

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW



THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

SPECIAL ISSUE DECEMBER 1936 FIVE SHILLINGS

F. 5

ÆSTHETICS IN ARCHITECTURAL ADVERTISING

"A sense of the fitness of things" is a valuable attribute. In matters affecting Architecture it is a first essential. In the planning, erection, decoration and equipment of a building, the architect has many problems to solve. If your goods or service offer a solution, he will be glad to know about them. But a megaphone at a tête-à-tête is no less appropriate than crudely planned advertising to a cultured mind. Advertising to-day is a skilled operation, based on an intimate knowledge of the product and its objective and an intensive study of market conditions. It can be powerful without being aggressive, subtle without being weak. The Architectural field offers vast scope. If your products are right, advertising will create and stabilise the demand. The planning, organisation and production of an advertising campaign is a big undertaking, requiring experienced direction.

IT
PAYS
TO
ADVERTISE

*Issued by the Institute of Incorporated Practitioners
in Advertising, 3 & 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.2.
in conjunction with the Federations of Master
Process Engravers and Master Printers. etc*



The resemblance has often been pointed out between the modern house, as a slowly evolving architectural type, and the house of the late Georgian or Regency period. This resemblance is more than one of superficial style; it is the direct result of the architects of the two epochs attempting the same rationalized solution of a very similar problem, and evolving at the same time a similar æsthetic vocabulary. The differences are only those produced by the greater technical knowledge and the more perfect scientific equipment possessed by the modern architect. This photograph is taken in Church Street, Chelsea, where a very clear demonstration of these facts has now taken place. Two houses have just been completed there, designed by Gropius and Fry, and by Mendelsohn and Chermayeff. The photograph is taken from one of the terraces of the former house. The other side of the street is formed of a row of neat

small houses, dating from the second half of the eighteenth century. These can be seen forming the background of the photograph. In this street can clearly be seen how the modern movement takes up the tradition of English urban design at the point where it was laid down early in the nineteenth century—or, rather, submerged in the orgy of eclecticism that that century indulged in. The flat roof that the later Georgian house aspired to is now made practicable by modern insulation and constructional methods; the gradually diminishing weight of window bars has been enabled, by the introduction of plate glass, to give way to the virtual abolition of all window subdivisions; the same studied proportion and relationship of parts that gave the Georgian house its elegance has recreated the same elegance, expressed with the same sense of rather impersonal restraint, in its modern equivalent.

PLATE I, December 1936

OUR aim should be to develop a fine tradition of living in houses. It is a matter for experiment, like flying. We should seek to improve in detail point by point. There are enough sketch designs; now we want solids. Exquisite living on a small scale is the ideal. 'House-like' should express as much as 'ship-shape.' Our airplanes and motors and even bicycles are in their way perfect. We need to bring this ambition for perfect solutions into housing of all sorts and scales.

The chief obstruction to our having better houses has been the superstition that they should be built in a style. There is a great difference between being built in an imitative style, Elizabethan, Jacobean, or Georgian, and being built with style. A motor-car is built with thought for 'style,' that is, finish and elegance, but it is not built to look like a sedan chair or a stage coach. To be concerned with style imitations and what the Americans call period design is not only irrational in itself, but it blocks the way to any possibility of true development. If you have your eye on that, you can't see this. To go on building houses in the cocked-hat and brass-candlestick style is not only rather imbecile play-acting, but it destroys rational growth. We have to put an efficiency style in the place of this trivial, sketchy picturesqueness. Even leaving out the style trimmings would be something. If you cut away disease and surplusage, you strengthen and consolidate. There are many cases in which the half is greater than the whole. We have to prune our building forms as we prune a fruit-tree and sternly cut away the dead wood. Whenever we concentrate on some directing datum, some reality like health, serviceableness or even perfect cheapness, true style will certainly arise as the expression of this and the other human qualities embodied. To design in 'a style' is to design a seeming which stands in the place of style proper. This style superstition is a much greater evil than I could persuade you to believe. It filters down to lower and lower strata, and the poor man is at last persuaded that nightmares of vulgarity and discomfort are necessary offerings to 'style.'

The dwelling-house should be sound, dry, light, warm, and sweet. We should save in all thoughtless extravagances, and concentrate on the conquest of dirt, disorder, and waste. Houses must be built for living rather than for letting. A false and confusing opposition between science and art has been allowed

to arise, and indeed is rather fostered by expert simulators who 'go in for old-world effects'; but properly there is no strife between science and art in architecture. It does not matter a bit if we call flying an art or a science; the art of house-building is practically one with the science of housing. If we must worry over strict definitions, 'science' may stand for codified preliminary knowledge, and 'art' for operative skill, experiment, and adventure. Science is what you know; art is what you do. The best art is founded on the best science in every given matter. The art of shipbuilding is the science of shipbuilding in operation. The notion that there are special 'art forms' or 'art colours' has led to all sorts of pretences and sham picturesquenesses. Art is high competence in doing what is worthy to be done.

W. R. LETHABY, 1920





1908

The Modern English House

INTRODUCTION

By F. R. S. Yorke

A FOREWORD to the last *Recent English Domestic Architecture* issue of THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, published in December 1928, said of the contents: "The houses which follow are arranged in a rough kind of chronological order according to the 'style' in which they are dressed. All the houses have, of course, been built quite recently, but the sequence through Tudor, Jacobean and Georgian to the modern experiments at Silver End, gives an historical note to the collection which is not without value. It is reasonable to suppose that for good or ill, the future will look upon these as the typical work of our day."

It may have been right to say such houses were typical in 1928, but it would not be true now. Progress in the eight years that have elapsed since that was written is made more apparent by the contents of the present issue than it could be made by any words in this Introduction. There is no need here for such an apology for the appearance of the recent English domestic architecture this issue contains. Yet the former December

issue of the REVIEW did include (besides an article by Le Corbusier, through which a great number of people in this country heard for the first time of modern architecture and that architect) all the recent modern English work that had been done up to that date: this amounted to one house by Behrens and the group of houses at Silver End by Thomas S. Tait.

In 1926 Professor Behrens built, at Northampton, the house called New Ways for Mr. Bassett-Lowke. This was probably the first manifestation in England of the new manner, that had already arrived on the Continent; although the struggle for a departure from revivalism, the acceptance of the machine by the artist, and the freeing of the plan, that made such an architecture possible, had been made in this country towards the beginning of the century, by such men as Mackintosh, C. F. A. Voysey, Edgar Wood, and George Walton, following the pioneer work of William Morris.

It was more than seven years ago, in 1929, that Amyas Connell built the house called High and Over

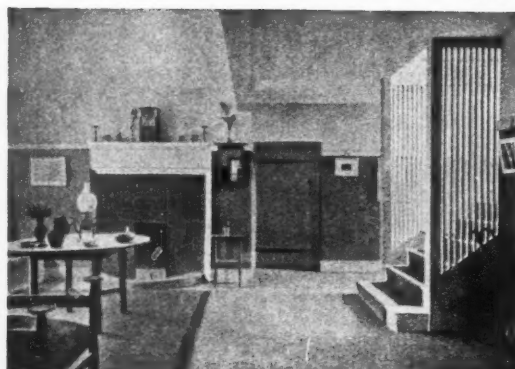
INTRODUCTION



1859



1899



1899



1911

at Amersham for Professor Ashmole. By this time it had become apparent from tendencies in the design of buildings other than houses, often commercial and office buildings, that the architecture we call modern was gaining a firm hold in England.

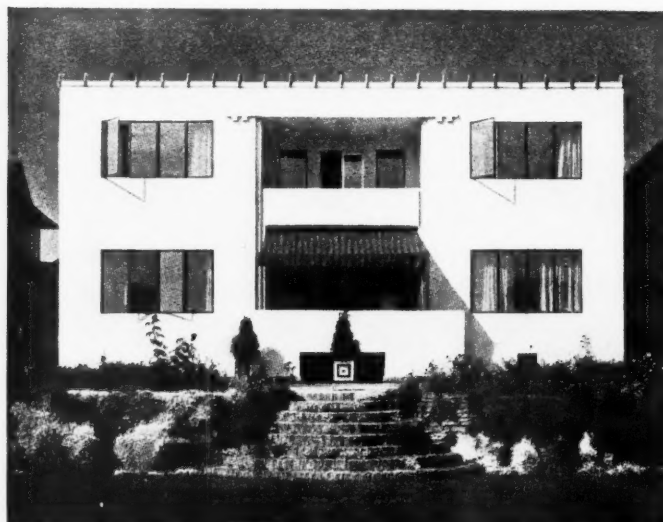
George Checkley made his experiments at Cambridge with the White House (1931), and Thurso House (1932), and soon afterwards (1933) Colin Lucas built a house with 4-in. reinforced concrete walls at Wrotham. Since then, there has been a steady increase every year in the number of freely planned houses designed for living in rather than to be looked at, and free from the hampering conventions of architectural styles.

But the process has been gradual. Modern architecture was not accepted here suddenly, as it was for instance in Germany and Czechoslovakia after the war. It made its way slowly, but very surely, and although it has now established itself firmly, having proved itself to fulfil a modern need and to be something more than a new decorative style or fashion, there is much work to be done in the breaking down of obstructions before it takes its place as the normal architecture of the country.

In 1934 when *The Modern House** was first published, it was difficult to find material to fill the fourteen pages devoted in the book to English examples. Now, within a little more than two years, there are enough modern houses in this country to fill a double number of the REVIEW, and there are many more under construction so that early next year there will be sufficient for a book, devoted to English houses only, for which this issue of the REVIEW may be considered as a nucleus. It is significant that all the houses illustrated in the body of this issue have been completed within the last two years.

Not all the modern houses built until the present time could have been included in these pages, and it was felt that the necessarily limited space here should be devoted as far as possible to houses not previously illustrated, so that some well-known examples that have

**The Modern House*. By F. R. S. Yorke. Published by The Architectural Press.



1926

1908 (on previous page). *The White House* at Shiplake, by George Walton. 1859, *The Red House*, at Bexley Heath, Kent, built for William Morris by Philip Webb. 1899, *The Orchard*, Chorley Wood, by C. F. A. Voysey: the road front and the sitting room. 1911, *Hill House*, Helensburgh, by C. R. Mackintosh. 1926, *New*

been reviewed recently in these pages, or given a great deal of space elsewhere, have been omitted, not because they did not merit inclusion, but because it was felt more important that less well-known examples should be given sufficient space for an adequate description.

* * *

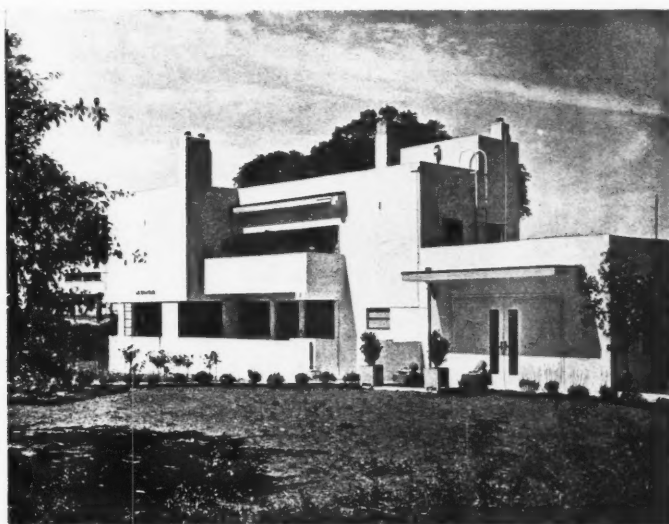
There should be, by this time, even more modern houses than have been built. Serious commissioned projects must outnumber the built houses by at least three or four to one. There can be no modern architect who has not several abandoned projects in his files. There are several reasons for this, the principal one being obstruction by local authorities.

The architect who is doing modern work is beset by difficulties that would drive him out of existence, were there not something in his work that is appreciated by a steadily growing number of the public as genuine and essential to modern living conditions.

In the first place the architect must do considerably more work in the initial stages than is necessary with the house that is based on traditional plans, and traditional building methods and materials. He cannot adapt a stock plan, and with sketchy details and a loose specification hope the contractor will be able to interpret his intentions, or that the operatives can execute work that is not minutely explained by drawings.

The essence of the modern house is the plan, and this must be studied in great detail; it must be made to suit the individual need, as well as the site, the general conditions imposed by the modern mode of living, and, normally most important—economy. There is rarely enough money to allow the architect to waste the smallest amount of space or material, so he must plan from the outset with precision.

He is probably constructing in a material less familiar in its intricacies than traditional brickwork, and he cannot take stock details and adapt them. Such items as window openings, where there are sliding-folding



1928

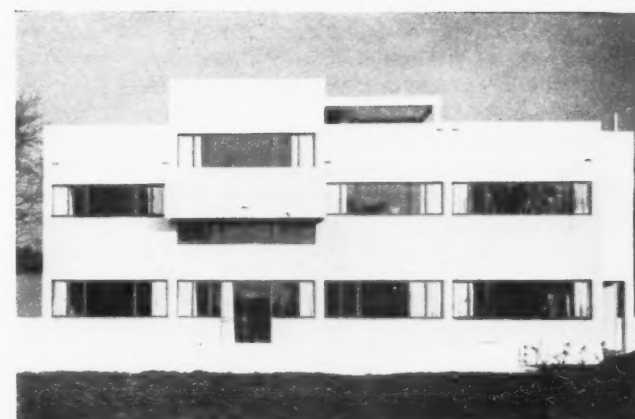
Ways, Northampton, by Professor Behrens. 1928, house at Silver End, Essex, by Thomas S. Tait. 1929, High and Over, Amersham, by Amyas Connell. 1931, The White House, Cambridge, by George Checkley. 1932, Thurso House, Cambridge, by George Checkley. 1933, reinforced concrete house at Wrotham, Kent, by Colin Lucas.



1929



1931



1932



1933

INTRODUCTION



A



B

A and B, typical examples of contemporary suburban house architecture whose design is passed without comment; to be compared with the projects that follow, which are typical examples of modern small house design, rejected by authorities on aesthetic grounds.

windows in a 4-in. concrete wall, or doors and door openings where there are flush doors in pressed steel frames, need much more careful consideration and detailing than wood sash windows in narrow brick openings, or panel doors surrounded by wood frames and architraves, because, whilst the contractor and his employees are familiar with every aspect of the latter, they are probably being called upon to execute the former for the first time in a long experience.

* * *

In many cases the client is unable to complete purchase of the land on which he wishes to build until plans for the house proposed have been approved by the landowner, or his representatives. If those representatives happen to be architects of the old school, a project for a modern house is likely to be turned down.

It may take three weeks to obtain a decision even if this be favourable, and normally when a man makes up his mind to build he wants to get his house completed quickly, so there is rarely time to get sketch-plans approved by the landowner before making working drawings for submission to the local authorities, who may themselves take a month or more before giving a decision. This means that working drawings must be complete before the scheme is submitted to the landowner, and consequently that working drawings must be made and submitted to at least four bodies:—

1. Landowner
2. Local Authorities (Bye-laws)
3. Town Planning
4. Restriction of Ribbon Development

any of which may, independently, raise objections that will prevent realization of the project.

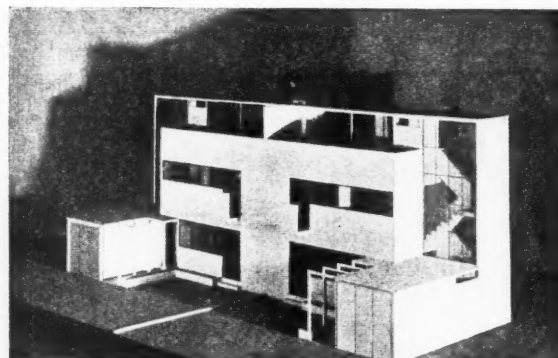
The preparation of these working drawings entails a considerable amount of expensive work, spread over several months. The plans must be exact, they must be the plans approved by the client, which means they may be the third or fourth revision of a second or third set of sketch-plans—depending upon the client's temperament. They are normally the scale drawings from which the contractor will work if the job goes on, presented in some detail, having two or three plans, four elevations, two or three sections and a layout plan showing the position of the house in relation to neighbouring buildings and roads.

They must be worked out exactly for dimensions, showing means of ventilation, windows and their opening portions, method of construction and so on; and the system of plumbing must be considered in order that the drainage scheme can be detailed. Such work can only be done with care, and comparatively slowly, and it may represent a third or a half of the total of an architect's work on a house.

If the house is of the type A or B alongside, it would be a nearly certain bet on getting an approval, provided bye-laws were complied with. If it were a *modern* house in the best sense of the word, the architect would wait for a decision as he waits for the result of a competition, hoping against hope.

C and E to K are models or drawings of houses seriously commissioned, carefully designed, completed to a working drawing stage, desired by the client, but turned down by one or other of the authorities mentioned above.

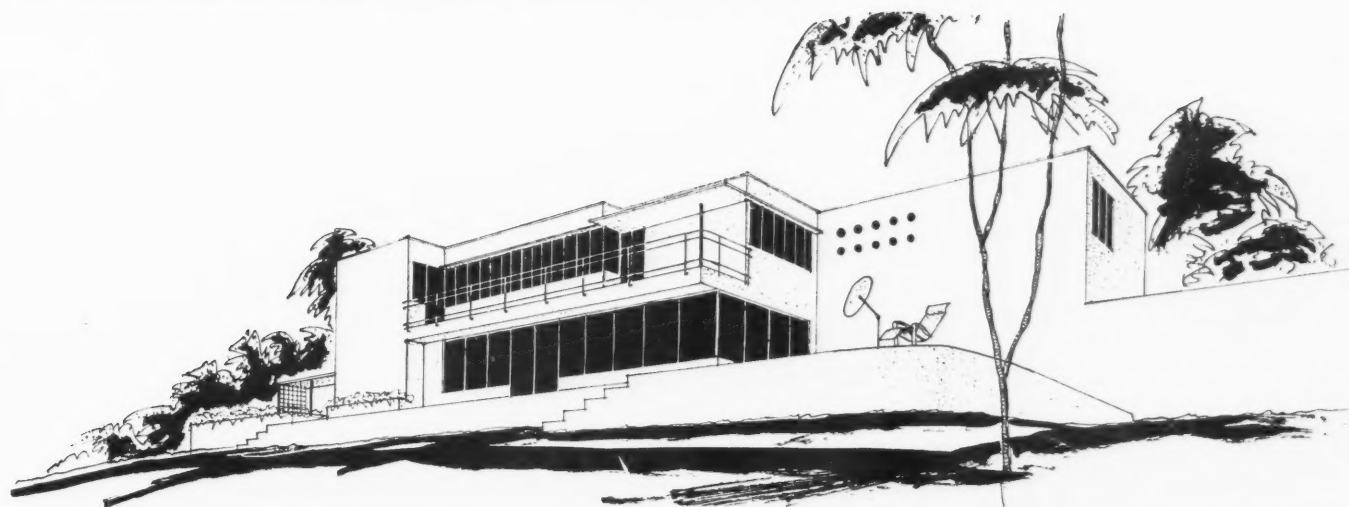
In the case of C the designs were rejected by the local authority (on the advice of an Advisory Panel of local architects) on grounds of being "injurious to the amenities of the neighbourhood." The architects were fortunate in having a persistent and far-sighted client, prepared to spend some time and money in fighting what he felt to be injustice. They appealed, but lost their case. Under the Town and Country Planning



C



D



E

Act, and the terms of the arbitrator's award, the Council were required to inform the clients of the modifications they required in the designs. They asked for a new design for the staircase wings, with decreased height and width for the enclosure, and a reduction in the area of glazing; and for a new design for bedroom windows to provide breaks in the continuity of the glass. Their requests were accompanied by a statement to the effect that a drawing had been prepared, unofficially, to give some indication of the sort of thing the Council had in mind, and an invitation to the architects to inspect this drawing at their offices. Their design is reproduced here (D). The Council's suggestion, though much appreciated, was found to be somewhat impracticable or undesirable in certain particulars, and the houses were eventually built as originally intended with one or two slight modifications. Cost: much time and some legal expense. Delay: almost a year.

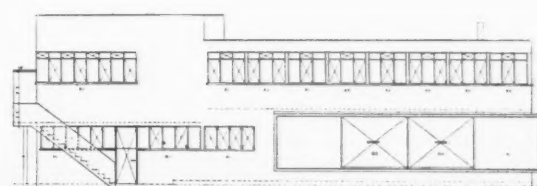
In the case of E the designs were rejected in similar circumstances to those in the case of C, but the members of the Advisory Panel in this case reversed their decision after a considerable amount of discussion and delay, and recommended the local authority to pass the scheme: fortunately, because the client had decided not to fight the case. The house is now being erected, after a delay of four months.

In the case of F the client had sufficient determination, energy and time to back his architect to the end. The case was brought to a court of inquiry held by the Ministry of Health (the Government Department responsible for administration of the Town and Country Planning Act), and the architects were successful in their appeal, the Arbitration Officer declaring that the Local Council's objection to the design was entirely unreasonable. The houses were built. Cost: several wasted months, wasted time for client and architect, legal

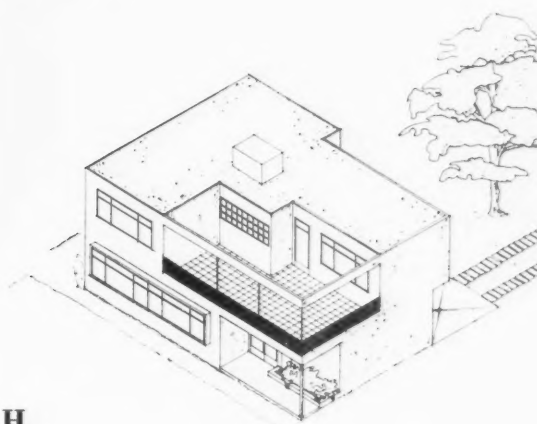


F

C, the architects' conception—a pair of small semi-detached houses. D, a suggested improvement on C offered by the local authority after it had rejected the architects' design. Other houses rejected by landowner or local authority on aesthetic grounds: E, near Henley-on-Thames; F, at Haywards Heath; G, at Chipperfield; and H, at Wallington.



G



H

INTRODUCTION



J

Houses rejected by landowner or local authority on æsthetic grounds: J, at Wimbledon; K, at Angmering-on-Sea.

expenses for the client—quite apart from the degrees of reputation an architect is apt to lose in the eyes of a client when his design is ignominiously rejected by a local authority on æsthetic grounds, whilst the designs of colleagues, producing work like A and B, are accepted without hesitation.

In the case of G it was the local authority who, on their own initiative (but supported by their town-planning consultant), refused to sanction the design—again on the sole grounds of appearance. The house was one of normal concrete construction, with a flat roof. The local authority presented the architect (and his client) with the quaint alternative: that if the flat roof were to remain, the house must be in brick, or if the concrete walls were to remain, a pitched roof must be substituted for the flat one. A compromise (brick with flat roof) was finally agreed, neither the architect nor the client understanding on what grounds the curious demands were made, but compelled to abide by them. The house has now been built.

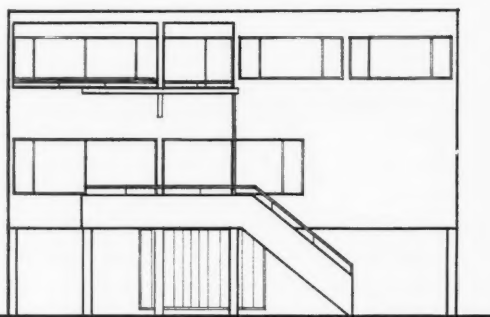
In the case of H the landowners objected to the appearance of the house and would allow its erection only if it were turned back to front on the site, with living-rooms facing north. Fortunately, a new site of similar aspect was found in a different district, and the house was eventually built fifteen miles or more away from the place where it was originally intended to stand—delay six months.

In the case of J the local authorities turned down the scheme and the job was abandoned altogether. The client naturally supported his architect in principle, in opposition to the local authority concerned, but was as

naturally unwilling to involve himself in legal proceedings, with the delay and expense an appeal against the Council's decision would have incurred.

In the case of K, both landowners and local authority raised objections. The scheme was abandoned and the architects concerned are at present engaged in the preparation of a quite different house for the same client, on the same site—delay three months, cost of wasted work £40 to £50.

These obstacles that stand between the project for a modern house and its realization spring from æsthetic prejudice, and are apart from the difficulties encountered in the attempt to make modern design and the materials and structural methods employed in its execution, fit in with obsolete bye-laws and technical regulations, that were made before new materials were used in any other way than as imitations of old ones.



K



B

(the
hav
occu
in d
prov
stru
But
facin
not
to b
give
exte
The
that
expo
time
poor
rend
Expe
gene
enou
comp
or st
it is
struc
wall,
the o

In th
the d
contin
the w
carry
is enc
rende
Quite
desira
from
gener
in cov
mater
smoot
Lintol
with
concre
The re
with
pipe t
So the
edges
with a
coping
part of
coverin
edges.

TY

H O
C H
A N

Plate ii

BRICK, traditional English house building material since the thirteenth century (the Roman art of brick-making here having died out with the end of their occupation), is the most common material in domestic work generally, because it can provide economically, in one material, both structural and facing qualities.

But bricks are made in two main types, facings and commons. Common bricks are not normally of good enough appearance to be exposed, but are covered by stucco to give a pleasant-looking surface to the external walls.

The examples on the following pages show that modern architects find a use for both exposed and rendered brickwork. Sometimes facing bricks of good texture but poor colour are painted direct without rendering.

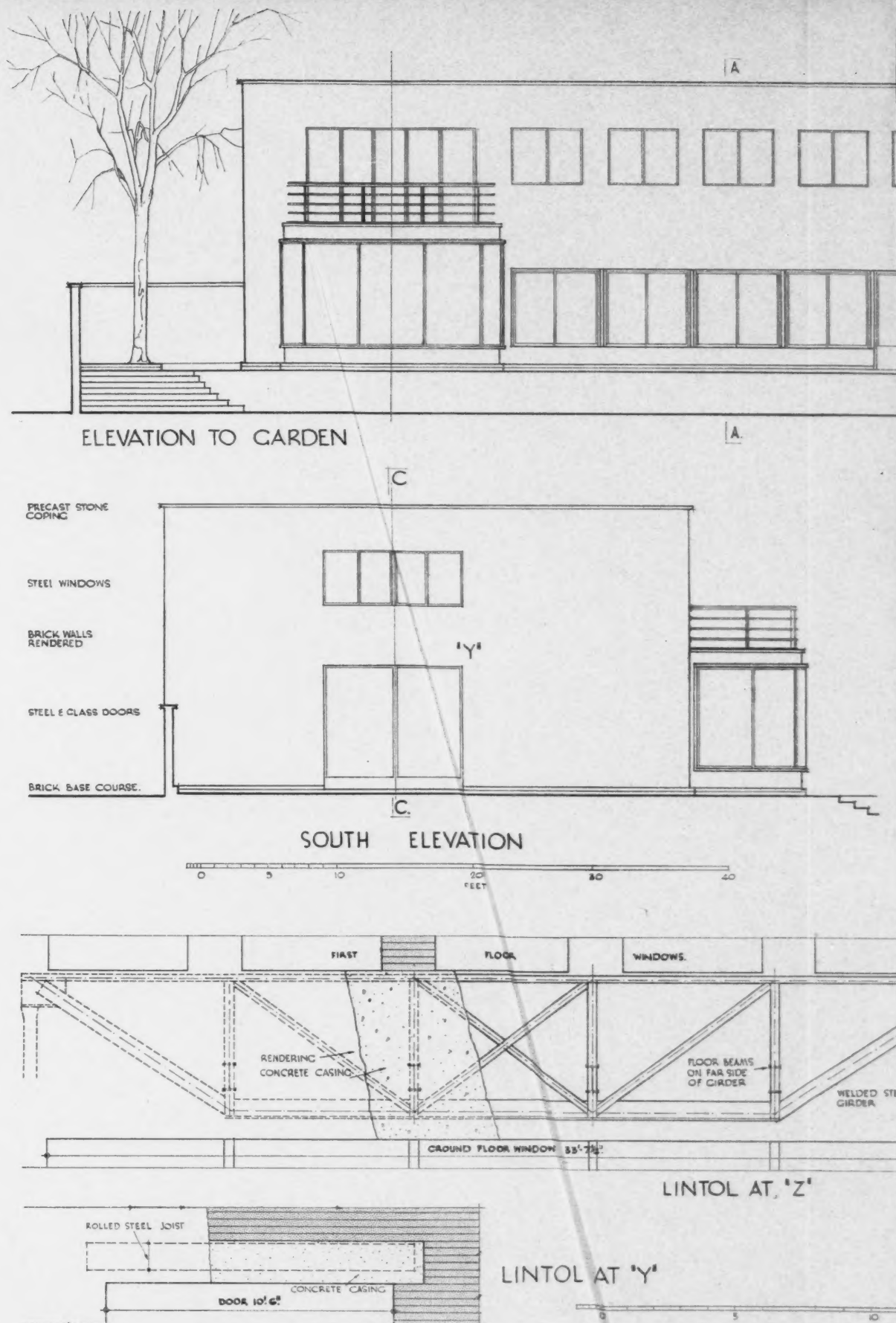
Exposed or painted brickwork is used generally where the elevation is simple enough to avoid the use of additional, complicated structural members of concrete or steel, that need some covering; although it is sometimes possible to confine the structural member to the inner face of the wall, and to carry a facing of brickwork over the opening on an angle iron (see page 262).

In the case of the brickwork illustrated by the drawing on this folding plate, there is a continuous built-up welded steel girder over the window openings on the south wall, to carry the brickwork above, and this girder is encased in concrete and the whole wall is rendered and finished white.

Quite apart from the question of the desirability of rendering on such a house from the point of view of aesthetics generally, it serves a specific purpose here in covering the junction between different materials and presenting an all-over clean, smooth surface.

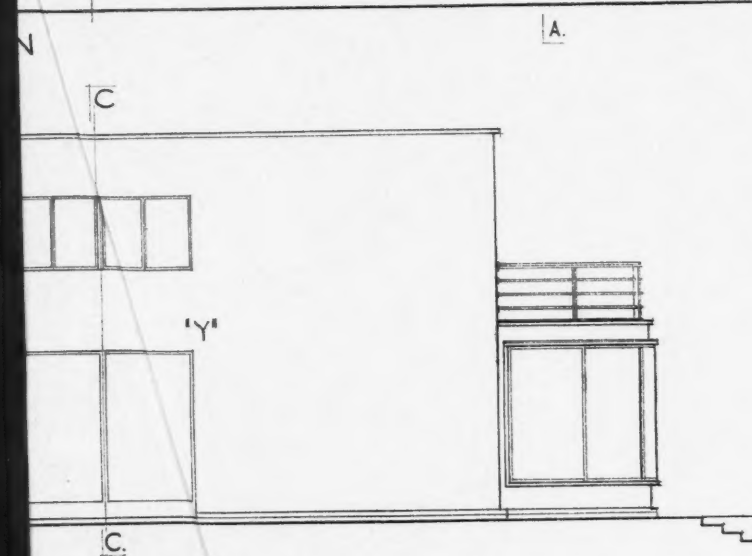
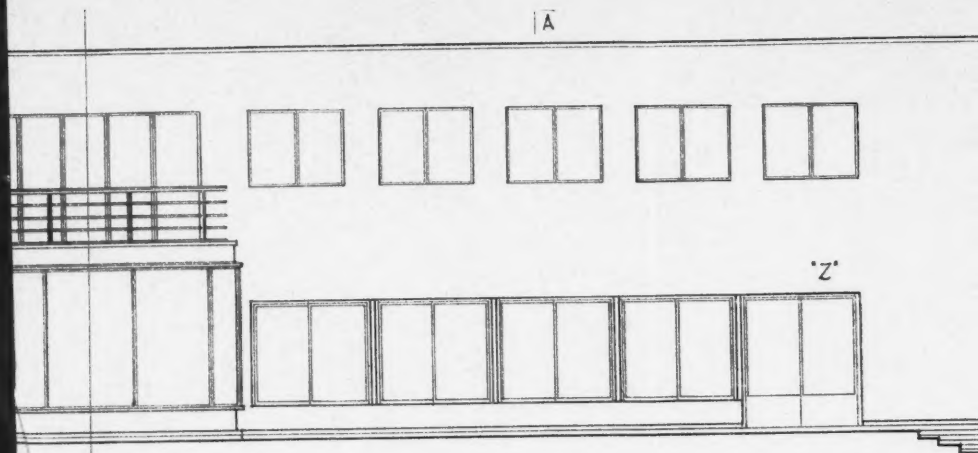
Lintols over the smaller openings are formed with small rolled steel joists encased in concrete and rendered as before.

The roof is formed from concrete screeded with cement, to fall towards an internal pipe that takes rainwater to the drains. So there is no need for a parapet at the edges and the top of the wall is finished with a simple pre-cast reconstructed stone coping, just high enough above the highest part of the roof level to allow a waterproof covering to be turned up slightly at its edges.



TYPICAL BRICK CONSTRUCTION

HOUSE IN CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA: MENDELSON AND CHERMAYEFF, ARCHITECTS

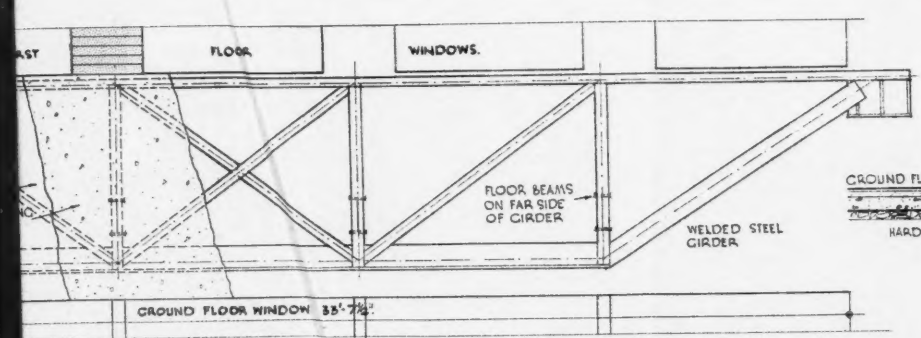


ASPHALTE
CEILING

1ST FLOOR

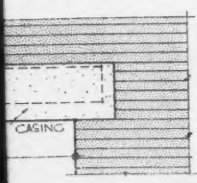
TH ELEVATION

0 20 40
FEET



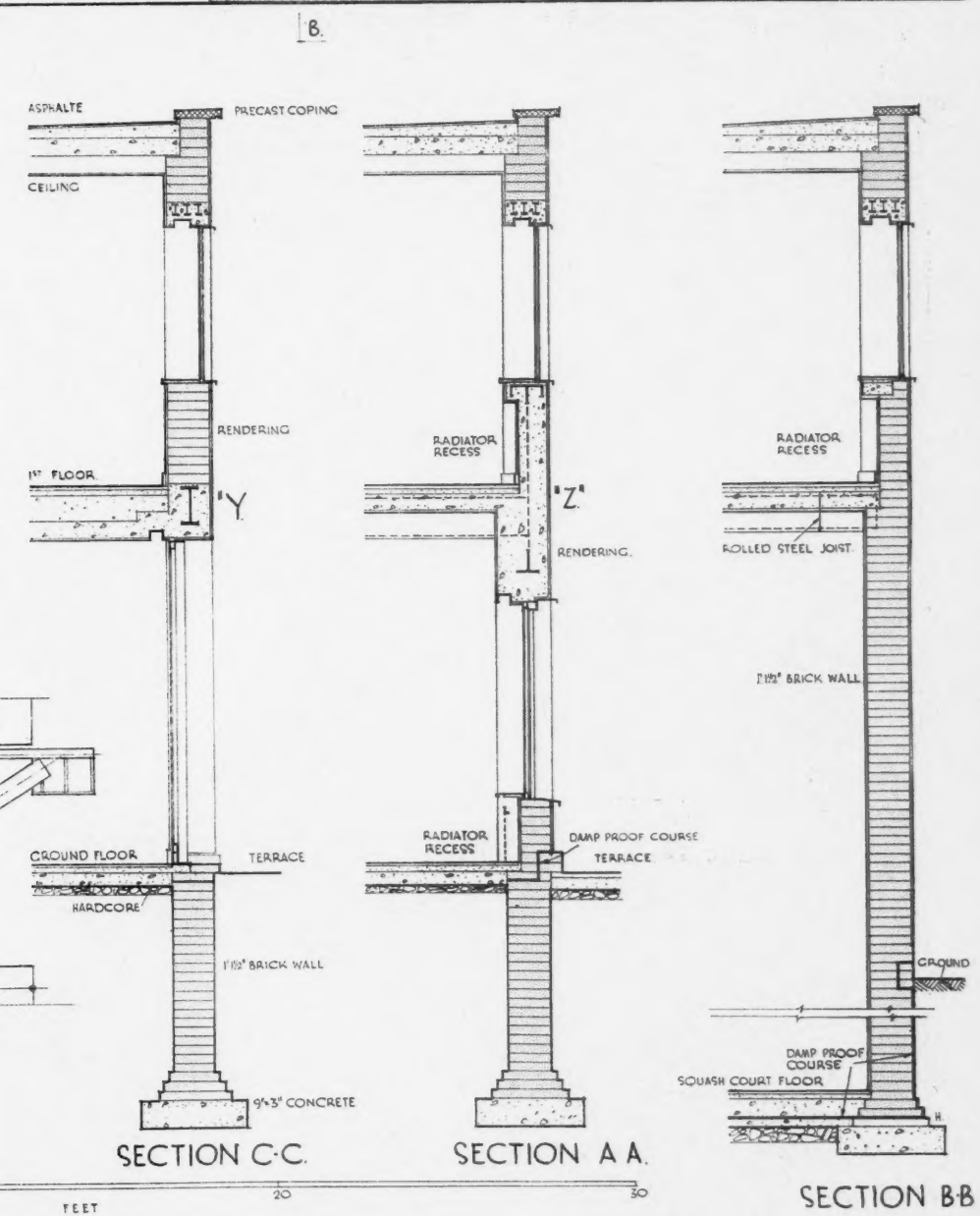
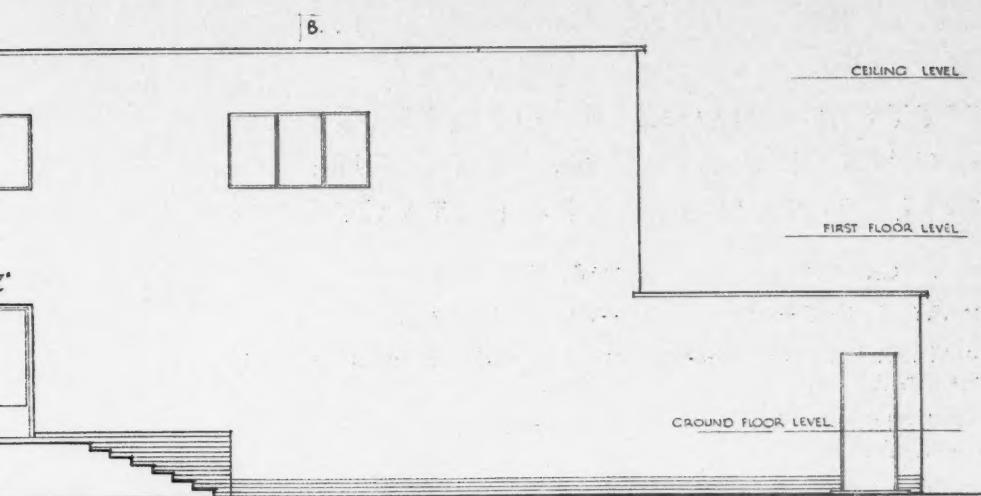
GROUND FLOOR
HARDCORE

LINTOL AT 'Z'



LINTOL AT 'Y'

0 5 10
FEET



Drawn by M. E. Herman

B R I C K

FIFTEEN HOUSES OF BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY THE FOLLOWING ARCHITECTS

C. R. CRICKMAY

MARY B. CROWLEY

WALTER GROPIUS AND
MAXWELL FRY

MENDELSON AND
CHERMAYEFF

OLIVER HILL

FRANK SCARLETT

KAUFMANN AND BEN-
JAMIN

MARJORIE TALL

WILLIAM LESCAZE

M. J. H. AND CHARLOTTE
BUNNEY

HARTLAND THOMAS

E. C. KAUFMANN

LUBETKIN AND TECTON

P. J. B. HARLAND

E. MAXWELL FRY

K

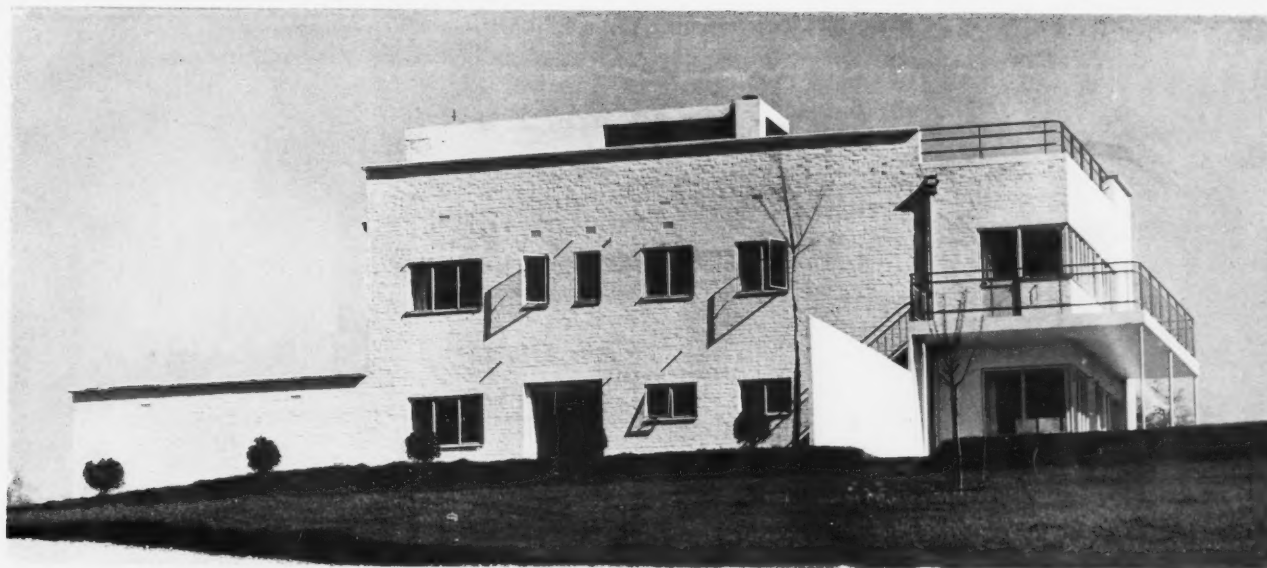
BRICK
THE
ECTS

ZE
HARLOTTE

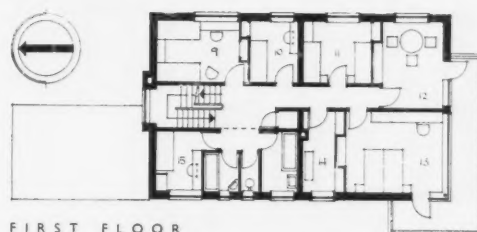
OMAS
NN
TECTON
ND
RY

*The n
which
moder
freedo
an exp
flat ro*

VOL. LX



THE ENTRANCE OR WESTERN ELEVATION with the side wall of the garage on the extreme left. The site rises steeply from the road on the west and south. It is bounded by belts of trees on the north and west. The house, on the highest point, has a 3 mile view down the valley from the living-room windows.



FIRST FLOOR

HOUSE AT JORDANS. BUCKS., 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 15½d. including built-in furniture and central heating, but not including balcony, verandah paving and septic tank.

CONSTRUCTION. Brick supporting walls with steel joists for large spans. Wood joist floors. Balcony and screen wall and roof over stairs, etc., in reinforced concrete.

INSULATION. ½ in. "Donnacona" building board.

WALLS. 11 in. cavity brickwork (Armond Burnham facings).

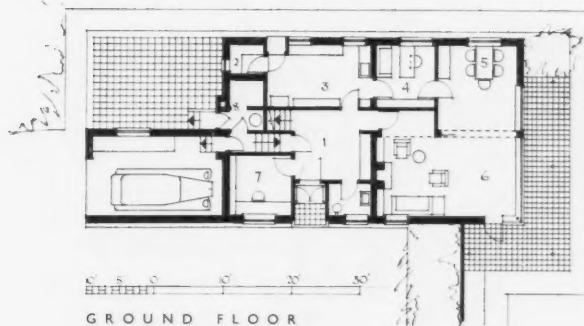
PARTITIONS. 4½ in. brickwork or 4 in. studding at back of fitments with lath and plaster reverse side.

ROOF. Timber joists covered with 1 in. boarding and "Ragusa" asphalt reinforced with chicken wire.

FLOORS. Timber joists, deal flooring for close cover carpets or lino. Stairs wax polished.

WINDOWS. Standard metal: sliding-folding to living-room.

DOORS. Flush Swedish pine, painted, in painted deal frames.



GROUND FLOOR

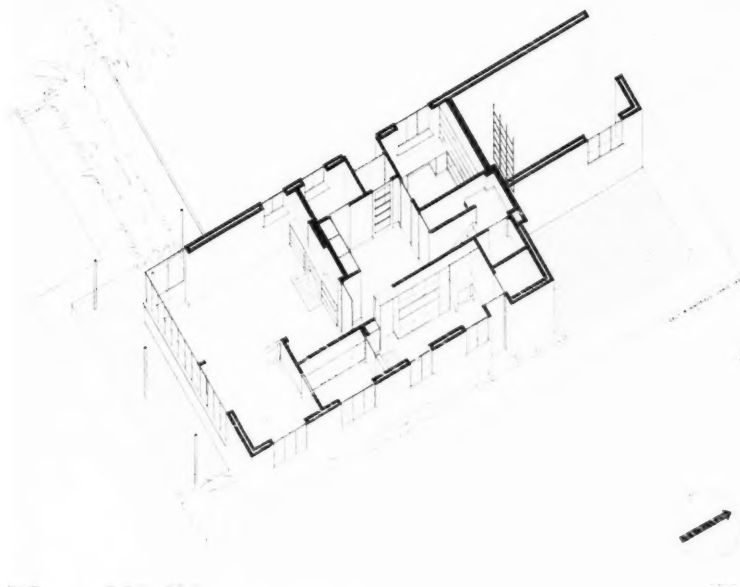
KEY TO PLANS

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Hall. | 8. Boiler Room. |
| 2. Larder. | 9. Guest Room. |
| 3. Kitchen. | 10. Nurse's Room. |
| 4. Maid's Room | 11. Child's Room. |
| and Service. | 12. Nursery. |
| 5. Dining Room. | 13. Owner's Room. |
| 6. Living Room. | 14. Dressing Room. |
| 7. Study. | 15. Maid's Room. |

The modern way of planning with free use of space has to be reconciled with use of a material to which is attached traditions of solidity and inflexibility. Having chosen a traditional material for a modern house on practical grounds, technical or economic (and asserted thereby the modern architect's freedom to judge every case on its merits), it is admirable that the architect in this case has arrived at an expression that is modern in effect; not a simplification or a stylization of traditional forms. The flat roof appears inevitable, not stylistic. The colour-washed surface reveals the units of brickwork in



SOUTH ELEVATION, with screen wall and balcony in reinforced concrete. The clients asked for a flat roof with easy access for sun-bathing, etc., and for a balcony for sleeping outside their own bedroom. The maids' room on the ground floor serves also as service lobby and to insulate the kitchen from the dining-room. Window frames are painted a similar cream colour to that used on the external brickwork.



HEATING. Low-pressure hot water system with calorifier. 3 in. hospital type radiators.

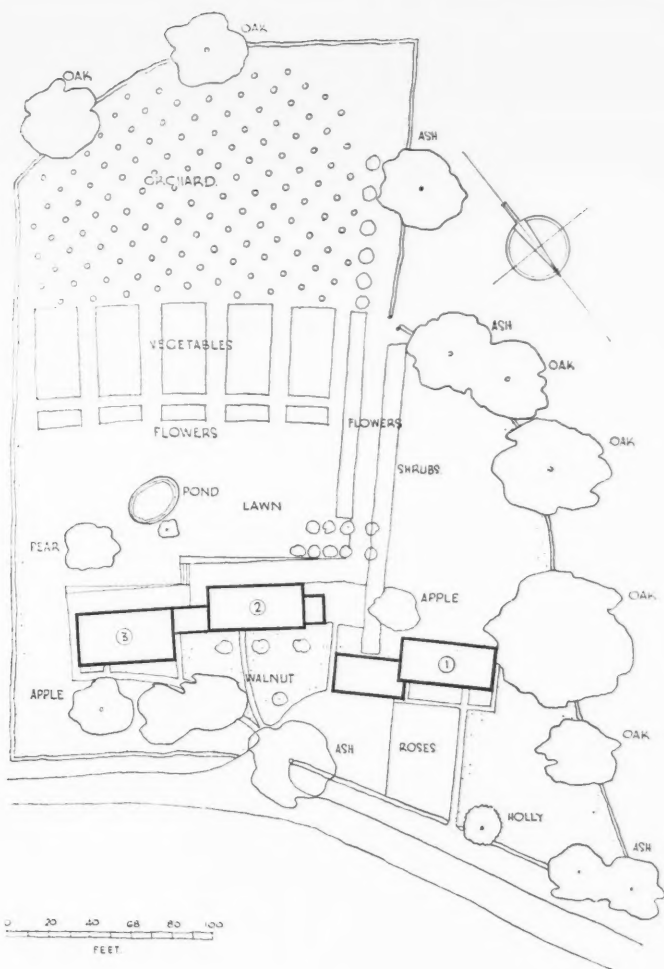
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Walpamur" colourwash.

INTERNAL FINISH. Distemper on plaster.

PAVING. 9 in. by 9 in. buff quarries.

FURNITURE. Built-in deal carcasses painted, with flush birch doors painted or wax polished.

which it is constructed. The western elevation is a pleasing informal composition, marred only by the tendency of the façade to divide itself into two hardly related sections, to which disunity the vertical line of the down-pipe at the end of the balcony contributes. The south elevation, formally less ambitious, is more homogeneous. The elevations get their character from the unusually high solid strip of wall above the first floor windows, giving a high parapet to the flat roof, which conceals the tank structure thereon, but giving also rather a low head line to the bedroom windows.



GROUP OF HOUSES AT TEWIN, HERTS, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. (on contract figure).

CONSTRUCTION. Weight-bearing brick walls and pitched roof.

WALLS. 11 in. hollow brick.

PARTITIONS. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. brick and 3 in. plaster slab.

ROOF. Timber, and blue Staffordshire pantiles on lathing, counter-lathing, felt and boarding. Pitch approx. 14°. Rafters project on south elevation.

FLOORS. Joists and deal boarding, stained in living area, and linoleum (buff) in corridor. 2 in. painted wood skirting. Service area, bathroom, hall and stairs, etc. : buff tiles on concrete; tile skirting.

WINDOWS. Metal casements, specially made, in wood frames. Deal window boards painted.

DOORS. External : "Plymax," or wood painted.



It is surprising that the one-pitch roof has not been used more often by modern architects as a method of avoiding both the great waste of space and the undesirable association with false romanticism that the steep, double-pitch roof of the normal period style house entails. It is a legitimate alternative to the flat roof, providing simple disposition of surface water, neatness in a distant or aerial view, and an agreeable reminiscence of the traditional pictorial relationship between building and landscape. It has the advantage over a flat roof in providing space for tanks and so on, avoiding their unsightly interruption

BRICK

MARY B. CROWLEY

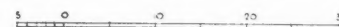
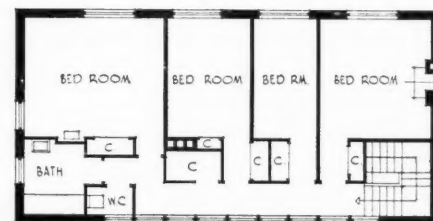


Internal: Alder, flush, painted. Deal frames, painted. 2 in. architraves.
HEATING. Low pressure hot water "Ray-rads." Towel rails in kitchen and bathroom.
LIGHTING. Electricity. "Ultralux" standard fittings.
EXTERNAL FINISH. Local stock facing bricks (Hertingfordbury). Blue brick plinth. Woodwork and ironwork painted. Underside of projecting rafters painted in contrasting colour.
INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster, distempered cream. Woodwork painted. Yellow tiles to door head level and painted walls and ceilings over in kitchen. White tiles to door head level and painted walls and ceiling over in bathroom. Yellow tile dado in down-stairs bathroom.
PAVING. 2 ft. by 2 ft. artificial stone paviors.
FURNITURE. Built-in, deal painted, with flush doors and wood handles. Teak draining boards and table top under windows in kitchen. Built-in cupboards in all bedrooms.
SANITARY FITTINGS. Bathroom: enclosed bath with tiled side, shower mixing valve and glass shower screen. Lavatory basin with swivel outlet and mixing valve. Kitchen, double sink with swivel mixer tap to H. and C. Low down w.c.s.

THE THREE HOUSES are built for members of the same family on a site of two acres. The smaller photograph above shows the north-east front of the group, facing a country lane, with entrance doors and one garage common to all three house-holders on this side. The other photograph shows the south-west wall of the centre house. The plans of this house are reproduced on the facing page. The house marked 3 on block plan, not illustrated in detail here, was designed by Mr. C. Kemp for his own occupation.

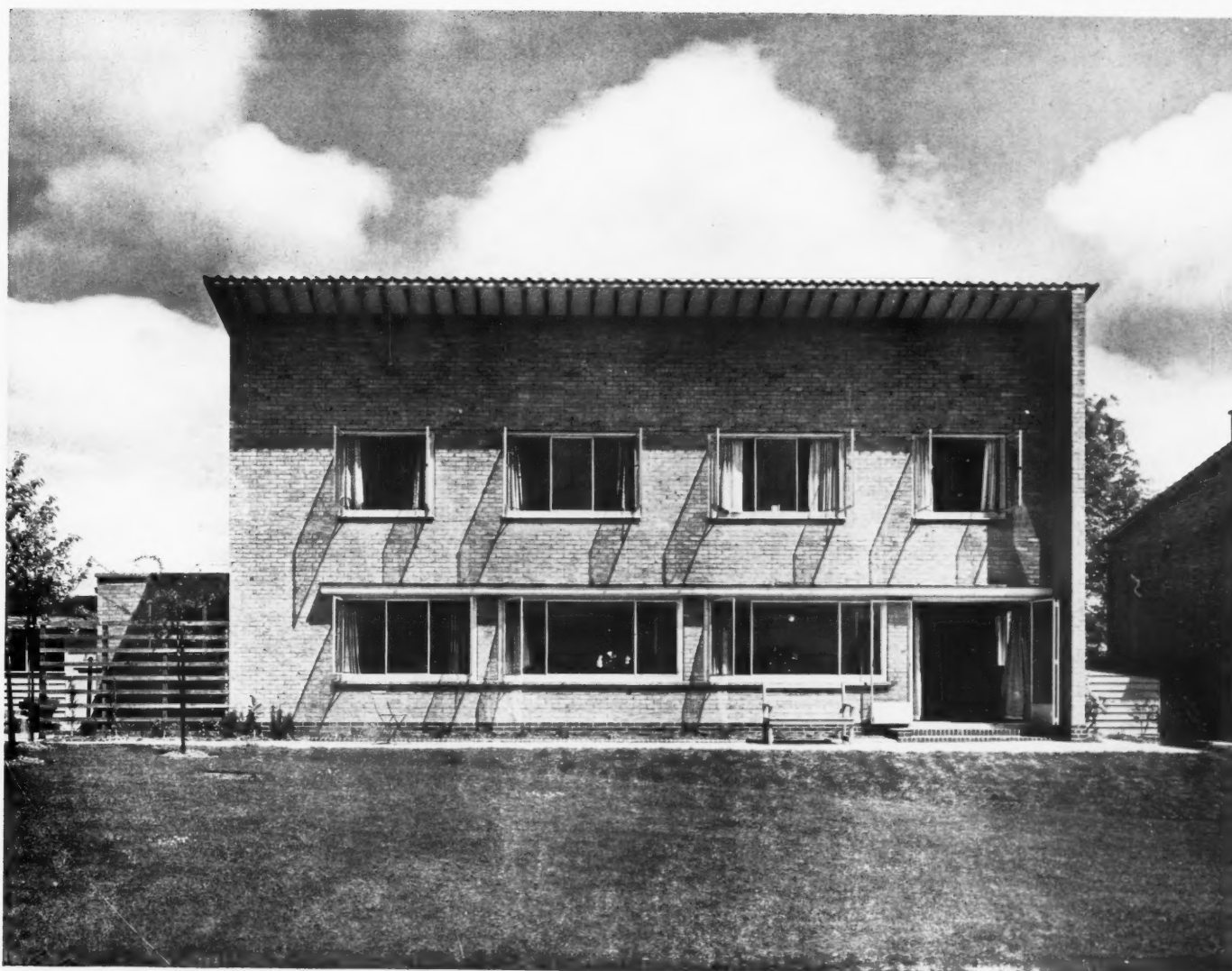


HOUSE 1

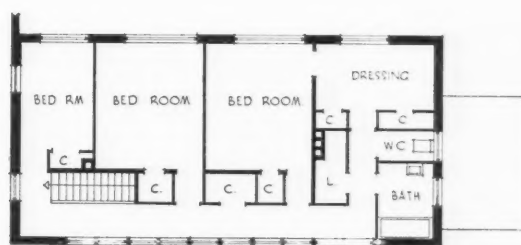
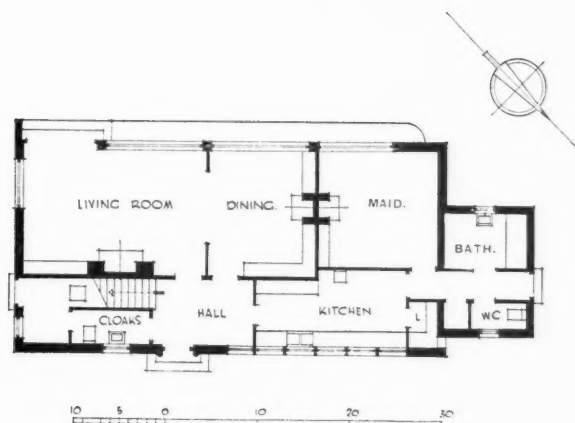


to the skyline. It is used here functionally to produce an open south elevation and give less height and importance to the other elevation, which contains the entrance and the windows of service rooms only. The secluded garden on the sunny side makes an accessible roof unnecessary. Three independent houses, sharing a garden and garage, presented an interesting and unusual programme. They have been grouped informally, as befits a well-wooded, unevenly contoured rural site, adjoining an old orchard.

The character of the whole is pressing, merely



THE SOUTH-WEST FRONT of the centre house of the group. The houses are built on meadow land sloping towards the south-west, with the road on the north of the site. The roof is pitched to give an open south elevation expressing the living area. The entrance, corridor, and service areas only are planned on the north side. By this means all rain-water and other pipes are confined to the north wall.

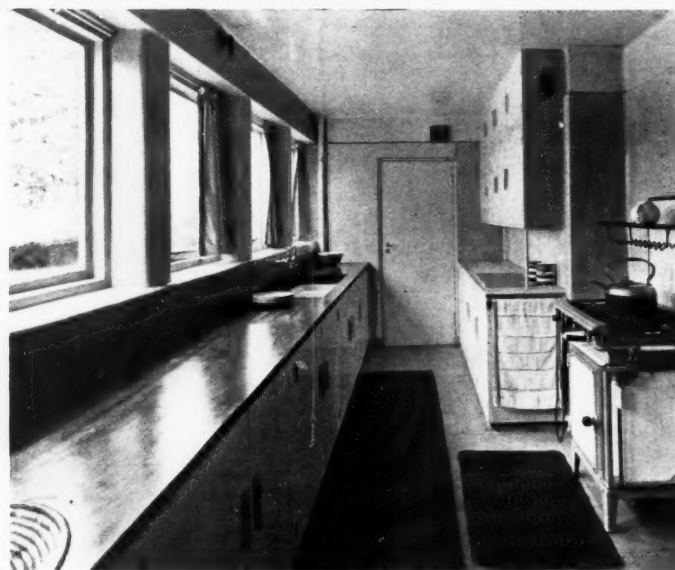


HOUSE 2

and only. The changes of level and the slight differences of orientation which these and other local characteristics invite, are well utilized to emphasize the rather casual, rustic character of the whole, but the wide, clear windows of each house, in regular alignment, make the houses an expression of rational thought and precision of function in unmistakable distinction from one of merely superficial rusticity. The single, very large, living-room demanded for each house fits



THE PLAN OF THE INTERIOR is in each case governed by the client's desire for one very large well proportioned living area, with something of a sub-division to define the extent of living and dining spaces. The two room interiors show living- and dining-rooms in house 1 and house 2. In each house there are wide glazed doors, with sliding-folding leaves, between living- or dining-room and the garden. The fireplaces have buff tiled surrounds and hearths.



admirably into the rectangular plan-shape without which the one-pitch roof would not have been economic. In modern houses with their large windows admitting floods of light to the interiors of the rooms, it is important to make provision for avoiding glare and for avoiding over-heating in summer by too much direct sunlight. Note in this house the external blinds to the whole length of the living-room and dining-room front neatly stored in a continuous box above the windows. The painting of the exposed wood rafters in the projecting eaves in a contrasting colour is applied decoration in its most legitimate form.



A HOUSE IN A FAIRLY BUSY STREET, built close to the pavement on the west in order to obtain a maximum amount of garden on a relatively restricted London site. The house provides accommodation for parents, three children, a butler and two or three maid servants. The living-rooms are well lighted by large sliding windows. In order to face these rooms to the garden on the south it was necessary to plan the house with its length at right-angles to the road, and to place the entrance on a narrow side of the house. The normal problems encountered by this arrangement were solved here by pushing the garage back and planning the kitchen alongside the entrance. Above, the garden front. Right, the street front.

HOUSE IN CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 2 3/4d., including cost of balconies and terraces not cubed.

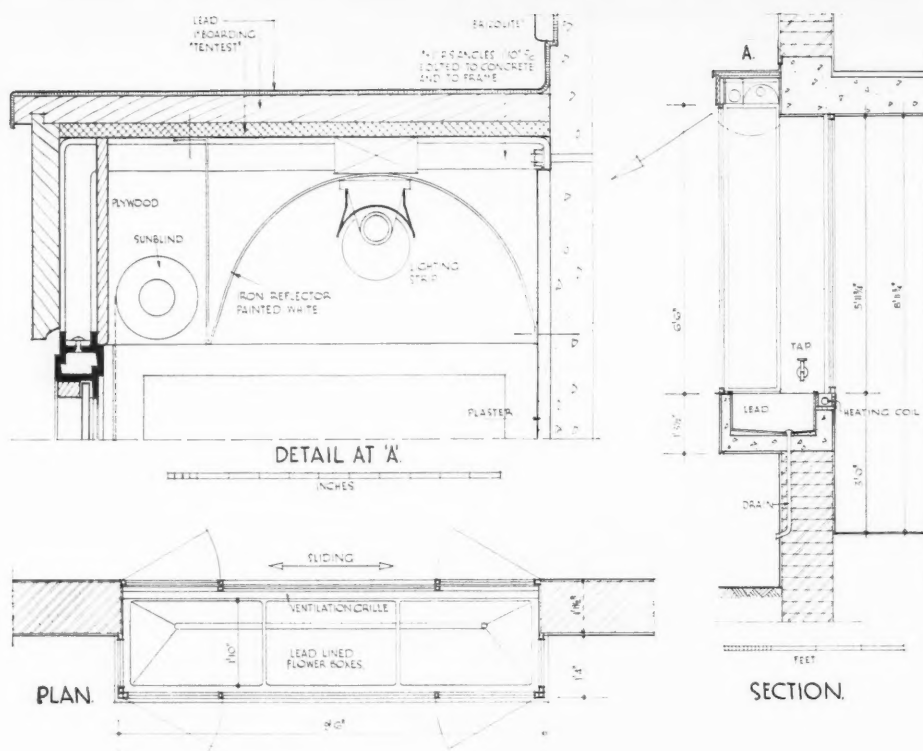
CONSTRUCTION. Brick walls, partly steel frame. Balconies reinforced concrete. INSULATION. Partitions partly lined with



The houses already described have been brick houses, externally apparent as such. This one and the next, though of brick construction, have a rendering over the brickwork to give them the smooth white finish with which modern architecture (whether wisely or not) has allowed itself to be associated. This custom, it may be noted, has an exact parallel in the fashion for stucco prevalent during the late Georgian and Regency periods. It is only to be regretted if the universal application of rendering to a modern building gives the impression that whiteness, of concrete or otherwise, is a sine qua non of contemporaneity. So far as local tradition goes, a plain brick or a rendered finish would have



VIEW FROM THE SOUTH. The kitchen, staff quarters and entrances are behind the covered terrace on the left. The curved window at first floor lights the day-nursery, from which a glazed door leads to a paved roof terrace, with close-rail balustrade. The diagram shows the double-window, with heated space between the two glass surfaces, and lead-lined boxes to take flowers. This window is built in the east wall of the living-room (see plan on page 252).



provided equally legitimate alternatives for these two houses, for they stand side by side on one side of the street facing a row of typical and particularly charming Georgian houses, some of which are brick-faced and some stuccoed. This situation (see the frontispiece to this issue) enables the two houses to serve as a practical demonstration of the affinities between the Georgian and the modern house, the more so as the two are linked together by a continuous wall along the street frontage and have been designed with collaboration between the architects to ensure the lining up of roof lines and so on, recreating thereby some of the spirit and unity of the Georgian terrace type. An interesting point in planning



e
e
s
e
d
g
g

BRICK

"Celotex." 2 in. cork over roof and terrace slabs.

WALLS. 9 in. and 14 in. brickwork.

PARTITIONS. 2 in. "Eonit" pumice concrete blocks.

ROOF. Hollow tile reinforced concrete. 2 in. cork slabs and 3-ply bituminous felt with gravel surface.

FLOORS. Hollow tile with linoleum on screed, or teak, or carpet.

WINDOWS. Dining-room and living-room sliding metal windows, elsewhere metal casement windows with opening top lights.

DOORS. Flush wood painted: partly veneered in pear, sycamore, or Australian silky oak.

HEATING. Low temperature panel heating in ceilings.

LIGHTING. Electric, with large number of plugs. Fittings standard round pattern, some lighting indirect.

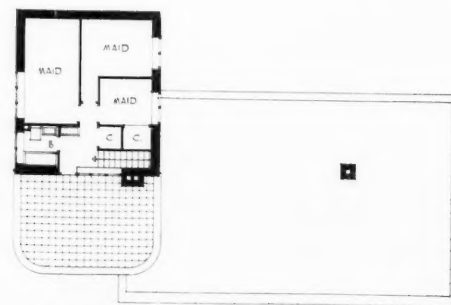
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Carbo" rendering mixed with mica.

INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster distempered, panelling in sycamore and Australian silky oak.

PAVING. Old York stone 2 ft. by 2 ft.

FURNITURE. Built-in deal cupboards and wardrobes, partly veneered in sycamore or Australian silky oak, or painted.

