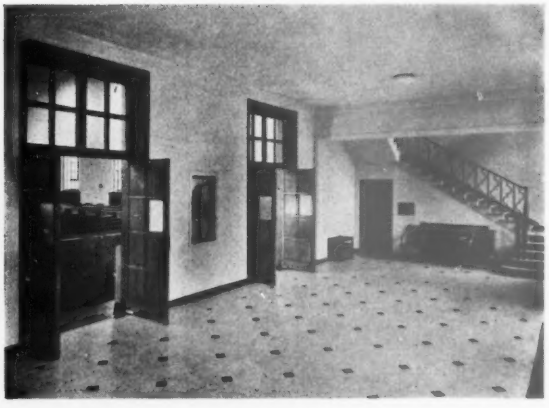
For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 1133.

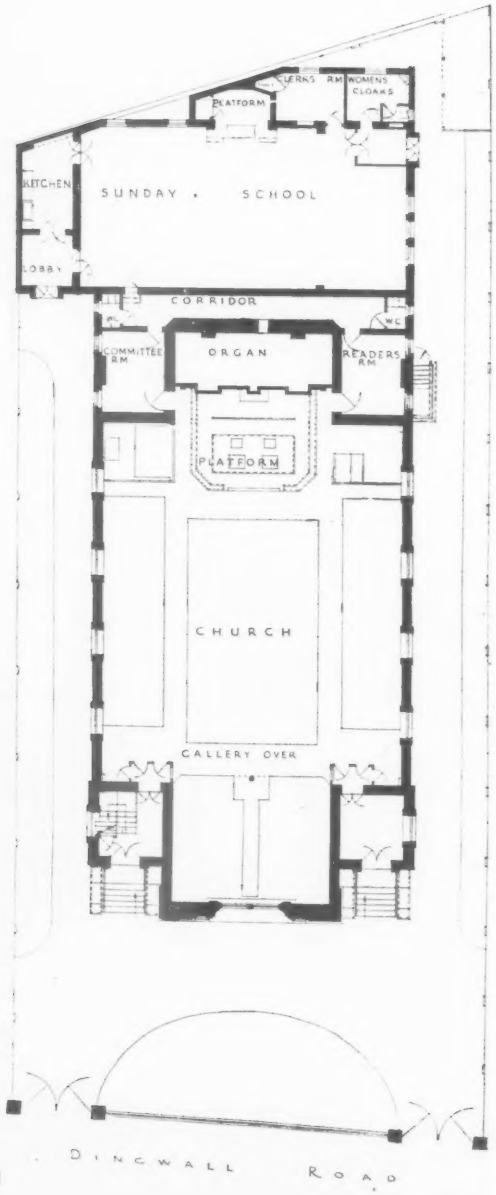
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS, FIRST CHURCH

GENERAL PROBLEM—*The building was originally erected as a church and Sunday school in the middle of last century. The work now carried out was to adapt it for use as a Christian Science Church.*

SITE—*The outside lines of the existing plan as regards the auditorium and Sunday school were retained, but the interior was entirely re-modelled. A block has been erected as a wing on either side, between the auditorium and the Sunday school, containing rooms for the board, committees, readers and caretaker.*

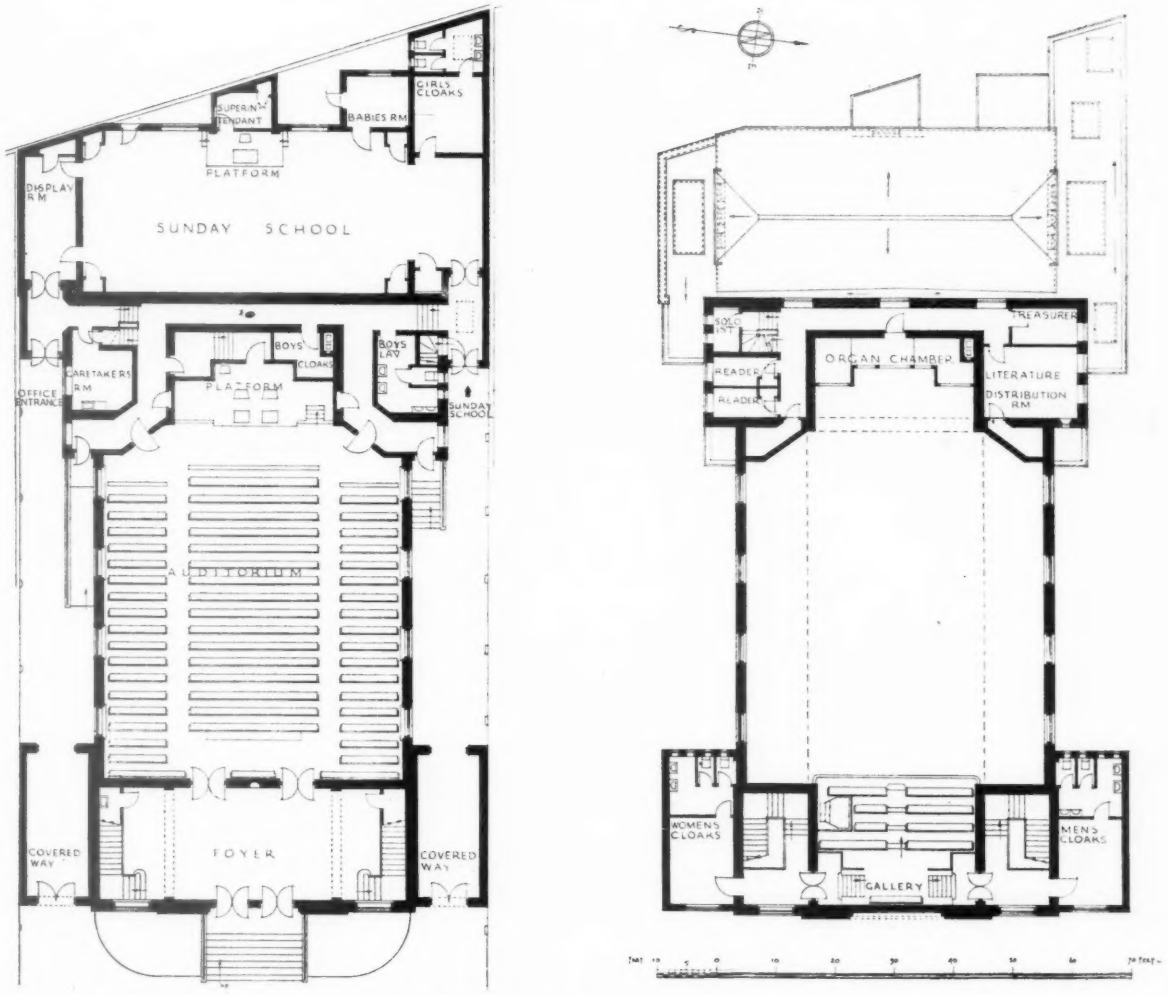
Left, the main front; centre, the foyer; bottom, one of the staircases in the foyer.





PLAN OF THE CHURCH BEFORE ALTERATION

OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, CROYDON: BY PAUL PHIPPS



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS OF THE CHURCH AFTER ALTERATION

PLAN — *The original auditorium was covered by a three-span roof unceiled; for this has been substituted one of a single span and a plaster ceiling. The old windows were in two tiers; these have been taken out and tall single windows take their place. The whole of the west end, including the platform, the organ case, and the side entrances with outside steps and ramp, is new. The east end has also been completely changed and a new gallery provided. New windows have been inserted and additional accommodation provided for the Sunday school.*

CONSTRUCTION — *The new slate roof over the auditorium is carried on steel trusses resting on a continuous reinforced concrete lintol, which runs all along the external walls. The floor of the entrance hall and the staircases are in pre-cast terrazzo tiles. Joinery in the auditorium and external doors are of Austrian oak; elsewhere, pine stained. Right: the platform in the auditorium. For list of general and sub-contractors, see page 1133.*

The "King" Hooper house at Marblehead, Massachusetts. The date is 1745.
[From "Pencil Points."]

PERIODICALS

MAY ANTHOLOGY

AMERICA

Architectural Forum

(Monthly, $1·00. 135 East 42nd Street, New York)

May. A large-scale housing scheme in the Bronx district of New York, fifty million dollars to be spent on a 120-acre site; the future of the U.S. Housing Association—the successor to P. W. A. Housing Division—with details of many existing schemes; the Architectural League's exhibition, *Forum* thinks it an improvement on past years, but the result seems rather dreary.

