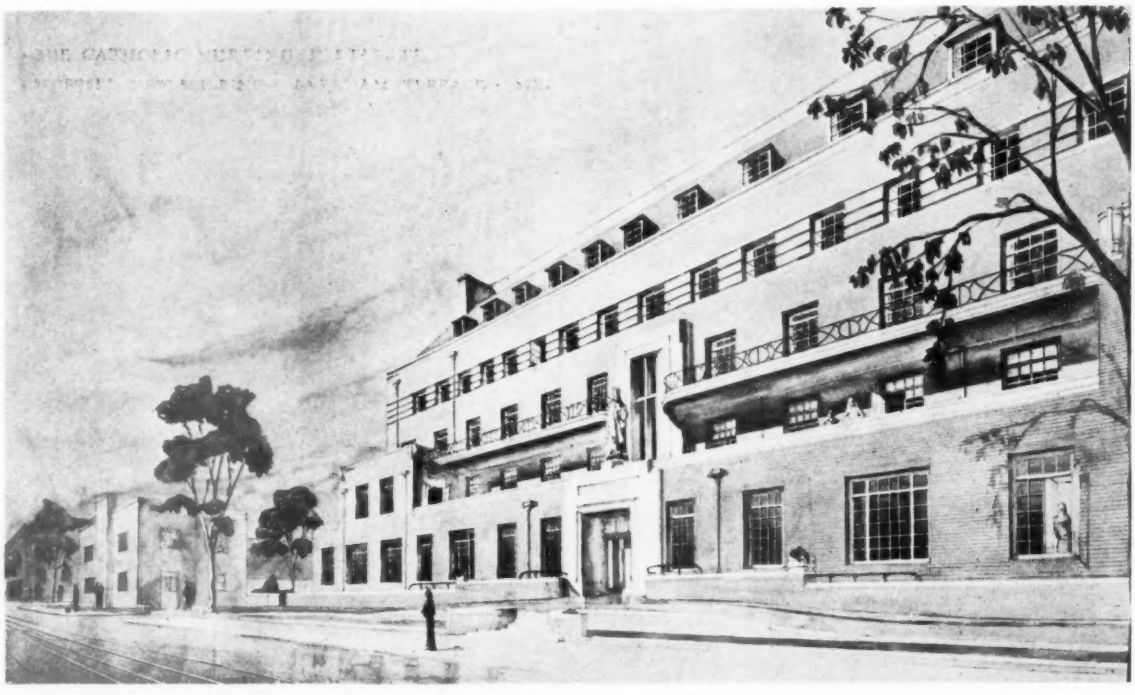
PROPOSED NEW HOSPITAL, SOUTHWARK



ARCHITECT: ROBERT SHARP

TWO perspectives of the proposed new Hospital of Our Lady of Consolation, Barkham Terrace, Lambeth Road, Southwark. Architect, Robert Sharp. The demolition of the original buildings, illustrated above, has just been started, and the contract for the new building, costing £50,000, has been placed. The construction will consist of a steel frame and reinforced concrete floors. The external walls will be finished in 2-in. silver grey brickwork with Portland stone dressings.

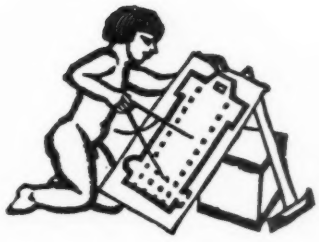
The accommodation will consist of four general wards and thirty private wards, giving a total accommodation of about sixty beds. Over and above this, there is the accommodation for nurses and domestic staff, while one complete floor is set aside for the sisters of the community, complete with a small private chapel to accommodate fifty.

A completely equipped operating theatre and X-ray suite is also provided.

It is anticipated that the hospital will be opened early next year.

WAREHOUSE, BERGEN, NORWAY

This new warehouse is finished in alternate bands of dull red and green cement. The wooden prototype can be seen on the left-hand side of the photograph.



CAMPS AND YOUR M.P.

HERR HITLER'S speech does not seem to lessen the likelihood of a "diplomatic offensive" by Germany and Italy during the next few months. The daily Press has made this so plain that the JOURNAL regrets repeating it here—particularly as the consequences often hinted do not seem to us inevitable. But we have a special reason for doing so.

It is a reason based partly upon the now dreary platitude that plainly adequate precautions against aerial attack will prevent war as nothing else will; partly upon the announcement that architects are to be "reserved" for technical service in an emergency; and partly upon the obvious inadequacy of A.R.P. schemes so far put in hand by all local authorities save one. But by far our greatest reason is the failure of the profession to take any action over the *Camps for Peace or War* suggestion.

The lack of imagination shown here is desolating. We ask you to think about it very seriously.

A.R.P. schemes in urban areas are constructive only in that they are preservative; and in them architects' special abilities can only play a part. Camps, on the other hand, can be useful in peace to an extent that would make them well worth building if Germany and Italy were sunk in the South Pacific; and every detail of their planning and construction is an architect's job.

Yet look at what has happened. Camps in units of 1,000-5,000 persons each, with a total accommodation of from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 people, have been suggested in isolated places for two years. The whole subject has been discussed exhaustively in the Press during the past seven weeks; *The Times* wrote a favourable leader on it on January 3; the Ministry of Health is considering it; if carried out wholly or partly a camp policy would provide a constructive outlet for the services of large numbers of architects.

You would think in such circumstances that architects, through their predominant society, would not have hesitated; that Government-approved consultations with local authorities, manufacturers, and an examination of camp requirements and types of layout and construction, not to mention possible sites, would have followed at once. You would, in fact, have expected architects to appreciate that here was a matter of public interest in which their opinion was bound to carry weight.

In fact, the sole sign of professional activity which the JOURNAL has been able to discover is a letter in *The Times* from Professor Patrick Abercrombie announcing that the Housing Centre hopes to hold a small exhibition about Holiday Camps in the spring and asking for the loan of photographs.

Such an apparently complete failure of architects to realize their responsibilities seems inexplicable. The apathy of the individual architect who neglects to complete his Registration Cards or to stir up his society may explain some of it. But another reason is more likely.

A professional society like the R.I.B.A. does not begin by offering the services of its members to the Government by announcements in the Press. It goes to the appropriate Government departments and tries, by stage-by-stage consultation with officials, to arrive at a scheme by which the services of its members can be best used.

If it does not do this it is likely to find itself very much in the black books of Ministries. But if it does do it, the consultation may degenerate into mere gagging of expert criticism by incompetent officials.

The history of the Structural Precautions Handbook (for which an advisory committee of architects and engineers was formed in 1935—the book is not yet published) shows nicely how effective this gagging can be.

The questions for architects are now: Has exactly the same thing happened in regard to Holiday Camps? Has the R.I.B.A.—dutifully refraining from public statement—been consulting the Ministry of Health for weeks or months without getting anywhere?

If the answer in both cases is "Yes," then it is time architects took the matter into their own hands and had a talk to their M.P.s—all their M.P.s. In fact, it would be a good thing if all architects had a talk with their M.P.s in any case. Holiday camps are an urgent problem; and the handling of A.R.P. by the Home Office and Ministry of Health since September does not inspire confidence. There is no question in our minds that the architectural profession should by this time have formed its official opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of the *camp* idea, and should have informed the public in unmistakable terms of its findings.

Had it found in favour, the profession should by now have got out specific recommendations; and these recommendations should have been placed before the country with all the profession's authority.

The Architects' Journal
Westminster, S.W.1
Telephones: Whitehall 9212-7
Telegrams Buildable Parl London

NOTES & TOPICS

THE INDEX CARDS

THE Cabinet reshuffle, Herr Hitler's stand-pat speech last Monday, and the reassembly of M.P.s by no means awestruck in admiration of defence measures, are all likely to hurry things up in the next three months.

*

I have listed more than once the problems—chiefly those of A.R.P.—in which architects have the knowledge and the duty to speak with authority. I will not repeat them : at least not this week.

*

What I *will* urge this week is the need for architects to show unanimously that they appreciate the urgency of A.R.P. and the importance of the part they might take in it. There is no better way, as a first step, of doing this than for every registered architect to fill in the Index Cards which have been sent to him and to return them at once.

*

A large number have done so ; perhaps a third of the total have not. It is this third that matters.

*

The decisions taken by the Government about A.R.P. in the next two months will affect every architect. We may think them excellent, or hopeless. But if it can be pointed out that a considerable proportion of architects have not bothered even to fill in the Register Cards, our collective chance of changing hopeless into excellent is extremely small.

IDEALISTIC

The L.C.C., as we heard over the radio last week-end, is incapable of carrying out the recommendations of the Bressey Report without increased Government aid. Even the Ministry of Transport's offer to stand two-thirds of the cost is inadequate : the three major schemes cannot possibly be carried out. The main trouble, of course, is the cost of acquiring the necessary land, and as usual landowners in the affected neighbourhoods are holding out for very large sums. The old story.

*

One of these L.C.C. highway extension schemes, the continuation of Cromwell Road as a 100-ft. highway parallel with the river at Hammersmith, has been developed as a comprehensive planning scheme by the University of London Town Planning School and the School of Planning and Research for National Development. The schemes, now on exhibition at the Housing Centre, were the result of a competition organized by the London Society. University won.

*

" All very fine, but idealistic," is the likely official comment—though the chairman of the L.C.C. Town Planning Committee inspected the drawings last week and is said to have been impressed. By no means idealistic are the proposals to link the L.C.C.'s new traffic artery with fly-over junctions where it disgorges its new flood of traffic at already congested centres. And equally good is the conception of the new road as something approaching a river parkway at the section just west of Hammersmith Bridge. If only New York's Parks Commissioner, Robert Moses, would lend a hand, the residual strip of 100 yards between the proposed road and the river would become, in the twinkling of an eye, a gloriously landscaped recreational park.

SECOND VOLUME

I will not say much about the second half of the R.I.B.A. Library Catalogue which has just been published. Everyone knows what an important event it is (and that the people to be thanked are Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. E. J. Carter, and Mr. H. V. Molesworth Roberts), and everyone will presumably be buying a copy, so its contents need not be described in detail. They couldn't be, in any case, in any reasonable space.

*

Briefly, the second volume is a classified index to the first, all the books in the library being listed in a total of 528 pages, grouped under general subject headings, such as Building, Science, Architectural History, Town Planning, Topography, etc., and thence into an infinity of sub-headings. At the end is an alphabetical subject-index beginning with Aachen and Abattoirs and ending with Zoological Gardens and Zürich.

*

The R.I.B.A. library has long been one of the completest of its kind in the world and for about four years it has been the best housed ; now it is also the best organized and equipped.

GOOD MODERN BUILDINGS

I have just received the following letter from Lord Derwent :—

DEAR SIR,—I was on the point (rather late in the day, but as I am moving about Europe,* the extracts from your paper reach me late) of writing to you, apropos of your editorial of January 5, to ask you why you were particularly " shocked " at my choice of modern buildings, since I thought it would be instructive both for the public and for myself to hear your reasons, when there reached me a letter printed in your issue of January 12 emanating from a Mr. Harold Falkner. This gentleman

* Lord Derwent's first letter was from the Ritz Hotel, London ; his second from the Royal Monceau Hotel, Paris ; this one is from the Carlton Hotel, St. Moritz.

(I suppose I can refer to him in this somewhat lofty way, as he refers to me, in the same strain, as "His Lordship") complains that I cavilled at something that he calls "his late *half-section*, Stanley Jeeve's† colossal effort" (is this a compliment, or not?) "in Berkeley Square." I regret that I am as ignorant of this "half-section" and the meaning of the phrase as I am of Mr. Harold Falkner's identity and capacities.

The principal utility of his letter, so far as it concerns me, seems to me that it will dispense you from explaining to me why you were shocked at my choice, since if both you and he disapprove of it, it is hardly worth while discussing it further—a state of affairs which does not worry me overmuch, since I have frequently observed the extraordinary divergences of opinion even among the members of my own Committee over modern buildings of all sorts.

But I will at least say this: (1) That if Broadcasting House, *apart from* its intrinsic merits or demerits, is to be criticized on the grounds that it has replaced Regency buildings and spoilt Georgian streets (which indeed it has), then what about the removal of the best part of one whole side of Berkeley Square to make way for Mr. Stanley Jeeve's "colossal effort"? (2) that I continue to maintain *my* opinion that, whatever may be the qualities of the buildings I selected, Mr. Stanley Jeeve's "colossal effort" is a monstrosity of the first water (I adopt unwillingly Mr. Falkner's vitriolic style, of which, all the same, I wish the Georgian Group could make use for their own propaganda!).

And now that Mr. Falkner and I have let off a little steam, might we have something constructive for a change? Will you not open a plebiscite among your staff or your readers, or both, which will inform both abysmally ignorant people like myself and the public as a whole which *are* the good modern buildings in London?

Yours faithfully,
DERWENT

A plebiscite seems a first-rate idea, and I propose to try to organize one herewith. But not, I think, quite in the way Lord Derwent suggests. For readers may remember what all this correspondence arose from: Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel's appeal for a vigilance committee to vet the designs for important buildings before it was too late to have them changed. We discussed the possibility of getting such a committee formed, and agreed that it was not desirable to invite architects to criticize one another's buildings. The vigilance committee must therefore be composed of intelligent laymen, and the discussion arose from my asking the question, what intelligent laymen? I propose now to continue the search for a committee of intelligent laymen by adopting Lord Derwent's suggestion of a plebiscite.

*

The committee, not the JOURNAL's readers (who being architects are not eligible), must name the best modern buildings, but readers may nominate the committee. Will they please do so?

*

My suggestions, to make a start, are Dr. Julian Huxley, Sir Kenneth Clark, Mr. Frank Pick, Lord Horder, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Lord Beaverbrook, and Mr. Herbert Morrison—representative, I think, of all sides of public life, and all men who know their own minds.

*

When, with the assistance of readers, we have a really representative committee in which architects (represented by my readers) will have expressed their confidence, we can set about asking the committee what modern buildings they like, and perhaps then we shall see whether the intelligent layman is really capable of discrimination about architecture—or at least whether the *prominent* layman is also the intelligent one.

† The architects of this building were Gordon Jeeves and Hector Hamilton.

PADDINGTON HOUSING

There were no really sensational revelations at last week's meeting at the Housing Centre, but a memorandum which explained the situation as it now stands was provided to those present.

*

The facts are briefly as follows:

In February 1937 the Paddington Borough Council decided to replan and rebuild, at a cost of over half a million pounds, a large area north of the Harrow Road covering nearly fifteen acres. The Council also decided not to employ an architect; but for reasons of economy to leave the whole thing in the hands of the Borough Engineer's Department. Although they have been appealed to, neither the L.C.C. nor the Ministry of Health has the authority to act in the matter, and a group of Paddington residents has raised the question as being of great public importance.

*

As the memorandum points out, the services of an architect would not cost more than £6,000, and his efficient administration would easily recover this expense. Also, it is alleged that previous housing schemes in the borough designed in the Engineer's office have shown many defects in planning and design. Although there are architectural assistants in this office, it has been admitted that they had no part in designing the layout plan and their experience cannot be extensive enough for so large a scheme.

*

While I am fully in agreement with this memorandum, it is perhaps a little unfair to the Engineer's architectural assistants in ignoring the difficulties under which they work. What usually happens in similar offices is that they are kept there to put in the architecture—i.e. presumably to keep an eye on the proportions of the panes in the sash windows and the mouldings round the doors. They rarely have any say in the initial planning, nor do they attend conferences, committees or consultations with officials concerned in the scheme. The negotiations are carried out by the Borough Engineer, or, as he is a very busy man, by his assistant.

*

This leads to inevitable confusion and delay in obtaining decisions. I have no knowledge of the capabilities or experience of the architects in this Borough Engineer's office, but unless its organization is unusual, their capabilities are of minor importance if they are given no more responsibility than is given to a junior draughtsman.

*

If the job cannot go to a first-class and experienced man, then it should be handed over properly to the architectural staff. The present half-hearted compromise can only have second-rate results.

QUICK BUILDING

Sixty-four days for £150,000 worth of aeroplane factory sounds like fast going, even if we can forget working days lost through wet time. And all the credit seems to have gone to owner Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, whom the *Evening Standard* holds up as "that splendid figure in British Industry—the man of enterprise."

*

And the foremen, the contractors, even (may I say it?) the . . . architect? ASTRAGAL

NEWS

POINTS FROM THIS ISSUE

" *If the job (the Paddington half-million housing scheme) cannot go to a first-class and experienced man, then it should be handed over properly to the architectural staff*" 195

Fifty sets of plans for the new St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, have been received by the promoters of the competition. It is expected that the award will be announced in a few weeks' time .. 197

" *The Harrogate resolution is a confession that town-planning powers, ribbon development control, and housing provisions are inadequate to the nation's needs* " 199

THE ARCHITECTS' DIARY

Thursday, February 2

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, 29 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.* "*Flats: Past, Present and Future.*" *By C. Harman Hunt. 7 p.m.*

Friday, February 3

R.I.B.A. CAMERA CLUB, 66 *Portland Place, W.1. Annual Exhibition. Until February 10.*

Saturday, February 4

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY. *Visit to the Temple Church and the Middle Temple Hall. 2.30 p.m.*

Monday, February 6

CHARTERED SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12 *Great George Street, S.W.1. Discussion on "Problems of Valuation as affected by Modern Legislation," to be opened by Colonel F. S. Hammond. 6.30 p.m.*

R.I.B.A., 66 *Portland Place, W.1.* "*Some Legal Aspects of an Architect's Practice.*" *By Captain Sydney E. Redfern. 8 p.m.*

Wednesday, February 8

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION. *Visit to the works of Ascot Gas Water Heaters Co., Ltd., Neasden. 2.30 p.m.*

LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, *Savoy Hill, W.C.* "*Research and Developments in Electric Light Sources.*" *By L. J. Davies. 7 p.m.*

MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS. *At the Society's Rooms, Manchester.* "*Flats.*" *By T. P. Bennett.*

INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. *At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.* "*The Use of Thermocouples for Temperature Measurement.*" *By Margaret Fishenden. 7 p.m.*

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 10 *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.* "*The Effect of Concrete Encasement on the Behaviour of Beam and Stanchion Connections.*" *By C. Batho. 6.30 p.m.*

BUILDING CENTRE, 158 *New Bond Street, W.1.* "*Renderings and Plaster.*" *By D. J. M. Davidson. 5.30 p.m.*

THE BRESSEY REPORT

At the last meeting of the London County Council the Highways and Finance Committees submitted a joint report on the Bressey Report. Extracts from the report are as follows :

" The expenditure involved in carrying out the recommendations of the Bressey Report in the L.C.C. area has been estimated at something between £80 millions and £120 millions. If this expenditure were undertaken within the period of 30 years envisaged by the Report, the cost to the Council might be between £1½ millions and £2 millions a year for each of the 30 years, even when allowance is made for grant from the Road Fund on a basis of 60 per cent. Such a heavy addition to the Council's budget is not to be undertaken lightly, and the Committees concerned have given very careful consideration to the matter.

" It is obvious that, with such unprecedented expenditure on top of normal improvements and all the Council's other services, the question of the rate of grant to be received from the Road Fund must play a vital part in determining the Council's attitude to the Bressey proposals. The Council selected three schemes for prior treatment and asked the Minister of Transport, for reasons which are set out in the Committees' report, to make a bigger grant than that allocated to normal London improvements. The Minister replied, however, that he was unable to hold out any prospect of grants for Bressey schemes at a rate in excess of 60 per cent.

" The Committees concerned feel that such a grant is inadequate, but they hope that the Minister may find it possible to offer a satisfactory higher rate. They recommend the Council to place on record its regret that it is unable, on the basis of 60 per cent. grant, to carry out in a limited period the three major schemes selected from the Bressey report and provisionally agreed with the Minister for prior execution.

" Meanwhile the Highways Committee is considering a further programme of work for discussion with the Minister, should the grant question be settled satisfactorily."

Photograph taken at the annual dinner of the Bradford Society of Architects and Surveyors :—Left to right : Messrs. Geo. Whitaker, Wm. Illingworth, Eric Morley (President), A. Brooksbank, the Lord Mayor of Bradford (Alderman T. J. Robinson) and Mr. P. W. Walker (Secretary).

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Ministry of Health has issued the following memoranda :

T. & C.P.5. A revised memorandum relating to the preparation of Planning Maps.

T. & C.P.10. A revised memorandum relating to the best means of co-ordinating the powers available under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, 1935, with those of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932.

We are informed that the Ministry of Health will forward on request further copies of T. & C.P.5 required either for the use of officers of the Council or of any planning consultant who may have been appointed, whose attention should in any case be drawn to both the documents.