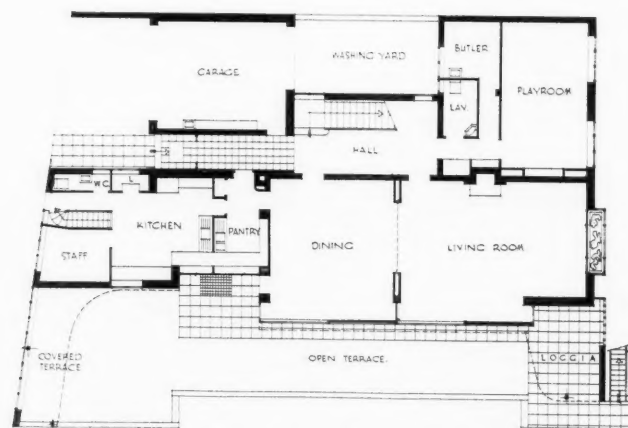
WALTER GROPIUS AND MAXWELL FRY



ROOF PLAN



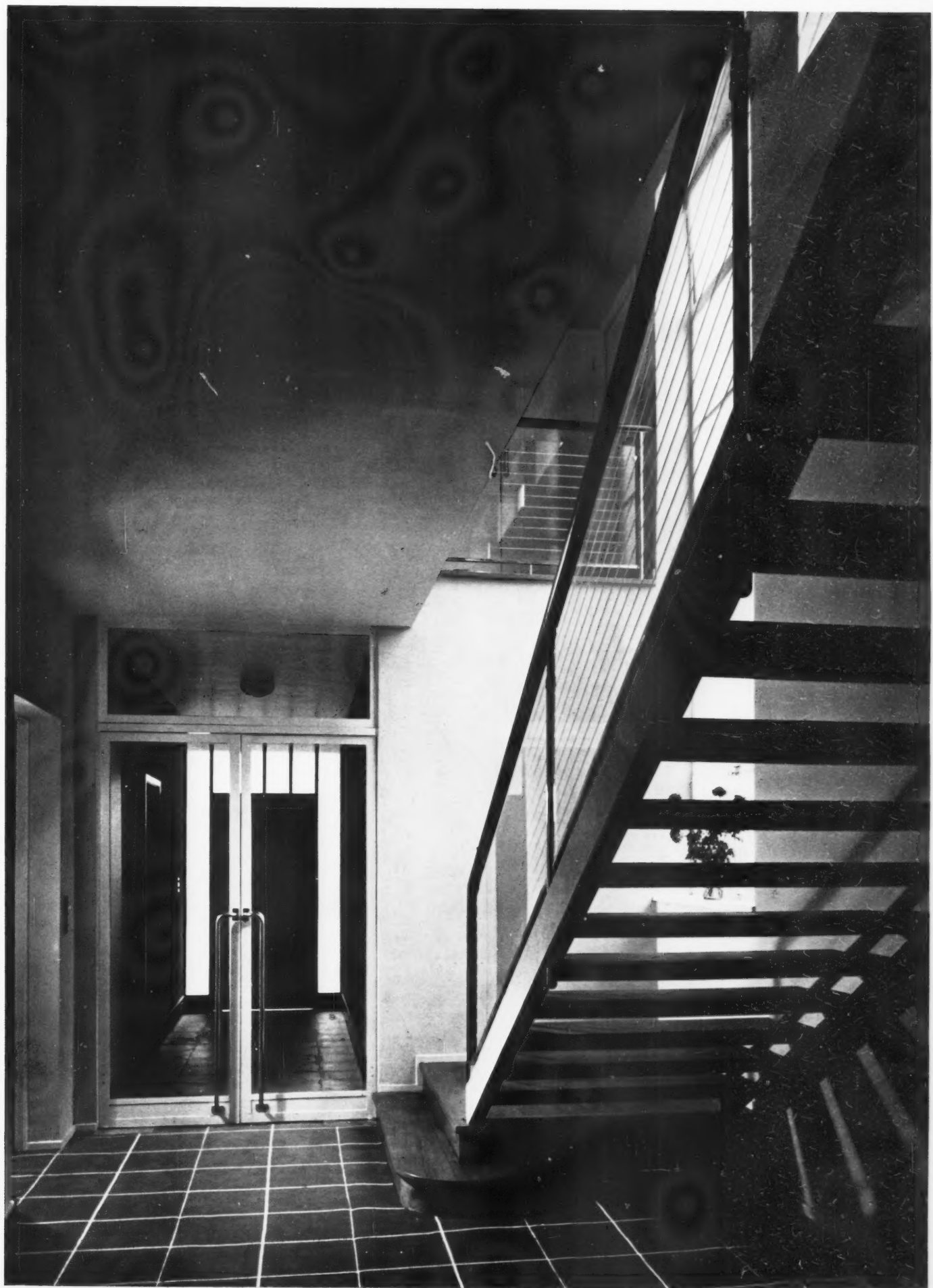
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

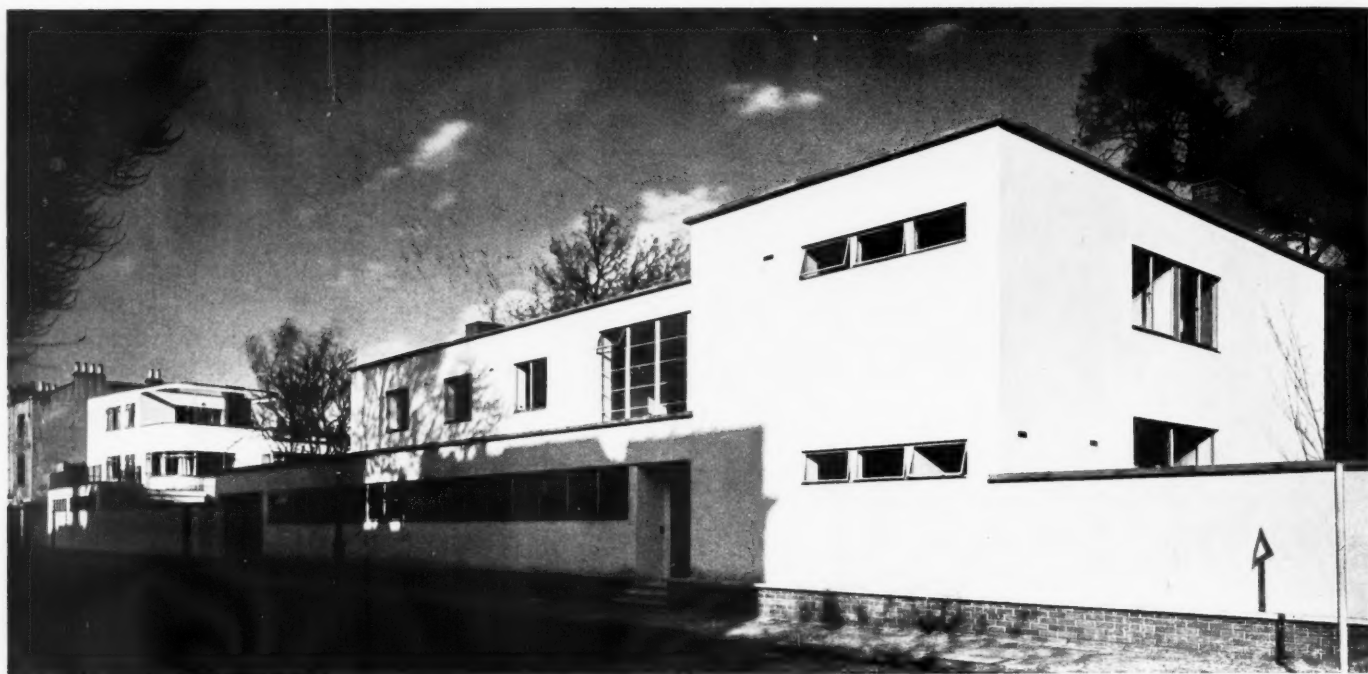


GROUND FLOOR PLAN



is that the owners of the two houses agreed to eliminate the dividing wall between their gardens, gaining thereby an immense increase in the spaciousness of each as apparent from their windows and terraces. Compare a somewhat similar arrangement in the previous house. The exterior shows what an intensely interesting formal effect can be obtained with simple architectural elements in the hands of an experienced master of spatial design. Notice particularly the line of the cantilevered steel canopy to the upper terrace, defining but not enclosing space, and the interesting shape in plan of the garden terraces.





THE STREET FRONT on a fairly busy Chelsea thoroughfare. The base of the house is blue brick, with white cement rendering above. Service rooms are planned on this side and living-rooms face a garden on the east and patio on the south. The accommodation includes a squash court, with its playing floor below ground-floor level, so that an extension to the dining-room becomes a spectators' gallery in the court. The bottom photograph on the facing page is a view from library through dining-room to the squash court.

HOUSE IN CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 22, including all built-in furniture.

CONSTRUCTION. External walls brick. Internal steel stanchions. Floors and roof steel framed, hollow tile filling.

INSULATION. External hollow walls air space. Internal partitions have panelled $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Celotex" board. Otherwise 2 in. cork on pumice concrete block and brick. Roof 2 in. cork.

PARTITIONS. 2 in. and 3 in. "Eonit" pumice concrete blocks; $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. brick.

ROOF. Steel and hollow tile, screed to falls, asphalt finish.

FLOORS. Hollow tile; maple, birch, teak strip flooring on fillets; jointless flooring; marble.

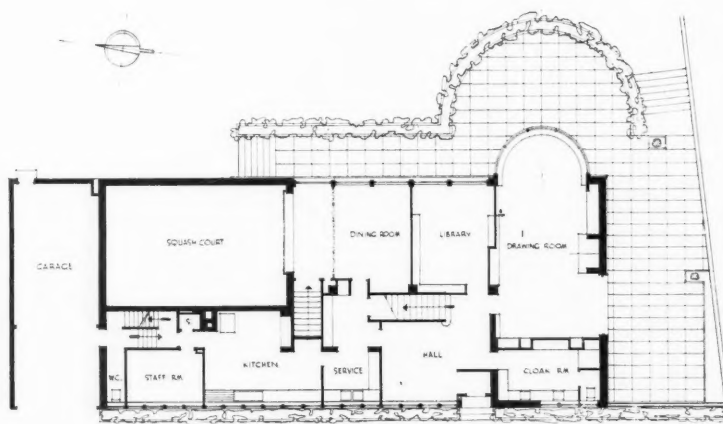
WINDOWS. Steel frame; friction pivot casements, sliding casements, sliding and folding casements.

DOORS. Solid, flush in steel trim or veneered wood linings.

HEATING. Low pressure, pump accelerated

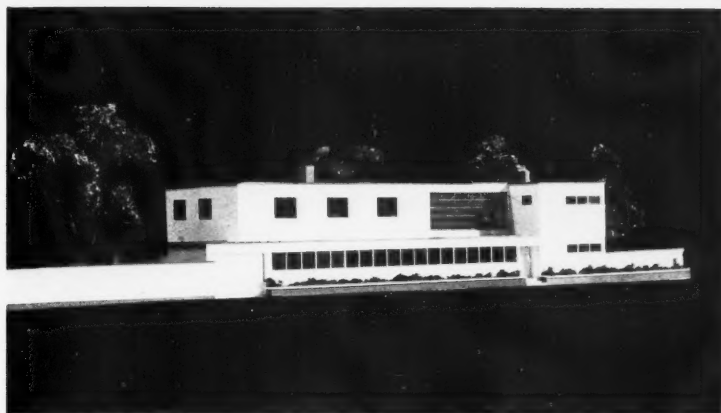


FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

The relationship on the street frontage between this and the previous house has already been referred to; also the recognition by the two houses of the urban virtues of the Georgian street architecture amongst which they are placed. But, the intentional resemblances between these two houses and their agreed similarity in materials and finish apart, the remarkable thing about them is not their similarity but the completely different, even opposite, external expression that they achieve. They once and for all refute the accusation that "all modern houses are alike." One (that already described) shows a free imaginative use of form and frank exteriorization of plan. This second one, in contrast, is more



hot water system, coke fired boiler; hot water radiators and ceiling panels.

LIGHTING. Electricity; direct, indirect and semi-direct and spotlights.

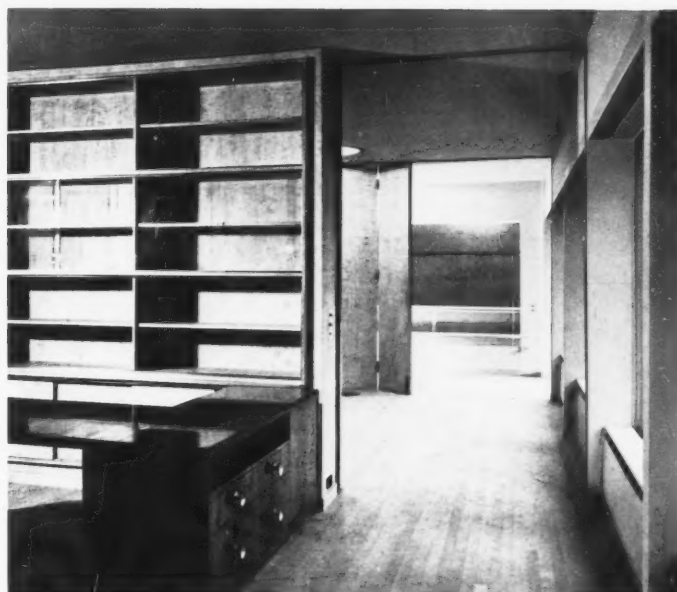
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Carbo" render, white; dark brick plinth; dark and white reconstructed stone copings.

INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster painted; sycamore and pearwood panelling.

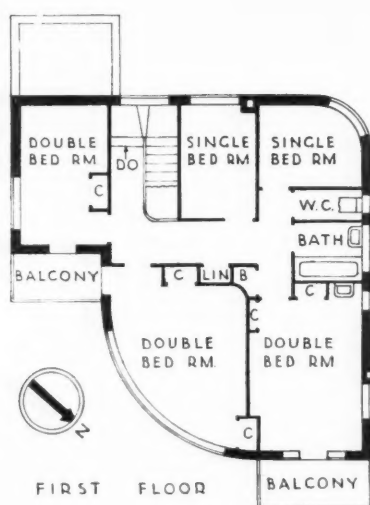
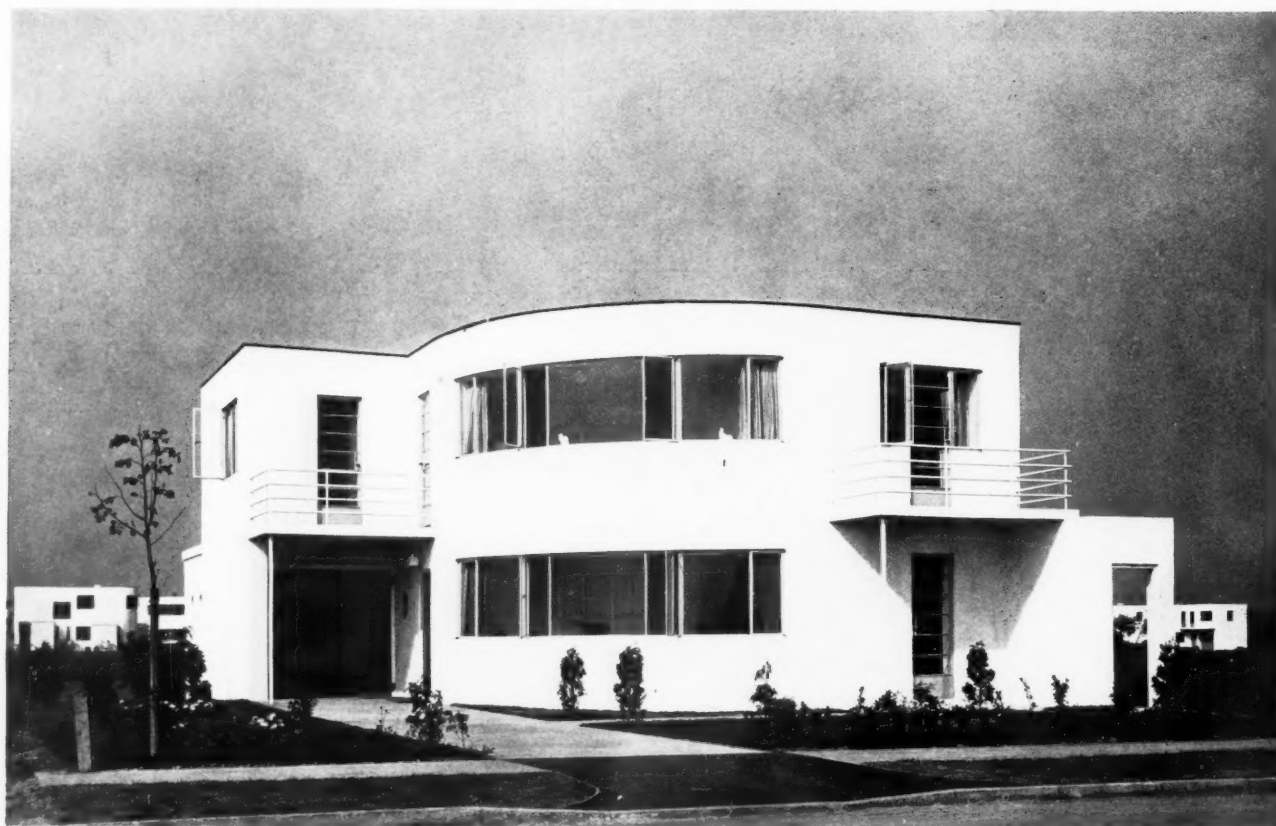
PAVING. Brick, hard dark rustic, on terrace.

FURNITURE. Built-in cupboards, wardrobes, dressing tables, sideboard, showcases. Deal and birch: painted and waxed; sycamore: sycamore and mahogany lining, waxed; pearwood: bleached pearwood and mahogany lining, waxed.

SANITARY FITTINGS. Low-down siphonic w.c.s. Stainless steel sinks. One-pipe system.

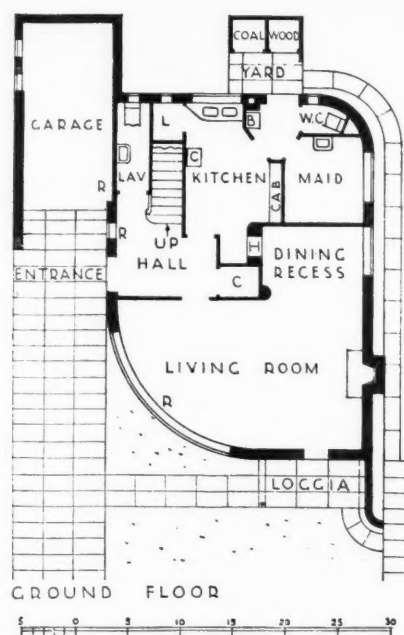


reserved—even secretive. The very simple rectangular form and severe geometrical fenestration may be said to be masking the interior of a private house rather than displaying the characteristics of a modern plan. It is an equally legitimate method of approach, being even closer to the Georgian tradition of the dignified but entirely impersonal elevation. On the garden side, with the large semi-circular window, the severe interiorization is somewhat relaxed. A squash racquets court, inside the house at basement level with a gallery at ground floor level, is separated from the dining-room by curtains only. This gave an opportunity for dramatic interior perspectives but must also have raised difficult acoustic problems.



ONE OF A GROUP OF TWENTY speculatively built seaside houses, that will form the nucleus of a large modern house development scheme; a self-contained community on the Frinton Park Estate. The houses are built to sell at prices ranging from £1,200 to £3,000.

The programme for the complete scheme provides for railway station, hotel, shopping centre, churches, schools, places of entertainment, recreation grounds and wide public open spaces. Another house on this estate is illustrated on pages 296-298.



The rather stilted shapes of the principal rooms as they appear on paper in this compact but inelegant plan are belied by the interior photographs which show a pleasing spaciousness. Points in planning, however, more legitimately open to criticism, are the lighting of the passage hall on either floor and the position of the front door almost within the garage entrance, which might prove inconvenient when the garage was in use. The external form of the house is neat and imaginatively worked out, if not particularly characteristic of the material it is built in. The circular contour, barely justified by necessities of plan, does,

however, illustrate a selection of this side of planning.

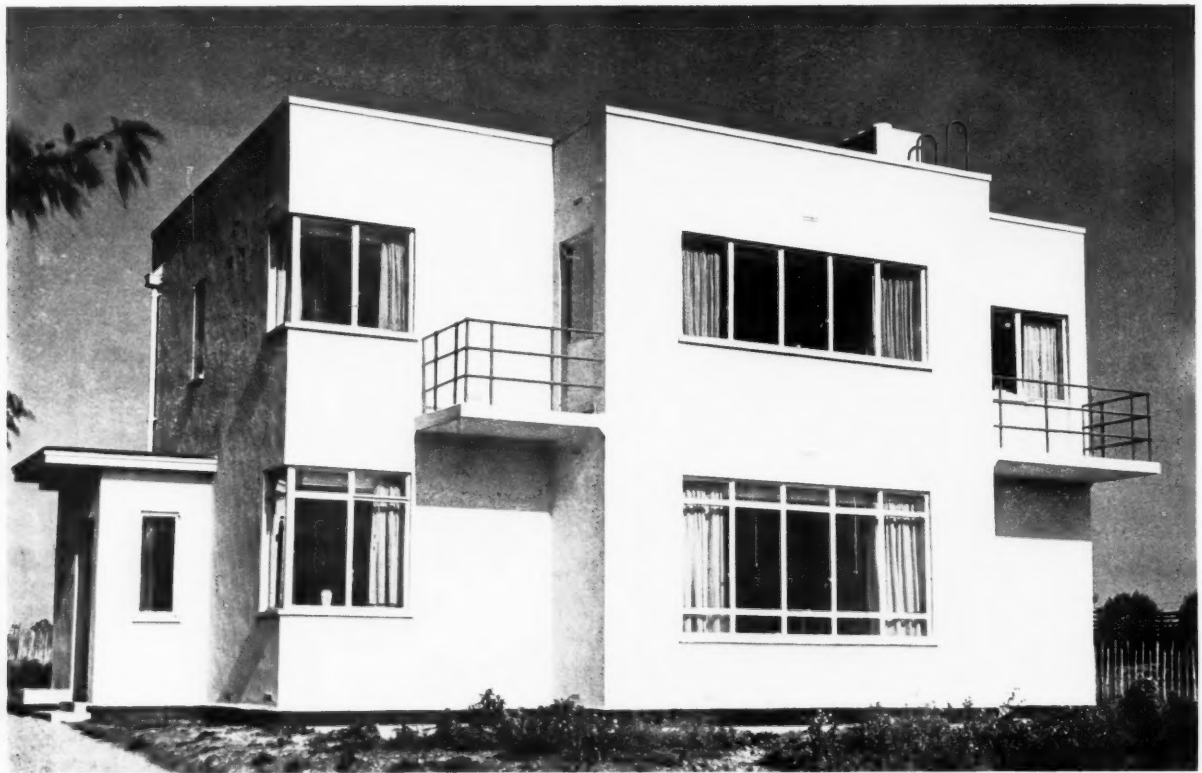


HOUSE AT FRINTON- ON-SEA, 1935

CONSTRUCTION. Brick and steel.
INSULATION. "Donnacona" board $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, in roof.
WALLS. Cavity brickwork.
PARTITIONS. Breeze blocks.
ROOF. Fir joists and boarding; asphalt.
FLOORS. Fir joists. Deal or Columbian pine block floorings.
WINDOWS. Metal casements.
DOORS. Frames, deal. Internal doors, flush birch. External doors flush "Plymax."
HEATING. Coke-fired boiler and radiators.
EXTERNAL FINISH. Cement render and distemper.
INTERNAL FINISH. Plastered walls and distemper.



however, allow a delightful view of the sea through the wide windows it contains. The particular house illustrated has not ideal orientation, providing an instance of the difficulties that arise when a client has to select his house from a number of type designs, none of which may happen to be ideal for his situation. In this example, in any case, there would have been the problem of choosing between the sunny side and the side with the outlook towards the sea in orientating the principal rooms. However, these are obviously planned with considerably more care and a great deal more imagination than the usual seaside estate.



ON A HIGH SITE several feet above road level, the house faces S.S.W., and has a view over a valley to higher ground beyond. Major rooms are planned to get this view, and the entrance is at the side. Saving of space in a small house is achieved by the avoidance of corridors on the ground floor. Here the entrance- and staircase-hall is made large enough for use as a dining-room, and planned so that circulation from kitchen to front door and stairs does not interfere with the dining space. This planning gives two ample rooms, capable of being used as one.

HOUSE AT TONBRIDGE, KENT, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 5/4d.

CONSTRUCTION. 11 in. cavity brickwork on concrete foundations.

INSULATION. In roof: "Celotex" compressed fibre board.

PARTITIONS. 4 1/2 in. brickwork.

ROOF. Timber joists. 9 in. by 2 in. and 9 in. by 3 in. Boards and 1 in. asphalt.

FLOORS. Ground floor: 4 in. by 2 in. joists; 1 in. T. & G. boards. First floor: 8 in. by 2 in. joists; 1 in. T. & G. boards.

WINDOWS. Metal. Front: special-made; back and sides: standard.

DOORS. Flush plywood-faced doors; wood frames.

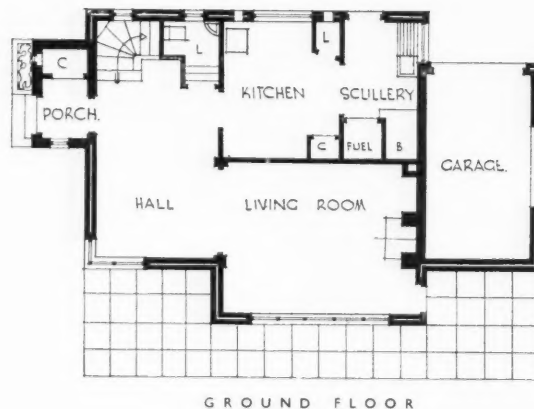
HEATING. Hot water. Boiler and cylinder supplying radiators in hall, dining-room and kitchen.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Sand-cement rendering finished with white stucco.

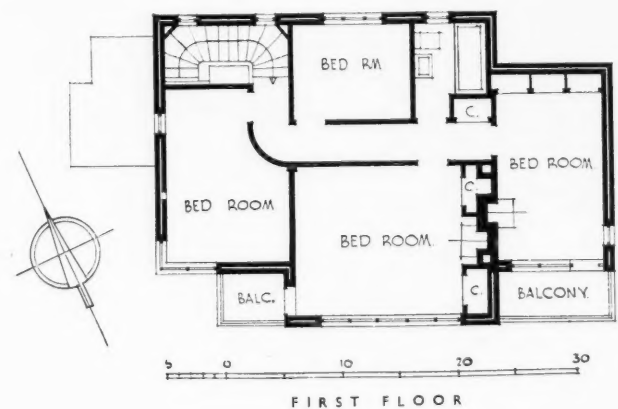
INTERNAL FINISH. "Sirapite" plaster, distemper finish.

PAVING. Artificial stone paving to terrace.

FURNITURE. Built-in cupboards to bedrooms.



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

The nearly symmetrical, rather rigid exterior of this house, though of a quality not illogical in brick construction, has not the same modern freedom of form shown by the plans, where an effect of openness in the interior and the advantage of commodious living space without extravagance is obtained by abolishing the usual enclosed entrance hall and replacing it by a combined lounge-hall and staircase-hall communicating with the living-room. The fact that entrance is made direct from the outside into an inhabited room necessitates the revival of the old-fashioned porch.



The free-standing residence in a suburb like Wimbledon, built at the time this and similar suburbs were created, always had its conservatory. The modern small-scale equivalent of the conservatory is the flower window, usually built adjacent to the hall or living-room, providing a rich and changeable form of interior decoration, some degree of the horticultural interest of the old conservatory, and a light wall to a room—extending the room, in effect, into the garden. In this house the functional rather than the decorative side of the feature is stressed, the double window allowing the living-room to be glazed along two sides

BRICK

KAUFMANN AND BENJAMIN



THE HOUSE is built on a corner site with streets on the south and west. The site is 150 ft. wide by 110 ft. long, and it was decided to place the building in the far north-west corner, so that the main rooms should look to the south and at the same time, face the bulk of the garden. The south side of the living-room is entirely of glass, and to avoid heat-loss a double-window was evolved, with central heating between the two glass surfaces. This has been found satisfactory in practice. Ventilation at both ends prevents condensation.

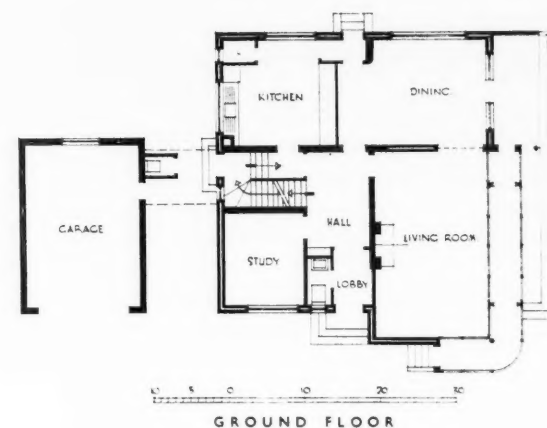
HOUSE AT WIMBLEDON, 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. Approximately 17d.

CONSTRUCTION. Structural walls 11 in. cavity brickwork. Light steel framing for lounge windows.

INSULATION. 2 in. cork slabs fixed to underside of roof joists.

WALLS. Cavity brickwork.



PARTITIONS. 3 in. breeze blocks.
ROOF. Flat, boarded joists covered with 24-gauge copper, gutters and down-pipes also of copper.
FLOORS. Timber construction. Birch flooring ground floor, pitch pine first floor.
WINDOWS. Special made metal.
DOORS. Flush wood.
HEATING. Central, warm water.
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Snowcrete" cement rendering.
INTERNAL FINISH. Birch panelling in lounge, Nigerian cherry panelling in dining recess. All other walls plastered and painted.
PAVING. Concrete slabs.
FURNITURE. Special built-in fitting between kitchen and dining-room, finished Nigerian cherry on dining-room side. Cupboards with flush doors painted three coats oil paint.

without the great loss of heat large areas of glass often involve. The centre portion of this one opens on to a small terrace and large garden, and the roof of it forms a balcony on to which French windows lead from the bedrooms, the principal bedroom having its windows on a wide curve, a pleasant enough shape giving excellent outlook, if an unexpected one for brick construction. Another flower window, more simply decorative, occurs in the house in Chelsea by Gropius and Maxwell Fry, illustrated on pages 249-253.



LOCAL REGENCY TENDENCIES are taken into consideration in the design of this house, which stands on an elevated position on an exposed site. The brick walls are finished white. The client asked for an interesting staircase in a large hall; a large living-room, small dining-room, and well-fitted kitchen-scully. Window reveals are plastered and painted blue. Eaves also are painted blue.

HOUSE AT HOOK GREEN, MEOPHAM, KENT, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. Building works only, 12d. Building works and cost of site, 15½d.

CONSTRUCTION. Brickwork, concrete foundations, special long-span lintols steel joists, wood floor and roof joists.

WALLS. 11 in. cavity brickwork.

PARTITIONS. 3 in. breeze or wood stud.

ROOF. 3-ply. "Standard" bituminous roofing on boards and joists.

FLOORS. Ground floor: boards on battens set in screed to surface concrete. First floor: deal boards on wood joists.

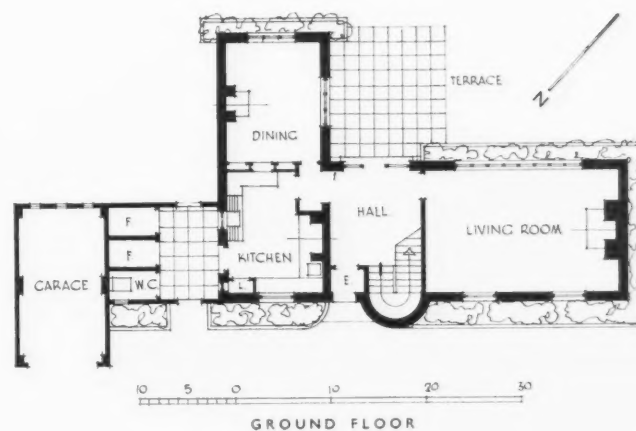
WINDOWS. Standard metal casements. Specially made french door to garden.

DOORS. 2 in. flush deal doors.

HEATING. Coal and electricity in principal rooms. Hot water and radiator in hall heated from stove in kitchen.

LIGHTING. Electric, "Ultralux" standard fittings.

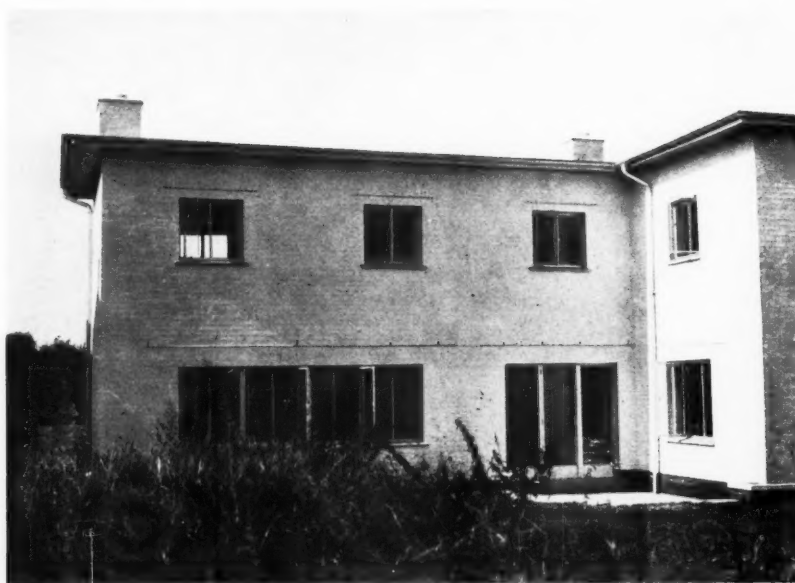
EXTERNAL FINISH. External brickwork: white "Cementone" stipple finish. Base,



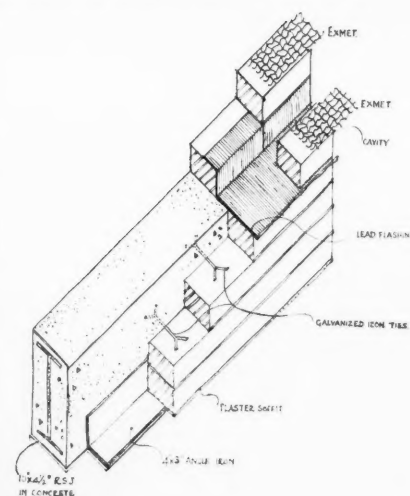
The last house was in a secluded position in a sheltered garden, where the outward form of the house was only the concern of the owner and the architect. This one is in an exposed position, and the architect has therefore attempted to make the resemblance between it and the houses of a local Regency tradition a more than functional one; it is still a modern house but has a very obvious pictorial affinity with its Regency prototype, notably in the fenestration and the treatment of the roof. The rather vertical effect of the proportions of the house itself, which might have been disturbing, at any rate on the at present

BRICK

MARJORIE TALL



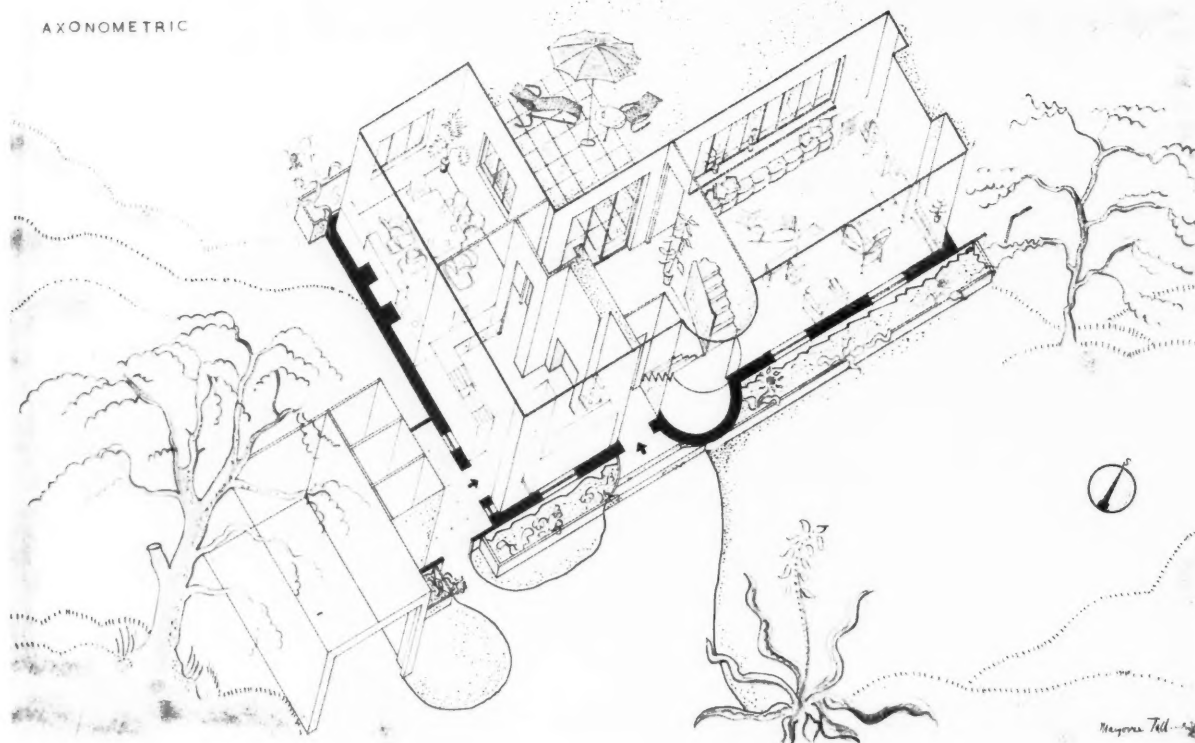
flower garden walls: plum red. Eaves, soffit and window jambs: sky-blue "Cementone." Window frames and all metal work: silver aluminium paint. INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster walls finished with washable distemper, kitchen and bathroom hard-gloss washable paint, all internal joinery and wood work painted. PAVING. 18 in. square concrete slabs. FURNITURE. Built-in cupboards, plywood on deal framing, painted with hard-gloss washable paint.



THE DIAGRAM shows construction of the lintol over a 14 ft. wide window in the living - room, with concrete-encased beam internally and brickwork, carried on a steel angle, exposed on the outside.



AXONOMETRIC



rather bleak site (though this detachment from its surroundings is not uncharacteristic of its historical prototype), is mitigated by the length given to the façade by the adjacent garage and yard wall. The open shape in plan gives a pleasant free disposition of rooms, which is worth obtaining for the sacrifice of the easier insulation and heat conservation a compacter plan provides. The solid semi-circular wall of the staircase, covered with trellis for creepers, is interesting, though the pattern of the trellis has been made perhaps a little too reminiscent of window glazing in its proportions.

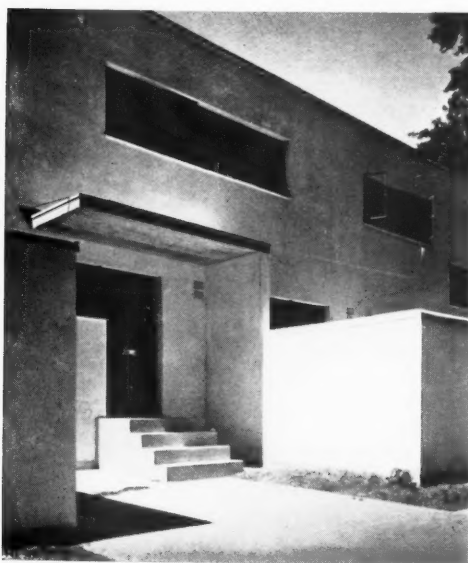
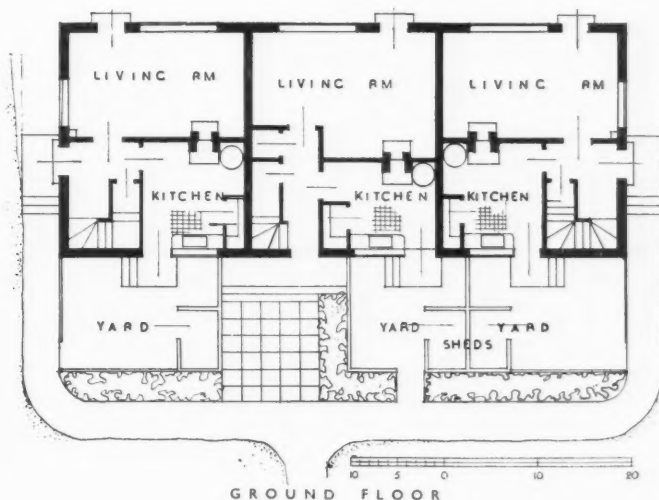
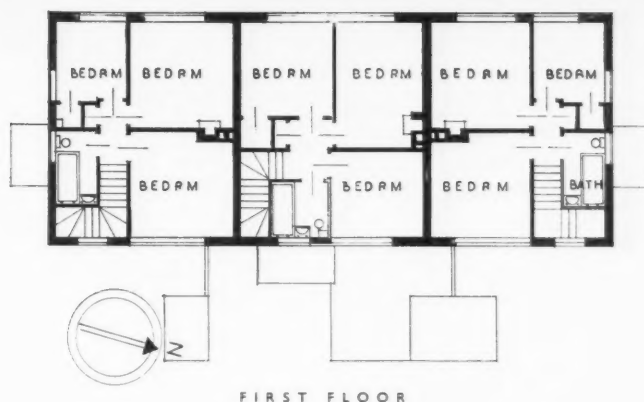
An with favor divid half, series



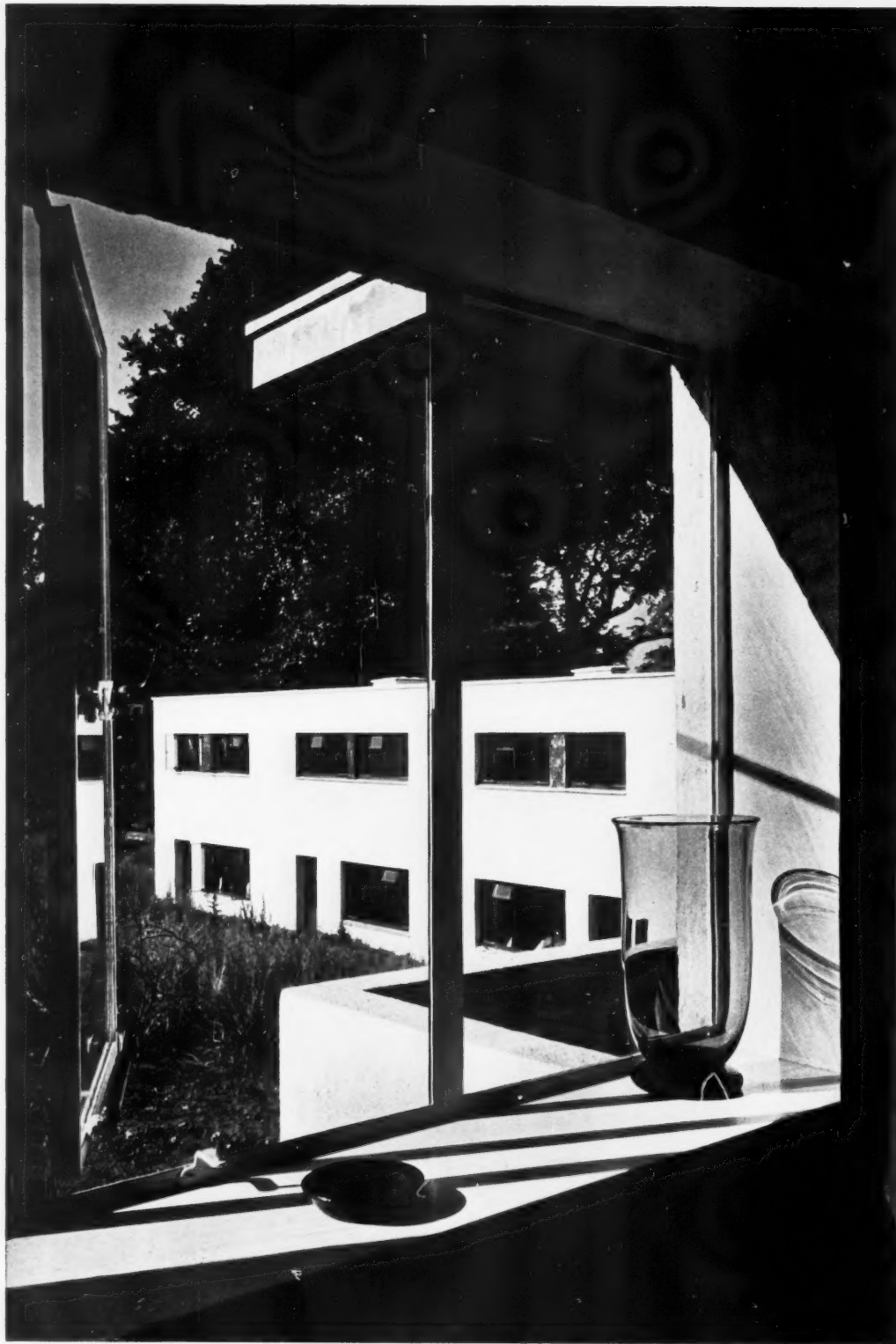
A GROUP OF COTTAGES in two blocks, one of three, and one of two dwelling units, on a site sloping from south to north, with a belt of trees on the north obscuring the view. The two blocks of cottages already built form part of a larger scheme for housing estate workers.

COTTAGES AT THE WARREN, DARTINGTON HALL, TOTNES, 1935

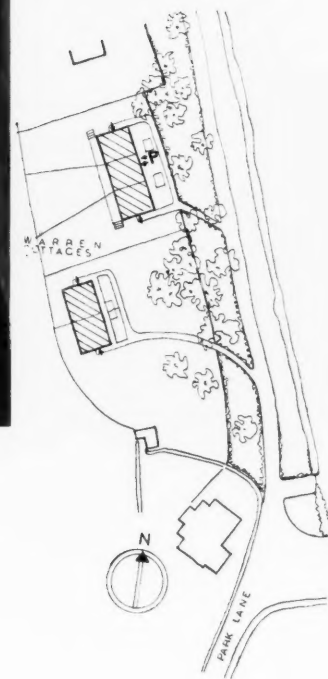
COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 - excluding special fittings.
CONSTRUCTION. 11 in. cavity brickwork.
INSULATION. Cavity walls, and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Tentest" board in roof.
WALLS. 11 in. cavity brickwork.
PARTITIONS. 3 in. breeze.



An interesting adaptation of the traditional agricultural cottage plan to bring it into line with the contemporary insistence on maximum window area to the principal rooms and their most favourable orientation. Like many of the houses in this collection a rectangular ground floor plan is divided longitudinally with living space (in this case one living-room only) occupying the whole of one half, and entrance and services the other. The backyards, coal-sheds, etc., are neatly enclosed into a series of walled compartments on the north-east or entrance side, avoiding the back-door litter that is



THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION of the block of three cottages, seen from a ground-floor window in the block of two cottages.



ROOF. Wood joists, boards "Tentest" and 3-ply "Standard" bituminous roofing.
FLOORS. Deal boards or tiles.
WINDOWS. Standard metal casements.
HEATING. "Eagle" back to back range.
LIGHTING. "Ultralux" standard fittings.
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Snowcrete"

sprayed direct on brickwork.
INTERNAL FINISH. Lime plaster and distemper.
PAVING. Concrete paths and yard.
FURNITURE. Built-in painted deal dresser in kitchen and stained birch cupboards in bedrooms.

apt to be associated with this type of cottage. This point was essential, as the common approach to all the cottages is on this side, which in turn is an advantage as it leaves the living side undisturbed by coming and going. The exteriors also are a good modern equivalent of the traditional type they represent. This group of cottages is interesting in that the technique of modern planning and design has not often been applied to the particular building problems presented by the agricultural worker's cottage.

HOUSE IN DOWNSHIRE HILL, HAMPSTEAD, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 12d.

Contract price £1,250 inclusive of fittings in kitchen, studio, and part of bedroom 1, and demolition of existing house on site.

CONSTRUCTION. Brick walls. Wood joist floors and roof. Steelwork in top floor and roof to take joist ends, stairs and sliding and folding doors to roof terrace.

INSULATION. Partitions, floors and roof insulated with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wallboard and rough plaster. Roof: two layers "Tentest" wallboard, and asbestos-cement slabs. Thick felt under hair carpet: $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cork carpet.

WALLS. Solid brick throughout. Glass and concrete side screen under canopy.

PARTITIONS. 4 in. studs, or molar blocks, (2 in. and 3 in.)

ROOF. Wood joist, ventilated, with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Tentest" wallboard under, 1 in. boarding, two layers $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wallboard, three layers bituminous felt, and asbestos-cement slabs.

FLOORS. Upper wood joist, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Tentest" under and 1 in. boarding. Ground floor: battens, boarding, and 3 16 in. by 18 in. by 18 in. birch-ply squares; brown quarry tiles lobby; blue quarries kitchen; buff quarries bathroom.

WINDOWS. Special and standard metal casements. Special metal sliding-folding doors studio to terrace. Metal sub-frames.

DOORS. Outside doors generally of wood, in wood frames. Internal lobby and kitchen and french doors and special glazed metal doors in metal sub-frames.

Draughtless

HEATING. Gas fires in living-room, back bedroom and studio. Electric fires, living-room, back and front bedroom.

Oval tubular electric heaters foot of stairs and in kitchen.

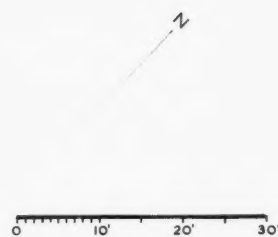
LIGHTING. Standard fittings throughout. Globe lights and variations of these, and two indirect wall fittings in living-room.

"Anglepoise" lamps for studio tables.

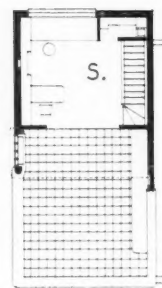
EXTERNAL FINISH. Pale terra-cotta "Cullamix" render, with burnt sienna-



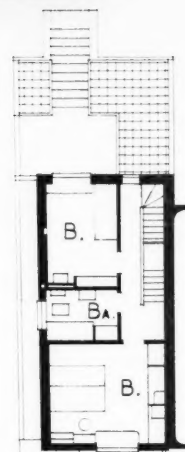
The two houses in Church Street, Chelsea, by Gropius and Maxwell Fry and by Mendelsohn and Chermayeff have already been referred to in relation to their situation in a street of Georgian houses, where they serve as an interesting demonstration of the close affinity of the modern house with the late Georgian; of the way, indeed, that the former picks up the same tradition where the early nineteenth century dropped it (see also the frontispiece to this issue). This house serves as an even clearer demonstration of the same point, as not only is it also built in a street of traditional houses of the finest late



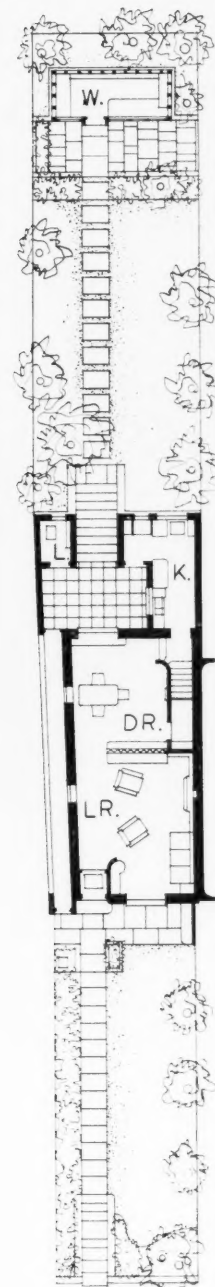
coloured "Cullamix" base plinth; scraped finish to walls, wood float to plinth.
INTERNAL FINISH. Rough plaster distempered. High gloss paint and tiles in kitchen and bathroom.
PAVING. Reconstructed and reinforced stone throughout.
FURNITURE. All built-in furniture deal or mahogany with plywood or laminated wood, and all painted, high gloss finish. Handles wrought iron or aluminium—painted.
SANITARY FITTINGS. One-pipe plumbing system. Built-in bath, plaster on studding side panels with flush access door to plumbing. "Ascot" heaters in bathroom and kitchen. Steel sink in kitchen.



SECOND FLOOR

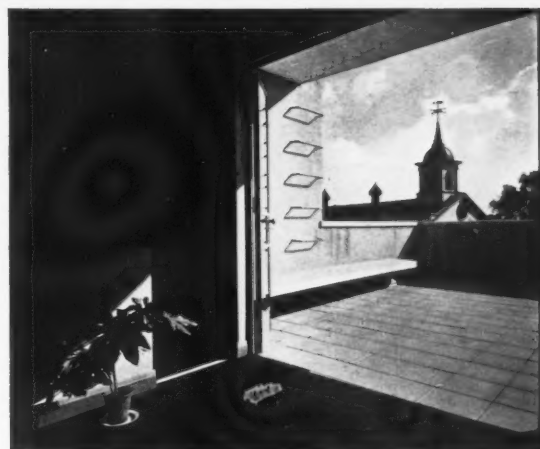


FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

Renaissance standard but (unlike the Chelsea ones) it is built on exactly the same standardized site, deep and narrow-fronted, as used to determine the design of the traditional small town house. The result is an exact modern equivalent of the Regency houses in the street, only varying from them in the logical utilization of subsequent technical improvements (such as plate-glass), in very complete built-in interior equipment, and in certain variations in plan to suit the rather special function of the house: a dwelling combined with an architect's office on the top floor. It is not often, it may be noted, that a contemporary



THE SITE is long and narrow (17 ft. by 160 ft.), sloping sharply upwards from front to back. The house, built by two architects for their own use as dwelling and office, is planned to obtain an effect of space in the interior, in spite of the restricted width of land available. The roof terrace, leading from the studio, has an outlook over a Regency church and houses in the neighbourhood, to the distant Surrey hills. Terrace and studio become one when sliding-folding doors between them are thrown open, and a 6-ft.-deep canopy above permits this even on wet days.



L O N G I T U D I N A L S E C T I O N

architect is presented exactly with the traditional conditions to work to, even on the traditional site, as extra modern accommodation such as a garage is generally demanded. In this house no garage is included. The site was an even narrower one than is usually given to the standard town house of this sort, and the architects have planned the ground floor living-rooms to the maximum width the site allows by foregoing the usual passage hall and substituting a small vestibule leading straight into the living-room, the staircase being relegated to the back. The planning on the first floor is almost exactly

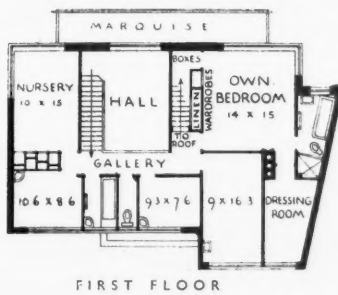


THE STUDIO, on the top floor, is fitted as a drawing office, with built-in plan-chest document-files and cupboards. One end of the table slides in a bronze channel on the wall-fitting so that its position can be adjusted. A small photographic dark-room is planned in corner.

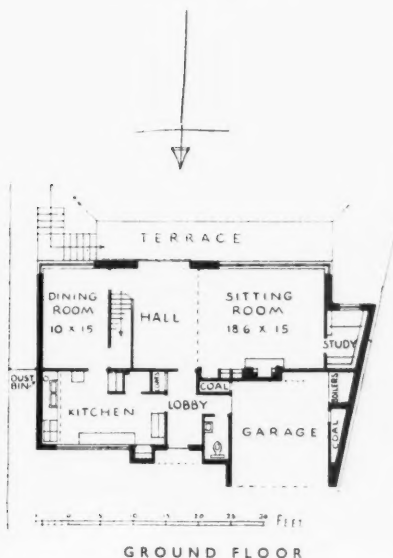
Movable "built-in" furniture in the living-room is designed for summer or winter use, and can be cleared for parties. Stairs and landings are designed to take standard 27 in. wide carpet between strings. Rods fit in holes in strings.



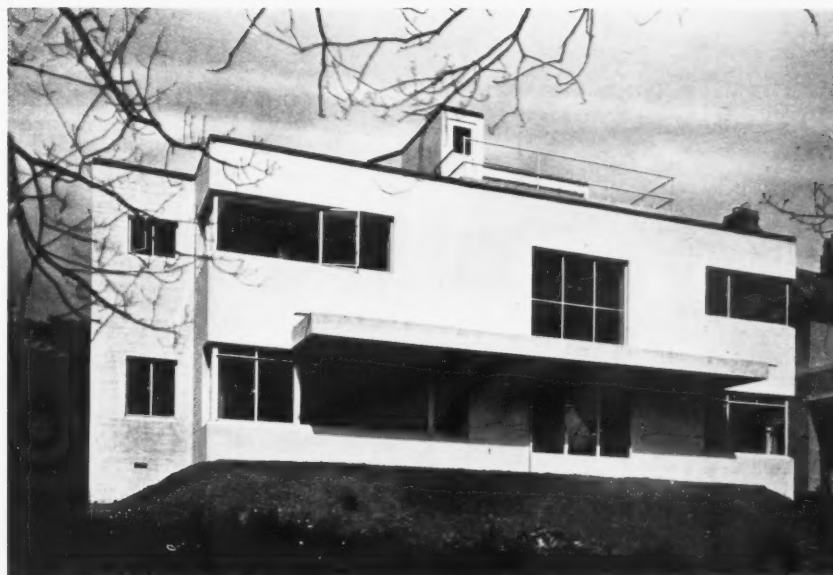
traditional. On top the office, which looks on to the quiet garden side, is combined with a wide, partly covered, terrace overlooking the front. The spaciousness of the interiors, achieved on the narrow site by the elimination of the usual passages, is seen in the photographs. It would have been even more instructive if one of these houses—this or one of the Chelsea ones—had been finished in brick to bring them even closer to the London town house tradition. Though, of course, the modern fashion for a white finish has the precedent of the Regency stucco.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



HOUSE AT SNEYD PARK, BRISTOL, 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 10d. (the building without fittings cost 1 3d.)

CONSTRUCTION. Brick.

INSULATION. No special insulating material except asbestos-aluminium foil to insulate radiator recesses under windows.

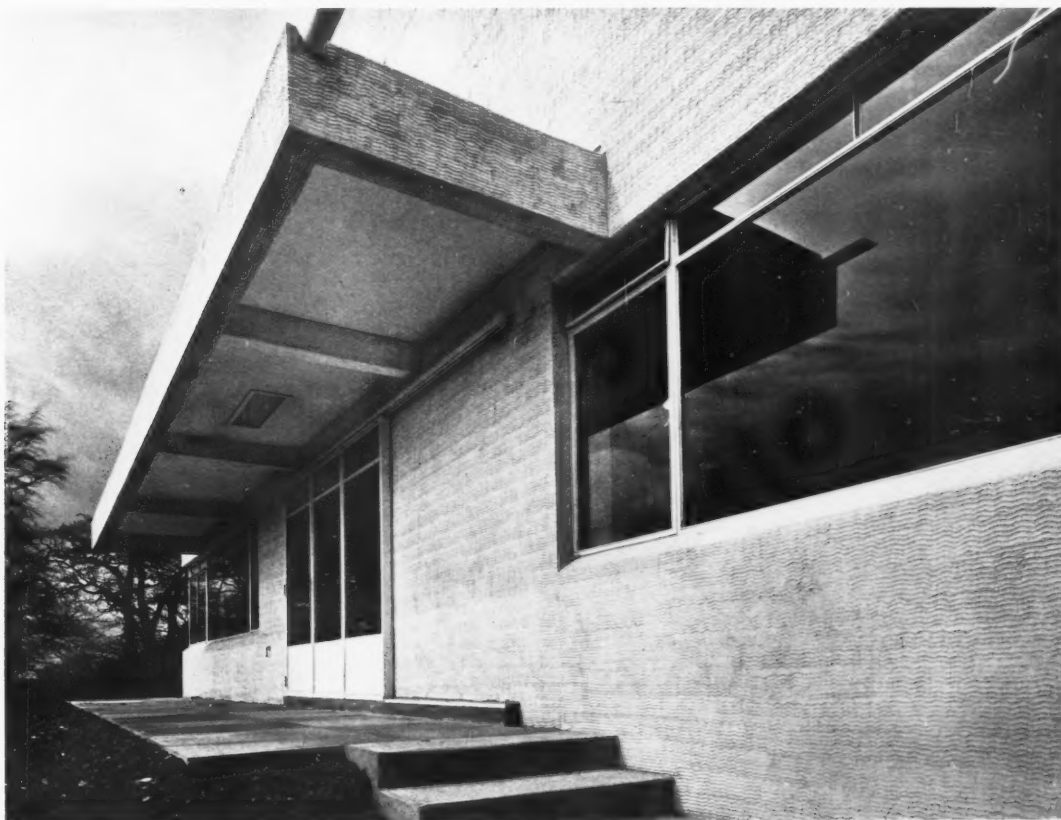
WALLS. Common brickwork. West wall 11 in. cavity. South wall 14 in. East and north walls 9 in.

PARTITIONS. 4½ in. brick, or wood studs and lath and plaster.

ROOF. Wood joists, boarding, bitumen, felt (three-ply) and tar macadam ("Macas-felt"). Reinforced concrete marquee over terrace.

FLOORS. Ground floors concrete and first floor wood joists; except concrete over garage. All floors covered with ½ in. lino, except two bedrooms and kitchen (tiled). On ground floor sheet bitumen under the lino.

THE SOUTH ELEVATION. The house stands on high ground above the Avon Gorge, looking towards the Clifton Suspension Bridge. A marquee is cantilevered over the terrace on the garden side of hall and living-room. There are sliding glazed doors between hall and garden. The raking west wall follows the line of boundary.



Another example of a ground-floor plan in which the living portion occupies the whole width of one long side of a simple rectangle—the side with view and sunshine—and the other side is entirely occupied by entrance and service rooms. In this case, however, another rather odd distinction between the two sides is made, on the entrance side the sensible large panes of glass in the windows being replaced by small panes subdivided in the fashionable "modernistic" horizontal direction. This may have been due to a desire to compromise on the public side with existing buildings or to insistence by authority that



LIVING - ROOM AND HALL are separated by an easily folded partition. The hall rises to the full height of the house, and the first-floor corridor becomes an open gallery in the living space. Above is a view looking down from this gallery. Below is a view from the living-room towards the hall and staircase with the partition folded away, and a second view from the hall towards the living-room.

WINDOWS. Steel. Standard casements in front to road. Purpose-made in large panes with plate glass at back overlooking river.

DOORS. Painted flush wood in wood frames.

HEATING. Low-pressure hot water to radiators, composed of gilled pipes in covered recesses. Plug points for electric radiators. One coal grate in sitting room.

LIGHTING. Electric. Some purpose-made tray fittings of zinc sheet with opal glass rims. Mainly "Ultralux" fittings.

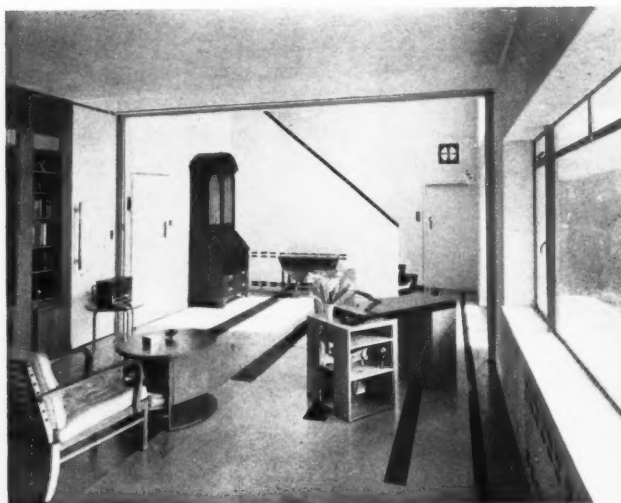
EXTERNAL FINISH. Waterproof cement render, finished with white cement and hydraulic lime and white sand, and scratched with wavy lines.

INTERNAL FINISH. Sand-faced plaster with ochre mixed in and all paintwork to match. Same buff colour throughout the house.

PAVING. Vibrated concrete paviors on terrace. Forecourt gravel.

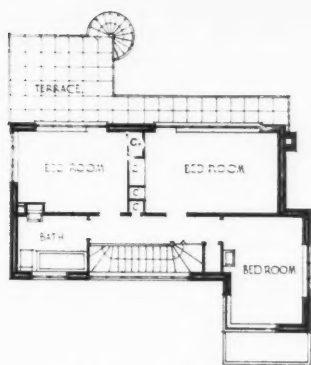
FURNITURE. Built-in shelves and table in study. Shelves in sitting room (oak). Kitchen dresser and larder. Coat cupboard. Wardrobes in three bedrooms. Linen cupboard. All in painted deal or plywood.

SANITARY FITTINGS. Double sink. Separate shower bath. Bath and panel cast in one piece for own bathroom.

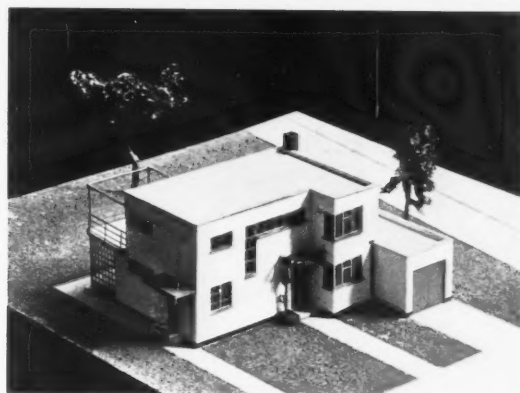


something of this sort be done. The lounge hall is carried up two storeys, the bedrooms being accessible from a gallery at the head of the stairs. Compare this with a similar use of vertical space in the house by F. R. S. Yorke, illustrated on pages 294-295, though in this case the double-height room has not been used to obtain a characteristic exterior effect as the horizontal floor line is still preserved in the heavy marquise that intersects the hall window and covers the terrace outside hall and living-room. Note the wavy texturing of the rendered finish, useful in preventing disfigurement by crazing.

THE SOUTH FRONT of one of a group of four houses of varying plan, speculatively built in a road parallel to but not immediately upon the sea front. The photograph of the model below shows the north front facing the road. The plans show the three-bedroom house. The photographs show the four-bedroom house.



FIRST FLOOR

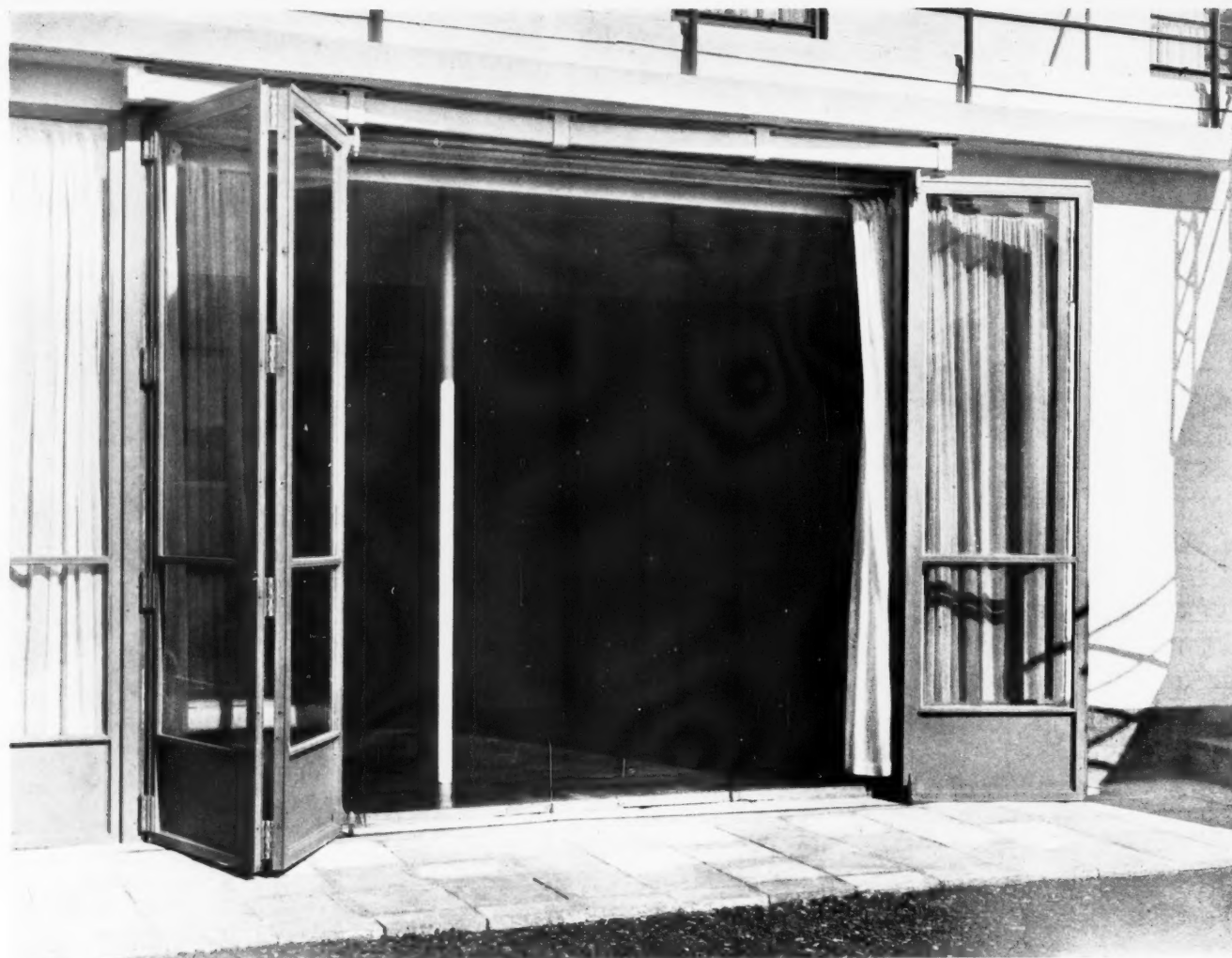


GROUND FLOOR

HOUSES AT ANGLING-ON-SEA. 1936

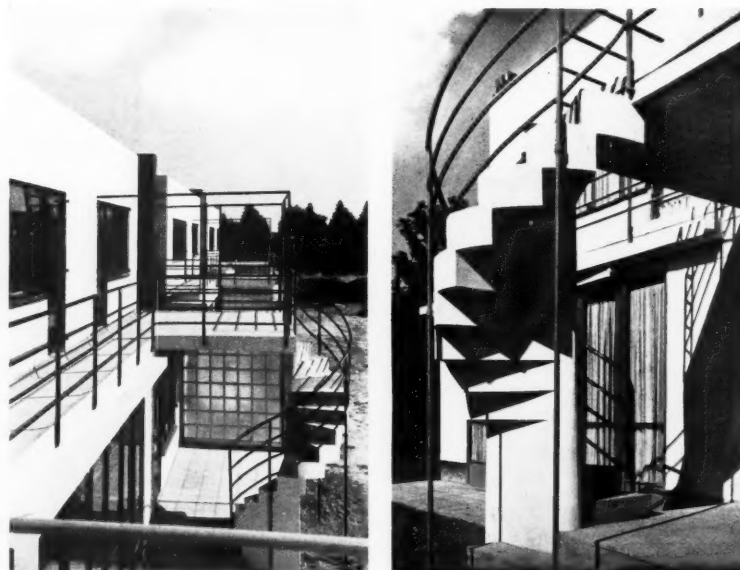
COST PER FOOT CUBE. 10½d. including garage and terraces at same average cost (approx.—final account not yet settled).
CONSTRUCTION. Cavity brickwork. Lintols over big opening on garden side and terrace construction in reinforced concrete.
INSULATION. "Insulite" board under roof joists.
PARTITIONS. Breeze blocks.
ROOF. Flat timber roof, 3-ply "Vulcanite" bitumen covering.
FLOORS. Ground floor: battens in

Recent instances of the employment of modern architects by builders or companies engaged in speculative estate development will, it is hoped, prove to be the first step towards allowing architects to take responsibility for a task for which their talents are particularly needed—the rehabilitation of the speculative villa. In the case of these houses, though the design of the individual houses—particularly the thoughtful modern plan—shows the expected advance on the common speculative standard, the architect apparently has not been given the opportunity of dealing with the problem of spacing on a



THE GARDEN FRONT facing due south is designed to allow as much sunlight as possible to penetrate into the house. Between the living-room and the garden is a continuous sliding-folding window suspended from overhead gear. A reinforced concrete spiral stair gives direct access to the garden from the sun porch and balcony outside the bedrooms, so that sea-bathers can reach the bedrooms without walking through the house.

concrete, beech strips. First floor: deal flooring. Kitchen and bathroom: rubber. WINDOWS. Steel. DOORS. Internal: flush doors. External: steel sliding-folding doors to garden terrace. HEATING. Staircase: radiators with kitchen domestic boiler. Open fire in lounge. Plugs for electric heating in bedrooms. EXTERNAL FINISH. Distemper on brickwork. INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster, distempered: kitchen and bathroom tiled up to 4 ft. 6 in. PAVING. "Noelite" paving on lower terrace. Upper terrace and sleeping-out terrace "Thermotile". FURNITURE. Built-in wardrobes in bedrooms and kitchen fitments: all deal, painted.



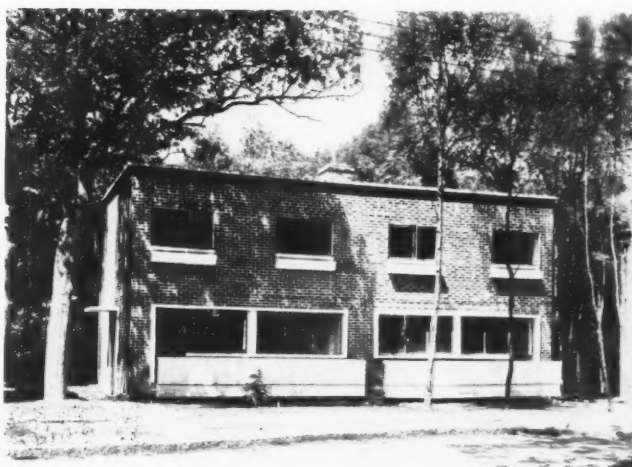
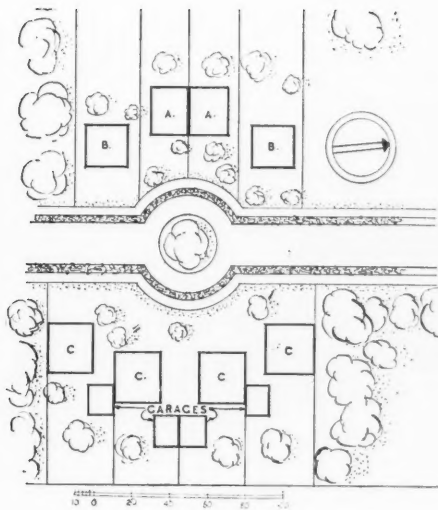
narrow-fronted plot. The houses appear uncomfortably close: if this were unavoidable, an architectural recognition of it in the form of a definite linking up into terrace formation would have provided a better solution. The greater attractiveness of the model, where only an isolated house is shown, is striking. An interesting feature, though rather coarsely detailed, is the balcony with external access, provided for use when sea-bathing, and what must be a unique feature in speculative houses is the large sliding-folding window to the living-room, of a type generally associated only with the luxury house.



