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

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941. NUMBER 2427 : VOLUME 94

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, *in common with all other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm order" basis. This means that newsagents are now unable to supply the* JOURNAL *except to a client's definite order.*

To obtain your copy of the JOURNAL *you must therefore either place a definite order with your newsagent or send a subscription order to the Publishers.*

NEW A.A.S.T.A. REPORT

The moment anything like a lull from bombing occurs the plain man is only too anxious to forget the unpleasantness connected with it, whereas if he used the interval wisely he would be busy planning to meet the next attack. Thus London's period of peace ended abruptly last Sunday. The photographs reproduced above are from "Grim Glory." Together they illustrate one of the standard problems of wartime, which is likely to confront us again as soon as the nights grow longer. (Above): Crowds waiting for the shelter to open. (Below): Men and women, crowded together, sleep on the floor of an underground. The next issue of the ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL *will be devoted to a report of the A.R.P. Committee of the A.A.S.T.A., which deals with the needs of the people who live in blitzed cities. They will be dealt with under four main heads:* (i) *Needs on the night of the blitz;* (ii) *during the next few days;* (iii) *long term needs;* (iv) *precautionary measures. The report will be fully illustrated.*

PRESIDENT OF THE A.A.S.T.A.

Colin Penn was born in the year 1907 *at Kenilworth in Warwickshire. He attended an elementary school, first in Kenilworth and later in Birmingham; subsequently he went to Warwick School, and finally to Solihull Grammar School. His school life ended at the age of* 17, *when he began his professional career as office boy to an architect. During this period he attended night classes at the Birmingham School of Architecture. He qualified as an A.R.I.B.A. In* 1930 *he visited America and worked there for three years principally on railway construction. On his return he worked for one year on a housing estate in Devonshire. In* 1937, *in collaboration with Harry Durell and Felix Walter, he won the "News Chronicle" Schools' Competition (Section B). Latterly he has been working in London, as always, in salaried employment: in the offices among others of Howe and Lescaze, Mendelsohn and Chermayeff, Connell Ward and Lucas and the Middlesex County Council and Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. In* 1936, *Mr. Penn joined the A.A.S.T.A., the recognised trade union for architects in salaried employment and also for all technicians in the building industry. After a short time he was elected a Member of the Council and is now President. The Association is affiliated to the T.U.C. Portraits of leading Members of the Technical Committee will be included in the next issue.*

R.I.B.A. MEMORANDUM TO THE UTHWATT COMMITTEE

THE Report of the R.I.B.A. committee on Compensation and Betterment was reproduced on page 40 of the JOURNAL for July 17 The starting-point of the Report is the proposal put forward by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Industrial Resources that a national Development Board should be set up and should acquire by compulsory purchase, as from a specified date, the development rights of all undeveloped land in the country. The R.I.B.A. Committee point out that this suggestion is totally inadequate because it offers no solution to the problem of built-up areas requiring redevelopment, and it involves the acquisition of intangible assets of a highly speculative kind, whose value cannot be assessed.

The Report recommends that planning should be on a national scale and should apply to developed and undeveloped areas equally and suggests, in addendum A, machinery for the public acquisition of land whenever and wherever this is necessary, in order to facilitate planned redevelopment.

The machinery outlined is excellent, it is a cross between nationalisation and pooling of ownership, as usually advocated, and is more flexible than either because it is applicable to areas of any size, which is not the case with ordinary methods of pooling, and involves no sudden displacements or large-scale transferences of capital which nationalisation is usually understood to involve. Changes of ownership under the scheme outlined in addendum A would be effected by transferring to existing owners interest bearing Reconstruction Loan Bonds, the capital value of which would be equal to the present value of the property (based on the capitalised value of the existing Schedule A assessment), in exchange for the deeds of ownership. As long as the private owner remained in occupation, interest on these bonds would be regarded as rent and therefore cancelled, so that his private balance sheet will remain unaffected. When the planning authority decided to take over the land for development or redevelopment, then the individual owner would be given due notice to quit and would receive interest on his bonds on the cessation of his occupancy. In this way the planning authority would acquire land at a price based on its actual value determined by an existing assessment. So far, so good.

But the R.I.B.A. suggests the right of the owner to sell his Reconstruction Loan Bonds, and thus realize his capital for re-investment, should be subject to control in order to prevent speculation in the re-allocation of rights. Why? If betterment recovered is really sufficient to offset increases in value, then there would be no need for this kind of control. It is only if Bonds carry with them not only the right to re-occupy property, but also the right to resell it at a profit, that it is worth while to speculate in the re-allocation of rights. Any tendency of this kind regardless of whether it is controlled or not means in effect that the nation has merely acquired the right to spend public money on privately owned land, *i.e.*, it has acquired development rights only.

The expenditure of public money on privately owned land is objectionable, because it is responsible for steadily increasing land values in urban areas accompanied by no increase in amenity. If private owners are permitted to resell their land at an enhanced value due to public expenditure on fixed services, then the cost of providing these services becomes part of the permanent value of the land.

There is no machinery for obliging private owners to write off the capital value of services, because they know that they will be maintained and replaced free of cost to themselves. Therefore, when the time comes to redevelop the land, it has to be bought back at its original value plus the increased value arising from the creation of services which were created at public expense, and which *have moreover ceased to exist;* and so the money value goes on mounting. Unless betterment recovered is sufficient to cover the full capital cost of development plus profits, this process will continue.

The R.I.B.A. Report suggests two methods of recovering betterment ; they are (1) *lex adices*, the surrendering of a portion of the land in question to public ownership, to compensate for the increased value of the remainder ; (2) improvement rates.

With regard to (1) the principle is excellent, but can it be sufficiently drastically applied ? Increases in the value of land due to development or redevelopment are often very great. Sometimes the value is more than doubled. Individual holdings are already ridiculously small. Are they to be halved ? The R.I.B.A. suggests the surrender of 30 per cent. maximum. This is not nearly enough. With regard to (2) the position is even worse. Rates may be raised to cover the extra capital cost. But there is no guarantee that they will be paid by the landowner. In fact they are always passed on to the occupier in one way or another. As the planning authorities are responsible for the provision of low cost housing, this means, in effect, that a large part of the burden will be passed back to them in another form. They will pay the cost of development in the form of housing subsidies.

Before discussing how to recover betterment it is really necessary to establish quite clearly from whence it should be recovered and why. Elucidation of this question might suggest a more direct approach to the problem. The subject will be dealt with in a future issue.

The Architects' Journal
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NOTES & TOPICS

CAMOUFLAGE

THERE must be many architects who remember, during the Munich crisis in the summer of 1938, routing through libraries in a feverish search for books on camouflage. These books were wanted in order to correct a little information upon which to substantiate the claims—so airily submitted to the authorities, that they were trained camoufleurs. Those who later became camoufleurs were probably never challenged upon their knowledge, and it is perhaps as well that they were not, for they could certainly not have obtained much information from books. Camouflage is a mysterious subject upon which practically nothing has been published, except for a few elaborate tomes upon the work of Dame Nature, a couple of gossipy chapters in Oliver Bernard's autobiography and a half-dozen or so articles in obscure technical journals.

*

There are reasons for the apparent neglect of so fascinating a science. The first is that camouflage is in its early stages of development, and is progressing so fast that any text-book becomes quickly out of date. The second is that the most recent and successful solutions to the problem must of necessity be kept secret. The third is, of course, that only the very broadest principles of camouflage can be learnt from books. The rest must come from experience and trained observation.

*

Colonel Chesney, in his recently published book "The Art of Camouflage," admits these difficulties but he has been undeterred by them. The result, while it cannot claim to be an exhaustive study of the subject, does contain as much up-to-date information as is possible to reveal in wartime, and it has been largely written *at* architects.

NOT A MATTER FOR THE DECORATOR

Colonel Chesney, who served in the Camouflage unit of the R.E's. during the last war, is no "arty" theorist, and he knows his subject as is shown by the emphasis laid throughout the book on the point that successful camouflage is a question of good *siting* rather than of good *painting*. A badly-sited building, designed without thought to its conspicuousness from the air—saw-tooth roofs, regular layout, etc.—is impossible to camouflage. Concealment from the air can only be successfully attained if the problem is considered before the site is chosen. For this and other reasons, Colonel Chesney is of opinion that architects are likely to prove the best qualified for the job of camouflage—an opinion incidentally which is opposed to that of the Government, the majority of whose Camouflage departments are staffed by artists.