T. & C.P.10 has been placed on sale and additional copies can be purchased (price 1d. each) either directly from H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller.

PRESERVATION OF THE SUFFOLK SEA COAST

The Minister of Health has approved a resolution to prepare a planning scheme for 18,000 acres of land in the rural district of Blyth in East Suffolk.

The area, which extends to the sea coast, embraces large stretches of wild and open country with a characteristic type of natural beauty, and a number of picturesque villages, among which are Walberswick and Yoxford, and all that remains of the great medieval seaport of Dunwich. The area is much frequented by the public and the aim of the planning authority is to preserve its natural amenities and to secure, as far as possible, their enjoyment by the public.

By the approval of this resolution the whole of the Suffolk sea coast is now subject to planning control.

TOWN PLANNING IN SCOTLAND

" Areas of Scotland embraced within planning schemes now stretch in an almost uninterrupted series from Ayr, Gourock and Loch Lomond in the west to Dunbar on the east. Within a comparatively short number of years, the growth of this great Scottish industrial belt will be guided and controlled in almost every important aspect under planning schemes which are being drawn up by the various local authorities." This statement was made on January 25 by Mr. William Ross Young, F.S.I., M.T.P.I., of the Department of Health for Scotland, in the course of a speech to the Institution of Civil Engineers (Edinburgh and District Association). " This immense planning programme which will deal with the future of areas involving a very large proportion of the population of Scotland," Mr. Ross Young said, " will naturally take some years to complete, but the progress already made in some of the areas is very hopeful."

One of the first tasks the planner had to concentrate on, he continued, was the

provision of a much more adequate road system. What was to be done? Were they to aim at designing entirely new major road routes, or were they to widen and duplicate, where possible, existing main highways? Experience was showing them the need for both of these methods being adopted. Having regard to the increasing nature of the traffic problem, the Technical Committee of the Clyde Valley Regional Advisory Committee had been reconstituted and was now actively engaged on a reconsideration of the most vital part of Scotland from a road transport point of view.

NEWS IN BRIEF

● The new L.C.C. Hospital School at Goldie Leigh Hospital, Bostall Heath, Abbey Wood, S.E.2, was opened by Mr. Charles Robertson, M.A., on January 20.

● Mr. F. L. Charlton, president of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, speaking at a luncheon in connection with *The Yorkshire Post* Building Trades Exhibition, made a plea for advisory panels of architects in Yorkshire to assist local authorities in rural planning.

In several parts of the country, he said, advisory panels of architects had been set up with the approval of the Ministry of Health. Their object was to interfere as little as possible with questions of architectural style, but to secure that cases dealt with should be seemly and harmonious in appearance. "I would urge local authorities to consider this service in all seriousness, so as to endeavour to preserve that part of rural England over which their jurisdiction lies. They have a very great responsibility in this direction and no advisory panel of architects would wish to interfere in local government and become mere busybodies, but would give of their best as a national service to the help of the local authority for which they were acting."

● Mr. Vincent Matthew Hughes, Housing Director to the Bolton Corporation, is proposed for the new post of Housing Department Manager to Sheffield Corporation, at a salary of £1,000 a year.

A recommendation to this effect was made last week by the Special Committee on Housing Administration.

Mr. Hughes is forty-three years of age. He has been at Bolton since November, 1935. Prior to that he was for five years estates valuer and manager at York, and from 1923 to 1930 he was chief assistant in the Birmingham Estates Department.

● Northern Architectural Association. Annual Dinner. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Mr. R. N. MacKellar, proposing "The Municipal Authorities" said he hoped there would be no such controversy in regard to the fate of the old Town Hall as there had been about the new civic centre. "I hope it will be removed, to become an open space to enhance the city."

● The Westminster City Council has approved an expenditure of £50,000 on the work of making permanent certain of the shelter trenches in its area. The Council is to engage five architects to carry out an extended survey of basement accommodation in the city capable of being converted into public shelters.

● The Pilgrim Trust has made a grant of £50,000 for the preservation of Parliament Square as an open space.

● Messrs. Riches and Blythin, A.R.I.B.A., have removed their Croydon offices to No. 77 Park Lane. Telephone No. (as before): Croydon 6520.

● The King and Queen and Queen Mary will pay the following visits to the British Industries Fair, which opens in London and Birmingham on February 20:—

Feb. 20	Earls Court	(morning)	The Queen
Feb. 21	Olympia	(morning)	Queen Mary
Feb. 22	Earls Court	(afternoon)	Queen Mary
Feb. 23	Olympia	(morning)	Queen Mary
Mar. 1	Birmingham	(afternoon)	The King.

On Monday Requiem Mass was said at Westminster Cathedral to celebrate the centenary of the birth of John Francis Bentley, the architect. Above are photographs taken outside the Cathedral: Top, left, Sir Edwin Lutyens, P.R.A. (representing the Royal Academy) and Lady Lutyens; top, right, Captain B. Bentley (son of the designer of the Cathedral); and right, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (representing the R.I.B.A.).

● Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects. Annual Meeting. Officers elected as from July 1 next were:—

President, Mr. T. G. Scott; vice-presidents, (city) Mr. A. G. Berry, (county) Mr. H. C. W. Blyth; Members of Council, Messrs. J. G. Davies, F. M. Dewing and C. Upcher; Associate Member of Council, Mr. D. C. Purcell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. H. Skipper; Hon. Editor, Mr. H. J. T. Gowen; Hon. Librarian, Mr. E. W. B. Scott; Hon. Auditor, Mr. G. S. Buckingham. The last two officers are not members of the Council.

● The Camera Club is holding its annual exhibition at the R.I.B.A. from February 3 to February 10, 1939.

Mr. Grant Marshall, picture editor of the *Daily Mail*, is to open the exhibition at 6.30 p.m. on February 3.

The exhibition will be open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., except on Saturday, February 4, and Friday, February 10, when the exhibition will close at 5 p.m. Admission is free.

● Fifty sets of plans for the new St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, have been received by the promoters. The assessors, Dr. H. V. Lanchester, Mr. T. A. Lodge and Mr. G. A. Codd (representing the Grosvenor Estate), state that the average standard of designs submitted is very high. It is expected that they will announce their award in a few weeks' time.

When the result is known the treasurers of the Hospital will invite all competitors, all subscribers to the rebuilding fund and representatives of the R.I.B.A. and other interested bodies of London to a private view, the date of which will be announced later. Subsequently the exhibition will be open to the public for a small charge.

● Mr. D. R. Harper, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., has accepted an appointment as studio master at Capetown University. He has held the position of chief assistant in the firm of Messrs. Pite, Son and Fairweather for the last five years, is an instructor in the Evening School of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic, and a member of the Junior Members' Committee of the R.I.B.A. At a recent meeting of the Institute, Mr. Harper was awarded the Henry Saxon Snell prize for study of hospital buildings. He sails for Capetown on February 16.

● The death occurred last week of Mr. T. J. Byrne, A.R.I.B.A., principal architect of the Eire Board of Public Works.

Following are some extracts from an appreciation by Mr. H. Allberry, which appears in the current issue of the *Irish Builder and Engineer*:

Mr. Byrne, who had reached the age of sixty-two years, was articled to Mr. Edward Carter, A.R.I.B.A., and in 1895 he came to Dublin, entering the office of Mr. Anthony Scott. Four years later, Mr. Byrne returned to Mr. Carter, and was subsequently appointed by the London County Council as an assistant architect to that body where, *inter alia*, he was engaged on planning accommodation of the Rowton House type for the poorer classes. Here the thoroughness which was one of his most remarkable qualities was evidenced by the fact that, in order to gain intimate acquaintance with the working system of these dwellings, and the needs and daily life of those for whom the homes were to be designed, he lived in one of the Rowton houses for a considerable time. His experience in this direction proved extremely useful to him, and to those whom he served when he was appointed architect to the South Dublin Rural Council in 1901, a post that he held for eighteen years. During this period he was responsible for the erection of a number of dwellings which are particularly satisfying examples of their kind.

In 1919, Mr. Byrne was appointed Housing Inspector to the Local Government Board, where his interest in the housing problem manifested itself in many directions, and he rapidly became recognized as one of the leading authorities on the Housing Acts and the

planning of small dwellings. In 1923 he was appointed principal architect to the Board of Public Works, Ireland, a post which he held until the time of his death.

Mr. Byrne found time to interest himself very closely with architectural education and policy. In 1900 he was elected an associate of the R.I.B.A., and fifteen years later of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, of which at the time of his death he was a Fellow. As a member of the Council of the latter body, upon which he served for many years, he contributed much by reason of his store of knowledge and his sound judgment. Twenty-five years ago, he became a member of the Architectural Association of Ireland, serving on its committees and holding office of president.

The death occurred in Dundee last week of Mr. T. M. Cappon, retired Fellow of the R.I.B.A. He was seventy-five years of age.

Examples of his work include: St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Newport; St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Dundee; St. James's Church, Dundee; Wishart Memorial Church, Dundee; Ward Road Baptist Church, Dundee; Lady Leng Memorial Chapel at Vicarsford, near Newport; and the Airlie Memorial Tower at Cortachy.

Mr. Cappon retired from practice in 1929.

Mr. Arthur Keen, F.R.I.B.A., of Limpsfield, Surrey, architect, who died on December 15, aged 78, left £6,377, with net personalty £4,965. He left £50 to the Architects' Benevolent Society.

EXHIBITIONS

[*By D. COSENS*]

THE average picture gallery fan, who is largely dependent on what he finds there for his knowledge of foreign work, must be (or certainly ought to be) plunged into gloom by the moribund collection at the Wildenstein Galleries entitled "Paris 1938." For the title may lead him to assume that these paintings are the fine flower of recent French art, whereas nearly half of them, and all the better work, is by artists who were born before 1880 and must surely by 1938 be considered *hors concours*. And the rest is not inspiring. It must, undoubtedly, need great discernment to organize even a small exhibition that is truly representative, and perhaps gratitude is due for any attempt to show foreign work. But is there no enterprising gallery that would, from time to time, arrange exchange exhibitions of contemporary painting—not the usual examples by accepted masters, or selections of Royal Academy standard, but mixed exhibitions of the work of young and comparatively unknown foreigners—transported just as they have been shown in their own countries? Recent examples of really excellent French work have been Mablord's at the Storran before Christmas, and now Masson's at Rosenberg and Helft's.

●

After "Paris 1938" it is an enormous relief to be able to turn to anything so good as André Masson's painting. For here is a French painter, still young, and far too little known in this country, suddenly establishing himself with this exhibition, and beyond any possible doubt, as an outstanding figure in contemporary art. This is the most living work to be found in any gallery in London today, and its very unevenness, which is after all some measure of the artist's experiment, is far more exhilarating than any flat level of mediocrity. To the decorative qualities of his work, his unerring colour and rhythmic pattern, M. Masson often adds a surreal disquiet. But this is something inherent in his design, and it is never deliberately heightened by the usual macabre abracadabra of surrealism. All his paintings are dynamic compositions in terms of linear pattern and remarkable colour gradations which gradually resolve into three dimensions, though at a first glance (as in 15, for instance) they may appear as flat arabesques. Perhaps the loveliest things in this exhibition are the two variations of "The Pursuit" at the far end of the left-hand wall. But it does not in the least matter what any of these paintings is called—in fact, there is no catalogue.

●

Marie Laurencin, a collection of whose paintings hangs in the next room, has through years of patient study evolved the perfect formula for the boudoir, an apartment which, with the type of mind that created it, is rapidly becoming extinct. So where now to hang these pretty pictures?

●

Robert Gibbings' exhibition of "Under Sea Drawings" at the Stafford Gallery is an excellent appendage to his Penguin Special, but must be regarded rather as illustration, with greater appeal to the naturalist, than as a collection of works of art. In fact, the extreme veracity of these drawings is their handicap, and some slight co-ordination and deliberate use of the strangely decorative forms of the under-sea world would have added greatly to their pictorial qualities without necessarily destroying in any way their documentary value. That Mr. Gibbings is capable of using this raw material with success if he wishes to is evident from his wood-engraving and other work.

●

"Paris 1938." Wildenstein Galleries, 147 New Bond Street. Until February 4.

André Masson and Marie Laurencin. Rosenberg and Helft's, 31 Bruton Street. Until February 18.

Under Sea Drawings, by Robert Gibbings. Stafford Gallery, 13 St. James's Place. Until February 4.

LOWER HALL, HIGHTOWN, DEMOLISHED.

LETTERS

N. AITON (AITON & SCOTT)
A CORRESPONDENT
J. H. DENYER

Crematorium at Cambridge

SIR,— We note, in the January 12 number of the JOURNAL, that your reference to the newly completed Crematorium at Cambridge does not state the name of the architect.

As the winners of the competition, we find that many people think that the building actually erected was designed by us.

We should be very glad if you would publish a statement making clear that the crematorium illustrated is not the work of our firm. N. AITON

[In the JOURNAL for December 22 Astragal recalled a competition for a crematorium at Cambridge assessed by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel and won by Mesdames Aiton and Scott. Seeing no resemblance to the winners' design in the crematorium just completed near Girton, he asked whether anyone knew what had happened.

In the issue for January 12, Astragal quoted a letter from the Cambridge and Counties Crematorium, Ltd., which stated that the Corporation of Cambridge decided not to proceed with its own scheme for a crematorium on hearing that the Crematorium Co. were about to provide facilities. The architect for the building actually put up (illustrated in the JOURNAL for January 12) is J. P. Chaplin, A.R.I.B.A. —*Ed.* A.J.]

Lower Hall, Hightown

SIR,—I enclose a cutting from a Yorkshire newspaper in which you will see how the Town and Country Planning Act of 1932 is "carried out" by a local authority.

The writer spent many years of his life in the locality in question. Spenborough is the "capital" of Spen Valley, whose inhabitants bask in the reflected glory of having as its M.P. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon.

The Lower Hall now demolished contained at one time some typical Jacobean work, oak panelling, ornamental plaster ceilings, stone fireplaces, lead r.w. heads, etc.

Up to date the Spenborough authority have never referred a set of plans to the

Advisory Panel under the T. and C. P. Act, 1932, but have been "active" as to fried fish shops and the number of houses to the acre!

I hope, Sir, you can find space in your columns for a few pointed comments along with the illustration, and many Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield and Halifax architects will, I'm sure, be interested.

Many, many years ago the late Mervyn Macartney selected a drawing of a doorway from a house in the same district which was published in the *Architectural Review* in the "Practical Exemplar" series then current in the *Review*.

A CORRESPONDENT

[Hightown Lower Hall was built in 1660 and had remained almost entirely unaltered until the oak panelling was sold for export to America some years ago. Owing to its being unoccupied for a long period its condition became such that the Spenborough Council issued a demolition order.

The neglect of a building of the greatest interest which our correspondent alleges against the local authority is at present the rule and not an exception; and can only be countered by architects and the public making themselves unpleasant as each building of merit is threatened.—*Ed.* A.J.]

Life

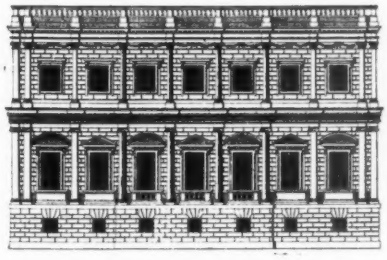
SIR,—It is a great pity that when THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL is "on the newsfronts of the world" it does not get more accurate information about the buildings illustrated. In the issue for January 19, under the title "New for Old," there appeared a photograph

and description of a "new taxi shelter in Red Lion Square, with latticed fenestration and new-style chimney pipe thoughtfully camouflaged against an adjacent tree."

May I humbly correct you inasmuch as the taxi shelter is a gardeners' hut and the new-style chimney pipe is merely the same old style vent pipe from an adjoining manhole.

J. H. DENYER

[A.J. regrets that taxi-drivers clustering around hut when their newshawk visited the scene should have led to first error pointed out. Vent pipe was so obviously a vent pipe that no sub-editor noticed it was called a chimney.—*Ed.* A.J.]



THE MEANING OF THE HARROGATE RESOLUTION

[By C. B. Purdom]

On November 25 last year, at its Conference at Harrogate, the National Housing and Town Planning Council passed the following resolution:

"That this Conference of Local Authorities in Great Britain request the National Housing and Town Planning Council to urge His Majesty's Government to pass the necessary legislation for the establishment of a Commission which shall have power to acquire land and provide for the future development of the outlying regions round London and other large cities on the principle of satellite towns."

In the following article Mr. C. B. Purdom, the proposer of the resolution, explains its implications. It should be mentioned that this article was written in December, when it was truer than it is today to say that the public has forgotten the events of last September.

IN an article in a Sunday newspaper that excellent Tory critic, Mr. G. M. Young, recently wrote that he had long wanted to add a versicle to the Commination Service:

> Cursed be the man who says, "We shall muddle through."
> And all the people shall answer: "Cursed be he."

There must be many people, realizing the position of the country today, and listening to what the spokesmen of the nation have to say, who would heartily second Mr. Young's motion.

Though for four days last September, lightnings out of the sky illumined the state of our Western civilization, we have nearly forgotten what we saw, and the horror that then struck our hearts has almost passed away; and, resuming our national negligence and easy tolerance of incapacity, we are hoping that should the catastrophe come, we should "muddle through," as we have always done.

Hence A.R.P. as at present devised, even after condemnation by its Home Office authors, and hence our proposed system of National Service, in which it is notorious that its proposers do not believe. We dare, even yet, to trust to luck.

The Harrogate resolution on the subject of decentralization was a sign of something new. It was a sign from one of the most heavily weighted conferences in the country of an awakening, of a disturbance in self-complacency; for this conference of twelve hundred representatives of local authorities is very hard to move, except on matters of housing subsidies, and for "it" to demand an entirely new method of handling the problem of over-centralization of population and industry in the great cities is a highly significant thing.

It is true that not all the delegates liked a proposal which might mean interference with their local government powers. There is great jealousy among local authorities on behalf of their rights; for those rights are in essence immemorial and constitute the very foundation of democratic institutions.

I recognize the profound meaning of the quick suspicion and strong opposition of local authorities to attempts to override them in a dictatorial manner. I shall always be for the local authorities in any such quarrel.

But times have changed, and local government (together with our whole national life) has to enter upon a new phase. This, as I see it, will not mean a lessening of the standing and responsibilities of local authorities: on the contrary it will mean their increase. But there will inevitably have to be changes in areas, functions and relations with other bodies. That is not, however, a subject which I wish to discuss now.

I point out the significance of the Harrogate resolution which urged His Majesty's Government to pass the necessary legislation to establish a Commission with powers to acquire land and to build satellite towns. That is a big advance on anything which local authorities have demanded hitherto. It is a confession that town-planning powers, and ribbon development control, and housing provisions are inadequate to the nation's needs. It is a demand that the Government itself should take the initiative in and assume the responsibility for national development. The Government has taken upon itself immense financial burdens in connection with slum-clearance and rehousing. In other words, it has thrown upon the country as a whole a large part of the cost of clearing up the hideous mess of our nineteenth century industrial towns. But it has taken no responsibility at all for the making of our twentieth century towns, leaving the task to local authorities (inadequately equipped for the purpose) and to land speculators (who need no equipment except credit at the bank). The time has come for the Government to take responsibility for what is a national task. That is the meaning of the Harrogate resolution.

The problem is that we have too many people in our great cities, not in London only but in all our great cities. And the local authorities concerned can do nothing to solve the problem, but must struggle with it while it threatens to overpower them.

The solution is to stop the flow of population to the great cities and to evacuate the surplus population at once—evacuate them in a systematic manner with their industries and social life and amenities of existence—that is the satellite town solution.

"Oh, but it is unnatural," say the critics. "Towns are natural growths, and you mustn't interfere with nature. That flow of population to the cities is natural, and all we can do is to regulate it." And so on.

I do not deny natural forces: I am not so foolish. But the characteristic quality of man and of his civilization is to introduce within the realm of natural forces the element of reason. Intelligence is not natural, it is human. Civilization is not natural, it is the creation of man. Towns are natural growths when men do not sufficiently use their intelligence, and our present great cities are the natural growths of human stupidity.

In a civilized society, in which human intelligence was fully employed, the criticism I have quoted above could not be made. In a civilized society, towns would be recognized as the artificial creations of human science and art, the very home and shrine of civilization itself. In short, their populations would be controlled and their functions would be respected.

It is this conception of town planning to which we must come if our civilization is to be preserved. Otherwise, for all its natural charm (for Nature is magnanimous) it will not be preserved, the bombs will drop out of the sky, and our enemies will force those of us who remain to replan with the intelligence we refuse to employ today.