EIGHT HOUSES forming the nucleus of a housing estate, built in three types to sell at prices ranging from £950 to £1,200 in Sussex woodland, on ground valued at £6 per foot frontage. The wooded nature of the site dictated the comparatively narrow frontages which vary from 30 ft. to 35 ft. The photograph above shows, from left to right, one house type B, pair of semi-detached houses type A, and another house type B. The road turns around a tree just visible on the picture.

GROUP OF HOUSES AT HAYWARDS HEATH, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 - (approx.).
CONSTRUCTION. 11 in. cavity brick walls. (Keymer facings). Reinforced concrete frames to windows, balconies, porches and flower boxes.
INSULATION. 2 in. cork slabs on roof.
"Insulwood" wallboard ceilings.
PARTITIONS. 2 in. breeze blocks.
ROOF. Timber with "Ruberoid" over cork slabs.
FLOORS. Timber with 4 in. tongued and grooved boards.

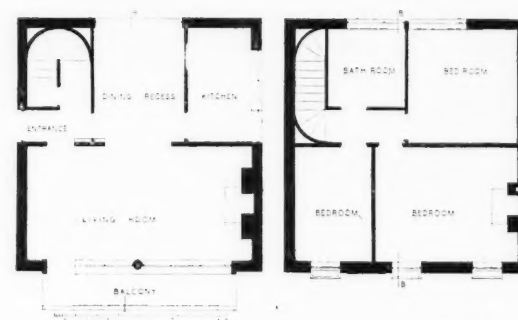


Like the last houses these also form part of a speculative estate. In this case the builder allowed the architects some say in the layout of the estate as well as in the design of the individual houses; and the layout plan employed, with two houses built as a pair and set back from the building line of their neighbours either side and with a similar though not identical group across the road, does allow the whole to form a homogeneous group with architectural virtues of its own. And the presence of trees, carefully preserved, makes the scheme more civilized and more unified at once. The design of each



HOUSE TYPE B. Contrary to normal practice in speculatively built small houses which have the entrance at the front, with the hall at the side of a deep narrow living-room, the living-room here occupies the whole frontage, and the entrance is at the side. This accounts for an elevational expression of big balconies and windows with two bedrooms above, resulting in a resemblance to the eighteenth-century traditional façade.

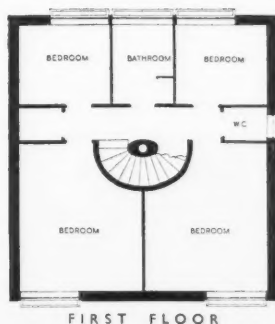
WINDOWS. Metal casements.
DOORS. "Sankey" pressed steel door frames. Flush wood doors.
HEATING. Coal fire in living-rooms, gas and electric in bedrooms.
EXTERNAL FINISH. Flush jointed brick, "Stic B" on balcony.
INTERNAL FINISH. "Sirapite" plaster and "Insulwood" wall board for ceiling.



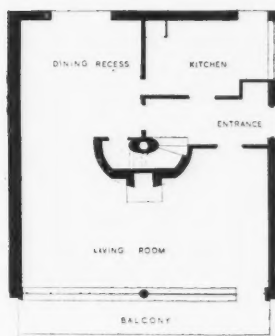
TYPE B

individual house is perfectly adjusted in scale ; a simple pattern of voids and solids producing a very exact modern version of the small English house of the Regency period. Notwithstanding this, the design of the houses incurred the severe disapproval of the local authority, and an appeal to the Ministry of Health was necessary before the local authority would sanction the plans. These are the houses referred to as case F in the examples of obstructions to modern design discussed in the Introduction to this issue. Much is gained and nothing lost (except an opportunity for inappropriate monumentality)

TYPE C

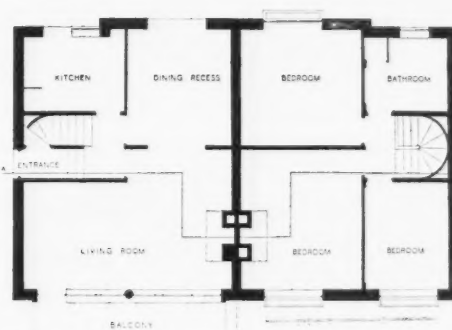


FIRST FLOOR



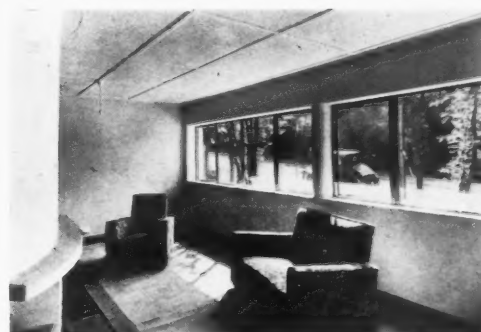
GROUND FLOOR

ENTRANCE DOOR to the larger house type C is shown below, with the living-room that occupies the whole width of the C type house frontage alongside. The houses of this type have a reinforced concrete chimney, and all types have reinforced concrete balconies, porches and flower boxes. The windows are side-hung steel casements.



TYPE A

GROUND FLOOR FIRST FLOOR



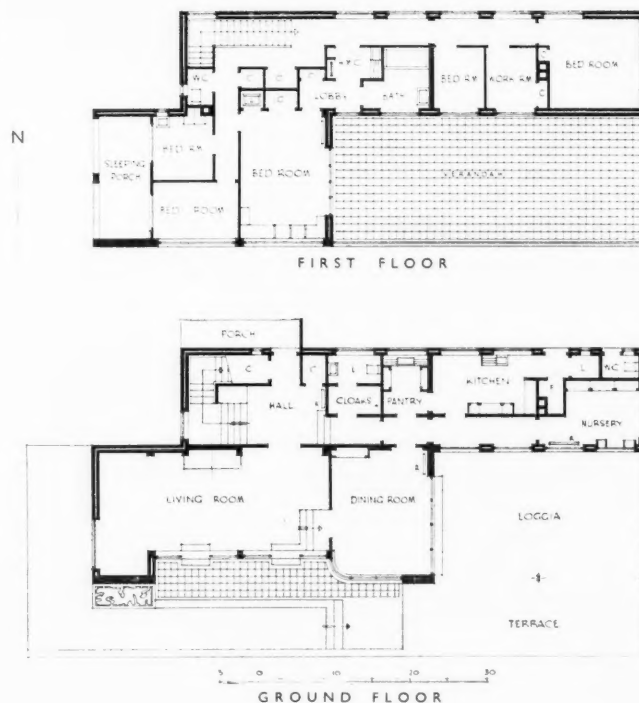
by the entrance being placed at the side. A living-room across the whole width of the main elevation takes the place of the usual dark hall. It is assumed that, in the case of the single house, the insulation is sufficient to compensate for the living-room having three outside walls. Its great width has been taken advantage of to provide wide sliding windows with french doors giving on to a balcony. Note, in the type C single house, the ingenious planning of the staircase round a central newel formed by the reinforced concrete flue.



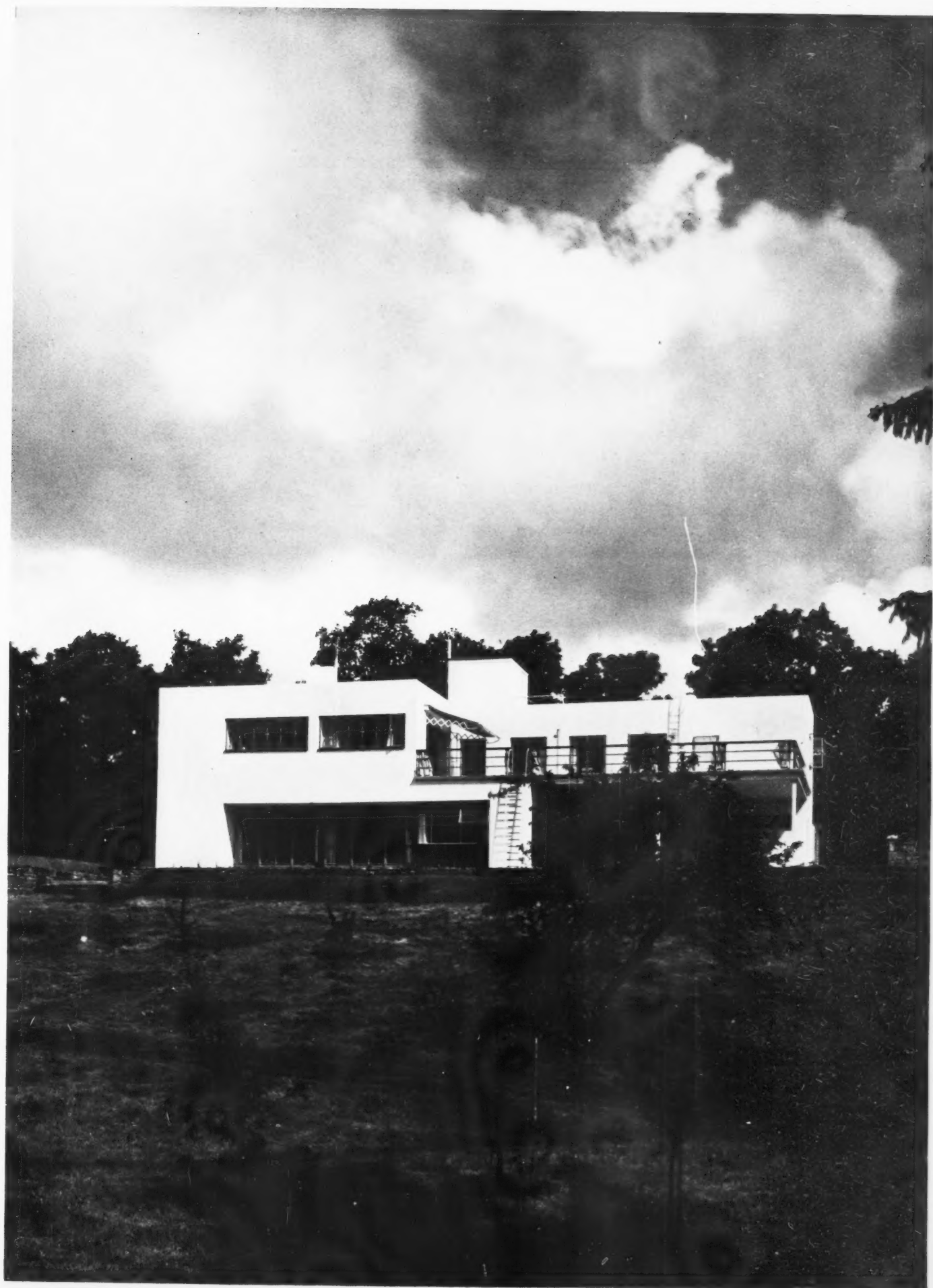
THE NORTH-EAST WALL, with the ground-floor nursery window on the left. The house is built for a composer, on the brow of a hill facing south in the hilly wooded country between Mere and Wincanton, on the borders of Somerset, Dorset, and Wiltshire. The music room, built among the trees at a distance from the house, is not illustrated here. The south front is constructed with a steel frame. Other walls are 11 in. hollow brickwork rendered and whitened. Window frames are painted light blue.

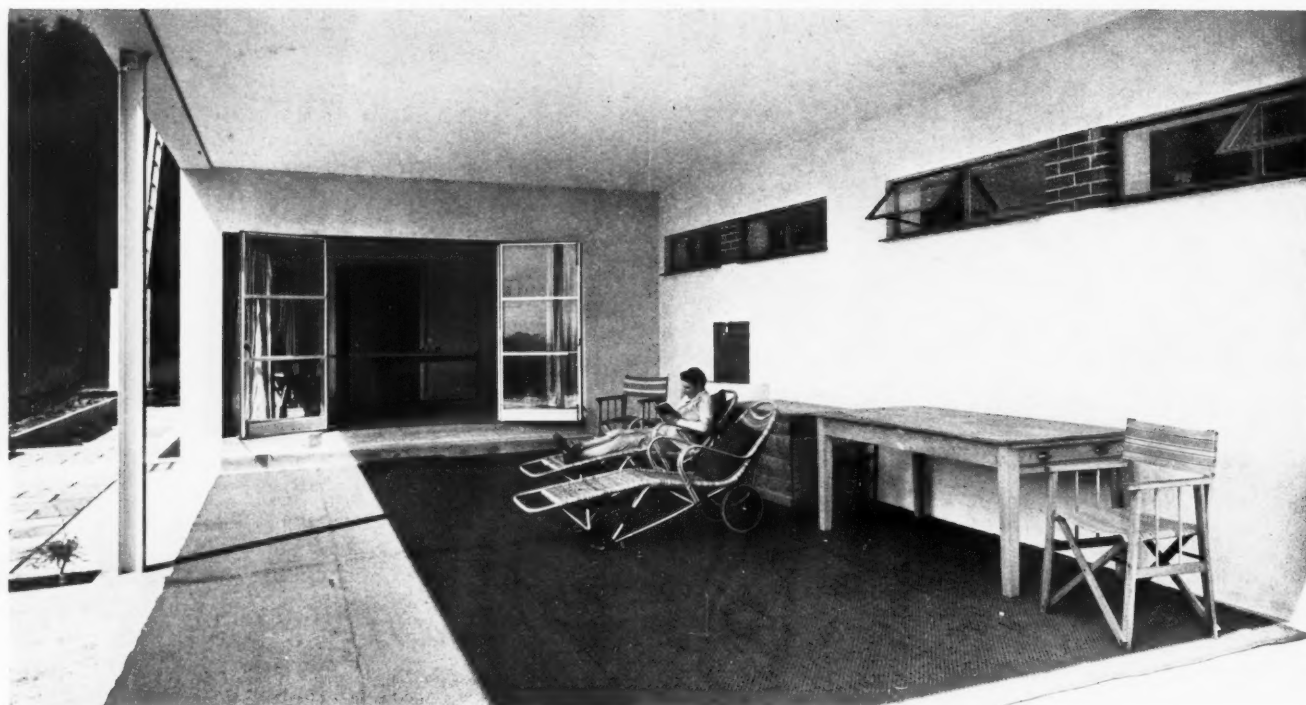
HOUSE AT PENSELWOOD SOMERSET. 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 13d.
CONSTRUCTION. South front, steel stanchions. Remaining walls, brick.
INSULATION. Cavity in walls. "Thermotile" on roofs.
WALLS. 11½ in. Cavity brickwork.
PARTITIONS. Wood studding.
ROOF. Wood joists and "Thermotile." finish.
FLOORS. Wood and "Cellulin" lino. finish.
WINDOWS. Metal.
DOORS. Flush wood.
HEATING. Low pressure boiler.
EXTERNAL FINISH. Rendering and "Stic B" paint.
INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster.
PAVING. Concrete blocks made on site.
FURNITURE. Built-in—flush plywood finish.

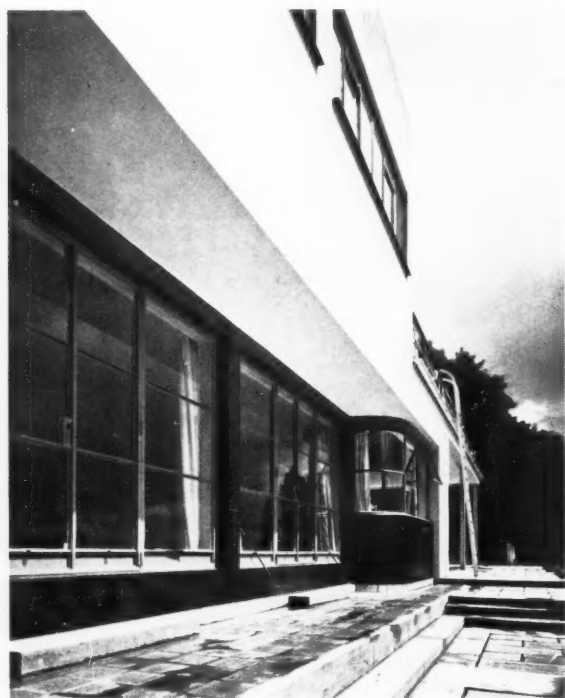


276 *An agreeable contrast of texture is provided between the smooth rendered surface of the main walls of the house and the ribbed surface of the wooden outbuildings on the entrance side. On the other side is the most prominent feature of the design, a very large covered loggia, providing an equally spacious terrace at first-floor level, supported on only two slender steel stanchions. The stanchions are not cased in, but are merely painted white, so that the interesting I-beam profile is seen and the most effect is obtained from the steel's characteristic slightness of cross-sectional area. Also, of course, the view from*





LOGGIA AND PAVED TERRACE with dining-room beyond. The steel supports are without casing, and the exposed steelwork is painted white. There is direct access from bedrooms to the flat roof above the loggia, and a shower is arranged on the external wall of the bathroom. The balcony railing is fitted with a canvas curtain that can be drawn for sunbathing. The lower part of the south front (below) is faced with black tiles.



the loggia is obstructed in the minimum degree. The sudden change from a rendered surface to plain brickwork on a portion of the ground floor is a less successful change of material. The setting back of this portion of the ground-floor wall is presumably intended to prevent glare in the living-room and at the same time to allow large windows to take advantage of the view, as the outside loggia formed by it is hardly wide enough to be of any practical use. Changes of level within the interior create a special opportunity for interesting relationship of proportion and perspective.



HOUSE AT CHIPPERFIELD, 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 6d. excluding special fittings.

CONSTRUCTION. Main part of house: 11 in. brick walls outside; 9 in. spine wall and 4½ in. on first floor. Timber floors and roof. Studio: teak framing, oak weather-board outside; "Tentest" board and plaster inside. Long window: reinforced concrete frame with 2½ in. steel tube supports. INSULATION. 2 in. cavity in walls. Aluminium foil dressed over top of roof joists. Boarding and "Tentest" sheets over.

WALLS. 11 in. hollow brick and teak frame as above.

ROOF. As above.

FLOORS. Generally, timber floors with oak board finish.

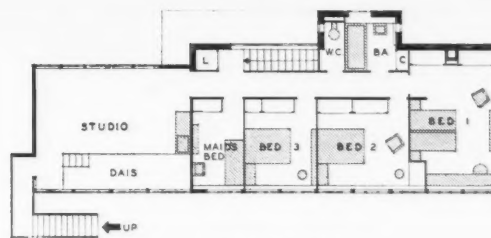
WINDOWS. Standard metal windows, generally. Living-room: large plate-glass sliding windows of special design.

DOORS. Flush wood in wood frames.

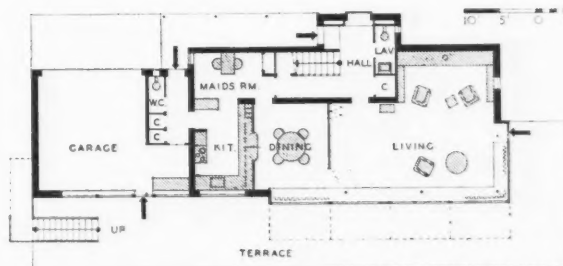
HEATING. Electric. "Unity" tubular heaters used throughout. "Cozy" stove in living-room—built-in, but with flue exposed and carried through bedroom above in duct with adjustable hot air louvres to bedroom.

LIGHTING. Electric. Standard fittings used throughout.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Brick—local stock. Oak weatherboard.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

INTERNAL FINISH. Walls plastered and distempered.

FURNITURE. Hanging cupboards to every bedroom. Kitchen furniture all built-in. Cupboards and bookshelves in living-room finished in ply face.

SANITARY FITTINGS. Shanks "pre-modernistic" patterns.

THE LARGE STUDIO is framed in teak, lined externally with oak weather-boarding and internally with insulating board and plaster. Otherwise, construction is brick. The large window surround is reinforced concrete with steel columns. The sliding windows have about 45 ft. continuous run of 7 ft. by 8 ft. plate glass panes.

In this house, as in the last, the horizontal pattern of wood boarding is used to provide contrast with the flatter texture of the main wall surface. In this one, however, the wooden portion is part of the main structure of the building, taking the form of a studio at first-floor level, built on a brick lower storey alongside the brick upper storey of the living portion of the house. This wooden structure has naturally a higher roof than the rest, and its proportions, together with the nature of its material, give it a barn-like or shed-like character most appropriate to its purpose. The boxed-out living-room



THE EXTERNAL STAIRCASE AND LANDING to the studio at first floor level, and below, the house as it is seen from the road, with entrance porch and the north window to the studio.



window can be compared with the similar one in the house at Iver, illustrated on pages 308-310. The fine large sheets of glass, sliding across each other to throw the whole room open to the air, show up by contrast the small glass size of the standard window, as used in the bedrooms above. This house is another of those the first design for which was condemned by the local authority as aesthetically undesirable. It was of this design (as originally submitted in concrete) that the strange stipulation was made (see Introduction, Case G) that if it was to remain in concrete a pitched roof must be added or, alternatively, if the flat roof was to be preserved the walls were to be in brick.

A
in
de
ap
ete
in
fra
W
big
ple
su
W
wi
ca
be
are
Th
fal
so
wi
ere
bu
is
ha
ca
ple
mo

In
of
ill
lon
ex
tin
Fl
in
"P
fib
ins
ex
be
joi
pro
the
sla
cer
pa
Th
wi
su
Tw
the
tar
of
ger
of
lay
the

T
H
C
A

Pl

A frame forming the skeleton of a building structure enables materials that are not in themselves structural, but that have other desirable qualities, such as lightness, good appearance, insulating value, cheapness, etc., to be used as enclosing members, either in the form of sheathing or filling to the framework.

Where frame construction is employed, big spans can be made easily, and free planning simplified by the elimination of supporting walls.

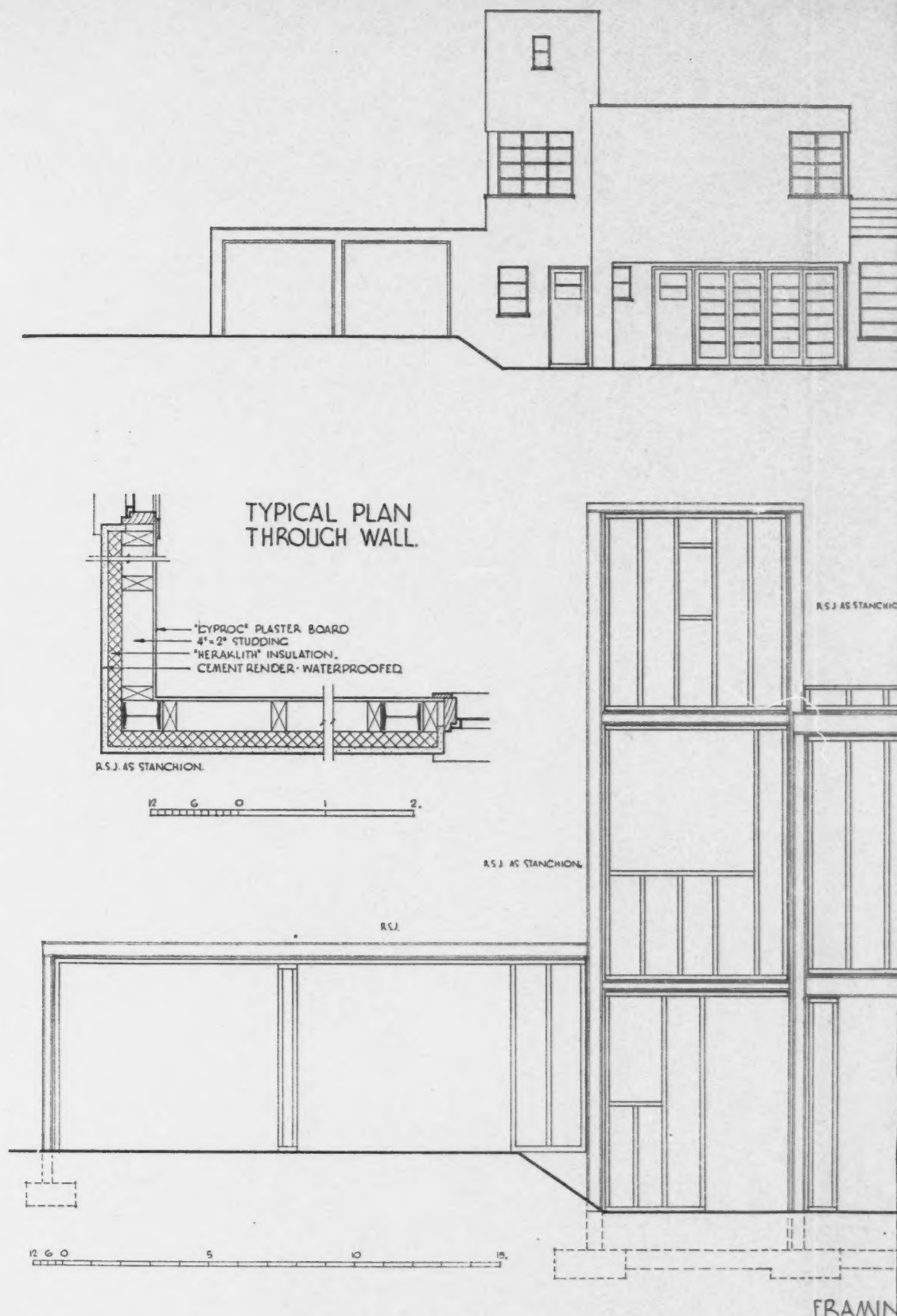
Windows may be made of unlimited length, with slender intermediate supports; or cantilevered, without any structural members to interrupt the continuity of the glass area.

The sheathing materials can be prefabricated in sections, in standardized units, so that site work is reduced to a minimum, with a corresponding increase in speed of erection. The use of wet materials that are built up by a laborious process on the site is avoided, so that building progress is not hampered by bad weather, and the house can be inhabited immediately on completion, since there is no need for an intermediate period of waiting for "drying out."

In the particular example of the application of the frame to small house construction illustrated by the drawing here, the main load is borne on a steel frame, on which an external batten-framework of 4-in. by 2-in. timbers, spaced at 16-in. centres, is imposed. Floor and roof joists are timber scantlings in sizes to suit the various spans.

"Heraklith" (compressed petrified wood fibre, rendered non-inflammable) structural insulation slabs 2-ins. thick, are nailed to the external framework of walls and roof with all bed and butt joints made in mortar and all joints bonded at the angles. The 2-in. slabs provide in one material the sheathing and the insulation for the external walls. The slabs are rendered with waterproofed cement and finally painted with waterproof paint.

The slabs fixed to the roof joists are screeded with cement and sand, to obtain an even surface with falls to rainwater outlets. Two layers of bituminous felt are laid on the screed, and a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. thickness of fine tarmacadam is laid on the felt. The edges of the roof are boxed up slightly above the general roof level, and flashed with strips of sheet copper, sandwiched between the layers of felt, and dressed down 3 in. over the external walls.

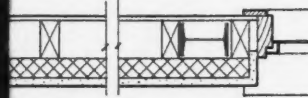


TYPICAL FRAME CONSTRUCTION

HOUSE AT TREVOSE, CORNWALL:
C R O W E A N D C A R E L E S S ,
A R C H I T E C T S .

TYPICAL PLAN
THROUGH WALL.

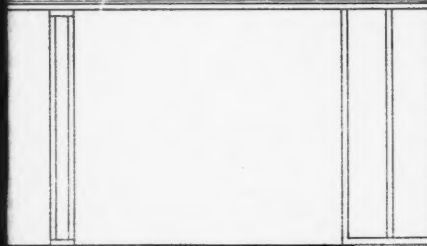
PLASTER BOARD
BUILDING
WITH INSULATION.
RENDER - WATERPROOFED



1 2

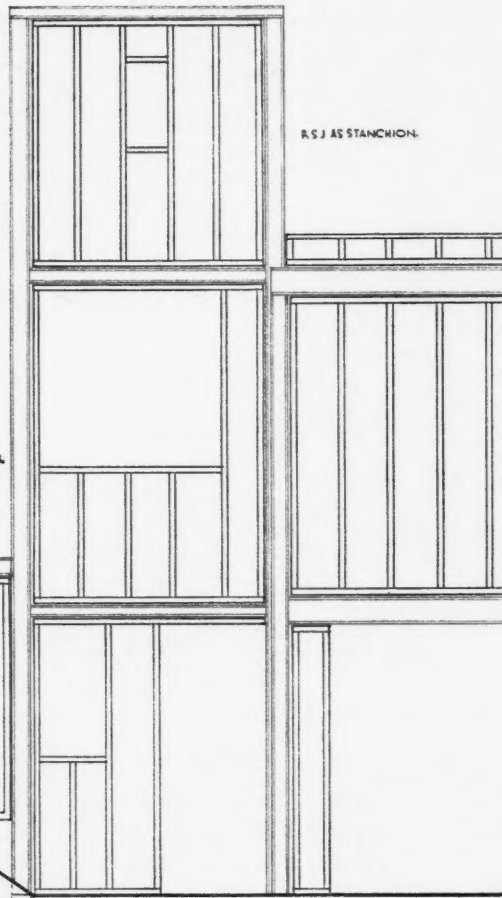
R.S.J. AS STANCHION.

R.S.J.



10 15

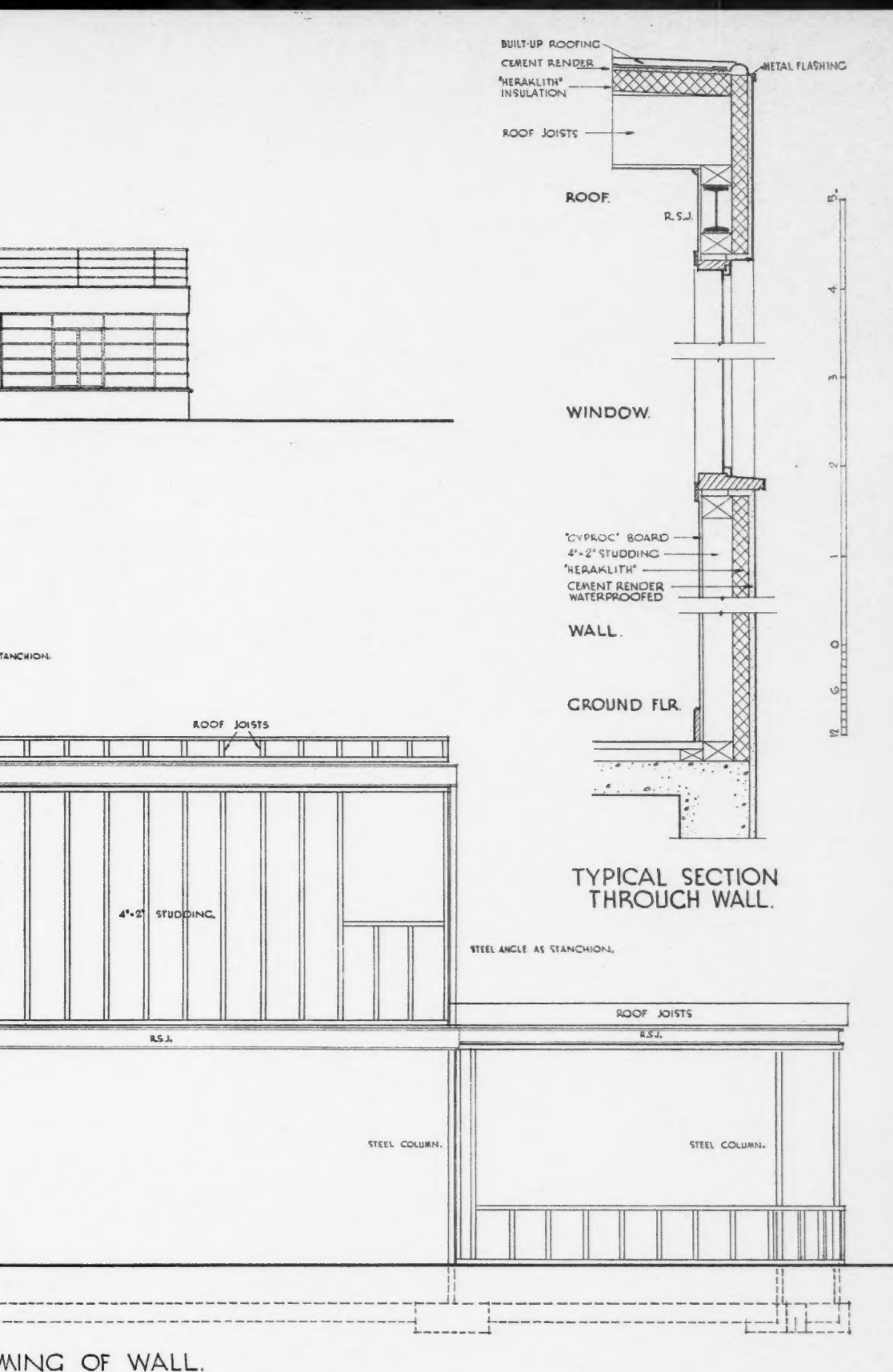
R.S.J. AS STANCHION.



FRAMING OF

N

L :
S ,



F R A M E

**FOUR HOUSES OF FRAME
CONSTRUCTION BY THE
FOLLOWING ARCHITECTS**

CROWE AND CARELESS

W. TATTON BROWN

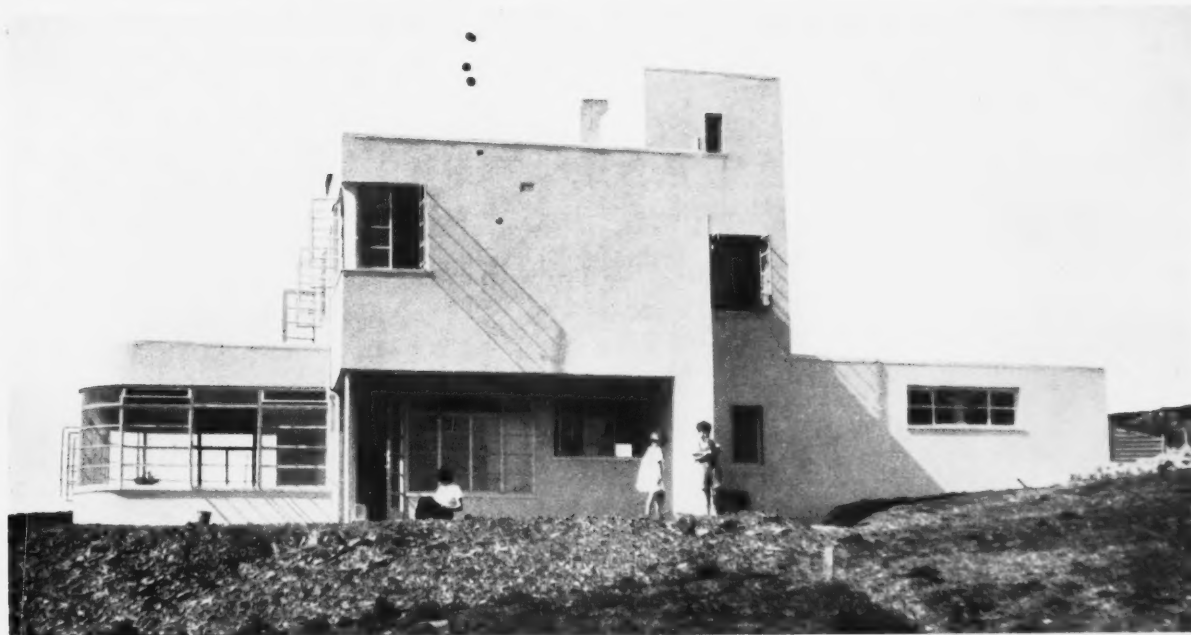
WELLS COATES

LE MARE AND PROSKAUER

E

ME
THE
CTS

N
AUER



A HOLIDAY HOUSE for use in summer and winter, built on a cliff top with a sharp fall to the south, with sleeping accommodation for a maximum of twelve persons. The house, built by direct labour, is constructed with a steel frame, details of which are shown on plate iii.

HOUSE AT TREVOSE, CORNWALL, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE. Built by direct labour, 1.3d.

CONSTRUCTION. Steel frame, timber studding, "Heraklith" cement rendered externally, concrete foundations up to ground level.

INSULATION. Walls, "Heraklith."

Partitions, "Gyproc" Roof, "Heraklith."

WALLS. 4 in. by 2 in. studding, "Heraklith" on outside cement rendered, "Gyproc" plaster board inside.

PARTITIONS. 4 in. by 2 in. studding, faced with "Gyproc" plaster board.

ROOF. Timber joists, firmed up and covered with "Heraklith" cement rendered, covered with "Macunite" roofing, copper flashing over roll at edges of roofs.

FLOORS. Timber joists to first floor, with birch flooring, 2 in. by 2 in. fillets in concrete to ground floor with birch flooring.

WINDOWS. Metal, zinc-sprayed to prevent corrosion by sea air.

DOORS. Birch flush doors, in wood linings.

HEATING. Open fire to lounge with Delabole slate surround. Radiator in dining recess.

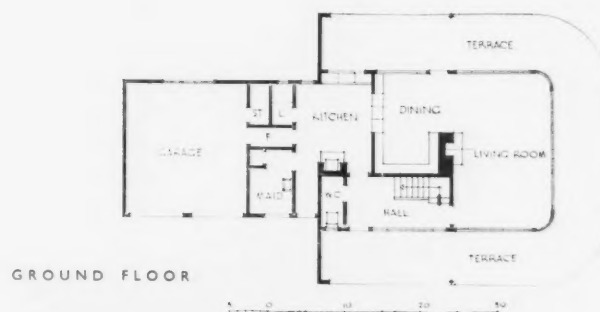
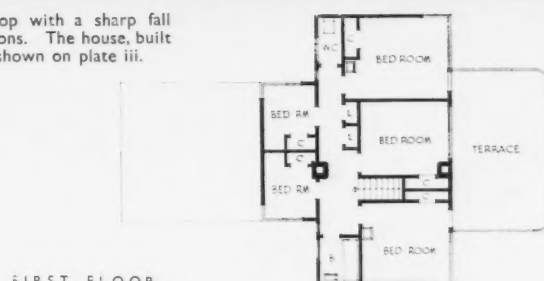
LIGHTING. No artificial lighting installed.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Cement rendered, finished "Stic B."

INTERNAL FINISH. Distemper direct on "Gyproc" plaster board ceilings and walls.

PAVING. Delabole slate.

FURNITURE. Built-in birch, finished clear french polish.



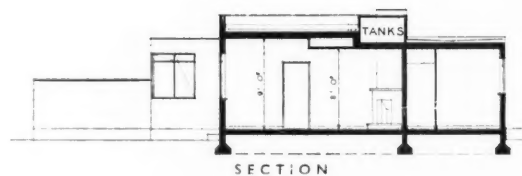
The plan of this house is an interesting demonstration of the possibilities of frame construction in the way of liberating the architect from the vertical restriction of the wall. The way the upper floor is super-imposed cross-wise on the lower, so that its ends oversail the ground floor to provide a covered portion to the terrace, would not have been practicable with weight-bearing walls. The exterior form of the house would have been more pleasing without the rather monumental tower—which gives it a disturbingly vertical proportion—and if the windows had not been provided with an old-fashioned subdivision of glass area by horizontal bars, as seen in the photographs. In the absence of these the outlook from the well-placed living-room would be a striking one.



ONE-STOREY HOUSE on a site sheltered by trees on the north and open to fine views on the south. A tank room—often a problem in flat-roofed houses—is fitted in at a convenient break in roof level, where the height of living-room increases. The plan is a development of the basic "Sunspan" plan, exhibited at Olympia in April, 1934.

BUNGALOW AT WELWYN, HERTS, 1935

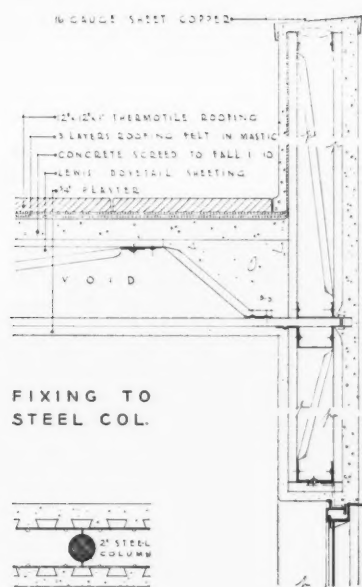
COST PER FOOT CUBE. 24d.
CONSTRUCTION. Walls, partitions and roof are constructed from "Lewis" dovetailed sheeting units on concrete foundation.
INSULATION. Air space between double membrane steel units for walls and roof.
WALLS. "Lewis" dovetailed sheeting units, consisting of 26 gauge galvanized steel sheeting framed in channel sections.
PARTITIONS. As walls.
ROOF. As walls. Covered with three-layer "Macasfelt" macadam roofing.
FLOORS. 6 in. surface concrete covered with 1 in. birch block flooring bedded in mastic on cement screed.



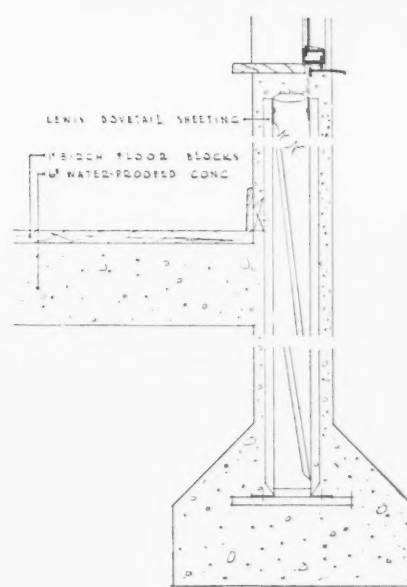
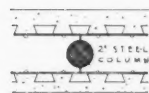
Great interest was caused at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia in 1934 by the "Sunspan" house erected there to the design of Wells Coates. This was a basic house unit of an ingenious plan form designed to be capable of a great number of variations in detailed planning and infinite extension in direction along the "arms" formed by the walls enclosing the central living-room. The specimen exhibited at Olympia was a two-storey house designed for concrete construction; here is one built for ordinary habitation on a well-wooded rural site, at the owner's request in the form of a bungalow. The

WELLS COATES

FRAME

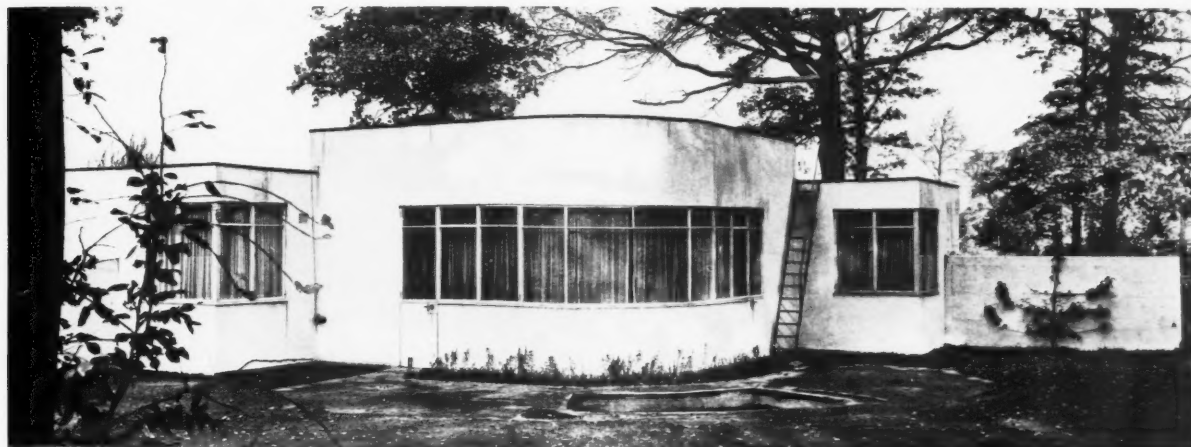


FIXING TO
STEEL COL.



INCHES 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 FEET

DIAGRAM showing typical construction. A double membrane of "Lewis" dovetail steel sheet is used for walls and roof (see column detail); divisions between rooms are single dovetail sheet which makes a rigid partition when plastered both sides. The sheeting is cement rendered externally.



WINDOWS. Metal, with outward opening casements.

DOORS. Internal doors generally solid core laminated flush type hung to pressed steel door frames.

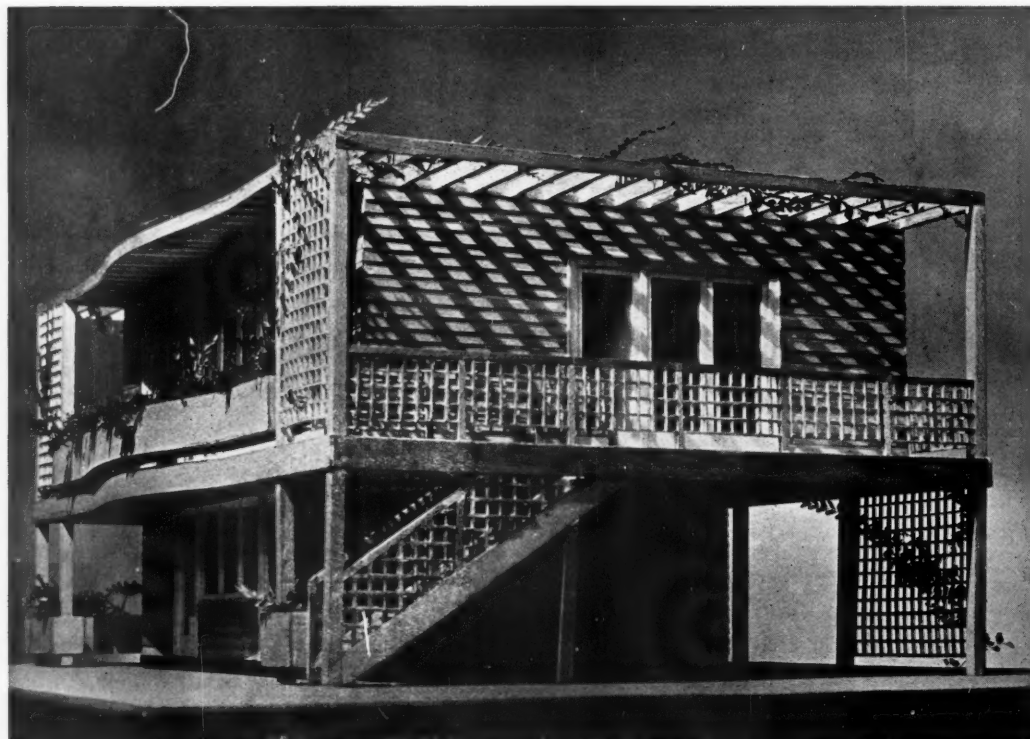
HEATING. Central open fireplace in living-room, additional electric fires to living-room and bedrooms, and domestic hot-water supply from coke-fired boiler.

LIGHTING. Electric; Standard fittings generally, with concealed lighting in living-room.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Cement rendering twice distempered.

INTERNAL FINISH. "Pioneer" plaster.
FURNITURE. Mahogany veneered lamin-board french polished, and birch ply laminboard painted.

construction is a frame and panel system, as sketched above, and it has the advantage of providing excellent insulation by means of air-spaces in between the structural panels of steel sheeting. The wide windows of the living-room admit sunshine during the longest period of the day, while the side wings provide shelter from the north. The low lines of the one-storey building give a remarkably enhanced scale to the garden which surrounds it. This is an experimental house, so is not a fair specimen on which to judge the economy of the type of design, particularly as a bungalow is notoriously expensive.

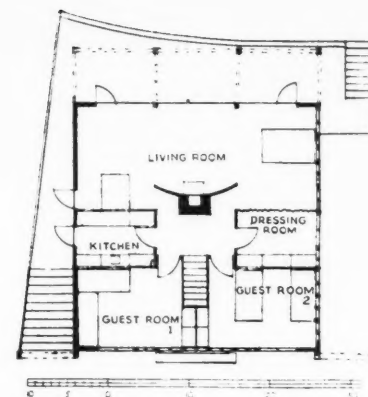
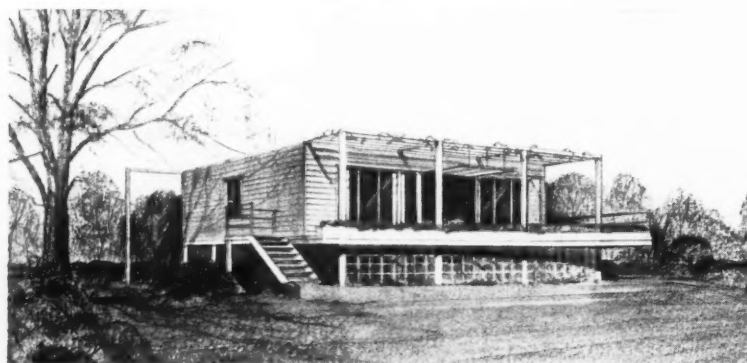


BUILT IN MODIFIED FORM from a premiated design in the Timber Development Association Competition, 1935, this house was a feature at the 1936 Ideal Home Exhibition. The plans reproduced are those that accompanied the original project. The model was made later from amended plans. The detail shows trussed transoms over window openings.

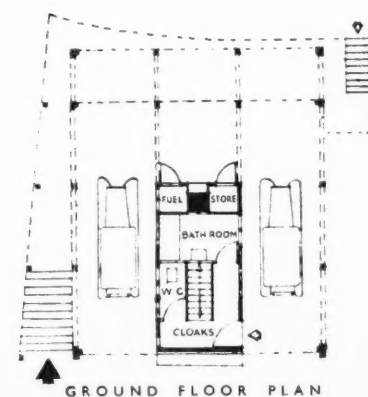


EXHIBITION HOUSE AT OLYMPIA, 1936

CONSTRUCTION. "Frame building" of Canadian or American type (as opposed to "balloon construction" more usual in this country). The framework is made up entirely from 4 in. by 2 in. joists, doubled or trebled as necessary, in standard lengths at 16 in. centres. Diagonal boarding is fixed to the outer side of the frame, and over this there is horizontal weatherboarding. Floors are boarded diagonally. Trussed transoms span door and window openings.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Originally designed as a demonstration of the possibilities of timber for house building (see the plans and small perspective), when built in miniature (see photograph of model) and, with certain modifications, to full size at Olympia this experiment proved of much more than constructional interest; the plan and the section, raising the main floor in the form of an open wood framework on a more solid terrace, get maximum effect from the nature of timber. Note the use of trellis, a characteristic timber motif, functionally and decoratively. As the constructional detail shows, the wide window demanded in modern houses is in no way impracticable in timber.

HOUSE AT WOODFORD, ESSEX, 1936

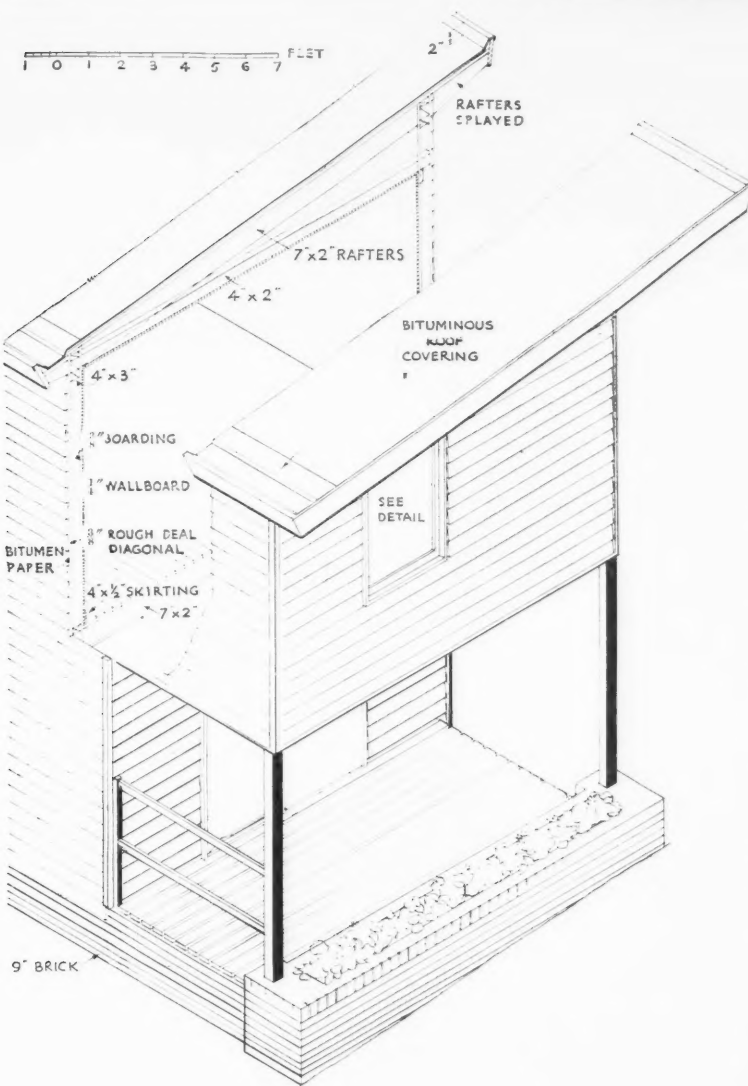
COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1/2d.

CONSTRUCTION. Timber frame on brick base.

INSULATION. "Donnacona" building board and building paper.

WALLS. 4 in. by 2 in. studs at 18 in. centres, covered externally with $\frac{3}{8}$ in. rough deal boarding fixed diagonally, building paper and Western red cedar weather-boarding fixed horizontally. Internally $\frac{3}{8}$ in. deal boarding and finishing material. (See internal finish).

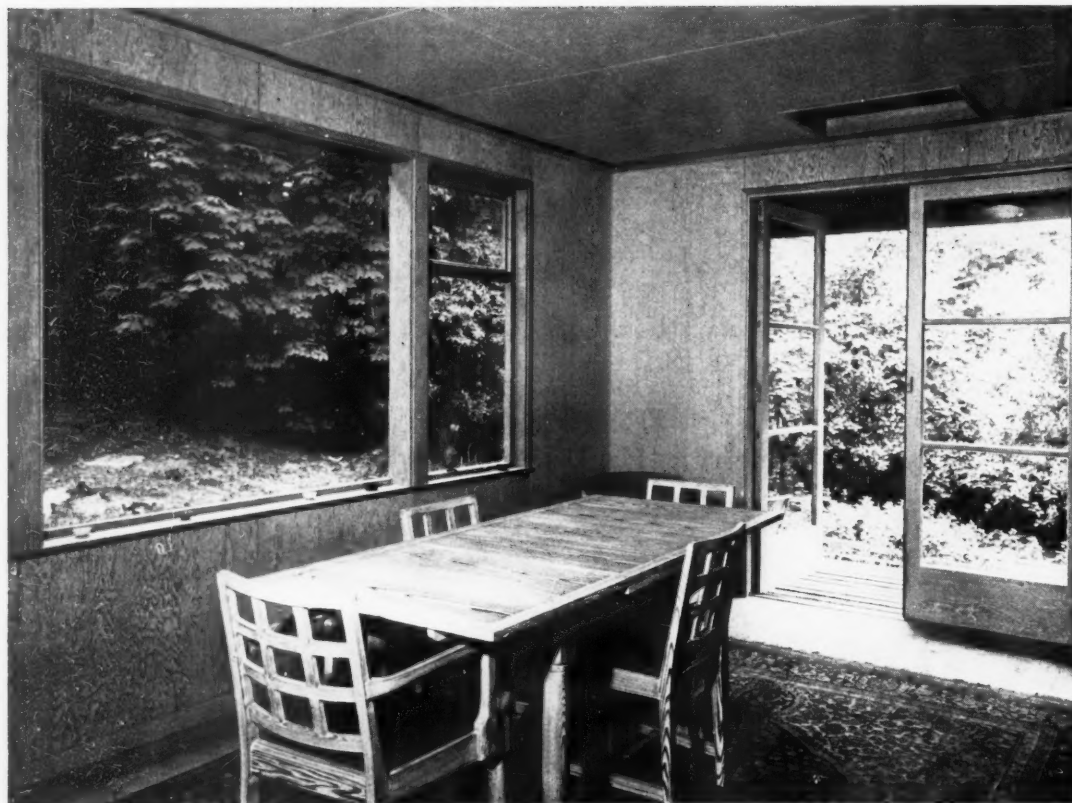
PARTITIONS. 3 in. by 2 in. studs, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. deal boarding and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. "Donnacona" board.



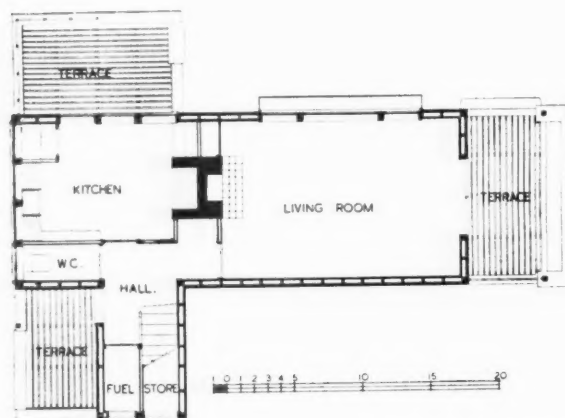
A TIMBER COTTAGE, built for £800, to accommodate a gardener, his wife and four children, on the wooded estate of the White House at Woodford Green. The kitchen-scully is large enough to hold the family at meal times: the terrace is for open-air meals. A small washhouse, built at a distance from the cottage, is fitted with a coke-fuel copper.



Like the last house this one is an interesting demonstration of the application of timber construction to modern house building. We have, of course, no live tradition of timber house-building in this country, as they have in America, where such a tradition has always persevered—though it is interesting to note that in that country the timber house is still generally a period revival one and has not been linked up with recent experiments in modern expression or with the characteristically American experiments in prefabrication. To find any attempt at the latter we have to go to the Scandinavian countries. This house is very sound and simple in construction, and, like the last, has achieved wide modern windows



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

THE LIVING-ROOM lined with $\frac{1}{4}$ in. British Columbian pine - faced plywood, fixed to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. horizontal rough deal boarding. The ceiling is building board $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, with butt-joints emphasized by a slight V cut.

ROOF. 7 in. by 2 in. roof joists, 4 in. by 2 in. ceiling joists, 1 in. deal boarding, 2-ply "Ruberoid."

FLOORS. Timber joists, 1 in. British Columbian pine secret joint. $\frac{1}{4}$ in. "Donnacona" board ceiling.

WINDOWS. Wood.

DOORS. Flush panel, British Columbian pine-faced ply doors, British Columbian pine frames.

HEATING. Coal fireplaces in living-room and 2 bedrooms; coal fuel stove for cooking and hot water service. "Rayrad" in living-room ceiling and one radiator in each bedroom without fireplace.

LIGHTING. Electric. "Ultralux" standard fittings.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Western red cedar weather-boarding fixed horizontally.

INTERNAL FINISH. Living-room British Columbian pine-faced plywood. Kitchen and bathroom asbestos cement sheets painted. Bedrooms, landing and all ceilings, building board. Staircase British Columbian pine fixed vertically.

FURNITURE. Built-in cupboards to all main rooms.

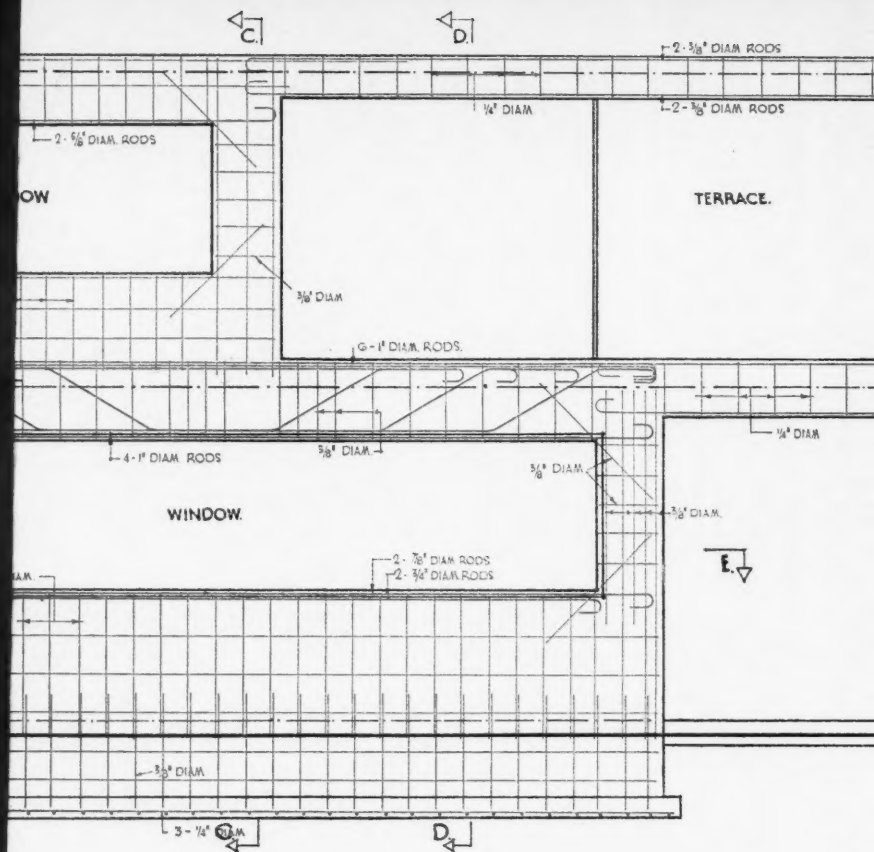
without straining the appropriateness of the material. Externally it is less shapely than the last, its tall proportions, produced by the high brick base it is raised on and by the extra height above the upper floor windows caused by the one-pitch roof, being rather unhappy. The heavy projecting roof gives it an appearance of solidity that the general lightness of the frame, as exemplified in the corner supports to the loggia, belies. Note in the interior the use of wood as a decorative surfacing material.



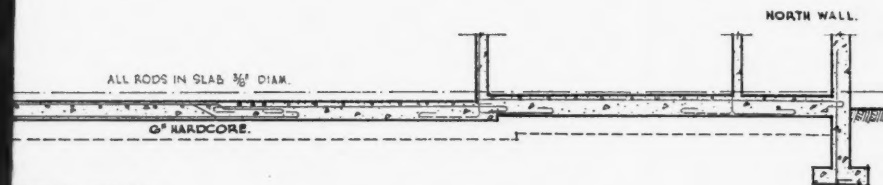
UN
mate
" are
in de
use
chea
ston
arch
the a
treat
be li
on t
mod
the r
and
intel
can
Rein
char
has
ston
struc
or te
any
mix
A ty
quite
const
crete
walls

The
the s
£1,60
near
Steel
again
wind
The v
—for
combl
mater
streng
steel,
Plan
for s
to be
The s
need
to ca
Stren
wide
in a
mem
in th
suffic
the w
the
show
openi
There
mater
boxin
exter
The
thick
or fil
inter
concr
Dam
use o
by th
the m
The e
is not
appli
quite
Alter
with
part

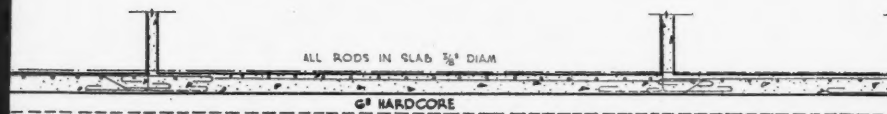
T
C
H
Y
S
Plate



ELEVATION OF SOUTH WALL.



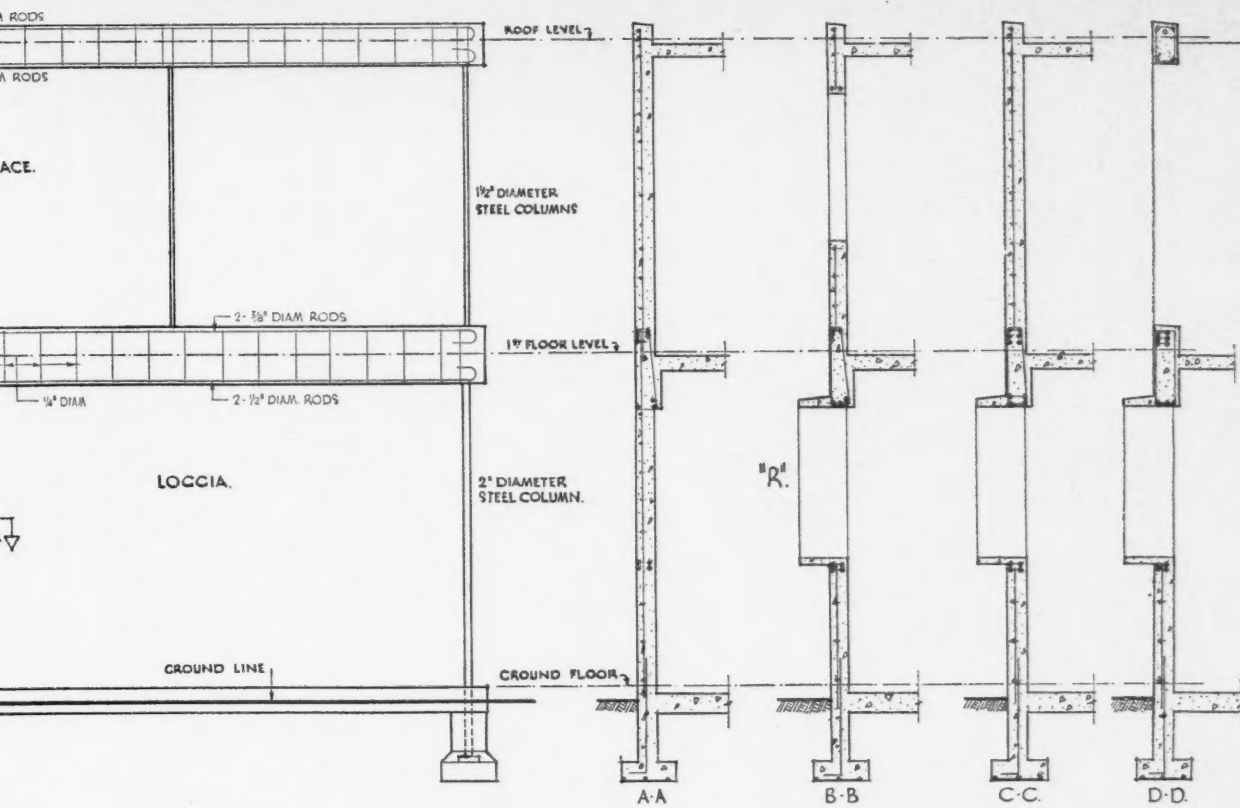
FLOOR SLAB
C-C AT RIGHT ANGLES TO SOUTH WALL.



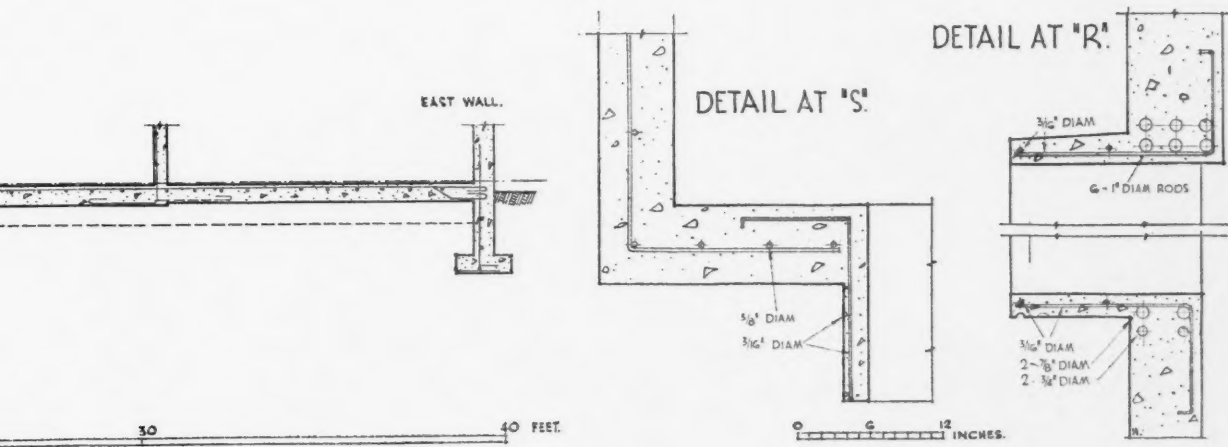
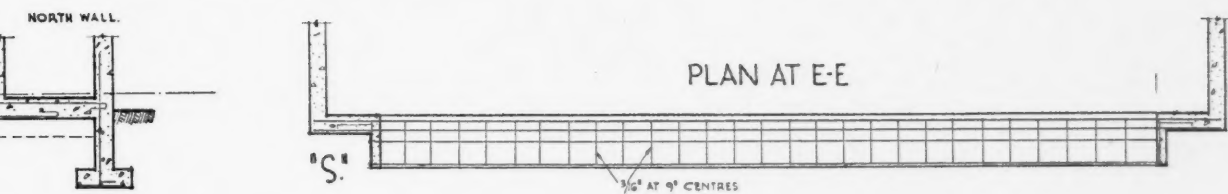
FLOOR SLAB
D-D PARALLEL TO SOUTH WALL.