*

The book is chatty and rather formless. Much of it is irrelevant and the illustrations are hopelessly inadequate. It would certainly have been better to issue it in slighter, cheaper and less permanent form. But with all its faults—and they are unimportant—it is a book for architects to study and digest. Even if they are not camoufleurs now, the possibility of air attack must, in the view of the Royal Commission on Industrial Population, be considered in the replanning which is to follow this war, and now is the time to gather the knowledge which will be required.

NEXT WINTER

A week or two ago I quarrelled with the *Manchester Guardian* for saying, in despite of present shortages of building materials and labour, that there was no practical obstacle to the large-scale provision of hostels for those who lose their houses in future raids. In the meantime the *Manchester Guardian* has stuck to its contention that adequate provision should be made, and the Ministry of Building's announcement of its policy on this matter has almost enrolled me under the *M.G.'s* banner.

*

The Ministry has said it intends to provide rest camps only on the outskirts of "a strictly limited" number of target towns—a number which may be increased when materials and labour can be freed from other work. I can hardly imagine a more foolish attempt to dismiss out of hand a problem of great importance.

*

Britons, we have been told many times, like to stare grim facts in the face. The grim facts of this matter are that three or four times as many people may lose their houses next winter as did in the last. The vast majority of these people may live in a dozen ports and a dozen war industry towns where housing was short when war began and where populations have in several cases much increased since then. A thousand war workers rendered homeless may be as effective a dislocation of war effort as the destruction of two or three war factories. The public knows these things quite well and knows how London was caught out last September.

*

One would therefore have expected the Ministry of Building to be at pains to show that it knows these things, has weighed them up most carefully and anxiously with other Ministries, and has reluctantly decided that it cannot find the building and manufacturing operatives needed to provide rest camps for 50,000 people and wartime housing for 200,000 before next winter. Instead, a grave matter has been brushed aside.

NOT SO RUDE

It is easy to make rude remarks about the Government, especially if one has nothing more to go on than statements which are from time to time given publicity in the daily papers. Recently I was very rude about the prefabricated buildings that have been put up for the Admiralty. I would like now to pay a compliment or two to other Government departments whose efforts have been more intelligently directed. Hostels for the Ministry of Aircraft Production and the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Supply are now being built to a minimum standard of comfort and are most suitable for their purpose.

★

A fortnight ago I broke a journey in order to spend a night with an architect engaged on work of this kind. I was prepared to make every allowance, even to praise at all costs : for I knew something of the difficulties which had been faced.

★

My resolution proved entirely unnecessary. The accommodation, equipment, and social and other amenities which were being provided were excellent. Everything from chapels to quick-run-through laundries seemed to have been thought of and provided within easy reach. Those workers who like the atmosphere of large holiday camps—and most young people do—will certainly be better off than the majority have ever been before.

★

On the return journey to London one was almost forced to think of the manifold pleas for children's holiday camps, rural colleges, youth hostels, and people's holiday camps which have been brushed aside in the last decade on the score of "no money." We are now obtaining these centres in large numbers. Not in the best building areas, but all a hundred times better than nothing. Let us hope we have the sense to keep them afterwards.

BUILDING INDUSTRY ORGANISED AGAIN

In *The Times* last week, a leading article entitled "Building in War and Peace," described reforms in the industry, for whose existence there is no other evidence. "Last week the Ministry of Works practically completed the creation of a special emergency organization within the building industry in England and Wales. The scheme is designed to group together the medium-sized and smaller building firms, federated and unfederated, each of ten areas, and thus secure the full and effective employment of the industry on urgent work concerned primarily with the consequences of air raids, the preparation of defences, and some parts of the heavy programme of new building which the development of our war effort entails."

★

So far, usually well informed persons in the building industry appear to have heard nothing about this extensive reorganisation. Is it just another propaganda stunt, designed to distract attention from the non-appearance of the mobile army which was announced with a similar flourish some weeks ago ?

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

Opinion on a scheme about which so little is known, is not, unnaturally, divided. One view designed to foster the formation of a united front, emphasizes the interests which the private architect, now unemployed, and the small builder, about to be destroyed, have in common. According to this view the small builder is an excellent fellow, capable of executing magnificent work under proper supervision. But experience has shown that the only person capable of controlling and directing his activities is the private architect. It is only because the Government persistently refuses to employ architects that they are obliged now to embark on extensive and fruitless reorganizations, designed to liquidate their counterpart, and so complete the destruction of an honourable partnership which worked, and is still capable of working well. Having ruined the profession they intend to ruin the industry and the common interests of both lie in united opposition.

★

Another point of view is that the Government is tackling a tough job and deserves encouragement. Architects, indeed, acquired considerable skill, but they never completely mastered the art of controlling these small contractors, who could seldom be obliged to stick to an estimate and could never be relied upon to work to a time schedule, who were often skilful and conscientious craftsmen, but lacked scientific knowledge, adequate resources and organizing ability. According to this view the bad reputation which architects now enjoy is largely due to the fact that in the past they have too often been obliged to entrust the execution of their work to builders who have proved irresponsible and unreliable. Architects should welcome any real attempt made by the Government to reorganize the industry on a solider foundation, because it would relieve them of the thankless task of controlling what is in fact uncontrollable, and allow them to concentrate on what is really their chief purpose —the design of beautiful and useful buildings in the most economical manner possible.

A LITTLE WAY FURTHER

Sir Montague Barlow wrote last week that the appointment of a triumvirate for reconstruction is a definite advance towards a Central Planning Authority.

★

Thus one of the best opinions obtainable on the new development is of approval. It is heartening that this is so. At first reading, the announcement that Lord Reith, the Minister of Health and the Secretary for Scotland were jointly to exercise certain powers, raised a picture of these three Ministers walking warily round and round each other ; and one wondered how the Minister of Agriculture got left out.

★

Sir Montague's statement, plus one's belief that Lord Reith was not a man who would consent to play musical chairs indefinitely, show that this first picture was wrong. Slowly, very slowly, we are getting somewhere.

★

This new triumvirate is apparently to have three main jobs : to outline the main framework of a long term planning policy ; to examine how existing town planning organization and legislation must be altered to carry out that policy ; and to see that legislation implementing the Uthwatt findings is compatible with the first two aims.

★

A great deal of exploration may no doubt be done "uncontroversially" under these three heads. But it seems certain that no *decisions* worth the name can be taken until a Central Planning Authority is set up. And an enormous number of big decisions will have to be taken before the war ends if post-war rebuilding is to be in any way centrally or regionally guided. Two years of this war are gone already : one hopes that Lord Reith will not upset the apple-cart entirely if he suggests that it would be wise to get somewhere a little quicker.

ASTRAGAL

NEWS

MR. W. H. ANSELL IN HOSPITAL

Mr. W. H. Ansell, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has gone into Guy's Auxiliary Hospital for an operation and will not be able to attend to any correspondence for a few weeks.

R.I.B.A. AND CHANGES OF ADDRESS

The footnote to Clause 3 (a) of the code of Professional Practice provides that architects may insert one notice of change of address in the professional press. The clause states that they must make no other public announcement in the press.

On the recommendation of the Officers of the Practice Committee, the War Executive Committee of the R.I.B.A. Council, acting on behalf of the Council, have agreed that this provision should be relaxed during the war in cases where architects have had to move their offices by reason of enemy action. In such cases they are now allowed to give one notice of change of address in the lay press, provided it is done in an unostentatious manner.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The School's Department of Civic Design has continued to function since the outbreak of war, with students taking both the Certificate and Diploma Courses dealing with Town and Country Planning. In the absence of Professor W. G. Holford and Mr. W. Dougill on national service, the University of Liverpool has appointed Mr. W. A. Eden, M.A., B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., to be in charge of the Department.

RESTORATION OF BOMBED CHURCHES

In the House of Commons Sir G. Courthope moved that the Diocesan Reorganization Committees Measure, 1941, be presented for Royal Assent. He said that the measure was the essential response of the Church Assembly to section 39 of the War Damage Act. It transferred from incumbents of the Church of England and the churchwardens to Diocesan Reorganization Committees the responsibility for the restoration of churches damaged in air raids. In some districts, especially the City of London, where a large number of churches had been destroyed, it might be found unnecessary that all those churches should be rebuilt, and the reorganization committees set up by the measure would have power to rearrange and make fresh plans for the provision of necessary churches in any given area. The motion was agreed to.

THE WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

The following awards were made as the result of the Sessional Examinations at the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff. Professor L. B. Budden, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., and Professor R. A. Cordingley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., were the external examiners.

Fifth Examination.—For the Diploma awarded at the end of the Five Years Full-Time Day Course exempting from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination and qualifying for Registration under the Architects' Registration Acts, 1931 to 1938 :

Evans, Miss N. L., Diploma ; Morgan, Miss M. V., Diploma ; Phillips, W. J., Diploma with Distinction in Design, Construction and Thesis.