In the JOURNAL for December 8 some of the problems of planned decentralization were stated and I should like to answer briefly the five questions raised by the Editor:

1. Should new satellite towns be of Welwyn and Letchworth type, or should existing towns be chosen, such as Woking, Hitchin, etc., as the basis of development, or should both these types of centre be used?

Both. Satellite towns should not be thought of on a rigid pattern. Woking and Hitchin are, in some degree, satellite towns already and are becoming increasingly such. They should be developed in their natural region, in relation to their centre, and brought to the highest degree of functional prosperity.

2. Should not the siting of trading estates be controlled to build up satellite towns with a balanced economic life instead of isolated industrial estates?

The establishment of these trading estates by the Government in the Special Areas is an example of our refusal to use intelligence, and of our national weakness for humbugging ourselves that we are solving a problem when we have no intention of solving it. The money poured out upon these trading estates is a national scandal. It proves only that we have the resources and technical skill to make decent industrial centres (which we knew already); but it serves no other useful purpose. If the Government were serious, it would establish satellite towns instead of trading estates, which would lead to reconstructing these Special Areas on a twentieth-century basis and making them, perhaps, the most up-to-date, scientifically equipped and socially desirable areas in the country.

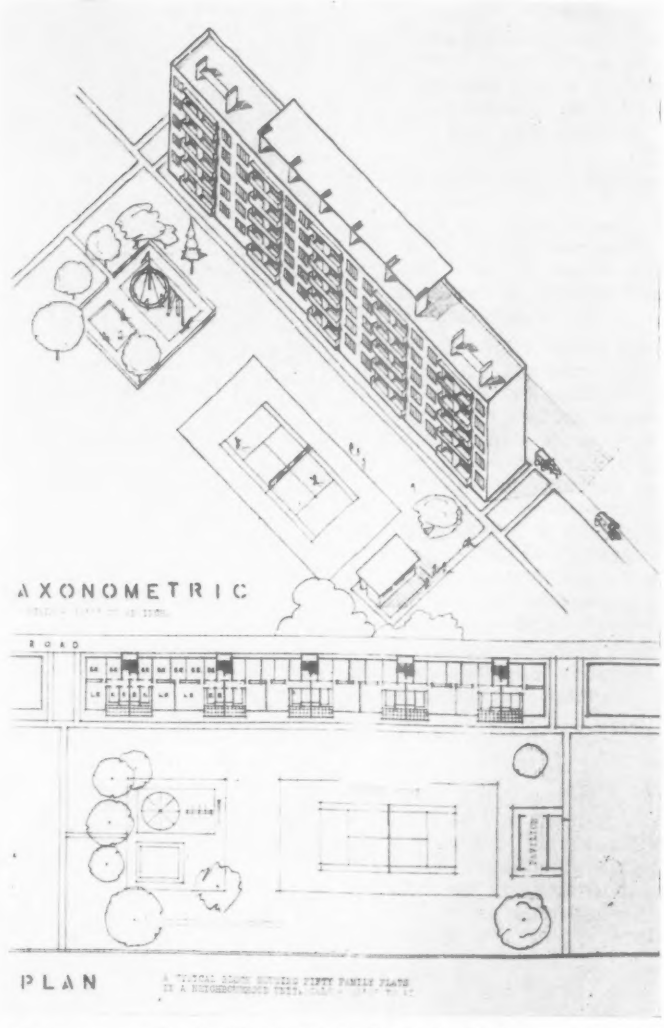
3. Should not a plan for the internal reconstruction of London be carried out at the same time as a plan of decentralization? If so, is existing machinery adequate for these purposes? If not, is it not desirable to have—considering the large and unique character of London's problems—a new body, a London Regional Authority to be created to deal with the problem of conflicting authorities, a body which would co-ordinate industrial siting, transport and housing?

Yes; the internal reconstruction of London must necessarily accompany evacuation of population and industry; the machinery for this does not exist. A new Regional Authority must certainly be created with new powers, and the existing authorities must fit in with that authority and be co-ordinated with it, not merely made subject to it. The same remarks apply to all other great cities.

The special position of the London County Council has to be taken into account; it could not remain as it is and it is too powerful to be anything but the nucleus of a new authority.

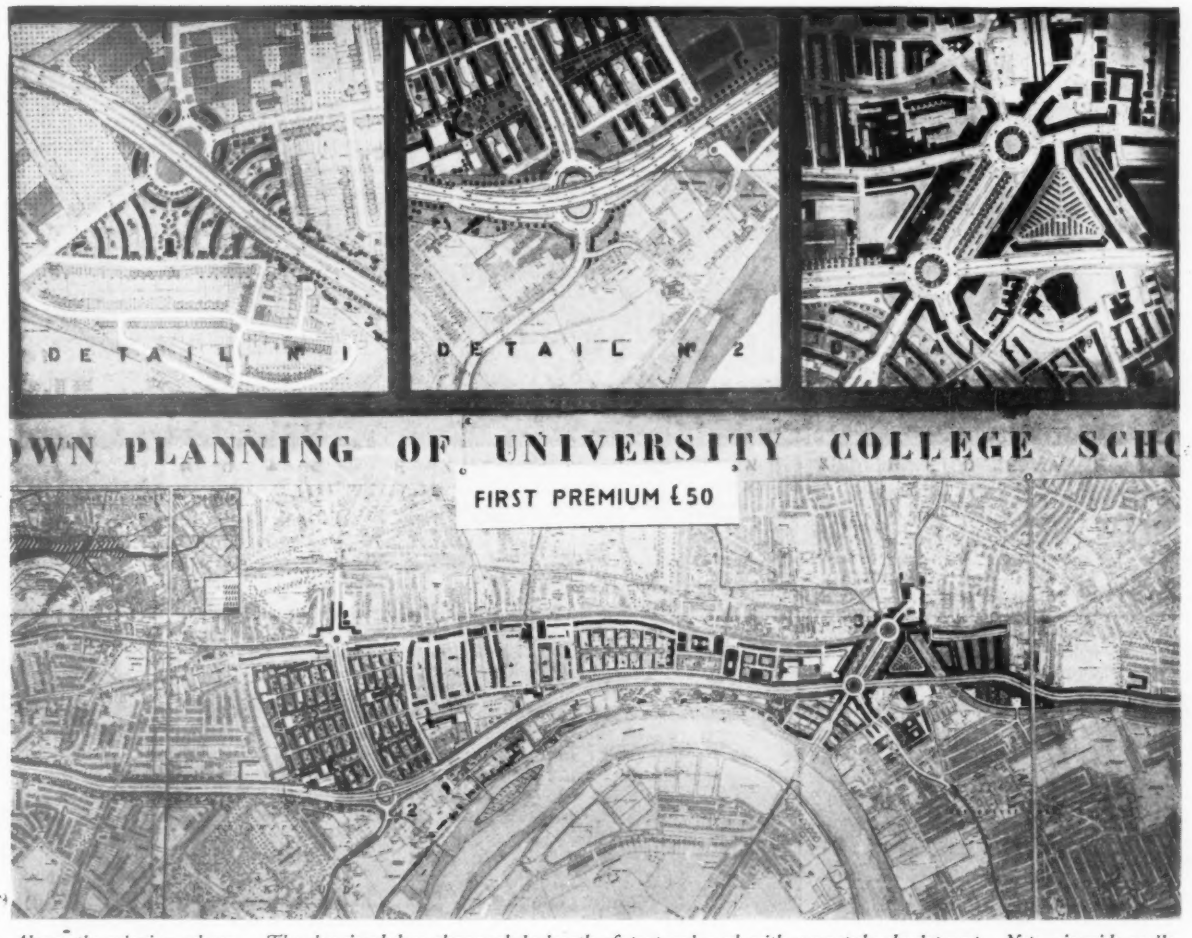
4. If planned reconstruction of this kind is to be undertaken, what measures are needed to fill the gap made by removing industries and their working

THE NEW WEST



A prize was recently offered by the London Society for the best suggestions for planning the areas adjacent to the New West Cromwell Road extension. Two schools competed: the School of Architecture, Department of Town Planning, University College, and the School of National Planning and Research, Architectural Association. The former school was awarded the prize. Above, the winning scheme, showing suggested architectural treatment.

CROMWELL ROAD EXTENSION: WINNING SCHEME



Above, the winning scheme. The drawing below shows whole length of proposed road with suggested redevelopment. Note riverside walls, bandstands, etc., on north side of river. Top, detailed drawings showing treatment of traffic at (1) Great West Road Junction, (2) Hammersmith Bridge, (3) Link between Hammersmith Broadway and New Road. The winning scheme will be compared with the present official scheme in a future issue of the JOURNAL.

people from a congested centre in view of the position of the local authorities and the landlords affected by such transfers of economic activity and population?

This question is partly answered by the answers to questions 3 and 5. The transfer of population should be accompanied by transfer of economic activity. That economic activity which could not be transferred would have to be compensated if it suffered loss; but some economic activity would benefit, including, in many instances, the economic *in*activity of landlords, and, also, in many instances it would change. The same remarks apply to local authorities.

5. A major difficulty in zoning and site planning is the land speculator. Are measures desirable in the interests of planned decentralization to restrict land speculation which may be anti-social in effect?

I think that land speculation must be got rid of. In my speech at Harrogate, I said that "private interests in land are ringing the death-knell of our present system of town planning. Private speculation in land is the main cause of the overgrowth of cities. Land speculation combined with absence of control over the location of population and industry, and a traffic system which exists as an exploiting medium on the largest scale known in history, cause the disorderly growth of cities and the chaotic spreading of population over the countryside. . . . That means land under proper public control, which means public ownership." That part of my speech received most applause.

The proposal for satellite towns is a proposal that towns, new and old, should be compact, limited in area, designed (or replanned) on a functional basis, therefore scientifically designed, enjoying, in co-operation with each other, all the varied economic, educational and social advantages of city life, while the country should be true country, the home of our greatest industry, agriculture, not a mess, and not subject to irresponsible urban invasion.

I don't believe in dictators (the one), but in democracy (the many). But democracy has to discard its eighteenth and nineteenth century shackles and prejudices and come up to date.

The time is all too short. This is not a matter to be debated for ten years. A start has to be made within a few months. The hand of Destiny knocks upon our doors. Our task is nothing less than to create a civilization in which war is unnecessary. Against the unconscious forces of the totalitarian states, with their very great achievements, we must oppose the consciousness of an intelligent and awakened democracy, with achievements more to the liking of men than what the dictatorships can do. Either that, or guns and bombs.

In the intellectual war of civilization, which is that of scientific achievements and cultural values, intelligence must surpass unconscious power; but in the material warfare of artillery and aeroplanes, the irresistible power of unconscious forces has the advantage over mere intelligence, and, as we fear, may win.

The meaning of the Harrogate resolution is: Let us use our brains; for mankind deserves to be saved.

London Society's Competition

AN exhibition was recently held at the Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1, of the drawings submitted by the School of Architecture, Department of Town Planning, University College, and the School of National Planning and Research, Architectural Association, for a prize, offered by the London Society, for the Cromwell Road Extension Replanning scheme. The assessors were Messrs. Stanley Hamp, Henry Strauss and Percy W. Lovell. Extracts from their report are printed below :—

"We have carefully studied the schemes submitted by the two schools for the development of the area through which the new Cromwell Road extension arterial roadway passes. The purpose of the Competition was to obtain the best practical development taking full advantage of natural amenities and preserving as far as possible all existing buildings of architectural interest. It was a condition that the line of the road as laid down by the Ministry should be maintained, and it was desired that the area, particularly along the river frontage, should be developed to produce a fine architectural result. An important factor in any proposed development was that the road itself was to be considered as a through traffic road with the least obstructions to the flow of traffic in and out of London. Further, suggestions were expected of the most practical way of dealing with cross roads where they had to exist, as the purpose of the Competition was to provide a solution which might be of some value when the final schemes for the road were made.

"The authors of Scheme A (the winning scheme) have shown the whole length of the road from Warwick Road to the Great West Road, and they have laid out not only the important cross roads but each portion where a redevelopment is proposed. They have also carefully studied the existing properties along the route, and have on the whole shown important developments only where, before long, rebuilding or re-planning will be essential. They have also recognized the importance of the site for the new Hammersmith Town Hall, and suggested a Civic Centre at this point.

"It is common ground that the Holmfield Recreation Ground must inevitably lose a great deal of its usefulness unless it is replanned. By the replanning suggested by the authors of Scheme A it is incorporated in a larger open space. Under Scheme B, on the other hand, it becomes a built-up area, although the authors of Scheme B no doubt considered that compensation for this loss would be provided by the green belt which we have mentioned above. This wholesale demolition which Scheme B would necessitate is in our opinion too drastic and would provoke just criticism.

"The districts of Hammersmith and Chiswick near the river are unique in London, and have had since the eighteenth century a characteristic life and charm which are worthy of preservation and should not be needlessly disturbed. Although the authors of Scheme A have rightly recognized the need for preserving certain buildings of architectural merit, neither scheme in our opinion pays sufficient regard to these considerations. Not only Chiswick Mall, but Hammersmith Terrace also and St. Peter's Square should undoubtedly be preserved, as well as various admirable houses in the Upper Mall and east of it. There appears to be no need to destroy the shipbuilding yard (an industry which has existed for over a century) nor some of the old taverns near the river."

LAW REPORT

BUNGALOW DRIVE : QUESTION OF AGREEMENT

Maclachlan v. *Patten.—King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Tucker*

THIS was an interesting action arising out of the purchase of a bungalow at Great Hallingbury.

The defendant in the action was Mr. John Edward Drury Patten, of Latchmore Bank, near Bishops Stortford, and he was sued for £130 by Mrs. Catherine Florence Maclachlan, a widow, of Red Gables, Beech Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey, and her brother, Mr. Robert Boyd Maclachlan, of Liscrona, Kilkee, County Clare.

Mrs. Maclachlan was a plaintiff on her own behalf and she and her brother sued together as the executors of her husband, the late Major John Sinclair Maclachlan.

The plaintiffs' case—according to the statement of claim—was that on June 2, 1936, Mr. Patten entered into a written agreement with the late Major Maclachlan for the sale of certain freehold land at Great Hallingbury, together with a bungalow which was then in course of erection.

With a view to inducing the Major to enter into the contract, Mr. Patten, it was alleged, agreed to make a roadway or drive, properly constructed to a specification approved by the Dunmow Rural District Council, from the public highway to the bungalow.

It was now alleged that Mr. Patten had failed to complete a drive up to the bungalow, and the plaintiffs claimed £120 in respect of the cost of constructing a drive as far as the bungalow.

It was also pleaded that it was a term of the written contract that Mr. Patten would complete the erection of the bungalow in accordance with a specification to the reasonable satisfaction of Major Maclachlan or his surveyor and would allow a deduction for any work left in abeyance at the Major's request. The bungalow, it was alleged, was not completed in accordance with the specification, and certain items were omitted by agreement. Accordingly, in August, 1936, Major Maclachlan and Mr. Patten orally agreed by way of compromise that Mr. Patten would pay £10, but—according to the plaintiffs—he had not done so and they claimed that sum from him as an agreed allowance for work he had not carried out.

Liability was disputed by Mr. Patten who, in his defence to the action, denied that he agreed to complete a drive as far as the bungalow. He also disputed the alleged agreement to pay £10.

Evidence was given on both sides, and Mr. Gordon Alchin, counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cyril Salmon, who represented Mr. Patten, addressed the judge.

His lordship, giving judgment, said that the plaintiffs claimed in connection with the price of making a drive to the bungalow which Major and Mrs. Maclachlan purchased under a contract dated June 2, 1936. Mr. Patten originally built the bungalow for himself and it was practically finished when Major and Mrs. Maclachlan bought it. In the previous April, Major and Mrs. Maclachlan had been to see the bungalow, but no definite agreement to purchase it was then reached. The matter of making up or finishing the drive to the bungalow was, however, discussed.

His lordship thought the evidence was clear that at that time Mr. Patten had been intending to build a garage for himself at a place where what might be called the "old drive" reached a ditch.

He was satisfied that Mr. Patten told Major and Mrs. Maclachlan in April that it had been his intention to build a garage at that point and that they told him that a garage in that position would not be convenient to them and that they would want to have their garage nearer the bungalow. It was said that before the interview ended Mr. Patten promised that if Major and Mrs. Maclachlan bought the bungalow he would finish the drive. His lordship found that Mr. Patten did promise to finish the drive.

Subsequently Mr. Patten wrote, through an agent, offering the property for £1,100, not including the garage, but including the finishing off of the drive.

On June 2 a formal contract was entered into by which Major and Mrs. Maclachlan bought the land and premises. A clause in the contract provided that the vendor should complete the "messuage premises" in accordance with the specification already agreed to the reasonable satisfaction of the purchaser or his surveyor. The contract, however, made no mention of making or completing the drive and had it not been for the fact that it was common ground that there was an agreement by Mr. Patten to make up the drive the Court would have been in some difficulty in deciding whether there was an enforceable agreement between the parties in regard to the drive at all.

The question was, said Mr. Justice Tucker, as to whether the agreement was for a drive as far as the ditch or up to the bungalow. The matter was by no means easy and he thought there had been a certain amount of honest confusion in the case. He thought that Mr. Patten knowing quite well he did not intend to make a drive beyond the ditch thought he made it clear to Major and Mrs. Maclachlan.

Major and Mrs. Maclachlan were very surprised when they found they were not going to get a drive beyond the ditch and that surprise, his lordship thought, was natural and genuine. It seemed that Mr. Patten had failed to make it clear to them that his intention was to make a drive going as far as the ditch.

"I find that Mr. Patten did promise to finish the drive and I have come to the conclusion that the reasonable meaning of those words was that he undertook to finish a drive which would reach the bungalow," said his lordship.

Ordinarily speaking, he continued, he did not think that a drive which did not reach a house was much use to anybody. In his view the plaintiffs were right in contending that Mr. Patten was under an obligation to make or finish a drive leading from the public highway—New Barn Lane—up to the bungalow. It was common ground that Mr. Patten did not do so. A drive had been made up to the bungalow and the plaintiffs were entitled to recover the cost of making it.

His lordship thought, however, that a more elaborate and extensive drive had been constructed than Mr. Patten would have had to make. The cost was £120, and he (the judge) was of the view in all the circumstances that that sum should be reduced to £100.

With regard to the claim for £10 in regard to work at the bungalow which was not carried out, Mr. Justice Tucker did not think that any definite agreement was reached in August, 1936, under which Mr. Patten was to pay that sum in settlement of the matter. He thought, however, that there were amounts in respect of which Major Maclachlan was entitled to claim although no agreement was reached to pay £10. His lordship disallowed £2 10s., and in the result gave judgment for the plaintiffs for a total of £108 odd, with costs.

Judgment was entered against Mr. Patten accordingly.

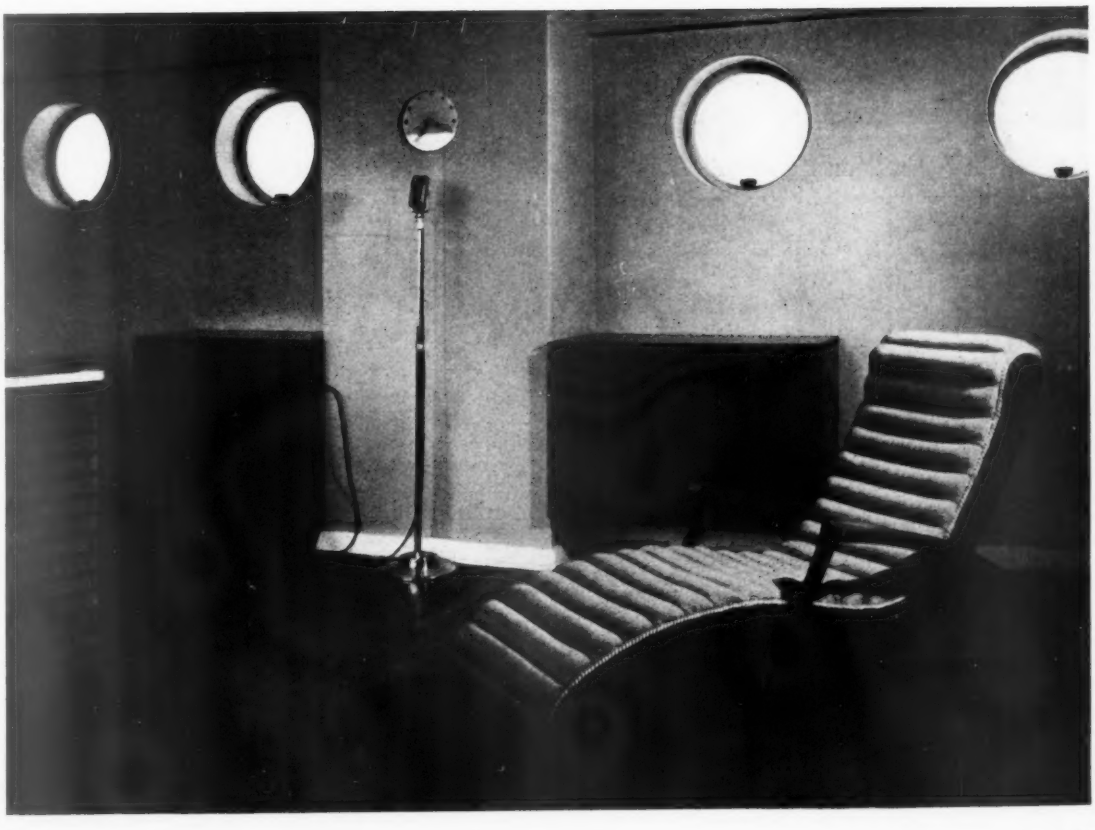
WORKING DETAILS : 721

FIREPLACE AND FURNITURE • PENTHOUSE, FLATS IN LADBROKE GROVE, W. • R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER

A good deal of trouble was experienced in the designing of the fireplace owing to the nature of the site of the flat and the short length of flue possible from the fire to the roof. The fireplace is constructed in brick with a stone top ; the circular free standing flue is in insulating concrete. There is a side-screen in armourplate glass between two steel columns, which can be moved back to leave the grate open after such time as the flue has become heated. A fuel bunker with removable inner container is next to the fireplace.