C E D
I O N

R. S.
O R D,
E R S



SECTIONS



CONCRETE

ELEVEN HOUSES OF
REINFORCED CONCRETE
CONSTRUCTION BY THE
FOLLOWING ARCHITECTS

GODFREY SAMUEL
CONNELL, WARD AND
LUCAS
F. R. S. YORKE

OLIVER HILL
MENDELSON AND
CHERMAYEFF

LUBETKIN AND PILI-
CHOWSKI

E. MAXWELL FRY

MARSHALL SISSON

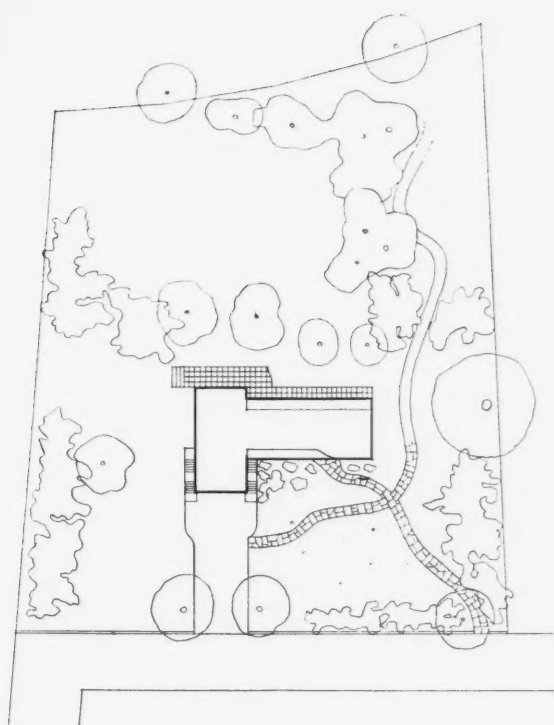
HARDING AND TECTON



*Th
in
the
hav
mo
hor*



THE NORTH-WEST FRONT, facing the road. The site slopes steeply down to the road and a large garage and boiler room are planned at lower ground-floor level. The main entrance is approached by steps on the right-hand side of the garage and from the north corner of the site. A long horizontal window above, lights a corridor that gives access to the bedrooms, facing south-east.



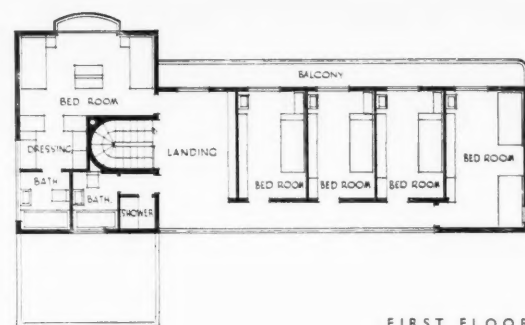
HOUSE AT BROMLEY. 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 19.
CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete.
INSULATION. External walls, 1 in. cork;
roof, 1 in. cork.
WALLS. 4 in. Reinforced concrete
generally.
PARTITIONS. 3 in. breeze generally.
ROOF. 5 in. reinforced concrete slab,
cork and asphalt.
FLOORS. Reinforced concrete slab finished
1/2 in. cork tile generally.
WINDOWS. Standard metal sections for
special window sizes. Sliding-folding to
dining-room.
DOORS. Flush, paint finish and various
veneers.

This and the following ten houses are of reinforced concrete construction, some in a more and some in a less degree showing the influence of the material in their design. It is an odd fact that every one of them is of monolithic concrete construction, whereas on the Continent (where the pioneer modern houses have all been built) a concrete frame is almost universally used, with some kind of panel infilling, and the monolithic method quite unknown. The only English example that comes to mind of a concrete frame house is one of those at Cambridge designed by George Checkley in 1932 (See Introduction, page 239).

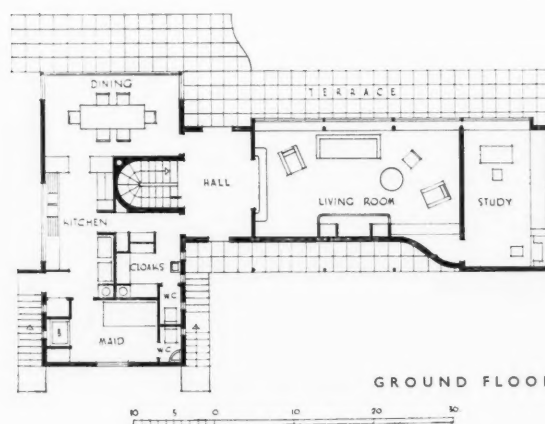


N



FIRST FLOOR

THE SOUTH SIDE. The windows to the dining room slide-and-fold so that meals may be taken under cover, in the open air. The wooded site slopes steeply and diagonally from S.W. to N.W. On the N.E. and S.E. there are wide views over a golf course. Below : a close view of the dining-room.



GROUND FLOOR

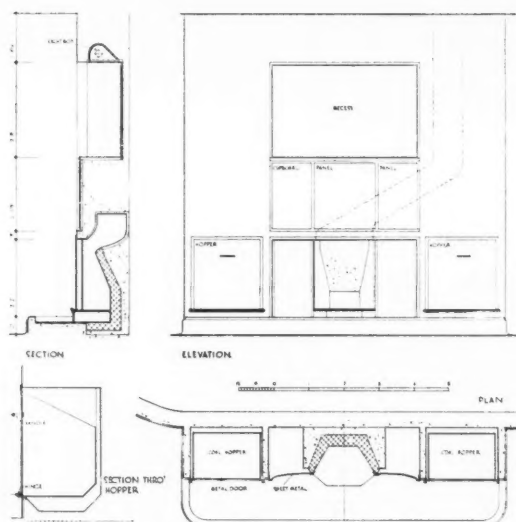
10 5 0 10 20 30

This house expresses quite clearly the particular type of concrete construction employed: the outer walls have the appearance of a membrane or panel enclosing the space within but at the same time make it quite evident that they are self-supporting; the tenuous proportion of the columns along the loggia seen in the first photograph and the all-glass end to the dining-room, seen in the large photograph on the right as a transparent base to this wing of the building, both serve to emphasize the homogeneity between reinforced walls and cantilevered slab in the structure above, distinguishing it from, for example, brick construction



CONCRETE

GODFREY SAMUEL (SAMUEL AND HARDING)

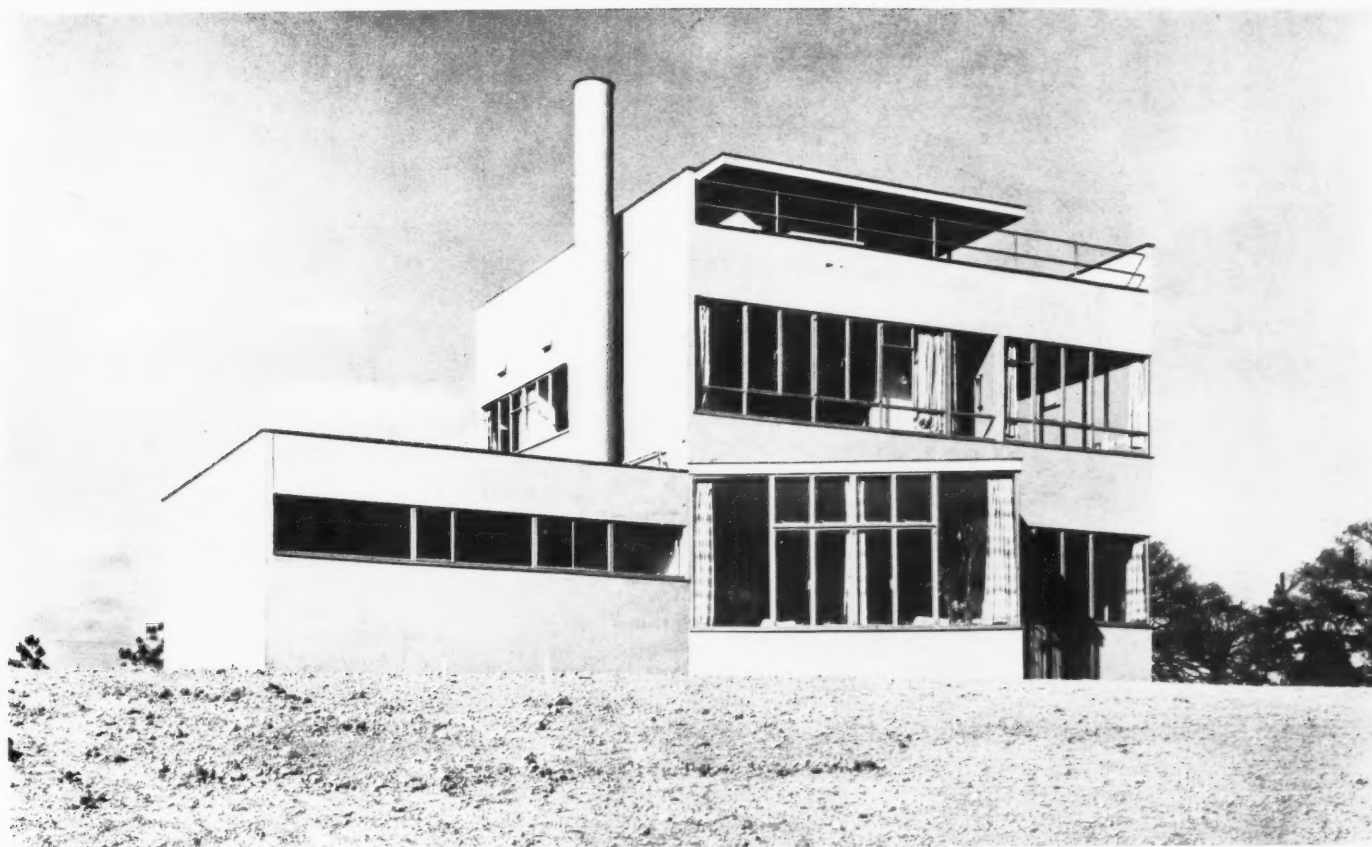


ALL BEDROOMS excepting the self-contained maids suite on the ground floor have south-east aspect, large windows and a balcony. The diagram shows the fireplace in the living-room, with large built-in fuel hoppers. The roof is used as a court for games. All rooms are wired for radio reception.

HEATING. Panel warming in ceiling. Open fire in living-room and power points throughout. Local electric hot water heating.
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Silexore" paint.
INTERNAL FINISH. "Walpamur" distemper generally. Also veneered plywood panels.
PAVING. Cement screed in 2 ft. 6 in. squares with 1 in. joint.
FURNITURE. Built-in two-way kitchen-dining-room cupboards. All built-in elsewhere. Various veneered plywood finishes. Dining-room furniture to architect's design.
SANITARY FITTINGS. Syphonic w.c.s.



in which the downward thrust is the characteristic factor. This house, perhaps more than any of those illustrated (except possibly the house at Hampstead by E. Maxwell Fry, pages 303-305) displays the essential qualities of precision and grace and exactness of finish—giving the effect almost of being poised in equilibrium on the ground rather than of being rooted solidly in it—that is characteristic of the best modern architecture. Notable points in the planning are the elongated wing to give all the bedrooms exactly the same favourable orientation and the unusual position of the staircase in the centre of the building.



HOUSE AT WOODMANCOTE. 1936

CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete piers, bearing walls, beams and floors.

INSULATION. "Heraklith" in walls. Breeze concrete in partitions. "Heraklith" soffit to floors and roof.

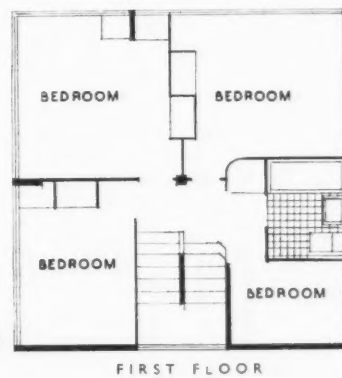
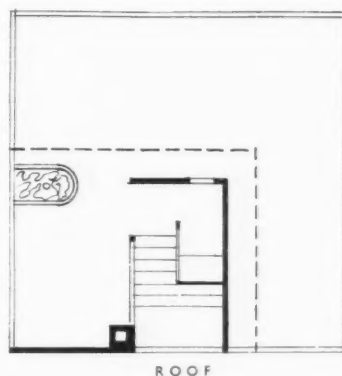
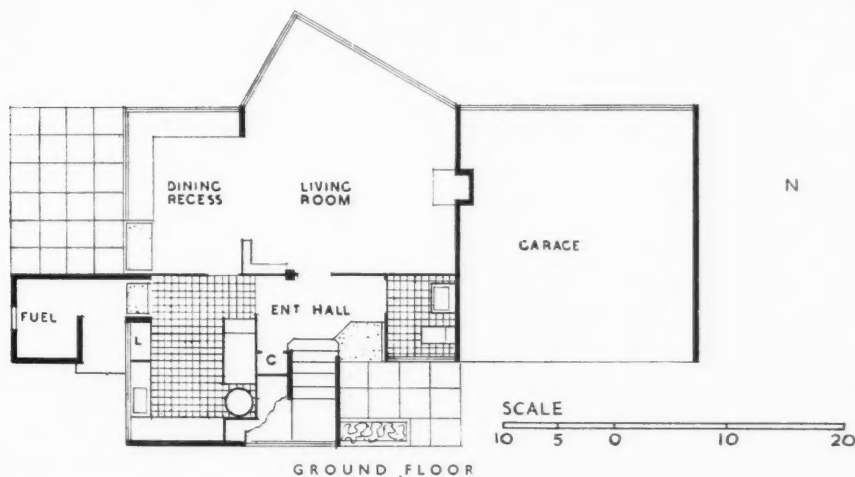
WALLS. 4 in. reinforced concrete.

PARTITIONS. Breeze concrete slabs.

ROOF. Reinforced concrete cast in situ, covered with asphalt.

FLOORS. Reinforced concrete structure, jointless composition finish.

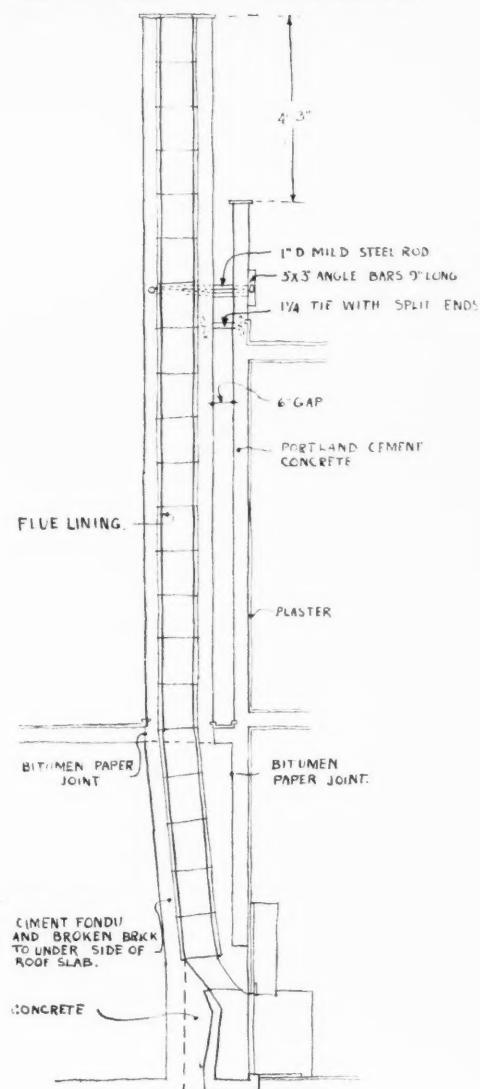
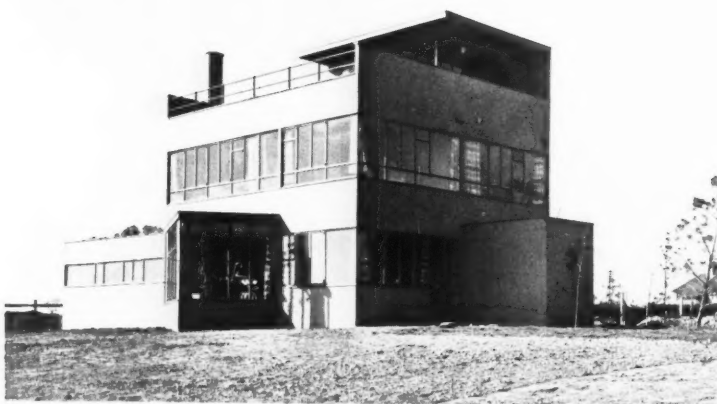
WINDOWS. Metal.



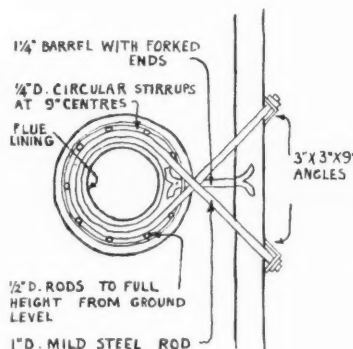
This house also suggests its concrete construction, the formally eccentric but functionally logical shape of the living-room (giving it a huge bow window, catching all the sun) being produced by pulling out that portion of the ground floor wall, as one might an elastic material, and allowing the self-supporting bedroom wall over to bridge the gap, acting as a beam. The extra floor area given to the living-room by this bow window turns a narrow room into a spacious one. The dominating feature of the exterior is the cylindrical isolated chimney, which is used frankly and effectively as a piece of architectural form;



A WEEK-END HOUSE in Sussex for a Brighton doctor and his family. Built on the brow of a hill with wide views over open country to the south. The approach from the road is on the north.



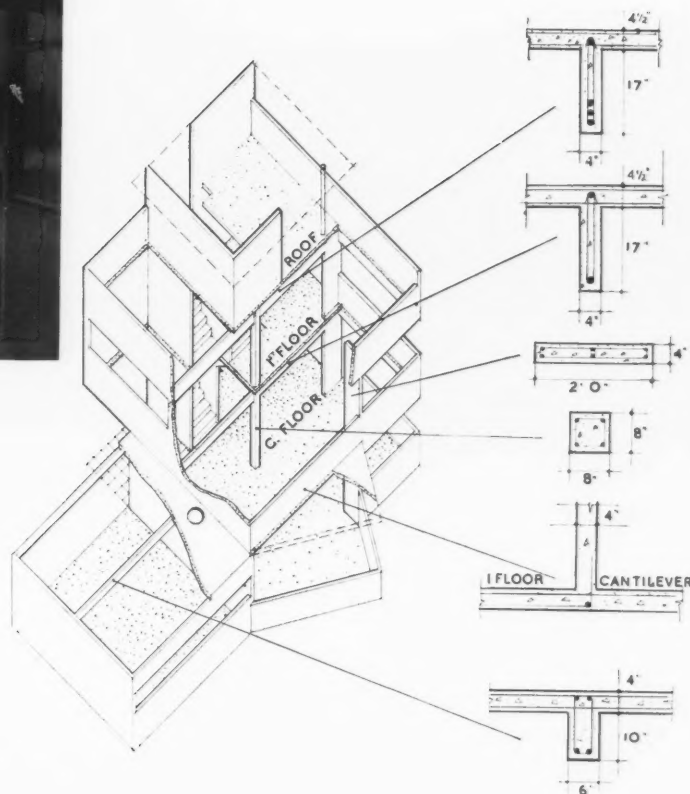
CHIMNEY CONSTRUCTION



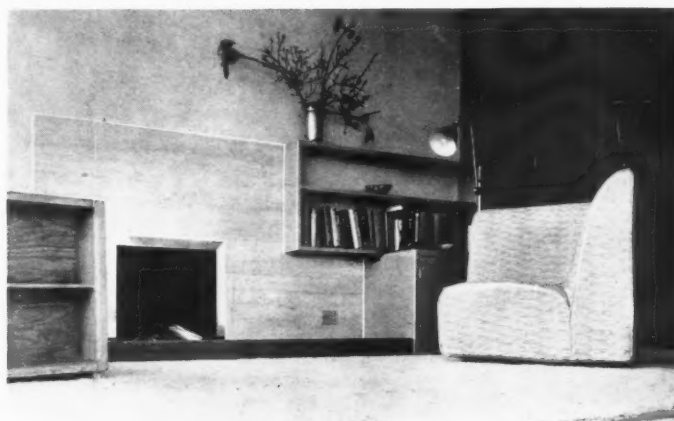
DOORS. Flush plywood-faced in deal frames.
HEATING. Low pressure boiler and radiators.
EXTERNAL FINISH. Concrete finish direct from "Masonite Tempered Presdwood" shuttering, treated with concrete paint.
INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster and distemper or paint.
FURNITURE. Built-in from deal and laminboard, painted.

though it is not impossible that this feature, unusual though isolated chimneys are, could be justified on functional grounds. In concrete construction the incorporation of a flue in the wall, with the changes of temperature that it entails, is liable to lead to cracking—brick chimneys are built to concrete houses for this reason. Also extra floor area and the restful effect of a plain wall surface is acquired in the bedroom through the absence of a projecting chimney breast. Against these advantages, and the advantage of the interesting external effect, must be set the extra cost of the chimney's construction and the loss of the

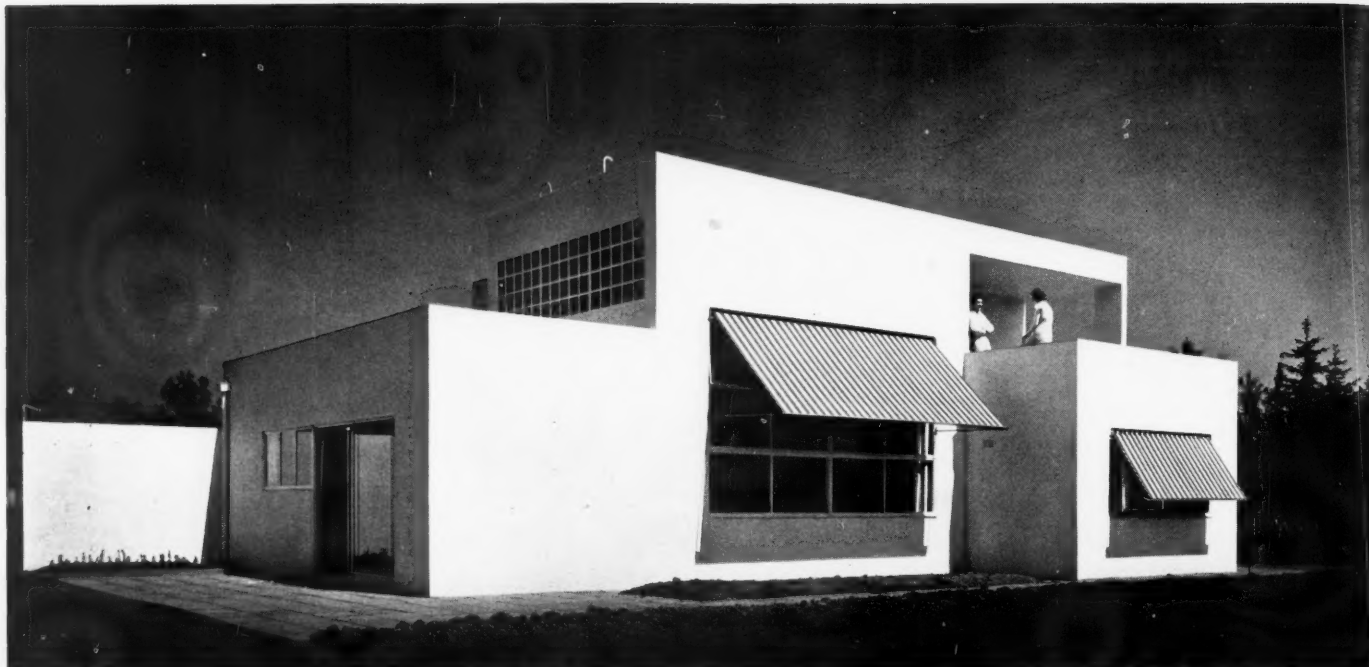
heat r
room l
geomet
extens
upstan
the pla



THE HOUSE is planned to obtain full advantage of sunlight, air, and unusually wide views over surrounding countryside. The projecting 30-60 window of the living-room is designed to command the whole view of the horizon on the south side. The low level of bedroom window cills makes it possible to see out of the windows whilst lying in bed. Cupboards and dressing tables are built-in, so there is no loose furniture to interfere with the window area. Meals are taken out-of-doors on the terrace to the dining recess. The front and back elevations of the house are painted green, the walls of the two sides are buff, the free-standing chimney is green, and the windows are painted blue.



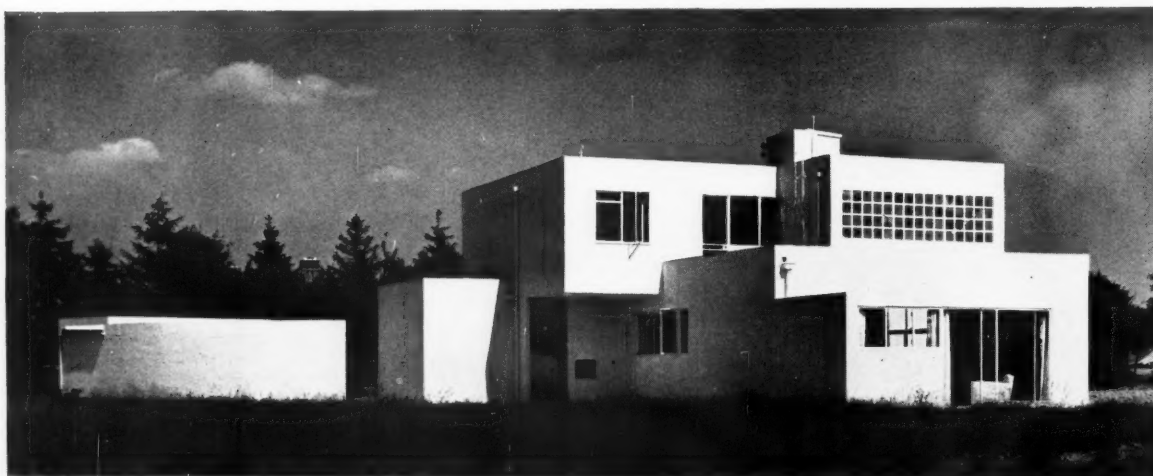
heat radiated into the rooms from a flue forming part of the wall. The junction of the roof of the living-room bay window with the main walls of the house is somewhat arbitrary, in contrast to the precise geometrical alignment of the fenestration elsewhere. The exceptionally large garage, a single storey extension, is useful externally as it gives valuable length and direction to an otherwise rather vertical upstanding elevation. The continuation of the very wide staircase window up to the roof suggests the planning of the roof-terrace as an important additional outdoor room.



THE SITE near a country lane is large and flat, with trees along its boundaries. The house is planned to fulfil special requirements, with a bedroom suite, including dressing-room, bathroom and roof terrace at first-floor level, that can be used immediately as a nursery, and later as the house-owner's sleeping quarters.

HOUSE AT NAST HYDE. HATFIELD, 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 1 6d.
CONSTRUCTION. 4 in. and 6 in. solid reinforced concrete walls supporting reinforced concrete floor and roof slabs. North wall forming cantilever for dressing-room (off first floor landing).
INSULATION. Walls, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Donnacoma" insulation board applied to internal formwork with galvanized wires projecting to give key to concrete. 1 in. cork slabs in roof. Pumice concrete in partitions.
PARTITIONS. "Eonit" pumice concrete, plastered.
ROOF. Concrete slabs over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. insulation board, covered by 1 in. cork slabs, screed to falls, and asphalt. "Paropa" on terrace.
FLOORS. Concrete slabs. "Bull Dog" clips, battens and Columbian pine boards. Quarry tiles in kitchen. "Biancola" terrazzo tiles in hall. Cork lino. or cork tiles on first floor.



To carry one step further the free method of planning already referred to as typical of the modern technique, the architect can extend this method into a third dimension, declaring his independence from the "floor-level" as a rigid restriction. The result externally is an exceptionally interesting piece of cubic form, directly due to his release from the appearance of horizontal subdivision the rigid floor-line usually gives. The result internally is an apparent increase in the size of the living-room (over its actual floor area) as the staircase and first floor landing are taken into its upper part; also the opportunity for some dramatic clerestory lighting. Some kind of clerestory lighting would in any case be necessary to avoid a

WINDOWS. Purpose-made horizontal sliding and sliding-folding, and standard side hung. "Lenserete" light at high level in living-room.

DOORS. Flush wood with "Dryad" chromium or doverite lever handles; in pressed steel frames.

HEATING. "Ideal" boiler. "Crane" hospital radiators. Electric fires. Open coal fire in living-room.

LIGHTING. Electric; "Ultralux" standard fittings.

EXTERNAL FINISH. "Screetons" flat paint, pinky-cream, direct on concrete from "Masonite Tempered Presdwood" lined shuttering.

INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster skim coat on "Donnocona" distempered. Wood and metal painted "Dulux" glossy.

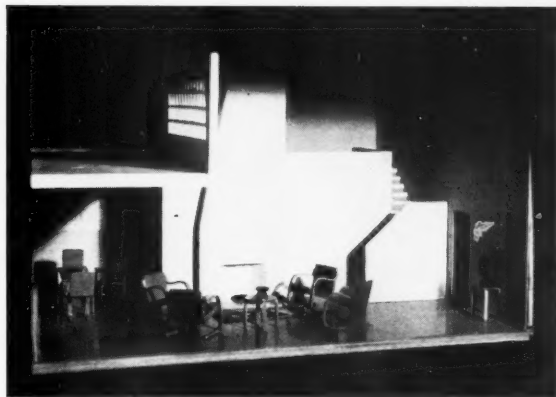
PAVING. "Noelite" 2 in. slabs.

FURNITURE. Built-in in bedrooms and kitchen.

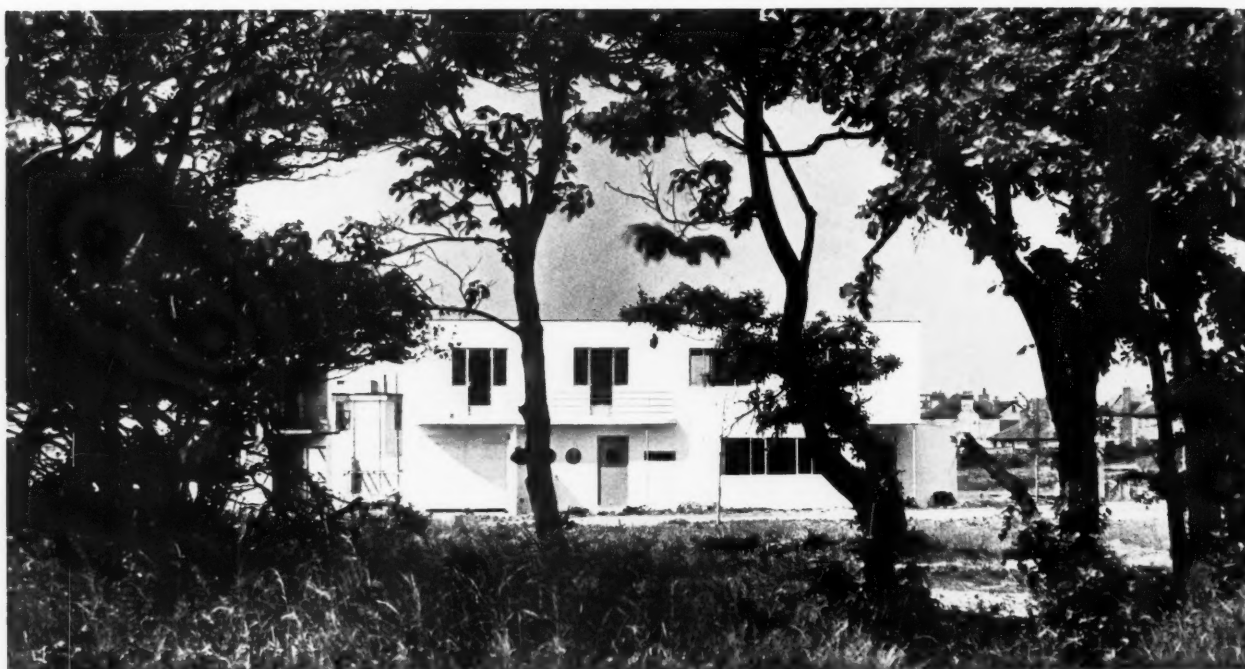
SANITARY FITTINGS. Double stainless steel sink in kitchen; chromium plated "flush" traps.



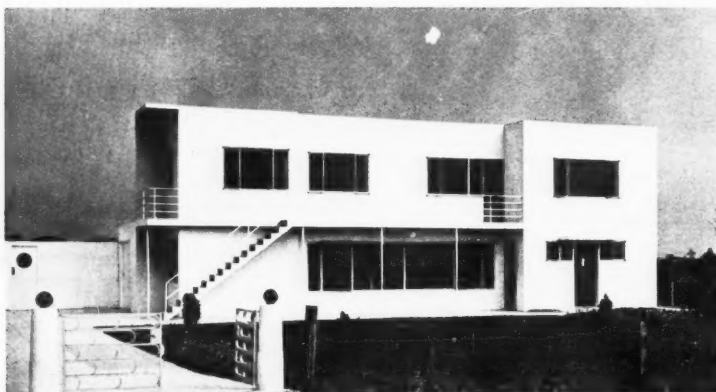
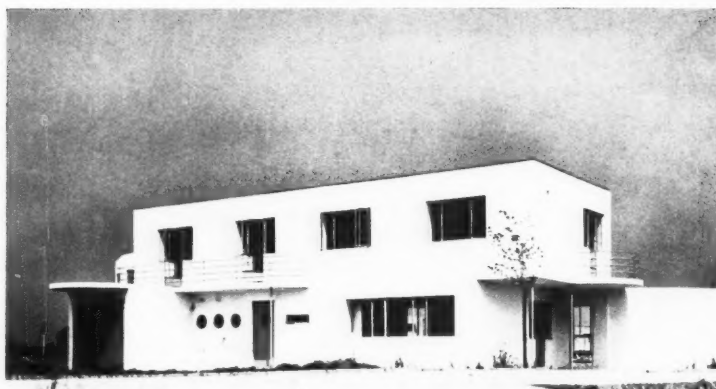
PART OF THE LIVING-ROOM is carried upwards through two floors, to a height of 18 ft. so that the staircase landing becomes a gallery overlooking the living space. The arrangement is shown clearly in the model, made by boys at Oundle School under the direction of Mr. Richard Finney.



feeling of gloom in the upper portion of a two-storey room. This kind of spatial design would probably not have been economic except with a concrete structure. The severity of the building's shape on (at present) rather a bleak site is relieved by the angular placing of the garage, which gives a useful sense of definition and enclosure to the entrance portion. Elevations entirely free from pipes have been achieved by taking all bath and lavatory wastes down inside a duct adjacent to the bathroom; the rainwater pipe from the terrace goes down the same duct after crossing the entrance hall over the front door in the thickness of the ceiling.



ONE OF A GROUP OF TWENTY speculatively built houses on the Frinton Park Estate. Another house on the same estate is illustrated on pages 256-7. The group will form the nucleus of a large self-contained community, to be developed along the greensward on the cliff between Frinton-on-Sea and Walton-on-the-Naze.



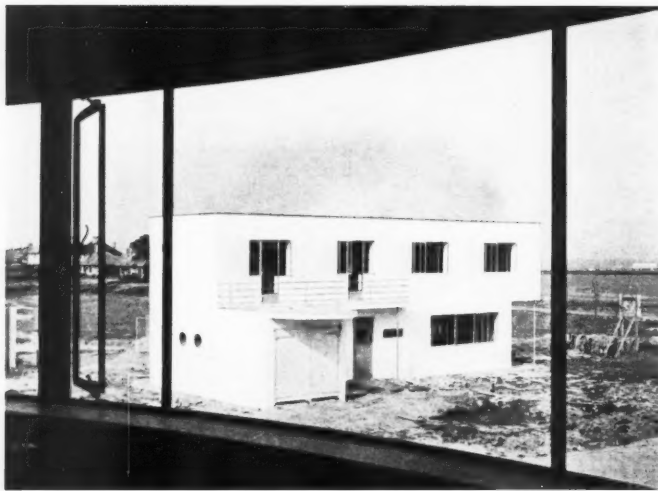
HOUSES AT FRINTON-ON-SEA, 1935

CONSTRUCTION. Monolithic reinforced concrete.
INSULATION. "Donnacona" boarding in roof.
WALLS. Reinforced concrete. Cavity construction (Wheeler System).
PARTITIONS. Reinforced concrete or "Pioneer" plaster blocks.
ROOF. Reinforced concrete and asphalt.
FLOORS. Reinforced concrete. Deal, or British Columbian pine block floorings.
WINDOWS. Metal casements.
DOORS. Frames, deal: internal doors, flush birch. External doors, flush "Plymax."
HEATING. Coke-fired boiler and radiators. Electric fires. Coal fires in living-rooms.
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Stic B" paint.
INTERNAL FINISH. Plastered walls and distemper.
PAVING. Artificial stone.

Other houses on this estate have been described already in the section illustrating houses of brick construction, though the difference in constructional method between the two has had surprisingly little effect on the elevations. A slightly greater stressing of horizontality and the provision of continuous cantilevered balconies, does, perhaps, suggest the concrete slab. A more straightforward plan than that of the brick houses provides a living-room of exceptional size and a study accessible only by passing through it—an unusual, but by no means disadvantageous point of planning. The loggia outside the

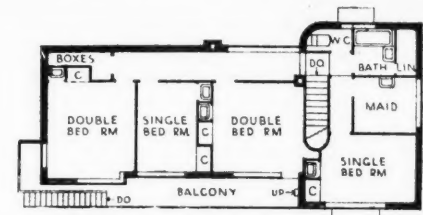


CONCRETE

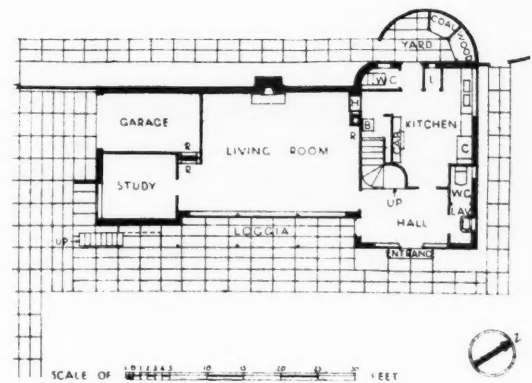


THE PLANS reproduced here suggest a different arrangement of garage and study from that shown in the photograph above (taken from a window in the house illustrated on page 256), because this photograph shows a house of slightly different type from the one illustrated on the two previous pages. The living-room approximately 25 ft. long by 16 ft. wide serves also as a dining-room. The door in a recess at the end of the room leads to the study.

OLIVER HILL



FIRST FLOOR



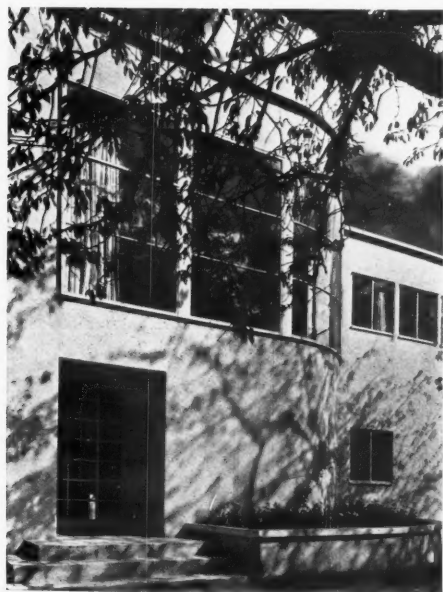
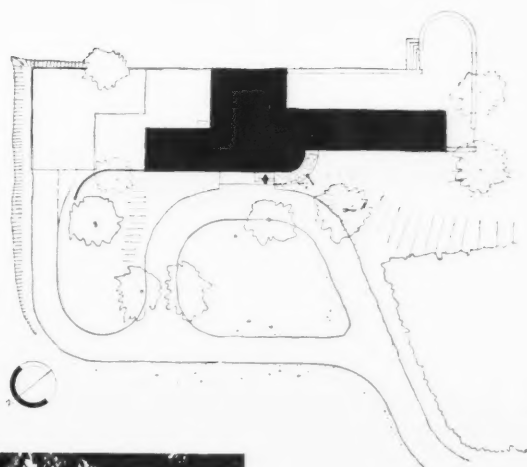
GROUND FLOOR



living-room, which provides a bedroom balcony over, though hardly wide enough for use as an external room, provides a certain amount of shelter and a covered secondary entrance to the hall. The spacious entrance and staircase hall contrast with the rather cramped planning at the top of the stairs, and the curved wall to the lavatories upstairs and down appears to be a case where external effect has been allowed to come before convenience. The provision of cupboards and wash-basins in all bedrooms is a notable virtue in the upstairs planning.



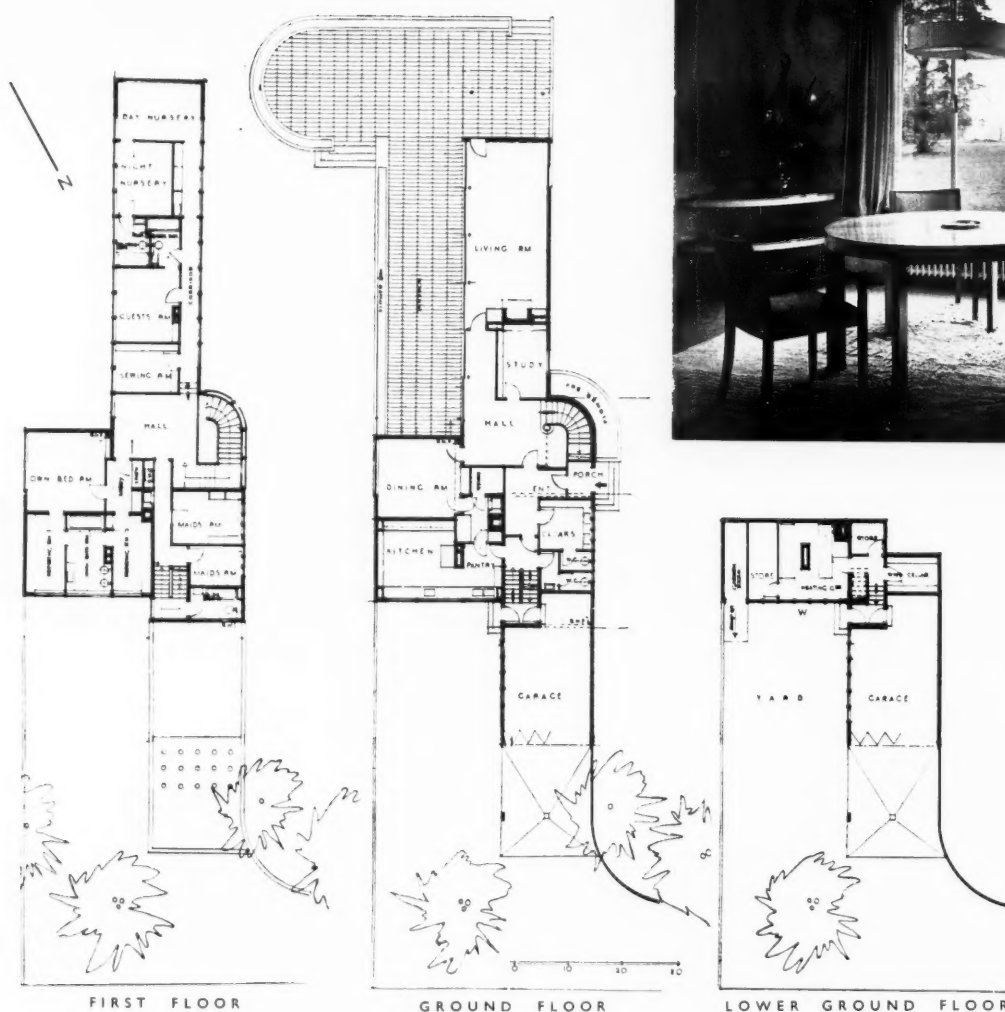
THE BUILDING is placed on the highest favourable point, in an old cherry orchard, to command views to the south-east over open country and to the west through woods. Above is a view from the east; below is the entrance on the north-west front.



HOUSE AT CHALFONT ST. GILES, 1935

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 3 1/4d.
CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete structure with hollow tile floors and flats.
INSULATION. Walls: 1 in. cork slabs fixed with "Everseal." Floors: 1/2 in. "Celotex" wall boarding to soffits. Roof, 1/2 in. "Celotex" wall boarding under bituminous roofing.
WALLS. 4 in. reinforced concrete.
PARTITIONS. 3 in. "Pioneer" plaster blocks.
ROOF. 5 3/4 in. hollow tile flats and three-ply "Macasfelt" roofing.
FLOORS. 6 1/2 in. hollow tile structure and composition flooring.
WINDOWS. Outward opening metal casements; the larger ones are sliding type with sheet metal surrounds.
DOORS. Internal doors are skeleton framed flush doors hung to pressed steel frames. External doors and frames are metal divided into squares.
HEATING. Central heating with radiators; coke-fired boiler.
LIGHTING. Indirect electric.
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Cullamix" scraped texture rendering.
INTERNAL FINISH. Walls and ceilings: "Pioneer" plaster, plain face. Partitions: "Pioneer" plaster skim coat.
PAVING. External pavings, artificial stone slabs.
FURNITURE. Built-in: sycamore and Australian walnut veneered block board, and plywood french polished.

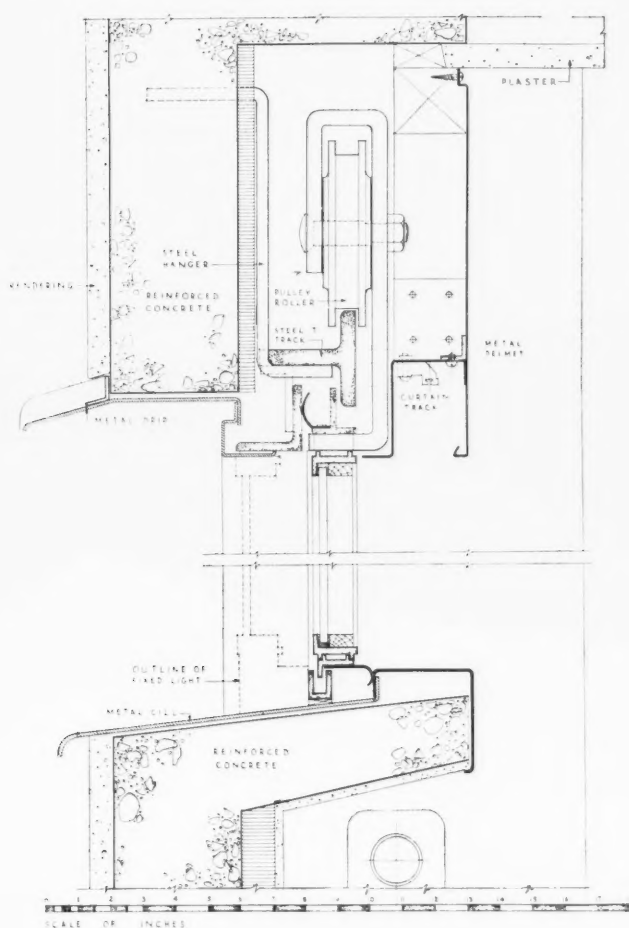
The large country house is a building type that is never considered as belonging to the post-war period. Nearly all the houses in this collection were built for clients of small means, or for speculative builders, and were conditioned throughout their design by the urgent need of economy. This is a luxury house of the old-fashioned type, though that is not to say it is extravagant or that it is old-fashioned in design. It only belongs to the old fashion of spacious living as distinct from the common modern necessity of minimum provision and "labour-saving" concentration of plan. In design it is a modern



A FALL IN THE GROUND to the north has enabled service yard, garage, etc., to be planned on a lower ground-floor level. The photograph at the top of the page is taken from the south. The dining-room, shown in the other photograph, has sliding-folding windows, extending along almost the whole of its south wall.

300 solution to an old problem. The careful spatial design of each elevation gives it a suavity entirely suitable to its kind. A good site of an appropriately park-like appearance, containing an old cherry orchard, had a well-defined slope, which has been made use of to conceal the garage and service yard at lower ground level, with the ground floor proper of the house raised above a terrace which runs alongside the living-room windows and extends in a wide semi-circle to form a junction between the house and the garden. Part of the terrace is roofed by the over-sailing upper storey. A long extended shape of plan offers great

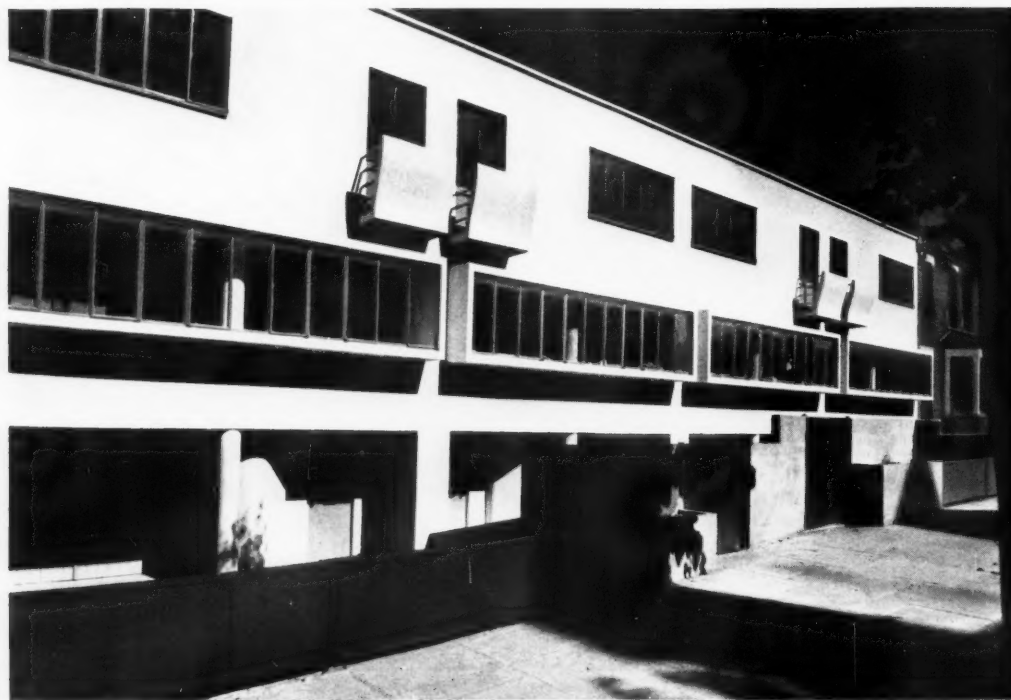
oppo
mag
the s
expo
room
simp



THE ENTRANCE VESTIBULE shown above has radiator grids incorporated in a built-in fitting. The hall beyond this vestibule is shown in the left-hand photograph below. The windows of the living-room can be seen through the glazed door. The curtain boxes are sheet steel, and form access panels to the running gear of the sliding windows (see diagram). The living-room (below) occupies the extreme end of the wing, and is extended to the south and west by loggia and terrace. All its south-west windows are a sliding type.



opportunities, when economy and compactness are not the first considerations. Here it has produced a magnificent open living-room. It is assumed (this point has already been mentioned in connection with the small brick houses at Haywards Heath—pages 273-275) that the insulation is sufficient for a room exposed on three sides not to be a disadvantage—the traditional Georgian house plan, with its living-room always protected by a rectangular entrance hall, providing sound and heat insulation, alongside it, simplifies many problems.



A ROW OF FOUR speculatively built small houses. The scheme represents an attempt to establish a type of urban or street house that will provide an answer to the popular demand for individual dwellings, and at the same time, avoid the usual faults of the speculative builder, who breaks up the line of the street by a number of competing and irrelevant centres of interest.

HOUSES AT PLUMSTEAD, 1934

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 8½d. excluding site, furniture, and special fittings, and finishes not mentioned below.

CONSTRUCTION. Monolithic reinforced concrete.

INSULATION. 1 in. bituminous cork in walls. Magnesium chloride in floors.

WALLS. 4 in. reinforced concrete.

PARTITIONS. Breeze. Party walls:

8 in. reinforced concrete.

ROOF. Hollow tile and asphalt.

FLOORS. Hollow tile with magnesium chloride composition surfacing.

WINDOWS. Standard steel.

DOORS. Flush, in wood frames.

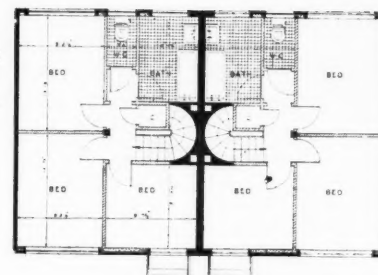
HEATING. Gas flues. Power points.

LIGHTING. Opalescent fittings.

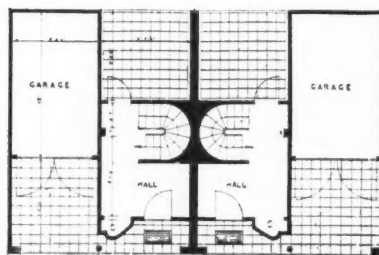
EXTERNAL FINISH. "Stic B" paint direct on concrete.

INTERNAL FINISH. Distemper on plaster.

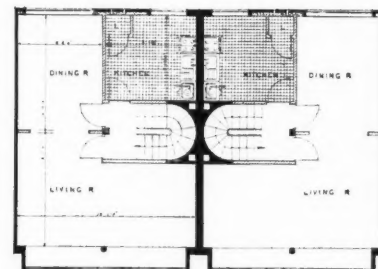
PAVING. Stone slabs.



SECOND FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

The ground floor is given over to garage and entrance, the former with entrance recessed to provide a small yard. Living-rooms are on the first floor; study, bedrooms, bathroom and W.C. over.

A return to the old terrace tradition, or to some kind of grouping resembling it, is so often advocated as the solution to the problem of the disorderly suburban street or garden city lay-out with its lack of architectural unity, that it is interesting to see something of the sort attempted by a row of speculative suburban houses. The plan is ingenious in the way it lifts the living-rooms to an upper level, leaving entrance, garage and yard only on the ground floor. A point of criticism is the very close juxtaposition of the two second floor balconies belonging to different houses.

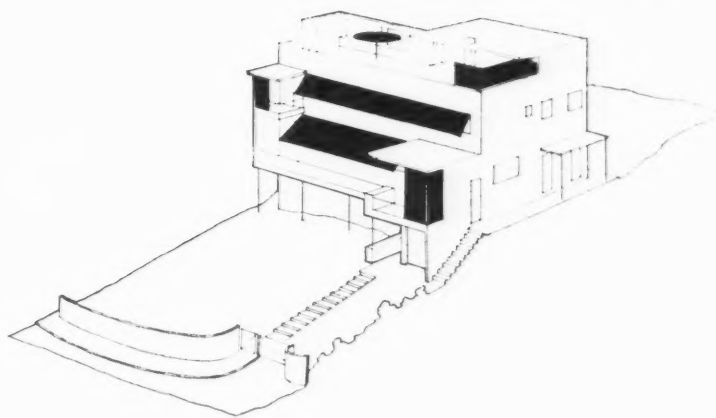
There
archi
to be
archi
a ref
It is



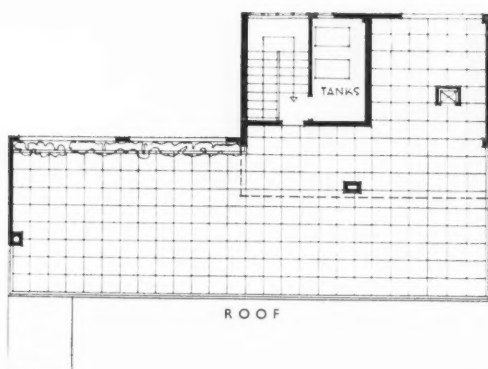
HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD. 1936

CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete frame (required by L.C.C.). 4 in. reinforced concrete panel walls. Reinforced concrete floors (solid). Tubular steel supports to balconies, etc. Shuttering to external walls faced in "Masonite Tempered Presdwood"; walls surfaced with electric carborundum wheel.

INSULATION. In walls, 2 in. compressed cork nailed to shuttering and cast in with wall. In partitions, "Insulerete" pumice block, 2 in. thick; $\frac{1}{2}$ in. skim coat plaster. In floors, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "cork carpet" on cement screed. All first-floor rooms



There had been, until this house was completed, practically no first-rate examples of modern architecture of a domestic kind visible to the public in London. It is part of the nature of a private house to be more or less concealed on a private site; and moreover, most of the private houses which modern architects have been allowed to build have been country houses, so the presence in a London street of a refined civilized modern house such as this is a valuable asset to the student of progress in house design. It is built in a district of mixed architecture where its validity as a solution to a problem (and as a



have in addition felt and carpet. In roof 7 in. reinforced concrete slab, 1 in. compressed cork, 3-ply bitumen roofing, "Paropa" tiles.

WALLS. 4 in. reinforced concrete panels, 2 in. compressed cork on north and east walls, 1 in. cork on south and west walls, 1 in. skim plaster.

PARTITIONS. "Insulerete" 2 in. pumice block, with 1 in. skim plaster.

ROOF. 7 in. reinforced concrete slab, 1 in. compressed cork, 3-ply bitumen, and "Paropa" tiles.

FLOORS. Ground floor, 1 in. walnut faced plywood on 5 in. plywood sub-floor, on 5 in. by 2 in. joists (living, dining and hall). Other ground-floor rooms, lino. on cement screed (see also Insulation above).

WINDOWS. Standard steel casements except living, dining and bedrooms (special steel horizontally sliding).

DOORS. Flush doors throughout. All external doors faced galvanized steel both sides. Dining, living and bedrooms veneered to match furniture and fittings.

HEATING. Low temperature H.W. panel heating throughout. Gas fired boilers for heating and H.W. supply.

EXTERNAL FINISH. Three coats "Stic B" direct on concrete.

INTERNAL FINISH. Walls generally paint on plaster. Ceilings distemper. All paint "Dulux."

PAVING. Roof terrace "Paropa." Ground floor terrace 12 in. by 12 in. green Quilligotti tiles.

FURNITURE. Special veneered furniture and fittings in living-room, dining-room, bedroom 1, dressing-room.

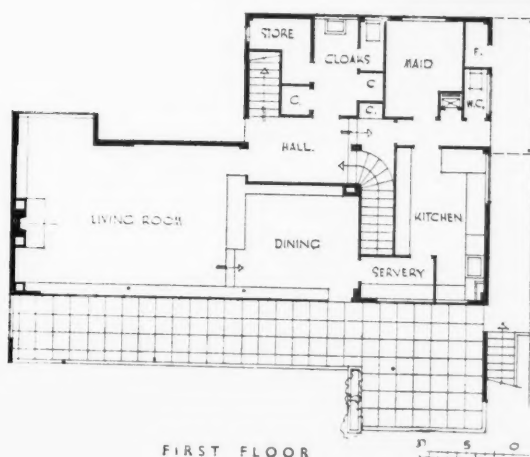
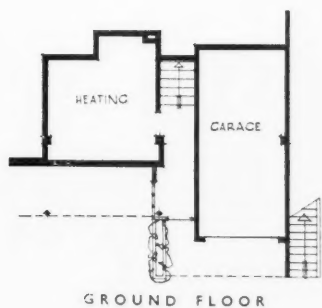


contribution to a culture) can be instructively compared with that of its eclectic neighbours. Since the completion of this house it has been reinforced, as an easily accessible example, by the two houses in Church Street, Chelsea (designed by Gropius and Maxwell Fry and by Mendelsohn and Chermayeff), and by the house in Downshire Hill by M. J. H. and Charlotte Bunney. It is fortunate that this house, seeing its position, will serve admirably as a demonstration of the special virtues of modern design: the charm of its fine range of windows and wide terraces and balcony are very apparent in the view from

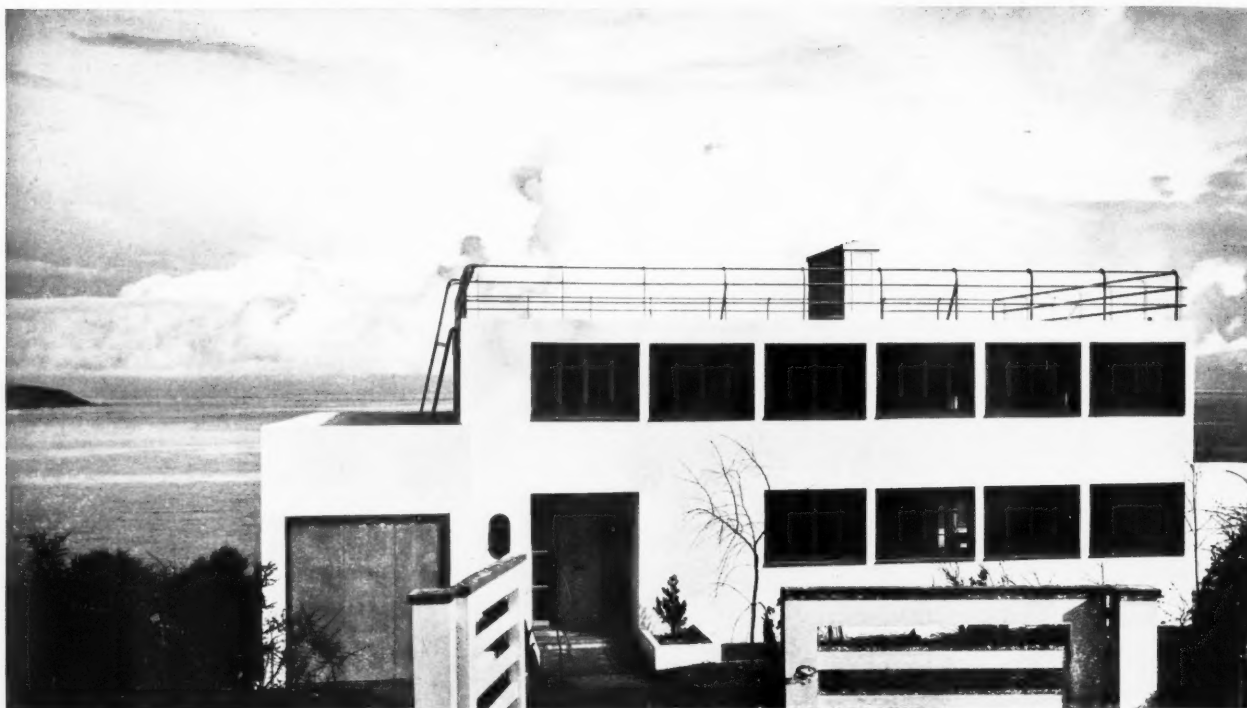
THE LIVING-ROOMS are planned to provide large spaces for entertaining, and occupy almost the whole length of the house. The only division between them is a low piece of built-in furniture; but where the dining and living spaces meet there is a slight change of floor level, with two steps up to the dining-room. There are continuous windows opening on to a terrace on the south, from which there is a fine view over London. To obtain this view from the living-room window, the house is placed as high as possible on the site, with garage, heating chamber and stores on a lower ground-floor level.

Rain-water pipes are taken down in internal ducts.

The smooth external surface is produced by using wallboard as lining to the shuttering, and treating the wall surface afterwards with a mechanical rubber.



the road; and, possibly for the first time in this country, it displays all the qualities of craftsmanship and exact finish on which the validity of modern architecture so much depends. The steeply sloping site is well utilized by including the garage on the lowest storey and raising the living floor on to a piano nobile, from which there is a fine view over London. This view, and the fine Hampstead air, are even better enjoyed on the roof terrace, which has the very necessary wind-screen, a service lift for the serving of tea and a quick-drying paved surface.



THE NORTH-WEST ENTRANCE FRONT. On this side the garage, service rooms, staircase and smaller bedrooms, are planned so that the side facing the sea is free for living-rooms, terrace, loggia and larger bedrooms. The bathroom planning is unusual and ingenious; arranged over kitchen and ground-floor W.C., it is economical in plumbing.



FIRST FLOOR

HOUSE AT CARLYON BAY, CORNWALL, 1934

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 14d.

CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete throughout.

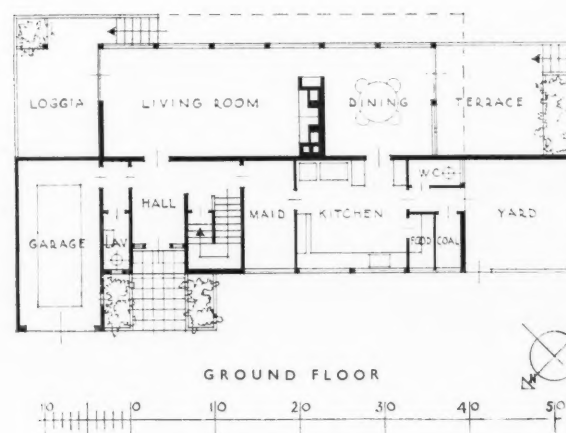
INSULATION. 2 in. hollow pumice concrete slabs, placed in shuttering when concrete was cast, for outside walls.

WALLS. Reinforced concrete, 4 in. generally, 2 in. slab lining for insulation of outside walls.

PARTITIONS. 4 in. reinforced concrete where part of structure. Concrete slabs elsewhere.

ROOF. Reinforced concrete flats. Finished with "Paropa" tile roofing.

FLOORS. Construction, reinforced concrete. Finish, wood; oak flooring in living-rooms, etc.



GROUND FLOOR

The same lightness of structure is shown in the plan of this house as in the house just described, but in the exterior, in this case, lightness and precision give way to an extreme weightiness of appearance. This is caused, on the seaward side, by the overhanging cornice and balconies, with solid concrete fronts, which were demanded by the exposed position of the house and, providing shelter from sun and storms, make it still possible to have large window areas to take advantage of the exceptionally fine view. The

MARSHALL SISSON

WINDOWS. Wood, sliding-folding on Henderson's track. (Casement type on north-west side.)

DOORS. Flush type, hardwood finish, in wood linings.

HEATING. Low pressure hot water central heating. Coal fires in living-room and one bedroom. Electric power points for occasional heating.

EXTERNAL FINISH. "Stic B." white tint, on concrete. Windows painted canary yellow tint. Doors painted aluminium.

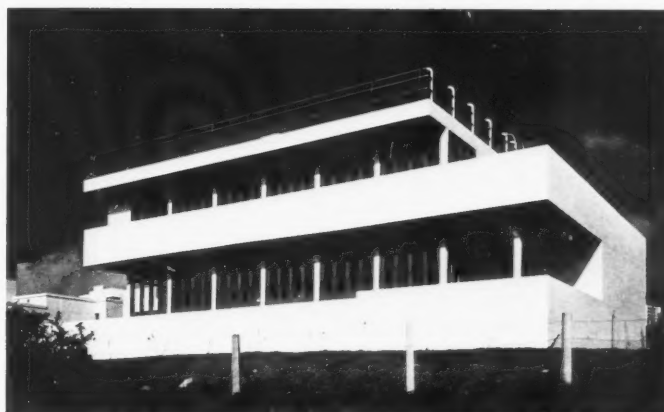
INTERNAL FINISH. Distemper on plaster generally. Kitchen and bathrooms painted. All internal walls and ceilings plastered.

PAVING. Concrete slab on terraces. "Paropa" paving on balconies and roof.

FURNITURE. Built-in kitchen fittings: wood, painted. Shelving and cupboards in living-room: in wood, painted.

SANITARY FITTINGS. Double stainless steel sink in kitchen.

CONCRETE



NEAR THE EDGE OF A CLIFF, and planned to take advantage of a sea-coast view extending from south-west to north-east, the house has, on all sides excepting the north-west, windows that slide-and-fold to the extremities of their openings, so that rooms may be thrown completely open towards the sea. The balcony and overhanging roof prevent undue glare in rooms from summer sun, and provide also shelter from storms. This precaution is taken in view of exposed situation and large window area.



effect from the interior of the continuous windows with their thick vertical mullions is unusual, contrasting with the slighter effect of the steel windows used in the previous and in most other houses. Wood was presumably chosen because of the corrosive action of sea air on metal. The plan is a notably straightforward one, taking maximum advantage of the fine site of the house and its ideal orientation. The plan's practical ingenuity, as in the bathroom planning, has not led to uneconomical complexity.



THE GARDEN FRONT faces south, and the entrance front, shown by an axonometric sketch, is on the north. The site is a level one in Iver High Street, but from the paved terrace at first-floor level there is an uninterrupted view to the south. Windows are made up from standard opening-casements, with special sizes only for fixed parts. The living-room window is boxed out to give an appearance of greater breadth to a comparatively narrow room.

HOUSE IN HIGH STREET, IVER, 1936

COST PER FOOT CUBE 13½d. including built-in furniture in bedroom, kitchen and dining recess.
CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete.
INSULATION. Walls, "Celotex." Partitions, "Heraklith." Roof, "Celotex."
WALLS. 5 in. reinforced concrete.
PARTITIONS. Concrete or "Heraklith."
ROOF. Concrete slab, over "Celotex," covered by 2-ply "Ruberoid." "Ruberdal" tiles on first floor terrace.

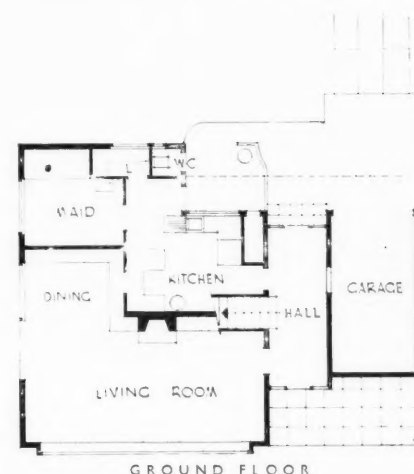
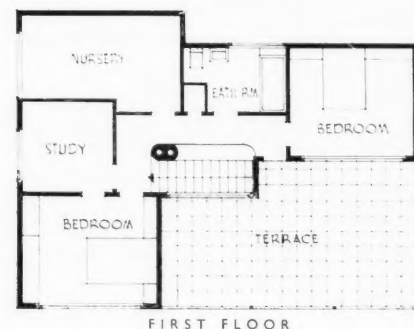
This house, in contrast to the last, declares its structure in every line. The large roof terrace, enclosed by a beam to bring it within the architectural perimeter of the house and oversailing the corner to make a covered loggia below, could hardly be in any material but reinforced concrete; nor could the ingeniously constructed staircase, which is cantilevered either side of one of the partition walls. The flue that runs up this wall forms a free-standing column on the upper landing. This house was one of those condemned by an authority as aesthetically unacceptable, so that the original site had to be abandoned



e,
or
ne
ne
se
d



IN ORDER TO GAIN SPACE the stair is supported centrally on the wall between the living-room and kitchen, and the boiler and living-room fireplace flues rise together in a single shaft through the first-floor landing.



FLOORS. Ground, reinforced concrete, covered by Columbian pine, or jointless flooring. 1st, hollow tile, screed and cork lino., cork tile in bathroom.

WINDOWS. Metal: Standard 2 ft. opening lights, glazed doors, etc., in wood surrounds.

DOORS. Flush alder, wax polished in wood linings, chrome lever handles. Entrance door: cross-reeled glass in wood frame. Garage: wood roll shutter.

HEATING. Open fire in living-room. Electric elsewhere.

LIGHTING. Electric: "Ultralux" fittings.

EXTERNAL FINISH. "Screetons," flat paint direct on concrete: light grey paint on metal and woodwork.

INTERNAL FINISH. Skim coat plaster on "Celotex," distempered. Woodwork, "Dulux" glossy paint. Ceilings, distemper direct on "Celotex."

PAVING. "Ruberdal" 1st floor terrace: pre-cast concrete ground floor terrace.