Third Examination.—For the Certificate awarded at the end of the Three Years Full-Time Course, exempting from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination :

Alport, P. G., Certificate ; Lewis, M. D., Certificate with Distinction ; Mills, W. J. N., Certificate ; Russell, J. L., Certificate ; Wakelin, R. L., Certificate ; Williams, M. C., Certificate ; Griffiths, M. R., Certificate ; Hughes, G. D. L., Certificate.

Second Examination :

Bebb, W. T., Davies, O., Davies, W. H., Mackay, A.T.R., Richards, R. A. K., Watkins, M. V. H.

First Examination :

Beaven, L., Davies, M.R., George, R. M., Griffin, J. A., Harries, J. M., Jones, R. A., Lewis, Miss J. E. J., White, N.

WAR DAMAGE REPAIRS

The War Damage Commission has received from the Treasury a direction under the War Damage Act, 1941, which has the effect of bringing the procedure of the Commission into line with the restrictions on the use of building materials and labour imposed by Defence Regulation 56A in the public interest. Under that Regulation, it is illegal to carry out building or constructional operations costing more than £100 without a licence from the Ministry of Works and Buildings, or the authorization of the appropriate department named in the Order. The War Damage Commission has now been directed not to make payments for the present in the absence of a licence or authorization for works requiring such a licence or authorization.

DEFERMENT

With reference to the notice recently issued by the R.I.B.A. regarding the procedure for dealing with applications for deferment of military service of architects and architectural assistants engaged on work of national importance, when such applications are received by the architectural institute to which the applicant belongs, the Ministry of Works and Buildings will be advised immediately so that steps can be taken to prevent an enlistment notice being issued pending the consideration of the application.

For this purpose it is necessary that the information sent by the applicant should give the military registration number of the individual and the address of the Ministry of Labour local office which appears on the applicant's military registration card.

REPAIRING WAR DAMAGE

Mr. H. Symon, of the Ministry of Health, addressed a meeting at the Housing Centre on the repair of war damage to houses. Miss Ledeboer presided.

The lecturer said that when the story was told of what the Ministry of Health and local authorities had done to make raid damaged houses fit to live in, it would be seen that this was one of the major achievements of the war. The number of complaints received at the Ministry of Health from people who could not get their houses repaired soon enough was extraordinarily small, and while this was a tribute to the spirit of the people, it was also a tribute to the rapidity with which work was done by local authorities. Of the total number of houses that suffered damage those that were completely destroyed or beyond repair formed but a small fraction. Usually damage was slight, and there were only about ten per cent. that could not be made fit by first aid repair. There were cases where local authorities carried out protective repairs so as to avoid further deterioration, but could not make the houses

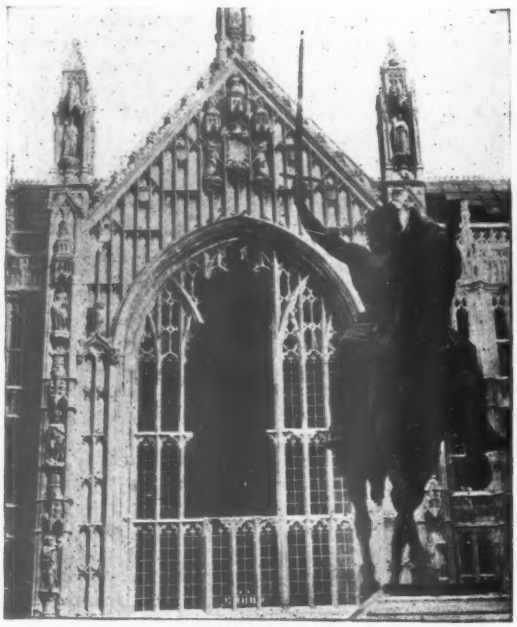
THE FUNNY S

SINEWS OF CIVILIZATION

The curious tangle of cables illustrated above were exposed by a bomb. Something of the kind is buried under every street in a town. These particular cables contain telephone wires. No wonder the danger men at work signal appears so often in our busiest streets. The surprising thing about the system is that it works at all.

Books about war damage are beginning to be fashionable ; Grim Glory brings more humour to the subject than most, perhaps because 22 of the photographs including 3, 4 and 5 were specially taken by an American, Miss Lee Miller, who has been able to view the subject with detachment. Photographs were edited by Ernestine Carter, who also wrote the excellent text.

SIDE OF FRIGHTFULNESS



FORWARD

YES FORWARD

BAROQUE MADE ROCOCO

Mr. THERM

habitable at present owing to limitations of materials and labour ; but generally the houses were put more or less into a habitable condition.

Except where materials had been definitely short, as in the case of slate or plaster board, local authorities had been able to get all the materials they wanted very quickly. There had occasionally been some deficiency in ladders and equipment but this had usually been got over by borrowing from a neighbour.

Local authorities whose areas escaped attack came to the rescue of areas that were suffering. Of the damaged houses that were repairable well over ninety per cent. had been put back into use ; in London the figure was ninety-eight per cent. As many as eighty-thousand men were at times employed by local authorities on this work throughout the country.

A house which had received first aid treatment was not comfortable to live in, and the Ministry was determined that the standard of first aid repairs should be as generous as labour and materials permitted. Its aim was the complete restoration of damaged houses at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Symon replying to the discussion said that the abuses of the prime cost contract were well known, and if anybody could suggest some other contract the Ministry would be delighted to know about it. They had a prime cost contract for emergency work, and they insisted on its use when a local authority wished to do more permanent repairs. It was impossible to get tenders. The model form of contract had been carefully drafted with various checks

on the abuses to which this kind of contract was open, and whenever the Ministry learned of a case that warranted prosecution they prosecuted at once. They kept in the office an average of the cost of these repairs and compared one district with another. On the basis of accounts going into millions they were satisfied that the local authorities were exercising an effective control.

R.I.B.A. NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have been elected :—

As Fellows (2)

Halliday, Franklyn Leslie, A.M.T.P.I. (Manchester).
Knott, Arthur John (Bristol).

As Associates (6).

Board, Robert Willett Vyvyan, B.ARCH. (Hons.) Liverpool (University of Liverpool) (West Kirby, Cheshire).
Curtis, Miss Hilary (Edinburgh College of Art) (London).
Desyllas, Leo Messenesos (Architectural Association) (Aylesbury, Bucks.).
Harper, Dennis Rosslyn (Birmingham School) (Birmingham).
Madge, John Hylton (Cambridge University and the Architectural Association) (Aylesbury, Bucks.).
Steer, Oliver Edwin (Final) (Sidcup, Kent).

As Licentiates (15).

Appleyard, Leslie Taylor (Leeds).
Croft, Reginald Edward (London).
Green, Frank (Leeds).
Green, Leslie Bernard (London).
Joseph, Charles Sampson (London).
Kettle, Alan (London).
Lewis, Glyn Thomas (London).
Ludford, Cyril (London).
McAdam, Bernard Joseph (Virginia Water, Surrey).
McCallum, William Robertson (Manchester).
Palmer, Percy Tom (London).
Pettengell, Edward Eric (London).
Redmond, Ivor Kyle (London).
Rudling, William Atkins (London).
Tucker, Henry Parkes (London).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL EXAMINATION LIST

Faculty of Arts

DEGREE OF B.ARCH. WITH HONOURS

Class I.—Coles R. J., Drought, A. B., Taylor Sheila D., Uzer, C.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF B.ARCH.

Final Examination.—Christofides, C. L., Corr, F. M., Devon, S. A., Gardiner, Mary B., Hann, E. G. Makiya, M. S.

Third Examination.—Arnold, H. G., Bercott, B., Chen, C. Z., Dearden, J., Evans, F. L., Jones, E. F., Reynolds, Josephine P., Ward, A. N.

ORDINARY DEGREE OF B.ARCH.

Second Examination.—Boyd, D. G., Brotherton, F. P., Christy, R. T., Gass, A. G., Halliday, A. M. D., Hancock, A. D., Hughes, Kathleen, Hughes, K., Hulton, Margaret M., Kidd, W. J., Shackleton, Joyce, Unwin, G. Raymond, Unwin, G. Richard.

First Examination.—Barnett, G. K., Biggins, R. S., Bland, Constance M., Chapman, L. A., Corke, F. E., Fielden, I. E., Forshaw, M. D., Guthrie, D. R., Hather, J. R., Heaton, R. B., Maxwell, R. M., Mellor, Mary C., Mercer, Ursula M., Moore, J. J., Parkinson, A. A., Parry-Evans, Margaret, Shearwood, K. A., Starrett, N., Thornton, Hilda M., Walton, H. A., Williams, E.