The radiogram and cocktail cabinet were designed in collaboration with George Churchill. They are constructed in Cuban mahogany supported on tubular steel legs, the top of the cocktail cabinet being lined in peach mirror.

Details are shown overleaf.



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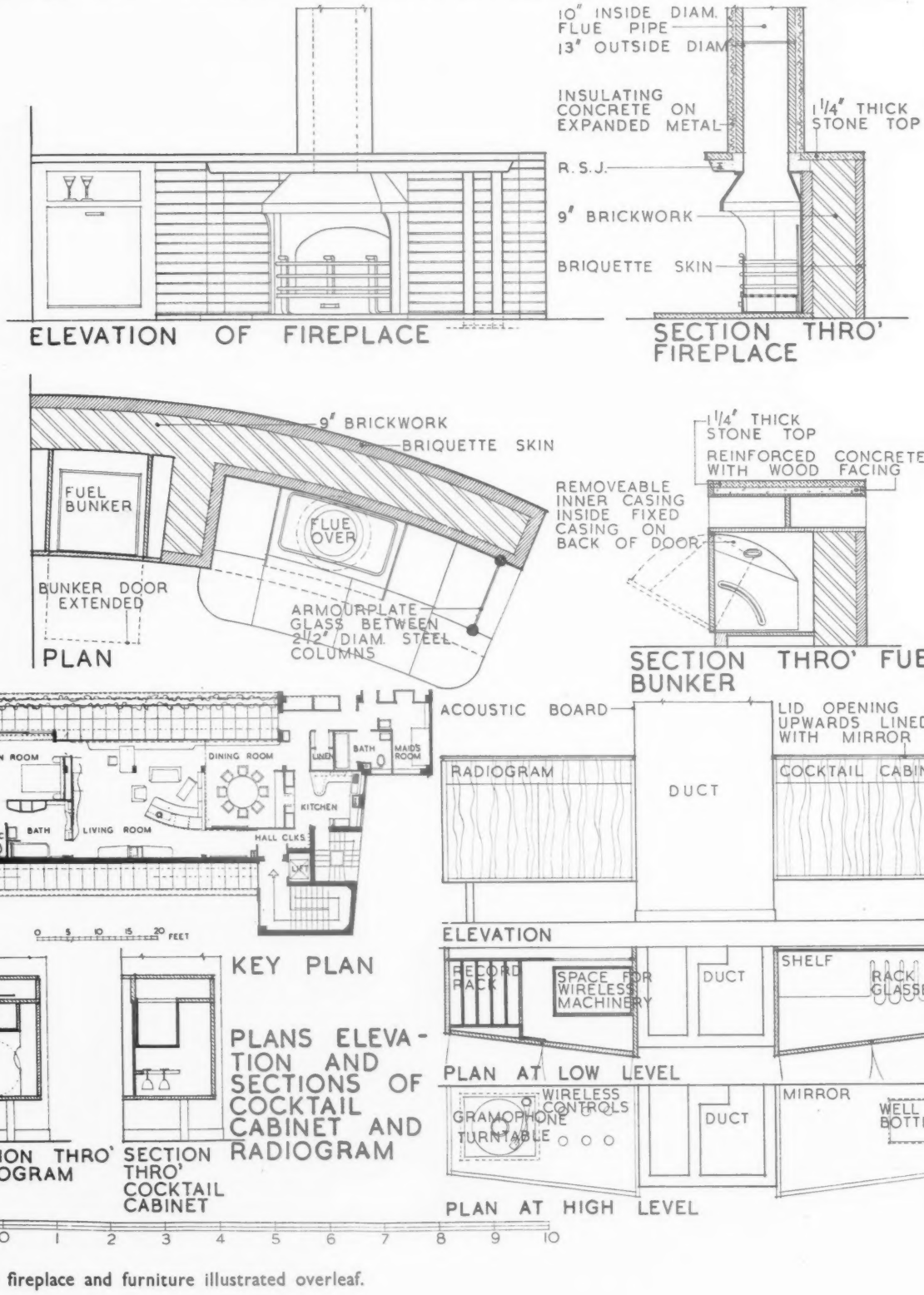
FIREPLACE AND FURNITURE • PENTHOUSE, FLATS IN LADBROKE GROVE, W. • R. MYERSCOUGH-WALKER



Details of the fireplace and furniture illustrated overleaf.

The Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information

INFORMATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENT

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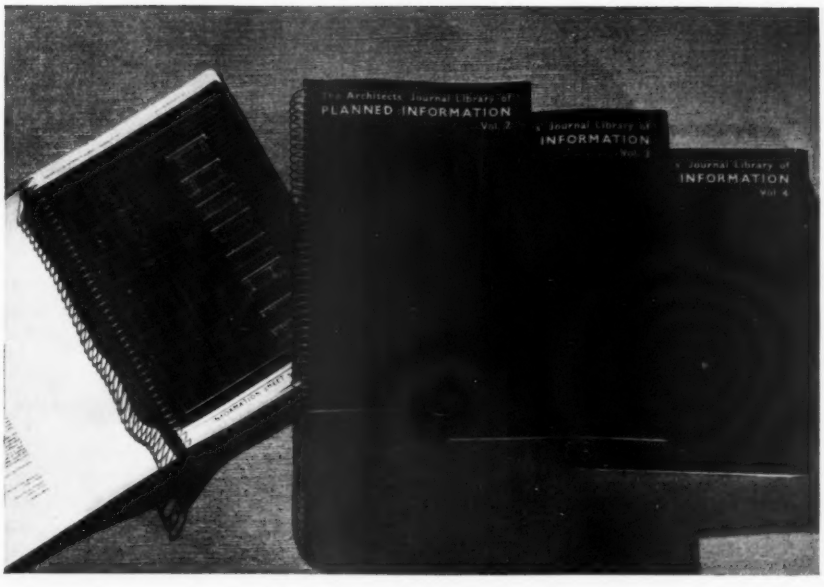
702 Fixing Insulating Board



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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
639 : Electrical Equipment, Lighting
640 : Roofing
641 : Sliding Gear
642 : Glazing
643 : Glazing
644 : Elementary Schools—VIII
645 : Metal Curtain Rails
646 : Plumbing
647 : Veneers
648 : U.S.A. Plumbing—V
649 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VI
650 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—I
651 : School Cloakrooms (Boys)
652 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VII
653 : Plumbing
654 : U.S.A. Plumbing—VIII
655 : School Cloakrooms (Girls)
656 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—II
657 : Floor Construction
658 : Partitions
659 : Equipment
660 : Asbestos-Cement Decorated Sheets
661 : Aluminium
662 : Sound Resistance
663 : Adjustable Steel Shelving
664 : Sheet Lead Work
665 : Adjustable Steel Shelving
666 : Sound Insulation
667 : A.R.P.
668 : Aerodromes
669 : Aluminium
670 : Metal Trim
671 : Rainwater Gutters
672 : Waterproofing
673 : Aluminium
674 : Roof Insulation
675 : Furniture
676 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—III
677 : Oil Paint
678 : Ventilation of Factories and Workshops—IV
679 : Plumbing
680 : Aluminium
681 : Corded Curtain Rails
682 : Sound Insulation
683 : Roofing Tiles
684 : Sheet Metals
685 : Partitions
686 : Aluminium
687 : Plumbing
688 (81 revised) : Bricks (Standard Specials)
689 : Suspended Ceilings
690 : Acoustics
691 : Fuel Storage
692 (84 revised) : Bricks (Standard Specials)
693 : Fuel Storage
694 : Kitchen Equipment
695 : Wallboard Fixing
696 : Waterproofing and Damp-proofing
697 : Electrical Equipment
698 : Tile Hanging
699 : Tile Hanging
700 (266 revised) : Floor Construction

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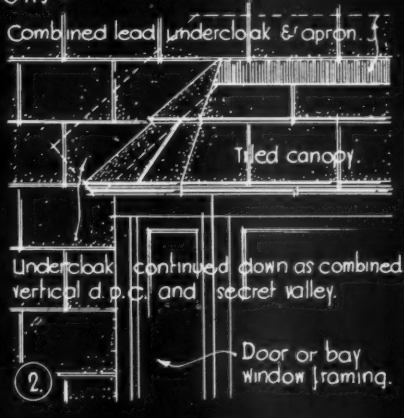
DETAILS OF FINISHES ABOVE, AT SIDES OF AND BELOW WALL OPENINGS : Scale 1" = 1' 0"

A. HEADS OF DOORS AND WINDOWS

1. Flat roof or canopy.



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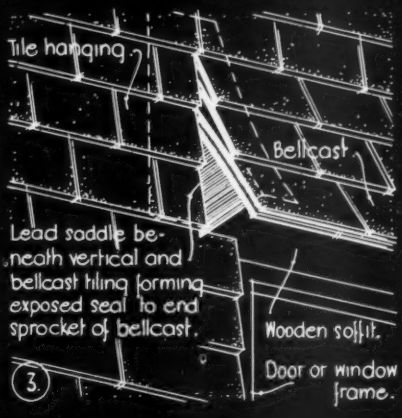

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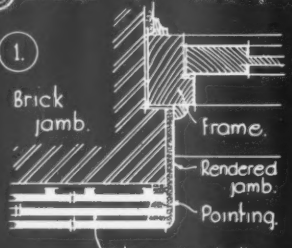
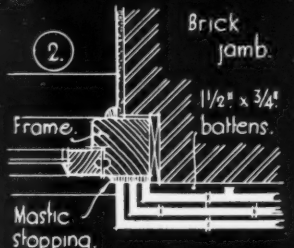
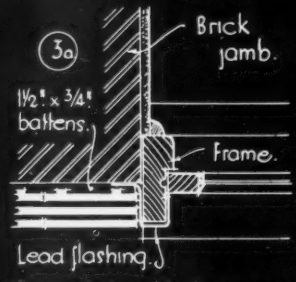
B. SIDES OF OPENINGS.



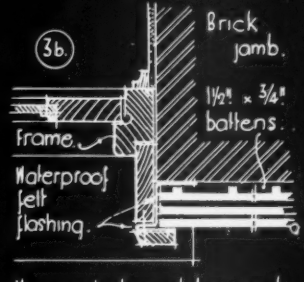
Pointed verge finish to plain tile hanging, with inset frame.



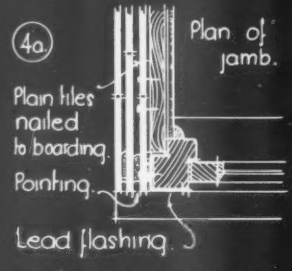
Angle tile finish to plain tile hanging, inset frame.



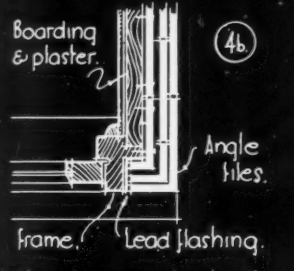
Verge of plain tile hanging butted against projecting frame.



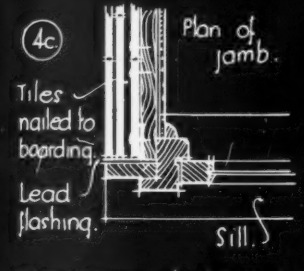
Verge abutment for inset frame with wood reveal.



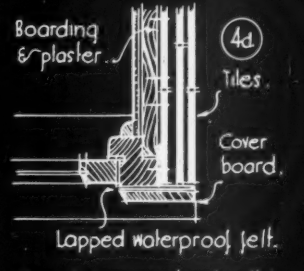
Pointed verge finish to plain tiled dormer cheek.



Plan of dormer cheek with cut angle tile corner.

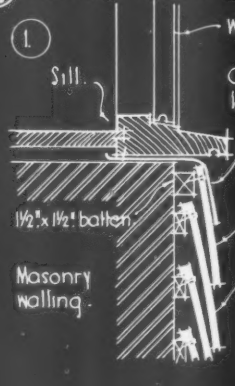


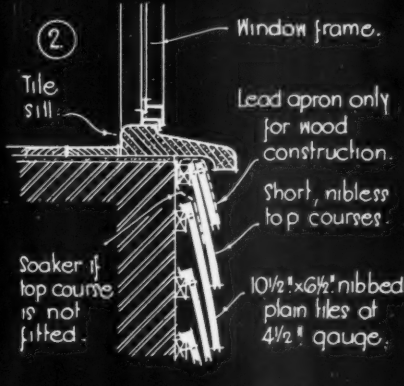
Tiles of dormer cheek butted on to vertical verge board.



Plan of dormer cheek with tiles butted on to architrave.

C. BELOW OPENINGS.





ANGLE TILES :

Two-way, nibless tiles are specially made for bonded corners, & are available left or right internal or external handed for all angles. The long edges are bevelled to take up the tilt.

POINTING MORTAR :

Mortar for pointing tile verges should be of a plastic mix – e.g., a 1 : 1 : 4 to 6 cement, slaked lime, graded sand mortar.

Information from Clay Products Technical Bureau of Great Britain.

INFORMATION SHEET : PLAIN TILE HANGING ON EXTERNAL WALL SURFACES : No. 3.

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

INFORMATION SHEET • 701 • TILE HANGING

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 701 •

TILE HANGING

Subject : Finishes around Openings

This is the third Sheet in the series dealing with tile hanging, and gives some details of vertical tile hanging at (A) the heads of windows and doors, (B) the sides, and (C) below windows.

(A) Window and Door Heads :

(1) Where a bay window is covered with a flat, or a door with a flat canopy, the effects of splash up or wrong drainage must be guarded against. Therefore only a narrow tilting fillet 1 in.-1½ in. should be used and, as shown in detail A. (1) a flashing should be taken up from the flat and fixed below the eaves tiling batten, the ends of the flashing being extended laterally beyond the canopy ends, some 3 to 4 in.

(2) Where a door or bay is covered by a tiled canopy as shown in detail A.2 a lead undercloak, brought out to a narrow apron, is desirable ; each end of the combined undercloak and apron is extended and dressed down to form a combined vertical d.p.c. and secret valley behind the intersection of the vertical tiling with the side slopes of the canopy : alternatively lead soakers may be used at this intersection. The rest of the canopy is treated in the usual manner.

(3) *Bell-cast finish over door or window heads.*—A bell-cast over a door or window opening in vertical tiling affords a satisfactory shelter to the opening. Detail A.3 shows how a weatherproof finish to the ends of the bell-cast can be attained with lead saddle dressed over the end sprockets of the bell-cast. Filling of the ends of the bell-cast with bedded tile cuttings is not recommended because it is likely both to leak initially and to fall away in time. Details of bell-casts appear on Sheet No. 699 of this series, details B.1 and 3.

(B) Sides of Openings :

(1) *Verge finish level with jamb, inset frames.*—Where the frame is set back in the brickwork jamb, a pointed verge finish continuous with the rendering of the exposed jamb may be used, as shown in detail B.1. The pointing and rendering should be carried out in a plastic mix, e.g. a 1 : 1 : 4 to 6 cement : slaked lime : graded sand mortar, the horizontal joints of the corner and side of the brickwork jamb well raked out to afford mechanical keys.

(2) *Angle tile finish to inset frames.*—Detail B.2 shows an alternative finish to jambs of slightly inset frames. Angle tiles are used here, as at corners (Sheet No. 699), these tiles being cut as necessary to suit the depth of the jamb. The juncture between angle tiles and the face of the frame is preferably sealed with a mastic stopping, not a pointing.

(3) *Detail B. (3) a :* the vertical tiling is butted up tight against the projecting jamb of the frame, the lead flashing being preferably carried right round the jamb to weatherproof the latter. Soakers here are less economical.

Detail B. (3) b : shows an alternative, using a waterproof felt flashing which is so folded and secured beneath a cover board as to weatherproof both the actual jamb and the back of the board.

(4) *Dormers* (a) *The pointed finish* shown in detail B. (4) a, in which the vertical edges of the tiling are pointed up presents a rather clumsy appearance. If adopted, however, the window jamb should be weatherproofed with a flashing of 3 lb. lead, the surface of that part of which is in contact with the pointing being tarred and sanded, the former to protect the lead from attack by the mortar, the latter to afford a grip for the pointing.

(b) *Angle tile finish.*—Detail 4 b shows a variant of B. (2) applied to dormer windows in which the front vertical edge of the cheek tiling is finished with angle tiles which fit into a lead flashed rebate in the side of the window frame. Omission of the rebated forward portion of the frame, which would involve verge pointing of the edges of the angle tiles, is not recommended.

Details 4 (c) and (d) are variants of methods given in B.3 adapted to dormer windows. Both eliminate pointing and preserve vertical symmetry.

Detail 4 (c) involves undue exposure of the main timber of the frame and therefore is less satisfactory than 4 (d) which can be carried out in waterproof felt.

(C) Vertical Tiling below Window Openings :

In considering the relevant details overleaf it should be remembered that the length of the tiles immediately below the sill level must be adjusted to preserve the horizontal alignment of the adjacent courses of vertical tiling.

(1) *Combined lead apron and sill d.p.c.*—The normal treatment of vertical tile hanging below sill level is shown in detail C. (1), a sheet lead d.p.c. below the sill being extended forward to form an apron (the lower edge of which may be cut to a decorative pattern) over the head of the first course. The apron should be returned at the sill ends through a vertical joint to form a soaker below the adjacent tile.

(2) *Tile filling.*—Detail C. (2) shows a method of plain tile filling beneath an impervious projecting sill. Both the upper courses must be cut to the length required to line through with the adjacent work, and every tile of both courses must be drilled for two coinciding nail holes. Both courses should be nibless. If the shortest top course is not fitted it is advisable to provide a continuous weathering between the next two courses as indicated. Since the weathering is not exposed, it need not necessarily be carried out in sheet lead—i.e. bituminous d.p.c. material may be used. If a wood sill is used over this construction a continuous lead apron should be used over the top course as shown, carried around the back of the topmost tiling batten. It must be remembered, however, that the nail heads may be exposed unless a sill of the type indicated or an exposed apron flashing is used, so that yellow metal or bronze nails should be used for the top courses. Where felt-covered timber frame construction is involved the weathering below the sill level is unnecessary and the separate apron only need be used.

Previous Sheets :

The two previous Sheets in this series deal with (i) materials and recommended methods of fixing areas of plain tiling to various types of masonry and timber frame construction (Sheet No. 698) and (ii) the treatment of the upper (eaves) and lower edges of straight runs, corners and gables (Sheet No. 699).