FURNITURE. Built-in Swedish pine in bedroom and Indian white mahogany in dining recess, painted kitchen cupboards.



and a new one found in a different district (see case H in the Introduction). Fortunately, the new site allowed the same orientation, so the design of the house did not have to be changed. The large living-room window represents an alternative method (that of boxing out the window itself beyond the face of the outside wall) of achieving an extra sensation of space inside the room, to be compared with the method used by the same architect in the house illustrated on pages 294-295—that of extending the upper half of a double-height room outwards to take in the staircase landing.

SEMI - DETACHED HOUSES AT RUISLIP, 1935

CONSTRUCTION. Monolithic reinforced concrete walls, beams and floors.

INSULATION. "Donnacona" board in walls, floor and roof; pumice slab partitions.

WALLS. 4 in. reinforced concrete.

PARTITIONS. "Eonit" pumice slabs.

ROOF. Reinforced concrete, covered by asphalt.

FLOORS. Reinforced concrete structure. Hardwood or jointless composition finish.

WINDOWS. Metal casements.

DOORS. Flush plywood-faced in deal frames.

HEATING. Low pressure boiler and radiators.

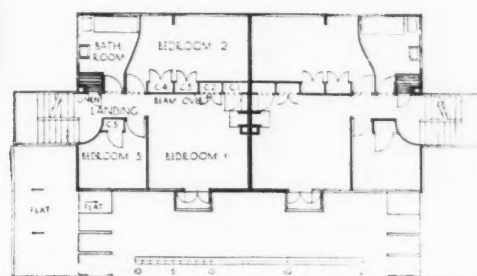
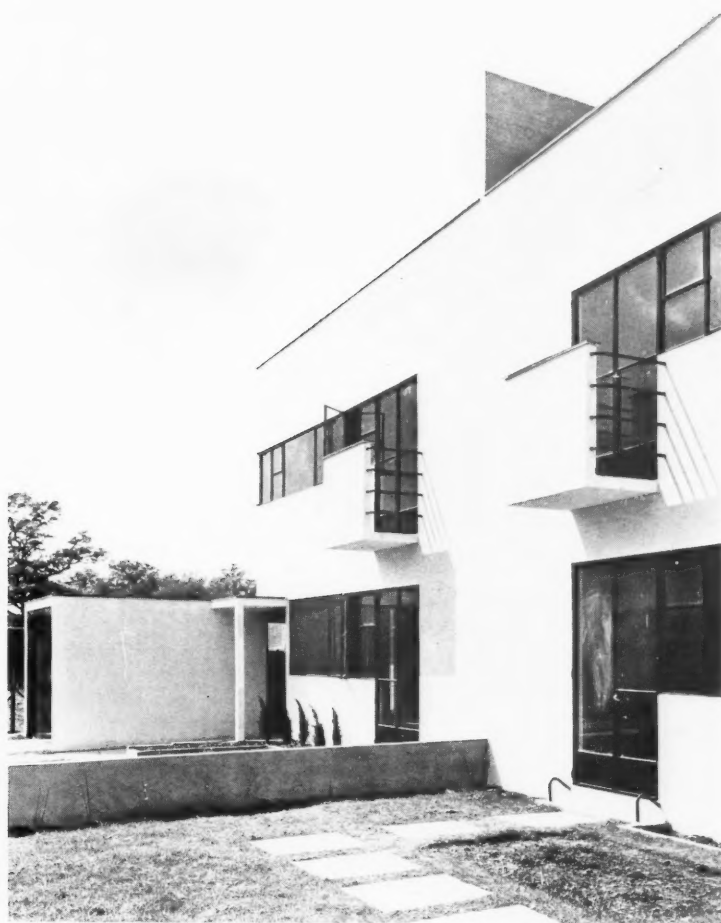
EXTERNAL FINISH. Concrete direct from "Masonite Tempered Presdwood" shutter, treated with "Tintocrete" paint.

INTERNAL FINISH. Plaster, distemper and paint.

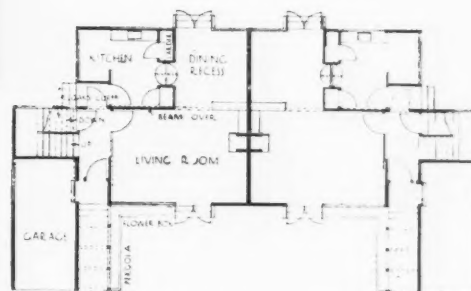
FURNITURE. Built-in from deal and laminboard, painted.



THE DESIGN OF THESE HOUSES was the subject of the celebrated "Ruislip Case," the architectural cause célèbre of 1934. The purpose of the large staircase window is to provide ample light in the halls and passages at all times of day. The balconies serve as screens to full-height bedroom windows. Box rooms and tank rooms are under the covered shelter on the roof.



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR

After all the struggle that took place to get them built (see case C in the Introduction) these houses do not appear to be so eccentric as was suggested at the time. They represent a revolution within the ordinary suburban practice, but only as a result of a rationalization of ordinary suburban needs. The site is a secluded one, so the forthright design cannot be criticized on grounds of "good manners." Note that the great window, carried in its full size up to the roof, though based on function, is frankly an architectural feature.



**HOUSE AT FARNHAM
COMMON, 1935**

COST PER FOOT CUBE. 15d.

CONSTRUCTION. Reinforced concrete structural walls 4 in. and 5 in. thick.

INSULATION. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. "Donnacona" fibre board to external walls. 1 in. cork in roof.

PARTITIONS. Coke breeze concrete blocks.

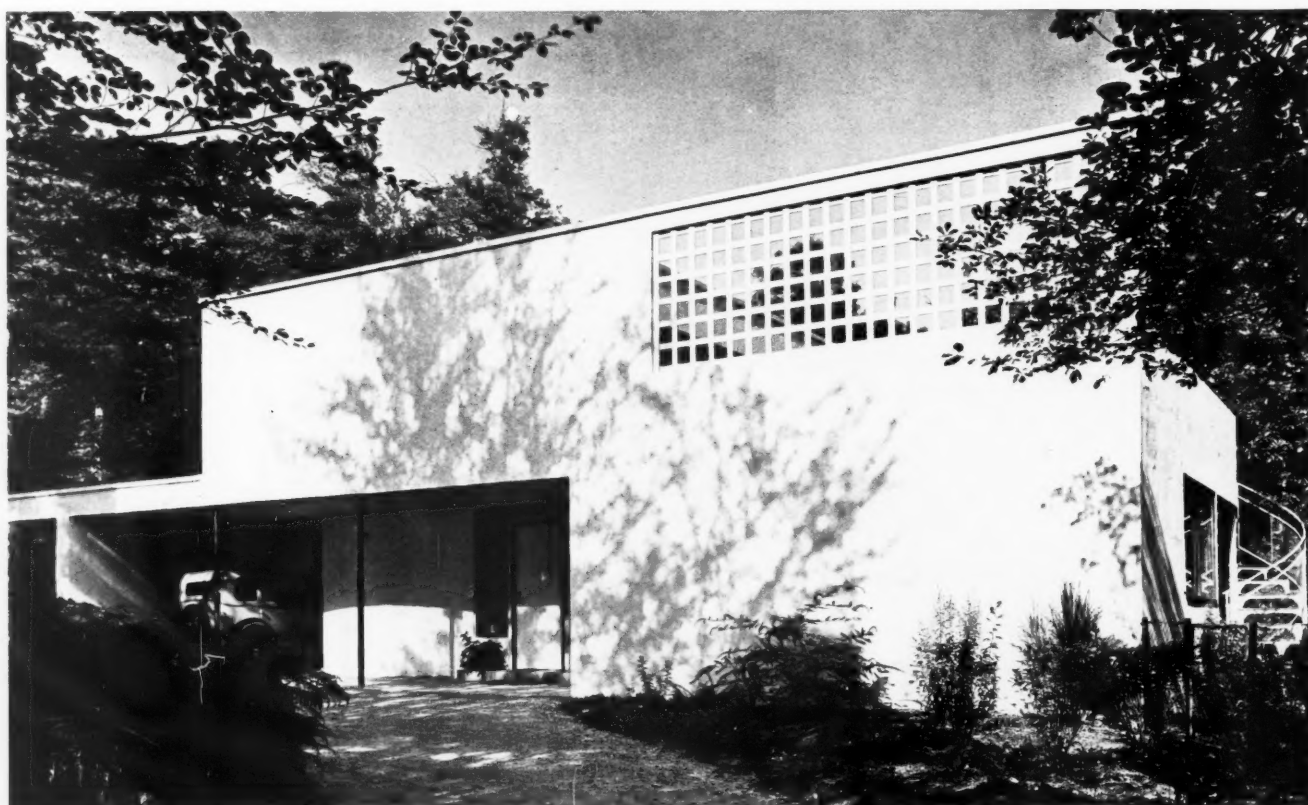
ROOF. Reinforced concrete slab covered cement screed, 1 in. cork and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. asphalt.

FLOORS. Reinforced concrete, finished cork tiles $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick. Bedrooms finished lino, and carpeted where required.

WINDOWS. Steel frame. Mainly horizontal sliding.

DOORS. Flush wood, painted.

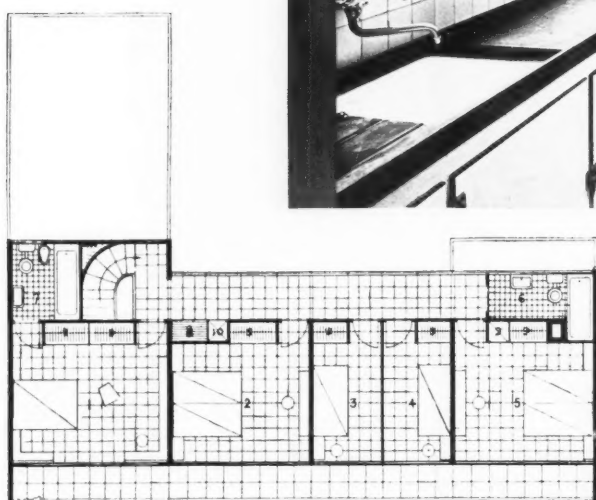
A HOUSE to accommodate parents, two children, a nurse, a maid and two guests, built on a wooded site in Bucks. The plan is L-shape, with main rooms facing S.S.E. to obtain maximum light, but to be shaded from late afternoon summer sun. The living-room planned at right-angles to the main block, screens the terrace from the road. The covered parking space for cars gives access also to the tradesmen's entrance. The trellis is made of painted wood.



A common and well-founded objection to houses built within, say, the last 50 years is that, in comparison with old houses—particularly with those in the various local country traditions—they have a vertical upstanding proportion that, even when it is not ugly in itself, destroys all comfortable relationship with the ground the house stands on. The typical suburban villa with its vertical proportion, often emphasized by a steep roof and pointed gable, contrasts unhappily with the low lines of the farmhouse or cottage. It may be only a question of decent unobtrusiveness and repose or it may be, as Frank Lloyd Wright insisted, that horizontality—a deliberate echoing of the flat planes of the ground and the



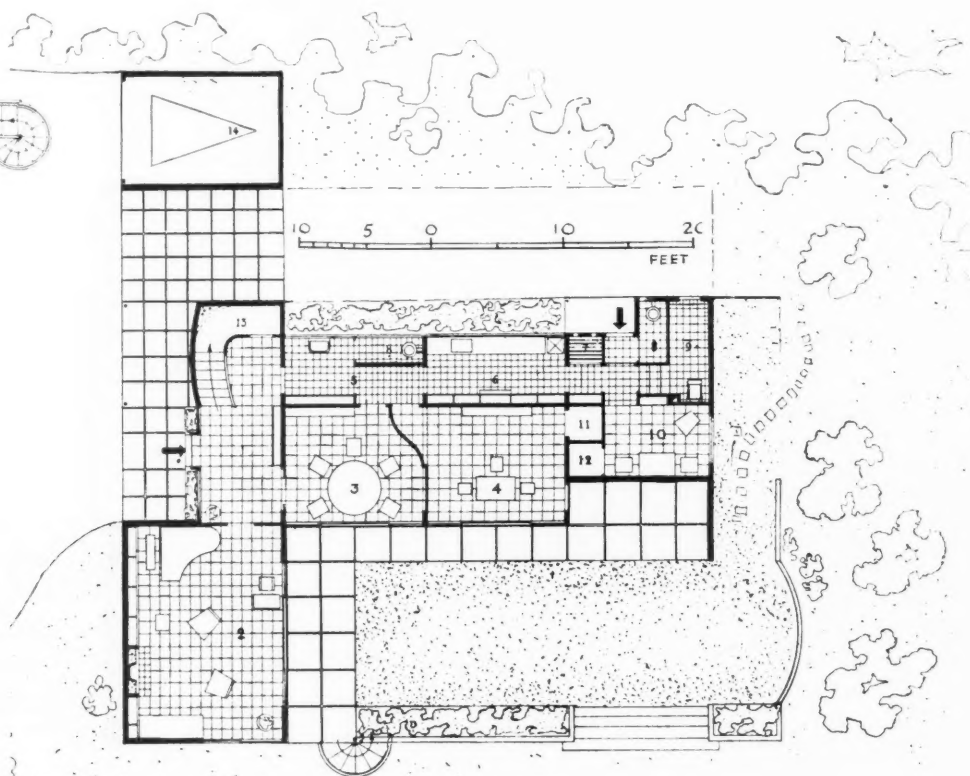
m-
e a
ship
ten
use
nk
the



FIRST FLOOR

KEY

First Floor : 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Bedrooms ; 6, 7, Bath-
rooms ; 8, Linen Cup-
board ; 9, Cupboard ;
10, Medicine Cupboard.
Ground Floor : 1, Hall ;
2, Living-room ; 3, Dining-
room ; 4, Day Nursery ;
5, Lavatory and Service
Passage ; 6, Kitchen ;
7, Larder and Refrigerator ;
8, W.C. ; 9, Heating Chamber ; 10, Maids' Sitting-room ;
11, 12, 13, Cupboards ;
14, Garage.



GROUND FLOOR

HEATING. Central heating, coke-fired boiler. Bedrooms, electric fires. Living room, open fire in addition to central heating. Hot water, electric thermal storage.

EXTERNAL FINISH. "Parsons" washable distemper.

INTERNAL FINISH. Washable distemper, paint in bathrooms and offices with 4 in. by 4 in. glazed white tile dadoes.

horizon itself—is an essential architectural law. When this law has been ignored it is not usually the fault of the architect, but of present-day regulations which demand, on mistaken grounds of hygiene, a minimum height from floor to floor far greater than previous generations considered necessary. In the case of this house at Farnham the architect was fortunate in building in an area where such a stringent regulation is not in force and was allowed a ceiling height of only 7 ft. 6 ins. It is at once apparent how useful this freedom has proved : perfect domestic proportions and a broad, simple scale have been obtained externally on a floor plan small in total area. Internally, small rooms still have a pleasing proportion. The L-shaped plan of the house provides a garden court that is both in function and effect an extension of the living-room. The principal windows of the house look inwards to this garden, the site being otherwise surrounded by trees. This is in contrast to the case of most of the houses, where the windows look outwards to a more or less distant view.

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT OF THE HOUSE

By Frederick Gibberd



315

VOL. LXXX—U

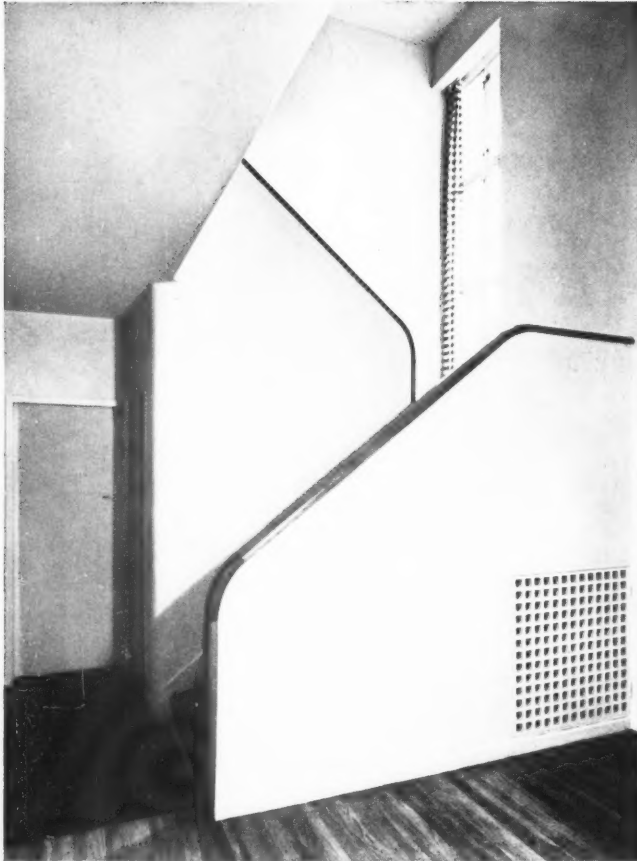


Frederick Etchells

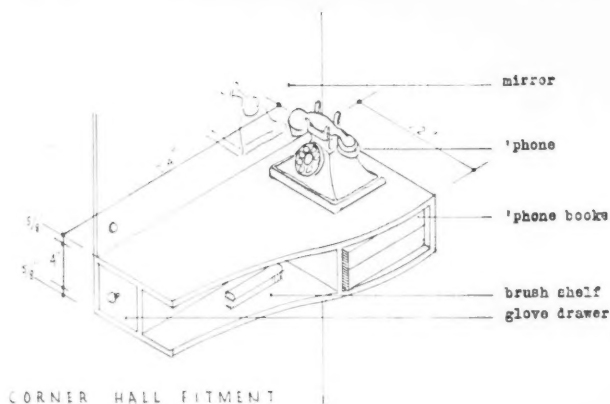
ENTRANCE DOOR

The entrance door equipment includes night latch, door handle, letter box, bell push, light fitting and boot scraper. All are small articles of equipment, but are subject to heavy weather conditions and hard knocks and must, therefore, be constructed of exceptionally durable materials such as bronze or stainless steel, of solid metal; a surface treatment such as chromium plating is insufficient.

The external handle may be omitted if the letter box has a small projection on it for pulling the door to. Alternatively, a Yale type lock can be obtained complete with handle, the whole being finished in bronze or silver bronze.



Henry G. Swann



CORNER HALL FITMENT

ENTRANCE HALL

The hall is almost invariably small in size and, as for the entrance door, there must be great attention to detail. Restlessness can be avoided by selecting the simplest possible designs for coat hangers, door furniture and architraves.

As hats and coats are taken off in the hall a mirror is required, and if this is of a really generous size and carried up to the ceiling it will double the apparent size of the room. The radiators might be enclosed in a grille, either under the stairs, or combined in one unit with the cupboards and drawers for gloves, dog lead, time tables and similar small articles (as in the house illustrated on page 301).

Unless it is kept in the kitchen with extensions to various rooms the telephone is fixed in the hall; in this position it will be close to both the working and living zones so that the maid can immediately answer, and then fetch the wanted member of the household.

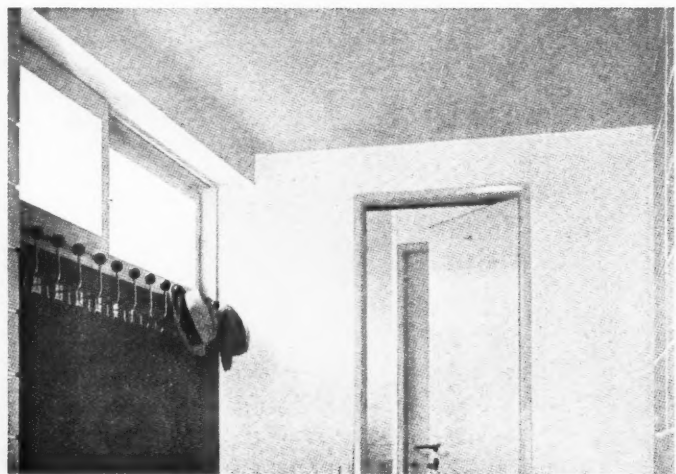
A portion of the hall, away from the general circulation, screened off by a partition allows telephoning to be done out of draughts; there will be no fear of knocking down the instrument if it is housed in the wall. A shelf or bracket for the telephone must be large enough to take a scribbling pad or an open telephone book as well as the instrument; the directories themselves can be kept under the telephone; a compartment 12 ins. by 8 ins. by 4 ins. will house them comfortably. The bell apparatus can be fixed on the wall under the shelf where it will be out of view.

LIVING - ROOM

The living-room is usually sub-divided by its plan-shape, and by help of the equipment, into zones for the various activities of living, and each zone equipped with as much built-in furniture as possible in order to utilize the space to a maximum and to avoid the business of carting about furniture from house to house when moving.



Ludwig Kozma



Ludwig Kozma

The most important zone is that for sitting, and this, in spite of the efficiency of central heating, is usually planned, for sentimental reasons, round an open fuel-burning fireplace. This does not mean, as most manufacturers imagine, that the design need be reminiscent of those monumental marble and cast-iron erections beloved by our forefathers.

The sunk type of fire, in which the fuel is burnt in a fire-brick well about 2 ins. deep, is highly efficient and is of a better appearance than the usual black iron or rustless steel types. A 21 in. fire requires jambs 27 ins. apart, the depth is approximately 17 ins., and the total thickness of the fire-brick well is 5 ins.; thus, if the hearth is 2 ins. high, the base of the fire will be 3 ins. below floor level. The fire surround should be of exceptionally durable materials such as slate, marble, tile, or reconstructed stone. If $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick marble is used for the hearth, it is likely to crack immediately in front of the fire; manufacturers take precautions against this by putting a row of tiles next to the fire brick.

A synchronized electric clock will record continuous Greenwich time. It operates on time controlled A.C. mains of 200/250 volts 50 cycles. The flush variety is the most popular; this has a special circular metal cup or ring which is let into the wall or piece of furniture. The metal cup has clips on either side which hold the movement, enabling the clock to be easily removed from its housing for hand setting and starting. Clocks may be obtained which automatically record the day and date as well as the correct time.

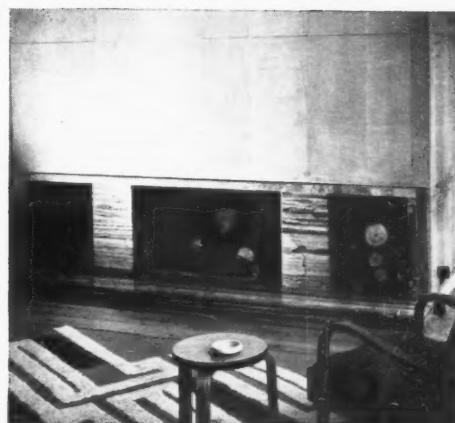
Shelves and cupboards are required to house the numerous small articles that are normally scattered about the living-room. These may be incorporated in the design of the fireplace, or may be in one large built-in unit consisting of cocktail cabinet, bookshelves, cupboards, etc.

Part of the living-room may be set aside for study by furnishing it specifically for this purpose.

A standard two-drawer filing cabinet is 24 ins. deep by 18 ins. wide, and the height is 28 ins., which allows it to form part of the desk. Holding many hundreds of files it is adequate for the storage of the average household correspondence, and if it is fitted with lock and key it will be useful for the storage of insurance policies, wills, and other legal documents.

The equipment of the desk should consist of drawers of a minimum size of 11 ins. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2 ins. deep inside, for notepaper and envelopes, a cupboard for general storage, and a folding section or shelf for a portable typewriter.

Pocket edition books are 7 ins. high, and the average novel



Serge Chermayeff



Harding and Tecton



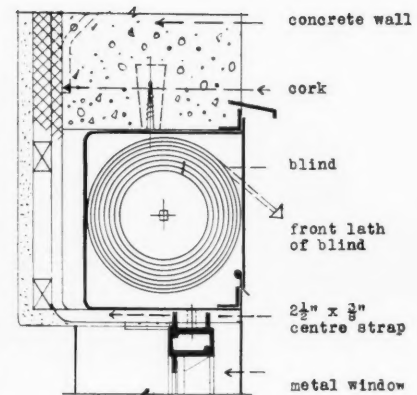
Wells Coates



Wells Coates



F. R. S. Yorke



8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins., so fixed bookshelves must be at least 9 ins. apart; long narrow shelves about 3 ins. apart will serve for magazines, and a section with vertical divisions 15 ins. high at 5 in. centres will hold photographic albums and bound volumes of journals.

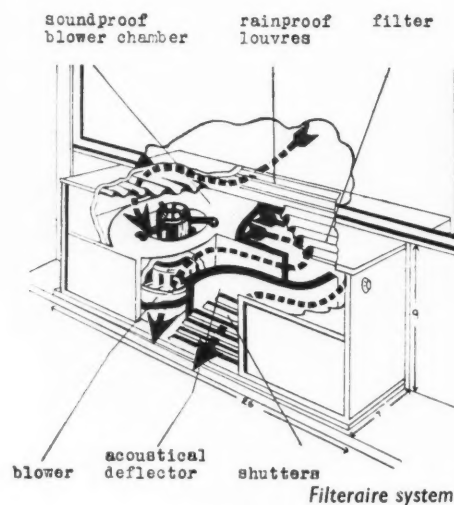
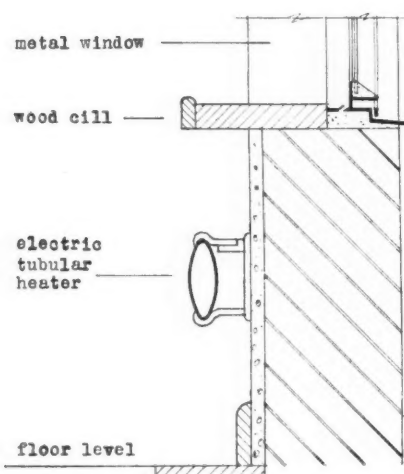
Standard or Universal section metal windows are nowadays generally used, as they enable a large window to be built up with thin sections and different methods of opening. For example, to assist easy ventilation and to avoid down draughts and rain driving in, the top panes might be the centre-hung hopper variety, and the bottom panes sliding sections so that they will not project into the room or over the terrace in front of it.

A large living-room window facing due south will require a sun-blind if the room is to be habitable in mid-summer.

This can be arranged as an integral part of the design by incorporating it in the window head.

Unless the heating system is of the panel type, in which case the pipes are sunk in the ceiling, the radiators will require some consideration. Too often a clumsy looking four-column radiator is placed rather haphazardly in front of a window. A battery of 2 ft. high two-column radiators bracketed from the wall and stretching the full width of the window is efficient and gives a much better appearance.

Electric tubular heaters constructed of steel tube with dull enamel finish in oval or circular section may be used as an alternative to a central system. These heaters are neat and unobtrusive, and are usually fitted under the window with a deep cill projecting over them.



For town houses where street noises are shut out by double windows, some mechanical means of ventilation may be necessary. Independent air filters, small in size and unobtrusive in appearance, can be bought for about £30 and fitted under the window. Such a piece of apparatus is capable of supplying 450 cu. ft. of clean air per minute. It consists of a blower in a soundproof chamber which draws the outside air through louvres, and forces it through a filter into the room.



Banks Carden and Gray



Marcel Breuer and F. R. S. Yorke

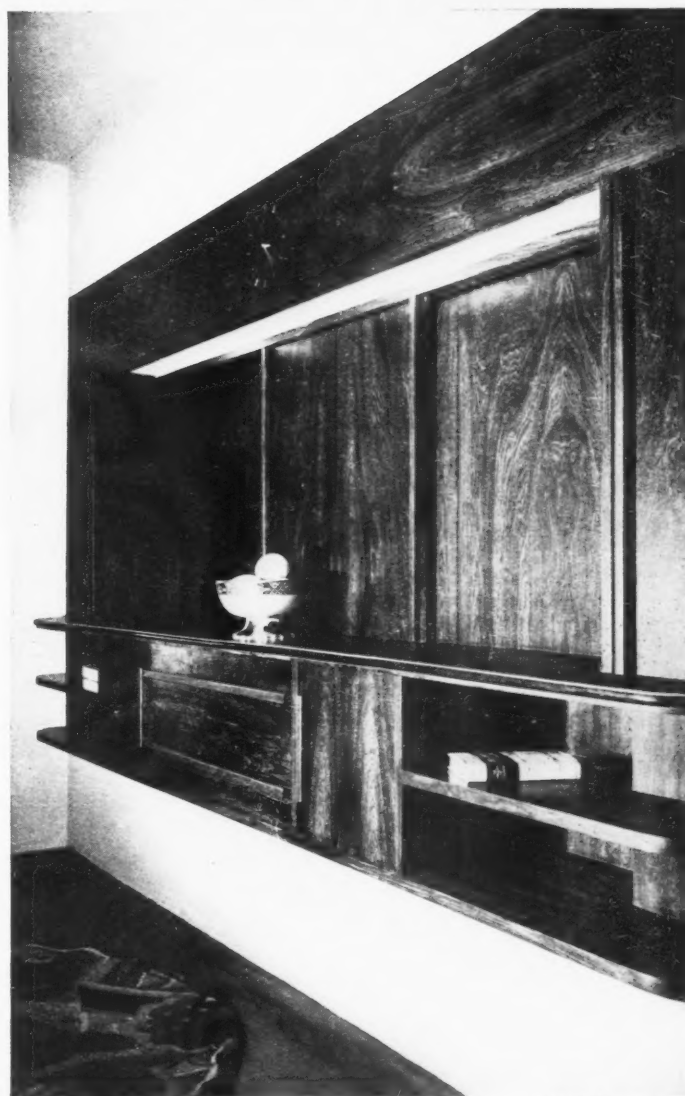
D I N I N G S P A C E

The dining space should be equipped with built-in cupboards. Adjustable glass shelves are admirable for glasses, and a pull-out or folding flap faced with opal glass or a similar hard material will form a table for pouring out drinks.

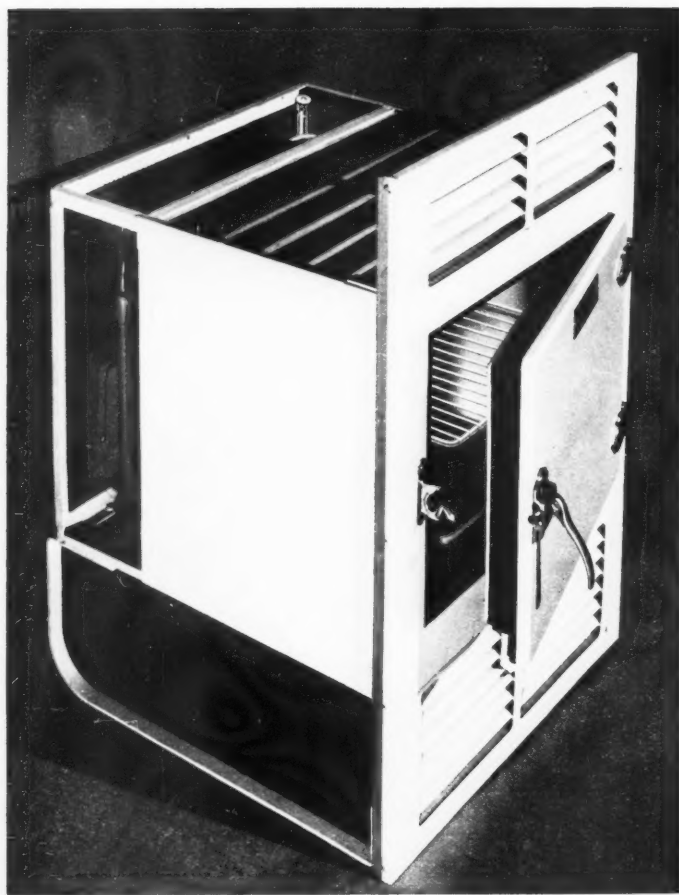
The dining space is sometimes separated from the kitchen by a large storage fitment consisting of drawers, cupboards, shelves, and a hatch, forming a dresser on one side and a sideboard on the other. Cutlery drawers can be arranged to pull out both sides, and double hatch doors will prevent kitchen odours penetrating to the dining space.

The hatch doors can be suspended from a track at the head, or made to slide on ebony or brass runners, so that crockery is not swept off the shelf. A roller shutter, although more expensive than sliding doors, allows the table top to be kept absolutely free from projections.

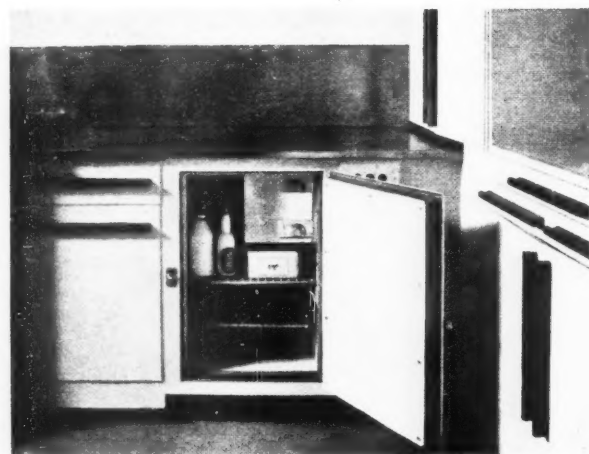
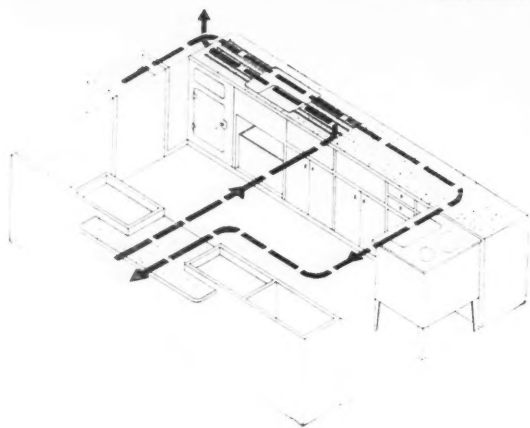
Apart from general illumination, light points must be provided to give adequate light in each zone of the living space. The minimum number of fittings required are: a standard reading lamp near the fireplace; a swivel bracket fitting over the writing desk; a pendant point over the dining table, designed to give either soft table or high room illumination; and a point over the sideboard for carving.



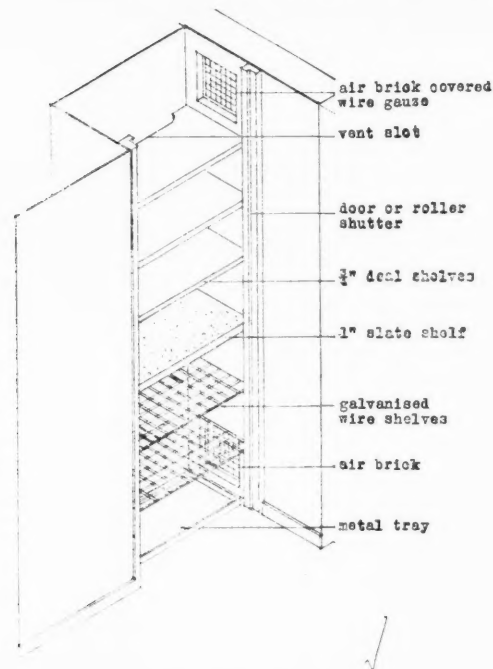
Christian Barman



"Electrolux" gas refrigerator



INTERIOR EQUIPMENT



K I T C H E N

The kitchen is a complicated piece of mechanism. All its equipment requires, therefore, most critical and intimate consideration, both in itself and its inter-relationship. It must be arranged so that the various activities take place in an ordered sequence and, as far as possible, with a constant working height.

Commencing with the storage: this may be divided roughly into storage of food, and storage of tools and utensils. Meat, game, butter, and similar eminently perishable goods that must be kept below normal kitchen temperature to prevent deterioration, will be stored in a refrigerator. A 2 or 3 cu. ft. model is suitable for a three or four bedroom house. The refrigerator may have a larder built above it, or it may be built in so that its top forms part of the constant working level.

Perishable goods that will keep fresh for the fairly short time between their purchase and consumption, such as fruit and vegetables, are stored in the larder. This must be wide and shallow so that the contents can be easily seen and are immediately accessible. Ventilation to open air should be by air brick or similar vents at top and bottom.

The practice of drilling shelves for larder ventilation is not advisable, as they easily become clogged with grease and dust. If the shelves are kept 1 in. away from the wall, that is all that is necessary to allow free air circulation.

In many efficient kitchens the larder has dissolved into many cupboards round the room. With this method

there would be a cupboard equipped with wire shelves for vegetables and fruit, metal lined drawers for cakes, metal lined hopper bins for bread and so on, depending on the food consumption of the household.

Dry goods that are constantly in use during the preparation of a meal—such as flour, rice, beans and condiments, are stored adjacent to the cook's table. Until recently some ingenuity was necessary in designing the fittings to take the bottles and canisters for these, but it is now possible to purchase nests of porcelain enamelled drawers, or glass containers in special racks, which may be housed in a fitting designed to hang on the wall above the table.

There are numerous types of cooks' cabinets on the market designed to store dry goods, cooking implements, and provide a working table. They range from efficient articles fitted with porcelain table top, roller shutters and glass sliding doors, and equipped with glass containers for dry goods and metal bins for flour and bread, to cheap affairs sprayed with cellulose in artistic effects and containing a few labelled bottles.

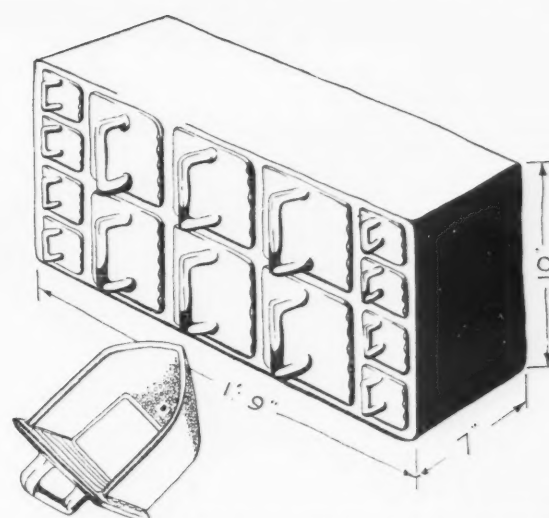
Bottled fruits and preserves that are put away for the winter and only required at long intervals are stored in cupboards close to the ceiling. Shallow shelves allow their contents to be immediately seen. The usual 2 lb. jam-pot size has a height of 5 ins. and a diameter of 3 ins.; allowing for space between and the possibility of larger pots at the back, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deal shelving 9 ins. deep at 8 in. centres will take two rows of pots per shelf.

Adjacent to the cook's cabinet or table will be the sink. 24 in. by 18 in. by 10 in. Belfast pattern, earthenware, is the most common type, and is supported on cast iron brackets. The nozzle of the taps should be raised well above the sink so that pails can be filled. Draining boards are usually in teak and should be on both sides of the sink so that used dishes can be stacked on one side and then put through the sink on to the other.

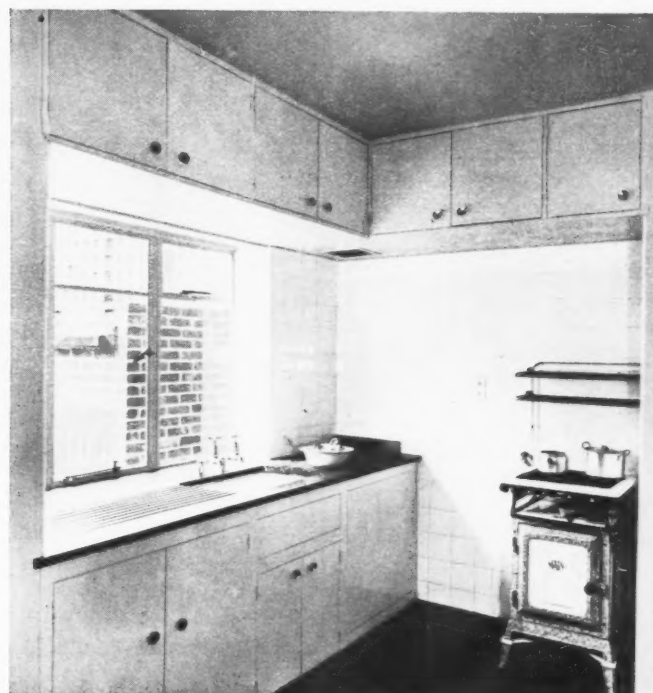
Perhaps the most perfect type of sink fitting consists of a double sink—for rinsing and washing—double draining board, and swivel mixer taps, constructed in stainless steel in one homogeneous unit. This eliminates the awkward grease-collecting corners that otherwise occur between the edge of the draining board and sink, and allows rounded and streamlined forms.

In the service pantry the sink should be of teak, as this is less likely to cause breakages to wine glasses and other fragile articles which are washed in this room.

The space under the sink can be enclosed with cupboards for pails. These, being large objects,



"Kandya" cabinet with glass containers.



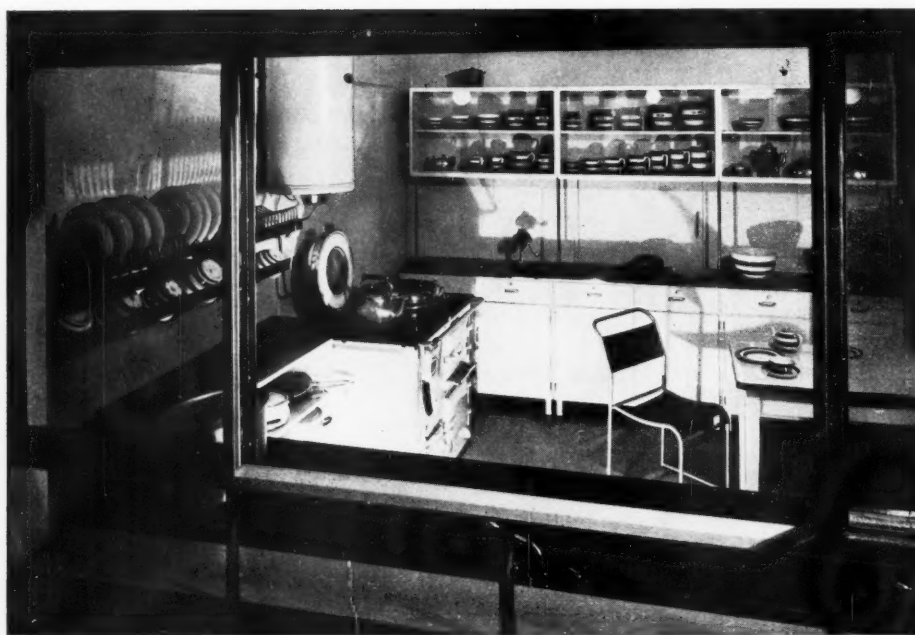
Henry G. Swann



"Savestane" stainless steel sink



Parkinson gas cooker



Serge Chermayeff

can be easily removed if the plumbing needs attention. Doors opening right down to the floor, with the flooring material carried through, will allow the cupboard to be scrubbed out with the floor.

The type of cooker chosen will depend on the fuel available and its cost in various districts. Gas cookers are most common in the average small house, and have reached a high standard of design, being far removed from the early types reminiscent of the coal range.

Whereas the gas cooker, by virtue of its constant controlled temperature and instantaneous ignition, is superior to the coal range, the electric cooker has some advantages over them both. Its virtue is that there is no combustion and consequently no fumes. Grilling, too, can be more efficient, as there are no flames to catch and burn the food in spots.

Solid fuel burning cookers of the heavily lagged type are remarkably efficient. One make in particular guarantees a very low fuel consumption, burns night and day over a period of a year, and requires re-fuelling only every twenty-four hours.

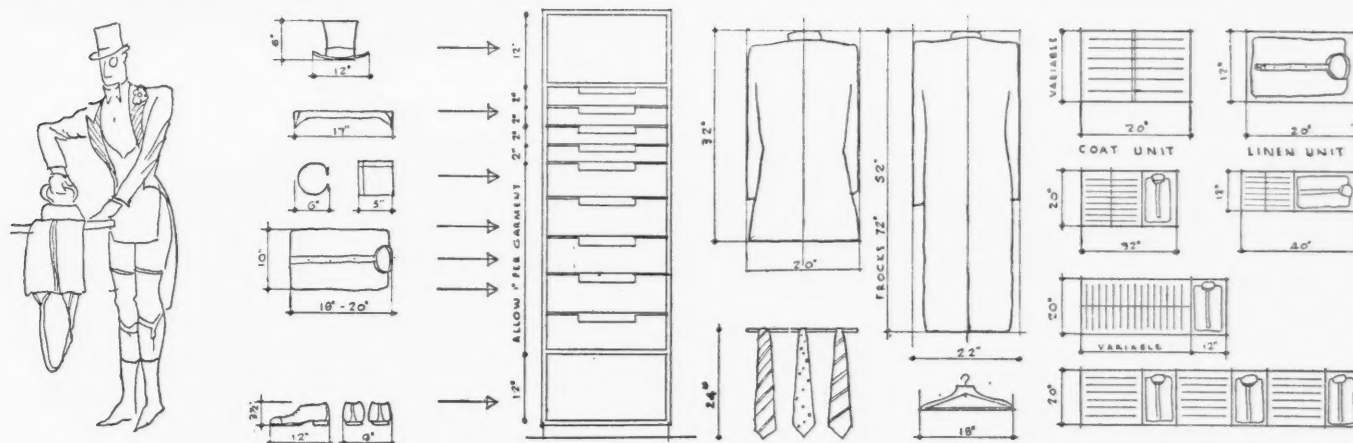
The ideal kitchen is designed to include all the small articles of equipment which make for its smooth running, and which are usually left for the housewife to purchase. For example, the architect should provide for a hot towel rail for drying tea cloths, recessed soap dishes, plate racks, totally enclosed steam-proof light

fittings, electric fan, and electric plugs for iron, toaster, sewing machine, and coffee percolator.

A cupboard for the storage of general house cleaning apparatus is often incorporated in the design of the dresser. Its position should be near the entrance door to avoid interference with the kitchen circulation. The minimum requirements are: a cupboard at least 1 ft. 9 ins. wide by 5 ft. high for brooms, vacuum cleaner and ironing board, and drawers for string, paper bags and other odds and ends.



M. J. H. and C. Bunney



S L E E P I N G

A built-in fitted wardrobe in each bedroom is now practically standard practice in even the smallest houses. Articles of clothing are stored at approximately the height at which they are worn. Shirt sizes determine the space for lesser garments.

Extending hat pegs, sliding coat rails, sliding trays and rails for shoes, are all useful fittings, particularly if the wardrobe is shallow.

It is customary to build the bedroom storage into the walls, but in cases where the room is large enough it is occasionally practicable to utilize the wardrobe to provide a sub-division of the room, for a dressing space. If it is not too high there will be no apparent loss of space, as the surface of the ceiling is not disturbed and is seen beyond the fitting.



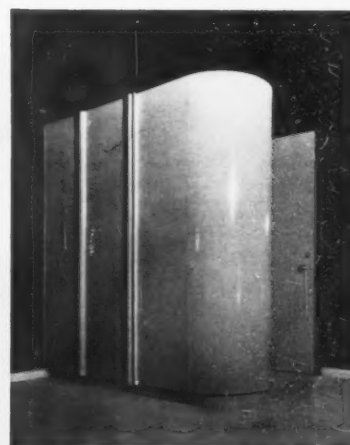
H. Herrey-Zweigenthal



M. J. H. and C. Bunney



Gerald Lacoste



Edward Lewis

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT



Serge Chermayeff



Banks, Carden and Gray

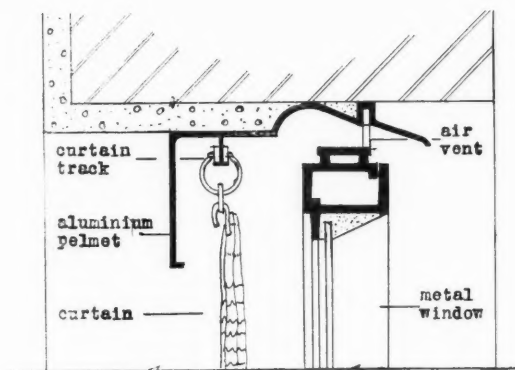
Although the only equipment essential near the bed-head is a bell push and a bracket light fitting for reading (with two-way switching from the bed and the door) it may be desirable to provide a flap table for supporting the morning tea tray. This may be sunk in the wall, giving a flush surface, and should hinge down over the bed, the support being a chromium plated chain or folding metal stay.

The tendency to look upon the furniture as an integral part of the design of a house has resulted in many bedrooms having built-in dressing tables for both sexes. Points to watch in their design are adequate day and night illumination, a really large mirror with hinged side-mirrors, a table top in a hard material such as "Bakelite" or plate glass (where powders are liable to be upset) and drawers for each of the following articles: bottles, powder boxes, hair brushes and comb, clothes brushes, scissors and manicure set, studs, pins, and similar tiny objects, handkerchiefs, and jewellery. The jewel drawer should be 2 ins. deep, and lined with baize or velvet, and the bottle drawer 8 ins. deep, with divisions to prevent the bottles from rattling.

Where there is no central heating a panel gas or electric fire, or a 15 amp. plug point, should be provided in a position well away from the bed or dressing area.

A two-element two-kilowatt electric fire with a switch for each element, mounted on a $\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick synthetically finished slate slab, may be fixed flush with the wall above the floor by cutting away the wall for a depth of 2 ins. to house the metal box enclosing the element.

When there is no flue to the bedroom, some form of permanent ventilation is necessary. This usually takes the form of air bricks, which often cannot be arranged in a convenient, out-of-the-way place, and are sometimes papered over or stopped up by the owner. A solution to the problem is a special window head that has recently been produced with slotted vents, curtain rail, and pelmet, in a single extruded aluminium section.



Frederick Gibberd

An ordinary pillar tap standing in front of a tiled wall gives very little clearance for the hand in turning, and this difficulty may be overcome by using special staggered taps. Mixer taps or hand showers are worth the extra cost of £2 or £3 they entail.

B A T H R O O M

Lavatory basins are too often ineffective angular devices meant to be modern, with badly designed soap dishes and taps tight against the back skirting. If the basin is of the hospital pattern, fixed away from the wall on brackets, it makes a neat tidy job and can be cleaned on all sides.

There is no need for the usual plumbers' paradise under the basin, as special chromium-plated traps can be obtained.

There should be a large mirror over the lavatory basin, with a light fitting designed to illuminate the face of the user. Recessed shelves or cupboards with sliding doors for toilet requisites are preferable to the usual projecting bathroom cabinet which, apart from looking stuck on, is so easily knocked.

The most usual form of bath for the average house is the 5 ft. inside-length rectangular variety. A typical medium price bath specification is as follows: cast iron, parallel rolled edges, rectangular bath, white porcelain enamelled inside and over roll, plain painted outside, complete with $\frac{3}{4}$ in. chromium plated M.O.H. hot and cold "easy clean" screw-down globe valves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. chromium plated waste fitting with plug and chain and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. chromium plated overflow.

The material for enclosing the side of the bath varies from panels of asbestos or slate with porcelain enamel finish and tiles, to coloured opaque glass, mosaic or marble. In luxury bathrooms, the baths are often installed complete with front panel in one piece. Constructed of white enamel pottery or cast iron, they have such fittings as lever-handle control to overflow, shower devices, and taps for fixing to the wall.

A depth of 18 ins. to 24 ins. for the linen cupboard will accommodate pillows, bed-linen, bed-covers and towels. If the pillows and bed-spreads are kept in a separate cupboard the depth may be reduced to 14 ins. A length of 36 ins. will take the average blanket folded once. The distance



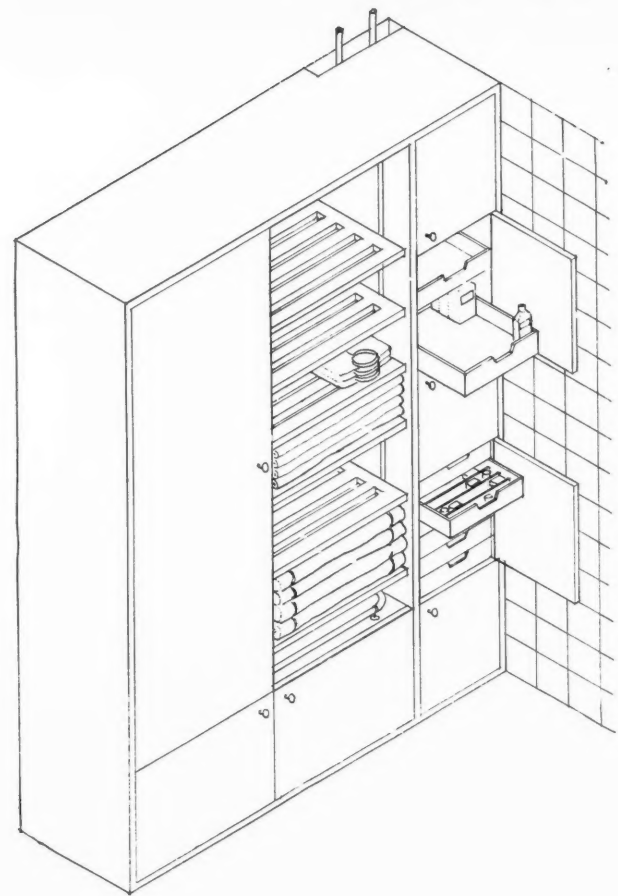
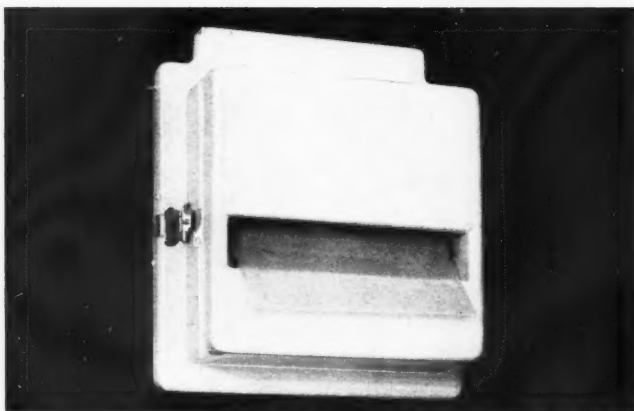
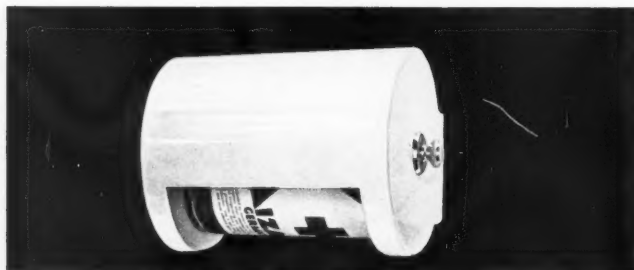
Lubetkin and Tecton

INTERIOR EQUIPMENT

between 15 in. deep shelves should be 10 ins., and between 24 in. deep shelves at least 12 ins.

When there is a heating coil in the linen cupboard the shelves should be slatted. A tray arranged to slide out of the cupboard at a height of 36 ins. will form a table for sorting. If the cupboard is in the bathroom a portion of it might be used for trays holding medicines and toilet requisites.

The towel rail will, normally, form part of the hot-water circulating system. The rail is usually of 1½ in. nickel-plated tube, and perhaps the neatest type is a large rectangular loop fixed from the wall on brackets. When there is no



central heating an electric towel rail can be installed, or a rail supplied from the domestic hot-water circulation.

Soap holders are usually built into the wall in the tiling and, apart from being large enough for a sponge, should have a grip handle to assist in getting out of the bath. Robe hooks and brackets for glass shelves can also be obtained in pottery to be incorporated in the tiling.

The W.C. fitting will probably be the low-level pattern with earthenware pan and two-gallon cistern finished in porcelain enamel. Seats can be obtained in solid rubber, moulded "Bakelite," whitewood cased with cellulose, or polished mahogany. When a W.C. is in a bathroom a flap is, of course, necessary.

Fittings in connection with the W.C. such as toilet-roll holder, light switch, the metal parts of the light fittings and window cill are usually given a dead-white porcelain finish.

The Edwardians

After all, there was nothing wrong in comfort, was there? Hoarse, glutinous and wheezing laughter at the primness and hard angles of the Victorian reign was to be heard resounding through the newly-built hotels now blossoming in London. Carpets were woven so thickly as to entrap the feet, arm-chairs were upholstered as for harbouring a hippopotamus.

But the welcome extravagance of the New Order was still ever so faintly reflected in these northern waters, for Newborough was, as always, rather behind the times, catching up a little self-consciously and with a loud panting. Even now, even here, however, certain modifications of life were visible, though the town had been as yet affected more indirectly than directly. A frothy sea of lace was receding for the first time for sixty years from the wanton legs of chair and table. The mantelshelf with all its fringed apparatus of red flannel globules and stalactites was delivered up to the lumber-room, while the chimneypiece beneath was now allowed once more to proclaim an unashamed nudity. The mansions of the richer and younger section of Newborough were beginning to be filled with soft mauve and green cushions. The apoplectic flush was beginning to die away from the walls of the dining-room, in which meals grew ever shorter and better. Every day the arm-chairs could almost be seen growing, like the Empire, larger and softer. The furnishing shops, which here, by some strange rules, always combined their decorating proclivities with the business of undertaking, now declared in their windows boldly flowering chintzes. With the advent of the motor-car, colour, banished by the Age of Steam, again inherited the land. For the steam engine had for half a century usurped the throne: a funnel, and not the effigy of Queen Victoria, should have been the minted token of her reign. In the next decade, with the artful help of the Borough Engineer, many changes would be effected in Newborough. Through his over-exertion, the entire town would be swept out of sight beneath a pink, and awful, avalanche of Dorothy Perkins' roses. Everywhere "pergolas," supposedly Italian in design, and cement-edged ponds of goldfish, were to supplant the herring-patterned red roofs and huddled houses of the fishermen—houses that had preserved to an extraordinary degree the Rowlandsonian quality of the English eighteenth century—or were to drive out the wistful elegiac elegance of rustic summer-house, reeded pool and weeping willow which had hitherto been the feature of English public gardens. The character, prim or primitive, of the town was to wilt beneath a fallacious sub-tropical exoticism. Palm trees, however unwillingly, were to be forced, at the point of the spade, to oust such trees as beech and sycamore, and were then to be coerced into unfolding their withered leaves on to the icy northern air; cactuses, too, were to be made to exhibit in public the suicidal tendencies brought out in them by the East wind. Finally, there was an absolute epidemic of Japanese rock-gardens.

On the other hand, the habit of life among the majority of local old ladies, doctors and clergymen, was to remain unaffected for a long time. The upper rooms facing south in square, crescent and terrace remained unaltered and apparently unalterable, ever bathed in the sunset glow of Victorianism. Within the limited space of her sick-room, each invalid preserved inviolate a fragment of the Victorian reign, though each portion varied in epoch. Miss Waddington's bedroom, for example, might have been an actual bit broken off the Golden Jubilee; while the widow of the Anglo-Indian Colonel, who lived next door, still inhabited a room that belonged quite as plainly to the now legendary periods of Indian Mutiny and Crimean War.

OSBERT SITWELL

"Before the Bombardment" (Duckworth).

Pour le Mérite

"In the world of Fine Art there is a definite award—the R.A. (Royal Academician), the hallmark of distinction in that particular sphere. It seems an anomaly that there should not also be some equivalent high award for those who become masters of design for industry."

The institution of an academic distinction of this kind is bound to enhance the status of designers for industry, and benefit a cause that has in this respect been too long neglected."

The Royal Society of Arts, in remedying this neglect, is undoubtedly worthy of high praise; however to regard a distinction which is to be conferred on such worthy recipients as Messrs. Voysey, Keith Murray, Kauffer and Gill as equivalent to R.A. is surely doing the latter too much honour.



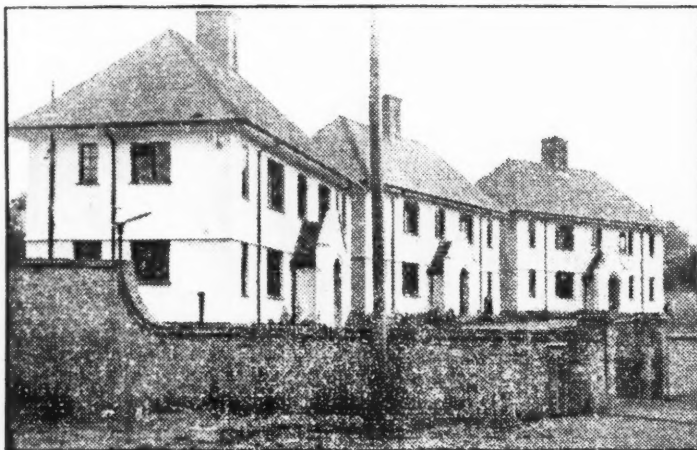
TRANS-ATLANTIC

RABBIT WARRENS

"With respect to all those external choices that lay within the province of the architects, this building is surely the most brilliant and the most successful example of modern architecture in the city—at least in apartment houses. At one point, however, I think the architects have gone wrong; and their mistake is so typical it's time to say something about it. The kitchenettes have space and

FULLER EXPLANATION DEPARTMENT

ALMSHOUSE WILL BECOME A CHURCH



The old Popham Almshouse at Wellington, Somerset, which has been purchased by the Clifton diocese and which after alterations is to be used as a church.

From THE UNIVERSE

air on the scale one might expect in a small yacht. Speaking as a cook, I don't like this. If I were asked to cook a meal for more than four people in one of those kitchens, I'd try to jump out of the window—I wouldn't succeed because the window is too small, and I'd perish, instead, of asphyxiation. Are modern architects a race of sandwich-eaters and pill-swallowers that they treat with such contempt the august domains of the cook? Or do they think that an apartment designed for two people will never have more than two people in it to dine? Planning like this can lead only to overdone food en casserole and warm salads and ratty, wilted-looking domestics."

LEWIS MUMFORD
in the "New Yorker"

It is some comfort to learn that it is not only English architects who are under the impression that the Middle

Classes are a race with no desire ever to invite more than four people to dinner, who have lost the ability to employ domestic servants and are unlikely ever to propagate their kind. First class central heating and constant hot water are poor compensation for lack of nurseries, dining rooms and kitchens of reasonable proportions.

Breathes there a Man—

"Not even the most loyal Londoner will claim that his city is comparable with other European capitals in architectural design."

Sir HERBERT MORGAN
in the "Daily Telegraph"

One is not perhaps unduly jingoistic if one regards the above statement as being a trifle sweeping. Compared with such comparatively modern cities as Berlin and Madrid, London is undoubtedly hopelessly muddled and confused; nor in view of the fact that it is both larger and much older and that we, as a nation, have been spared such dictatorial figures as the first

and third Napoleons, Peter the Great and Mussolini, can we be surprised that this is so. That is the price we are happy to pay for democracy.

Madrid

As we write, news is constantly arriving of further bombings and fires on an ever-increasing scale in this capital. Not until the smoke has finally cleared away will it be possible to assess the damage. However it is unlikely that the architectural losses will be very considerable, for Madrid is not a city rich in great buildings. The finest is undoubtedly the Royal Palace, built by Sacchetti, of Turin, in the second half of the eighteenth century. Although an impressive pile, it is not one of the great buildings of its time; compared with Tessin's palace at Stockholm, or Greenwich or Caserta it is undoubtedly second-rate, though finer than the contemporary Royal Palace at Berlin. Its greatest treasure, the loss of which would be quite irreparable, is the great frescoed staircase by Tiepolo, and all art lovers will pray that the master's rosy goddesses and genealogical divinities will not be precipitated from their

comfortable clouds by missiles from another and a stormier sky.

For the more modern buildings erected in that Europeanized-American style which has so little to recommend it, few will spare a tear. As yet, considering the intensity of the bombardment, the reported damage seems to be small, but it will be remembered that it was not the shelling of Paris in 1870, but the subsequent events under the Commune, which accounted for most of the damage.

Speaking architecturally, we should be grateful that it is Madrid, not Stockholm or Leningrad, which is being shelled, for, with the possible exception of Berlin, few capitals are likely to suffer less from a hearty bombardment.

ANOTHER IDEAL HOME

"In this wonder house there is nothing to betray its origin. Ideas are parking modern and economy of space is brought to a fine art."

EVENING NEWS

Many a motorist has been looking for a house of this sort for years.



O tempora o mores!

Whenever a fine old building in London falls into the hands of the housebreakers, its passing seldom goes altogether unnoticed, and although the protests provoked are usually quite ineffective, they do at least bear witness to the fact that public opinion is not wholly unappreciative of the architectural achievements of the past. In the country, however, many a fine old house vanishes from the landscape, unwept, unhonoured and unused.

A typical example of this unpublicized disappearance of



EMRAL HALL. Above: The stables with the clock-face, dated 1733, already removed. Below: What is left of the entrance.

ancient architecture is the case of Emral Hall. This house in Flintshire had remained in the hands of the Puleston family from the time of Edward I until after the War. The oldest part was Jacobean, to which was attached a fine red-brick wing with elaborate stone dressings erected in 1733. The most remarkable part of the whole house, however, was the great seventeenth-century hall of Hercules: a great panelled room with a coved ceiling painted with the labours of Hercules. In addition, there were some fine Georgian stables and a quantity of admirable ironwork by the well-known smith, Robert Smith of Wrexham.

This property recently came into the hands of a dealer who had also acquired some farming land in the neighbourhood to which he wished to add the land on which stood the house itself. Despite the fact that the house, not being too large and being in a perfect state of repair, was in no sense a white elephant and could easily have been disposed

of and, in addition, was on the list of the National Trust's first 200 country houses, its new owner promptly set about its demolition, without giving any warning of his intentions—both the S. Kensington Museum and the National Trust were taken completely by surprise. Luckily the Hercules ceiling was acquired by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis who, one understands, intends to incorporate it in his hotel at Port Merion. A strange resting-place for the adventures of an eighteenth-century deity! The Duke of Westminster secured the ironwork for Eaton Hall. The rest of the house has been sold for the price of the building materials!

The sooner some type of effective legislation is passed to prevent this sort of pointless vandalism, the better; sturdy individualism is all very well, but occasionally one sighs for the methods of less democratic lands. Had Pommersfelden or La Malecontenta suffered a similar fate, where would the owners be now?

The Foreword to this Issue

is taken from a Paper on "Housing and Furnishing" by the late Professor W. R. Lethaby published in the *Athenaeum* in 1920 and reprinted in his book *Form in Civilization*. Our thanks are due to the Oxford University Press, the publishers of that work, for permission to reproduce the extract.

THE HOUSEHOLD GODS OF YESTER-YEAR

"In walking about the drawing-room of the *Lacquers*, the chief rule to be observed is to keep your coat-tails under your arm for fear of knocking over the curiosities crowded into the apartment. There are such wonders of nature and art displayed upon every practicable point of furniture that the room is a concentrated essence of *Wardour Street*, and *Howell and James's*. The card-box is the first object your eye falls on: it is of china, with one or two gilt doves round it, who are hopelessly trying to drink the pasteboards. . . . The ornaments are innumerable. There is a leaning tower of *Pisa*, of course, brought all the way from there; and a French clock surmounted by an *Ariadne*, which young *Lacquer* insists is taken from the original in the *Wal-halla* of *Leicester Square*, although his mother is constantly begging and praying that he will not allude to those dreadfully low places, adding, that they saw the original at *Frankfort*; 'Don't you remember, my dear, the day we dined with Mr. Koch?' to the table of which excellent gentleman, somehow or other, they contrived to wriggle.

"Then there is the *Prie-dieu* chair, which the Miss *Lacquers* worked all by themselves in *Berlin* cool;

but woe betide you if you sit on it; and there are cups and saucers and miniatures; inkstands, handbells, and papier-mâché nothing-cases, enough to start a bazaar. Some of the curiosities are not very pretty but worth a great deal of money, which is not an uncommon attribute of ugliness generally."

From THE NATURAL HISTORY OF STUCK-UP PEOPLE, by Albert Smith. Published 1847.

Although the French clock and the Tower of *Pisa* may have vanished along with the *Wal-halla* in *Leicester Square*, their place has been taken in the drawing rooms of the present generations of *Lacquers*, by Spanish Baroque candlesticks, those shiny metallic rococo saints, bearing witness to happy holidays spent in *Bavaria*, and many an old oak coffin-stool and refectory table. Moreover, the papier-mâché nothing-cases and inkstands are returning in their own right as genuine Victorian antiques, which gives quite a new meaning to the following poem, taken from the same volume:—

THE LONG-AGO.

In the antique dealer's store,
Precious chairs and tables sleep,
Which were not, in days of yore,
E'er considered worth their keep;
Cupboards that are cupboards still
Into cabinets can grow;
Nothing's altogether ill
If it was made long-ago.
Hazy glass that scarcely shines,
Tenement of by-gone beers,
Looks as made for costly wines,
Through the mist of hazy years.
Bad utensils turn to good,
Old books are no longer slow;
Oh! we would not, if we could,
Disbelieve in long-ago.
Though the doom of swift decay
Shocks the soles of patent boots;
Though the seediness of age
Quickest comes on cheapest suits:
Still the boots will be forgotten,
We shall think not on the blow,
Never grieve o'er paletots rotten,
If the past be long-ago.

Gems of the Month

First prize this month for recent additions to the architectural treasures of London goes to those responsible for the

MODERN TREASURY — V.



The old Tudor aeroplane-hangar, referred to below. It is said to harmonize charmingly with the surrounding country, and one can see for oneself how well it harmonizes with the old-world petrol pump and ye Tudor flying machine.

charming neo-Edwardian bandstand-cum-pergola that can now be seen over the top of the Westminster Bank's premises in Knightsbridge.

Honourable mention must also be made of the charming glimpse obtainable from the pavement of the reception hall of a new block of flats in Piccadilly.

This building has been erected in an austere modernist manner, which has also, as far as is visible to the passer-by, been adhered to for the interior decoration. Therefore, the sight of the heating apparatus in the hall strikes a note of unexpected whimsy; surrounded by chromium steel, glass panels, and strip lighting, and comparatively adjacent to a couple of tubular chairs, is an old-world (electric) Tudor brazier.

YE OLDE

AERODROME

"But an aeroplane hangar which is built to imitate the appearance of a mediæval barn is not fundamentally true; and if the surroundings of this hangar are trees, grass, and sky—eternal things—who can maintain (as has been suggested) that a thatched roof is one of the few objects

made by man which is in keeping with nature? The steel electric pylon, the aeroplane, the motor-car, the true modern building—and the ancient one—are all rightly "in harmony" with nature and with each other. Artists can see that all objects are related, but it is more difficult for the man lacking an open mind and eye to understand such things. He often accepts only public opinion, not thinking for himself; and because of this, modern architecture is so often misunderstood, while in fact it is founded upon principles which have never changed in history. . . . No period of great culture in history has existed which has not been consistent in its several parts. This fact must be a warning to those who obstruct the progress of modern design: modern design must be consistent, and it can only be consistent by being modern. We cannot build neo-Georgian cars to match our buildings; we cannot have a Tudor aero-

plane. Therefore we must have, even for consistency's sake alone, modern buildings."

From a letter to

THE TIMES.

The sweetly pretty hangar illustrated above has not been built altogether in vain, for it directly provoked a most admirable letter of protest from which the above extracts are quoted.