Architectural Record

(Monthly, $1·00. 115 West 40th Street, New York)

May. A furniture shop on West 34th Street—several photographs of the exterior, but no plans; Mr. Howard Crane's Earl's Court building; a community centre at Hibbing, Minnesota; an interesting working-class housing scheme for Detroit by Lyndon and Smith; the Design Trends section contains an article by Oscar Fisher on residential construction, this month's instalment (the first of two) covering job-fabricated systems; photographs of two new traditional houses in Williamsburg; the Building Types section deals with schools.

Pencil Points

(Monthly, 50 cents. 330 West 42nd Street, New York)

May. Aymar Embury II continues his article on the æsthetics of concrete and has much that is intelligent to say about the question of shuttering materials and their relationship to the scale of the job; Professor Talbot Hamlin discusses two new housing schemes, praising them for sociological reasons, but disliking them for poor architecture and poor materials; the admirable photographic records of early American architecture continue with old Marblehead; Don Graf supplies data on the design of cinema projection rooms.

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FRANCE

L'Architecture

(Monthly, 8 frs. 2 Rue de L'Ecole, Paris 1er)

May. The Roman Catholic churches of Paris—notes on 100 churches, with articles on recent developments and the design of furnishings.

La Technique des Travaux

(Monthly, 10 frs. 54 Rue de Clichy, Paris 9e)

May. An open-air swimming pool in Czechoslovakia by Bohuslav Fuchs; an interesting cinema in Venice, won in competition by Luigi Quagliata; constructional notes on the Sacré Cœur at Brussels by the late Albert van Huffel, the article dealing mainly with piling and foundation problems; five large bridges in Oregon; the resistance of different cements to different corrosive solutions; reinforced concrete as a material for the headgear of mines.

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GERMANY

Baukunst und Städtebau

(Monthly, 1 m. 90. Bauwelt Verlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W. 68)

May. A house in Duisburg, by Rudolf Schwarz and Johannes Krahn, fairly modern in feeling, but traditional in appearance; three jobs by Professor Gustav Wolf; small houses in the Berlin district, by Erich Rothärmel; layouts for the Münsterplatz in Ulm; information sheets on timber construction.

Baumeister

(Monthly, 3 m. Georg Callwey, Munich)

May. School and training buildings generally. Military barracks, training schools for post office workers, swimmers, etc., good detailing in traditional materials, with plenty of measured drawings.

Bauwelt

(Weekly, 90 pf. Bauwelt Verlag, Charlottenstrasse 6, Berlin, S.W. 68)

May 5. New school buildings by Karl Bonatz.

May 12. Notes on furniture and other timber-pests, by Dr. W. Madel; Carl Meissner writes on the work in Finland of C. L. Engel—many illustrations but only two plans.

May 19. Large-span concrete bridges, by Professor Dischinger; the work of Paul Mebes and Paul Emmerich—mostly flats and private houses.

May 26.—A.R.P. notes on recent planning and constructional developments; building in the Greek islands of Mykonos and Poros, a well-illustrated article by Hermann Hampe.

Deutsche Bauzeitung

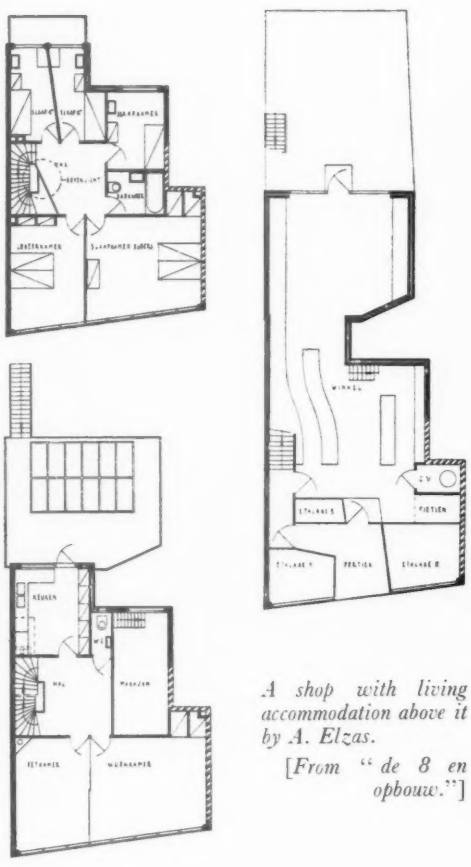
(Weekly, 3 m. 40 per month. Beuthstrasse 6–8, Berlin, S.W. 19)

May 4. Small houses under the four-year plan, a competition won by Jakob Heichele; new types of sliding and folding window—an article by Max Müller.

May 18. Bedroom cupboards and other furniture built in under the roof slope, an excellent article by Helmut Hille, well illustrated with numerous drawings.

May 25. Mainly technical notes.

Buildings Supplement. The work of Paul Mebes and Paul Emmerich; a four-bedroom house near Blankensee, by Karl Bensel; ironwork by August Kotthoff, a smith working in Cologne; the Styrian folk-museum in Graz; two houses, by Albert Hauschildt; timber houses, by Max Schoen; the post office building in Naples, by Giuseppe Vaccaro and G. Franzi.



A shop with living accommodation above it by A. Elzas.
[*From "de 8 en opbouw."*]

Innen Dekoration
(Monthly, 2 m. 50. Alexander Koch, Neckarstrasse 121, Stuttgart)

May. A number devoted largely to the arts and crafts section of the Munich exhibition—many illustrations of some surprisingly un-Aryan interiors; recent Viennese work by Oswald Haerdtl, an illustrated article by Eva Kessler; some good silver and pottery.

Moderne Bauformen
(Monthly, 3 m. Julius Hoffmann, Paulinenstrasse 44, Stuttgart)

May. The German labour front building for the Essen district—several pages of photographs and drawings; an elementary school near Düsseldorf, by Fritz Becker—a job on a large site with plenty of room for playing grounds; a large country house, also by Fritz Becker; three country houses, by Theodor Merrill, an American architect who has lived for many years in the Rhineland, and who produces good straightforward building.

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HOLLAND

Bouwkundig Weekblad Architectura
(Weekly, 15 florins per annum. Weteringshans, 102, Amsterdam)

May 7. Details of a library competition on an Amsterdam site.

May 14. The new art museum at Basle, by Christ and Bonatz—good photographs and plans.

May 21. An appreciation of the late G. Versteeg; plans and perspective of the Dutch pavilion for the 1939 New York exhibition, architect, D. F. Slothouwer.

May 28. Further schemes for the Dutch pavilion, by Wijdevelt, Dudok, Stam, Hendriks and others.

de 8 en opbouw
(Fortnightly, 30 cents. Amstel 22, Amsterdam, C.)

April 23. Abstract painting and sculpture—notes by various authors.

May 7. Small shops by various designers (*see* illustration).

May 21. The display of flowers.

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ITALY

Architettura
(Monthly, 18 lire. Via Palermo 10, Milan 1)

April. A number devoted mainly to the town of Guidonia, a new town with a population of 2,000-2,500, but which will ultimately accommodate 5,000.

A new German school by Karl Bonatz.
[*From "Bauwelt."*]

SWEDEN

Byggmastaren

(Weekly, 20 kr. per annum. Kungsgatan 32, Stockholm)

No. 13. A flat block in Gothenburg, by Daniel Pehrsson, two shops and office blocks in Gothenburg; recent mass-produced furniture.

No. 14. Government housing in America.

No. 15. Results of a competition for a concert hall and library in Gefle, won by Folkr Löfström and Tore Virke.

Form

(10 issues per annum, 10 kr. Nybrogatan 7, Stockholm)

No. 4. Posters, propaganda, ceramics, furniture, textiles—examples from the work of a large number of different designers.

SWITZERLAND

Schweizerische Bauzeitung

(Weekly, 1 fr. Dianastrasse 121, Zürich)

May 7. Various jobs at Lugano.

May 14. The Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson river, New York; some photographs of the Rockefeller Centre.