Issued by : Clay Products Technical Bureau of Great Britain
Address : 19 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1
Telephone : Sloane 7805

530A

530A

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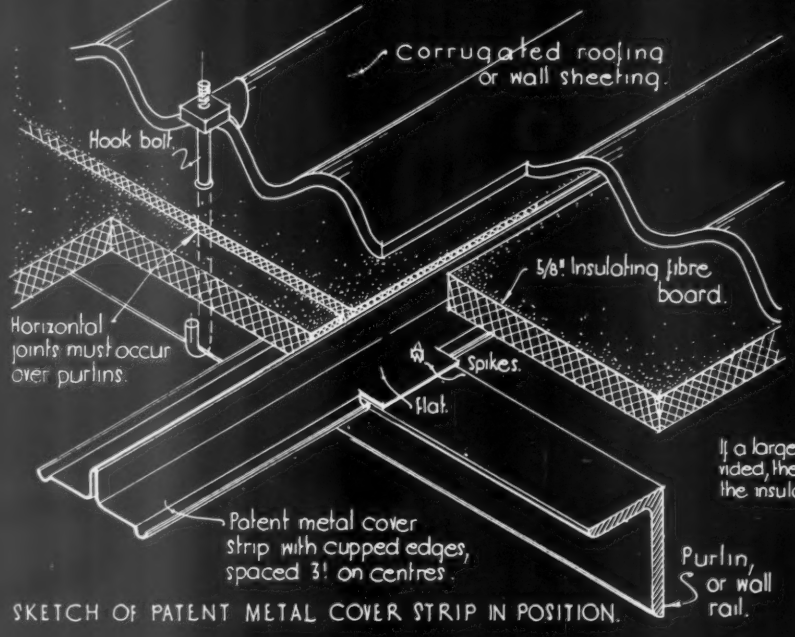
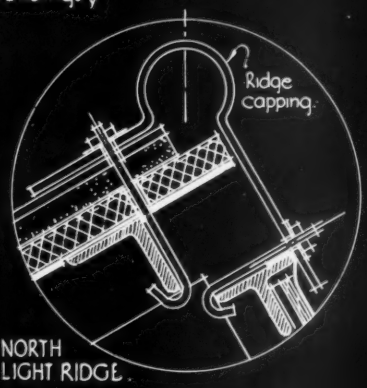
APPLICATION OF FIBRE BOARD STRUCTURAL INSULATION WITH PATENT METAL COVER STRIP : (as wall or roof linings to timber or steel framed buildings)

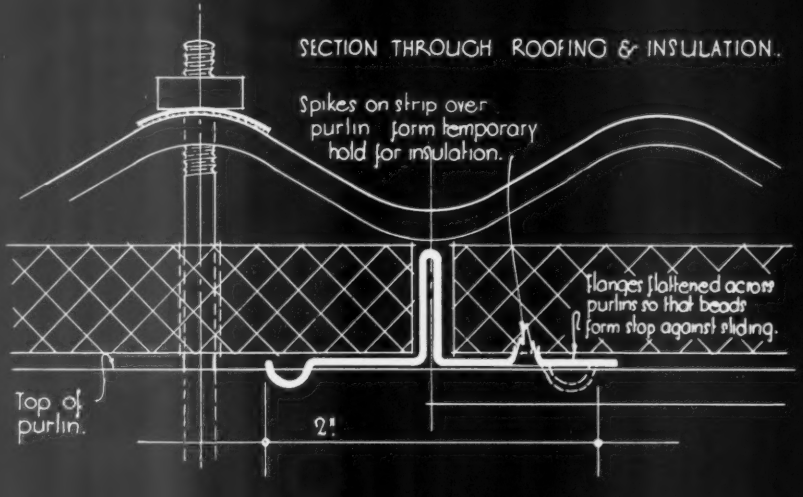


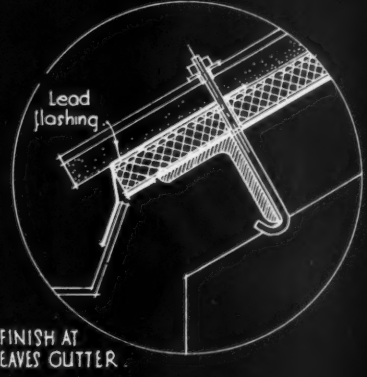
SKETCH OF PATENT METAL COVER STRIP IN POSITION.



NORTH LIGHT RIDGE.

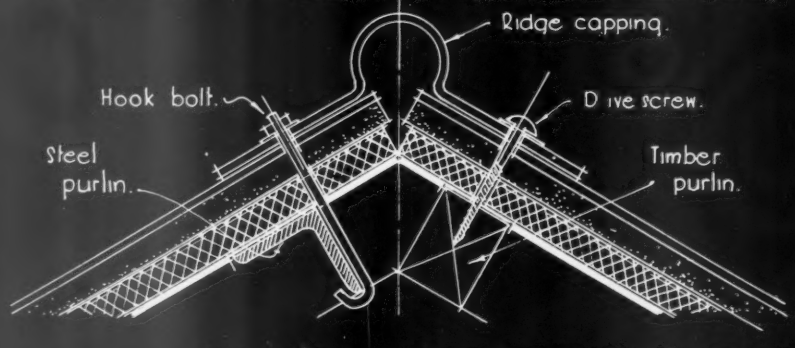
ABOVE ROOF GLAZING.

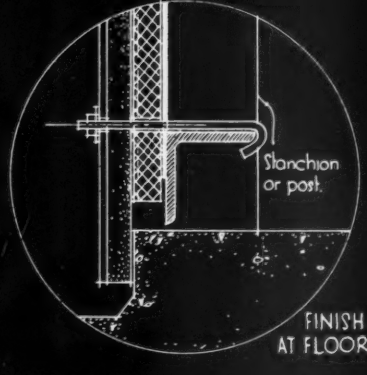




FINISH AT EAVES GUTTER.

DETAIL AT RIDGE OF PITCHED ROOF : (with steel or timber purlins).





Information from Specialised Construction, The Tentest Fibre Board Co. Ltd.

INFORMATION SHEET : INSULATING BOARD : COVER STRIP METHOD OF APPLICATION.
SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1

INFORMATION SHEET • 702 (420 revised) • FIXING INSULATING BOARD

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 702 (420 revised) •

FIXING INSULATING BOARD

Product : Patent Metal Cover Strip (Patent No. 478,439) for fixing insulation to steel frame buildings.

Note.—This Sheet supersedes No. 420 published in 1936, which is now cancelled.

General :

The patent metal cover strip provides an economical method of fixing insulating linings to steel framed buildings with steel or timber purlins or wall rails, without the use of timber battening, nails or screws and at the same time permits the fixing of the internal and external finish in one operation.

Description of Strip :

The strip is T-shaped with cupped edges at the top of the T to add strength and prevent damage in handling. This cupping is flattened at the factory at suitable centres so that the strip will fit snugly to the purlins, the width and position of flats being arranged to suit the size and spacing of purlins on each particular building. The shoulder formed by flattening the cupped edge forms a stop which prevents the strip from slipping during erection. Spikes are also raised on the upper surface of the flat. Each strip is rust-proofed during manufacture including one coat of special paint which forms a base for any desired decorative medium.

The depth of the T is governed by the span between purlins.

Method of Erection :

The patent metal cover strip is laid across the purlins from ridge to eaves with the tail of the T upwards and the flattened portions fitted over each purlin. A row of insulating boards at least $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in thickness is then laid with their long edges butting the tail of the T, care being taken that the ends of each sheet lie along a purlin for support. Further strips are then fitted under the loose vertical edges of the sheets and these form a first support for the next row of sheets. The insulating board is lightly tapped so that the sharp spikes on the flats of the cover strip form a grip which prevents movement during completion of the fixing.

It will be noted that the metal cover strip both covers the joint between the sheets of insulating board and supports the long edge between the purlins.

Roof or Casing :

Before further sheets are laid, the outer casing is placed over the insulating boards already positioned, and holes pierced to take the hook bolts, which can then be fixed in the usual manner. The hook bolts should be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ in. longer than those normally used to allow for the thickness of the insulating board.

Notes :

1. When starting, care should be taken that the holes for the hook bolts come clear of the metal cover strip.
2. During periods when work is stopped, the exposed insulation should be protected.
3. Lead flashings to gutters should be fixed over the insulating board and dressed down in the usual manner.
4. Sheets of insulating board less than $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in thickness are not normally suitable for fixing by this method. The manufacturers will give advice on the suitability of any particular insulating material.
5. This method of fixing is equally suitable for curved and for straight work, the metal cover strip being curved at the factory to the necessary radius.

Comparative thermal transmittances of roofs and walls with and without Tentest insulation, fixed by this method, are as follows :—

Construction	Internal Finish	Thermal Transmittance
Corrugated iron on studs or steel frame	None ...	1·50
,, ,,	$\frac{5}{8}$-in. Tentest	0·33
Corrugated asbestos cement	No lining ...	1·40
,, ,,	$\frac{5}{8}$-in. Tentest	0·33
Corrugated protected metal roof	No lining ...	0·90
,, ,,	$\frac{5}{8}$-in. Tentest	0·28

It is preferable that fixing by this specialised method should be carried out by the manufacturer's own workmen. The Company will quote for fixing insulating material to roofs of this type on receiving information regarding the area, spacing and size of purlins, finish required at ridge and eaves and the height of building to eaves.

Manufacturers : Specialised Construction, Tentest Fibre Board Co., Ltd.

Address : Astor House, Aldwych, W.C.2

Telephone : Holborn 8018, 8019, 3365 and 4430

HOUSE NEAR BERLIN

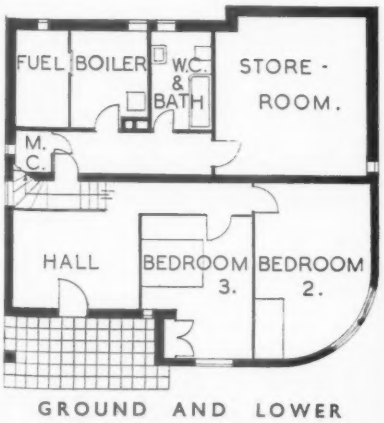
DESIGNED BY ELLA BRIGGS

GENERAL—*The clients desired a house that gave them direct access to the garden both from their own suite on the ground floor and from the guest rooms on the lower ground floor.*

SITE—*The plan was influenced by the site—a rather steep hill. The position of a large window and rounded corner to the living room was governed by a view towards woodlands in the south, thus securing also a maximum of sunshine.*

CONSTRUCTION & FINISHES—*Concrete basement and foundation walls, other main walls, brick. The whole of the exterior is rendered except for a base of facing bricks. The roof is tiled, and the window grilles are in wrought-iron. Lower hall floor is of red quarry tiles. Upper entrance hall and principal bedroom floors lino on concrete. Tiled floors to kitchen and bathroom; oak parquet floors to all other rooms. Stone-paving to the terrace and balcony. Tiled walls to kitchen, bathrooms and w.c.*

Above right, the west front. Above left, a view from the south. Below, the lower hall staircase.



GROUND AND LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLANS

Rear block from courtyard looking north-east showing west elevation of the 4-room block.

ANALYSIS OF A BUILDING

LOUGHBOROUGH PARK ESTATE, BRIXTON

LONDON, S.W.

DESIGNED BY EDWARD ARMSTRONG

REQUIREMENTS—A housing estate for the Guinness Trust containing flats for families, married couples, and single old people. The estate to have facilities for communal living, and to be complete with fuel stores, workshop, pram and cycle sheds ; and flat and office for resident supervisor.

ACCOMMODATION—398 flats of the following sizes : One-room, 5 per cent. ; two-room, 30 per cent. ; three-room, 48 per cent. ; four-room, 17 per cent. The total accommodation is 1,102 habitable rooms providing accommodation for 1,860 persons (calculated on the basis laid down under Section 136 of the 1936 Housing Act).

BUILDING TYPE—Direct grouped—flats grouped round a central staircase—three units to one staircase in blocks five storeys high. Gallery access one-room dwellings for old folk.

COSTS—The Contract price for the whole scheme was £219,850. This includes :—

SITE WORK		AUXILIARY BUILDINGS	
Clearing site	£2,057	Club building	£5,736
Roads	5,954	Chapel	361
Drains	3,632	Pram sheds	2,779
External water	1,158	Flower beds	204
Electrical mains	1,095	Boundary walls	2,312

Net cost per cubic foot	1s. 3¾d.
Cost per room, including site work	£186 19s. 7d.
Cost per room, buildings only	£174 7s. 5d.

LAYOUT

The site has an area of approximately 6½ acres and is conveniently placed in regard to the occupational areas of the majority of the tenants.

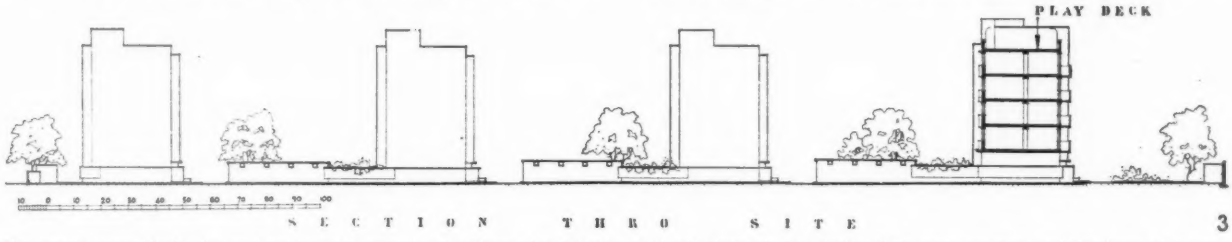
The individual flat blocks are five storeys high and placed end to end, forming four long buildings which run on a north to south axis so that living rooms are on the west side and bedrooms on the east. Three blocks consisting of two- and three-room flats are divided to leave a large central play area, on the centre line of which are placed the community buildings. The main drives are on the east to west axis, and branching off from these are the secondary drives to the individual buildings. The main drives run under the rear block—two- and four-room flats—to serve the rear secondary drive, **4**. The block of one-room flats is situated on the north boundary, with the living rooms facing due south. The majority of the pram sheds are placed in blocks at right angles to the ends of the flat blocks, thus screening the lawns from the play area and the main drive. The blocks are 78 ft. apart and the areas between them are laid out with lawns, which are free from railings and notices, **1**. This was made possible by the provision of the large centre playground to which the children gravitate rather than play about on the grass.

Many of the existing trees were preserved, and these, together with built-in flower beds and lawns, provide the principal decorative theme.

The care exercised has resulted in buildings free from the

2

aspect common to many working-class flat schemes in which blocks rise straight from a concrete expanse decorated by spiked railings, clothes lines, and battered evergreens.



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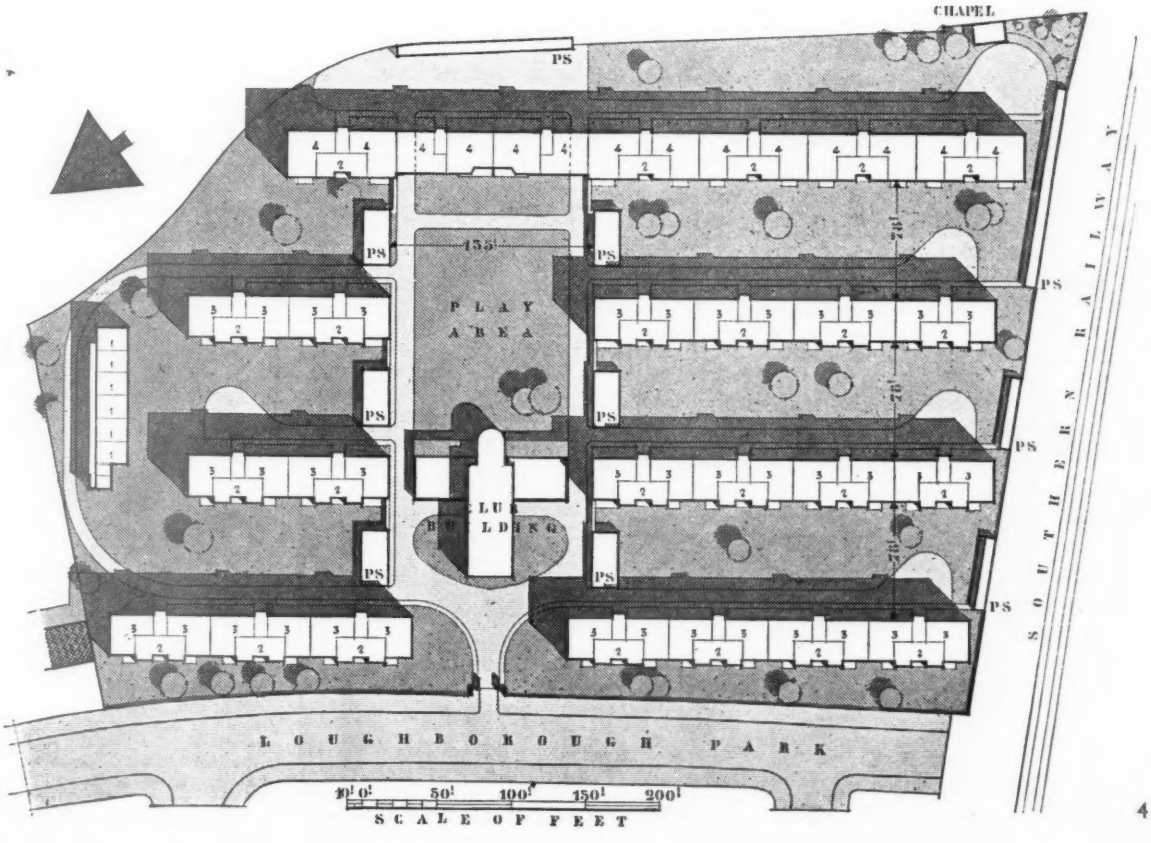
The aerial view block plan and section through the site show the North and South lines of the blocks, their wide spacing, and the large play area.



4

1 ROOM FLATS

5

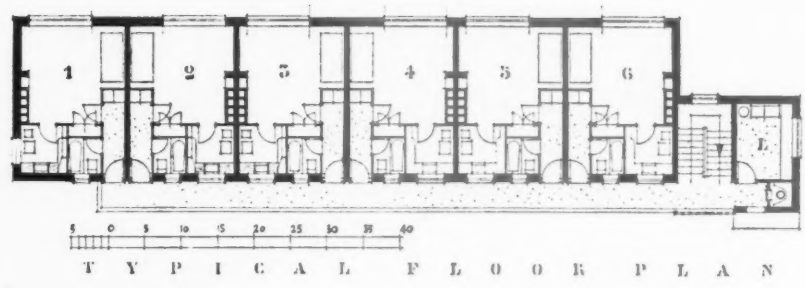
The small one-room flat block is for old single folk, and is planned on the north boundary. The balcony approach is fed by one staircase only ; no alternative means of entrance is provided as the building is only three storeys high and of no great length.

Balcony approach is an ideal type for small flats such as these, because it enables a large number of cross-ventilated dwelling units to be approached from one staircase, without the disadvantage of habitable rooms being overlooked. The balcony is, of course, planned on the north side of the building, with the hall, kitchens and bathrooms looking on to it. These small compartments also tend to insulate the living rooms on the south from the cold and from noise emanating from the gallery, **6.**

The staircase is placed at the end of the block, together with a small laundry to each floor, and dust chute. It is protected from the wind by glass and concrete screens, **5.**

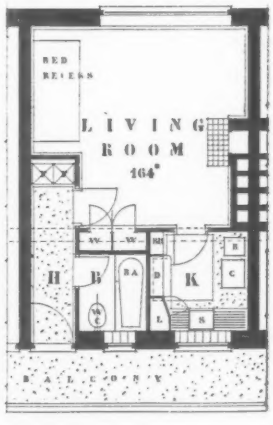
The individual flats, **8,** are placed back to back so that flues are grouped together. The lobbies are planned with the doors to the bathroom and w.c. and living room on one side, and a fuel store in the form of bins for coal and coke at the end. This arrangement avoids a direct view of the living room from the hall and provides a bed recess which may be curtained off.

The kitchen is 6 ft. 7 in. by 6 ft. 5 in., and the bathroom 5 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. ; the difference in length being made up by the built-in wardrobes. The back-to-back planning of the kitchen and bathroom allows the concentration of plumbing and hot water services. The living room has an area of 164 sq. ft.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

6



1 ROOM FLAT

8

7

The picture on the left, 7, shows the south elevation with its living-room windows and staircase and laundry wing, and that at the top of the page, 5, the north access gallery elevation.

The back-to-back planning of the flats is shown on the typical floor plan, 6, and the individual flat planning above, 8.