DIPLOMA IN ARCHITECTURE

Fourth Examination.—Hallam, A., Scott, J. V. T., Symonds, R. C., Trimble, J. E.

Third Examination.—Barrett, P. R., Hicks, T. H., Levis, C. J., Robinson, H. A., Sargent, M.

Second Examination.—Clarke, Margaret, Davies, V. W., Horne, W., Morris, T. R., Shanks, I. P., White, R.

First Examination.—Banks, G. G., Berbiers, J. D., Bodker, G. C., Dunn, M. K., Foulkes, R. C., Halsall, Joan, Jackson, J. P., Jones, R. K., Raylor, Margaret M., Roper, A. H., Speight, Anne.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

Second Examination

THE RAVENHEAD TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP	R. T. Christy
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL MEASURED DRAWING PRIZE	A. M. D. Halliday

Third Examination

INSTITUTE OF CLAYWORKERS PRIZE	F. L. Evans
HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS PRIZE	C. J. Levis
HOLT TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP ...	F. L. Evans
CHARLES ANTHONY MINOPRIO PRIZE	F. L. Evans
JOHN RANKIN PRIZE	H. G. Arnold

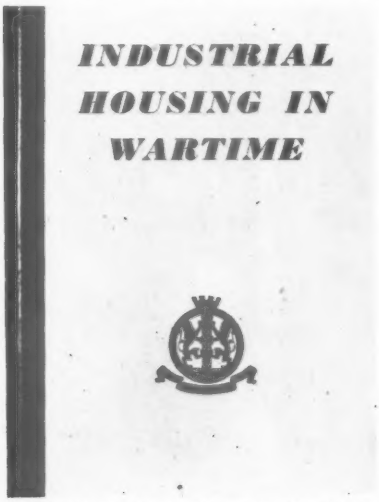
Fourth Examination

HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS PRIZE	A. Hallam
JOHN RANKIN PRIZE	R. C. Symonds

LETTERS

R. A. H. LIVETT, A.R.I.B.A.
Housing Director, Leeds.
R. PERRY
E. L. STERLING

Architects must Standardize



"Industrial Housing in Wartime" referred to by Mr. Livett in his letter ; published by the R.I.B.A., price 2/- net.

SIR,—With reference to my letter on the R.I.B.A. publication "Industrial Housing in Wartime" which you were good enough to publish in the issue of your JOURNAL for July 17, I wish to draw your attention to a printer's error in the third column of Page 42.

In my letter I said "Another plan shows three winders at the top of the staircase." In your JOURNAL it reads : "Another plan shows three windows at the top of the staircase," with the result that the paragraph does not make sense.

Leeds. R. A. H. LIVETT.

The paragraph referred to reads as follows :—

Another plan shows three windows at the top of the staircase. Surely, this is an unforgivable error ; this is where the architect would be well advised to consult the working-class housewife who has responsibilities of bringing up a young family.

Prefabrication

SIR,—Kathleen Grant, in her letter published by you in your issue of July 3, displays a limitation of method of thought too common and too dangerous to-day to be allowed to pass.

1. She accepts blindly the idea that the vast financial interests which have so distorted the social development of the last 100 years will be allowed to continue their activities after the war.

2. She does not appear to grasp the fact that prefabrication does not necessarily mean highly mechanized methods of construction.

Her letter is an example of the type of thought which will bring this country to chaos once again by an insistence on putting new wine into old bottles, new pictures into old frames and of the specious reasoning that has led us into these errors in the past.

This country has been perfectly able to absorb the mass-produced motor-cars of four organizations whose methods differ only in degree from those obtaining in the United States of America, and it is extremely probable that in that very limitation in quantity which forms the basis of Miss Grant's argument, we can find the reason for the superior qualities both in durability and roadworthiness of the English product.

This point may well apply to the prefabrication of houses and putting the quantity required after the war at the absurdly low figure of 2,000,000, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the cost of the necessary production facilities would rule out prefabrication, the various methods of which are not even discussed in Miss Grant's letter.

She does not yet appear to have grasped that the transition from an age of scarcity to an age of potential plenty is the result of mass-production method, and had those who think like her had their way, we should still have been living in an age in which we should be unable to provide basic necessities for all in generous measure. Housing is the one field in which relatively little progress has been made in this direction ; it is not unreasonable to suggest, therefore, that mass-production is the solution : which means prefabrication.

It is in actual fact possible to design and build prefabricated houses with æsthetically essential variation so much cheaper than by any existing known method, that the difference in cost would more than cover the outlay on a district factory, with its attendant distributive facilities for as few as 10,000 houses.

Let us have no more of the back-to-Methusaleh (or even Edison) type of thinking.

R. PERRY

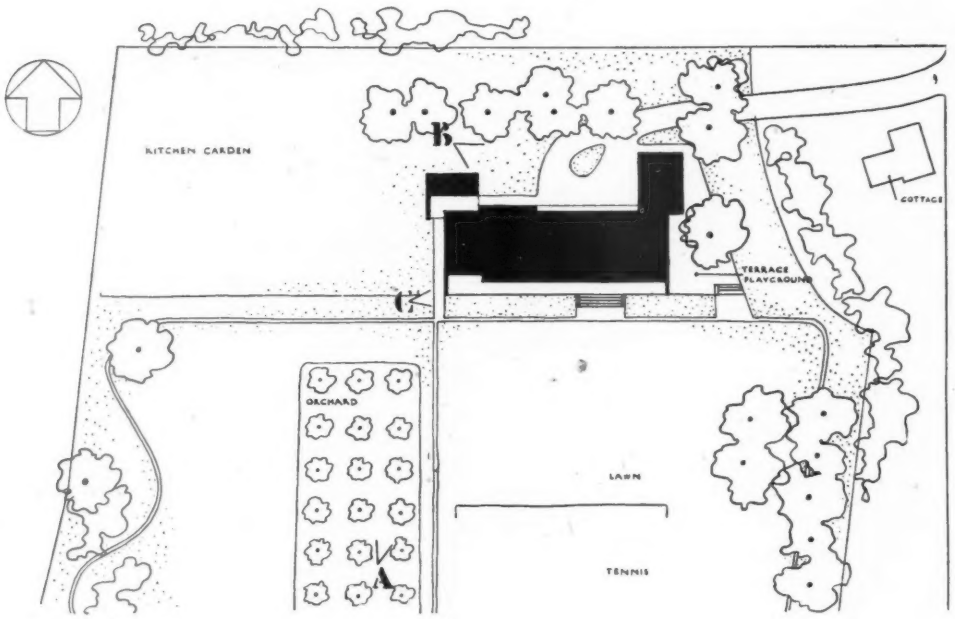
Dittisham

Ten Nails of Architecture

SIR,—In answer to the letter by Mr. Athol in your issue for July 10, "Ten Nails of Architecture" is probably a misreading of trenails or treenails—wooden cylindrical pins formerly known as such in shipbuilding or where the pins were exposed to the action of water. Dowels we call them to-day. MSS. of the seventeenth century are often difficult to decipher.

E. L. STERLING

Chelsea



BLOCK PLAN

HOUSE

AT NORTH FERRIBY YORKSHIRE

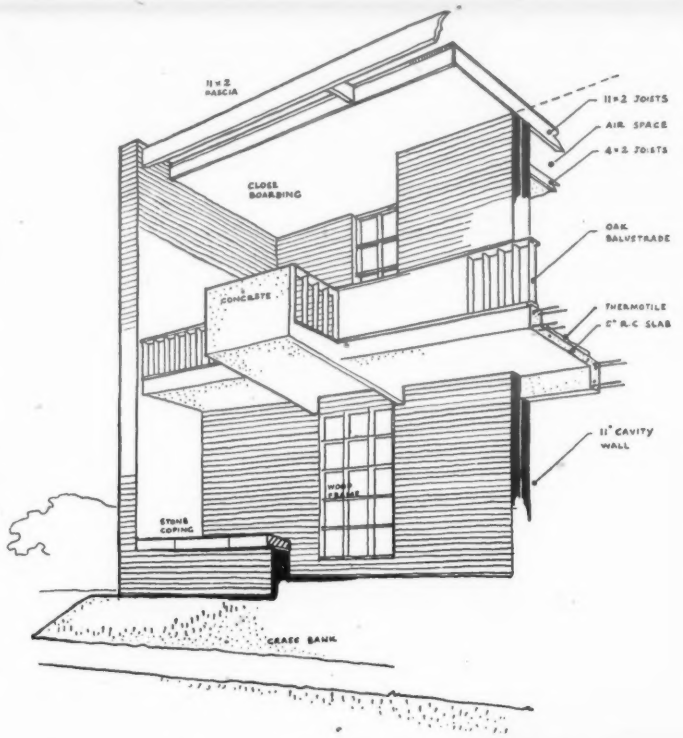
DESIGNED BY J. L. MARTIN AND S. SPEIGHT

SITE—This house is in a country setting not far from Hull. The site is about four acres in extent with a considerable slope from north to south. It is separated from the road which runs parallel to its east boundary by a thick belt of trees. There are also groups of trees, including some fine elms and chestnuts, on the site itself, particularly along the east boundary and across the north end. From the higher part of the site there is an extensive view to the south across the village of Ferriby and over the River Humber towards Lincolnshire. This view, together with drainage problems, dictated the placing of the house on the site. Its position in the north-east corner provides easy access from the road and leaves a considerable part of the site free for garden development.