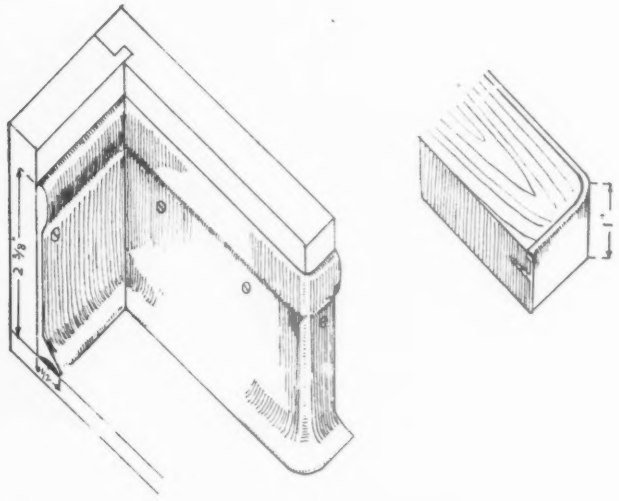
May 21. Reinforced concrete calculations and some good lighting notes.

May 28. More work in Lugano.

Werk

(Monthly, 3 m. 50. Mühlebachstrasse 59, Zürich)

May. Marc Piccard's admirable Bellerive plage at Lausanne; a collection of week-end houses and clubs by various designers.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Aluminium Trim—

THE sketches at the head of these notes show two recent developments in aluminium which seem both sensible and useful. They are both Swiss in origin, and are marketed in this country by Charles (Perkeo) Moody. About the skirting on the left there is nothing new in principle, but aluminium has not so far as I know been used for this purpose before. On the job its chief advantage is that it is exceptionally easy to work; internal corners must be mitred, but round external corners the skirting can be bent by hand, for the cove at the toe will stretch without difficulty. Fixing is by screws, which should, of course, also be in aluminium for appearance's sake. Underneath the extreme toe of the cove there is a small projecting rib running the full length of the section and this prevents washing water from getting underneath. The skirting is made in 15-ft. lengths and sells at 1s. 6d. a foot, subject to builder's discount; anodized finishes are obtainable, but the price of these is naturally higher.

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The sketch at the right shows a complete new type of edging for shelves or counter tops, and this looks very ingenious. No fixing screws are used, for the continuous projecting leg at the back has small teeth on it rather like a rag bolt. All that is necessary, therefore, is a continuous saw cut along the front of the counter, after which the edging can be tapped in with a hammer, though a wooden packing piece should be used to prevent the metal from getting bruised. In the sample I have before me the edging is bent round a curve with a radius of about an inch and a quarter which should be small enough for anybody. I imagine, too, that a few V-pieces have been snipped out at the back to allow the projecting leg to be bent without curling up, but this should be quite a simple job with a pair of ordinary tin snips and perhaps the help of a file for trimming. The hold given by the small teeth is very good, for with a screwdriver the edging can only be levered off with some difficulty, so that the fixing may be taken as firm enough. The fact that no screws are necessary is a definite virtue. Provided that they are properly countersunk I do not think that a row of screws need look unpleasant, but there is always the difficulty that the screw slots pick up dirt after a time, particularly when a linoleum topped counter is mopped down with the usual greasy rag. As a material aluminium has the advantage that it can be kept looking nice and clean with any of the wax polishes which are likely to be used on the counter top itself, while under the same conditions chromium tends to look bleary unless it is cleaned off again afterwards.

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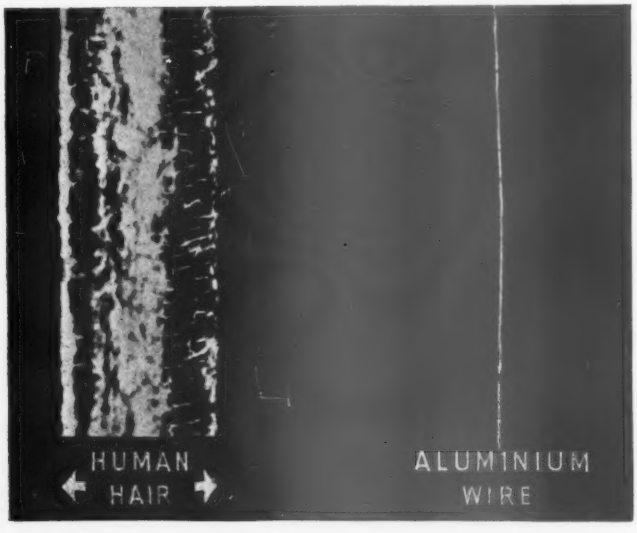
The price of this edging is 1s. a foot, subject to the same discounts.—(*Charles P. Moody, 33 Finck Street, Upper Marsh, London, S.E.1*)

—and Aluminium Pretty Thin

Not of the smallest use from the design point of view, but none the less quite amusing as a curiosity, the photograph on this page shows what can be done with aluminium if you want to make it really thin. Apparently you prospect for oil nowadays not with a tame geologist, but with a highly sensitive galvanometer and some means of making a loud bang. Then, if you are bright enough, you can tell from the way in which the sound vibrations are transmitted through the earth whether there is any oil about, the principle being much the same as that adopted by the navy for finding submarines.* The galvanometer needles are suspended from fine



Microphotograph showing thin aluminium wire compared with a human hair.

* The more urgent contemporary problem of proving that the submarine didn't belong to a non-intervener unfortunately remains unsolved.

wires, and this is where the aluminium comes in. The thickness of this particular sample is a ten-thousandth of an inch, coarse as rope compared with the atomic bombardments the physicists measure, but quite delicate when you think that an instrument maker has to work it somehow. I don't know how he does it or even how it's made, but it seems thin. If anyone has a thirst for cigarette card information the manufacturers inform me that it would take 600 of these wires to make one human hair and that 20 ounces of it would go round the world at the Equator, but they are kind enough to add that this would cost £101,000,000, so it seems hardly worth doing unless you have some rather special reason.—(*The Aluminium Union, Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.*)

Swimming Bath Finishes

From the Cement Marketing Company comes a very well produced publication dealing with the various current methods for using white or coloured concrete as a finish for swimming baths, briefly and clearly set out with no unnecessary detail. For walls four different methods are put forward, the first being pre-cast facing slabs which act as shuttering for the concrete wall behind, the second being the *in situ* wall made with a backing of grey concrete and a coloured facing mixture poured at the same time as the rest of the wall, but separated from it by a sliding shutter which is withdrawn as concreting proceeds so that the two different mixtures are monolithic. As an alternative to the latter method it is possible to use a layer of metal mesh as a separator, this being left in position while allowing a perfect bond between the mixes, which come in contact with each other through the open mesh. It is pointed out that the normal structural concrete must always be kept at least 2 ins. below the level of the facing material while the wall is being poured so that no grey grout can possibly run over and discolour the facing. The object of using two different mixes is to save the expense of using the facing mixture throughout the entire wall thickness, for the thickness of the facing can be kept down to 2 inches or so, and the saving is fairly considerable. The other methods of rendering and using coloured polished tiles are also dealt with, and the notes are amplified with explanatory diagrams and sketches. In choosing the right form of finish it is worth remembering that any form of polished surface is easier to clean and will stay clean longer than an unpolished one, and that algæ will grow less quickly on it.

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Various treatments for the floors of pools are reviewed in much the same way, and there are also some notes on the use of coloured concretes for scum troughs, pavings, fountains, bath markings, and other items applicable to the buildings rather than to the pool itself. A useful booklet with plenty of illustrations, many of them in colour. It may be mentioned in passing that colour photographs in catalogues always seem to have a rather artificial look, but when dealing with a material whose main virtue is its colour it is difficult to avoid them, and they do at least give the impression of clean cheerfulness which the manufacturers presumably wish to convey.—(*The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.*)

Temperature Control

Now that almost everything is controlled by thermostats there are a number of manufacturers who make a speciality of such things, and who sell, as standard products, valves and controls for almost every conceivable purpose. The Magnetic Valve people seem to have as large a range as most, all their valves working, as one might guess, magnetically rather than with motor drives or metal bellows. In practice there is very little likely to go wrong, for the only moving parts are the pole piece and the valve spindle, though there is still the ordinary thermostat to provide the control, whether it be for the room temperature or for the water in the pipe runs. The same firm also makes a modulator by which water may be made to circulate through different sections of a heating system at various temperatures all from the same boiler, so that adjustments may be made to suit different aspects of the building or to keep the hot water and the heating system at different temperatures. The modulator generally has three connections, one from the boiler, one to the heating system and one for the return from the heating system. When the temperature of the circulating water falls one or more of the ports in the modulator open according to the thermostat setting and admit water at boiler temperature to the system, returning a similar quantity of cooler water to the boiler. This fitting can be used for other purposes where the control requirements are much the same.—(*The Magnetic Valve Co., Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.*)