2, 3 & 4 ROOM FLATS

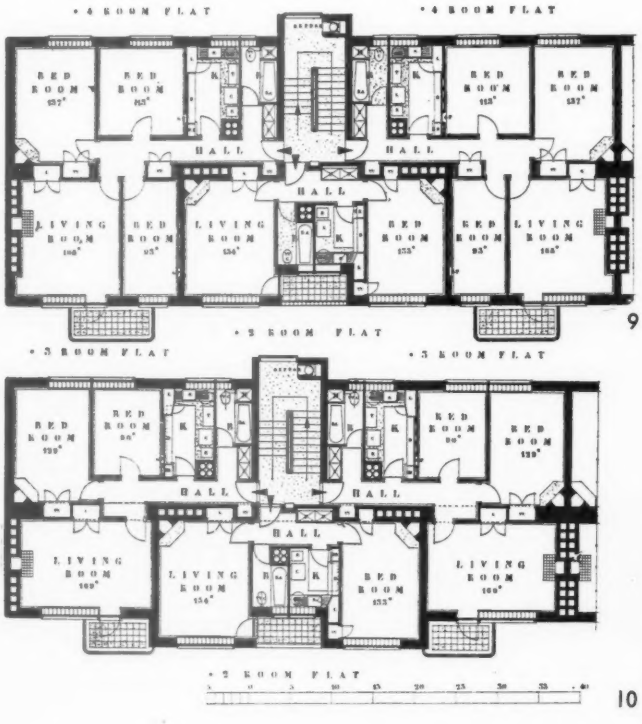
The direct grouped flat blocks are of two types, each with three flats to a stair in blocks five storeys high.

One of these flats is a two-room type, and the others either three- or four-room. The two-room flat is opposite the staircase and has no through ventilation—except by means of a fanlight over the door—and the larger flats are on either side of it. In all cases the staircase, two-room flat and kitchen and bathroom layouts are identical ; the difference between the two types being in the layout and the size of the habitable rooms of the large flats, which are either three- or four-room, **9, 10.** This standardization of the working section of the plan obviously leads to economical building costs.

In the individual flat plans it will be noted that all habitable rooms open off a common hall ; the kitchens and bathrooms are planned back to back ; wardrobes are placed down the central spine of the building, and none of the rooms are of irregular shape. Each flat has its own balcony opening from the living room and facing west.

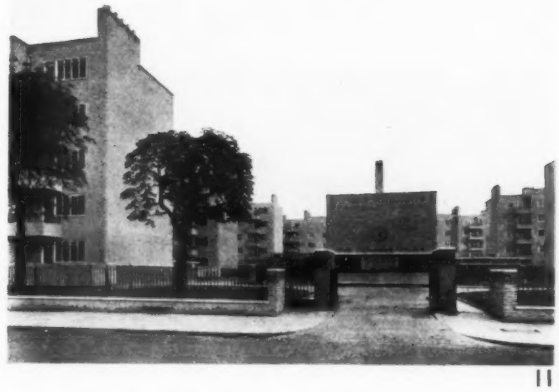
The room sizes in square feet are as follows :—

	Two-room	Three-room	Four-room
Living Room	154	169	168
Bedroom 1	133	129	137
,, 2	—	90	113
,, 3	—	—	93



9

10



11

12

13

14

The main entrance showing the community centre on the main axis and the blocks on either side at right angles to it, 11. West elevation of the two three-room blocks, 12. East elevation of the two three-room flats, 13. West elevation of the two four-room flats, 14 ; the flats in the centre are over the drive and are of a slightly different plan.

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

The picture on the left, 15, shows the club room, and those on the facing page the playground and shelter at rear of club building, 18; and the Chapel of Rest, 19.

15

The main community building, **18,** in the centre of the scheme, consists of a supervisor's flat, drying rooms, boiler house, fuel stores and maintenance workshop all on the ground floor, **16,** and a large hall on the first floor, **17.**

The supervisor's flat has four habitable rooms and an office with its own entrance.

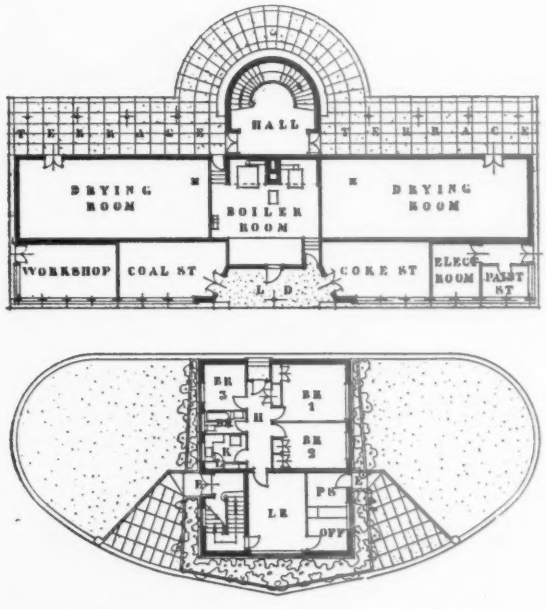
DRYING ROOMS—The drying rooms for the use of tenants all the year round are each 37 ft. 6 in. by 15 ft. 6 in. The steam heating pipes are run round the walls of the room to a height of 4 ft. 2 in., and the wires for the clothing are stretched across the rooms.

The centre portion of the ceiling is raised to obtain clerestory lighting and exit for steam.

HALL—The hall, **15,** is entered by means of a large semi-circular staircase giving access to a foyer, off which are small cloak rooms for each sex. The stage is set off the centre of the room to leave space for an escape staircase, **17.**

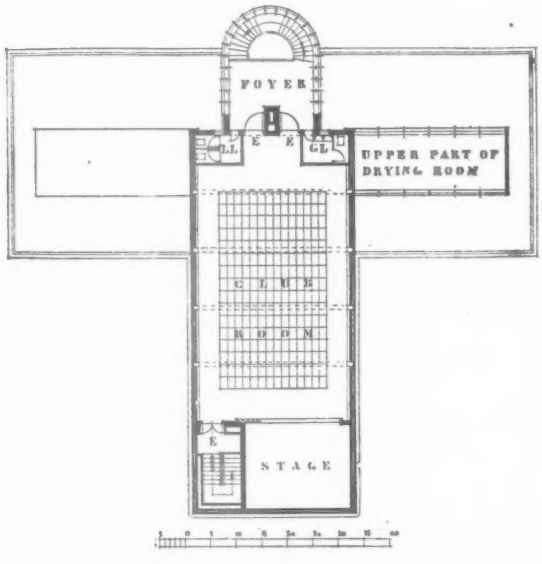
The hall is 56 ft. by 30 ft. by 14 ft. 6 in. high, and has seating for 200, and the stage is 20 ft. by 18 ft.

The room is lighted by windows stretching from truss to truss, and the continuous range obtained by stepping the roof.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

16



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

17

COMMUNITY BUILDINGS

18

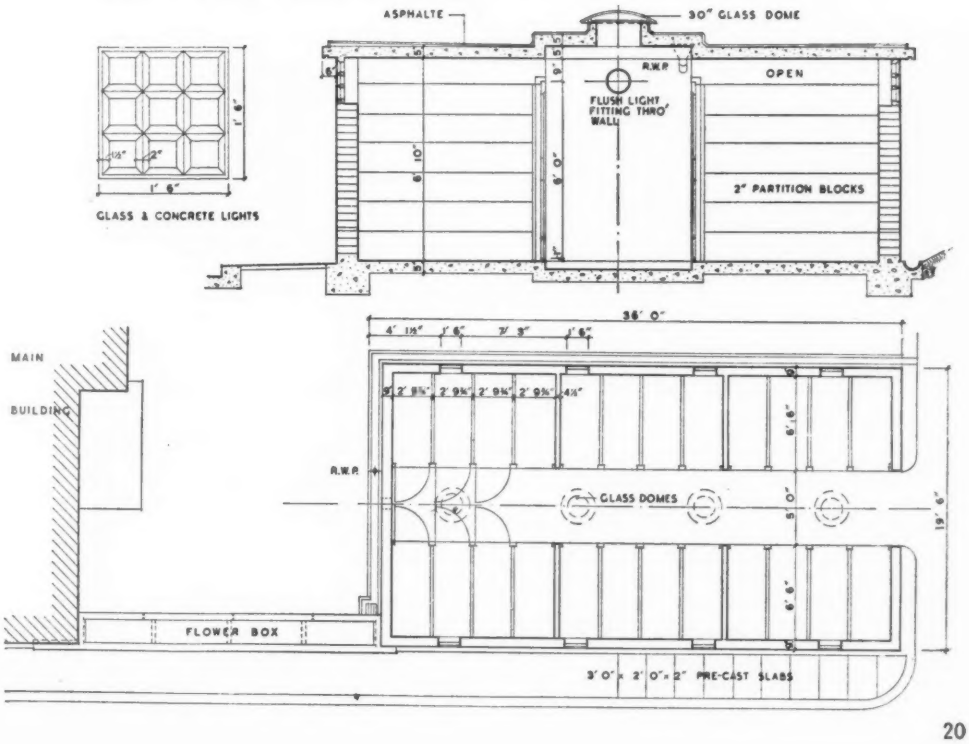
19

PRAM STORES—Individual pram stores, size 2 ft. 9¾ in. by 6 ft. 6 in., are arranged in small blocks, size 36 ft. by 19 ft., twelve on either side of a 5-ft. gangway. The partitions dividing the compartments are taken up to door height only, allowing an even distribution of light and air within the room.

Lighting to the gangway is by glass doors, and to the stores by glass and concrete lights. The stores are 6 ft. 10 in. high, and the gangway has a dropped floor and raised roof to give additional headroom.

CHAPEL—The Chapel of Rest, **19**, is non-denominational in character, and is planned in its own garden. It may be used as a resting place for coffins, which would otherwise be kept in the flats until burial day. It is approximately 18 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. inside, and is lit by a glass and concrete light.

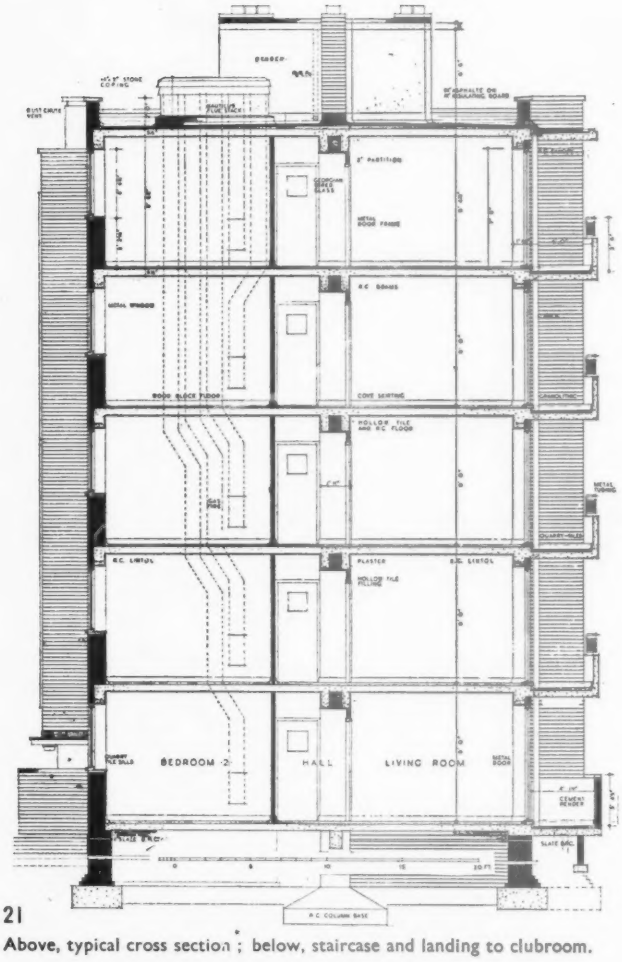
PLAYGROUND—The playground, **18**, is 152 ft. by 104 ft. It is surrounded by a galvanized wire screen on three sides and the rear elevation of the club building on the other. An external shelter for the use of children in wet weather is formed by a wide projecting roof across the rear of the club building. A sun deck for the use of mothers and children is situated on the roof of the rear block immediately behind the playground.



Typical pram store block

20

CONSTRUCTION



21

Above, typical cross section; below, staircase and landing to clubroom.

EXTERNAL WALLS—The external weight-carrying walls are 13½ ins. thick for the full height of the building, excepting below ground level, where they offset 4½ ins. on the inside, **21**. The facing bricks are of a light buff colour with a dark-brown plinth up to ground-floor cill level as a guard against dirt. Damp-proof courses are in slate.

INTERNAL WALLS—The party walls and walls surrounding the staircases are in 9 in. solid brickwork—mass being an effective sound insulator. The internal partitions are 2 in. hollow tile.

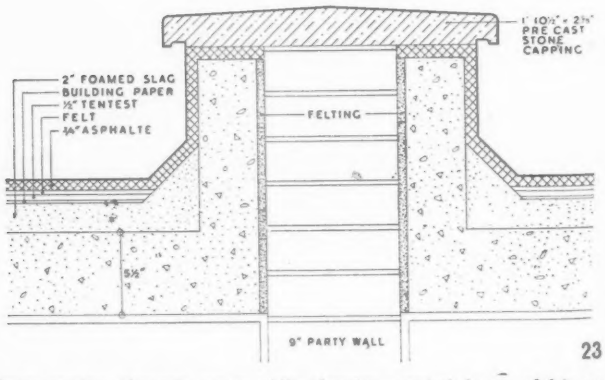
SPINE—A reinforced concrete spine with standardized column and beam sizes runs down the centre of the building. Double beams and hollow tile packing between forms a one-level seal to the top of the wardrobes, **21**.

FLOORS—The floors and roofs are hollow-tile reinforced concrete and span from the central spine to the external walls. In this way rooms are free from projecting beams. Lintols over windows are dropped from the floor slabs. The lintols are faced on the outside by brickwork, which is held by the wood window frames and cramps bedded in the concrete and brick joints.

BALCONIES—The balconies are in reinforced concrete cantilevered direct from the floor slabs. The access balcony to the one-room flats is in reinforced concrete with 4½ in. reinforced brick parapet. The exposed concrete surfaces to balconies are cast against smooth shuttering and painted. Staircase treads and risers and landings are in reinforced concrete.

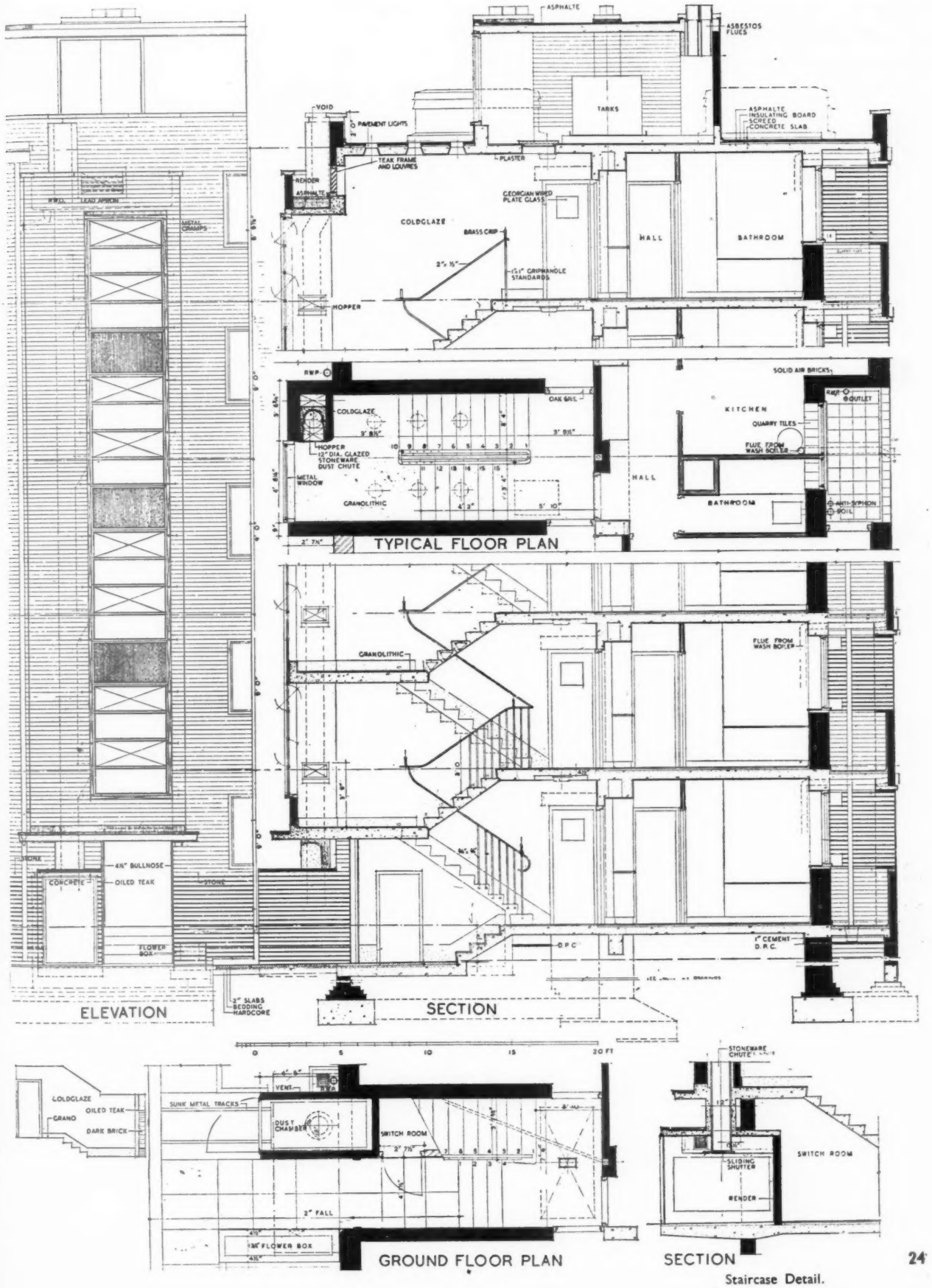
COMMUNITY BUILDINGS—The hollow-tile floors and roof slabs of the main community building are carried on R.C. trusses, **15**, at 11 ft. 4 in. centres. The infilling panel walls are 11 in. cavity. The floor of the club room is wood strip in narrow widths on timber framing, sound-insulated from the supporting slab which separates the room from the caretaker's flat below. The pram stores have 9 in. external walls supporting 5 in. reinforced concrete roofs. The chapel is constructed with 11-in cavity walls with a flat roof framed in timber and finished with a patent bitumen layer roofing surfaced with hard composition.

22



23

Cross section through party walls showing vertical layers of felt to take up expansion; and stone capping.



24

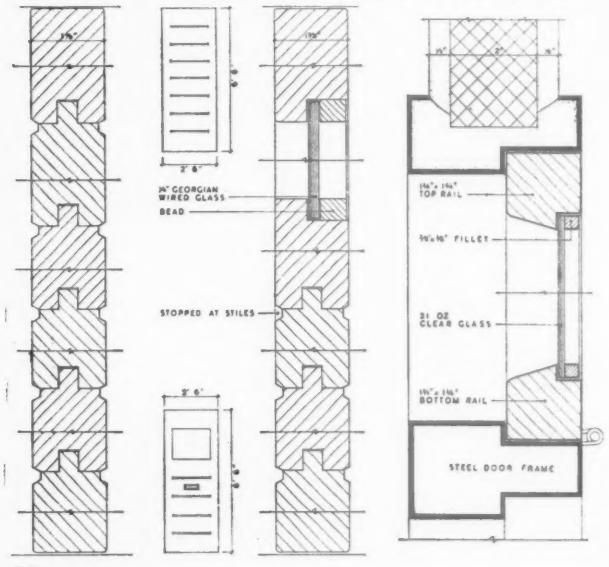
Staircase Detail.

EQUIPMENT

DOORS—The flat entrance doors and doors to pram stores and similar rooms are $1\frac{7}{8}$ in. solid deal constructed as shown below, to a system devised to be both reasonable in cost and hard wearing.

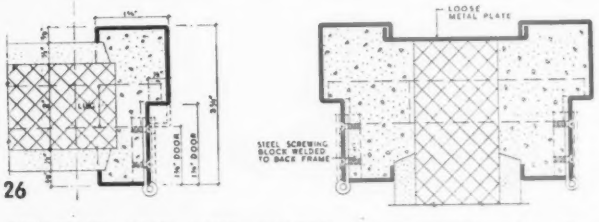
Internal doors to flats are $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. hollow flush type, 2 ft. 6 ins. wide to all rooms except to kitchens and bathrooms of one- and two-room flats, which are 2 ft. 3 ins. and 2 ft., respectively.

WINDOWS—Windows are standard cottage section steel in 4 in. by 3 in. deal frames with top hung hoppers and side-hung casements. The wood cills project in front of the external wall faces, and the internal cills are quarry tiles.



25

DOOR FRAMES—Internal door frames are of pressed steel construction with steel transomes to take fanlights above the doors, as shown above. Where door frames are adjacent, the end of the 2-in. partition between them is sealed with a metal plate, **26**, a neat and serviceable arrangement as small areas such as these are difficult to plaster and easily damaged.