INTELLECTUAL SLUM

"After referring to 'the mixture of tiles and marble' in the Leeds Art Gallery, Mr. Fry said that we all today had to pass our days in a super slum of industrialism, and the fact that no real city had been built in this country that was not a slum, either material or intellectual, made it difficult for those who realized what was wrong to succeed in the effort to rebuild towns."

LEEDS MERCURY.

While heartily agreeing with the general tenor of Mr. Maxwell Fry's remarks, one feels that the phrase "a real city" needs a little expansion.

Is Bath not, then a "real city" or is the whole greater than the part and does the presence of certain slum pockets automatically reduce the whole town to slum level?

Perhaps, however, Mr. Fry would reply that Bath is included under the heading "intellectual slum": a hypothesis which gains considerable support from the recent proposals on the part of its authorities to pull down the island block at the bottom of Milsom Street in order to lay out a lovely municipal garden.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"£10,000 for a Church.—Extensions costing £10,000 are to be made to the 700-year-old parish church of Billingham-on-Tees. The design, which has been praised by foreigners, will not be altered."

DAILY EXPRESS.



Heil Hitler!

The following intelligence of the interior decoration of the German Embassy in Carlton House Terrace appeared recently in the "Daily Telegraph"—

"I understand that, in place of the old decorations, there will be plain walls and plain ceilings, and that the whole will be relieved with severe hangings and other embellishments typical of the new and simple style of German interior decoration.

The exterior of the three buildings will not be touched."

Let this be a warning to all those so criminally foolish as to admire the work of that notorious non-Aryan Marxist, Nash. Kultur - Bolshevismus, that's what it is!



STEEL

**STRENGTH
SECURITY**

REDPATH-BROWN
& CO. LTD. + STEEL STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
3 DUNCANNON STREET + LONDON + W.C.2

Established
1802
Incorporated
1896

WORKS AND STOCKYARDS: LONDON, EDINBURGH, MANCHESTER,
GLASGOW. OFFICES: BIRMINGHAM, NEWCASTLE, LIVERPOOL &
SOUTHAMPTON. REGISTERED OFFICE: 2 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

A Magazine of Architecture & Decoration

Vol. LXXX, No. 481.

December, 1936

CONTENTS

THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

	Page
FOREWORD	235
INTRODUCTION. By F. R. S. Yorke	237
ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN HOUSES	
Brick	243-280
Frame	281-286
Concrete	287-314
INTERIOR EQUIPMENT OF THE HOUSE. By Frederick Gibberd	315

ANTHOLOGY
Page 327

MARGINALIA
Page 327

TRADE AND CRAFT
Trade News and Reviews. By Brian Grant Page lxii

Plates

THE ENGLISH HOUSE TRADITION	Plate i
TYPICAL BRICK CONSTRUCTION. House in Church Street, Chelsea. Mendelsohn and Chermayeff, architects	Plate ii
TYPICAL FRAME CONSTRUCTION. House at Trevoze, Cornwall. Crowe and Careless, architects	Plate iii
TYPICAL REINFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. House at Iwer, Bucks. F. R. S. Yorke, architect ; F. Bradford, structural engineers	Plate iv

Articles, photographs, or drawings sent with a view to publication will be carefully considered, but the Proprietors will not undertake responsibility for loss or damage. All photographs intended for reproduction should, preferably, be glossy bromide prints.

All articles and illustrations should bear the name and address of the sender, and postage should be sent to cover their return.

The Editor disclaims responsibility for statements made or opinions expressed in any article to which the author's name is attached, the responsibility for such statements or opinions resting with the author.

All communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

Prepaid Subscription Rates

United Kingdom. £1 5 0 per annum, post free. U.S.A., \$8.00 per annum, post free. Elsewhere Abroad, £1 5 0 per annum, post free. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, LTD., and crossed Westminster Bank, Caxton House Branch.

Subscribers to THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW can have their volumes bound complete with Index, in cloth cases, at a cost of 10s. each, or cases can be supplied separately at 4s. 6d. each.

An index is issued every six months, covering the months of January to June and July to December, and can be obtained, without charge, on application to the Publishers, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

Telephone :

9212-7 Whitehall (6 lines)

Telegrams :

"Buildable Parl, London."



THE SHELL-MEX BUILDING

Buenos Aires
ARGENTINE

Architects :—
Messrs. CALVO, JACOBS & GIMENEZ.
Contractors for Architectural Metalwork and
Joinery :—
FREDK. SAGE & CO. (S.A.) LTD.,
Buenos Aires.

This new building in the heart of the city of Buenos Aires is claimed to be one of the most up-to-date buildings in the whole of South America. It has ten floors above the street level, an automobile service station, a city sales department and a parking accommodation for approximately eighty cars in two of its basements.

Our South American Branch is justly proud of being entrusted with so much of the work including the Bronze Entrance Doors, Revolving Doors, complete Shopfront to the ground floor and installation of the City Sales Department, etc., which was carried out in our Buenos Aires Works under the supervision of the South American Architects: Messrs. Calvo, Jacobs and Gimenez.



 **SAGE**
FREDK. SAGE & CO. LTD.

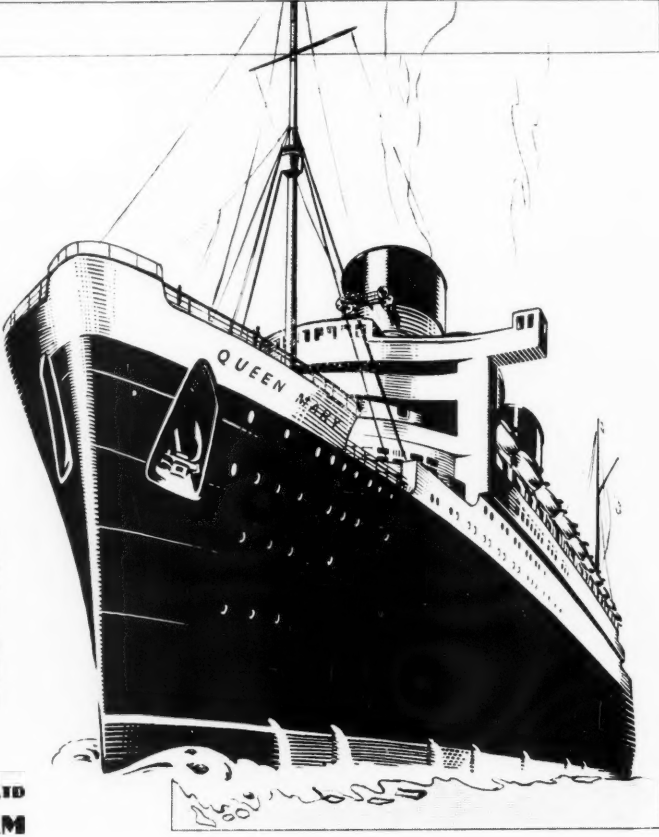
Branches at

Craftsmen in Shopfitting & Architectural Metalwork.
58-62, GRAY'S INN ROAD. LONDON, W.C.1.

MANCHESTER • GLASGOW • PARIS • BRUSSELS • JOHANNESBURG & BUENOS AIRES

ALPHABETICAL LIST TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Aberthaw & Bristol Channel Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	cxvii	Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.	xxiii	Empire Stone Co., Ltd.	xxviii
Ace Laminated Products Co., The	lxviii	Callender George M. & Co., Ltd.	i	Esse Cooker Company	cv
Alton Bros., Ltd.	lxxxiv	Candy & Co., Ltd., London	lxxii	Everwear Floor Co., Ltd.	li
Anderson, D. & Son, Ltd.	xv	Carron Company	—	Expanded Metal Co., Ltd.	xlvi
Architectural Press, Ltd.	liv, cxvi, cxvii, cxviii	Carter & Co., Ltd., Dorset	lxxxii, lxxxiii	Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd.	cxv
Art Reproduction Co., Ltd.	cxv	Celotex Company of Great Britain, Ltd.	cxii		
Asot Gas Water Heaters, Ltd.	ci	Cement Marketing Co., Ltd.	lxxxv-lxxxviii		
		Clark, James & Son, Ltd., London	xiii	Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd.	alviii
Bakelite, Ltd.	cxvii	Claude-General Neon Lights, Ltd.	lxiii	Farnilee, T. & W., Ltd.	xxviii
Baldwin, Son & Co., Ltd.	cxv	Cohen, B., & Sons, Ltd.	lxxxv	Filteraire, Ltd.	xliv
Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd.	xxv	Collins William	lv	Finmar, Ltd.	cxvii
Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd.	xvi	Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd.	lxxxviii	Frazzi, Ltd.	xc, xci
Bellman, Ivey & Carter, London	lvi	Copper Development Association	—	Freeman, Joseph, Sons & Co., Ltd.	lxvii
Benham & Sons, Ltd.	cxvii	Crossley John & Sons, Ltd.	lxxxvii	Froy, W. N., & Sons, Ltd.	cxvi
Best & Lloyd, Ltd.	xv				
Booth, John, & Sons (Bolton), Ltd.	liii	Davis Gas Stove Co., Ltd.	cxiv, cxv	Garlick, John, (1910), Ltd.	xx
Braby, Fredk. & Co., Ltd.	xlvi	Dawnays, Ltd.	ix	General Electric Co., Ltd.	xiv
Bratt Colbran, & Co., Ltd.	xcii	Docker Bros.	lxxxvii, lxxxviii, li	G. V. D. Illuminators, Ltd.	ali
British Commercial Gas Association, Ltd.	lxxxix	Downham & Co., Ltd.	lxx		
British Dolomite Co., Ltd.	xliv	Dryad Metal Works	lxx	Haden, G. N., & Sons, Ltd.	lxxxiii
British Electrical Development Assn.	cxiii	Drytone Joinery, Ltd.	lxv	Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd.	cxviii
British Insulated Cables, Ltd.	xlvi	Duncan Miller Ltd.	xl	Hardtmuth, L. & C. (Gt. Britain), Ltd.	xlvi
British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd. (London & Manchester)	Cover 1			Hartley & Sugden, Ltd.	lii
British Vitrolite Co., Ltd.	xi	Eagle Range & Grate Co., Ltd.	cxviii	Harvey, G. A., & Co. (London), Ltd.	cxviii
Broad & Co., Ltd.	civ	Edinburgh Weavers	lxxxix	Helical Bar & Engineering Co., Ltd.	xix
Brounsgrove Guild, Ltd.	lxxxiv	Electrical Review	lv	Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, Ltd.	xxix
Brough, John H., & Co., Ltd.	cxix	Ellis, John, & Sons, Ltd.	lxxi	Hollmann, Oswald	lxvi
Burns & Co. Shippers	lvi	E.M.G. Hand-made Gramophones, Ltd.	cxviii	Honeywill & Stein, Ltd.	cxii
Burr, J. L. Company	cxvii				

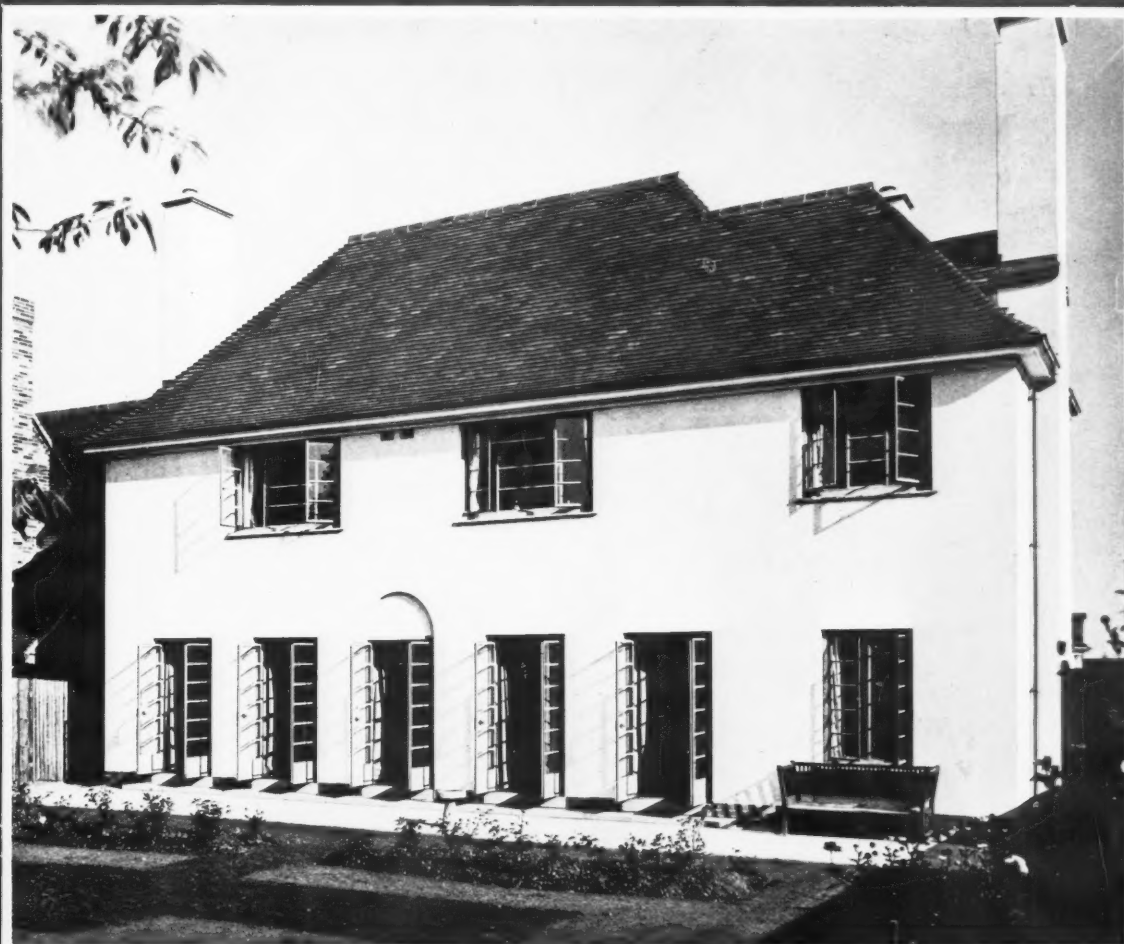


The
VANGUARD
FOR THE
"QUEEN MARY"

DOOR Control by
"Vanguard" was
naturally decided upon for
the R.M.S. "Queen Mary."
Many years' constant service
—on land or sea—is assured
by the "Vanguard's" smooth
efficiency.

WILLIAM NEWMAN & SONS LTD
HOSPITAL STREET BIRMINGHAM

HOPE'S WINDOWS



House at Handsworth, Birmingham Peacock & Bewley, Architects

HENRY HOPE & SONS LTD

Makers of fine metal Windows and Doors

SMETHWICK : BIRMINGHAM & 59 BERNERS STREET, W.1

ALPHABETICAL LIST TO ADVERTISERS—(continued).

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Hope, Henry & Sons, Ltd.	vii	Masonite, Ltd.	cxvi	Rumymede Rubber Co., Ltd.	ix
Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.	cxix	Mather & Platt, Ltd.	xl	Russell, Gordon, Ltd.	xciii
Hunziker (Great Britain), Ltd.	xxx, xxxi	Mayfair Press	iv		
Ideal Boilers & Radiators, Ltd.	lviii	Mellows & Co., Ltd.	xxxii	Sage, Frederick, & Co., Ltd.	v
Institute of Incorporated Practitioners in Advertising	Cover 2	Messenger & Co., Ltd., Loughborough	xlx	Sanderson A., & Sons, Ltd.	xlv
		Millars' Timber Co., Ltd.	xlvi	Sanders & Co.	cxvii
Kearsley, Robert & Co.	xxxv	Mills, William, Ltd.	xlvi	Sankey, Joseph, & Sons, Ltd.	cii
Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd.	lix	Minton Hollins, Ltd.	xxxvi	Speaker, G. R., & Co., Ltd.	cxx
King, J. A. & Co., Ltd., London	Cover 3			Stic B. Paint Sales, Ltd.	cx
Kinnell, C. P., & Co., Ltd.	xlvi	Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd.	xiv, cxv	Sulzer Bros. (London), Ltd.	xlvi
		Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd.	cxviii		
Lead Industries Development Council	xcviii, xcix	Newman, William, & Sons, Ltd.	vi	Timber Development Association, Ltd.	xcvii
Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd.	xxi	Norris, C. W. Ltd.	cxiv	Troughton & Young, Ltd.	lxxx, lxxxi
Lenscrete, Ltd.	cxviii	P.C.S. Decorators, Ltd.	lv	Turnbull & Stockdale, Ltd.	lxxxvi
Light Stedwork (1925), Ltd.	xlx	Pease & Norquay, Ltd.	lii	Turner's Asbestos Cement Co.	lxxiv
Linmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd.	xliv	Pei Limited	cxvi	Funstall & Co., Ltd.	cxviii
Line, John, & Sons, Ltd.	lxiv	Periodical, Trade Press & Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Assn., Ltd.	xlii		
London Brick Co., Ltd.	lvii	Perry, E. S., Ltd.	cxvii	United Steel Companies, Ltd.	cix
London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd.	xxxv	Pilkington Bros., Ltd.	xxvii	Unity Heating, Ltd.	ciii
Lumbys, Ltd., Halifax	xxii	Pugh Bros., Ltd.	xvii	Ure, Allan & Co., Ltd.	cvi
				Utilities (London), Ltd.	xcvi
MacLellan, Walter, & Co., Ltd.	xxiv	Redfern's Rubber Works, Ltd.	xiii	Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.	xliv
Mallinson, William & Sons, Ltd.	xxvi	Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd.	iii		
Manuelle, A. & F., Ltd.		Richards Tiles, Ltd.		Waring & Gillow (1932), Ltd.	xii
Marston Valley Brick Co., Ltd.	lvi	Rippers, Ltd.		Westminster Bank, Ltd.	lxxii
Martyn, H. H., & Co., Ltd.	x	Rowley Gallery, The	xlvi	Williams & Williams, Ltd.	lxxix
		Rugby Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	xxxiv	Wippell & Co., Ltd., Exeter and London	lxix
				Wright, John, & Co., Ltd.	xciv

"RUBBER FLOORS —

Their place & purpose in the Architectural Plan"

A Book for Architects

Published by Redfern's for the information of the practising Architect, this illustrated book will be sent free on request to REDFERN'S RUBBER WORKS LTD., HYDE, CHESHIRE

LONDON OFFICE :
21, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W.1

DAWNAYS STEEL

DAWNAYS STRUCTURAL
STEELWORK WAS USED
IN THE CONSTRUCTION
OF THE NEW FLATS AT

RICHMOND



Architects: Bertram Carter & Soot, A.A.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: Bovis Ltd.

These views of the new flats at Lichfield Court, Richmond, give a good idea of the trend in modern architectural design. Here, as in many other instances of London's finest buildings, Structural Steelwork plays an important part. . . . When fabricated by DAWNAYS, contracts are on time. . . . Why not let us help you. . . . We should appreciate the opportunity.

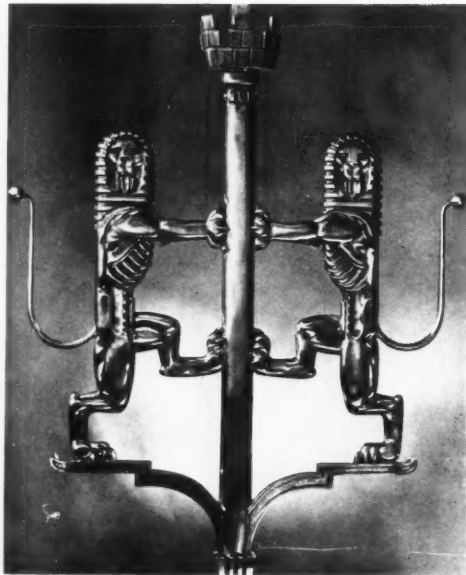
LICHFIELD



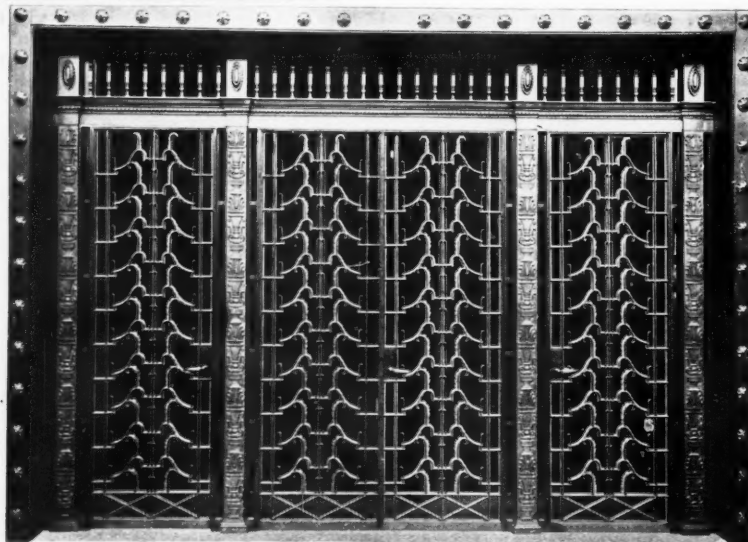
DAWNAYS LIMITED

STEELWORKS ROAD, BATTERSEA, S.W.11
SWANSEA WELWYN GARDEN CITY CARDIFF
SOUTHAMPTON CHELTENHAM
NORWICH

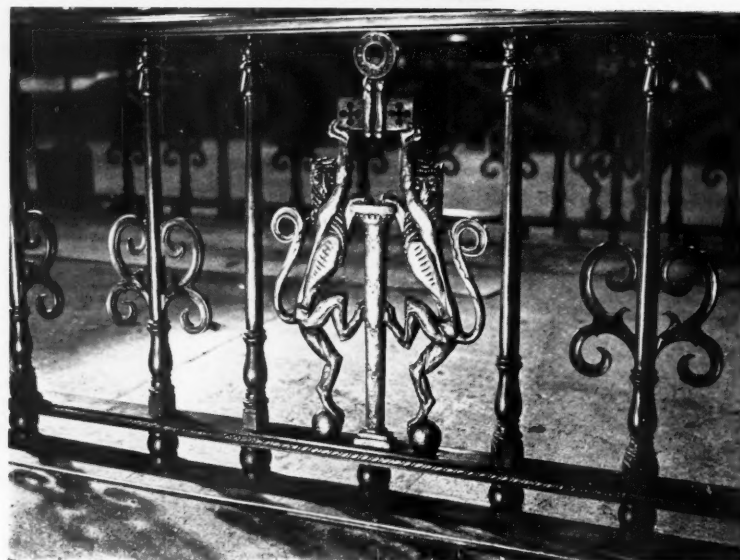
H. H.
MARTYN
& CO. LIMITED
CHELTENHAM
& LONDON



R. I. B. A. New Building, London.
Detail of Aluminium Bronze Railing.
Architect: G. Grey Wornum, F.R.I.B.A.



University Library, Cambridge.
Aluminium Bronze Inner Screen.
Architect: Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A.



Bank of England.
Detail of Cast Bronze Balustrade to
Staircase Hall.
Architects: Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.
A. T. Scott, F.R.I.B.A.
Sculptor: Charles Wheeler.

"VITROLITE" BRINGS COLOUR TO A BOOTLE GARAGE



 The Bootle Motor Company's Garage at Bootle provides an interesting example of the striking effects obtained by the use of "VITROLITE." The main building is of Royal Blue Agate No. 2 "Vitrolite." At the top is a wide band of Tango "Vitrolite" below a narrow band of Black "Vitrolite." The letters and monograms are of sandblast and filled with Tango Enamel. The window frames are of stainless steel.

V.T.50

"VITROLITE" is the registered trade mark of the British Vitrolite Company Limited

Architects: Messrs. Gray, Evans and Crossley, Liverpool. *Fitters:*—Messrs. Williams and Watson, Limited. If you have not got a copy of "Vitrolite Specifications," which contains technical data and various internal and external "Vitrolite" schemes, write for a copy to the British Vitrolite Company Limited, Head Office and Showrooms: 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1. Branch Offices: 25 High Street, Doncaster; 44 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol.

BEFORE AND AFTER — BY WARING & GILLOW



Here are two photographs of the same room—the happy result of Waring & Gillow's handiwork is shown in the larger illustration.



TO Architects who have been commissioned to restore old buildings, Waring & Gillow offer the benefits of their long experience in such work. With their famous factory at Lancaster equipped to produce panelling and furniture, with their expert knowledge of interior decoration and carpeting Waring & Gillow can work to Architects' instructions with accuracy and at reasonable cost. Estimates and sketches prepared without charge.

Please address your Enquiry to the Contract Dept.

WARING & GILLOW

(1932) LTD.

OXFORD STREET LONDON W1

BOLD STREET LIVERPOOL 1

Telephone: MUSeum 5000

DEANS GATE MANCHESTER 3

Brighten and Beautify with
GLASS

CLARK
FOR
GLASS

JAMES CLARK & SON, LTD., BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.1

PHONE : WATERLOO 4611

BRANCHES : CANTERBURY, BOURNEMOUTH EASTBOURNE

G.E.C. ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS

MADE IN ENGLAND



BARCLAYS BANK,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE

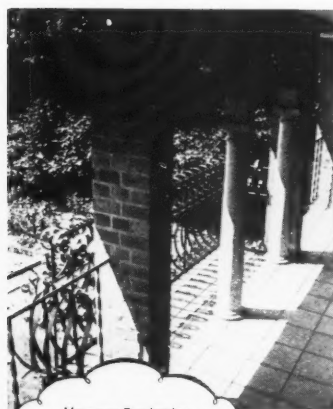
Architects:
Curtis, Green & Partners

G.E.C. designers and illumination experts are constantly collaborating with architects to produce electric light fittings of distinctive character, affording the most effective combination of illumination and decoration.

The fittings illustrated above were specially designed and made by the G.E.C. for the Knightsbridge Branch of Barclays Bank to the instructions of the architects.

Advt. of The General Electric Co. Ltd., Head Office : Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2

More than a VOGUE



House at Cambridge.
Photograph by
courtesy of Archi-
tects' Journal.



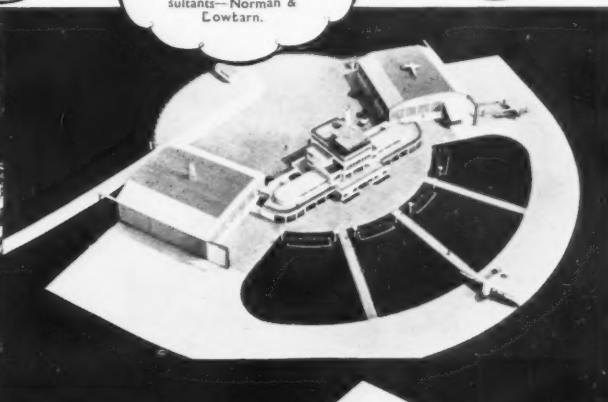
THERMOTILE on the
roof of the McQuiston
Public Elementary
School, Donegal
Place, Belfast. Used
as a playground.



THERMOTILE roof
on East Beach Café,
Bournemouth.
Architect: F. P.
Colamore, Esq., F.S.I.



"Shrubs Wood," a
house at Chalfont St.
Giles, Bucks. Roofed
with THERMOTILE.
Designed by Mendel-
sohn & Chermayeff



THERMOTILE on flat
roof—Jersey Airport,
Channel Islands.
Architects and Con-
sultants—Norman &
Cownton.

The idea held in some quarters that the flat roof was more the outcome of modern art's influence upon building than a strictly utilitarian step in building construction has been proved wrong. The demand is growing.

One of the main objections to flat roofing was the difficulty of obtaining definite insulation against solar heat, and here Thermotile has achieved great success. A Thermotile roof, built from pre-cast asbestos tiles, embedded and grouted in bitumen on three layers of waterproof sheeting has proved itself beyond all shadow of doubt to supply perfect insulation. This proof comes not only from drastic Government test, but is evidenced in practice. Above are some recent Thermotile installations. It is also interesting to note how frequently Thermotile figures in the specifications of the buildings described editorially in this issue.

Andersons supply and fix every Thermotile roof themselves. Write for full details and a copy of the Official Government Report on its testing.

D. ANDERSON & SON LIMITED

Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester. Roach Road Works, Old Ford, London, E.3.
and at Belfast, Birmingham and Glasgow.



ANDERSON'S

THERMOTILE
INSULATED FLAT ROOFING

Patent No. 402642

There isn't a machine in the world that can do the work of this man's fingers.

He is one of the hand-metalworkers whom we still find it necessary to employ

for many of our decorative pieces—even in this age of mechanical devices.



You will probably be surprised at the low cost of good-looking gates and fencing.

We shall be glad to let you have details and prices of our standard designs.

BAYLISS • JONES & BAYLISS LIMITED

VICTORIA & MONMOOR WORKS • WOLVERHAMPTON

LONDON OFFICES: 139 CANNON STREET EC4 • MANSION HOUSE 8524

B. I. 20

CRAFTSMANSHIP IN GLASS



The Cocktail Bar
Sandblasted design on Pink Mirror with
transparent Pink Plate Glass Shelves

BELOW
The Entrance Hall
Pink Mirror decorated with Sandblasted
design

AT
THE MYLLET ARMS
PERIVALE

ARCHITECT: E. B. MUSMAN, F.R.I.B.A.

Pugh Brothers Ltd
Craftsmen in Glass
Compton St. London ECI





11/12 WIMPOLE ST., W.
Architects: Trehearne & Norman, Preston & Co.



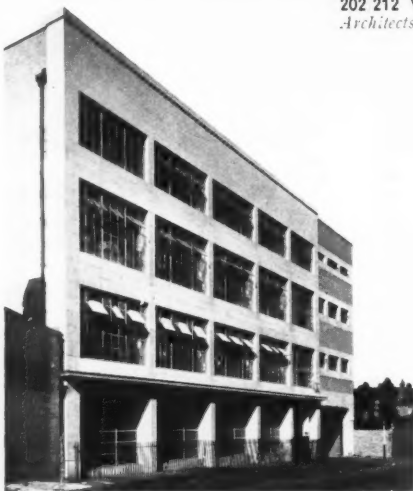
FLATS, PORTMAN SQUARE
Architect: W. E. Masters, F.R.I.B.A.



202-212 WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON
Architects: Thos. Garrett & Son, F.A.R.I.B.A.

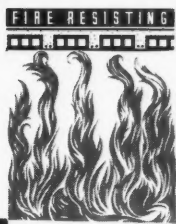


GLOBE CINEMA, STOCKTON-ON-TEES
Architects: Percy L. Browne & Son, F.L.R.I.B.A.



Messrs. SCRIBBANS & SONS, LTD., BIRMINGHAM
Architects: Harvey & Wicks, F.A.R.I.B.A.

EMPIRE STONE COMPANY LTD. THANET HOUSE, 231 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Winchester House BIRMINGHAM Narborough LEICESTERSHIRE 18 Long Millgate MANCHESTER



HELICON

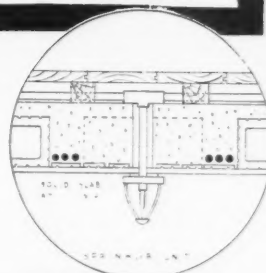
Hollow Tile **FLOORS**



Architects: MESSRS. SLATER & MOBERLEY, F.F.R.I.B.A.
Consulting Engineers: Messrs. B. L. Hurst & Peirce, M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. Struct. E.

THE PETER JONES DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

- The reconstruction of this well-known London Store provided many interesting problems. By the use of "HELICON" cross-reinforced floors, large bays up to 36' 0" x 28' 0" were obtained, thus eliminating columns and providing valuable floor space for customers, once again proving the merits of "HELICON."



HELICON

FIRE AND SOUND-RESISTING FLOORS

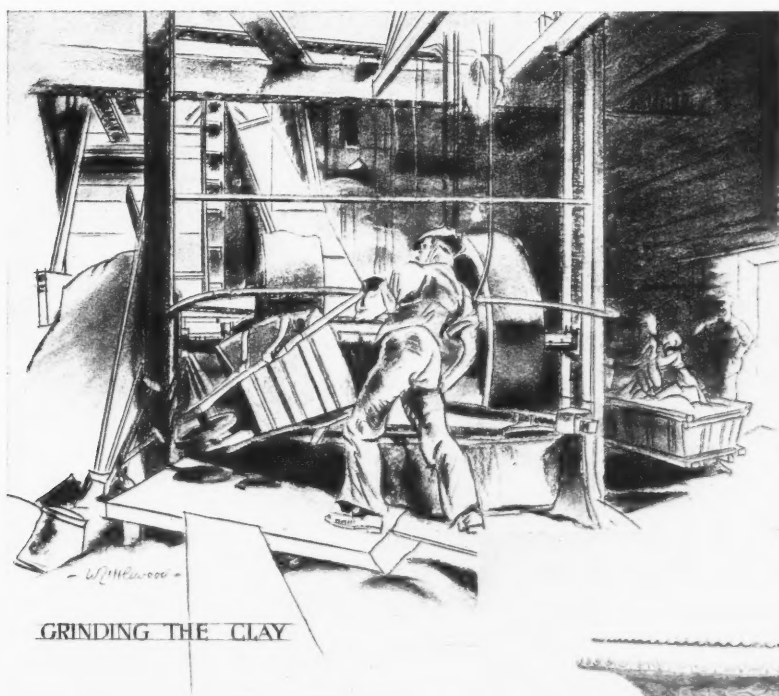
THE HELICAL BAR & ENGINEERING CO. LTD.
82, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1.



ARCHITECTS : *Walter Gropius & E. Maxwell Fry and Mendelsohn & Chermayeff*

The two houses in Church Street, Chelsea,
as illustrated above and
fully described elsewhere
in this issue, provide two
interesting examples of
Building and Interior
Fitments executed by
John Garlick (1910) Ltd.

JOHN GARLICK (1910) LTD
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
43 SLOANE STREET · S.W.1 · Sloane 9234



GRINDING THE CLAY

In the grinding of the clay, you see the primary stage in the manufacture of the Leeds Fireclay Ware.

An interesting example of the use of fireclay, where suitability of material and permanence are desired qualities, is provided by the Terra Cotta Vases we were privileged to supply for the terrace of Buckingham Palace.

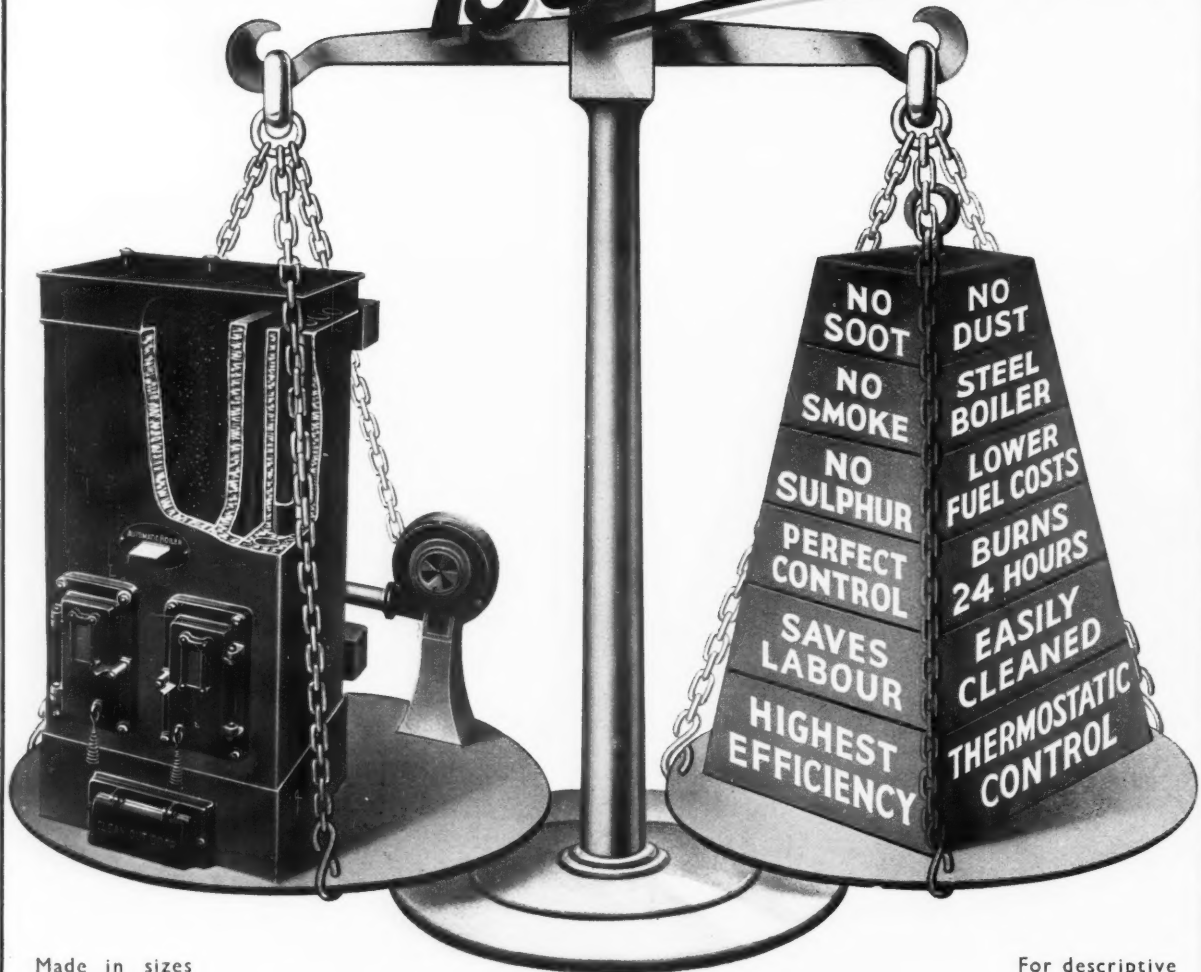
Of a more utilitarian character, but none the less of interest to you as an Architect, are our main products which include Architectural Terra Cotta and Faience, Glazed Bricks and Tiles, "Imperial Porcelain" Sanitary Ware and Drainage Goods.



THE LEEDS
FIRECLAY
COMPANY LIMITED
WORTLEY ··· LEEDS

LONDON SHOWROOMS 2 CAVENDISH PLACE W.I.

Perfectly Balanced!!



Made in sizes
from 90,000 to
1,000,000 B.T.U.
Capacity

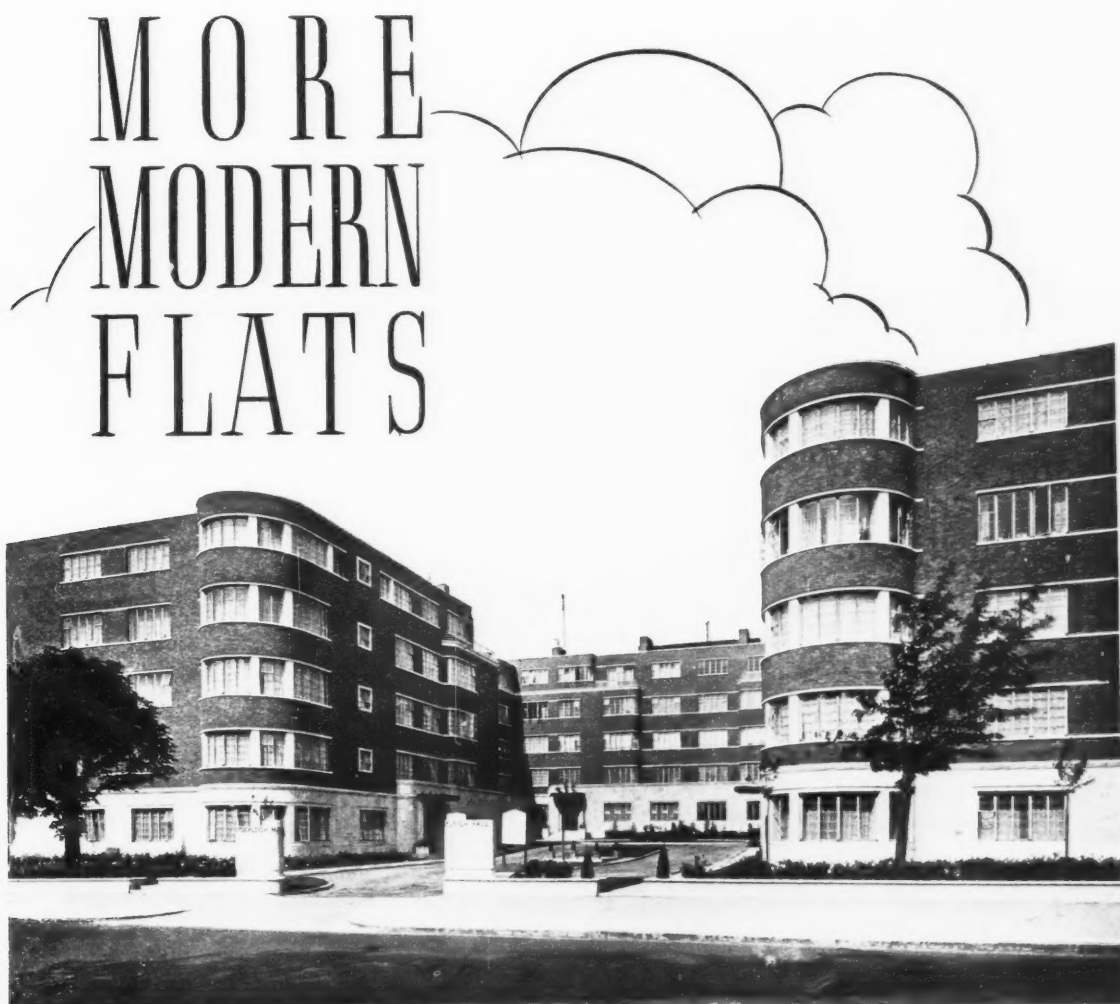
For descriptive
folder and list of
users write to
Dept. 17

LUMBYS

AUTOMATIC STEEL SECTIONAL BOILER

LUMBYS LTD., Greetland Boiler Works, Halifax.

London Showrooms : 228 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2



ANOTHER *Callender*
INSTALLATION

STOCKLEIGH HALL,
Regent's Park, N.W.

Architects:

**ROBERT ATKINSON and
A. F. B. ANDERSON,
F.F.R.I.B.A.**

Installation Engineers:

**T. CLARKE & CO., LTD.,
129, Sloane Street, S.W.1.**

CALLENDER'S CABLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4

ARCHITECTURAL METALWORK



CAST IRONWORK, AS INSET ILLUSTRATION, ALSO BUILDING FRONT PANELS AND RAILINGS, SUPPLIED AND ERECTED AT SHELL-MEX HOUSE, LONDON. ARCHITECTS: MESSRS. JOSEPH

BALUSTRADING, RAILINGS, GATES, LAMP PILLARS
BUILDING FRONTS, VERANDAHS, STAIRS, CANOPIES

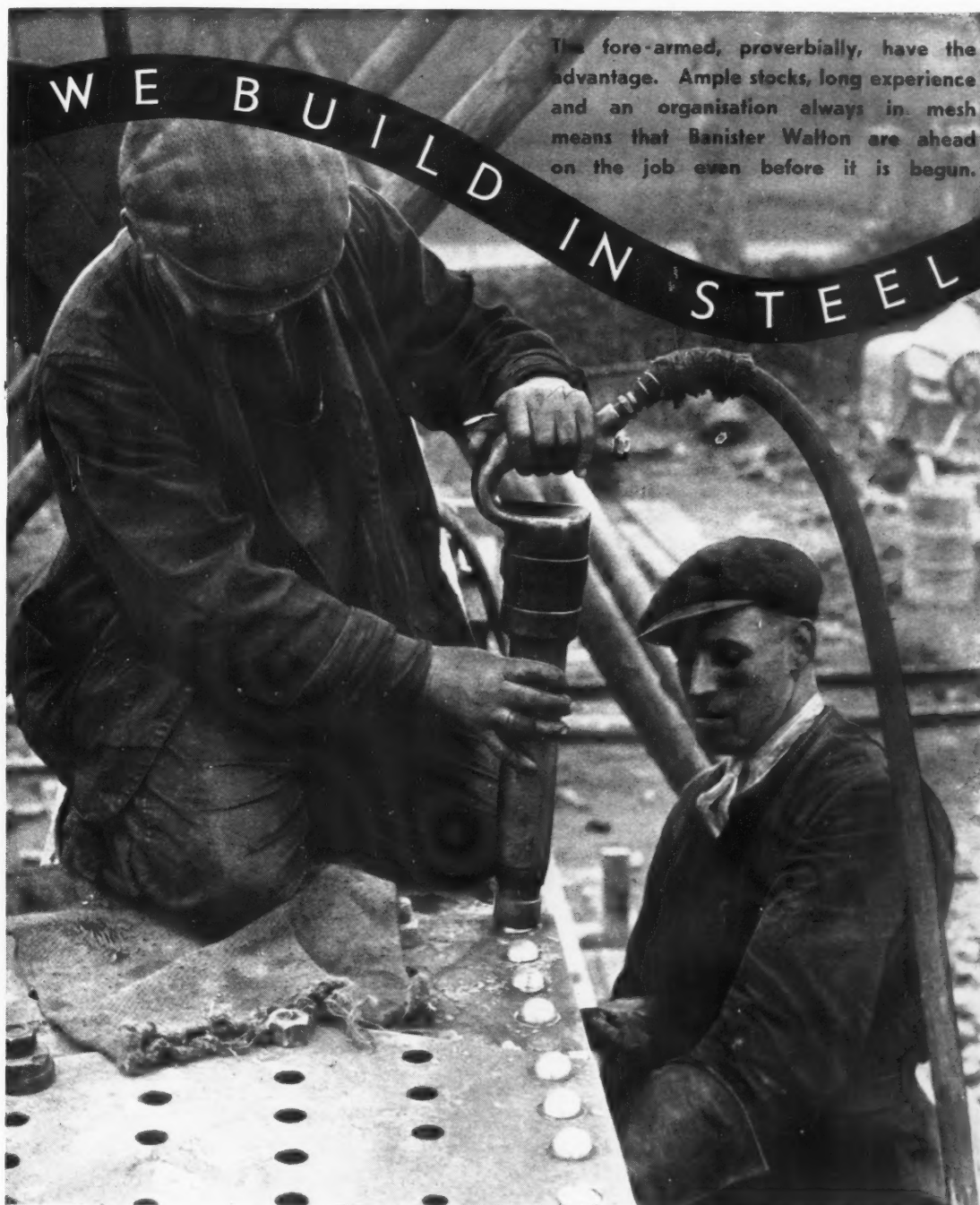
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO. LTD.

SARACEN FOUNDRY

GLASGOW



LONDON OFFICE: 47 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER



The fore-armed, proverbially, have the advantage. Ample stocks, long experience and an organisation always in mesh means that Banister Walton are ahead on the job even before it is begun.

BANISTER, WALTON & CO LTD

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS & STOCKHOLDERS

MANCHESTER 17.

TRAFFORD PARK

Trafford Park 2361 (5 lines)

LONDON S.W.1.

82 VICTORIA ST.

Victoria 7846-7

BIRMINGHAM 15.

192 BROAD ST.

Midland 3328

LIVERPOOL 2.

3 BRUNSWICK ST.

Central 1917

Halifax Building Society

New Branch Office at Oldham, Lanes.

Architects: TAYLOR & SIMISTER, F.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: WILLIAM HIGGIN, LTD.

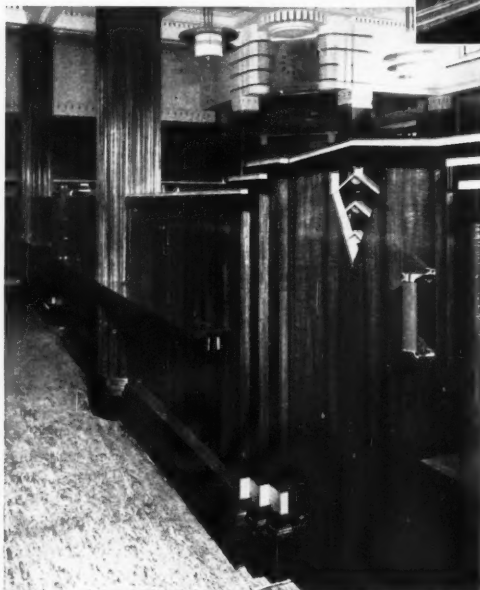
These attractive illustrations show three examples of the blending of a range of decorative woods. Empire timbers are well represented.



Entrance Hall panels of Tasmanian Blackwood and Australian Mountain Ash. Weathered English Sycamore and Macassar Ebony provide the crossbands.



Manager's Office is panelled in Weathered English Sycamore and the crossbanding is Zebrano.



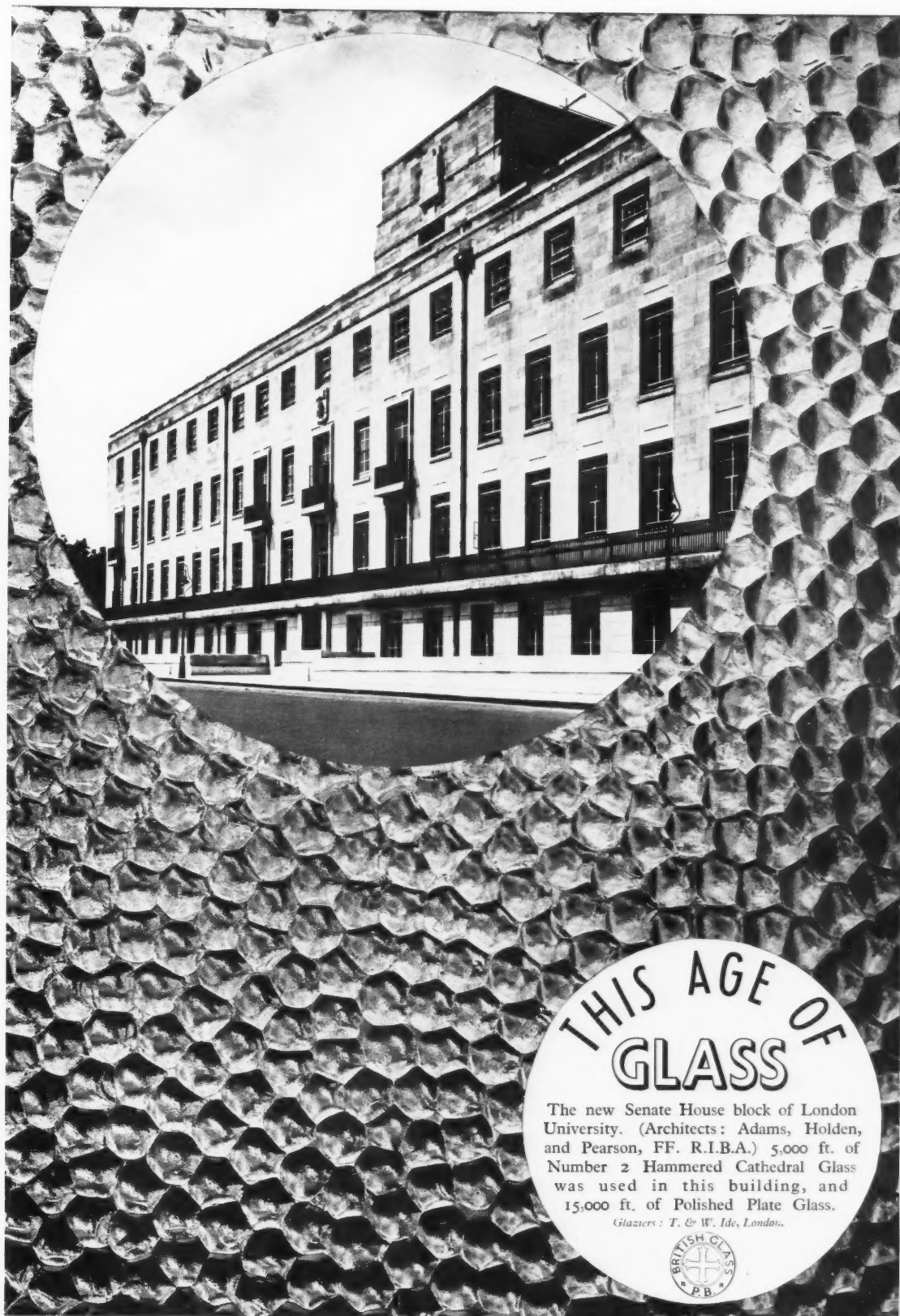
Tasmanian Blackwood is also the feature of the screen in the Banking Hall.

WM. MALLINSON & SONS, LIMITED.

TIMBER AND VENEER MERCHANTS
AND PANEL MANUFACTURERS

130-140 HACKNEY RD., LONDON, E.2

Telephone: BISHOPSGATE 1234-5678



**THIS AGE OF
GLASS**

The new Senate House block of London University. (Architects: Adams, Holden, and Pearson, FF. R.I.B.A.) 5,000 ft. of Number 2 Hammered Cathedral Glass was used in this building, and 15,000 ft. of Polished Plate Glass.

Glaziers: T. & W. Ide, London.



● Issued by Pilkington Brothers Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs, whose Technical Department is available for consultation concerning the properties and uses of glass.
G.39



WILL PASS ANY TEST

ANALYTICAL



PRACTICAL



NINE ELMS *pure* PAINT

From laboratory bench to painter's brush — it's NINE ELMS PURE PAINT.

NINE ELMS PURE PAINT is made only from the finest English Stack Made genuine White Lead (Old Dutch process), pure Linseed Oil, Pure American Turpentine and best patent driers. That's why it's the best protective paint obtainable.



T & W FARMILOE LTD. Rochester Row, Westminster, S. W. 1 • Tel: VICtoria 4480

THE OLD RECTORY,
ALDBURY, HERTS.



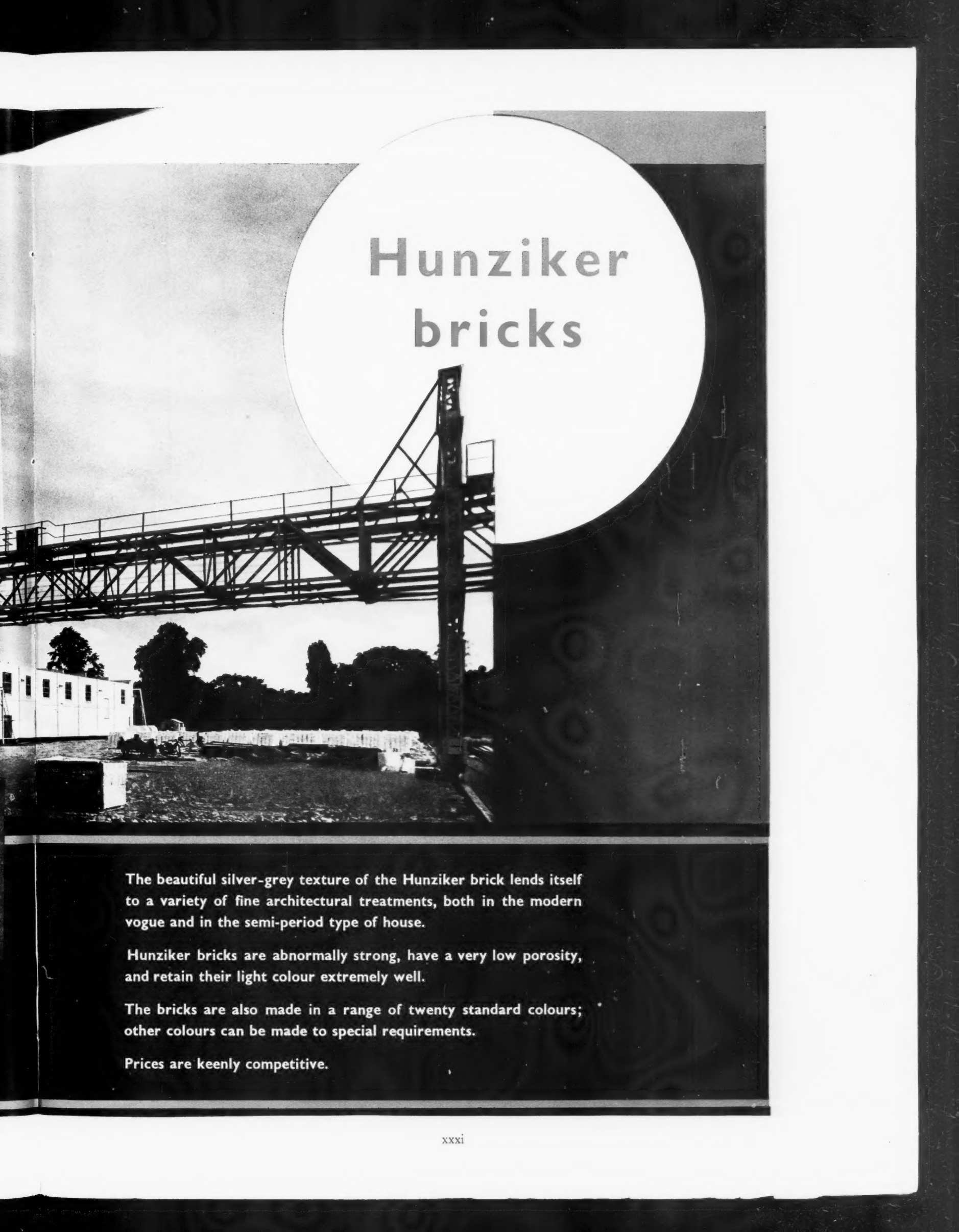
ENTRANCE FRONT IN COURSE OF REBUILDING

Architect: FRED. HARRILD, M.A., Oxon., F.R.I.B.A.

Contractors
HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS LTD.
1 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1



Full particulars and samples from :—
HUNZIKER (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD., COWLEY BRIDGE WORKS, UXBRIDGE
Telephone: Uxbridge 1313



Hunziker bricks

The beautiful silver-grey texture of the Hunziker brick lends itself to a variety of fine architectural treatments, both in the modern vogue and in the semi-period type of house.

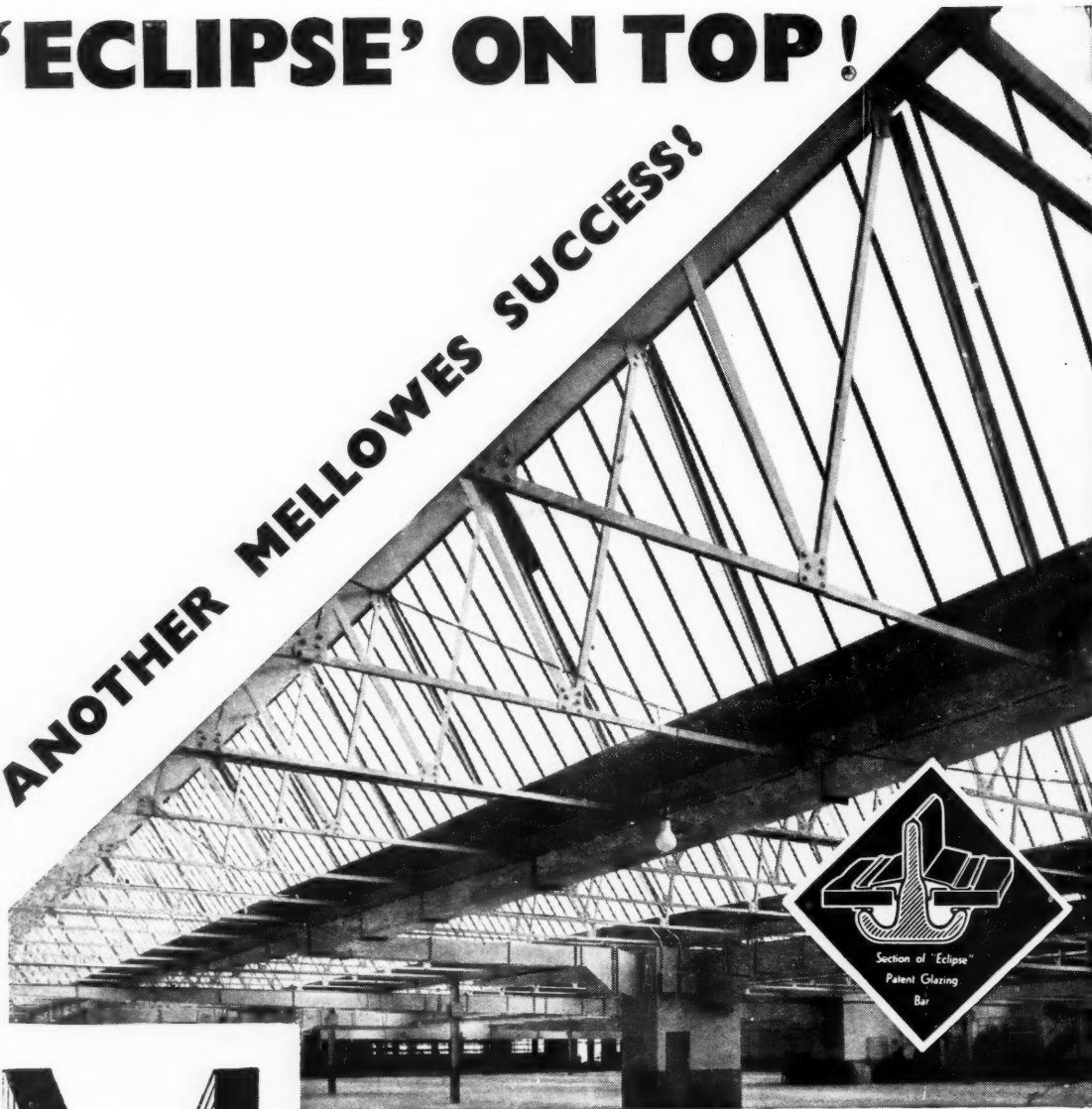
Hunziker bricks are abnormally strong, have a very low porosity, and retain their light colour extremely well.

The bricks are also made in a range of twenty standard colours; other colours can be made to special requirements.

Prices are keenly competitive.

'ECLIPSE' ON TOP!

ANOTHER MELLOWES SUCCESS!



'ECLIPSE' PATENT ROOF GLAZING AT NEW PRINTING WORKS, EASTLEIGH

MELLOWES

'ECLIPSE'

PATENT ROOF GLAZING

MELLOWES AND COMPANY LIMITED • SHEFFIELD AND LONDON



ELTHAM HALL

RESIDENCE OF S. L. COURTAULD, ESQ.

Architects : Messrs. Seely & Paget

Invisible Panel Warming, Domestic Hot Water Service and Gas Boiler Plant

Recent Residential Contracts:

*HOUSE AT FARNHAM COMMON, BEACONSFIELD
FORT BELVEDERE
BARNESLEY PARK, CIRENCESTER
CRICHEL HOUSE, WIMBORNE
HANDCROSS PARK
CULHAM COURT, HENLEY-ON-THAMES
THE HERONRY, WHITCHURCH
HEATHERDEN, HEATHFIELD
THE WELL HOUSE, WIMBLEDON
STANNERSHILL MANOR, CHOBHAM

Messrs. Harding & Tecton, Architects
Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Architect
Geddes Hyslop, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect
Messrs. Rawlence & Squarey
Messrs. Goodman & Kay, Architects
Geddes Hyslop, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., Architect
Messrs. Wallis & Smith, Architects
O. W. Darch, Esq.
Messrs. Curtis & Snailum, A.A.R.I.B.A.
H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

* Illustrated in this issue

G. N.
Estb. 1816.

HADEN & SONS
Limited

Heating, Electrical & Sanitary Engineers

Head Office : Lincoln House,
60, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C. 2

'Phone : Holborn 7800 (10 lines)

Also at : MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BOURNEMOUTH, BRISTOL, TORQUAY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE,
EASTBOURNE, LINCOLN, LIVERPOOL, CANTERBURY, YORK.

Works : TROWBRIDGE.



BY ROYAL WARRANT
METALWORKERS TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING

ARCHITECTURAL

METALWORK

WOODWORK

STAINED GLASS

BROMSGROVE GUILD LTD.

BROMSGROVE, WORCESTERSHIRE

LONDON:

199 PICCADILLY, W.1

MANCHESTER:

76 VICTORIA STREET

GLASGOW:

1 BLYTHSWOOD SQUARE

SPEED & SERVICE

The speedy delivery of materials is of vital importance in many a Building or Road Contract. Appreciating this, we make a special feature of Prompt Delivery of Rugby Portland Cement. We have a large fleet of powerful lorries, ready to rush off with your requirements of "Crown" Portland and "Crowncrete" Rapid Hardening Cement.

If your order is urgent a lorry will be on its way to you within the half-hour. Rail orders receive the same attention, for our sidings adjoin the L.M.S. main line. The canal, too, is at our doors for water-borne traffic. Order "Crown" or "Crowncrete" and ensure getting deliveries when you want them.

This Quick Delivery Service applies to all our depots and stockists throughout the Midlands.



Rugby
PORTLAND CEMENT

THE RUGBY PORTLAND CEMENT
CO. LTD., CROWN HOUSE, RUGBY

Telephone No: Rugby 2233 (10 lines)

Telegrams: "Cement, Rugby"

Works: New Bilton, Rugby; Southam, Near Rugby; Halling, Near Rochester

E.I.H.



A SERIES OF CHARMING
BRILLIANT CUT GLASS PANELS
AS LIGHTING FEATURES IN
THE COCKTAIL BAR AT
THE LADIES CARLTON CLUB

Architect: DARCY BRADDELL, A.R.I.B.A.

OTHER NEW AND IN-
TERESTING TREATMENTS OF
GLASS FOR HOUSE AND
FLAT DECORATION MAY
BE SEEN AT OUR SHOW-
ROOMS AT ANY TIME

THE LONDON SAND BLAST DECORATIVE GLASS WORKS, LTD.

WORKS: BURDETT RD., E.3. ADVANCE 1074

SHOWROOMS: 4 FITZROY SQ., W.1. EUSTON 3501

20 Shades of Permanent Green

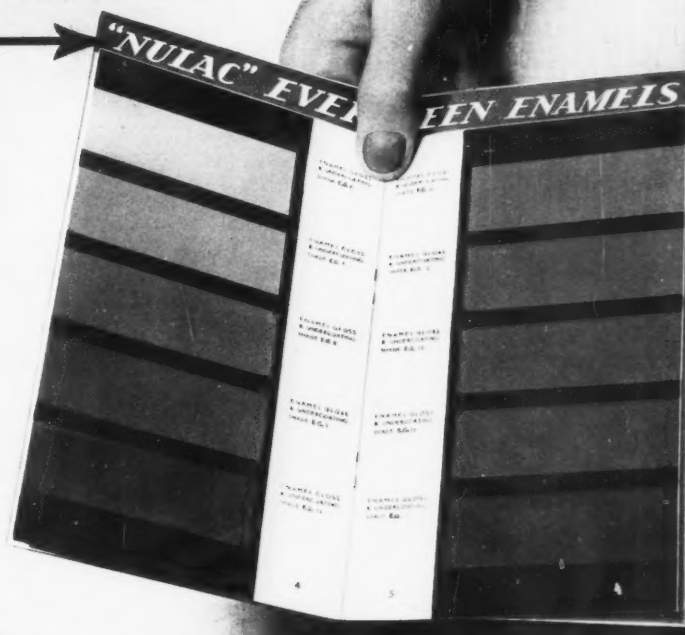
"Nulac" Evergreen Enamels have broken the barrier of prejudice against green as a decorative colour.

This shade book contains a selection of 20 shades of Permanent Green, each possessing the well-known characteristics of "Nulac" Synthetic Resin Finishes, namely, increased durability, a mirror-like finish, retention of gloss, rapid drying, flexibility, etc.

Introduce "Nulac" Evergreen Enamels into your next job. We shall be glad to forward a copy of the shade card illustrated on request.

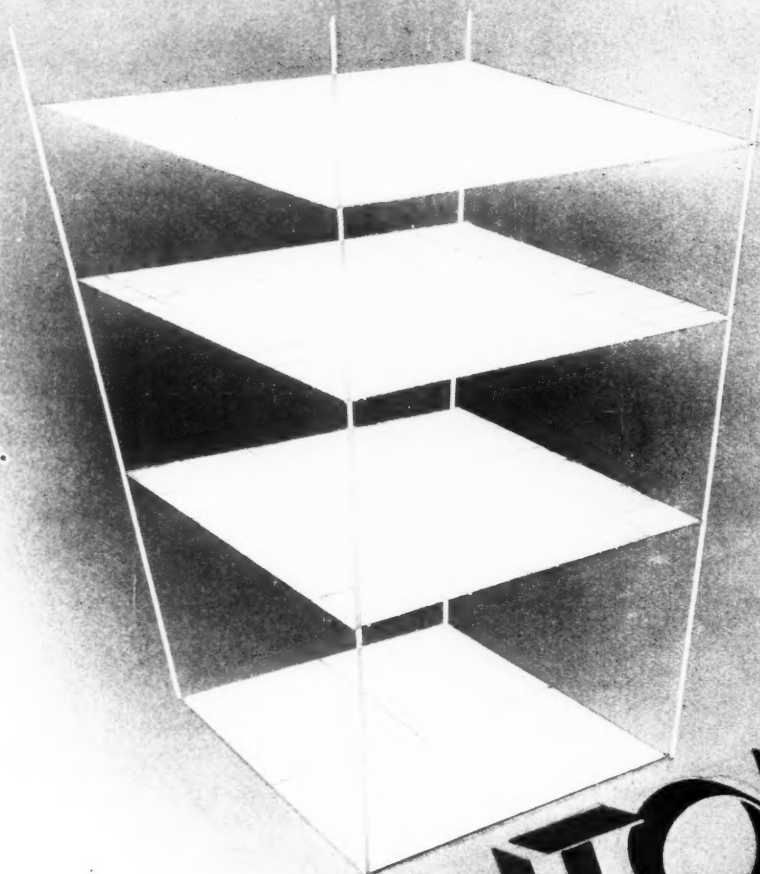
Phone: RIPON 415 6

Grams: Kearsley, Ripon.



ROBERT KEARSLEY & CO - RIPON - YORKS

ON ALL FLOORS



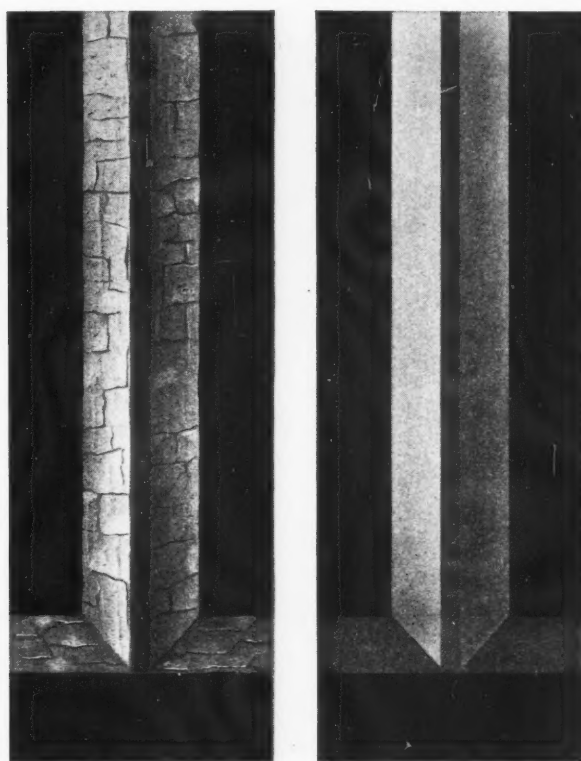
MINTON FLOOR TILES

Top Floor! Second Floor! First Floor! Ground Floor! Tiles, tiles, tiles and more tiles, from the large majestic building to the tiny cottage, both of which need durable and hygienic tiles. Mintons offer a large variety of floor coverings to meet every demand.