New Window Showrooms

About a fortnight ago Henry Hope and Sons opened new showrooms in Berners Street for the display of their windows, and they claim that they have the largest display of windows in London. Judging from the number of different types shown I imagine that their claim is not at all exaggerated. During a brief visit on the opening day I noticed a number of new developments which will be reviewed in these Notes during the next week or so. In the meantime the showroom is well worth going to see, for as well as the windows there is a well-designed boiler house to demonstrate the working of Hope's mechanical stokers and other heating and ventilating appliances, all of which are in operation, as they form the heating equipment for the whole building. Many other firms, of course, take their own medicine in this way, but the demonstration means much more to the architect than a highly finished showroom job, for he can see what the apparatus does under working conditions, though it is not unfair to assume that there is more attention paid to cleanliness than on the ordinary job where the manufacturer's eye is further away. A clean job, all the same.—(*Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., Berners Street, London, W.1.*)

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Manufacturers' Items

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., of Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1, have sent us a copy of their latest booklet devoted to stippled "Cullamix." This grading of "Cullamix" enables a coloured cement facing to be applied by brushes to a thickness of about $\frac{1}{16}$-in., and provides a permanent coloured finish which can be treated in many ways at a cost which is in the neighbourhood of only 1s. per super yard. This type of finish is claimed to be eminently suitable for the external walls of structures where the money available for decoration is limited, whilst for interiors, it is said to be a medium which provides the decorator with unlimited scope. There is a wide range of colours from which to select, and single or dual colour schemes can be carried out. A copy of this booklet is obtainable free of charge.

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We understand that the new company which has been registered as the Lowmoor Iron Company (Successors), Ltd., is a selling company to deal with cold blast pig iron, manufactured under the "Lowmoor" brand and has no connection with the Lowmoor Best Yorkshire Iron, Ltd., who manufacture wrought iron and whose rolling mills are at Low Moor.

The old blast furnaces at Low Moor are now being dismantled by Thos. W. Ward, Ltd., and the clearance of this site will release for the Low Moor Trading Estate a valuable area of land which will add to its importance.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

NEVILLE HOUSE AND PAVIOURS ARMS (pages 1118–1123) Architects: T. P. Bennett and Sons. The general contractors were MacAlpine and Sons, and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: Norris Warming & Co., heating and ventilating; Express Lift Co., lift; J. and E. Hall, refrigeration; Doulton, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Troughton and Young, electrical installation; W. H. Heath, Ltd., beer pressure installation and under counters (Paviours Arms); Williams and Williams, Ltd., windows; Ramsdens, precast external terrazzo and internal tiling; W. B. Simpson, internal terrazzo pavings; Courtney Pope, Ltd., wood panelling and metal balustrades; Claude-General Neon Lights, Ltd., and Courtney Pope, Ltd., neon signs; F. A. Norris, general ironwork; London Associated Electricity Undertakings, cooking equipment; Richard Crittall, Ltd., and Jackson Boilers, Ltd., cooking equipment; Noel Wood-Mosaic Co., Ltd., bar floors; Hollis Bros., wood-block floors (offices); Plaster Decorations, fibrous plaster; Kolster-Brandes, Ltd., wireless; Smith's Clocks, clocks; Matthew Hall & Co., plumbing and drainage; John Thompson (Kennicott), Ltd., treatment plant; Le Grand Sutcliffe and Gell, artesian wells and pumping plant; Stitson, White & Co., deep well water copper mains; Arthur Foulds, Ltd., kitchen joinery; Eric Munday and Courtney Pope, Ltd., internal lettering; Carter and Aynsley and Courtney Pope, Ltd., door furniture; St. Dunstan's, fibre mats; Pugh Bros., decorative glass; Bratt Colbran, fireplaces; Ericsson Telephones, inter-communicating telephones; Troughton and Young, lighting fittings; Allan Walton, fabrics (Paviours Arms); National Cash Register Co., cash registers (Paviours Arms); Bull Motors (Branch of E. R. & F. Turner, Ltd.), Bull Super-Silent Motors.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, CROYDON (pages 1124–1125). Architect: Paul Phipps. The general contractors were E. H. Burgess, Ltd., and the sub-contractors and suppliers included: Engert and Rolfe, Ltd., asphalt; H. C. Parker & Co., bricks; Emerson and Norris, Ltd., artificial stone; Geo. Pauling, Ltd., structural steel; Williams, Smith & Evans, slates; A. Vigers Sons & Co., Ltd., wood-block flooring; Burke & Co., patent flooring; Wenham and Fowler, central heating and plumbing; Johnson and Tanner, Ltd., electric wiring; Troughton and Young, Ltd., electric light fixtures; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Comyn Ching & Co., Ltd., door furniture; Williams Gamon & Co., Ltd., casements; Garton and Thorne, metalwork, gates and handrailing; W. P. Banks, Ltd., joinery, doors, organ case, etc.; Geo. M. Hammer & Co., church fittings and pews.

THE WEEK'S BUILDING NEWS

LONDON AND DISTRICTS

BATTERSEA. *School.* The L.C.C. is to prepare plans for the erection of a school for 320 senior boys and 320 senior girls at Linda Street, Battersea.

BERMONDSEY. *Flats.* The Bermondsey B.C. is to erect 35 flats on the Cottage Row area, at a cost of £23,545.

BETHNAL GREEN. *Rehousing.* The L.C.C. is to clear and redevelop an area in Turin Street, Bethnal Green, at a cost of £525,000.

CAMBERWELL. *Rehousing.* The L.C.C. is to clear and provide rehousing on the Neate Street area, Camberwell, at a cost of £101,500.

CHELSEA. *Rehousing.* The L.C.C. is to provide rehousing on the Riley Street area, Chelsea, at a cost of £55,000.

COULSDON. *Community Centres.* The Coulsdon U.D.C. is to erect community centres at Kenley and Selsdon, at a cost of £12,500.

COULSDON. *Swimming Pools.* The Coulsdon U.D.C. is to provide swimming pools at Sanderstead and Old Coulsdon, at a cost of £20,300.

CROYDON. *Flats, etc.* Plans passed by the Croydon Corporation: 14 houses, Ash Tree Way, W. and H. West, Ltd.; 32 flats, Wickham Road, Burcote, Ltd.; 11 shops with maisonettes over, Lodge Lane, New Addington estate, Murrell and Piggott; 42 maisonettes, Holmesdale Road, New Ideal Homesteads, Ltd.

CROYDON. *School Extension.* The Croydon Education Committee has approved plans for the extension of the Benson Senior Mixed School, at a cost of £14,800.

DULWICH. *School.* The L.C.C. is to rebuild Heber Road School, Dulwich, at a cost of £32,950.

EALING. *Shops, etc.* Plans passed by the Ealing Corporation: Nine shops with maisonettes over, Greenford Road, Warwick Estates, Ltd.; 86 houses, Hicks Avenue, R. Lancaster and Son; 85 houses, Edward Road, etc., T. F. Nash Construction, Ltd.; 27 flats, Hanger Lane, Mr. Geo. McLean; 27 houses, Stanley Avenue, B. Smith and Sons (Builders), Ltd.; 10 bungalows, Church Road, Northolt, Marshall and Partners.

MARYLEBONE. *Flats.* Plans passed by the Marylebone B.C.: Flats, Cochrane Street, for Messrs. A. Savill and Sons; offices and showrooms, All Souls Place and Langham Street, for Messrs. Marshall and Tweedy; offices and flats, 15 Robert Adam Street, for Mr. C. E. Kenney; factory offices and showrooms, 7–15 Gresse Street, and 12–13 Rathbone Place, showrooms and workshops, 37 Gt. Portland Street, for Mr. H. C. Constantine; flats, 9 Abbey Gardens, for Messrs. Heaton, Tabb & Co.

MARYLEBONE. *Redevelopment.* The Marylebone B.C. has arranged with the L.C.C. for the redevelopment of clearance areas, at a total cost of £867,400.

POPLAR. *Electricity Showrooms.* The Poplar B.C. Electricity Committee recommends the erection of new electricity showrooms in East India Dock Road by the borough engineer at his quotation of £39,200.