Right : A view along the balcony, taken from the roof, showing the terrace steps beyond.

HOUSE AT NORTH FERRIBY, YORKSHIRE

PLAN—The plan is simple, with all the main rooms arranged along the south front and service rooms along the north. A large playroom extends across the full width of the house at the east end with access to a play terrace paved in Yorkshire sawn flags. Room heights are reduced at the maids' end of the house, and the main roof level runs through so that it is possible to accommodate a third floor for tanks and storage space at this point. The ceiling height of all bathrooms, etc., along the north side of the house is also slightly reduced, the space between the ceiling and roof giving access to all runs of electric and hot water services. All rooms on the south front open on to a terrace. Bedrooms have access to a continuous balcony commanding the view.



CONSTRUCTION AND FINISHES—The diagram on this page shows the structural design of the south front of the house, with its reinforced concrete balcony cantilevered from a beam which also forms the heads of the ground floor windows. The wall structure otherwise is brick and the balcony is terminated by brick side walls, pierced at terrace and balcony levels. External walls are 11 in. cavity brickwork with certain sections of 16 in. cavity construction, faced with 2 in. hand-made sand-faced bricks produced locally and used to a considerable extent in traditional building in the village. The roof is of timber joists, 1 in. boarding, building paper and a patent finish, the main joists being separated from the ceiling joists by an air space and having a slight slope from the south to the north side. All the drainage is centred along the north side of the house and the position of bathrooms and w.c.'s along this side makes a simple and direct drainage scheme. The floor finishes to all main rooms are of Seraya in 3 in. boards, laid on insulating material to reduce noise. The staircase is finished with oak flush panelling. The playroom is lined from floor to ceiling with oak flush panelling to stand hard wear and reduce upkeep as far as possible. The floor is cushioned on rubber pads to provide a slight spring.

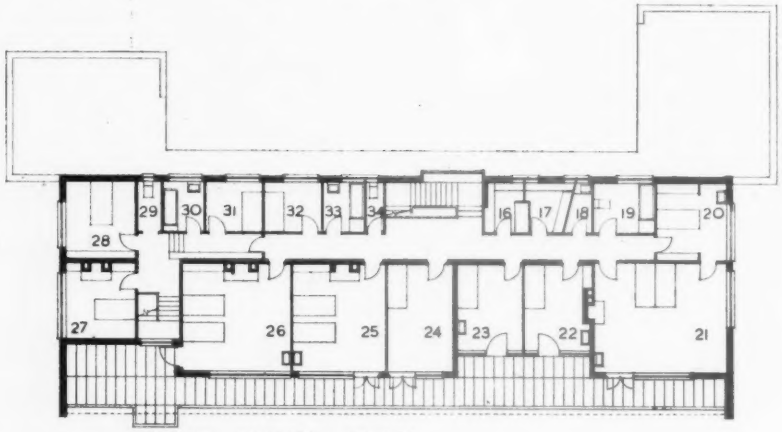
Facing page : General view from the south, taken from point A on the block plan. Above : looking along the south front in the reverse of the diagram alongside. Right : looking down from the roof on to the projecting balcony.

The General Contractors were F. Bilton, Ltd.

For list of Sub-contractors, see page xvi.

BY J. L. MARTIN AND S. SPEIGHT

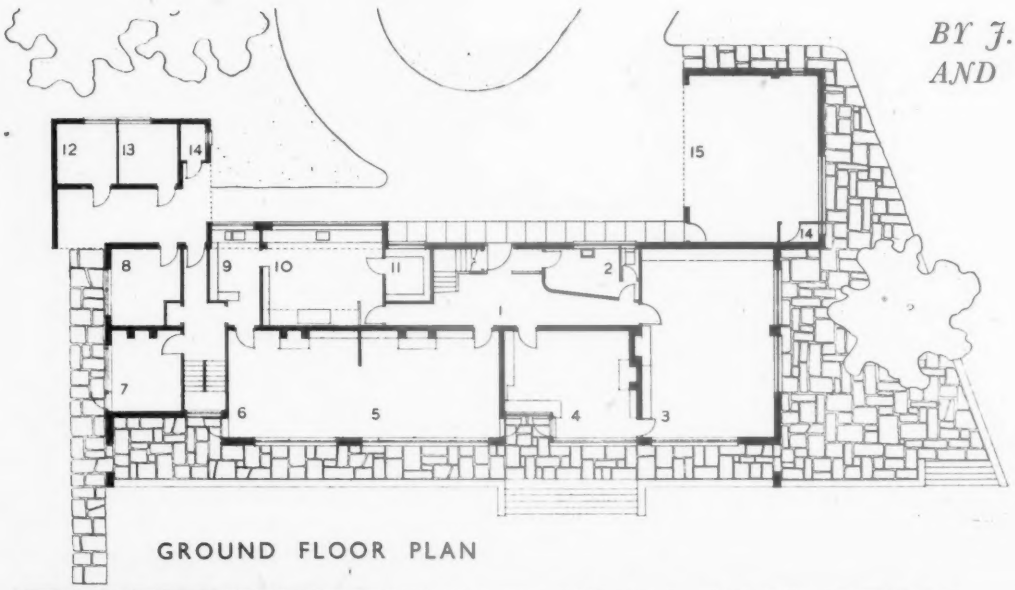
HOUSE AT NORTH FERRIBY, YORKSHIRE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

KEY TO PLANS

1. Hall.
2. Cloaks.
3. Play-room.
4. Children's study.
5. Living-room.
6. Dining-room.
7. Maids' room.
8. Heating.
9. Pantry.
10. Kitchen.
11. Larder.
12. Washhouse.
13. Wood store.
14. W.C.
15. Garage.
16. Linen.
17. Drying-room.
18. Housemaid's closet.
19. Bathroom.
20. Dressing-room.
21. Owner's bedroom.
22. Child's room.
23. Child's room.
24. Child's room.
25. Children's room.
26. Guest room.
27. Maid's room.
28. Maid's room.
29. W.C.
30. Bathroom.
31. Maid's room.
32. Spare bedroom.
33. Bathroom.
34. W.C.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

BY J. L. MARTIN AND S. SPEIGHT

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GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF DESIGN IN WELDED STEEL, No 1 :

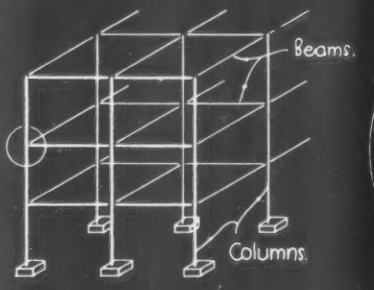
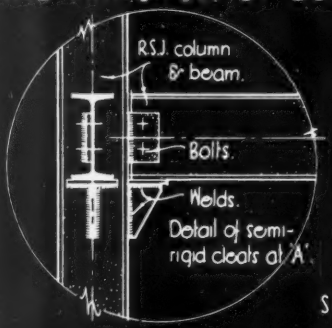
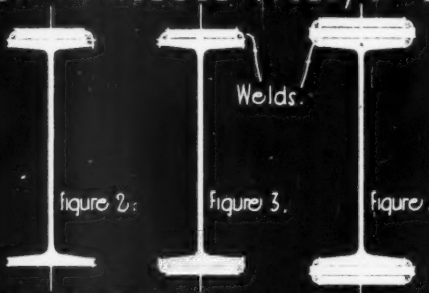


FIGURE 1 : SEMI-RIGID WELDED FRAMEWORK.