26

HEATING AND HOT WATER—Open coal-burning fires are provided in the living rooms and principal bedrooms. Gas fires are fitted in secondary bedrooms.

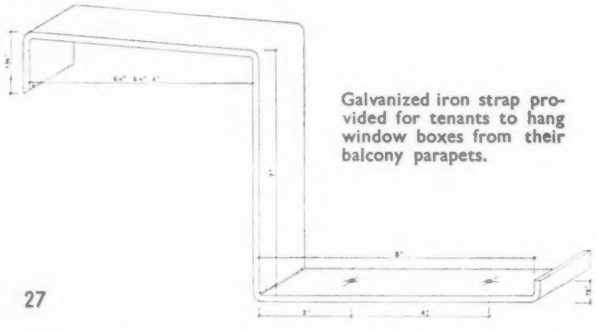
Each flat is fitted with a slow combustion boiler with cylinder mounted above, which provides hot water direct to bath, sink and copper, and is capable of consuming a certain amount of household refuse. The flues from the boiler are grouped together in a common duct cased with 2-in. hollow tile.

KITCHEN—Each kitchen is equipped with gas cooker, boiler, copper, 24 in. by 18 in. by 10 in. sink, and a double draining-board. Storage compartments consist of a ventilated larder with slate shelf at the bottom and wood shelves—kept $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from wall at back for through ventilation—broom cupboard and a liberal amount of shelving forming a dresser. The kitchen to the three and four-room flats has a folding table, **29.**

BATHROOM—Each bathroom has a 5-ft. overall cast-iron rectangular bath with pressed steel front on $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. framing, and w.c. with high-level cistern, **29.**

DUST DISPOSAL—Dust chutes run down one corner of each staircase and discharge into a 4 ft. 3 in. high chamber, which contains the dust wagon, at the side of the main entrances, **24.** The chutes consist of 12-in. diameter glazed stoneware pipes bedded in concrete, with a patent rectangular steel hopper door at each half landing level. They are carried up above the level of the staircase roof and finished with a vent, which consists of a reconstructed stone slab held at the back on the parapet and at the front by a $\frac{3}{4}$-in. diameter bronze stay 3 ins. above the top of the chute. The chutes at the bottom deliver over standard dust wagons, and have sliding shutters to seal them off when the wagons are removed.

The dust chamber is 3 ft. wide by 6 ft. 6 ins. long, and has a door its full width and a fly-proof copper screen vent. It is finished inside in cement render, whitewashed. The 5 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. dust wagons slide out of the chamber on sunk metal tracks.



Galvanized iron strap provided for tenants to hang window boxes from their balcony parapets.

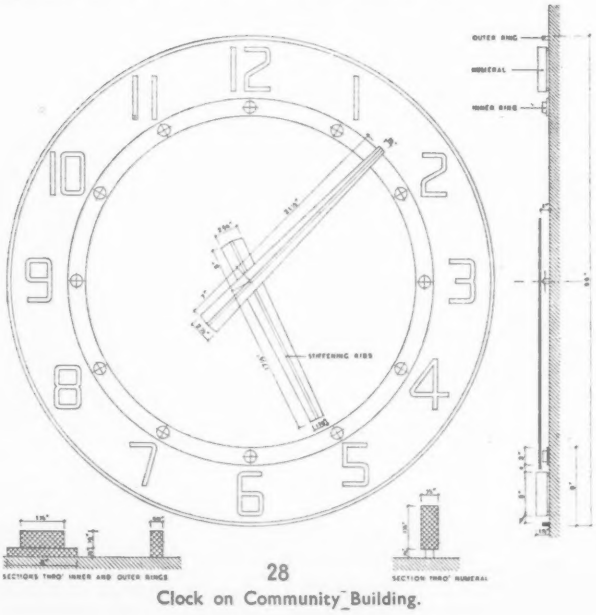
27

SERVICES—Plumbing services are to standard practice, with the exception that all pipes are housed in ducts inside the buildings. It will also be noted that the tank rooms over each staircase are bricked up with the chimney stacks to form an integral part of the design.

The electric lighting cables are in screwed steel conduit to standard practice, and the building has been carcassed for electric power in case it is desirable to install electric heating and cooking in the future.

Gas points are provided in all habitable rooms and to the kitchen for cooking.

SUNDRY EQUIPMENT—The hall of each flat is fitted with a two-compartment fuel bin with sliding steel access hoppers. One compartment is for coal for the living and bedroom fires, and the other for coke for the hot-water boiler.



28

Clock on Community Building.

FINISHES

EXTERNAL WALLS—The buildings generally are finished with a light buff sand-faced brick with slightly struck mortar joints and a dark brown brick plinth up to ground-floor cill level as a guard against dirt.

Copings to parapets generally and surrounds to metal windows are in natural Portland stone. Copings to chimney stacks and other trim are in reconstructed stone.

Private balconies, hoods, and other exposed reinforced concrete surfaces are painted on the outside and cement-rendered on the inside.

Balcony floors are of granolithic curved up at the edges.

The access balconies to the one-room flat block consist of a 4½-in. brick wall used as permanent shuttering to a 2-in. thick r.c. structural backing on the inside.

ROOFS—Roofs are finished with asphalt on insulation board, on a screeding of foamed slag composition. The asphalt is covered with white marble chippings to reflect sun rays.

The sun deck on the rear block is covered with a patent cement and bitumen roofing laid on a 4½-in. thick screed. The screen bounding the deck consists of 1⅞-in. gas barrel standards, held in cast-iron sockets, which support 1⅞-in. flush-jointed horizontal rails between which are 1½-in. mesh $\frac{3}{16}$th wire panels.

FLATS—The walls and ceilings to flats are finished with hard plaster and distempered. The kitchens and bathrooms have dadoes of patent cement glaze finished against a recessed head formed on the hard plaster.

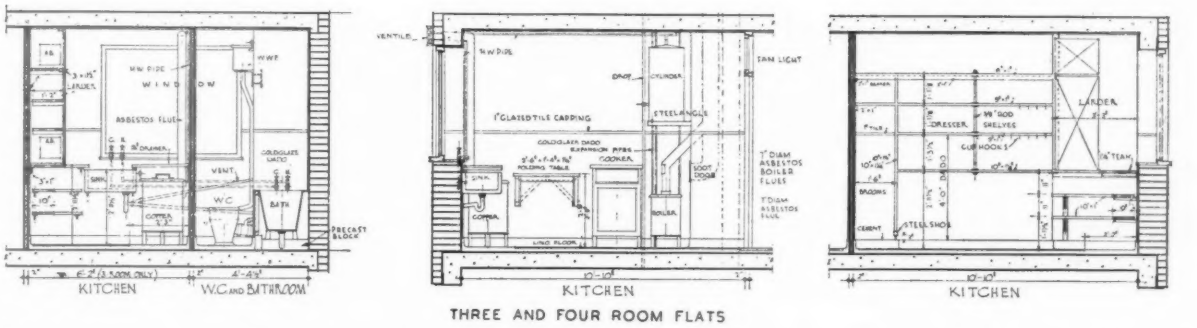
The floors to the habitable rooms are composed of wood blocks bedded solid in mastic to screed ; and those to the bathrooms are in quarry tile. Each kitchen has a battleship lino inset over the working space, as this is less cold and tiring to the feet than quarry tiles.

Skirtings throughout are quarry tile cove 4 ins. high ; and the window cills are of the same material.

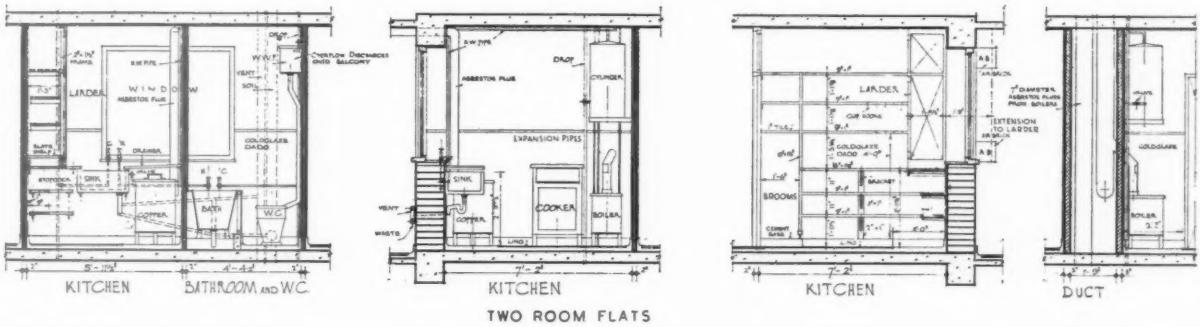
Doors and other joinery are painted.

STAIRCASES—The staircase treads, risers and landings are finished on the top with granolithic, and on the underside the smooth concrete surfaces are painted.

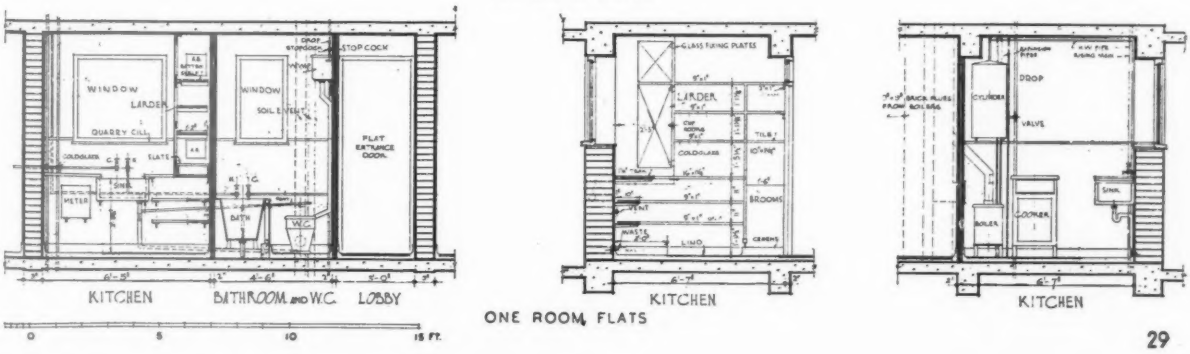
The walls are hard plaster finished with cement glaze. The iron staircase balustrades are painted.



THREE AND FOUR ROOM FLATS



TWO ROOM FLATS



ONE ROOM FLATS

A Temple at Castle Howard. From "Sir John Vanbrugh: Architect and Dramatist."

L I T E R A T U R E

OBELISKS AND URNS

[*By FREDERICK GIBBERD*]

Sir John Vanbrugh: Architect and Dramatist. By Laurence Whistler. Cobden-Sanderson. Price 21s. 6d.

Roll on, great Howard, through the gorgeous stars
Toward the golden fountain of the date,
Salute the Sun with capital and vase
And the vast heads upon your Satyr Gate.
Those looks compact of evil and delight
Full into morning fat with sunlight, roll,
As once you rolled them into fiery night
In the great storm when you received your soul!
When lightning traced you with his fingering flame,
Arch unto arch and cupola to ground,
And thunder all about your streaming frame
Ruined his monstrous Parthenons of sound,
Till you, that scraped acquaintance with the stars,
Laughed in the rumble of your window bars!

THIS is Laurence Whistler's introduction to his book on Vanbrugh. Poets usually write good prose and Laurence Whistler is no exception. Whilst his prose naturally does not rise to such heights of imagery as the poem, it is written in an easy flowing vernacular; and is livened by the contrasting idiom of the many contemporary poems and letters with which it is interspersed.

Unlike the majority of biographies written in these dull days by authors hoping to cash in on the public's appetite for this form of literature, it is not a straight narrative of Vanbrugh's chief activities, stressing here and there the more unsavoury episodes; but is instead a good mirror of the times. Looking into its surface one can see Castle Howard and Grimsthorpe, Blenheim, Seaton Delaval, and Kings Westbury. Stepping through one can meet their designer and mix with the people who moved through them. Men of wit and pleasure, courtiers, fops, poets and politicians; a mixed brilliant and often crude crew, as fantastic as any met with through Lewis Carroll's looking-glass; Bubb Dodington, who, in one of his "rich and flaring suits rolled about the park behind six black horses while his bulk gave full display to a vast expanse of brocade and embroidery"; Jacob Tonson and his delectable mutton pies; Halifax, the Maecenas of the nation; Dr. Garth, who claimed to be the fattest man in London; the intriguing duchess whose correspondence persecuted her architect; and Mohun, who began his violent career at the age of seventeen with a duel and finished it in the same pursuit, run through by the sword of the Duke of Hamilton.

Vanbrugh lived in the dawn of a new era. Religious persecution had died to a mild tolerance; the European dominance of France was being challenged, and the struggle between King and Parliament was, to all intents and purposes, over. These changes heartened the townsman and the investor and trade began a rapid expansion. Although the two political parties, the Whigs and the Tories, had no love for each other they were both made up of the land-owning aristocracy, and were therefore representative of the interests of the country. The new prosperity, like all social changes, is reflected in the architecture, and can be seen in the terrace houses built by the townsmen and the palaces built by the aristocracy. Vanbrugh, a natural aristocrat and a member of the Kit-Kat Club, obtained the major architectural commissions of the Whig nobility. Beginning with Castle Howard his patrons kept him busy until the end of his life: Mr. Whistler tells the stories of the great houses that Vanbrugh designed for the glorification of their owners, and his own satisfaction.

One often hears surprise expressed that Vanbrugh, as a scholar and playwright of repute, should suddenly spring into architecture with a job the size of Castle Howard. But as Mr. Whistler explains he may through his imprisonment in France have been fully acquainted with the great buildings of that country; and further, there was no wide gulf fixed between the sciences of the Renaissance. In any case the position is not so very far removed today; success as a playwright gave Vanbrugh a social connection which he was able to exploit in his architecture. How many contemporary practices are not built on success at financing, on the golf course or some similar pursuit, rather than on the skill of the architect as a designer? In fact the position is worse, for the patrons of architecture, no longer having an acquaintance, let alone a knowledge, of the art, will accept without question the most

vulgar, ignorant, and sentimental barbarities.

Obelisks and urns, pyramids and pediments, domes, towers, and machiolated turrets, bull's-eye windows, gilt entablatures, and painted ceilings: these are the elements of Vanbrugh's architecture; an English Baroque expressive of the tastes and ambitions of his clients. But the civil war and dictatorship of the previous century had left its mark on the national character; and just as the more fanatical spirit of Puritanism put paid to Vanbrugh's plays, so did it wither the English Baroque.

Architects will find one of the most interesting parts of the book is that dealing with the declining years of Wren. The author gives a sympathetic and masterly appreciation of his character; not by rhetoric, but by such happy stories as that describing Wren's passive resistance to Vanbrugh's attempts to throw the corrupt but nevertheless competent master mason, Jackson, out of the Office of Works. Hawksmoor is not so fairly treated; whilst full acknowledgment is given of his share in Vanbrugh's work, one obtains an impression that he is made out to be far more of a hack than he really was.

IN PRAISE OF SILENCE

[*By DENIS DOBSON*]

The Silent Traveller in London. By Chiang Yee. Country Life, Ltd.: Price 10s. 6d. net.

THESE comments on the London scene by a young Chinese artist who has lived here for some years are accompanied by illustrations which show a delicate sense of line and colour and a sensitive appreciation of the atmosphere of the London parks. Unfortunately Mr. Chiang's pen is less striking than his brush, and his views on London in spring, summer, autumn and winter, in rain and fog, in moonlight and snow, are altogether too dull and discursive even for that much-abused category, the bedside book. (It is surely high time that authors and anthologists realised that they are more likely to receive short shrift at the hands of a reader who is already in bed than of one who is anxious to seize any excuse for lingering over the fire before he braves the rigours of a healthy bedroom.) Here is a typical example of the emotions which Mr. Chiang thinks worthy of a permanent record (he is describing a walk on Hampstead Heath very early on a morning of snow): "Then as I walked to and fro by the edge of a pond I found many claw-marks of pigeons. Suddenly my face turned pale and I felt a sort of fire coming up from my chest, because I was so jealous of their getting here before me to tramp on the snow first! I could not reconcile myself to being forestalled and composed a very short poem to challenge the pigeons:

> I did not sleep in order to see the snow;
> Who knows you got there first?
> I let you win this time,
> Please just wait until next year!

Although I do not know whether I shall still be in London next year, yet I wish I could beat them." There is a good deal more of the same sort, about those tea-parties of the English, which are apparently such a feature of our life, about the oddness of our names, the discomfort of an evening dress, the activities of our women and, of course, the wonderful qualities of our policemen. Is it too much to suggest to publishers that these subjects have today come to bear a resemblance to that Irish field of which "Saki" once wrote that it was "too barren to support even an agrarian outrage"?

Mr. Chiang's views about the civilizing mission of the Japanese are commendably brief:

"Not very long ago, I was so full of worry about the war news in my native country as well as in Europe, that I just shouted out the following lines from the constraint and fear of my heart:

> There is a stone in my breast hard to smooth away,
> Who will draw water from the Silver River to wash the weapons of war?
> There are many changes in Heaven as on Earth
> Sometimes fire, sometimes raining, never unchangeable!

I cannot write any more about war."

On the other matters with which he deals, however, it would have been better had Mr. Chiang borne in mind the old principles of the Chinese "written language" which he mentions: "In this written style, we consider the shorter or more concise the sentence the better it is. It goes without saying that long practice is needed before one can express one's ideas in book form."

ROOFS AND HOUSES

[*By EDWIN GUNN*]

The Roof-tree. By James Kenward. Oxford University Press, 1938: Price 8s. 6d. net.

THIS is an unusual and in some ways a fascinating book. It may not perhaps be unfairly described as "Innocent seen through a temperament." For its facts it obviously and confessedly owes a lot both to Innocent and to Addy, whose solid but unemotional recitals have been applied by the author to his favourite Kent, and embellished by a certain amount of fine writing not entirely devoid of "preciosity."

It traces the elements—roof, walls, chimneys, doors, windows and so forth—of the ordinary man's house from their primitive origins to the day before yesterday, with occasional imaginative pictures en route. The window-tax, responsible for so many blocked lights, is romantically embroidered thus: "It is curious to think of people looking out where there is blank wall now. They leaned out there when the hedges were big and fat with spring growth. Then later, when in the orchard the blossom was opening and the green leaf-light from the nearer trees flickered in . . . Then the tax came, and since then the window has been blind with everything that was seen from it shut up, brick-locked, perhaps not lost." All this, and much more like it, shows evident feeling and is pleasantly expressed even if it does not greatly assist the argument, which generally is clear, though sometimes rather far-fetched. For example, on one page we read the sweeping statement that "most new walls are in bad proportion," and later (referring to the "bay" system of house design), "as the bay enclosed, with two curved trees, the space in which a pair of oxen could turn, so the proportion of old rooms was also based upon a natural thing. Hence *their* proportion, and their beauty."

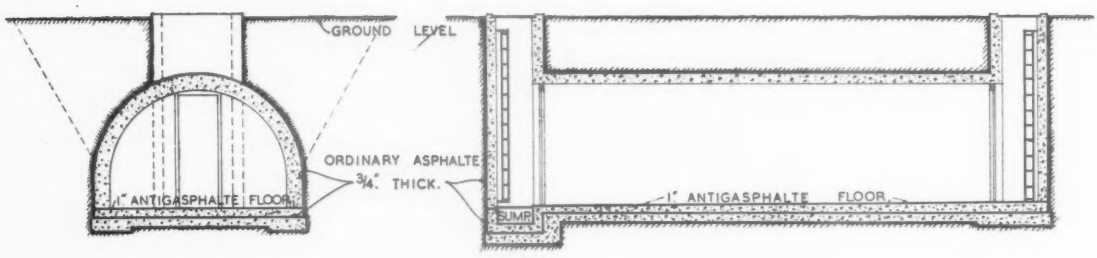
The facts employed seem usually accurate, though on one aspect the author might with advantage have extended his reading to include Nathaniel Lloyd's "History of English Brickwork." In this he would have found that the size of Roman bricks was commonly 18 in. by 12 in. by 1½ in., not "much smaller than the bricks we bake now," as he states; also that later builders up to the Middle Ages, when they "used bricks now and then," re-used Roman material. He also need not have speculated on the name Thacker; through the Middle Ages roof tiles were known as Thaktiles and the man who laid them a thakker.

The 27 illustrations from drawings by the author are at one and the same time interesting, illustrative, and in modern idiom without that intentional distortion which to some minds is a disfigurement of modern work.

BUILDING THE SHOP

Shopfitting and Setting-out. By S. O. Curtis. Pitman & Sons: Price 6s. 6d.