MINTON *Ltd* HOLLINS
TILES FIREPLACES MOSAIC

STOKE-ON-TRENT

London Offices : Davies Mews, Davies Street, W. 1



STOP using Putty

use
STOPSTARA

The
New Glazing Compound

Putty, at first sight seemingly unimportant, is in reality a structural material, and should be chosen and specified with the same foresight and care as stone, brick and tiles. Linseed oil putty, red lead putty, metallic putty, gold-size putty and ordinary putty mixed with white lead, lead oxide, etc., are quite useless for Metal Casements. Such putties remain soft indefinitely and fingermark, exude oil, bladder, run or soften and ruin the paint or else crack, and whilst looking unsightly, allow rain or condensation to enter the building or affect the steel. **STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND** is subject to none of these defects. It hardens quickly, and scaffolding already erected can remain until painting is finished, thereby in many cases cheapening a job considerably. Write for full particulars.



TEAR OFF AND POST
IMMEDIATELY

FILL IN REVERSE SIDE AND POST

Postage
will be paid
by
Addressee

No Postage
Stamp necessary
if posted in
Great Britain or
Northern Ireland

BUSINESS REPLY CARD
Licence No. B.M. 84

DOCKER BROTHERS
ROTTON PARK STREET,
LADYWOOD,
BIRMINGHAM, 16

STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND

FOR STEEL & METAL WINDOWS, CASEMENTS & LIGHTS

STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND is subject to none of the defects of ordinary putties. It is specified by Architects and Engineers and, having now been in use for some years, has been thoroughly tested by time and exposure. Stopstara is entirely different from all ordinary putties—it hardens right through gradually by a combined chemical and mechanical action, and this fact enables Stopstara to be painted about 48 hours after application, if necessary, thus showing a great saving in time and scaffolding expenses. Stopstara works easily, trims neatly and remains exactly as finished without shrinking, cracking or wrinkling. Its use obviates the fitting of expensive, and often troublesome glazing beads of wood or metal. For internal screens and partitions, now so largely erected in office and factory buildings, Stopstara is undoubtedly the only satisfactory glazing material. Although apparently so hard, Stopstara retains its plastic and elastic nature for all time and is easily hacked out for any reglazing. **COST:** In quantity and labour Stopstara is the same as ordinary putty, but its extra price adds about 6d. to 9d. per casement, according to size, over linseed oil putty. Architects emphatically agree that this small extra is well worth the absolute satisfaction and permanent efficiency gained. It is suggested that all Architects and Engineers should definitely specify STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND to ensure a satisfactory job and to obviate any defects developing some months after the building is finished as has so often been the case with ordinary putty or where this item has been left open in the specification.



Municipal Electricity Works, Rotterdam (Holland)



Farretningsbygning, Copenhagen (Denmark)



New Post Office, Amsterdam (Holland)

Please send me full particulars of
STOPSTARA GLAZING COMPOUND.

Name

Address

Specification: "All Windows, Casements and Lights to be Glazed with Stopstara Glazing Compound."

Manufactured only by

DOCKER BROTHERS

ROTTON PARK STREET, LADYWOOD, BIRMINGHAM, 16
and 4 & 6 Moor Lane, London, E.C.2

A KITCHEN UNDER A STAGE

How the London Casino solved its cooking problem

CONVERSION is always a far greater test of ingenuity than is an original design. Sometimes architects are faced with a really ticklish problem when called upon to convert an existing building from one use to another—especially when there is no room for extensions.

The conversion of the Prince Edward Theatre to the London Casino Theatre Restaurant was just such a problem. The Prince Edward Theatre was built for the late Florenz Ziegfeld, of Ziegfeld Follies fame, as his London theatre, by a Syndicate of which Mr. E. A. Stone was the Chairman and also acted as the Architect. When the crash came in America, the Syndicate was left with the Theatre and without a tenant.

The Prince Edward was never very successful as an orthodox theatre and something had to be done about it. Then came the big idea. It should be a theatre restaurant—the first in London.

It was one thing to think of the idea but quite another thing to put it into practice. The Prince Edward had been designed as a compact theatre in a very limited corner site. As a restaurant it would need a large kitchen, wine cellars and serving counter and accommodation for about 150 waiters. Room had to be found for something like 170 more staff over the number it required as an orthodox theatre. There was not a square foot of additional space available for extensions.

Under the stage—the only place

The ground floor and dress circle were stepped to take tables. As it was intended to continue with the production of first-class shows the stage and artistes' accommodation had to be retained. Under the stage, however, was a space used for storing various "props." There was no alternative—that had to be the kitchen.

The stage—a revolving and sliding affair—was raised a few inches and



The gas-equipped kitchen at the London Casino

enlarged to allow patrons to dance between the shows. The space below was fireproofed with asbestos sheeting and sprinklers and ventilated by an elaborate air conditioning system. The space available was 2,800 square feet and in this space 1,000 5-course meals a night had to be cooked.

It is being done and done without congestion or confusion. When cooking is in full swing the space below the stage is as peaceful as any spot in London. Although 67 chefs, washers-up and sundry assistants are hard at work there is very little moving about and everyone appears to have enough room to work in. Everything that the restaurant needs is made there, even to the petits fours.

Provisions are also stored in this space including even a tank of live trout. Room for the wine cellar has been found near the passage from the kitchen to the restaurant. Although waiters have only to walk a few feet from the kitchen serving counter to the restaurant all such accessories to eating are out of sight.

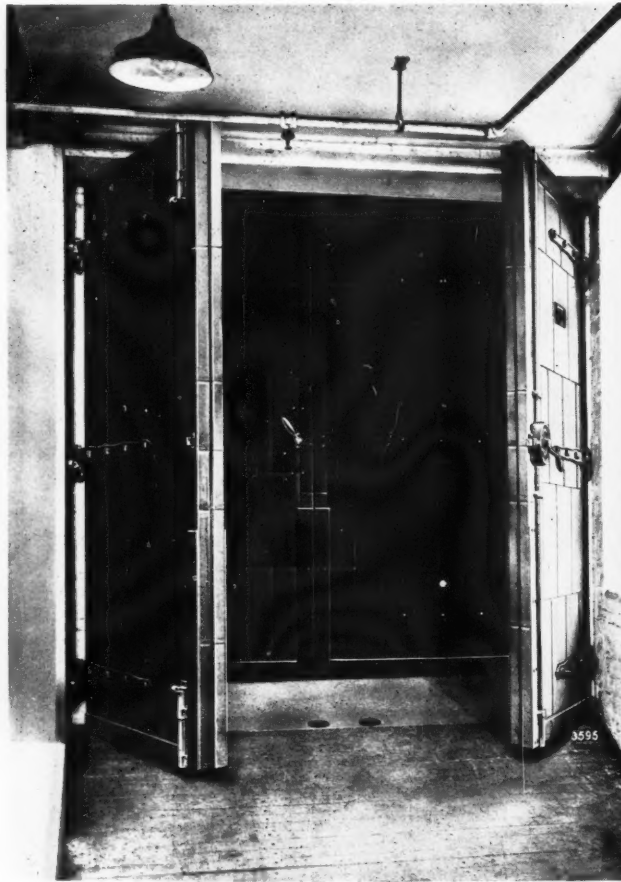
All-gas equipment

How has it been possible to serve

1,000 meals a night in such a limited space? The main essential was compact and efficient cooking equipment and it is significant that gas equipment has been chosen exclusively. Gas requires no storage space and only with gas is it possible to provide sufficiently compact equipment with speedy cooking. Almost every cubic inch taken by gas cooking equipment is cooking space.

It is a well-known fact that gas gives cooler working conditions, more accurate and complete control of temperatures and has the great advantage that additional units can quickly be brought into service, as a gas flame reaches full heat the instant it is lit. All this means that a given chef in a given space can cook more food in a given time—and that solved the problem of the London Casino.

Anyone wishing to take full advantage of gas equipment and needing specialized advice can readily obtain it by writing to the British Commercial Gas Association, Gas Industry House, 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, who will put him in touch with the body best equipped to assist him.



some typical..
FIRE DOORS

A typical Mather & Platt armoured-type fire door is illustrated above. On the right are shown two doors, one of the hinged type and one of the automatic sliding type, which have successfully withstood the heat of a fierce fire.

Mather & Platt Ltd.,
Park Works, Manchester, 10

LONDON OFFICE: Park House, Great Smith St., S.W.1



MATHER & PLATT
HINGED & AUTOMATIC
SLIDING DOORS AFTER
WITHSTANDING A FIERCE FIRE





Royal Empire Society

*Architects:—Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.,
F.R.I.B.A., and A. T. Scott, F.R.I.B.A.*

The laylights, proscenium arch and cove lighting in the Auditorium, cornice lighting in the buffet and on the stairs, and the cornice and ceiling lighting in the entrance hall were entrusted to:—



G·V·D
ILLUMINATORS, LTD
ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH
LONDON, W.C.2 HOLBORN 7277-8

TRADE & TECHNICAL Journals

*Influential
and
authoritative*

FOR TRADE DEVELOPMENT AND PROGRESS...

FOR FACTS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION...

FOR THE VERY LATEST NEWS AND INFORMATION

FOR AN INDEX TO GOODS USED AND SOLD....

IF you are seeking new markets, or desire to get first-hand information about a trade or industry, you cannot go to a surer or more authoritative source than the trade and technical journals serving it. The address of any paper in this list will be furnished on request.

Amateur Photographer and Cinematographer.
Architects' Journal.
Architectural Review.
Autocar.
Automobile Engineer, incorporating Motor Body Building.
Boxmakers' Journal & Packaging Review.
Brewers' Journal.
British Baker.
British Engineers' Export Journal.
British Journal of Photography.
British Printer.
Bus & Coach.
Chemist & Druggist.
Cigar & Tobacco World.
Confectioners' Union & Ice Cream & Soda Fountain Journal.

Drapers' Record.
Dyer, Textile Printer.
Bleacher & Finisher.
Electrical Engineer.
Electrical Review.
Electrical Times.
Electrical Trading & Electricity.
Engineer.
Engineering.
Export Trader.
Flight.
Footwear Organiser.
Furnishing Trades' Organiser.
Grocer & Oil Trade Review.
Grocers' Gazette & Provision Trades' News.
Grocery & Branch Store Management.
Hotel & Catering Management.

Confectionery Journal.
Contractors' Record & Municipal Engineering.
Dairyman.
Drapers' Organiser.

India Rubber Journal.
Ironmonger.
Journal of Decorative Art.
Laundry (The Power).
Laundry Record & Dyeing & Cleaning Trades' Journal.
Licensing World & Licensed Trade Review.
Locomotive, Railway Carriage & Wagon Review.
Machinery.
Meat Trades' Journal.
Mechanical World & Engineering Record.
Men's Wear.
Mining Journal, Railway & Commercial Gazette.
Model Engineer & Practical Electrician.
Modern Transport.
Motor Cycle.
Motor Cycle & Cycle Trader.
Motor News.
Motor Trader.
Motor Transport.
Motor World & Industrial Vehicle Review.
Nursing Mirror.
Oil & Colour Trades Journal.

Outfitter.
Overseas Engineer.
Packing Gazette.
Photographic Dealer.
Plumbing Trade Journal.
Pottery Gazette & Glass Trade Review.
Poultry.
Printers', etc., Sales & Wants Advertiser.
Silk Journal & Rayon World.
Specification.
Statist.
Style for Men.
Textile Manufacturer.
Textile Recorder.
Tobacco Trade Review.
Waste Trade World.
Watchmaker & Jeweller.
Silversmith & Optician.
Wine & Spirit Trade Review.
Wireless & Gramophone Trader.
Wireless Engineer.
Wireless Retailer & Broadcaster.
Wireless World.
Yachting World & Motor Boating Journal.

Official Handbook, giving particulars of over 500 papers, post free 1/-

**PERIODICAL, TRADE PRESS AND WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.**

Telephone:
Central 2441

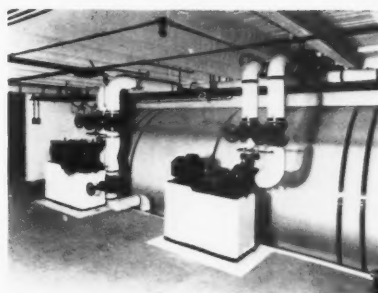
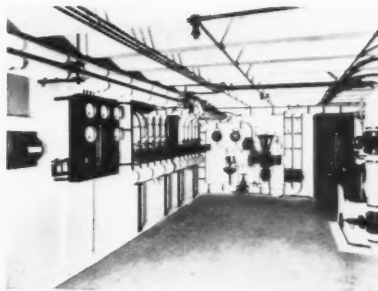
6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4

Telegrams:
Weneppa, Fleet, London

NEW COUNTY OFFICES FOR THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL, CHICHESTER

Complete Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Hot Water Supplies, including Electric Thermal Storage plant, employing a Sulzer Electrode Boiler of 750 kW capacity connected directly to a 11,000 volt supply. The internal temperature automatically follows the varying external shade temperature

SULZER ELECTRODE BOILERS
BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT



**SULZER
HEATING**

SULZER BROS. (LONDON) LTD., 31, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

QUIET ROOMS **ON THE NOISIEST SITE**

However noisy the site, Filteraire ensures perfect peace of mind. Not only does it exclude noise, it cleanses the atmosphere of dirt, soot, dust, delivering (without the least danger of draughts) 450 cubic feet of pure air every minute. Such are the advantages of installing Filteraire.

The Airplex filter which is contained in the Filteraire delivers air 99.9% free from dust, dirt, pollen, and bacteria. In city atmospheres it is used to filter out soot and dust. Scientists use it for their germ-free rooms. Hay-fever clinics have discovered that the worst sufferers can live in comfort in a room fitted with Filteraire.

The Filteraire unit is 26" wide by 9" high and projects 7" into the room. It is usually narrower than the window-sill. Its operating cost is extremely small—about the same as that of a 40-watt lamp.

Write for full details, photos, plans and prices to :

FILTERAIRE LTD.

(DEPT. Z. 5.), 33, JAMESON ST., KENSINGTON, W.8. PARK 7817
 Filteraire is exhibited at the Building Centre,
 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1

BRABY **ECLIPSE STEEL PRODUCTS**

Braby's have been designing and erecting steel structures for 60 years
 See our illustrated catalogue of buildings

Braby Steel Products are Britain's Best

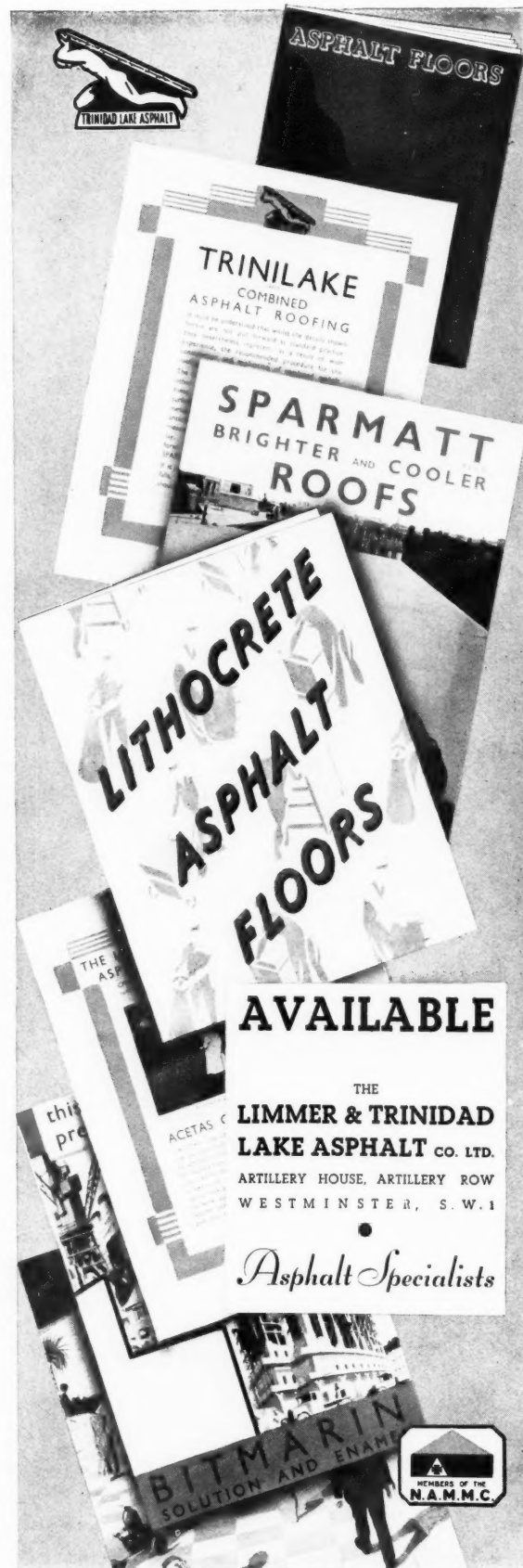
Eclipse Metal Plywood Partitions and Doors
 Galvanised Corrugated Sheets
 Eclipse Metal Windows
 Pressed Steel Flooring
 Eclipse Steel Barrows
 Eclipse Steel Sheets
 Pressed Steel Stairs
 Steel Storage Bins
 Steel Chimneys
 Steel Lockers

Have you received a catalogue
 of our new window inventions?

FREDK. BRABY & CO. Ltd.

Eclipse Steel Mills and Galvanising Works
PETERSHILL ROAD, GLASGOW

Telephones Bell 1105 (10 lines) Telegrams Braby, Glasgow
 Also Works at London, Liverpool and Bristol



TRINIDAD LAKE ASPHALT

ASPHALT FLOORS

TRINILAKE
 COMBINED
 ASPHALT ROOFING

SPARMATT
 BRIGHTER AND COOLER
 ROOFS

LITHOCRETE
ASPHALT
FLOORS

AVAILABLE

THE
LIMMER & TRINIDAD
LAKE ASPHALT CO. LTD.
 ARTILLERY HOUSE, ARTILLERY ROW
 WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Asphalt Specialists

BITMARIN
 SOLUTION AND ENAMEL

MEMBERS OF THE N.A.M.C.



TWO VERY USEFUL BOOKS FOR ARCHITECTS

SELECTED DECORATIVE SCHEMES. These two books should find a place in every architect's reference library. One illustrates many excellent examples of contemporary interior decoration and the other contains patterns of exclusive wallcoverings.

ARTHUR SANDERSON & SONS LTD.

Wallpaper, Paint and all Decorative Requirements

52-53 BERNERS STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: Museum 7820

Telegrams: Derson, Telex, London

6-7 NEWTON TERRACE, GLASGOW, C.3

Telephone: Douglas 3374

Telegrams: Durolave, Glasgow



*Sitting room in the country
designed and executed by*

DUNCAN MILLER LTD

10 LOWER GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1

Architect: Guy Morgan, F.R.I.B.A.



B.I. WIRING SYSTEMS

BRITISH INSULATED CABLES LTD.

Cablemakers and Electrical Engineers
PRESCOT, LANCS.

Telephone No.: PRESCOT 6571

London Office: SURREY HOUSE, EMBANKMENT, W.C.2.

Telephone Nos.: Temple Bar 4793-4-5 and 6

ELECTRIFICATION & ARCHITECTURE . . .

STATELY public buildings—cathedrals—churches—factories, with their special problems—all must be wired for electricity by some system designed to meet their own particular needs. Old buildings, too, where carvings or decorations have to be respected, present difficulties which tend to deter many from electrification.

The final decision of architects who are faced with the consideration of the wiring of new or existing buildings is simplified by the range of B.I. Wiring Systems which cover the electrical and æsthetic requirements of every type of building.

B.I. Wiring Systems are preferred by Municipalities, Electricity Supply Companies, Electrical Contractors and Architects, where perfect insulation, neatness and absence of damage to existing decorations are essential.

“Ribmet” gives the same “Key” as “BB” Lathing
(it's the “Key” that counts in plaster work)

“Z” type “Ribmet” is the only material of its kind which provides a continuous Lath surface and uniform “key” for plaster; as the Lathing passes straight across their openings, there is no sudden break in the “key” at the ribs, and the possibility of the plaster cracking along them is reduced to a minimum.

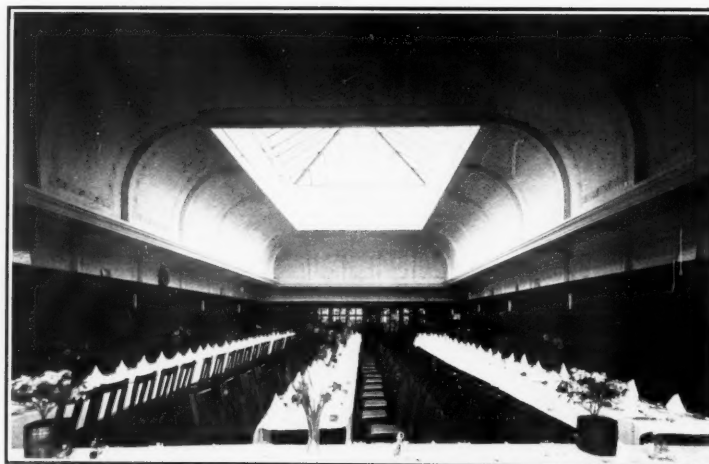
USE

“RIBMET”

FOR

WIDER SPANS

● BETWEEN SUPPORTS



“Ribmet” Plaster Ceiling at Holloway's Restaurant, Lewes.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET — “RIBMET” FOR CONCRETE & PLASTER WORK

THE EXPANDED METAL COMPANY, LTD.

Patentees and Manufacturers of Expanded Metal.

Engineers for all forms of Reinforced Concrete & Fire-resistant Construction.

Works:
West Hartlepool

Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1

Established
over 45 years



ALUMINIUM CASTINGS IN ARCHITECTURE

THE DELICATE GRILLES FORMING
THESE LIFT-DOORS ARE CASTINGS
IN AERAL ALLOY — EACH BEING
CAST IN ONE PIECE - - BY

WILLIAM MILLS LTD
GROVE STREET - BIRMINGHAM

MILLARS' "JARRAH" FLOORING



HYGIENIC

BEAUTIFUL IN
GRAIN

RICH IN
COLOUR

DAMP, DRY ROT
AND INSECT
PEST RESISTING

Tel. Address:
"Jarrah, London"

Telephone:
London Wall 4266

Blue Lagoon, Clacton Pier. Jarrah Floor laid by Vigers Bros., Ltd., London

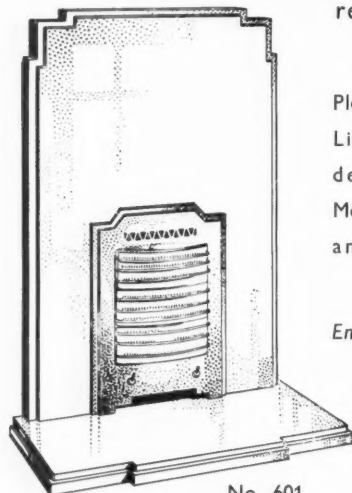
For particulars
apply to:—

MILLARS' TIMBER & TRADING CO., LTD.

**PINNERS' HALL,
LONDON, E.C.2**

ELECTRIC MANTEL FIRES

A large selection of designs in attractive coloured enamel finishes to suit all requirements



No. 601

Please send for List containing details of our Models of Mantels and Wall Fires

Enquiries Solicited

THE FALKIRK IRON CO., LTD.

Works - - - FALKIRK

LONDON
Mortimer House, Mortimer St., W.1

MANCHESTER
Cathedral House, Long Millgate, 3

Q.E.D!

Read how independent experts have proved by tests

KOH-I-NOOR

is best for Pencil cloth

Thorough tests, conducted by independent experts, have proved conclusively the superiority of "Koh-i-noor" Pencils for pencil cloth drawing. Not only do they give a unique density of line which photographs faithfully, but "Koh-i-noor" are unsurpassed for their smoothness of working, regularity of degrees and the wearing quality of the point itself.

17 degrees—6B to 9H. 4d. each. 3/9 per doz.

L. & C. HARDTMUTH (G^T BRITAIN) LTD
- KOH-I-NOOR FACTORY CROYDON, ENGLAND.



FURNITURE & BUILT-IN FITTINGS



ROWLEY DINING FITMENT SHOWING TABLE & SEATS OPEN

THE ROWLEY GALLERY
140 CHURCH STREET, KENSINGTON

BAYSWATER 4246

ESTABLISHED 1898

KINNELL

HEATING
ALL SYSTEMS, WATER, STEAM,
WARM AIR OR PLENUM

**HOT WATER
SUPPLIES**
DIRECT OR INDIRECT SYSTEMS
COLD WATER SERVICE

VENTILATION
MECHANICAL OR NATURAL METHODS
AIR CONDITIONING . DRYING PLANT

COAL & OIL BURNING PLANTS; AUTOMATIC STOKERS

• Illustrated Book of Contracts post free

CHAS. P. KINNELL & CO. LTD.

65, 65a SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S.E.1

Phone :
Waterloo 4144

FLOORS

Can Make or Mar a Building

That is why discerning Architects make sure by specifying a Firm of repute to carry out their Flooring Contracts.

We have laid "Doloment" for over 30 years and during that period have built up a reputation as being

The Dependable Firm for Jointless Flooring

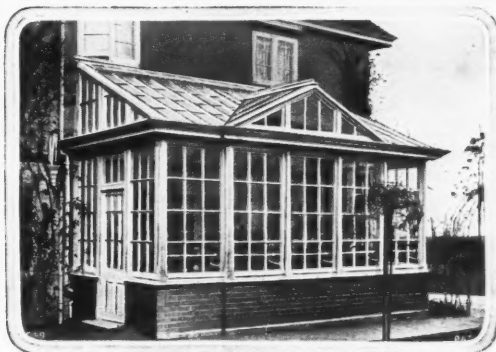
The experience gained over 30 years is at the disposal of Architects and Builders.

Write or 'phone for a Representative to call:

THE BRITISH DOLOMENT Co., Ltd.

1, Broad Street Place, E.C.2

Telephone: NATIONAL 6094



MODERN GLASSHOUSES.

Replete with the latest improvements in construction, ventilation and heating, based upon experience extending over more than half a century as specialists in this class of work.

Architects' Designs carefully carried out.

Special Catalogue, with numerous illustrations, on application.

MESSENGER & CO., LTD.,

Horticultural Builders and Heating Engineers,
LOUGHBOROUGH, Leicestershire.

London Office: 122 VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

Telephone: 2691 LOUGHBOROUGH; 5409 VICTORIA, LONDON.



★ BALCONY RAILING

with patented flush joints installed at Highfield Court, Golders Green, London by

LIGHT STEELWORK

HYTHE ROAD, WILLESDEN, N.W.10 (1925) LTD

● Illustrated above is Highfield Court, Golders Green, London. (Architect: A. V. Pilichowski, A.R.I.B.A.). The balcony railings and stairs balustrading supplied by Light Steelwork (1925) Ltd., are constructed of 1½" external diameter steel tubing flush-jointed with patent fittings. Their clear, straight lines are in perfect harmony with this modern structure. May we have your next enquiry? Light Steelwork (1925) Ltd., Hythe Road, Willesden, London, N.W.10

ASPHALTE

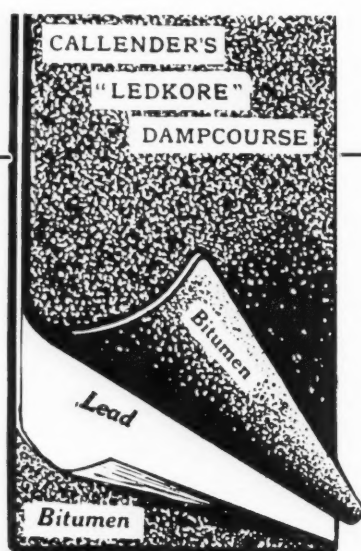
FOR ROADS, ROOFS, DAMPCOURSES AND FLOORS

Compressed Natural Rock Asphalt, Natural Rock Asphalt, Mastic Surfacing and Mechanically Rolled Asphalt Surfacing made and laid in accordance with British Standard Specifications or individual requirements. Coloured Asphalt for Flooring.

Members of the N.A.M.M.C.

VAL DE TRAVERS
Asphalte Paving Co. Ltd.
106 SALISBURY HOUSE, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.2

CALLENDER'S



DEPT. R.A. FOR FULL PARTICULARS

"LIBRA" "LEDKORE" LEAD AND BITUMEN DAMPCOURSE

"LIBRA" has a core of Sheet Lead weighing 1 LB. PER SQUARE FOOT. Bitumen covering both sides.

No Coal Tar or Pitch.

In Standard Rolls of 24 feet in all usual wall widths.

Designed specially to meet the wish of Architects desiring heaviest lead inset.

Still cheaper than slates and cement because cost of laying practically nil.

Telephone: Victoria 5548 9

GEORGE M. CALLENDER & CO., LTD., 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1

GRANITE

THE MATERIAL YOU SHOULD USE
FOR FACING THAT NEW BUILDING

MAY WE HAVE THE PLEASURE
OF GIVING YOU FULLER DETAILS
REGARDING THE USE OF NATURE'S
BEAUTIFUL AND LASTING PRODUCT

OUR EXPERIENCE IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

A. & F. MANUELLE LIMITED

QUARRY OWNERS & GRANITE MERCHANTS

4 & 6 THROGMORTON AVE., LONDON, E.C.

TELEPHONE: METROPOLITAN 5196 (3 lines)

TELEGRAMS: FELDSPAR. STOCK, LONDON



Plywood Flooring by **EVERWEAR**

The delightful setting of natural wood gives a never-dating charm to rooms. EVERWEAR parquet can be laid for as little as 6/6 per square yard, and lasts a lifetime.

Oak, Ash and Birch Plywood—
Oak Strip Flooring and Herring-
bone Parquet.

The Best Materials . . . The
Best Workmanship . . . The
Lowest Prices.

We shall be pleased to estimate
on receipt of measurements—
without obligation.

THE EVERWEAR FLOOR COMPANY LTD.
FINSBURY COURT, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.2
Telephone: Metropolitan 0087



Specify **SYNTHOLUX**

Because of its remarkable resistance to water and because it gives a brilliant, hard, easily cleaned surface, "Syntholux" was chosen by the Architects for the interior decoration of the Warrington Corn Silo.

Architects: Messrs. J. Clark & Son, 3
Rumford Place, Liverpool. Decorations by:
Deansgate Decorating Co. (Manchester)
Ltd., 327 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

DOCKER BROTHERS manufacturers of LADYWOOD, BIRMINGHAM 16
Hermator Gloss Paint 4-6, MOOR LANE, LONDON

Strength, Durability, Efficiency
"WHITE ROSE" BOILERS
 FOR CENTRAL WARMING AND
 DOMESTIC HOT WATER TAP SUPPLY

Capacities suitable for the
 smallest house or the largest
 public building.



Illustrated Catalogue
 sent gladly on request

WHITE ROSE
HARTLEY & SUGDEN LTD.
 LONDON OFFICE: 357, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.

WHITE ROSE
BOILER WORKS
HALIFAX
ENGLAND

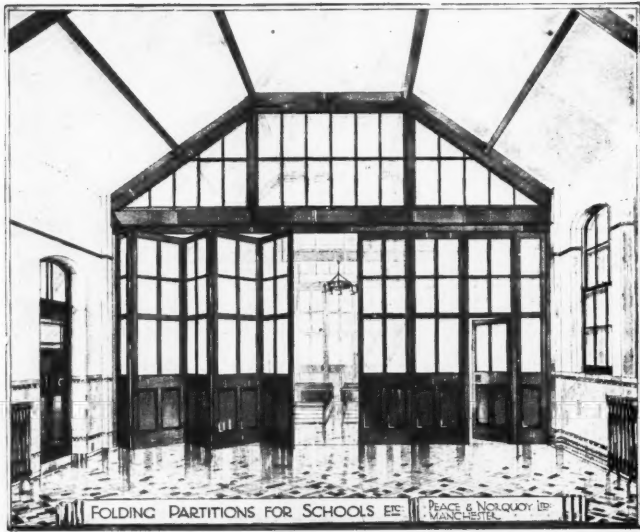
SLIDING & FOLDING PARTITIONS

For Schools,
Motor Houses,
Pavilions,
Shelters, etc.

Highly approved by the
Education Authorities

Illustrated Circular & Estimates Free

on receipt of particulars



FOLDING PARTITIONS FOR SCHOOLS ETC. PEACE & NORQUOY LTD. MANCHESTER

Recommended by
H.M. Inspectors of Schools

In 5,000
Schools, Colleges,

over 12,000
now in use.

Lecture Halls,
Hotels, etc.

Demand Increasing

Peace & Norquoy, Ltd. Estd 1870

New Islington, Ancoats, Manchester.
 Telep: COLlyhurst 2976-2977. Teleg's: "Partitions," Manchester.

BOOTH'S WELDED STEELWORK



LEEDS FLATS

Architect : R. A. H. Livett, Esq., A.R.I.B.A. Housing Director.
Consulting Engineers : Messrs. E. Mopin & Company.

Further Information on application to

JOHN BOOTH & SONS (BOLTON) LTD.

HULTON STEELWORKS.

COLLINS

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

DIARY



*The science of building
and the art of building
cover a wide field of knowledge.
Architecture in fact should
matter to everyone; to
those who pass by as well
as to those who build.*

.....

138 PAGES VALUABLE INFORMATION

.....

1937 Edition NOW READY

From all Booksellers and Stationers, 13 to 7 - each

.....

LONDON **COLLINS** GLASGOW
CLEAR-TYPE PRESS

— AUTHENTIC INFORMATION —

THE ELECTRICAL REVIEW

FOUNDED
1872

The authoritative record of
technical and business news
in the electrical industry.

Audited Net Sales
10,936 copies
per week

EVERY FRIDAY-6d.

Subscription Rates.	Postage Free.
United Kingdom	£1 14 8
Canada	£1 12 6
Colonial and Foreign	£2 1 6

DORSET HOUSE, STAMFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.1
Waterloo 3333

Recently Published



HEATING AND AIR-CONDITIONING OF BUILDINGS

By Faber and Kell

Price 25/- Postage 6d.

This Book contains the latest available data on a subject which of recent years has made rapid strides forward and is to-day becoming of increasing importance in building practice. The authors, who are experts with many years' experience, have written the book in simple language, and it can therefore be recommended equally well to the engineer, the architect and the student. The opening chapters describe the various heating systems and the considerations affecting the choice of the right one. Among other problems dealt with are: Boilers, Combustion, Chimneys and Heating Calorifiers, Oil-firing, Warming by Hot Water, Hot Water Supply, Heating and Hot Water Supply by Gas and Electricity, Heating by Steam, Air Conditioning and Description of Plant, and Refrigeration. The engineer will find of particular value the information about running costs. The book contains 434 pages of text, includes 75 tables, and is illustrated by over 240 line drawings. In addition, there are 32 pages of half-tone plates. The size of the book is 6 ins. x 9½ ins.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS

9 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1

MODERN
DECORATORS
ELECTRICAL
INSTALLATIONS
AND EQUIPMENT
SANITARY
ENGINEERING
HEATING
FURNISHINGS

P

★

C
LIMITED

★

S

STRUCTURAL ALTER-
ATIONS and REPAIRS
— PAINTING and
DECORATING carried
out in TOWN and
COUNTRY

ESTIMATES submitted
free

TELEPHONE:
VICTORIA 1031
(TEN LINES)

74 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

DECORATION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

PRICE - - - One Shilling and Sixpence

SUBSCRIPTION - 12 issues - 18/- (postage free)
6 issues - 9- (" ")

SPECIMEN COPY - - - 1 6 (postage free)

is a monthly magazine devoted to every aspect of the planning, furnishing, decoration and equipment of the home. It is lavishly produced and illustrated in colour and black and white, and is acknowledged to be the leading publication in its own field.

For those interested in current ideas, for those planning new homes and for those who wish to put new life into the homes which they already have DECORATION provides a fund of ideas and an index of contemporary taste.

MAYFAIR PRESS LTD. - CROWN HOUSE - 143, REGENT STREET - LONDON, W.1

BURMA TEAK (an Empire Timber)

To whom it may concern

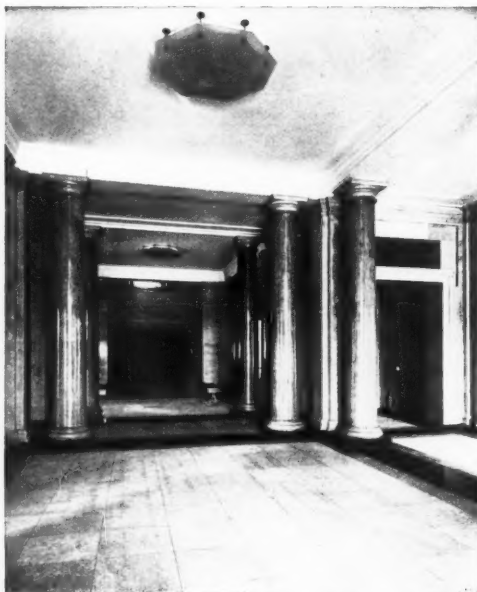
The exceptional properties of **TEAK** have induced the unwarranted adoption of that name for various timbers not even distantly related. There is only one true **TEAK**, the timber of Tectona grandis. You can be sure of obtaining it by specifying **BURMA TEAK**

ENQUIRIES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE PRINCIPAL BROKERS



Scagliola Marble

THE BEST OF MARBLE SUBSTITUTES.



LEEDS CIVIC HALL.

E. Vincent Harris, F.R.I.B.A.

A DECORATIVE MATERIAL OF THE RENAISSANCE WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF CENTURIES.

COLUMNS, PILASTERS, &c., &c.

STEEL STANCHIONS SURROUNDED WITHOUT SHOWING JOINT.

THE EFFECT OF THE RAREST MARBLES AT A MODERATE COST.

THE BEST OF MARBLE SUBSTITUTES.

RECENT WORKS:

LEEDS CIVIC HALL (as illustration).	E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A.
MANCHESTER REFERENCE LIBRARY.	E. VINCENT HARRIS, F.R.I.B.A.
COUNTY OFFICES EXTENSION, PRESTON.	STEPHEN WILKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.
LONDON COUNTY HALL.	THE LATE RALPH KNOTT & E. STONE COLLINS, F.R.I.B.A.
BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY.	W. J. MORLEY & SON, F.R.I.B.A.
ODEON CINEMA, BARNET.	EDGAR SIMMONS, ESQ., F.S.I.
GRANDY CINEMA, READING.	EDGAR SIMMONS, ESQ., F.S.I.
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MANCHESTER.	HAROLD GREENHALGH, P.A.S.I., F.I.A.A.
BUSCOT PARK, FARINGDON, BERKS.	GEDDES HYSLOP, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

BELLMAN, IVEY & CARTER, LTD.
Linhope Street, Dorset Square, London, N.W.

Telephone No.: 4054 Paddington.

Telegrams: "Scagliola, London."



The most economical and
adaptable structural material is

BRICK

'Phorpres' for preference

House at Hunstanton.
Architect: Gerald Lacoste, A.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: Messrs. Shanks.



House at Tye Green.
Architect: G. Alan Fortescue, F.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: Mewburn & Co.



House at Great Easton.
Architect: Messrs. Joseph
& D. G. Armstrong, F.I.A.A.
Contractors: Harris & Sons.

For all structural work 'Phorpres' bricks give high performance with economy. For walls and partitions Cellular bricks should be used to reduce dead-load and improve insulation, with Common 'Phorpres' bricks for foundations and chimneys.

For facing, either 'Phorpres' Facing bricks (which may be colourwashed as in illustration 3 or left natural as in illustration 2) or 'Phorpres' Keyed bricks cement-rendered (as in illustration 1 — in this case bands of 'Phorpres' Rustics alternate with the cement-rendered facing)



L O N D O N B R I C K C O M P A N Y L I M I T E D

HEATING *the* MODERN HOUSE



Showing inconspicuous fitting of Ideal Rayrad, the flat surface radiator, beneath bedroom window.



An example of the neatness of the narrow No. 2 Ideal Neo-Classic Radiator.

Central Heating is recognised today as the most economical and satisfactory method of warming houses and all classes of buildings. Half-a-century of experience in research, design and manufacture, in the finest laboratories and works, is expressed in the present-day types of Ideal Boilers and Radiators, enabling them easily to maintain their long supremacy in the heating world. You can specify Ideal with every confidence in the ultimate success of all Central Heating installations.

IDEAL BOILERS & RADIATORS
LIMITED
IDEAL WORKS • HULL • YORKS

Showrooms :
Ideal House, Gt. Marlborough Street, London. W.1. 35 Paradise Street, Birmingham

STUCCO THAT IS STORMPROOF AND STAINLESS



Roy C. Blampied, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

"NEWLANDS," BON AIR, JERSEY.

THE use of 'PUDLO' Brand waterproofer for this work was no experiment because the architect had fully proved its worth in the waterproofing of the outer walls of the West Park Pavilion, Jersey, which is built on the hillside, facing the open sea and the south-westerly gales. For a quarter of a century this British made waterproofer has provided architects and builders with an effective weapon in the constant fight against dampness, and it may be truthfully said that at no time has it failed to justify the confidence which prompted its specification.

'PUDLO'

BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

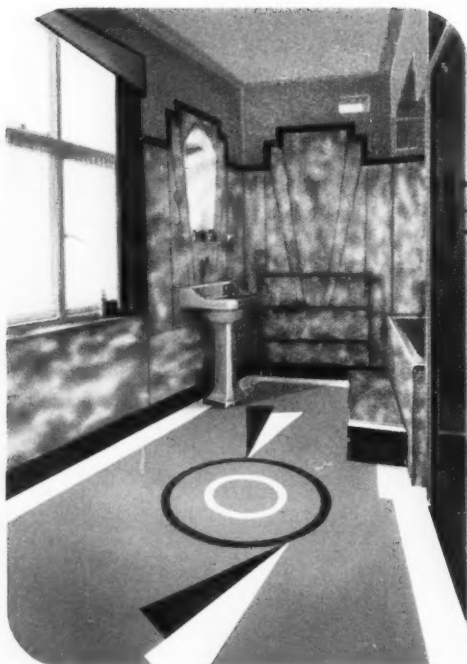
Waterproofs White and Natural Grey Portland Cements equally well.

KERNER-GREENWOOD & COMPANY, LIMITED
MARKET SQUARE KING'S LYNN

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers

O.L.P.S.

The word 'PUDLO' is the Registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.



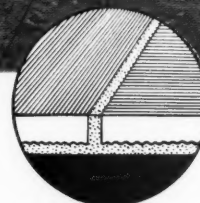
RUNNYMEDE RUBBER FLOORING IN DOMESTIC USE

FOR THE BATHROOM

FOR THE KITCHEN

FOR THE HALL

Runnymede Rubber Flooring possesses every essential quality as a floor covering in the modern home. It is noiseless and easy to the tread, hygienic, entirely waterproof and easily kept clean. The permanent natural glazed finish is unique and is non-slippery. Runnymede Rubber Flooring is manufactured in rolls 6 feet wide to provide economical laying and is available in a wide range of colours and designs for plain or marbled effects or parquet flooring.

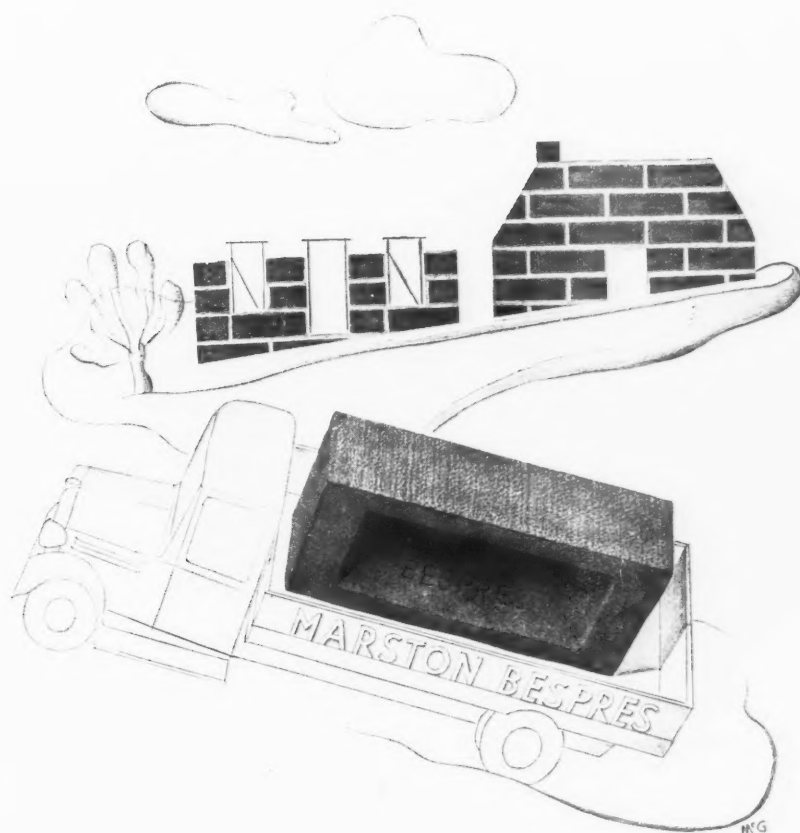


THE SECRET

Runnymede Rubber Flooring is composed of separate tiles permanently vulcanized together on a backsheet of specially prepared rubber. This diagram illustrates the unique method of joining.

RUNNYMEDE RUBBER
COMPANY
LIMITED

6 OLD BAILEY, LONDON, E.C.4. TELEPHONE: CITY 2471. TELEGRAMS: RUBBERFLOR



TO COMPLIMENT A MAN CALL HIM A BRICK
TO COMPLIMENT A BRICK CALL IT A

MARSTON BESPRES

MARSTON VALLEY BRICK COMPANY LIMITED



STANDARD TYPES OF FLETTONS

PLAIN · SLOTTED

"WEBCEL"

PIN RUSTIC FACINGS

BARK RUSTIC FACINGS

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—NO MATTER HOW BIG YOUR ORDER

MARSTON VALLEY BRICK COMPANY LTD. LIDLINGTON BEDFORDSHIRE. Sales Office: 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1. Tel.: Euston 4615-7

Trade News and Reviews

By BRIAN GRANT

There is a Tavern in the Town

The principal centre of attraction in Bond Street during November was indubitably the "Yerbury Arms"—referring, of course, to the Inn Signs Exhibition organized by those bright and energetic people at the Building Centre in co-operation with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

It seems doubtful that there can be alive today anybody with recollections of the last (which, incidentally, was the first) exhibition of this kind to be held, since the date of that occasion was 1762, one hundred and seventy-four long years ago.

The old inns of England are rich in historic associations and the subject of inn signs has been favoured by generations of poets, writers and artists. "The Swan Inn" at Clare in the county of Suffolk is reputed to be the oldest inn sign in England. "The Swan" was an inn at the end of the fifteenth century; for in 1408, John Norfolk left to his son an Ale-house "le Swan," formerly known as "Quylters." There is mention of the tenement "Quylters" in a Court Roll of 1361.

• • •

It is certain that many foreign and overseas readers of the REVIEW will be paying a visit to this country during the Coronation celebrations next year; it is not unlikely that a percentage of these visitors will, during the period of their stay, lower a certain quantity of British beer. Their pursuit for "hops" will be very much the more enjoyable and memorable if they seek out the old inns and taverns in preference to the more elaborate modern hotels and road-houses. I commend for their attention a book published in 1934 by B. T. Batsford, Ltd.—its title is "The Old Inns of England," and its author, Professor A. E. Richardson. It contains one hundred and thirty-two excellent illustrations, all for 7s. 6d.

A New Desk Lamp

Best & Lloyd Ltd. certainly produced a "best seller" when they introduced their "Bestlite" adjustable desk lamp—they now send me a photograph of its successor, a desk lamp designed on the indirect lighting principle. The light is



A new table lamp designed and made by Best & Lloyd Ltd.

first thrown up and then reflected downward from a spun aluminium reflector which can be adjusted so as to alter the distribution of light on the working plane. When the lamp is required for the general lighting of the room the conical reflector can be swung to either side so that the light is thrown up to the ceiling.

The lamp in black and chromium finish is priced at £2 18s. 6d. A little more costly, dear aunt, than half a dozen gents' natty neck ties, but it would make a very much more acceptable Xmas gift!

Design for Heating

Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., the makers of those highly efficient-looking "Esse" cookers have now added to their range of well-designed stoves and cookers a new anthracite heating stove. The design of the stove incorporates a number of new features and improvements. The exterior casing, designed by Mrs. Betty Joel, is entirely separate from the stove itself; an air space divides the two so that the heat generated from the fire shall not harm the external finish and appearance.

The hopper is so designed that the fuel is gravity-fed into the back of the fire space, thus eliminating the necessity for fire bars at the front: in the older models it was found that the fire bars needed periodical replacement. More efficient radiation is obtained by conveying the heat from the fire through a series of tubes running backwards from each side of the fire chamber.

This new stove is available in a series of standard sizes and finishes. A photograph of one of the standard models is reproduced overleaf.

I am always pleased to record such happy examples of intelligent co-operation between artist, designer, and manufacturer.

• • •

Electric Water Heating

Discussing the question of electric water heating with an engineer recently (yes, he was an electrical engineer) I made so bold as to suggest that high cost was still "agin it." He was emphatic in his denial but at the same time was not unduly biased. He told me that in many parts of the country where electricity is now obtainable at 3d. or 1d. a unit, automatically controlled immersion heaters are being fitted as auxiliary heaters to fuel fired boilers, and that their running cost during the summer months is approximately the same as the winter cost of the fuel-fired boiler. He laid particular stress on the following two points:—

1. In the interests of economy care must be taken that there is no circulating

CLEORA Fluorescent TUBES



and
**THE
CAMEO
THEATRE**
Victoria · S.W.1

CLAUDGEN
NEON SIGNS

Architect: Alister G. MacDonald

An Outstanding Illumination Scheme

The CLAUDGEN Display for The Cameo Theatre, Victoria, London, S.W.1, is a further convincing illustration of the outstanding advantages of CLEORA Fluorescent Tubes. It can justly be described as a remarkable achievement and we only regret that paper and ink do not allow us to convey an adequate idea of the wonderful colours and unique brilliancy of the Tubes used. Architects, however,

who are interested in securing such effects and who are anxious to obtain the greatest advantage from discharge tube illumination, are invited to investigate the merits of CLEORA Fluorescent Tubes. The wide range of colours in which CLEORA Fluorescent Tubes are available, combined with their outstanding efficiency in light output per unit of current consumed, broadens materially the scope of the neon art.

London Enquiries to

CLAUDE - GENERAL NEON LIGHTS LTD.

Pitman House · Parker Street · Kingsway · London · W.C.2 · HOLborn 7294

Provincial Enquiries to nearest branch of

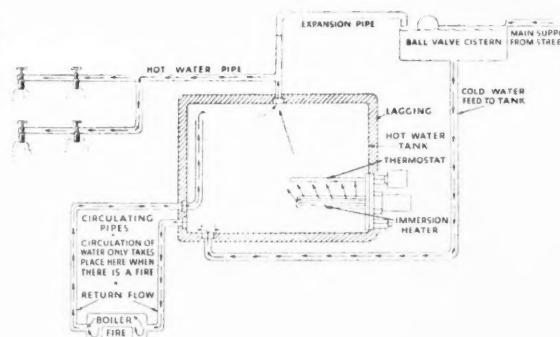
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

system for the heated water. The draw off points should be taken from the expansion pipe and the farthest draw-off point should not be more than 30 ft. from the tank.

2. It is essential that the tank be adequately lagged.

The apparatus generally termed

Diagram showing typical installation of a "Hotpoint" immersion heater as an auxiliary to a fuel fired boiler.



immersion heater is that which is installed in a horizontal plane as low as possible in the tank, this is automatically controlled by a thermostat set at about 3 in. above the heater. The action of the heater in this position raises the whole mass of water steadily by the normal convection and has a comparatively low temperature gradient between the top and bottom of the tank.

Its one disadvantage is that during the initial heating up period, a lapse of a few hours is necessary before really hot water can be drawn off. According to my informant, one Kilowatt will raise 10 gallons of water 100° in about three hours. I reproduce a rough diagram showing a typical installation using this type of immersion heater in conjunction with a fuel-fired boiler.

A second type of electric water heater is that known as the circulator type. This heater is inserted through the top of the tank and has an element length practically reaching to the bottom of the tank and surrounded by a tube which has discharge holes in the top. When the heater is switched on, the water within the tube is heated and discharged through the holes

ARCHITECTS' ENQUIRIES RECEIVE EXPERT ATTENTION · WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS

LINES FOR WALLPAPER

213 - 216 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.1.

Branches also at BIRMINGHAM, BOURNEMOUTH, DONCASTER, EDINBURGH, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, READING

ARCHITECTURAL JOINERY



CINEMA THEATRE, FORD MOTOR WORKS

Architects: CHARLES HEATHCOTE & SONS

The panelling is executed in Gaboon Mahogany veneered with cross banding in Teak. The cornice and skirting are also carried out in Teak. The Teak Proscenium surround has a reeded inner architrave. The Gaboon Mahogany is "Drytoned" grey, the Teak work being left natural colour, the whole finished in full wax polish.

We solicit your joinery enquiries of all descriptions

DRYTONE JOINERY LIMITED

60 ARLINGTON ROAD, N.W.1

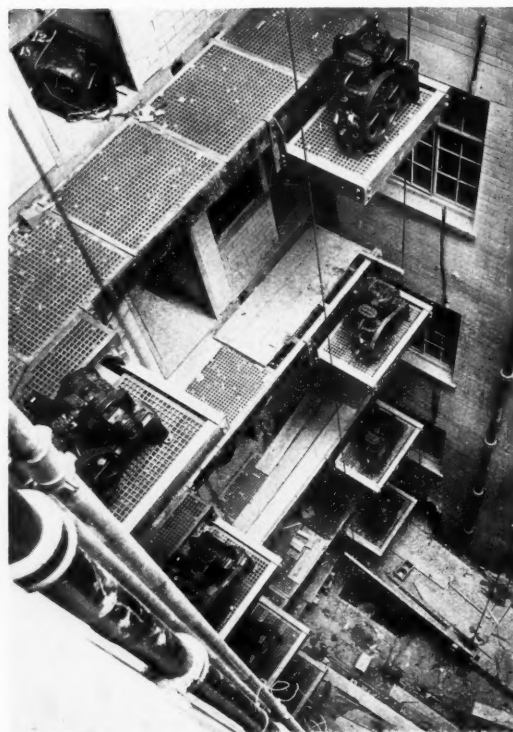
Telephone - - MJS. 9938
(TWO LINES)
Telegrams - QUALECON, NORWEST

at the top so that a small quantity of hot water is quickly available for drawing off; the period of time necessary for heating the whole of the water in the tank is approximately the same as with the immersion heater. Either type of heater is said to provide a "good hot bath" at the expense of 4 units of electricity; i.e. with a current charge of 1d. per unit the godly process of self-cleansing costs no more than two coppers.

Individual Air Conditioning for Flats

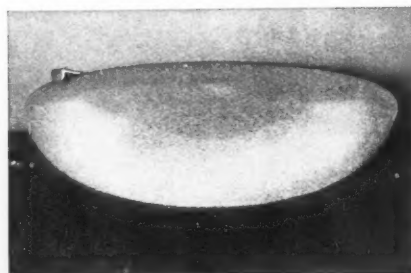
I was told, some four or five years back, by a young and enthusiastic engineer, that air conditioning would eventually come to be regarded as a standard requirement of every house and flat. At that time only the most luxurious super cinemas and stores were providing the public with "manufactured weather," as they liked to term it. Now at Eaton House, in Upper Grosvenor Street, we have the first block of flats in England to be fully air conditioned so that the tenants of each of the thirty separate suites can select and obtain what atmosphere and temperature they desire at any time of the day or night. Each flat is provided with its own individual installation consisting of a condensing unit and an air conditioner. The condensing units, or compressors,

are fixed outside the kitchen balconies which range round two large areas in the centre of the building—these units are mounted on insulated bases and are surprisingly silent in operation. With the kitchen door closed the noise from the machine is scarcely audible. The condensing units are not left exposed as shown in the accompanying photograph, but are encased in metal tanks, white enamelled. From these units the air is drawn to the vertical air conditioners in each kitchen. The air conditioner comprises a slow speed fan and motor, heating coils, cooling and dehumidifying coils, air filter and humidifying spray for winter use; it occupies a floor space of 3 ft. by 2 ft. and is completely concealed and built-in. In the kitchen illustrated on the next page the air conditioner is housed in the insulated cupboard to the left of the refrigerator. From the conditioner the air is circulated through ducts to all the rooms in the flat, the intake to each room being at ceiling level



The well of Eaton House showing the location of compressors outside each kitchen landing.

ALL GLASS LIGHTS



SHALLOW

House at Farnham Common, nr. Beaconsfield.
Architects: Messrs. Harding and Tecton.

The adaptability of our All Glass Lights is well demonstrated by the increasing number of Flats, Clubs, Restaurants and Offices which are using them. That they are ideal for the modern home, also, is clearly shown in the case of the architect's own house at Farnham.

In our range of All Glass Lights there is a pattern and size to suit every taste and need—all at very moderate prices.

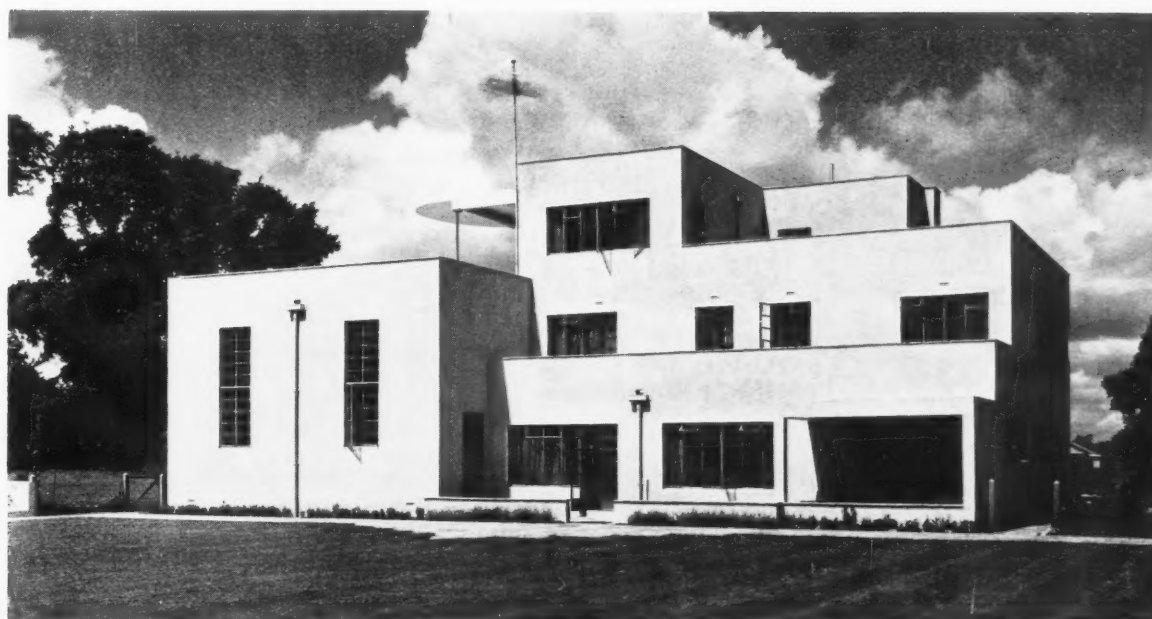
To be sure of obtaining maximum lighting efficiency coupled with beauty of line and finest quality material always specify Oswald Hollmann.

OSWALD HOLLMANN

19 BRACKLEY ROAD • BECKENHAM • LONDON

We exhibit at the Building Centre

Telephone: BECKENHAM 2719



Architect : W. DALTON IRONSIDE, A.R.I.B.A.

Contractors : CHAPMAN, LOWRY & PUTTICK, LTD.

“Cementone” again!

Illustrated above is the new house for William Murdoch, Esq., at Holmbury St. Mary, Surrey. Among the many interesting features of this building is the demonstration it gives of the remarkable range of usefulness of Cementone No. 7 Flat and Gloss Finishes with Universal Primer. Cementone No. 7 was used on new plaster inside, on exterior cement renderings, and on all wood and metal surfaces throughout which had to be decorated.

A special Handbook for Architects and Surveyors gives brief particulars, specifications, and costs-per-yard of Cementone No. 7 and other Cementone specialities. A copy of this Handbook will gladly be sent to any Architect or Surveyor interested, on application to the sole manufacturers—

JOSEPH FREEMAN, SONS & CO., LTD.

CEMENTONE WORKS,
WANDSWORTH, LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone : BATTERSEA 0877 (4 lines)

ESTABLISHED 1776

ARCHITECTS SERVICE DEPT.,
28, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

Telephone : VICTORIA 1481

and the extract at low level. Approximately 1,300 cubic ft. of air per minute are handled by each air conditioner, which means that about 12 complete changes of air per hour are provided in the rooms. It must be admitted that the visibility of the ducts does not add enchantment to the interior *decor*, but it is not necessary that they should be visible. Eaton House was actually designed before the installation of the air-conditioning plant was decided upon, otherwise it would not have been difficult for the architect to provide for the concealment of the ducts in the walls and ceilings. The control board and main extract grille are situated in the halls. The control consists of a thermostat, a humidistat and a change-over rotary switch which together control the supply of hot or cold humidified or dehumidified air as required. I am told that the actual running cost of the whole apparatus is as low as 2 6d. per week, and having seen with my own eyes the amount of dust and dirt trapped by the air filter I can well imagine that there would be a considerable saving in cleaners' wages and laundry bills in the course of a year. The installation



One of the kitchens at Eaton House. The air conditioning plant is housed in the insulated cupboard to the left of the refrigerator.

was carried out by York Shipley, Ltd., who provide the tenants with a free maintenance service.

And so we get one step nearer to a realization of my young friend's prediction.

• • •

Glass Data

Messrs. James Clark & Son, Ltd., are issuing a series of information leaflets dealing with the qualities and applications of the many different types of glass now available.

The information is presented not as an advertisement of the company's work, but in the belief that it will prove of practical interest to architects and others concerned with the use of glass. Two of these leaflets have been published to date. The first describes briefly the various processes involved in connection with bevelling, brilliant cutting, silvering, acid embossing, sand blasting, treatment of glass edges, glazing and standard types of glass ventilators. The second has been issued as a general guide to the different types of glass available for glazing, decorative and special uses. Those

Soundly constructed, Competitive in price



FLUSH DOORS

are being specified for houses, blocks of flats, hospitals, schools and commercial buildings in all parts of the country. Many of the modern houses illustrated in this issue have been supplied with "ACE" doors and "ACE" laminated board for the built-in furniture and kitchen cabinets.

YOUR ENQUIRY WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

THE ACE LAMINATED PRODUCTS CO.

3 Warwick Lane, E.C.4

Telephone: City 2705



Pulpit in Bicknoller Church, Somerset
Architect - W. H. R. Blacking, F.R.I.B.A.
J. WIPPELL & Co. Ltd.
EXETER MANCHESTER
11 TUFTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1



Brick ahoy! the London Brick Company's solution of a transport problem.

who would like to receive copies of these leaflets as and when published should send their names and addresses to James Clark & Son, Ltd., Technical Department, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1.

A building site more inaccessible and more exposed to the worst that an infuriated "weather clerk" might choose to disgorge, it would be difficult to imagine. It is high tribute to the dependability of a traditional material and to the flexibility of the London Brick Company's highly developed transport system, that brick has been selected for the building of this lighthouse station on the South Stack Rock.

Brick Ahoy!

Every picture tells a story. If you look closely at the photograph accompanying this paragraph you will see a derrick situated somewhat precipitously upon the top of a rugged rock; in the water below is a ferry boat loaded with "Phorpres" bricks; in mid-air between the two is a large bucket of bricks being hoisted from the ferry to the top of the rock. Where the derrick now stands there will in due course be a lighthouse station, for South Stack Lighthouse is being converted from a shore to a rock station.

Hygienic Furniture

In the September issue of *The Journal of the Institute of Hygiene* I noticed with interest that among those products and appliances recently awarded the Institutes certificate for "purity, quality and hygienic merit" is Finmar furniture. This, I understand, is only the second occasion upon which such an award has been made to a firm of furniture manufacturers. Peerless Kitchen Cabinets Ltd., were awarded certificates both in 1935 and 1936 for their built-in furniture.

Rugby 2233

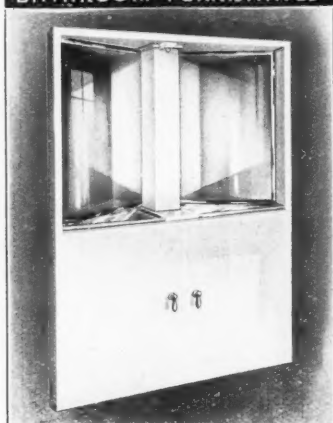
The Rugby Portland Cement Company, Ltd., announce that their telephone number has been changed to Rugby 2233. The company's head office is at Crown House, Rugby; their three works are situated at New Bilton, Rugby; Southam, near Rugby; and at Halling, near Rochester.

FINE FINISH!

IN MODERN BATHROOM FURNISHINGS

MODERN interior decoration of the Bathroom necessitates the Architect's increased attention... Its design must be "out of the ordinary," pleasing yet practical. "VAUXALL" Bathroom Furnishings meet these demands to perfection—they combine artistic and original design with highest British standards of workmanship and finish.

That is why many Architects are specifying them.



ELECTRICAL RECESS CABINET, mirrored to give side as well as front vision, with cupboard underneath.

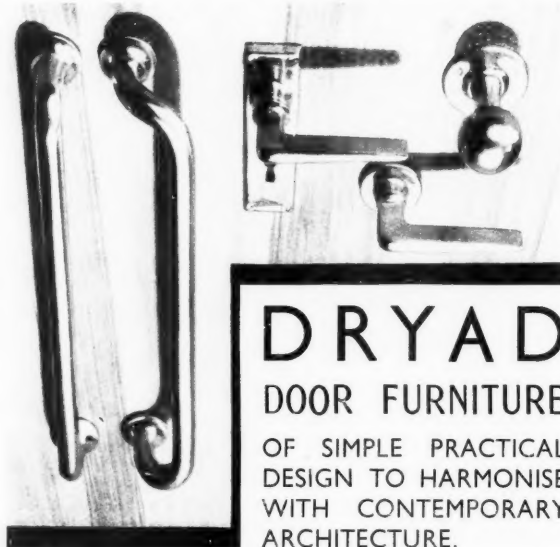
Stock recess cabinets are made one brick depth, but can be supplied for narrow or breeze block walls to order.



We will gladly send you a copy of our illustrated Brochure on request.

LONDON
VauXALL
MADE

DOWNHAM & COMPANY
46 Auckland Street, London, S.E.11
REliance 2638



DRYAD
DOOR FURNITURE
OF SIMPLE PRACTICAL
DESIGN TO HARMONISE
WITH CONTEMPORARY
ARCHITECTURE.

Specified by F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A., Connell, Ward & Lucas, and M. J. H. Bunney and Charlotte Bunney for houses illustrated in this issue.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT THE BUILDING CENTRE OR WRITE TO:
THE DRYAD METAL WORKS
SANVEY GATE, LEICESTER

THE ELLIS

"Motive"

WE SHALL BE PLEASED
TO SEND YOU A COPY
OF THIS NEW CATALOGUE
FOR REFERENCE ----

John Ellis & Sons Ltd
LEICESTER
Head Office: Welford House,
Welford Place, Leicester
Works: Barrow-on-Spae, near
Loughborough
London Office: Carlton House,
Portland Street, S.W.1.
Telephones: Leicester 682 (7 lines)
and London: Whitehall 4011.

by J. Ellis

Technical College
Bishop, F.R.S., B.A.

tion of Sussex Hotel Eastbourne.
Borham & Son, Eastbourne.

the new front of the
and fixed by...

General Contractors for the houses illustrated in this Issue

BRICK

HOUSES AT ANGMERING-ON-SEA for Messrs. F. and S. Freeman, Ltd. (pages 271, 272).
Messrs. Gilbert & Co.

TWO HOUSES IN CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA (pages 249, 255).
Messrs. John Garlick (1910) Ltd.

HOUSE AT CHIPPERFIELD (pages 279, 280).
Messrs. E. J. Waterhouse & Sons, Ltd.

HOUSE AT FRINTON-ON-SEA (pages 256, 257).
No general contractor.

HOUSE AT 13 DOWNSHIRE HILL, HAMPSTEAD (pages 265, 268).
Messrs. Kentish & Son Ltd.

HOUSES AT HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX (pages 273, 275).
Messrs. J. L. Kier & Co.

HOUSE AT HOOK GREEN, MEOPHAM, KENT (pages 261, 262).
Messrs. Hooker & Co.

HOUSE AT JORDANS, BUCKS (pages 243, 244).
H. E. Ryan.

HOUSE AT PEN PITS, PENSELWOOD, SOMERSET (pages 276, 278).
E. G. Wilkins.

HOUSE AT SNEYD PARK, BRISTOL (pages 269, 270).
Messrs. Alfred Dowling & Son.

HOUSES AT TEWIN, HERTS (pages 245, 248).
F. Palmer.

HOUSE AT TONBRIDGE, KENT (page 258).
Messrs. Edward Punnett & Sons Ltd.

COTTAGES AT THE WARREN, DARTINGTON HALL, TOTNES, DEVON (pages 263, 264).
Messrs. Staverton Builders Ltd.

HOUSE AT 55 VICTORIA ROAD, WIMBLEDON (pages 259, 260).
Messrs. William Willett Ltd.

FRAME

EXHIBITION HOUSE, OLYMPIA (page 284).
Foreman Contractor: J. G. Edwards.

BUNGALOW AT LANERCROFT ESTATE, WELWYN, HERTS (pages 282, 283).
George Barker.

HOUSE AT TREVOSE, CORNWALL (page 281).
There was no general contractor—houses built by direct labour.

HOUSE AT WOODFORD, ESSEX (pages 285, 286).
Messrs. Sheppard Bros.

CONCRETE

HOUSE AT BROMLEY, KENT (pages 287, 290).
Messrs. E. J. Waterhouse & Sons Ltd.

HOUSE AT CHALFONT ST. GILES, BUCKS (pages 299, 301).
Messrs. C. Miskin & Son Ltd.