SINGLE- AND DOUBLE-SIDED PLATED JOISTS

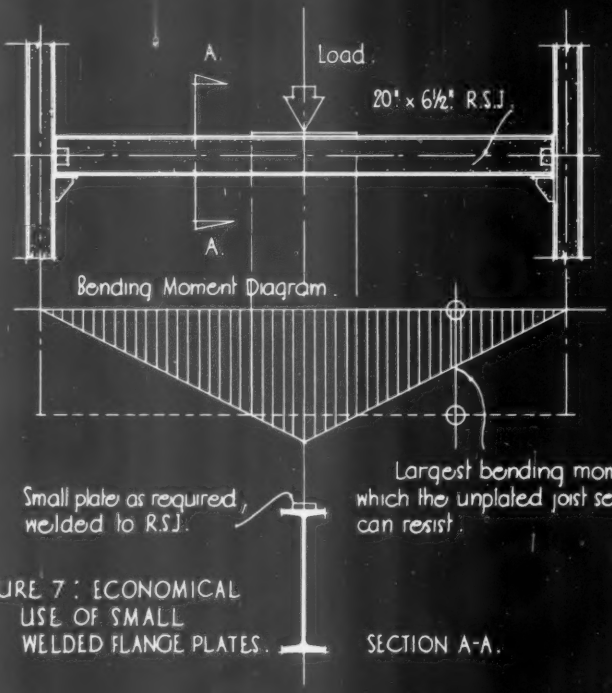
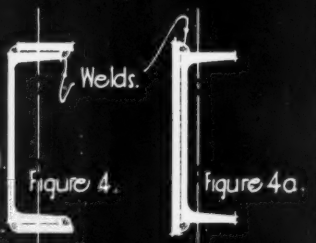


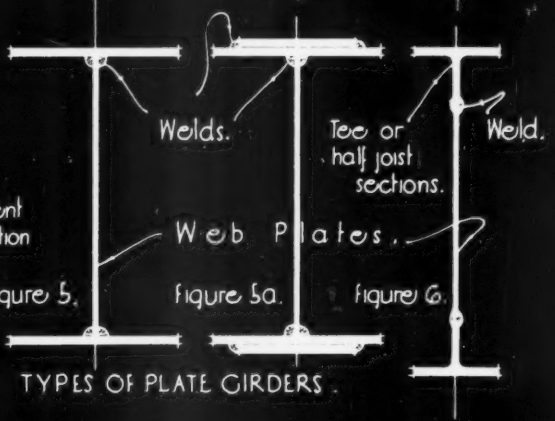
FIGURE 7 : ECONOMICAL USE OF SMALL WELDED FLANGE PLATES.

SECTION A-A.

TYPES OF SHOP-WELDED SINGLE MEMBERS FOR SEMI-RIGID SKELETON FRAME CONSTRUCTION.



PLATED CHANNELS.



TYPES OF PLATE GIRDERS.

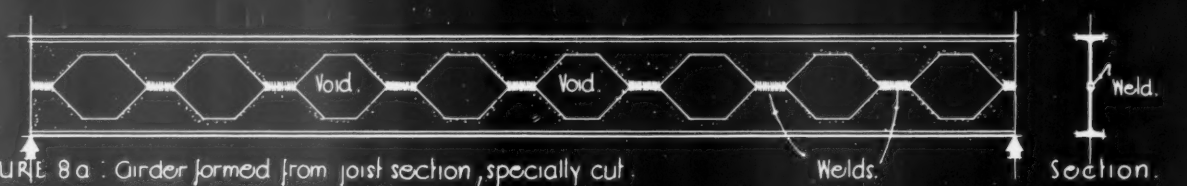


FIGURE 8a : Girder formed from joist section, specially cut.

TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF BUILT-UP WELDED PLATE GIRDERS FOR SMALL SHEAR FORCES (LONG SPANS).

FIGURE 8b : Original joist section from which above girder is formed, after cutting but before reassembly and reconnection.

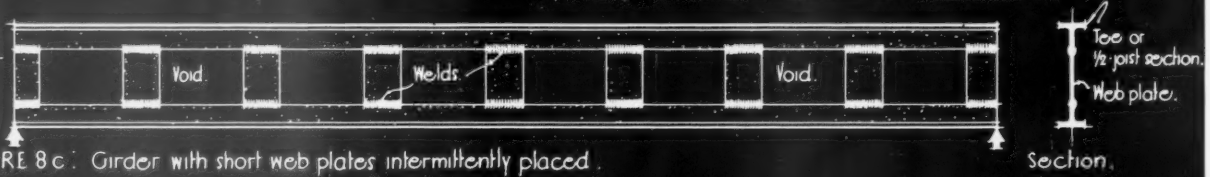


FIGURE 8c : Girder with short web plates intermittently placed.

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INFORMATION SHEET : STEEL FRAME CONSTRUCTION, 55 : WELDING 1

SIR JOHN BURNET TAIT AND LORNE ARCHITECTS ONE MONTAGUE PLACE BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON W

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INFORMATION SHEET

• 837 •

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK

Subject : Welding, II : General Considerations and Principles of Design in Welded Steel, No. 1.

General :

This series of Sheets on welded steel construction is a continuation of a preceding group dealing with riveted and bolted construction, and is intended to serve a similar purpose, namely—to indicate the way in which economical design as affected by general planning considerations may be obtained.

Both the principles of design, and the general and detailed application of welded steelwork are analysed in relation to the normal structural requirements of buildings. The economies in cover and dead weight resulting from the use of lighter and smaller steel members and connections, are taken into consideration in the preliminary arrangement of the building components, in order to obtain a maximum economy in the design of the steel framing.

This Sheet is the eleventh of the welding group, and commences the three Sheets dealing with the general considerations and principles of design in welded steel as applicable to multi-storied steel skeleton buildings.

Loading :

Skeleton frame buildings for flats, offices, shops, warehouses and garages generally have to support vertical loads only, apart from wind. Factory buildings may have to sustain different loads, depending on their use, and horizontal forces may have to be taken into consideration.

In both cases two types of buildings have to be considered : those in which the skeleton frame provides all necessary rigidity, and those in which the rigidity is provided by the walls. See also Sheet 4 of this series. Where rigidity of the framework itself is not required, this may consist simply of beams and columns (see Figure 1) connected in a semi-rigid manner, i.e., by cleats which give sufficient stiffness during erection, the stiffness being neglected however, for purposes of calculation.

Application :

Should site welding not be considered for semi-rigid frame buildings, the steel members should be assembled by means of bolts as with riveted constructions. Shop welding can be adopted, however, for fabricating the separate members :—

(1) For beams which require a greater section modulus than that provided by R. S. J. Sections, single or double-sided plated joists (Figures 2, 3 and 3a), plated channels (Figure 4) and plate girders (Figures 5, 5a and 6) are available.
It is more advantageous to use a short flange plate in welded construction than in riveted, as there is no loss due to rivet holes, see Figure 7, where an R.S.J. 20″ × 6½″ is sufficient for nearly the whole length, and the small extra strength required under the centre load is taken up by single top or bottom flange plates, the weight of which is negligible.

(2) Where the shear force is comparatively small, which is usually the case with long spans, built-up girders composed in a number of different ways, e.g., as shown in Figures 8a, b and c, are an economical substitution for ordinary joists. For girders with sloping upper chords which may sometimes be used for roofs, see Sheets 14, etc.
To construct the girder shown in Figure 8a, a joist is cut, as explained in Figure 8b and re-assembled, its section modulus thus being increased by about 50 per cent., while the increase in moment of inertia is still greater (important for long beams).
The beam in Figure 8c is composed of T's or half joists and short plates, and the saving in material in both cases is due to the openings in the web. A large variety of other forms is also possible.

Previous Sheets :

Previous Sheets of this series on structural steelwork are Nos. 729, 733, 736, 737, 741, 745, 751, 755, 759, 763, 765, 769, 770, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 780, 783, 785, 789, 790, 793, 796, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 816, 819, 821, 822, 823, 824, 826, 827, 828, 830, 832 and 836.

Issued by : Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd.

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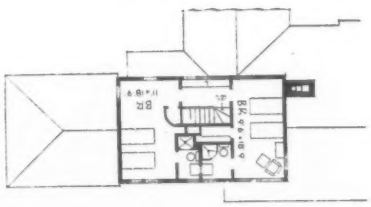
King's House, Haymarket, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Whitehall 3993

HOUSE AT QUAKER LAKE, U.S.A.