THIS little book is intended primarily as a guide to the would-be shopfitter's setter-out. It confines itself to the purely practical aspect of shopfitting work and contains a good specification covering shopfronts generally and several rather elementary but instructive diagrams. It is most disappointing that even such a severely practical book does not make any attempt to foster an appreciation of materials; instead it gives the impression that the various materials are only used at the whim of the designer to give a novelty of effect. The illustrations of actual work do nothing to dispel this impression. B. W.



TRADE NOTES

[*By PHILIP SCHOLBERG*]

Asphalt in Air Raid Shelters

THE drawings at the head of these notes show a fairly typical air raid shelter and the method of applying asphalt for the waterproofing and flooring of it. The form of construction shown is suitable for use when the ground is waterlogged, the dampcourse carrying a loading slab of concrete, the thickness of which will depend on the pressure of the water in the subsoil. It should be realized that mustard gas is absorbed by, and will soften, ordinary grades of asphalt, and in the sections shown above a special grade known as Antigasphalt is used for the floor. This grade is resistant to mustard gas and ordinary bleach paste decontaminants, and has been approved by the Home Office for anti-gas constructional work. For flooring or paving a thickness of 1 to 1½ in. is suitable, laid in one layer to falls. For vertical work a thickness of ¾in. in three layers is recommended.

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It is also interesting to note that asphalt is strongly resistant to Thermit. Tests were recently carried out at Limmer's Fulham wharf, where a steel plate was protected with a 1-in. layer of asphalt. A charge of 1½ lb. of Thermit did not penetrate the asphalt, which was merely softened to a depth of ½ in. and was in places coated with carbon. As a final test a wooden board was covered with a 1-in. layer and a double charge of electron Thermit was used; here the wood was completely unmarked. As a comparison, two steel plates with a combined thickness of ½ in. were placed over a bucket of water, the same 1½ lb. charge of Thermit burning through the plates at once and also making a large hole in the bottom of the bucket. For test purposes Antigasphalt was used, but it was stated that the same resistance to Thermit is obtainable with ordinary grades of asphalt. It is suggested, therefore, that the trusses under ordinary roofs should be covered with a layer of Antigasphalt on the grounds that the building would thereby be protected against collapse of the roof, and that the spread of an incendiary fire would be prevented.—(*The Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Steel House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.*)

Two New Refrigerators

Two new Coldair refrigerator models have recently been introduced, a small 3 cub. ft. model at £27 10s. and a 5 cub. ft. at £48 10s. In the smaller model particular attention has been paid to the floor space occupied: an important point in these days of small kitchens, with the result that this model occupies a space only a little more than 21 in. square, about the same as the average 2 to 2½ cub. ft. model. The total shelf area is 6.9 sq. ft., and the exact capacity 3.23 cub. ft., while the average current consumption is four-fifths of a unit a day. The larger model is also quite compact, and has four ice trays making up to 72 cubes of ice at the same time. Equipment is lavish and current consumption is about a unit a day. All models are guaranteed for five years and maintained free for twelve months.

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Although architects have known for some time that it is possible to obtain switches which will operate when doors are opened or closed, the public is becoming accustomed to them as a result of finding them on refrigerators, and is therefore more likely to demand the same thing on the doors of ordinary cupboards and wardrobes, where their use is obviously quite sensible. Luxury hotels, by the way, have had these fittings for quite a long time. The G.E.C. has just introduced two switches of this type, one arranged to switch the light *on* when the door is opened and off when the door is shut; this is the type for the wardrobe or cupboard. The second type does exactly the opposite, and is intended for lavatories or any other site where the light must remain on when the door is shut. The switches consist of a black composition body and plunger fitted with a metal plate measuring 2½ by 1¼ in. with fixing screw holes at 2 in. centres. The switch movement is enclosed in the insulated body, which is fitted into a circular hole in the door frame. The face plates have a threaded collar so that the height of the switch can be adjusted for the operating knob to protrude at the right height.—(*The General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.*)

Elm for Furniture

Most readers of this JOURNAL will doubtless remember Mr. N. C. Stoneham's plea for the more rational use of home-grown

Bookcase and cupboards in elm. See note on this page.

timbers instead of the more usual practice of employing Empire products with unpronounceable names. I sometimes suspect that it is only necessary to invent a really exotic name and the timber will be good for at least half a dozen fancy suites. The process is sometimes even applied to quite honest English woods : I remember seeing at a building exhibition a peculiarly lovely veneered panel which was described as lacewood—a pleasing name, admittedly ; but why be ashamed of the fact that it was really plane, or was it poplar? Perhaps our more enterprising timber merchants are adopting the milliners' technique and boosting sales with bright new names while we get the same thing without knowing it. "Warm from Fletton, Phorpres comes to you this year in seven fascinating new shades, including the *calmest* of greys, which we have christened Winser Gloom."

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But there is this question of elm. The photograph on page 224 shows a bookcase and cupboards in this very lovely wood, and also shows that sensible design can do a lot to minimize the results of any possible trouble. The cupboard doors, for instance, are made of narrow boards tongued together, and they have a groove cut where the boards join, so that any movement will be less visible. Not that there are any signs of movement so far, though it is possible that a certain amount may appear in course of years. The designers and manufacturers are the Rowley Gallery, and the elm was kiln-seasoned by John Sadd of Maldon.

Cheaper Lighting Fittings

Ultralux fittings have always been popular, but they have not so far been too cheap. The price reductions now announced run right through the range and are by no means inconsiderable. Other fittings are also reduced, the present 5 to 10 per cent. increases in the standard catalogue prices now being discontinued.—(*Troughton and Young, Ltd., 143 Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1.*)

Goodwill Tokens

Now that the calendar season is almost over it is something of a relief to be sent a 6-in. Ivorine scale by Adamsez, who are prepared to do the same by responsible architects who care to ask for them, though I gather they would sooner not supply all the office boys in the country. But even if an admiring aunt presented you with a complete set in real ivory and boxwood case with initials, Adamsez' effort will be quite handy to carry about in an inside pocket.—(*Adamsez, Ltd., 23 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.*)

Fascia Lettering

Henry Hope's recently commissioned Mr. Percy Smith to design them a special alphabet of fascia letters, and these have now been marketed. They are fairly wide and round to give maximum clarity, and are in low relief so that they do not throw confusing shadows if they are floodlit from an acute angle ; a sample of them can be seen on Hope's new showrooms in Berners Street. The method of fixing allows the letters to be removed easily for cleaning or for repainting the background. The 20-in. size costs 51s. each in polished bronze, 17s. 3d. in stoved iron, and 27s. 6d. in vitreous enamel finish. Other sizes are available for interior work.—(*Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.*)

The new Apollo Cinema, Manchester, showing the large moulded contour lighting area of the new patented cut away design of Holophane, Ltd.

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Tinned Foods

The International Tin Research and Development Council always seems to me one of the best organizations of its kind in existence. Voluminous reports on every aspect of the tin industry pour from it in an unceasing stream, the reports are authoritative and well illustrated, and they make no attempt to gloss over any failings of the material. The latest effort (Number 85) has nothing whatever to do with architecture, but is none the less extraordinarily interesting. The official title of it is "The Examination of some Tinned Foods of Historic Interest," the foods in question being one tin of veal and one of carrots which were taken by Sir Edward Parry in his search for the North-West passage in 1824. There are also some sidelights on dried vegetables in tins which were packed for the army during the Crimean War. Parry's tins were recently opened and proved to be still in "what one could fairly call perfect condition." The result is surprising, not because the contents were still good, but because few people realize how long the process of canning has been going on. Picking up this report quite idly I found that I had spent the whole morning reading it. Sheer waste of time, but worth it.—(*The International Tin Research and Development Council, Fraser Road, Greenford, Middlesex.*)

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THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

FLATS FOR GUINNESS TRUST, BRIXTON (pages 212-221). Architect : Edward Armstrong. General contractors, C. Miskin and Sons, Ltd. Sub-contractors and suppliers included : Frazzi, Ltd., Paropa roofing ; Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., metal windows ; Joseph Sankey and Sons, Ltd., metal door frames ; Joseph Ebner, Ltd., wood block flooring ; Cornes and Haighton, Ltd., hot water installation ; F. H. Wheeler & Co., Ltd., electrical installation ; Freeman Heating Co., Ltd., heating installation ; South Metropolitan Gas Co., Ltd., gas services, gas coppers, and gas fires ; Austin Veneer Co., Ltd., doors ; John Bolding and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings ; O'Brien, Thomas, Ltd., fireplace surrounds ; Nettlefold and Sons, Ltd., ironmongery ; Allen and Greaves, Ltd., balcony railings ; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., dome lights ; Nautilus Gas Fire Co., Ltd., flue blocks ; Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., asphalt ; Co-Plastering (East), Ltd., plastering ; Matthew Hall & Co., Ltd., plumbing and rainwater heads ; Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., pre-cast concrete stairs and vents ; Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., paints ; Carter & Co., Ltd., glazed tile cills, etc. ; Moler Products, Ltd., Fosalsil flue bricks and insulating partition blocks.

Ministry of Health

NOTES ON SOME LOANS SANCTIONED BY THE MINISTER DURING THE WEEK ENDED JANUARY 21, 1939

Aclon Borough Council : £46,950 for the provision of a new fire station in Gunnersbury Lane.

Birmingham City Council : £163,664 for the purchase of freehold interests in land forming part of the site of the Council House extension.

Brierley Hill Urban District Council : £48,260 for the erection of 148 houses at Tack Farm, Blewitt Street, Church Street and Belle Isle.

Brighouse Borough Council : £34,820 for the erection of 96 houses on Lillands Avenue Estate.

Buckingham County Council : £28,662 for the purchase of lands at Iver, Wraysbury, Ivinghoe and Aston Clinton for purposes of the London "Green Belt."

RATES OF WAGES for the Building Industry payable on and from February 1, 1939

RATES FOR

LONDON DISTRICTS

	Within 12 miles of Charing Cross	Within 12–15 miles of Charing Cross
Craftsmen	1/9	1/8½
Painters	1/8	1/7½
Labourers	1/3¾	1/3½

RATES FOR

OTHER DISTRICTS (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Grade Classifications ...	A	A_1	A_2	A_3	B	B_1	B_2	B_3	C
Craftsmen	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/2	1/1½	1/1¼	1/0¾	1/0½	1/-	11¾d.

RATES FOR

SCOTTISH DISTRICTS

Grade Classifications ...	A	A^1	A^2	A^3	B	B^1
Craftsmen	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½
Labourers	1/3	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/2	1/1½	1/1¼

All Districts remain in the same grade as last year as published in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL Rates of Wages Supplement, except the following Gradings, Regradings and Differential Margin Alterations:—

LONDON REGION.

A Differential Margin to Marble Polishers (including polishing by use of the Jenny Lind Machine) of 2d. per hour below the standard craftsmen's rate.

MIDLAND REGION.

Regradings: B_1 to B, Brackley, Long Compton (and to be included in the Shipston-on-Stour graded district), Silverstone (and to be included in the Towcester graded district); A_3 to A_2, Stratford-on-Avon; B to A_3, Newport (Salop) Urban District; A_2 to A_1, Newark-on-Trent, Bromsgrove, Droitwich, Cranwell Aerodrome site, Kidderminster and District; A_1 to A, Solihull; A_2 to A, Coleshill.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES REGION.

Regradings: B to A_3, Bexhill-on-Sea, Winchester; B_3 to B, Brize Norton; A_2 to A_1, Portsmouth, Gosport, Reading; A_3 to A_2, Chatham District; B_1 to B, East and Mid-Kent.

NORTH-WESTERN REGION.

Regradings: A_1 to A, Flint (*Note:* Mold and Northup are not covered by this decision); A_2 to A_1, Mid-Cheshire, No. 7 Area (comprising the graded districts of Audlem, Crewe, Knutsford, Malpas, Middlewich, Nantwich, Northwich, Over, Sandbach, Tarporley, Tilston and Winsford).

YORKSHIRE REGION.

Regrading: A_2 to A_1, Worksop.

EASTERN COUNTIES REGION.

Regradings: A_1 to A, Costessey, Crostwick, Drayton, Great Plumstead, Horsham, St. Faith; A_2 to A_1, Bedford (including Cardington, Elstow, Goldington and Kempston), Colchester (including Lexden and Rowhedge), Essendon, Hatfield, Hertford (including Cole Green), Hoddesdon, Ware, Ipswich (including Westerfield and Whitton); A_3 to A_1, Chelmsford (including Broomfield and Great Baddow); A_3 to A_2, Fulbourn, Histon, Shelford (Cambs.) (including Stapleford), Ardleigh, Great Horkesley, Felixstowe (including Trimley), Harpenden (including Redbourn and Wheathampstead), Bishop's Stortford; B to A_3, Dunstable (including Houghton Regis), Harlow, Sawbridgeworth, Ingatestone, Ongar; B_1 to B, Berkhamsted, King's Lynn, Gaywood, North Runcton (including West Winch), North Wootton, Saddlebow, Wigginhall St. German, Sandringham; B_2 to B, Thorpe-le-Soken, Weeley; B_2 to B_1, Brampton, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Wisbech (including Walsoken), Woodbridge (including Melton); B_3 to B_1, Thetford; B_3 to B_2, Hunstanton, Heacham, Snettisham, Stowmarket, Kelvedon, Manningtree, Mistley, Wymondham, East Dereham, Fakenham, Brandon, Saffron Walden, Buntingford, Newport (Essex), Stanstead, Much Hadham; C to B_2, Hethersett; C to B_3, Aldeburgh, Saxmundham, the "General Graded District" at Grade C, except those portions in Suffolk, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and that part of Norfolk West of the River Ouse (from the sea to the Cambridgeshire border).

SOUTH WALES REGION.

Regradings: A_1 to A, Ebbw Vale and District, Sirhowy Valleys, Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley District, Pontypool and District, East Glamorgan and Monmouthshire Valleys, Bedwas, Merthyr and Aberdare District; B to A_3, Carmarthen District, Milford Haven; B_3 to B_1, Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.

SOUTH-WESTERN REGION.

First Gradings: B, Watchet; B_2, Dinton, Chipping Sodbury, Yate, Iron Acton, Rangeworthy, Westerleigh, Wickwar, Badminton, Hawkesbury Upton, Chilmark.
Regradings: B to A_3, Exmouth, Yeovil, Bridgwater; B_2 to B, Salisbury Plain District; A_2 to A_1, Exeter, Bath, Gloucester.

A Differential Margin of ½d. per hour above the current standard rate (Grade A_1 from February 1, 1939) of Gloucester (but not to exceed the Grade A standard rate) to Masons employed at the Yards in Gloucester of the Manu Marble Works.

A Differential Margin of ½d. per hour above the current labourers' rate (Grade A_1 from February 1, 1939) of Gloucester (but not to exceed the Grade A labourers' rate) to Masons' Labourers employed at the Yards in Gloucester of the Manu Marble Works.

A Differential Margin of 1½d. per hour above the current standard rate (now Grade B_1) of Ham Hill (but not to exceed the Grade A standard rate) to Masons employed at the Ham Hill Masonry Yards, Ham Hill.

A Differential Margin of 1¼d. per hour above the current labourers' rate (now Grade B_1) of Ham Hill (but not to exceed the Grade A labourers' rate) to Masons' Labourers employed at Ham Hill Masonry Yards, Ham Hill.

A Differential Margin of ½d. per hour above the current standard rate (Grade A_3 from February 1, 1939) of Yeovil (but not to exceed the Grade A standard rate) to Masons employed at the Hendford Masonry Works, Yeovil.

A Differential Margin of ½d. per hour above the current labourers' rate (Grade A_3 from February 1, 1939) of Yeovil (but not to exceed the Grade A labourers' rate) to Masons' Labourers employed at the Hendford Masonry Works, Yeovil.

The Differential Margin for Painters at Tewkesbury removed.

NOTE.—The full list of the Districts with a list of Current Exceptional Margins will be set out in a loose Supplement as soon as the official Grading Schedule is available.

PRICES

On the following pages appears Prices for Measured Work—Part I, with prices last published on December 29, brought up to date.

★ *ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*

While the JOURNAL, *naturally, cannot presume to undertake the responsibilities of a quantity surveyor, it has arranged with the authors of this Supplement to answer readers' questions regarding any matter that arises over their use of the Prices Supplement in regard to their work, without any fee. Questions should be addressed to the Editor of the* JOURNAL, *and will be answered personally by Messrs. Davis and Belfield. As is the normal custom, publication in the* JOURNAL *will omit the name and address of the enquirer so that it is unnecessary to write under a pseudonym.*

The complete series of prices consists of four sections, one section being published each week in the following order :—

1. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part I.
2. Current Market Prices of Materials, Part II.
3. Current Prices for Measured Work, Part I.
4. A.—Current Prices for Measured Work, Part II.
   B.—Prices for Approximate Estimates.

● *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.*

PART 3

CURRENT PRICES FOR MEASURED WORK—I

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

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

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	20/2
Ditto, 1 : 3 : 6, with one part of cement and three parts of sand and six parts of clean gravel per yard cube	20/9
Ditto, 1 : 2 : 4 with one part of cement, two parts of sand and four parts of ¾″ crushed graded shingle per yard cube	25/7
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	3/10
Add or deduct for each inch over or under 6″ in thickness per yard super	–/5¾
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	5/3
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	6/6
Ditto, in 12″ walls ditto .. per yard super	7/11

Reinforcement

* ⅜″ diameter and upwards mild steel rod reinforcement, cut to lengths, including bends and hooked ends and embedding in concrete lintols .. .. per cwt.	21/–
* Under ⅜″ diameter, ditto .. .. .. per cwt.	22/6

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	22 19 9	31 18 8	
Ditto, ⅜″ joints .. .. per rod	22 12 7	30 17 2	
Reduced brickwork in cement mortar 1 : 3 with ¼″ joints .. .. per rod	24 14 9	33 13 2	50 13 2
Ditto with ⅜″ joints .. per rod	24 13 3	32 16 11	49 4 0
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/–	
Ditto in cement mortar 1 : 3 .. .. .. per yard super	5/5½	7/5	11/1
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. 93/– .. per yard super	4/11	5/4	4/1
Rustic Flettons p.c. 70/6 .. per yard super	3/4	3/6	2/11
Blue pressed p.c. 180/– .. per yard super	11/7	12/11	9/1
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.

* Items marked thus have fallen since December 29.

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

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	9/9½	12/–
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	10/6	11/8	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	17/8½	22/1
Ditto and pointed both sides per yd. super	17/3	19/6½	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	–/2½	–/3
Ditto, exceeding 3′ 0″ and not exceeding 5′ 0″ ..	–/5½	–/7
Ditto, exceeding 5′ 0″ and not exceeding 10′ 0″ ..	–/8½	–/9½

	4″ pipes	6″ pipes
6″ thick Portland cement concrete bed 6 : 1, 12″ wider than diameter of pipe, and flaunched halfway up sides of pipe .. per foot run	–/8½	–/10
6″ ditto, and completely encasing per foot run	1/7	1/11

	2″	3″	4″	6″
Agricultural land drain pipes, laid complete with butted joints, exclusive of digging .. .. .. per yard run	–/4	–/6	–/8	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 .. .. each	45/5	79/6	—
H.M.O.W. gulley trap with 9″ inlet with high invert outlet for use with raising pieces .. .. each	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
Fixing only, manhole covers and frames, including bedding in grease and setting 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	6/8½
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 1¼″ × ¼″ 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

	⅛″	5/16″	¼″
Sheet rubber .. .. per yard super	11/7	14/8	17/10
Rubber tiles .. .. per yard super	13/8	16/10	19/11
	5/16″	⅜″	½″
Cork tiles, polished .. per yard super	12/10½	11 –	10/–

CURRENT PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD

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	⅞″ 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/–	16/–

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
Broughton Moor light sea green, olive green, silver grey green and mixed shades	per square	127/6

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 "Concreter.")	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	3/7
Floor joists (7″ × 2″)	per foot cube	4/1
✱Partitions (stud) (4″ × 2″ and 4″ × 3″)	per foot cube	4/10
✱Rafters and ceiling joists (4″ × 2″ and 4″ × 3″)	per foot cube	4/7
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	–/8½
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	10/3
2″ × 1″ ditto for Ladies (16″ × 8″)	per square	13/6
2″ × 1″ ditto for Duchess (24″ × 12″) ditto	per square	8/5
2″ × 1″ ditto for randoms 24″/22″ to 12″/10″	per square	11/6
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	27/1	31/11
✱Ditto, prepared for patent flat roofing and including firrings to falls	per square	37/6	41/7
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	29/–
Western Red Cedar ditto	per square	31/9

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 since December 29.