ST. PANCRAS. *Clinic, etc.* The L.C.C. is to erect a relief station, clinic and education offices in Chalton Street, St. Pancras, at a cost of £26,145.

SOUTHWARK. *School.* The L.C.C. is to rebuild Penrose School, Southwark, at a cost of £34,990.

WALWORTH. *Reconstruction.* The L.C.C. is to reconstruct the Storge Street area, Walworth, at a cost of £24,000.

WANDSWORTH. *Housing.* The Wandsworth B.C. is to erect further dwellings on the Wandsworth Plain estate, at a cost of £45,969.

PROVINCES

ABERDARE. *Houses.* The Aberdare U.D.C. is to erect 106 houses at Llwycoed, at a cost of £39,738.

ASPULL. *Houses.* The Aspull U.D.C. is to erect 70 houses on the Crawford Estate, at a cost of £26,787.

BARNSLEY. *Houses.* The Barnsley Corporation is to erect 130 houses on the Park House Estate, at a cost of £45,016.

BEXHILL. *Schools.* The Bexhill Education Committee has approved plans for new schools at a cost of £59,450.

BIRMINGHAM. *Laboratories.* The Birmingham Corporation is to provide additional laboratory accommodation at Nechells gas works, at a cost of £42,400.

BIRMINGHAM. *School.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to erect a nursery school in Brearley Street, at a cost of £13,000.

BIRMINGHAM. *School Rebuilding.* The Birmingham Education Committee is to rebuild the Rubery School, at a total estimated cost of £90,000.

BOURNEMOUTH. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Bournemouth Corporation: 19 houses, 1098 to 1116 Petersfield Road, Mr. J. N. Hardy; six bungalows, Durdells Avenue, Mr. W. A. Boulton.

BRADFORD. *School.* The Bradford Education Committee has obtained land between Southfield Lane and Haycliffe Lane as a site for the new Grange High School.

BRADFORD. *Houses.* The Bradford Corporation has approved plans by the City architect for the erection of 68 houses and 20 single-room dwellings at Birksland Street.

BUCKNALL. *Houses.* Mr. H. Clownes is to erect 106 houses in Eaves Lane and Greasley Road, Bucknall, Staffs.

BURTON-ON-TRENT. *Houses.* The Burton-on-Trent Corporation is to erect 127 houses on the Rosliston Road site.

CARDIFF. *Training Centre, etc.* The Cardiff Corporation is to erect an occupation and training centre for mental defectives at Pengam, at a cost of £4,700.

CHELMSFORD. *Flats.* The Chelmsford Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer for the erection of 36 flats in the clearance area.

CHELMSFORD. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Chelmsford Corporation: Six houses, Fifth Avenue, Mr. S. Smith: six houses, Stewart Road, R. H. Currie, Ltd.; 38 bungalows, Nalla Gardens, Mr. W. L. Allan; eight houses, Thirs Avenue, H. J. Jackson & Co.; 14 houses, off Waterhouse Lane, Sutton and Perkess.

CHELTENHAM. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Cheltenham Corporation: 22 houses, Bafford Farm, Charlton Kings, Mr. J. Holborrow; 18 houses, Back Lane, Winchcomb, and 10 houses, Old Gloucester Road, Staverton, Cheltenham R.D.C.

CHESHIRE. *County Offices.* The Cheshire C.C. has obtained sanction to borrow £142,100 for the erection of county offices.

CLARE. *Houses.* The Clare R.D.C. is to erect 69 houses in various parishes at a cost of £29,147.

COVENTRY. *School Enlargement.* The Coventry Education Committee is to enlarge the Foxford school, at a cost of £21,923.

DARTFORD. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Dartford Corporation: 11 bungalows, Wentworth Drive, Mr. J. B. Heale; 18 houses, Heather Drive, and Shepherds Lane, Classic Homes (Dartford), Ltd.; 30 houses, Ashen Drive, Ashleigh Estates, Ltd.; eight houses, Seaton Road, Dean Bros.; bungalow, Lawrence Hill Road, Mr. G. Woolhouse.

DUDLEY. *Flats.* The Dudley Corporation is to obtain tenders for the erection of 84 flats in Pitfield Row, and appointed Mr. A. Richardson as quantity surveyor.

DUDLEY. *Houses.* The Dudley Corporation has approved plans by the borough engineer for the erection of 84 houses on the Wrens Nest estate, and tenders are now to be invited.

GLASGOW. *Riding School, etc.* The Glasgow Corporation is to erect stabling accommodation and riding school for mounted police, at a cost of £12,000, in Greendyke Street.

GLASGOW. *Hospital Extensions.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved plans by the city engineer for the extension of the nurses' home at the Southern General Hospital, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

GLASGOW. *Hospital Extensions.* The Glasgow Corporation has approved plans for the extension of the bio-chemical laboratory at Stobhill Hospital, at an estimated cost of £4,000.

HALIFAX. *Houses.* The Halifax Corporation is to erect 250 houses on the Nursery Lane Estate, and 250 on the Weather House and Backhold Lane Estates, at a cost of £187,850.

HERTS. *School.* The Herts Education Committee is to erect an elementary school at Baldock, at a cost of £31,325.

HOVE. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Hove Corporation: 20 bungalows, 229-248 Northease Drive; 18 houses, 1-35 Goldstone Way; 32 houses, Sunninghill Avenue; eight houses, Poplar Avenue.

HULL. *School.* The Hull Education Committee has approved plans for the adaptation of the Dansom Lane Convent premises for the purposes of the proposed St. Mary's Senior Mixed Department, at a cost of £9,906.

HULL. *School.* The Hull Education Committee has approved plans of the Holy Name R.C. Senior Boys' Department, at a cost of £32,450.

HULL. *School Extensions.* The Hull Education Committee has approved plans for the extension of the St. Charles R.C. School for the purpose of a senior boys' school, at a cost of £6,425.

HULL. *School.* The Hull Education Committee has approved plans of the St. Wilfrid's R.C. proposed senior mixed department, at a cost of £27,689.

LITTLEHAMPTON. *Health Centre.* The West Sussex Education Committee is to erect a health centre at Littlehampton.

LITTLEHAMPTON. *School.* The West Sussex Education Committee is to erect a senior girls' junior mixed and infants' schools at Littlehampton.

NEWBURY. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Newbury Corporation. Nine houses, Courtlands Road, Pyle Hill estate, Mr. J. W. Palmer; six houses, Bartlemy Road, Mr. H. G. Rowlands; six houses, Bartlemy Close, Mr. R. A. Wickens.

NEWCASTLE. *Houses.* The Bramfield Hall Estates, Ltd., is to erect 124 houses on the Brampton Tree House Estate, Newcastle, Staffs.

NORTH LANCING. *School.* The West Sussex Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a junior school at North Lancing.

OLDBURY. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Oldbury Corporation: 74 houses, Broadway and Bleakhouse Road, Mr. J. A. Haywood; 18 houses, Causeway Green estate, Mr. T. Mucklow; 42 houses, Newbury Lane, Mr. C. McWhirter.

OSSETT. *School.* The Ossett Education Committee is to erect a senior school for 640 children.

PAIGNTON. *Houses, etc.* Plans passed by the Paignton U.D.C.: 10 bungalows, 77–86 Edenvale Grove, Mr. P. D. Cavanna; 48 houses, 1–28 Southview Road, T. and L. Roper Bros.

PONTYPRIDD. *Reconstruction.* The Glamorgan Education Committee is to reconstruct the county boys' school, Pontypridd, at a cost of £32,874.

PORTSMOUTH. *Community Centre.* The Portsmouth Corporation has obtained a site in High Street, Cosham, for a community centre.

PORTSMOUTH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the Portsmouth Corporation: Six houses, Woodfield Avenue, Mr. F. Bennett; seven houses, Tregaron Avenue, Mr. A. V. Kidd; 12 houses, Grove Road, Drayton, Welch Bros.; 35 houses, Northern Parade, Mr. R. J. Winnicott.

RUSTINGTON. *School.* The West Sussex Education Committee has approved plans for the proposed junior and infants' school at Rustington.

ST. HELIER. *School.* The Surrey Education Committee has approved plans for the erection of a secondary school at St. Helier, at an approximate estimated cost of £47,500.

SOUTHBOURNE. *School.* The West Sussex Education Committee is to erect a school for 400 senior children at Southbourne, at a cost of £38,650.