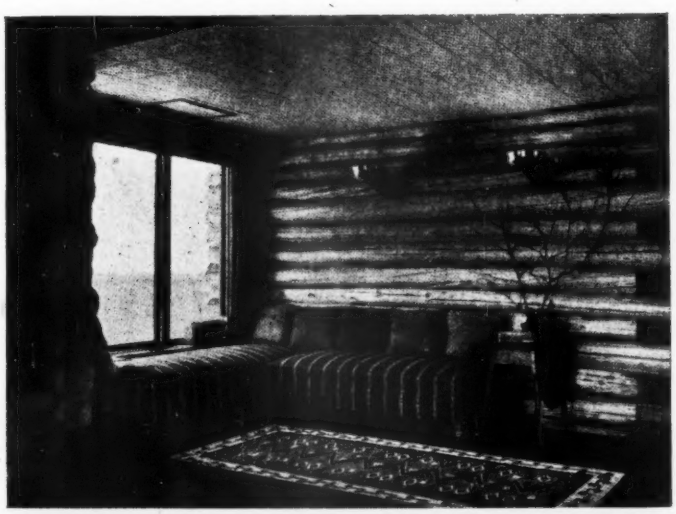


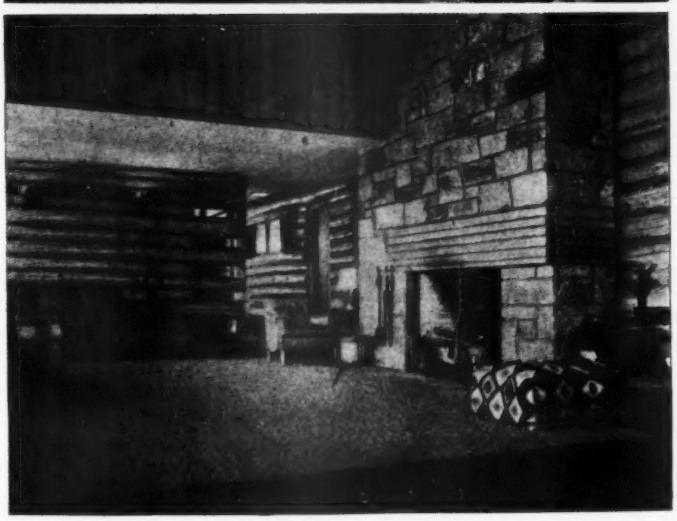
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND PLAN

GENERAL.—The owner's desire for informality and a camp-like atmosphere suggested the log construction. Although the house was originally intended for summer use only, changes were made during the course of construction to insure comfort for skiing week-ends, Christmas, and other winter holidays. Even for summer use the exposed site atop a treeless windswept hill dictated a carefully-designed shelter equipped with a heating plant. Facilities for entertaining were required. In addition to the family of five, including two sons and a daughter, the house accommodates servants and guests of each member of the family. A large parking court is provided on the entrance side. At the end of the service wing the garage roof was carried down on the south side to shelter a water storage tank and well pump.

CONSTRUCTION.—Each course of the log wall was laid around the entire building before the next course was undertaken. The log was chosen for its suitability to each bed, rolled back half way, grooved with an axe to fit the log below, coped at each end over the logs at right angles to it, and then set in place over a heavy filling of shredded redwood bark. The plan necessitated maintaining intersecting

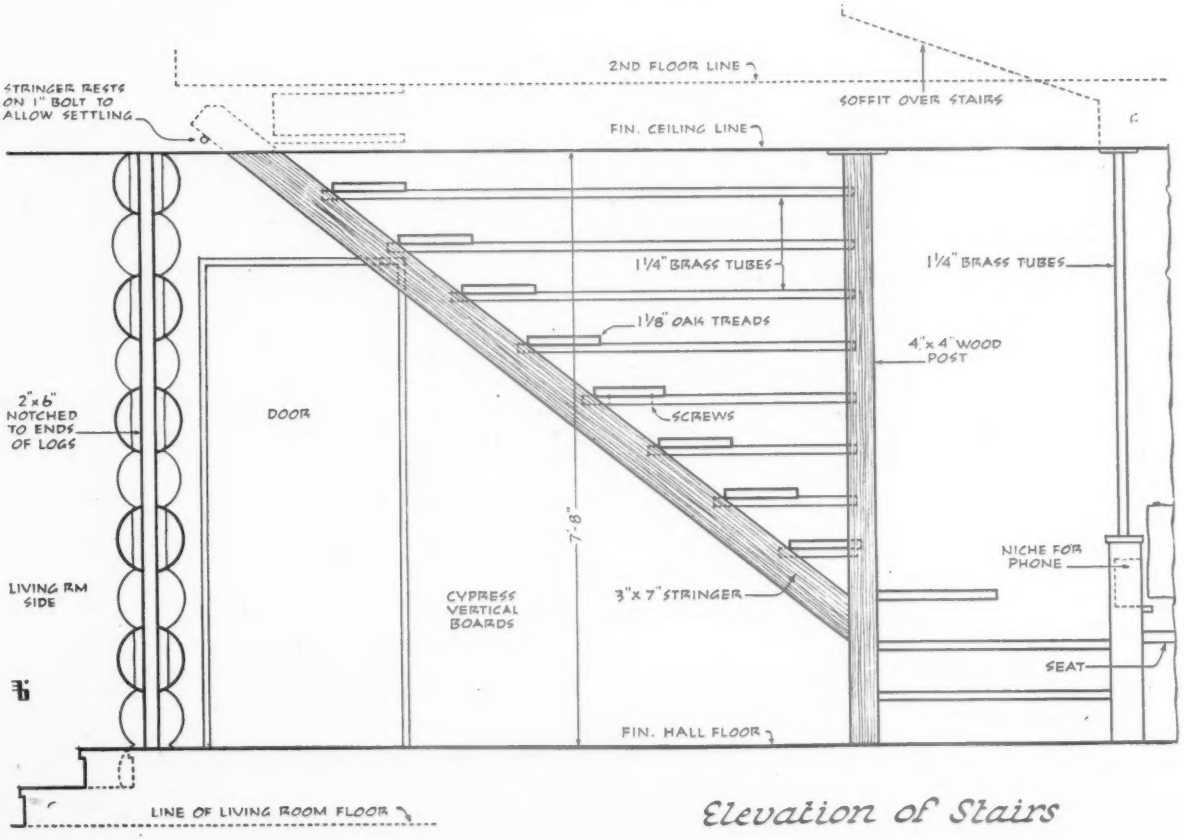




Above, two views of the exterior. Right, two views in the living room.

BY GEORGE KOSMAK AND ERNST PAYER

HOUSE AT QUAKER LAKE, U.S.A.



Elevation of Stairs

partitions to brace against horizontal collapse, and, in places where this did not prove practical, iron pins were driven through logs to hold them in their respective positions. This pin was dropped loosely through two logs, driven into the third and countersunk at the top. This permits the continual expansion and contraction of the wood. Doors and windows, as well as chimney, were detailed to permit the log wall to slide up and down at will. In the detailing of work of this type certain factors must be kept in mind. All joints must be cut so the moisture can drain out of them easily. They must be made free to move with the cross-grain contractions of the wood, they must be sealed with wind and water stops. Courses must be kept level and uniform by selecting each log to compensate for accumulated errors, taking advantage of the natural variation in diameter and taper of the log. Bark can be slipped from most logs easily when the sap is up, but is difficult to remove when the sap is down.

The illustrations are reproduced from "*Pencil Points.*"

Above and right, elevational drawing and photograph of staircase.

BY GEORGE KOSMAK AND ERNST PAYER

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

THE Information Centre answers any question about architecture, building, or the professions and trades within the building industry. It does so free of charge, and its help is available to any member of the industry.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers as soon as they have been prepared. The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party.

Questions should be sent by post to—

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY

—but in cases where an enquirer urgently requires an answer to a simple question, he may save time by telephoning the question to—

VIGILANT 0087

The reply will come by post.

Q 765

ARCHITECT, NOTTINGHAM.—*Can you inform me of my position under the Schedule of Reserved Occupations.*

I am a registered architect, aged 36 at date of registration for military service, and employed by the War Department as an architectural and civil engineering assistant in a C.R.E. office.

The C.R.E. takes the view that I am reserved as a civil servant, but considerable difficulty is being experienced with the local office of the Ministry of Labour, their contention being that I am not employed as an ARCHITECT and am, therefore, NOT RESERVED. This appears to be quite wrong, and an authoritative reply would be most helpful.

I have already been medically examined.

We have been in touch with the Ministry of Labour on your behalf, and have been instructed to tell you that you should inform your local office that you have received a ruling from the Head Office that you are a civil servant (Professional and Technical Grade) and are, therefore, reserved from the age of 30.

If by any chance you are in difficulties there is no reason why you should not telephone the head office yourself.

Q 766

ENGINEER, WALES.—*I have lately become technically interested in what appears to be a very valuable DEPOSIT OF excellent SLATE IN THE LAKE DISTRICT. A report made in* 1937 *shows that some* £6,000 *had been recently spent in driving headings and preparing chambers ready for immediate production: that there exists some* 1 *million tons of slate "of distinctive colours—grey, blue, light green, and sea-green, the latter being a beautiful colour in great demand as it is unique." The report also states that "practically the whole of Regent Street, London, has been roofed with it; that it has proved to be in excellent condition after over* 100 *years, and that it is especially suitable for first class buildings such as churches, schools, hospitals, hotels, institutions and first-class house property.*

I gather that the architects to the City of Westminster were—since war began—interested in this supply and were willing to secure an option on all available supplies in the event of the property restarting operations. Unfortunately, the gentleman who had this information has died, and I am unaware either of the name of the architects referred to or the arrangements they had presumably made.

If a market could be assured, the proposal is to restart operations and to develop production to 1,000 *tons per annum or more. Being a metalliferous mining engineer, the development of slate deposits is rather out of my usual scope, but it seems to me that this valuable source of supply should certainly be taken in hand. Could you possibly put me in touch with either the firm of architects who act for the Westminster City Council or some other similar firm who could negotiate this output? Any other suggestion you might be able to make would be appreciated.*

We have been in touch with the Westminster City Council on your behalf, and although we can obtain no definite statement from them, we are informed that it is unlikely that they agreed to obtain an option on all available supplies. There are, however, a certain number of private architects working for the Council in connection with first-aid repairs, etc., and it is possible that one of these was interested, although again it is unlikely that he definitely agreed to secure an option on all available supplies. You would do best to write to the City Engineer, Westminster City Council, 66, Whitcombe Street, London, W.C., who will look into the matter and who will notify the architects under his control if it appears likely that slates are required.

Q 767

ARCHITECT, LEICESTERSHIRE. — *I was interested in the reply to Question* 699 *regarding reconstruction in the* JOURNAL *for May* 8. *I was a registered architect at the outbreak of war and was studying for the R.I.B.A. Special Final Exam.*

Fortunately when the prospects of further work became small I was able to adapt myself to technical war work at which I am now working.

I, too, would like to make contact with some group interested in these great problems of social and industrial planning, preferably near Leicester or Coventry.

The allied societies and particularly our own branch seem to be doing so little in this connection.

No bodies are interested in reconstruction in your area, and we think that you would do well to write to the persons mentioned in our answer to Query No. 699, who might be able to put you in touch with local allied societies. You might also write to the Secretary of the Reconstruction Committee of the R.I.B.A., 66, Portland Place, London, W.1. This Committee has only been formed comparatively recently, but the Secretary is likely to know of the existence of allied societies.

Q 768

ARCHITECT, ESSEX.—*Can you give me names of firms who design and carry out PRE-FABRICATED CONCRETE in the N.W. of England, preferably. The concrete must be up to the size of* 16 *ft. in length.*

The following firms can be recommended to design and execute prefabricated concrete beams, etc.

Cleveland Stone Products Ltd., Clevestone Works, Guisborough, Yorks; Concrete Ltd., Stourton, Leeds; Girlings Ferro Concrete Co. Ltd., Rothwell, Near Leeds.

Q 769

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT, SURREY.—*I shall be pleased if you can give me information regarding SITUATIONS IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. I am at the present moment engaged in a Commercial Undertaking as an Assistant Surveyor (Building and Valuation) and as we are very slack I shall be pleased if you can inform me to whom to apply for a situation for the duration of the war.*

Technical Assistants such as Surveyors are usually obtained by Government Departments through the Central Register, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Vacancies for assistants in Local Government offices are sometimes advertised in the technical papers.

Q 770

ENQUIRER, WESTMORLAND.—*Can you advise me concerning the TRAINING that is necessary for a boy of* 17 *to become an ARCHITECT. Is there a College he should attend or is it possible to obtain training by work in an Architect's office and how long does the training usually take.*

You can only become an architect after being registered as such and you cannot register until you have passed the final or special final examination of the R.I.B.A. or the final examination of one of the recognized Schools of Architecture.

If you propose remaining in the North you could attend a recognized school at Birmingham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle or Sheffield. There are, of course, other schools in the South and in Ireland or Scotland.

You could pass the final examination of the R.I.B.A. by taking correspondence courses. The process would probably take you about five years. We can recommend for private postal tuition :—

Mr. C. W. Box, F.R.I.B.A., M.R.San.I., 115, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; Mr. L. Stuart Stanley, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

There are, of course, in addition Correspondence Schools such as the International Correspondence Schools Ltd., International House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

You can also work in an architect's office without becoming an architect. If you are content to remain an Architectural Assistant or Draughtsman you can try to obtain a job in an Architect's office and take postal tuition or attend a Polytechnic or similar school in order to advance your knowledge.

TRADE NOTES

Ventilation and Gas Filtration

A practical demonstration of ventilation and gas filtration by the Andamite method was given at 52, Ebury Street, London, S.W.1. Normally, the plant is used operating on a by-pass ventilation plant, the filters being brought into operation in case of gas attack. It is claimed that an important feature of the system is that an internal pressure above atmosphere is maintained, so that the air flow is always outward, thus preventing the infiltration of gas through slightly damaged structures. Such protection is obviously essential in shelters, control rooms, first aid rooms, decontamination centres and all similar buildings, particularly those where essential services must be maintained in the event of poison gas attack.

Andamite plant is made in three standard capacities, each carrying Home Office Certification Mark. Plants of smaller capacities can also be supplied. The system has been installed in Government Departments and industrial and railway undertakings, while a number of local authorities are adopting it for the protection of essential services, such as the gas and electricity supply and the fire brigade.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD, SCOTTISH COUNCIL

A Scottish Council of the National Buildings Record has been set up in Edinburgh under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Bute. Among the members of the Council are Mr. T. F. MacLennan, President of the R.I.A.S; Mr. Reginald Fairlie, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. F. C. Mears, F.R.I.B.A.; Mr. Ian Lindsay; Lord Hamilton of Dalzell; Mr. J. S. Richardson, Inspector of Ancient Monuments; Mr. Stanley Cursitor; Mr. Innes of Learney; Dr. Mackay Mackenzie; and Dr. Baird Smith. The Secretary of the Scottish Council is Mr. George Scott-Moncrieff.

The Scottish Council wishes to know of drawings of buildings in Scotland made by architectural students. Those who can help by telling the Council of drawings are asked to write to the Secretary, 54, Manor Place, Edinburgh, 3 (Tel.: 22202).

HOME TIMBER APPOINTMENT

The Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, has appointed Sir James Calder, C.B.E., Adviser on Home Timber Production to the Raw Materials branch of the Ministry of Supply, and has appointed Mr. G. Lenanton to succeed Sir James as Director of Home Timber Production.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

HOUSE AT FERRIBY, near HULL, YORKSHIRE (pages 77-80). Architects, J. L. Martin and S. Speight. The general contractors were F. Bilton Ltd. Among the subcontractors and suppliers were the following: Hollis Bros. & Co. Ltd. (terrazzo flooring), Franks Ltd. (sand-faced bricks), Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. Ltd. (damp proofing), Hull Concrete Stone Co. Ltd. (patent stone), D. Anderson and Sons Ltd. (roofing), Sanderson & Co. (furniture), Dryad Metalworks Ltd. (door furniture), Drake and Upton Ltd. (plumbing), Shanks & Co. Ltd. (sanitary fittings), Accumulator Charging Co. (lighting, electrical installation, radio), Ideal Boilers and Radiators Ltd. (boilers and radiators), Crittall Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (metal windows [universal section]), Lenscrete Ltd. (glazing), W. R. Todd and Son Ltd. (internal paint), Saunderson (external paint), Aga Heat Ltd. (kitchen cooker), H. C. Slingsby Ltd. (loft ladders), W. Richardson & Co. Ltd. (greenhouses and conservatories).

CORRECTION

Messrs. Diespeker & Co., Ltd., inform us that they carried out a large contract for Terrazzo and Tiling at the new Head Office for Messrs. Pilkington Bros., Ltd., illustrated in our issue for July 17. Their name was omitted from the list of contractors published in that issue. As stated Messrs. Conway & Co. also carried out a contract for Terrazzo work.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. C. V. K. Kennedy, M.Inst.R.A., has commenced practice at Clynton, Corkeel, Saltash, Cornwall, and would be pleased to receive trade catalogues.

Mr. G. V. Downer, Founder and late Managing Director of G.V.D. Illuminators, Ltd., now in voluntary liquidation, announces that he is carrying on the work of lighting consultant in his own name at 29, Torrington Square, W.C.1.