WEST BROMWICH. *Houses.* Plans passed by the West Bromwich Corporation: 50 houses, Lynton Avenue, A. Hadlington and Sons, Ltd.; 106 houses, Yew Tree Park estate, County Homesteads, Ltd.

Copies of the loose supplement containing the labour rates for the principal towns and districts throughout the country can be obtained from the JOURNAL, price 2d. to cover postage.

PRICES

On this and the following pages appears Current Prices for Measured Work—Part I, with the prices, last published on June 2, brought up to date.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

The prices for your hardwood floors are for floors polished complete. Would it be possible to tell us the cost of polishing separately, and also the cost of cleaning off and polishing an old floor?

We have allowed in our prices 1s. 7d. per yard super for polishing block floors and 10s. 6d. per square for polishing strip floors, assuming that the work would be done by the sub-contractor at the time the floor was laid. Your second query is difficult to answer, as the price depends almost entirely on the area and the condition of the floor. A specialist might charge anything from £1 to £2 per square for doing this work.

May we have the prices of both lead and ordinary bituminous damp-proof courses?

The approximate cost of a 5 lb. lead damp-proof course would be 1s. 10½d. per ft. super, and a pure bitumen damp-proof course should be about 3s. per yard super.

I should be glad if your expert could give me an idea of the cost of an artificial stone terrace about 12 ft. by 50 ft. near Princes Risborough. Is it quite sound merely to bed such a terrace in 2 inches of ashes?

The price varies according to thickness and quality, but an average price would be about £30, exclusive of any excavation, earth or hardcore filling or the formation of banks or dwarf walls, etc., around. The bed of ashes will do little more than take up the irregularities between the ground and the paving, and whether bedding the terrace on a bed of ashes would be sound or not, is, therefore, really a question of the nature of the ground.

A client of mine wants a screen fence about 30 ft. by 7 ft. high along one side of his garden. Can you tell me if cleft pales are the cheapest material and whether they are available in this length?

Chestnut cleft pales are usually only made up to a height of 6 ft., but they could be made specially for about £5 for a length of 30 ft. fixed complete. A deal weather boarded fence 7 ft. high, with oak posts all creosoted, costing approximately £6 for a length of 30 ft. would be a more effective screen.

PART 3

● *Prices are for work executed complete and are for an average job in the London Area; all prices include for overhead charges and profit for the general contractor.*

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

PRELIMINARIES

Water for the works	1½%
Third party and other insurances to persons and property, employer's liability, unemployment and Public Health insurances, and fire insurances (based on value of contract) ..	
Single scaffolding .. .. per yard super	2/–
Independent scaffolding .. per yard super	2/8

EXCAVATOR

	Ordinary Ground	Clay
Surface digging average 9″ deep and wheeling and depositing on spoil heap, not exceeding two runs per yard super	–/9	1/1

EXCAVATOR—(*continued*)

	Ordinary Ground	Clay
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement and getting out per yard cube	1/11	2/10½
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ deep and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep .. .. per yard cube	2/5	3/6
Excavating not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep, to form surface trenches and getting out per yard cube	2/7	3/10
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ deep and not exceeding 10′ 0″ deep .. .. per yard cube	3/7	5/0
Ditto, not exceeding 5′ 0″ deep to form basement trench excavation commencing 10′ 0″ deep, and getting out .. .. per yard cube	3/4½	4/6
Returning, filling in and ramming around foundations .. .. .. per yard cube	1/1	1/5

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND BRICKLAYER

EXCAVATOR—(*continued*)

	Ordinary Ground	Clay
Filling barrows and wheeling and depositing excavated soil not exceeding two runs per yard cube	1/1	1/5
Spreading and levelling from excavated heaps in layers not exceeding 12″ per yard cube	–/9	1/–
Filling into carts or lorries and carting away per yard cube	4/6	4/10
Planking and strutting to sides of basement, excavation, including strutting per foot super	1/–	–/9
Planking and strutting to surface trenches (both sides measured) .. .. per foot super	–/4½	–/3
Hardcore, broken brick, filled in under floors and well rammed and consolidated per yard cube	6/6	
Hardcore, broken brick, deposited, spread and levelled, and rammed to a true surface 6″ thick per yard super	1/4	

CONCRETOR

Foundations and Mass Concrete

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6 with unscreened ballast, in foundations and masses exceeding 12″ thick .. .. .. per yard cube ..	20/6
Ditto, 1 : 3 : 6, with one part of cement and three parts of sand and six parts of clean gravel per yard cube	21/–
Ditto, 1 : 2 : 4 with one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of ¾″ crushed graded shingle per yard cube	25/10
Add if mixed by hand labour .. per yard cube	2/–
Add if in foundations not exceeding 12″ thick per yard cube	2/3
Add for mechanical hoisting .. per yard cube	1/6
Add for hand hoisting per 10 feet .. per yard cube	2/3

Surface Beds

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6, bed 6″ thick, spread and levelled .. .. per yard super	3/11
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6″ in thickness per yard super	–/5½
Add for surface finished with spade face per yard super	–/3½
Add if laid in two layers with fabric reinforcement (measured separately) .. .. .. per yard super	–/3½

Upper Floors and Flats

Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before described, 6″ thick, packed around fabric reinforcement (measured separately) finished with spade face per yard super	5/3½
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6″ in thickness per yard super	–/7½

Casings

Portland cement concrete 1 : 2 : 4 as before, in encasing to steel joists .. .. .. per foot cube	1/3
Ditto, packed around rods (measured separately) in lintols, sectional area not exceeding 36 inches per foot cube	1/5½
Ditto, ditto, over 36 inches and not exceeding 72 inches sectional area .. .. .. per foot cube	1/4½
Ditto, ditto, over 72 inches and not exceeding 144 inches sectional area .. .. .. per foot cube	1/3½
Ditto, ditto, over 144 inches sectional area per foot cube	1/2½

Walls in Situ

Portland cement concrete 1 : 6 with unscreened ballast in 9″ walls packed around rods (m/s) per yard super	6/7
Ditto, in 12″ walls ditto .. .. per yard super	8/–

Reinforcement

½″ diameter and upwards mild steel rod reinforcement, cut to lengths, including bends and hooked ends and embedding in concrete lintols .. .. per cwt.	23/6
Under ½″ diameter ditto .. .. .. per cwt.	25/–

Formwork

Close boarded formwork to soffites of floors and strutting up .. .. per yard super	3/9
Vertical formwork to sides of concrete walls, including struts, etc. (both sides measured) per yard super	3/–
Formwork to sides and soffites of concrete lintols and beams per foot super	–/6
Wrot ditto .. .. per foot super	–/7

BRICKLAYER

	Flettons £ s. d.	Second Stocks £ s. d.	Blue Staffordshire Wirecuts £ s. d.
Reduced brickwork in lime mortar 1 : 3 with ¼″ joints .. .. per rod	23 0 4	32 9 0	
Ditto, ⅜″ joints .. per rod	22 13 4	31 7 3	
Reduced brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 with ¼″ joints .. .. per rod	24 15 4	34 3 8	51 15 8
Ditto with ⅜″ joints .. per rod	24 14 0	33 7 0	50 6 4
Add if lime mortar hand mixed .. .. per rod	5/8	5/8	
Ditto cement mortar .. per rod	12/9	12/9	9/–
Half brick walls in lime mortar 1 : 3 ¼″ joints .. .. .. per yard super	5/1	7/2	
Ditto in cement mortar 1 : 3 .. .. .. per yard super	5/5½	7/6½	11/3

Labour forming 2″ cavity to hollow walls including wall ties, etc. per yard super 9d.

	£ s. d.
Add to the price of reduced brickwork for brickwork in underpinning .. ..per rod	4 0 0
Ditto, for brickwork circular on plan to flat sweep per rod	5 0 0
Ditto, ditto, to quick sweep .. .. ..per rod	10 0 0
Extra for Internal fairface and flush jointing per yard super	1/1½
Extra for grooved bricks as key for plaster per yard super	3d.
Raking out joints ditto .. .. ..per yard super	4½d.
Hacking concrete ditto .. .. ..per yard super	6d.
Horizontal double slate damp-proof course 4½″ wide bedded in cement mortar .. .. per foot run	4d.
Ditto exceeding 4½″ in width .. ..per foot super	10d.
Vertical ditto .. ..per foot super	1/–
" Ledkore " (Grade B) D.P.C. .. ..per foot super	9d.
Plumbing angles .. .. per foot run	1d.
Rake out joints and point to lead flashings per foot run	2d.
Ditto stepped .. .. .. per foot run	3d.
Bedding door frames .. .. per foot run	1d.
Ditto and pointing one side .. per foot run	2d.
Ditto and pointing both sides .. per foot run	3d.
Parge and core flues .. .. each	4/–
Set and flaunch only chimney pots .. .. each	5/–
Hoisting and fixing metal windows size 3′ 6″ × 4′ including cutting and pinning lugs to brickwork and bedding frames in cement mortar and pointing in mastic on one side .. .. each	5/–
Ditto, including screwing to wood frame (measured separately) .. .. each	3/–

	9″ × 3″	9″ × 6″
Form opening for air brick including slate lintol and render around in cement and sand to 13½″ wall and build in Terra Cotta air brick .. each	2/6	3/3
Galvanized cast iron School Board pattern air bricks and building in .. .. .. each	9d.	1/3
Fixing only fireplace simple interior and surround each	27/6	

Partitions

	2″	2½″	3″	4″
Breeze set in cement mortar per yard super	2/11	3/5	4/1½	5/1½
Clay tile ditto .. per yard super	4/5	4/11	5/8	6/4½
Pumice ditto .. per yard super	4/6	5/2½	6/3	7/2
Plaster ditto .. per yard super	4/–	4/11	6/–	7/2
White glazed both sides best quality bricks, set in cement mortar and pointed in Parian cement per yard super ..		42/5		

Facings

Prices are extra over Fletton brickwork and are for raking out joints and pointing with a neat struck weathered ¼″ joint in cement mortar. For raking joints and pointing in white cement add an extra 11d. per yard super to the following prices.

	Flemish Bond	English Bond	Stretcher Bond
Stock facings p.c. 95/– ..per yard super	5/1	5/6	4/2
Rustic Flettons p.c. 70/6..per yard super	3/4	3/6	2/11
Blue pressed p.c. 174/– ..per yard super	11/3	12/6	8/10
Sand faced hand made reds p.c. 120/– per yard super	8/–	8/7	6/4
White glazed, headers p.c. 470/– and stretchers 480/– ..per yard super	32/–	36/–	24/8
For a variation of 10/– per M. in p.c. of facing bricks size 8¾″ × 2⅝″ on face with ¼″ joints add or deduct per yard super	9d.	10d.	6½d.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

BRICKLAYER, DRAINLAYER, ASPHALTER AND PAVIOR

BRICKLAYER—(*continued*)

Facings—(continued)

	Rustic Flettons	Stock Facings	Sand Faced Hand Made Reds
Half brick wall stretcher bond in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side .. .. .. per yard super	8/7½	9/10½	12/–
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	10/6	11/9	13/10
One brick wall in cement mortar built fair and joints raked out and pointed in cement mortar on one side per yard super	15/5	17/11	22/1
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	17/3	19/9	23/10
Half brick wall built in best quality white glazed one side bricks, stretcher bond, in cement mortar built fair and pointed in parian cement .. .. .. per yard super			31/–
Ditto white glazed both sides and pointed both sides per yard super			41/9
Labour and material in hand made sand faced red brick on end window head and pointing to face and 4½″ soffite per foot run			1/3
Hand made, sand faced brick on edge coping including double course of tile creasing with two cement angle fillets to one brick wall .. .. per foot run			2/3

DRAINLAYER

Excavate to form drain trenches for 4″ pipes and get out, including planking and strutting, filling in and ramming, and wheeling and spreading surplus.

Prices per 12″ average depth per foot run:	Ordinary ground	Clay
Trenches not exceeding 3′ 0″ deep	–/2¼	–/3
Ditto, exceeding 3′ 0″ and not exceeding 5′ 0″	–/5½	–/7
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″	–/8½	–/9½
6″ thick Portland cement concrete bed 6 : 1, 12″ wider than diameter of pipe, and flaunched halfway up sides of pipe .. per foot run	4″ pipes –/8½	6″ pipes –/10
6″ ditto, and completely encasing per foot run	1/7	1/11

Agricultural land drain pipes, laid complete with butted joints, exclusive of digging .. .. per yard run	2″ –/4	3″ –/6	4″ –/8	6″ 1/1

British Standard Quality Salt Glazed Socketed Stoneware Drainpipes and Fittings

	4″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	4″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	6″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	6″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards	9″ pipes Over 2-ton lots	9″ pipes Under 2 tons, 100 pieces upwards
Pipes jointed in 1:1 cement and sand per foot run	1/1	1/3	1/7	1/10	2/8½	3/4
Extra for bends .. each	1/4	1/7	2/–	2/4	3/6	4/–
Ditto, single junction each	1/10	2/2	2/–	2/4	3/6	4/–
Trapped yard gulleys with galvanized iron gratings, and setting in concrete and jointing to drain each	9/–	11/6	13/–	14/–	19/–	22/–
Ditto, with horizontal back inlet .. .. each	10/6	13/3	14/6	15/9	20/6	23/9
Ditto, with vertical back inlet .. .. each	11/3	14/–	15/3	16/9	21/3	24/9
Intercepting trap with Stanford stopper and setting in manhole and making good .. each	20/6	24/–	25/6	29/–	—	—

Coated Cast Iron Socketed Drain Pipes

	4″	6″	9″
Pipes in 9′ 0″ lengths and laying in trench, including caulked lead joints per foot run	3/6	5/3	9/3
Cutting and waste .. .. each	1/9	3/6	—
Extra for bends, including extra joints and cutting and waste on pipe each	10/10	20/9	59/5
Ditto, junction ditto .. .. each	17/5	32/6	99/5
Intercepting trap .. .. each	49/–	79/4	183/4

DRAINLAYER—(*continued*)

	4″	6″	9″
H.M.O.W. large socket gulley trap with 9″ gulley top and heavy grating and one back inlet	45/5	79/6	—
H.M.O.W. gulley trap with 9″ inlet with high invert outlet for use with raising pieces	33/5	48/–	—
4″ inspection chamber with one 4″ branch .. .. each		66/–	
4″ ditto with two 4″ branches one side each		99/–	
6″ ditto with one 4″ branch .. .. each		95/3	
6″ ditto with two 6″ branches one side each		140/–	
9″ ditto with one 9″ branch .. .. each		212/6	
9″ ditto with two 9″ branches one side each		326/–	

	White glazed	Salt glazed
4″ half-round straight main channel 24″ long each	5/10	2/1
Ditto, channel bends (ordinary) .. .. each	8/6	3/–
4″ Three-quarter round branch bends (short) each	8/6	6/9
Manhole covers and frame bedded in grease and set in cement mortar .. .. .. each	4/–	

ASPHALTER

Various qualities of asphalte are marketed by different firms. The term "Best" is intended to imply the best quality produced by a single representative firm, and not necessarily the best or most expensive asphalte obtainable.

	Natural Rock Asphalte Best Quality	Natural Rock Asphalte Second Quality
Basement (Tanking).		
1½″ horizontal d.p.c. in three layers on concrete per yard super	8/5	6/10
¾″ vertical ditto in three coats on brickwork or concrete .. .. .. per yard super	11/6½	10/–
Double angle fillet .. .. per foot run	–/6½	–/5½
Hard Graded Paving.		
1″ thick .. .. .. per yard super	7/4	6/3½
¾″ thick .. .. .. per yard super	6/3½	5/3½
½″ dampcourse finish, with smooth surface to receive lino or other floor covering	5/3	4/8½
Roofing (Flat).		
¾″ thick in 2 layers .. .. per yard super	6/3½	5/3
1″ ditto .. .. .. per yard super	7/4	6/3½
Extras.		
Felt supplied and fixed .. per yard super	–/6½	—
Expanded metal reinforcement ditto per yard super	1/0½	—
6″ skirting and fillet on brickwork per foot run	1/0½	–/11½
6″ ditto on wood (reinforced) per foot run	1/2½	1/1½
Nosing at eaves on lead apron (measured separately) .. .. .. per foot run	–/3½	–/3½
Parapet outlets .. .. each	4/2½	3/8

PAVIOR

	1″	1½″	2″
Granolithic paving .. per yard super	2/7½	3/6	4/7
Add for dusting with carborundum powder per yard super			–/9
Cement and sand paving (1 : 3) per yard super	1/10	2/4½	—
½″ Jointless flooring, red, buff or brown, finished to a smooth trowelled surface, on concrete sub floors per yard super			5/3
¾″ Ditto, in two coats on spade faced concrete or wood sub floors			6/7
⅝″ thick ditto, reinforced with laths and galvanised wire netting .. .. .. per yard super			6/0½
Add for polishing .. .. per yard super			–/6½
Terrazzo paving, white chips set in white cement, panelled into squares with 1½″×½″ deep ebonite strips, on and including cement and sand screed. Total thickness 1½″ per yard super			19/5
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement per yard super			17/4
Terrazzo tiles, white chips set in white cement :—			
Size 9″ × 9″ × ¾″ .. .. .. per yard super			20/6
Size 12″ × 12″ × 1″ .. .. .. per yard super			18/8
Ditto, but white chips set in grey Portland cement :—			
Size 9″ × 9″ × ¾″ .. .. .. per yard super			18/11
Size 12″ × 12″ × 1″ .. .. .. per yard super			17/1

	1/16″	3/16″	¼″
*Sheet rubber .. .. per yard super	11/7	14/8	17/10
*Rubber tiles .. .. per yard super	13/8	16/10	19/11
	1/16″	⅜″	¼″
Cork tiles, polished .. per yard super	12/10½	11/–	10/–

* Items marked thus have fallen in price since June 2.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, P.A.S.I.

MASON, SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER, AND CARPENTER

PAVIOR—(*continued*)

Hard red paving bricks laid flat (9″ × 4½″ × 2⅝″)	per yard super	9/–
Ditto, laid on edge	per yard super	11/9

	⅝″ thick	¾″ thick
6″ × 6″ best quality red quarry tiles	per yard super 10/–	11/–
6″ × 6″ best quality buff quarry tiles	per yard super 10/6	11/6

2″ Yorkshire stone paving, square joints and bedding	per yard super	22/–
2″ Finished path of coarse gravel finished with good binding gravel to slight camber	per yard super	1/7½
3½″ Path of clean hard clinker and 1½″ gravel finished to slight camber	per yard super	2/3
7½″ Carriage drive of 3″ clinker, 3″ coarse gravel and 1½″ binding gravel finished to slight camber	per yard super	3/9
2½″ Tar paving in two layers finished with Derbyshire spar	per yard super	4/9

MASON

		Bath	Portland
Stone and all labours of usual character covering 7″ on bed, roughly squared at back, fixed and cleaned down complete	per foot cube	11/9	17/–

Yorkstone

		Thickness 3″	4″	6″
Templates tooled on exposed faces, sawn beds and joints, and set in cement mortar :—				
Size 9″ × 9″	each	1/8	2/3	3/4½
,, 14″ × 9″	each	2/7½	3/6	5/3
,, 18″ × 14″	each	5/3	7/–	10/6
,, 22½″ × 14″	each	6/6	8/8	13/–
,, 27″ × 14″	each	7/10½	10/6	15/9

Artificial Stone

In steps, copings, band courses, etc., per foot cube, from	9/–

Reconstructed Stone

In steps, dressings, band courses, etc., per foot cube	12/6

Slate

		1″	1¼″	1½″
Slate slabs, sawn to size, not exceeding 10 ft. sup. and planed, with rubbed face and fixing as shelving, etc.	per foot super	4/6	5/–	6/–
Ditto, not exceeding 20 ft. sup.	per foot super	5/4	5/10	7/–
Rubbed edges	per foot run	–/4½	–/4½	–/4½

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER

Bangor and Portmadoc Slates

		20″ × 10″	16″ × 8″	24″ × 12″
Slates laid to a 3″ lap and fixed with zinc nails	per square	79/–	77/–	80/–

Old Delabole Slates

		20″ × 12″	16″ × 10″
Grey medium gradings	per square	86/–	84/6
Unselected greens (V.M.S.) (weathering greens and grey greens mixed)	per square	96/6	94/6

Randoms		No. 1 Gradings 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Ordinary grey greens	per square	91/3
Weathering grey greens (V.M.S.)	per square	101/9

		No. 2 Gradings 24″/22″ to 12″/10″
Weathering greens (V.M.S.)	per square	107/–

Westmorland Green Slates

Randoms		Bests 24″ to 12″ long proportionate widths
No. 1 Buttermere, fine light green	per square	122/9
No. 2 Buttermere, light green (coarse grained)	per square	120/9
No. 5 Buttermere, olive green (coarse grained)	per square	117/6

SLATER, TILER AND ROOFER—(*continued*)

Tiles

Hand made sand faced 10½″ × 6½″ laid to 4″ gauge, fourth course nailed with galvanized nails	per square	65/–
Machine made ditto	per square	56/7

Pantiles

Berkshire hand made surface red laid dry,	per square	65/–
Bridgewater hand made red laid dry	per square	65/–
Bridgewater double Roman laid dry	per square	48/3

Sundries

Stripping, slating down to and including, 18″ × 9″	per square	4/6
Ditto smaller sizes	per square	6/–
Add for carrying down and stacking	per square	1/8
Ditto stripping battens down to and including 18″ × 9″	per square	1/4½
Ditto, ditto, smaller sizes	per square	2/3

Cedarwood Tiles

Canadian Cedarwood shingles laid to 5″ gauge	per square	47/4

Asbestos

Russet brown asbestos cement roofing tiles 15¾″ × 15¾″ laid diagonally with 2¾″ lap,	per square	38/–

CARPENTER

Centering

Turning piece to flat soffites 4½″ wide (For Formwork see "Concretor.")	per foot run	–/4

Fir Sawn and Fixed

✱Plates, dragon ties, sleeper joists and lintols, ground floor (4″ × 2″ and 4″ × 3″)	per foot cube	3/8
✱Upper floor ditto (7″ × 2″)	per foot cube	4/3
✱Partitions (stud) (4″ × 2″ and 4″ × 3″)	per foot cube	4/11
✱Rafters and ceiling joists (4″ × 2″ and 4″ × 3″)	per foot cube	4/8
✱Purlins (6″ × 4″)	per foot cube	5/3
Hand labour wrot face	per foot super	–/2
Machine ditto	per foot super	–/1
Rebates, grooves, beads, chamfers and splays,	per foot run	–/1
1½″ × 9″ ridge	per foot run	–/6¾
1½″ × 11″ hips or valleys, including cutting ends of rafters against same	per foot run	–/8¼
Extra labour trimming 6″ × 2″ floor joists around fireplace, including notching ends of joists at 14″ centres to trimmer joist 7′ 0″ long and two tusk tenons	each	6/–
Boring small hole per inch of depth	per doz.	–/6
Ditto large	per doz.	1/–

Deal Battening for Slates and Tiles

2″ × 1″ spaced for Countess (20″ × 10″) slates to 3″ lap	per square	11/–
2″ × 1″ ditto for Ladies (16″ × 8″)	per square	14/6
2″ × 1″ ditto for Duchess (24″ × 12″) ditto	per square	9/–
2″ × 1″ ditto for randoms 24″/22″ to 12″/10″	per square	12/2
1½″ × ¾″ ditto for plain tiles (10½″ × 6½″) to a 4″ gauge	per square	13/7
1½″ × 1″ ditto for pantiles to approximately 11½″ gauge	per square	6/7

Roof Boarding

		¾″	1″
Deal roof boarding in batten widths close jointed	per square	29/2	✱34/6
Ditto, prepared for patent flat roofing and including firrings to falls	per square	39/7	✱44/10
Small tilting fillet	per foot run	–/2	
Large ditto	per foot run	–/4	

Felt

Sarking or slaters felt, fixed with 2″ side laps and 6″ end laps	per yard super	–/10½
Roofing felt ditto	per yard super	1/1
Bituminous hair felt ditto	per yard super	2/–

Weather Boarding

✱Rough deal feather edge boarding in batten widths ½″ average with 1½″ laps	per square	30/9
Western Red Cedar ditto	per square	32/10

Fascia and Soffite Boards

1″ × 6″ deal splayed fascia fixed to rafter feet	per foot run	–/4½
1″ × 9″ deal soffite tongued both edges, including grooves	per foot run	–/7½

(*To be continued in next Issue*)

✱ **Items marked thus have fallen in price since June 2.**