HOUSE AT CARLYON BAY, CORNWALL (pages 306, 307).
Messrs. Staverton Builders Ltd.

HOUSE AT FARNHAM COMMON (pages 312, 314).
Messrs. J. B. Lingham & Stark. Consulting Engineers: The Reinforced Steel Concrete Co.

HOUSES AT FRINTON-ON-SEA (pages 296, 298).
Messrs. Maximus Construction Ltd. Messrs. Wall Bros. Messrs. Tibby Ltd. Messrs. Cushing & Co.

HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD (pages 303, 305).
Messrs. W. H. Gaze & Sons.

HOUSE AT HATFIELD, HERTS (pages 294, 295).
Messrs. Walter Taylor (Builders) Ltd.

HOUSE IN HIGH STREET, IVER (pages 308, 310).
Messrs. F. Bradford & Co.

HOUSES AT PLUMSTEAD (page 302).
Messrs. Pell & Clayton Ltd.

HOUSES AT RUISLIP (page 311).
Messrs. Walter Taylor (Builders) Ltd.

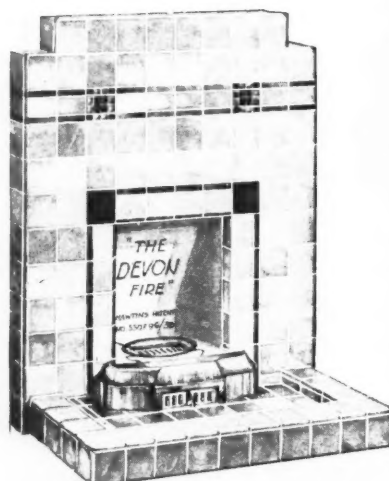
HOUSE AT WOODMANCOTE (pages 291, 293).
Messrs. Walter Taylor (Builders) Ltd.

36, GORDON SQUARE, W.C.1.

Within a stone's throw of EUSTON, KING'S CROSS AND ST. PANCRAS TERMINI. Particularly suitable for Professional Firm, Society or Institute. Spacious Office Building with SIXTEEN ROOMS. One large room for Board and Committee Meetings—having a total floor area of 3,500 feet super. Long Lease at moderate rental. Agents—

ALAWAY & PARTNERS

20, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.
Museum 0431



THAT LIVING ROOM

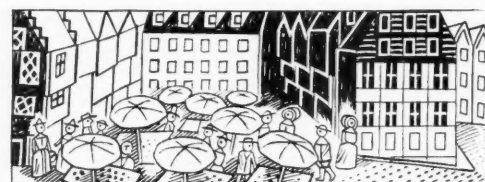
—IT
DESERVES
A
DEVON
FIRE

Design S 328 c
No. 6 Type Fire
Patent No. 330796 30



"THE
DEVON
FIRE"

★ Write for the Devon Fire catalogue—illustrated, free—and for the name and address of your nearest ironmonger holding stocks of DEVON FIRES to CANDY & CO., LTD., DEPT. N, DEVON HOUSE, 60, BERNERS STREET, OXFORD STREET, W.1



Travellers Cheques

The seasoned traveller does not carry much paper money: he knows it is not worth the risk. Yet there are many occasions abroad when, for some reason or other, one would not choose to go to a bank to draw foreign cash for, say, the paying of a hotel bill. It is then that the smaller amounts of the Westminster Bank's Travellers Cheques are specially handy, as they make the least demand on hotel cashiers, pursers, stores, etc., for change. Customers may buy Travellers Cheques for £2, £5, and £10, at any of the Bank's branches for use at home and abroad.

For certain countries special facilities are provided, particulars of which may be had at the counter

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

Special Supplement of Advertisements

The advertisements in the following pages all relate to the construction, decoration and equipment of the modern English house.

They have been grouped together for the greater convenience of the reader and form a useful and well illustrated extension to the editorial pages.

THE
ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
DECEMBER NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX



modern interior.

The unusual wall-covering of the room illustrated consists of "EVERITE" "BIGSIX" Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets. These sheets, reaching from floor to ceiling, are painted dead white and provide a novel and pleasing decoration. This is a typical instance of the manner in which asbestos-cement can help the architect, and a study of the products available in this versatile material will more than repay.

To achieve, in this age of sophistry, a note of distinction; a touch that is novel and yet in keeping with the best architectural standards, calls for no little talent. It calls, too, for imagination and enterprise in the choice of materials. Today, a work that bears the stamp of individuality can only result from a departure from the well-trodden highway of convention. It is in this connection that asbestos-cement aids the architect by placing at his disposal a building product which opens up new avenues, many of them as yet unexplored. The material itself is fire-resisting, rot and fume proof, non-corrodible, extremely light in weight and easily cut and handled. There are roofings for every purpose which can be relied upon to withstand the most rigorous climatic conditions. There is a range of decorative products for internal use which will enrich any scheme.

The above illustration is taken from a remodelled interior at Clifton, the work of Marcel Breuer & F. R. S. Yorke, Architects.

TURNERS ASBESTOS CEMENT CO.

(Branch of Turner & Newall Ltd.)

TRAFFORD PARK, MANCHESTER & at LONDON

GU 37



Esher Close, Esher, Surrey. Architects : Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson, F.R.I.B.A.

EXTERNAL WALLS : Finished in "Cullamix" rendering with scraped texture giving a slightly roughened finish (see sample below). Windows have large sheets of plate glass and no glazing bars. Corner windows give full benefit of sunlight.

COLOUR - REFERENCE SHEETS

Nos. COLOUR AND TEXTURE
IN CEMENT AND CON-
CRETE.

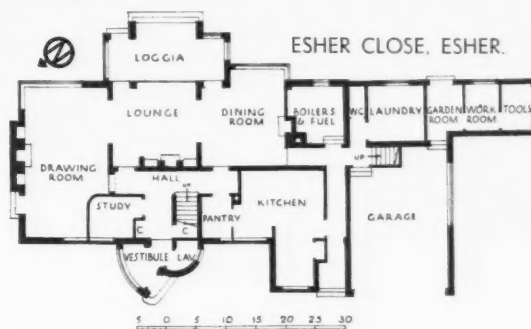
C.1

Showing range of colours
and differences in textures
for both wall and floor
finishings, with materials
supplied by The Cement
Marketing Company, Ltd.,
Portland House, Tothill
Street, S.W.1.

C.2

C.3

C.4



Plan gives a large
open floor area by
provision of wide
folding doors be-
tween Drawing
Room, Lounge &
Dining Room.

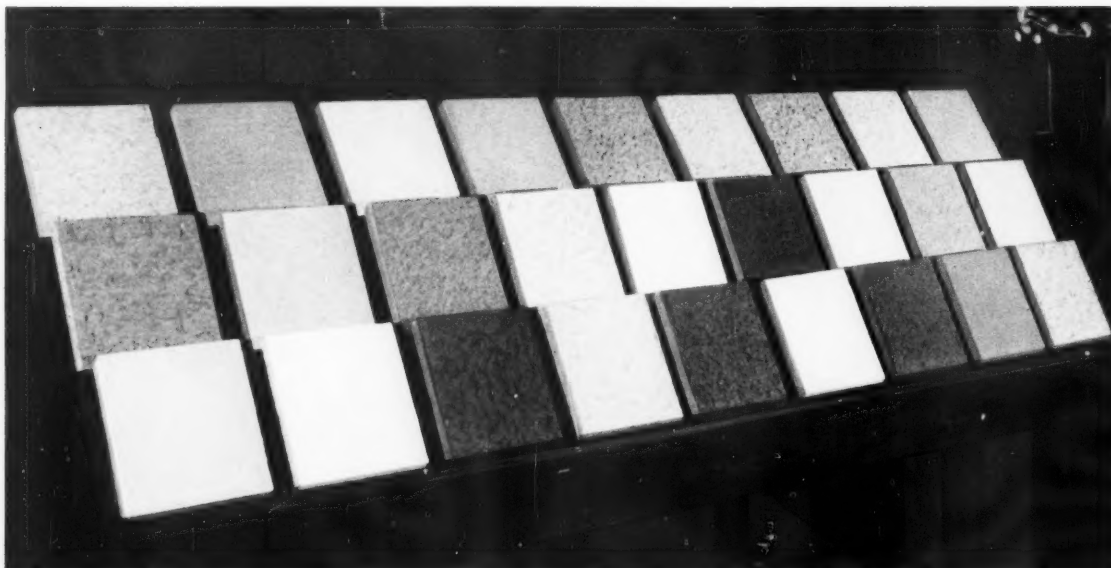


Sample of scraped
texture for walls
of the house at
Esher.

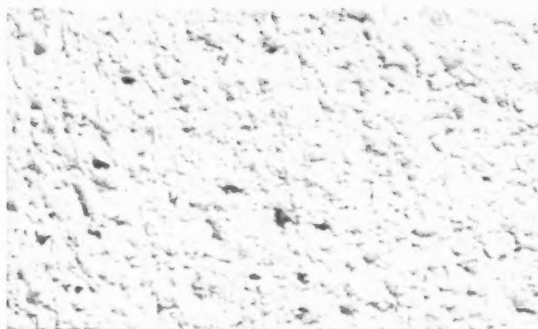
WALLS

A Range of standard colours in "Cullamix".

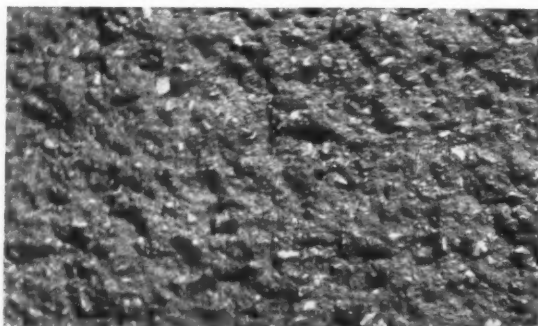
"CULLAMIX" STANDARD COLOURS include: broken white, ivory white, extra light cream, light cream, cream, pink, terra-cotta, yellow, brown, green, maroon red, burnt sienna, etc., and special mixtures including mica.



Cream Scraped Rendering



Green Scraped Rendering



Grey Stippled Finish



External Walls. Scraped Renderings or Stippled "Cullamix" Coatings

1. "Cullamix" is a combination of coloured Portland cement and aggregate, sold ready mixed. "Cullamix" Stippling Mixture is specially proportioned for thin brush-coatings.

2. Many textural effects are possible in full renderings (see page 3) or in Stipple Coating (see below).

3. In rendered work the SCRAPED FINISH meets with the most general approval. It gives a rougher texture than the ordinary wood-float finish.

4. The SCRAPED FINISH possesses advantages in that it (a), minimises crazing, (b) it weathers evenly, (c) it does not show the semi-circular float marks, (d) it does not show breaks where the work of one day follows on that of a previous day.

5. The SCRAPED FINISH can be carried out by any skilled plasterer. It is not an expensive finish.

6. SPECIAL MIXTURES are supplied for the scraped finish. It is important when ordering to specify "Snowcrete" Mixture, or "Cullamix" for SCRAPED FINISH.

★ ★ ★ ★

7. The STIPPLE FINISH provides a satisfactory cheap treatment for brick or concrete walls. It is applied in the form of a fairly thick paste by means of a brush. Various textures are possible. A thin stipple coating costs about 1 3d. per yard super, finished. A range of colours is also available for interior work.

8. Booklets describing the SCRAPED FINISH or the STIPPLE FINISH with full working instructions may be obtained from The Cement Marketing Company Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

WALLS

Coloured Renderings, Various Textures.

Recommended Practice.

The scraped texture and stipple finish are described on Sheet C.2. On this are shown some other textures.

(See also "Notes on General Design" in booklet "Colour and Texture" published by The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.)

1. THICKNESS of coloured rendering : $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. upon a one or two coat Portland Cement backing. COLOURS AVAILABLE.—See Sheet C.1. Also any shade may be had by blending two or more colours. White is provided by "Snowcrete" Mixture. It should be remembered that in selecting a colour consideration should be given to architectural style and the natural setting of the structure.

2. THE GENERAL DESIGN should be as simple as possible so as to avoid projections which might cause water to drip on to the rendered surfaces. All cills should project well from the face and be provided with drip grooves. Attention should be paid to gutter and down-pipes to obviate dirty water overflowing. In a smoky atmosphere a special sealing liquid is applied to the finished coat.

3. Texture is entirely dependent upon the plasterer's skill. A number of the textures are produced purely by the method in which the finishing coat is applied (as, for instance, in the English Cottage style and Rough-cast), others rely upon the treatment of the thin facing coat after it is in position. The tools for carrying out such treatment are quite simple, and consist of trowels, wire and hair brushes, etc.

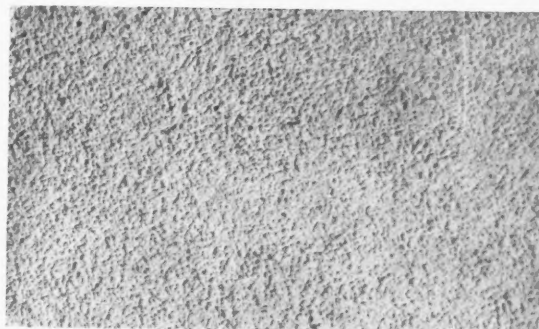
4. AN ADEQUATE KEY must be provided to allow the rendering to adhere to the wall. When building an in-situ concrete wall to take a rendering the face of the shuttering should be lined with vulcanised crepe rubber so that the face of the concrete is left indented.

An old concrete surface should be thoroughly hacked. Brickwork and masonry joints should be raked out to a depth of about half an inch, and, if necessary, picked or hacked. All loose material must be brushed off and the surface thoroughly cleaned with water.

5. THE NUMBER OF UNDER COATS.—One or two according to the surface ; to consist of 1 part Water-Repellent Blue Circle Cement to 3 parts of clean, gritty sand, well graded from $\frac{1}{8}$ in. down. It is important to use Water-Repellent Blue Circle Cement for the coat beneath the "Cullamix" coat.

6. TYPE OF RENDERING.—It is important to specify the exact type of rendering as all mixtures are supplied ready for use. The different gradings include : ordinary rendering, rough cast finishes, scraped surfaces, and smooth finish renderings such as those for swimming baths etc.

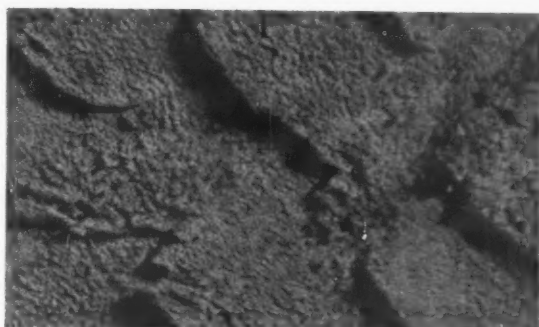
7. THE DIFFERENT TEXTURES shown on this sheet are easily obtainable. For full instructions see Booklet "Colour and Texture in Cement Rendering," obtainable post free from The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.



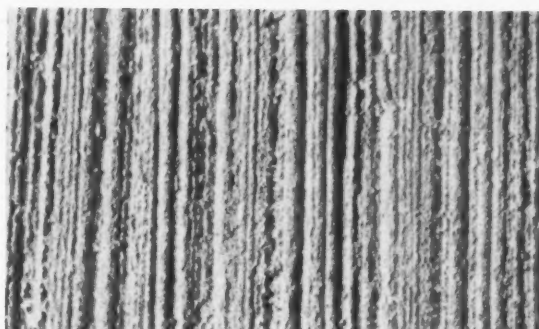
Wood
Float



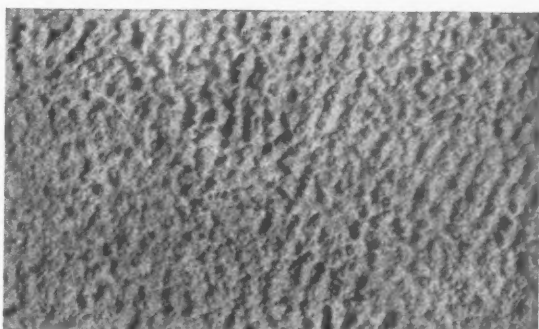
Brush
Stipple



English
Cottage

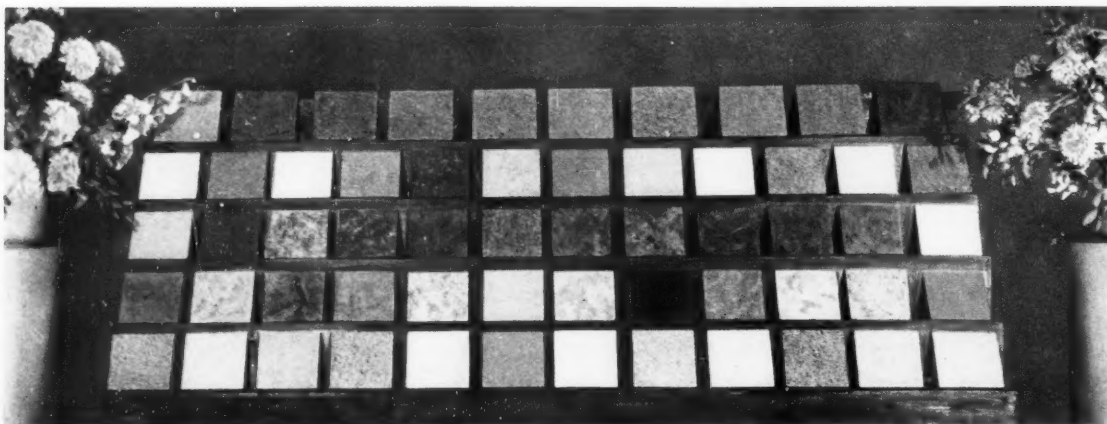


Brush
Line

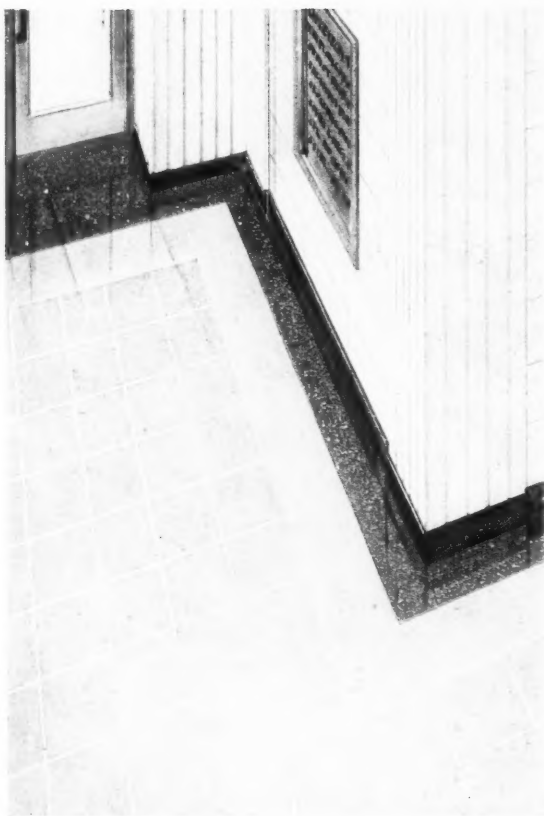


Rubber
Stipple

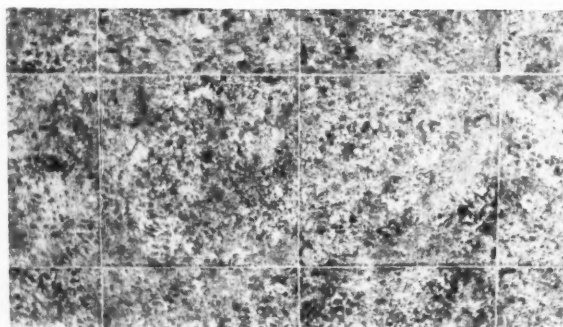
FLOORS



Range of colours for Polished Cullamix and Tiles.



An example in the use of polished Cullamix ; showing tiled floor and walls with IN SITU work for borders, skirting and pilasters.



An example of Mottled Cullamix Art Tiling.

Polished Cement Surfaces for Floors and Interior Walls, Coving and Tiling

1. PURPOSES.—“Cullamix” is a multi-purpose material. It may be employed in the following ways : (a) as a coloured rendering to external walls (as noted in sheets C.2 and 3) ; (b) as an internal floor and wall finish laid *in situ* and polished ; (c) as ready-made polished tiles ; (d) or cast as a surface lining to blocks, slabs or any type of pre-cast unit. These notes apply also to “Snowcrete” mixture, which is an exactly similar material, except that it is white instead of coloured.

2. APPEARANCE.—Ordinary polished “Cullamix” surfaces show after polishing an exposed white aggregate. These small chips are seen embedded in a matrix of coloured cement which provides the predominating colour. The range of shades is almost infinite.

3. “CULLAMIX” ART TILES are made and supplied by certain approved makers. For the tiles the aggregates are of a specially fine grading. Besides plain, certain mottled effects may be obtained. A range of effects is shown above. Price of Tiles : 8 3d. to 9 3d. per sq. yard delivered.

4. For IN SITU work large areas may be broken up in panels or squares by means of ebonite, brass, or bronze dividing strips. Borders of varying colours can be introduced. (See illustration on this sheet).

5. WEARING PROPERTIES. A “Cullamix” IN SITU topping may be used for floors subjected to hard wear, such as in factories, offices, hospitals, etc. In a series of tests the loss by abrasion was 1.53% (as against 3.70% and 4.55% for other types of flooring). There is a notable absence of dust through wearing.

6. COST.—Polished “Cullamix” IN SITU is slightly higher in cost than ordinary granolithic.

7. For full instructions as to laying write to The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

REPRINTED FROM “ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION.”



... a feature of featured buildings



In the Architectural Review survey of "The Modern English House" 11* out of the 30 examples illustrated had METAL WINDOWS by WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS. Such window preference is significant. May we have your next enquiry? Williams & Williams Ltd., Reliance Works, Chester. London Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

The 11 houses with METAL WINDOWS by WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS are:

- (1) Little Winch, Chipperfield Common, Herts. (Architect: E. Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.) (2) House at Wimbledon. (Architect: Eugen C. Kaufmann, Dipl. Ing., T.H.S. Berlin.) (3) House at Farnham Common, nr. Beaconsfield. (Architects: Messrs Harding and Tecton.) (4) House at Hatfield. (Architect: F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A.) (5) House at Hampstead. (Architect: E. Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.) (6) House in Chelsea. (Architects: Professor Walter Gropius and E. Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.) (Illustrated on left.) (7) House at Bromley. (Architect: G. Samuel, A.R.I.B.A.) (8) House at Iwer, Bucks. (Architect: F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A.) (Illustrated on left.) (9) Houses at Angmering-on-Sea. (Architect: Eugen C. Kaufmann, Dipl. Ing., T.H.S. Berlin.) (10) House in Church Street, Chelsea. (Architects: Messrs. Mendelsohn and Chermayeff, F.R.I.B.A.) (Illustrated on left.) (11) Sunspan Bungalow, Welwyn. (Architect: Wells Coates, Ph.D., B.Sc., B.A.)

**WILLIAMS &
WILLIAMS
LIMITED
METAL
WINDOWS**
BRITISH & GUARANTEED
CHESTER, ENGLAND

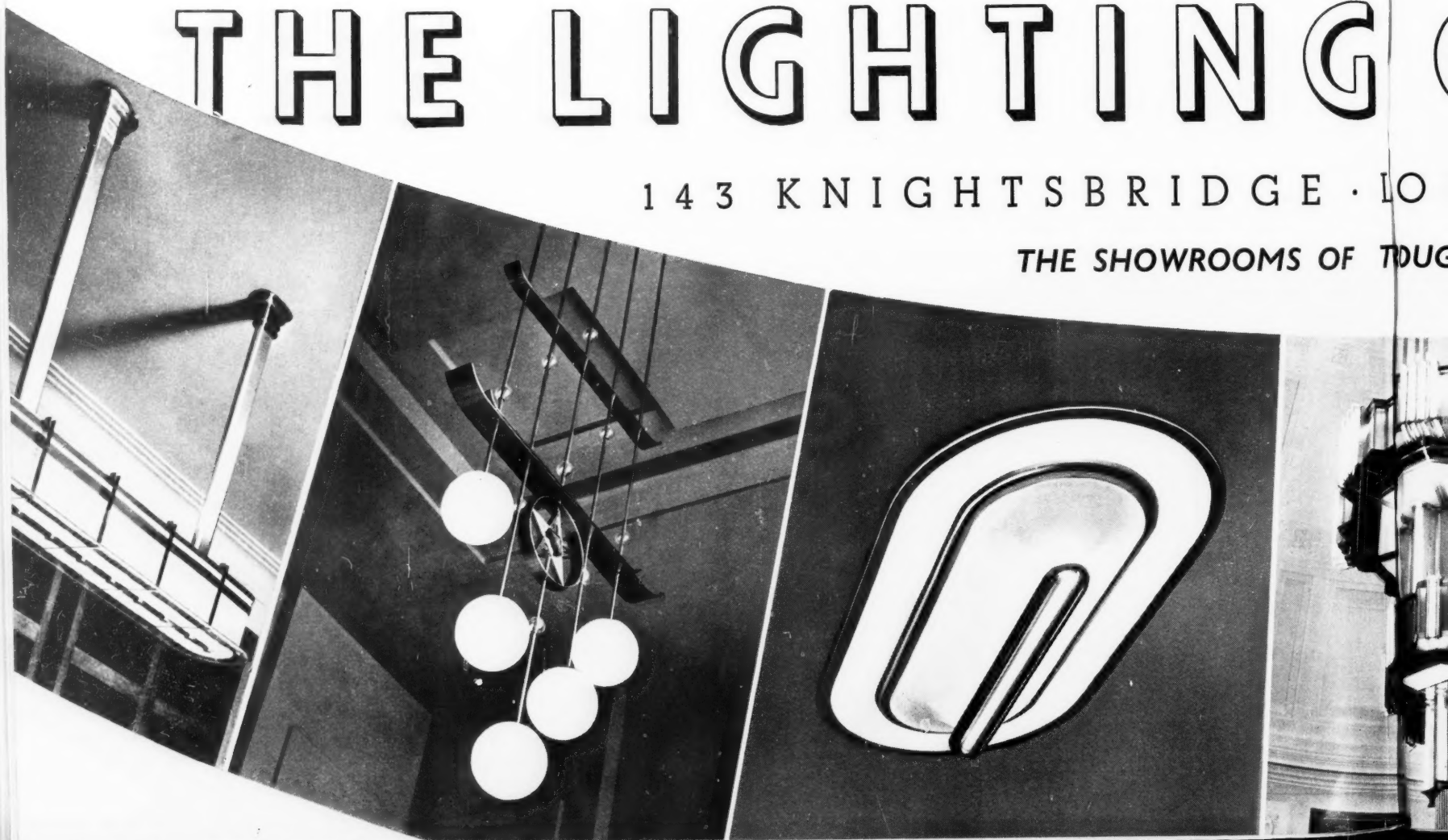


If you ask us how **many** designs we have, you are virtually asking for a continuous performance. But if you have a particular problem, then you have only to tell us about it and it will not be a problem any more. Come to our showrooms and see.

THE LIGHTING

143 KNIGHTSBRIDGE · LONDON

THE SHOWROOMS OF TONER

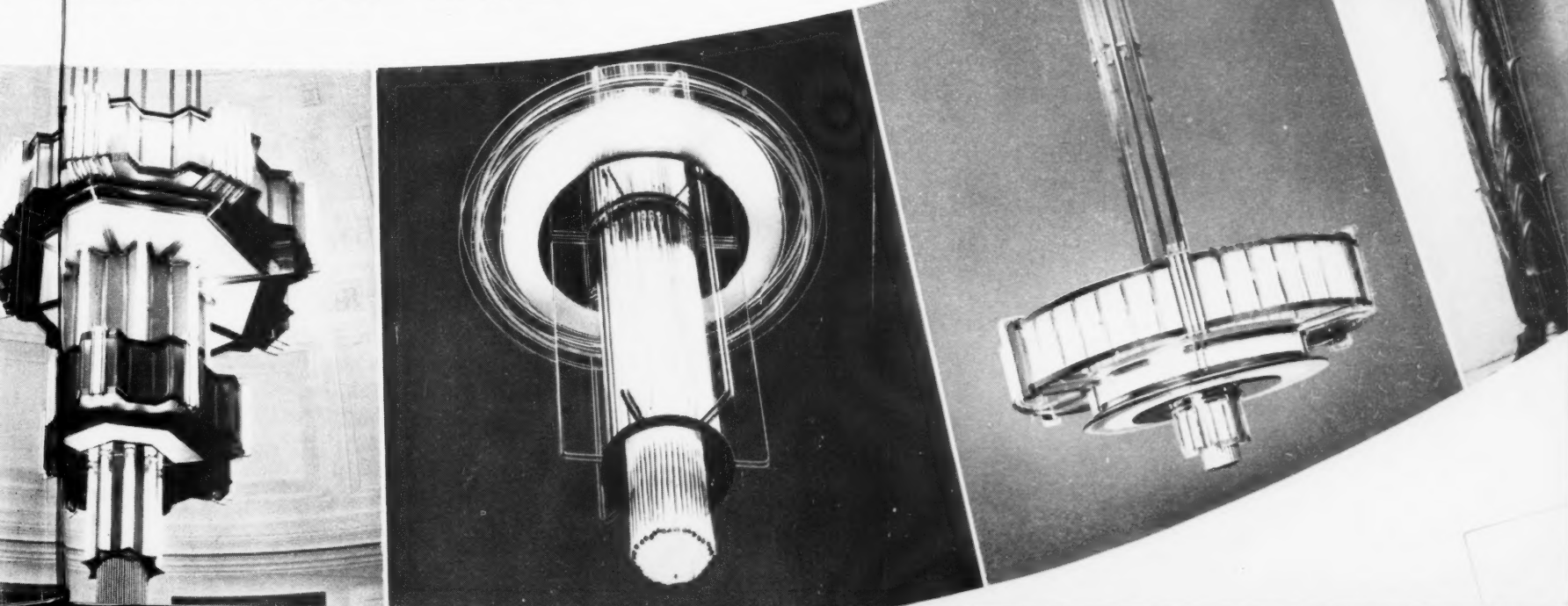




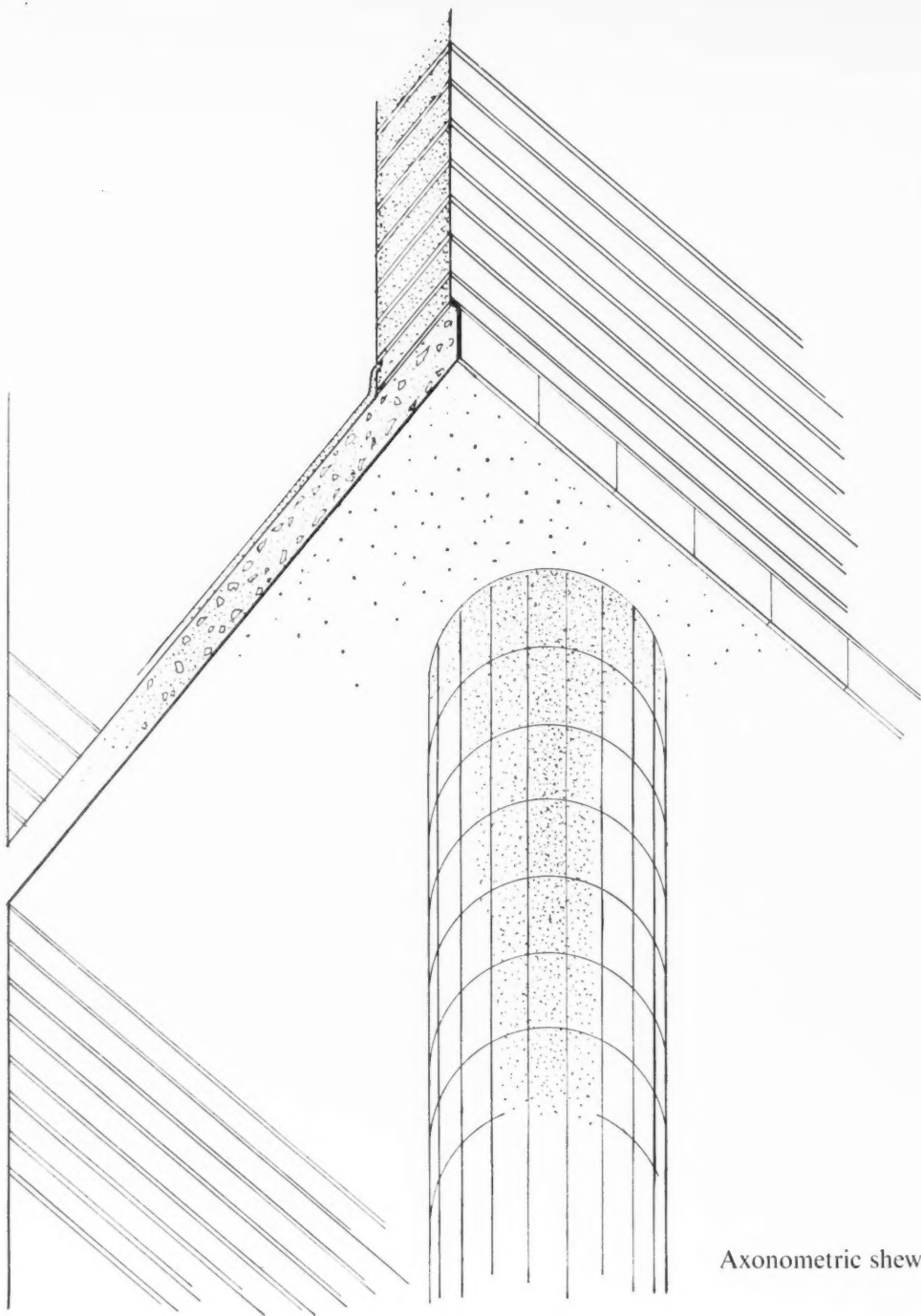
ns
if
it
e.

G CENTRE LTD

. LONDON . SW1
OF TUGHTON & YOUNG LIMITED



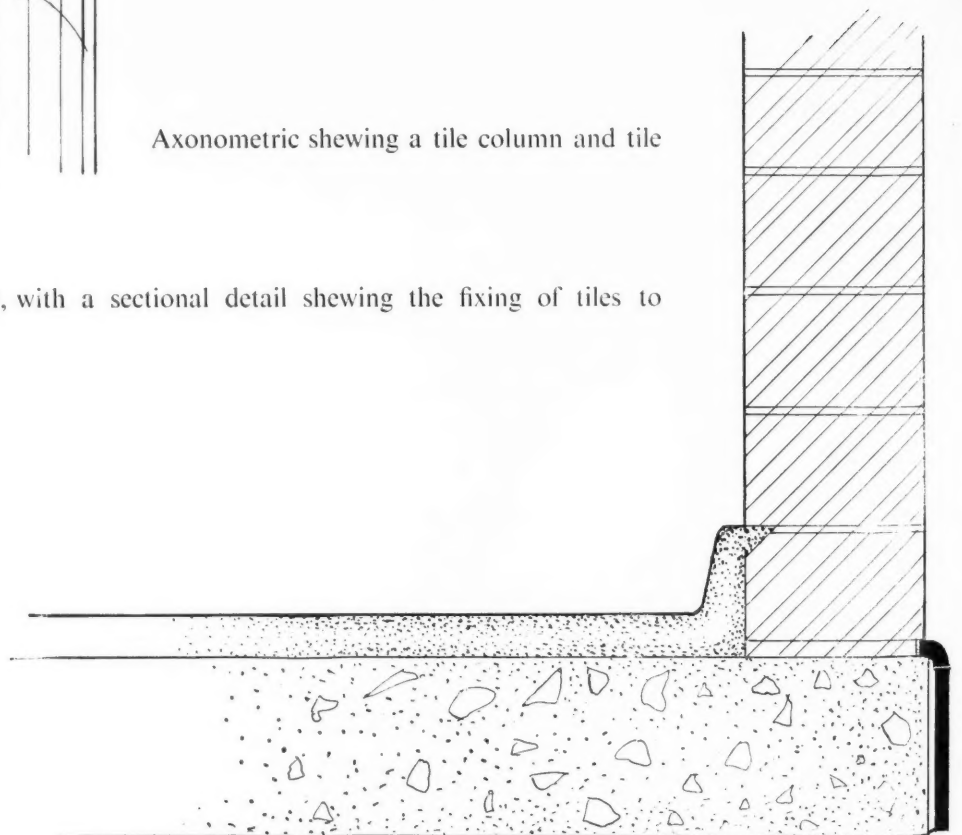
CARTER

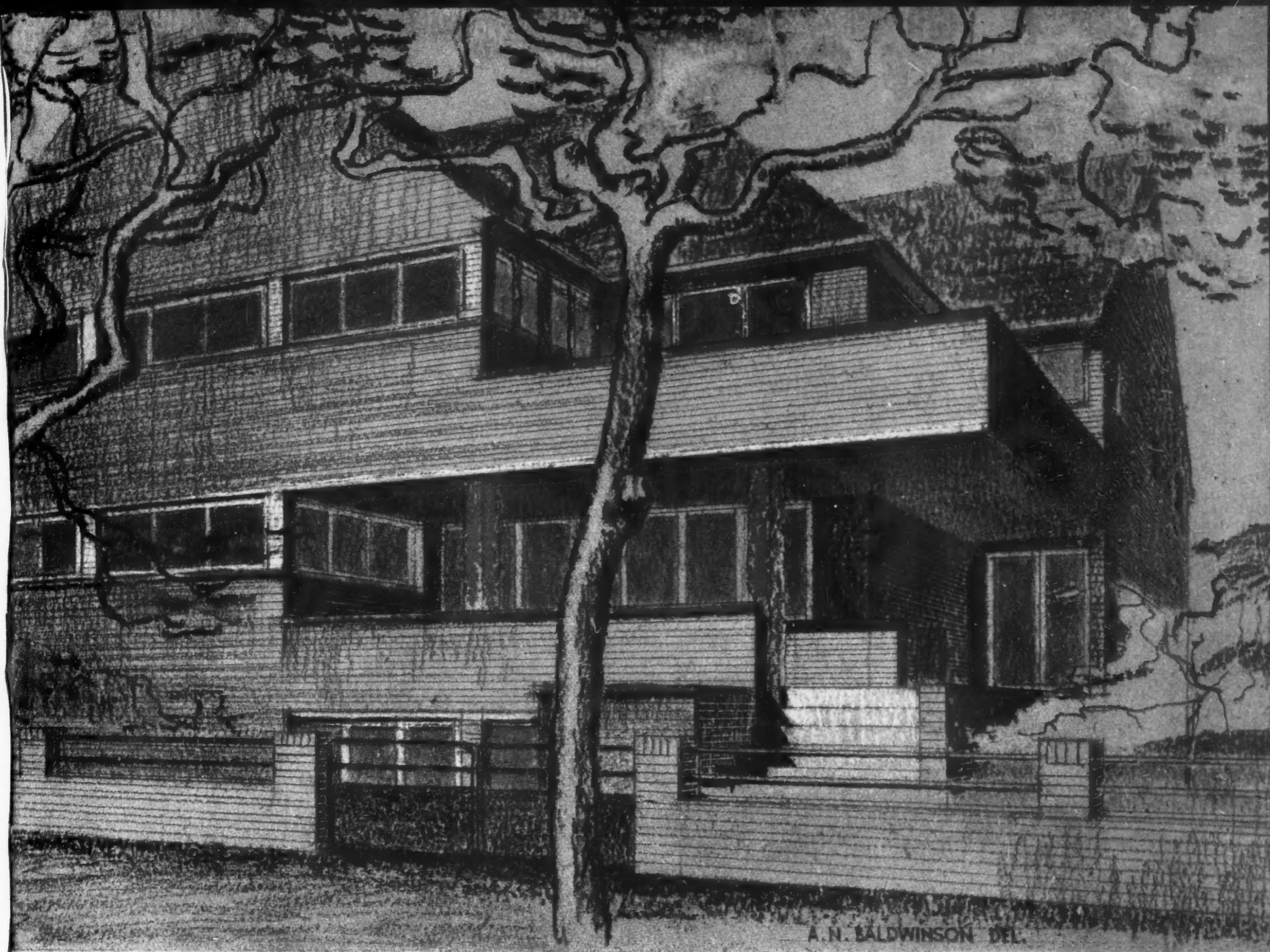


Axonometric shewing a tile column and tile

edging to balcony, with a sectional detail shewing the fixing of tiles to

balcony edging





A drawing by A. N. Baldwinson for Carter & Co. Ltd.: based on a house at Louvain

Cills, copings, architraves, mullions, string-courses and columns in Carter tiles and faience, for which both glazed and unglazed materials are available

CARTER & CO. LTD., POOLE, DORSET • CARTER & CO. (LONDON) LTD., 29 ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.11

Right :

An entirely indirect lighting fitting incorporating the Allom patent self-lighting device which gives an appearance of translucency to the metal vase. The fitting contains two lamps. The lamp in the metal vase is fitted in a glass reflector of special design so that the light is distributed evenly over the whole of the ceiling. From a second lamp in the lower part of the fitting light is filtered into the three glass discs.

Below :

A direct lighting fitting. The inverted glass dish is designed to reflect the major portion of the light downwards evenly into the room, at the same time allowing an appropriate percentage of the light to filter through to the ceiling to avoid overhead gloom. The lower glass dish acts as a diffuser for the light thrown directly downward from the lamp. This fitting gives exceptional lighting efficiency with complete absence of glare and causes only the softest of shadows to be cast.

Our co-operation is always at your disposal. Write to us—or better still, visit our showrooms.

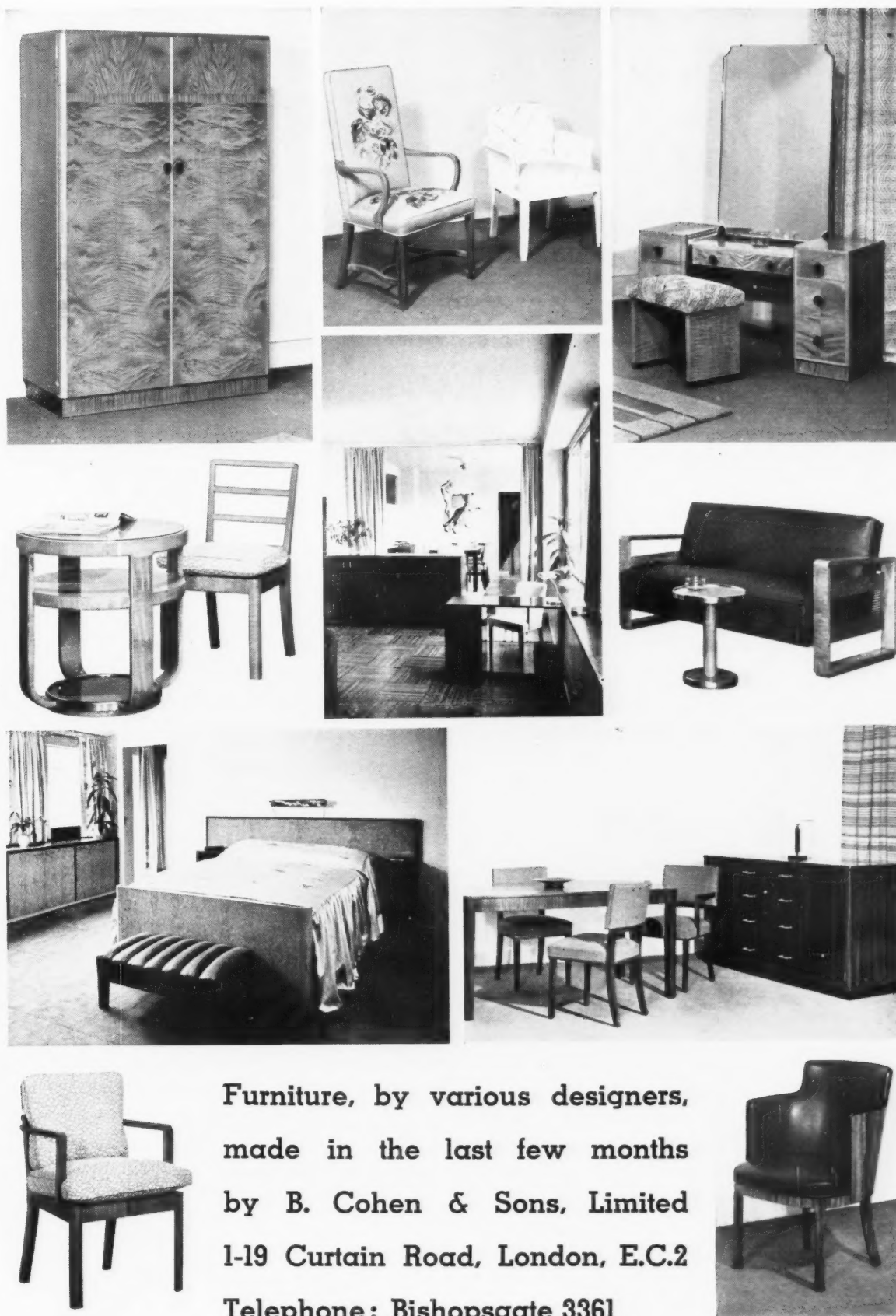


LIGHTING DESIGN

Whether it be the design of a single light fitting, a complete decorative lighting installation, or a project for external flood-lighting, Allom engineers and designers undertake to provide efficiency with economy. Heavy expenditure upon lamps, current consumption and maintenance is an unnecessary extravagance. Good lighting, paradoxical though it may seem, invariably costs less than bad lighting.



ALLOM BROTHERS LTD. 16, GROSVENOR PLACE
LONDON - S.W. 1
lighting specialists



Furniture, by various designers,
made in the last few months
by B. Cohen & Sons, Limited
1-19 Curtain Road, London, E.C.2
Telephone: Bishopsgate 3361



To specify

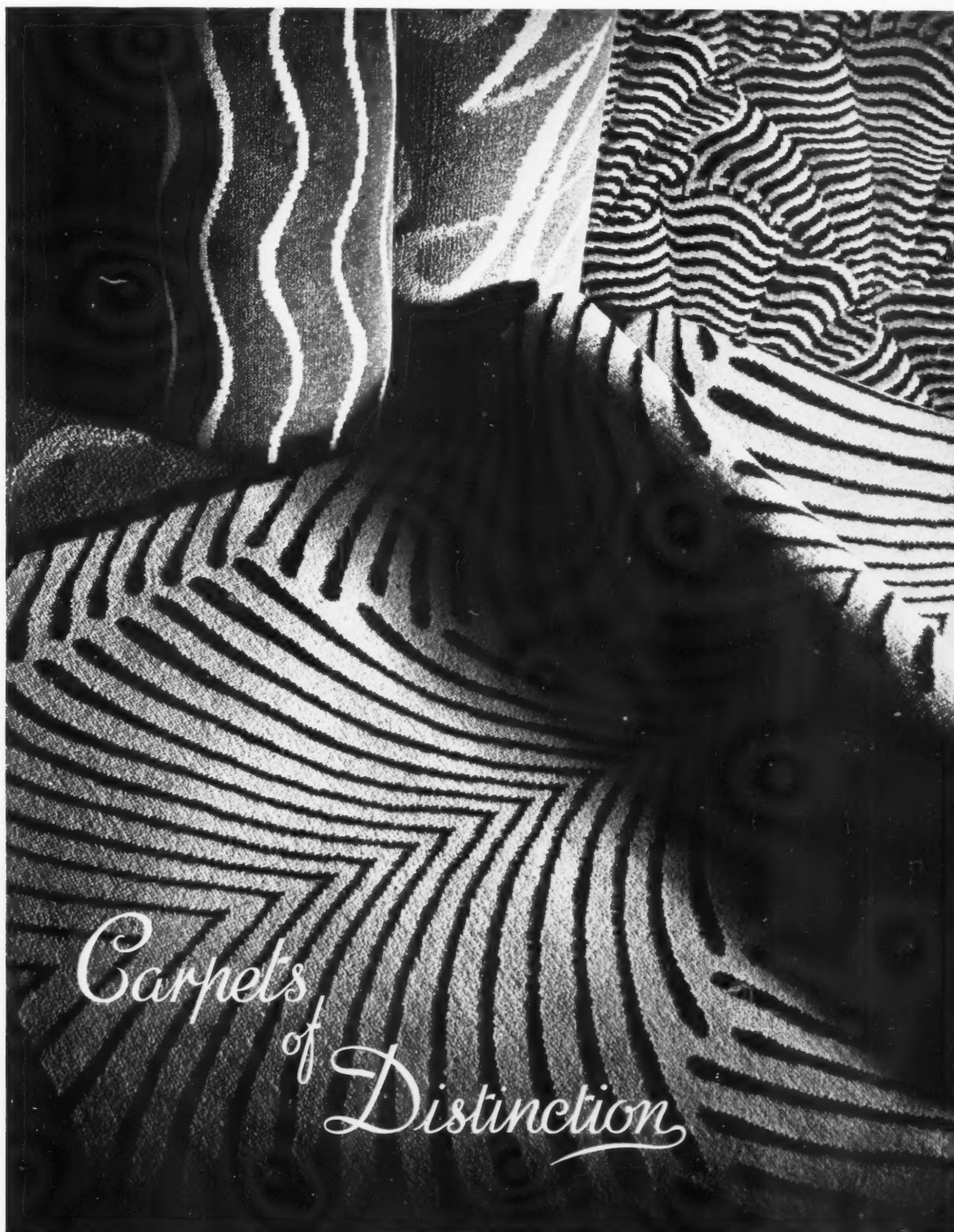
"ROSEBANK" Fabrics is to ensure a satisfied client.

"ROSEBANK" Fabrics provide an exceptional choice of furnishing fabrics in modern and period designs.

TURNBULL & STOCKDALE LTD., ROSEBANK, RAMSBOTTOM, LANCs.

London Showrooms: ROXBURGHE HOUSE 273-277 REGENT STREET, W.1

16



Carpets by **JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS LTD.**

Phone: NATional 6103

London Showrooms & Studios:
20-22 KING EDWARD ST., NEWGATE ST.
Obtainable from Furnishers, Decorators, &c.

DEAN CLOUGH MILLS,
HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE

THE BEST LEATHER *for the* Best Upholstery



CONNOLLY LEATHER is prepared from selected hides by the largest producers of upholstery leather in the world. For the upholstery of furniture in the home, in hotels, restaurants, ships, and for wall-panelling, there is nothing like Connolly leather.

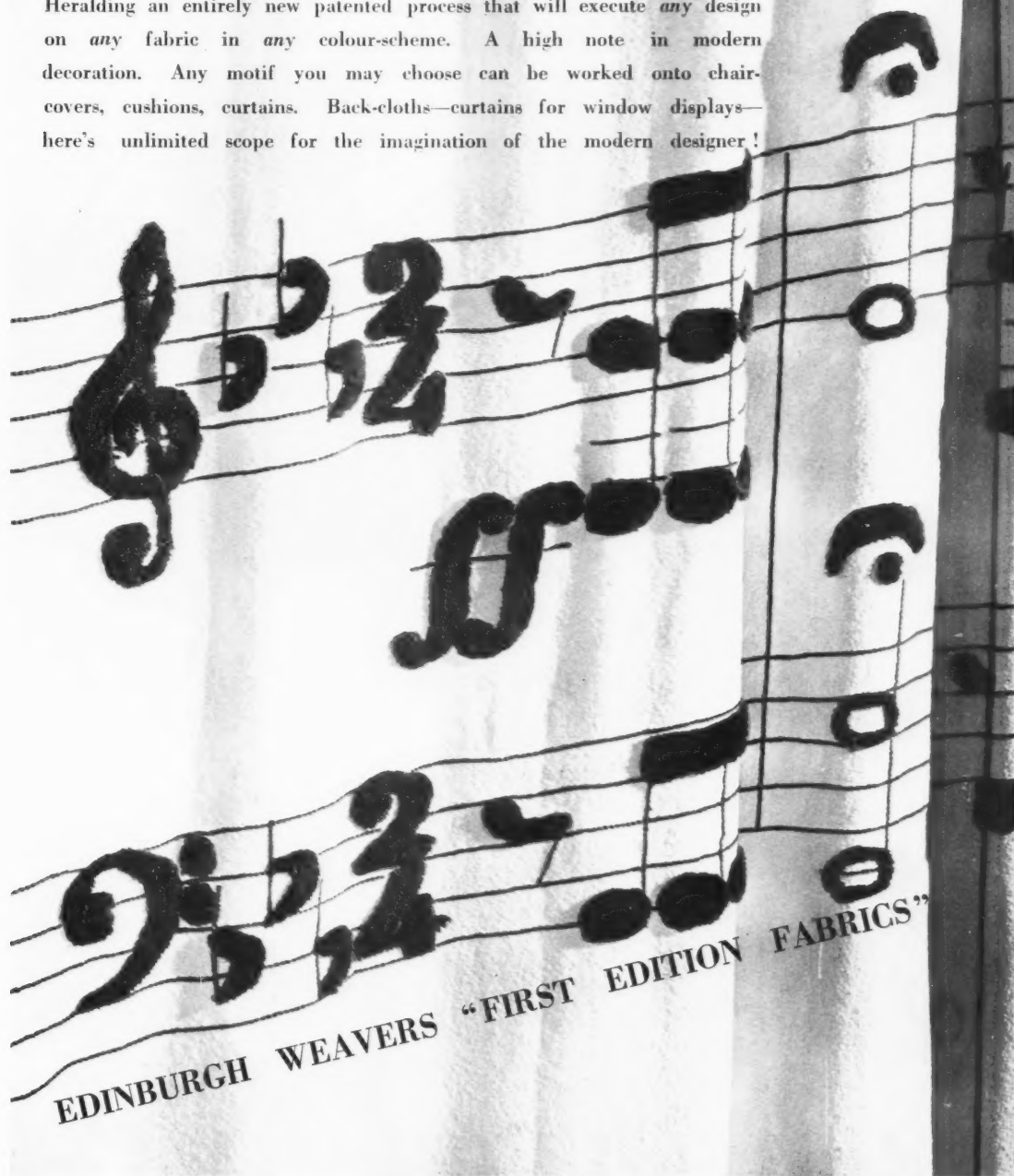
CONNOLLY



CONNOLLY BROS. (Curriers) LTD.
CHALTON STREET, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1
Established 1878 Telephone: Euston 1661 (5 lines)

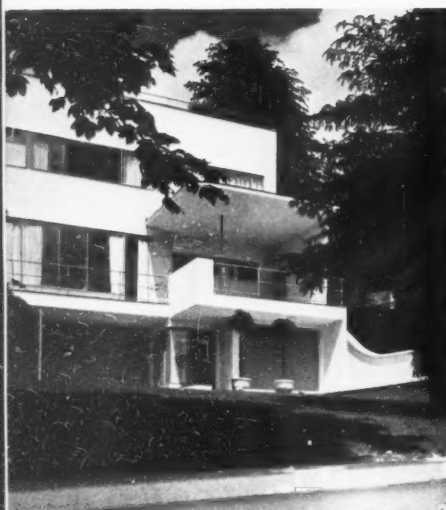
EDINBURGH WEAVERS *STRIKE A NEW NOTE*

Seen at the Piano Exhibition. Wall-hangings of chalk-white reversible satin. Design—the opening bars of Beethoven's *Fifth Symphony*. Heralding an entirely new patented process that will execute *any* design on *any* fabric in *any* colour-scheme. A high note in modern decoration. Any motif you may choose can be worked onto chair-covers, cushions, curtains. Back-cloths—curtains for window displays—here's unlimited scope for the imagination of the modern designer!



Edinburgh Weavers are supplying fabrics for the House in Church Street, Chelsea (Architects: Mendelsolhn and Chermayeff—see pages 254 to 255); "Shrubs Wood," Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. (Architects: Mendelsolhn and Chermayeff—see pages 299 to 301); House at Hampstead (Architect: M. J. H. Bunney—see pages 265 to 268). And many others including Athenaeum Court, London. TRADE ENQUIRIES: 55, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1

House at Hampstead.
Architect: Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: W. H. Gaze & Son



PAROPA ROOFING by FRAZZI. The patented constructional features of this roof make it adaptable to any flat surface whether horizontal, vertical or splayed. It is laid out and jointed in situ by our own craftsmen to any specified design and will never deteriorate or develop leakages even under heavy traffic. Frazzi engineers will be glad to place their exceptionally wide experience in this unique and efficient flat roofing technique at the disposal of any architect who will kindly write to the Technical Dept. at Lennox House.

PAROPA roofing by
FRAZZI

FRAZZI LIMITED, LENNOX HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, W.C.2

The Modern house has **PAROPA** roof room



House at Hatfield.
Architect: F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A.
Contractors: Walter Taylor Ltd.

House at Great Easton.
Architects: Messrs. Joseph, in collaboration with D. G. Armstrong, F.I.A.A.
Contractors: Harris & Son



ARCHITECTURAL
IN CHARACTER

SATISFYING the highest standards of modern taste in the harmony and charm of mass and colour, architecturally-designed Portcullis Gas Fires strike a fresh note which is restrained by appreciation of the best fireplace traditions. In addition, the workmanship is of that unique excellence so long associated with the name of Bratt Colbran. Technical efficiency too is outstanding as the Portcullis gives more heat, and more healthy heat, with the lowest possible gas consumption.

PORTCULLIS GAS FIRES



*Architects are invited
to write for Catalogue*

BRATT COLBRAN LIMITED • 10, MORTIMER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

FURNITURE for the MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

has been designed and made at Broadway ever since 1921. We were thus pioneers in the contemporary movement, not merely followers of it. Those who want furniture for a well-designed house will find in our showrooms pieces that are rational, pleasant to live with and of lasting value. Our designers and workshops may be relied on to produce interesting special designs or to carry out intelligently architects' own ideas.



We illustrate two rooms which we recently decorated and furnished completely. Further illustrations of our work will be sent on request.

We invite you to visit our showrooms now as there are special displays of Christmas presents to be seen.



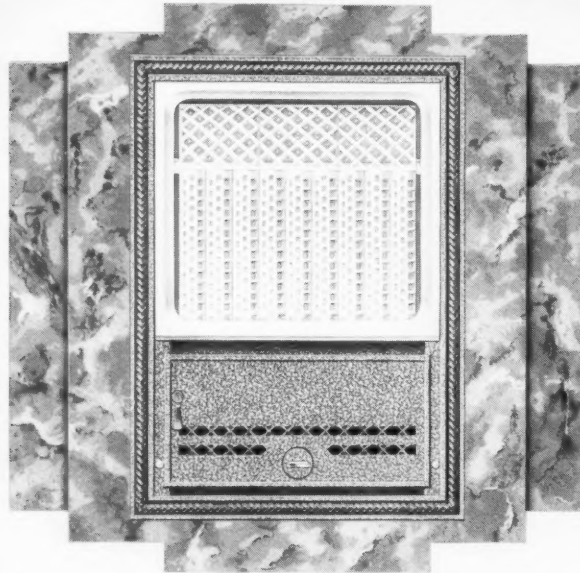
GORDON RUSSELL

LIMITED

BROADWAY, WORCS., AND
40 WIGMORE STREET, W.1

Telephones: Broadway 45 and WELbeck 4144

THE ARISTOCRAT OF THE FIRESIDE

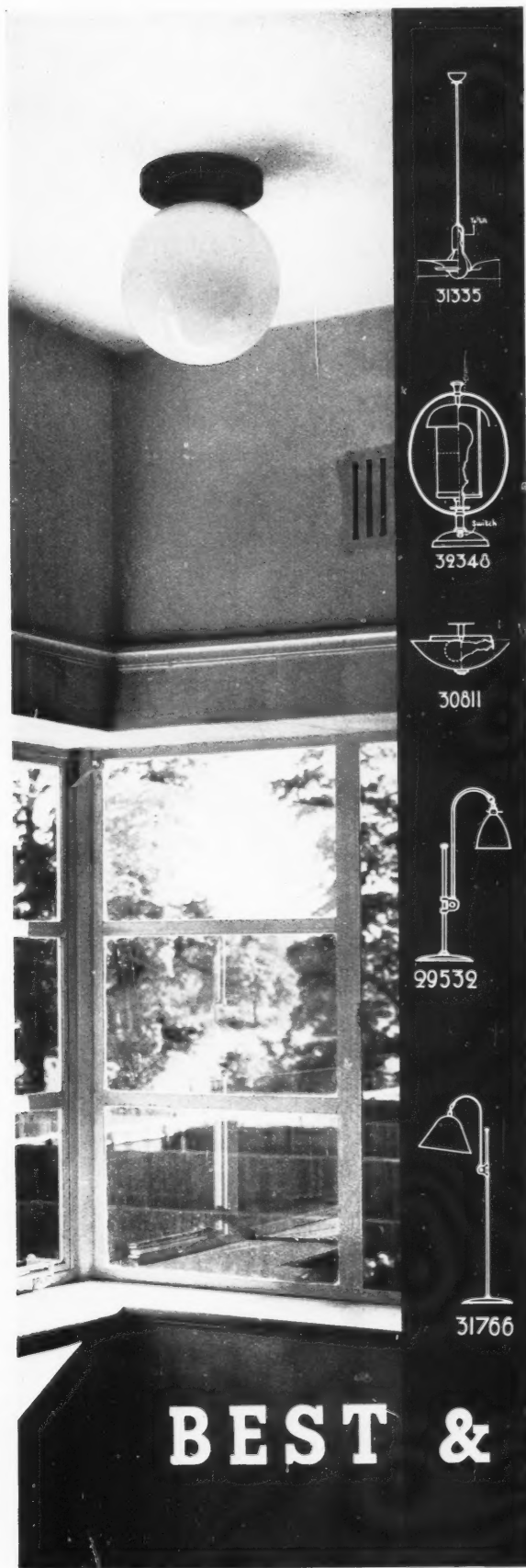


THE "INLAE"

A
**HIGH
BEAM**
TRADE-MARK
GAS FIRE
WITH SELF-LIGHTING TAP

by

JOHN WRIGHT & CO, LTD, BIRMINGHAM, 6, *Radiation*



BEST & LLOYD LTD.

LIGHTING OF FLATS AND MODERN DWELLINGS

Best & Lloyd have been pioneers in this country of lighting fittings of a scientific and economic nature. Their fittings are particularly suitable for modern flats and dwellings, where the tone of the interiors is necessarily simple, and where standardised units are wanted for convenience and accessibility. For the convenience of architects and decorators a special list of fittings covering the ordinary domestic range has been prepared.

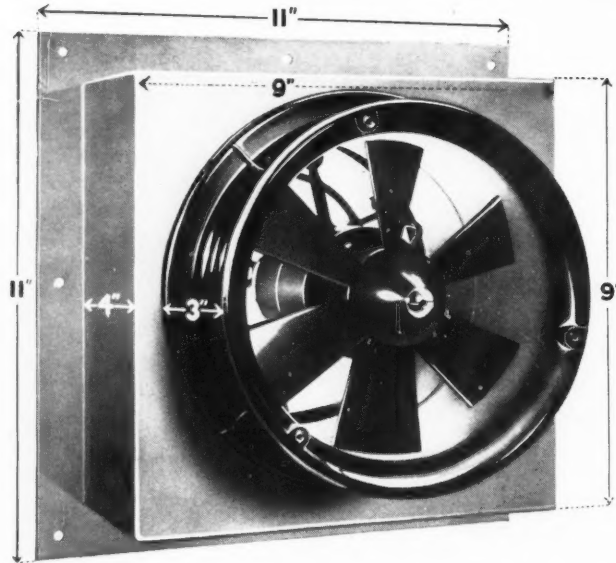
WRITE FOR
LIST No. 200
"Fittings for Modern
Flats and Dwellings"

*Best & Lloyd fittings are available
through all electrical dealers.*

BEST & LLOYD LTD.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM, 21
LONDON SHOWROOM: 40 GT. MARLBOROUGH ST., W.1

PERFECT VENTILATION



A SPECIAL NEW WALL MODEL VENT-AXIA

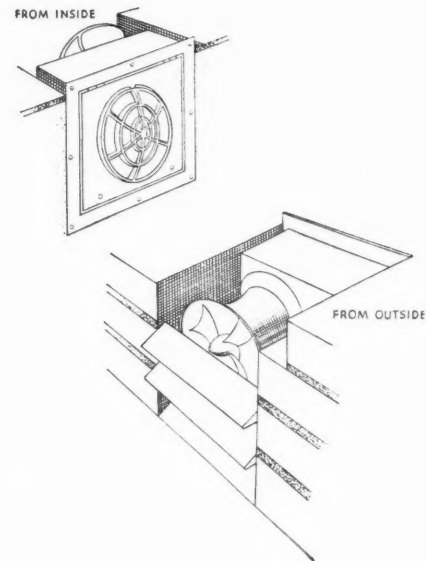
A self-contained unit, comprising metal casing (one brick long—three bricks high) in which is mounted a standard "Vent-Axia" Silent Six (without cowl).

The complete unit is built into the wall. Surround plate remains flush with wall.

The unit can be inlet into walls and is easily fixed by four or six screws to the inner walls. The inlet grille and front plate are removable to allow access for occasional oiling or inspection. To afford protection from the weather and to harmonize with the architects' or builders' own ideas of exterior decoration, there are several alternative methods of treating the outside wall. The one most favoured is the fitting of slatted tiles, as illustrated.

These units are available as either stale air extractors or fresh air intakes, and have a capacity of approximately 10,000 cubic ft. per hour, and run for 100 hours on one unit of electricity. They are specified by many of the leading architects, especially for kitchens, bedrooms and bathrooms, etc.

*Removing
stale air without
draught or
noise!*



PRICE £5 - 5 - 0

ALL BRITISH

VENT-AXIA

SILENT SIX

STALE AIR EXTRACTOR

Among those who have adopted the Vent-Axia are:—

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS
WAR OFFICE
ADMIRALTY
ROYAL AIR FORCE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
HOME OFFICE
GENERAL POST OFFICE
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPN.
LONDON & NORTH EASTERN RLY. CO.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LONDON, MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RLY. CO.
HOLLAND & HANNEN AND CUBITTS LTD.
LAW LAND BUILDING CO.
J. MISKIN & SON
SIR ALEX. GIBB & PARTNERS
BOVIS LTD.
J. LAING & SON LTD. (BUILDERS)
E. D. WINN (BUILDERS)
GEE, WALKER & SLATER
HALL, BEDDALL & CO.

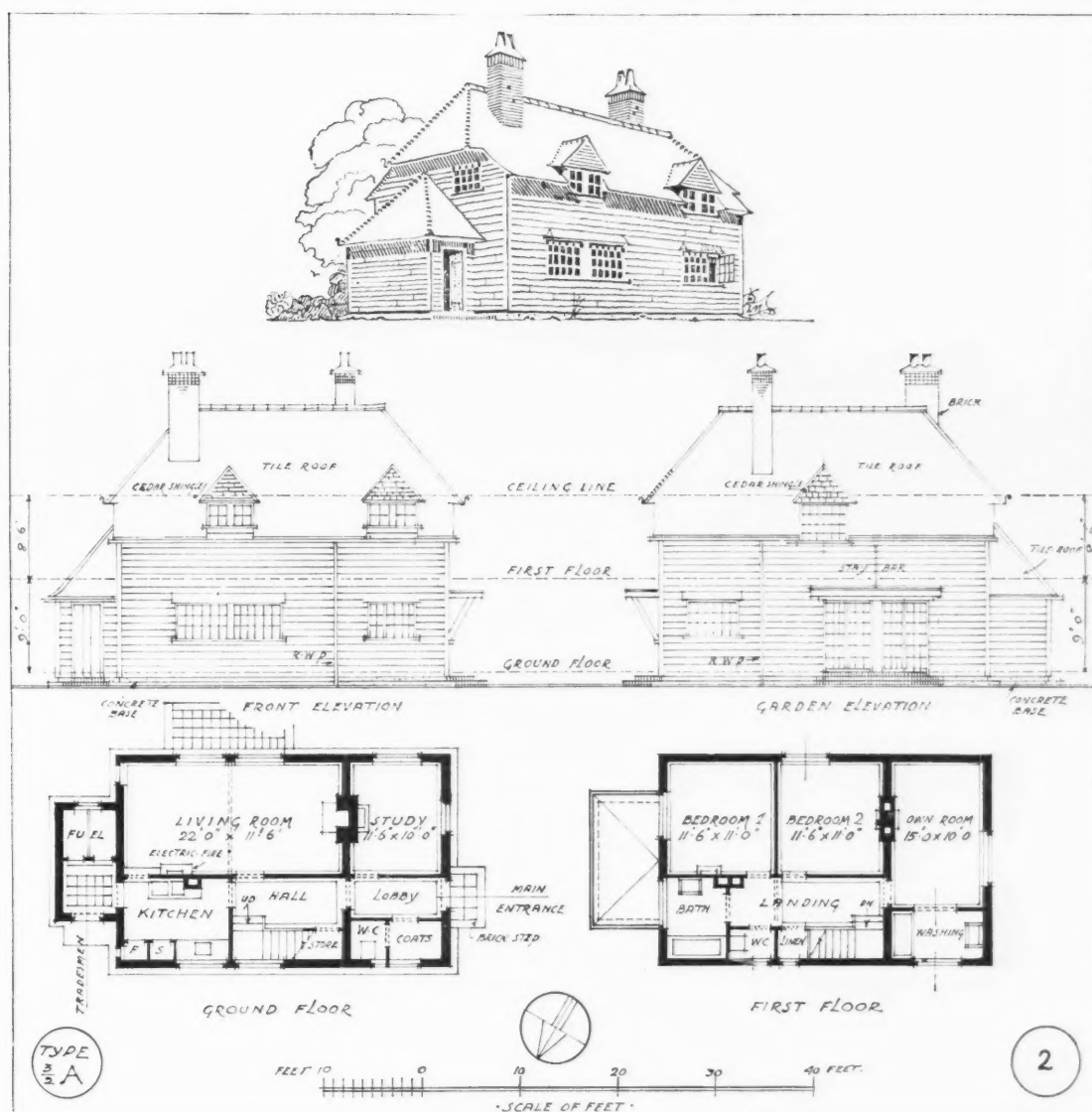


STANDARD MODEL VENT-AXIA

£4 - 14 - 6

ALL BRITISH

Utilities (London) Ltd., Ventilation Dept., Walton House, 1 Newman Street, London, W.C.1



SPECIFICATION FOR A TIMBER HOUSE

TYPE
3/2 A
No. 2

(This is a development of No. 1 with additional rooms.)

FOUNDATIONS: Portland Cement Concrete raft trench in under main walls and chimneys. **WALLS:** 5" x 2" Fir framed and braced studding covered with building paper and weatherboarding lined inside with plaster board or plywood. Internal walls 4" x 2" ditto, lined plaster board or plywood. **ROOF:** Framed in 4" x 2" rafters with 4" x 2" collars and 5" x 3" purlins, covered with 3/4" rough boarding and tile fixed to battens. **CHIMNEYS:** Brick in cement compo, with roof tile caps, flues formed with 9" outer skin and 4 1/2" divisions.

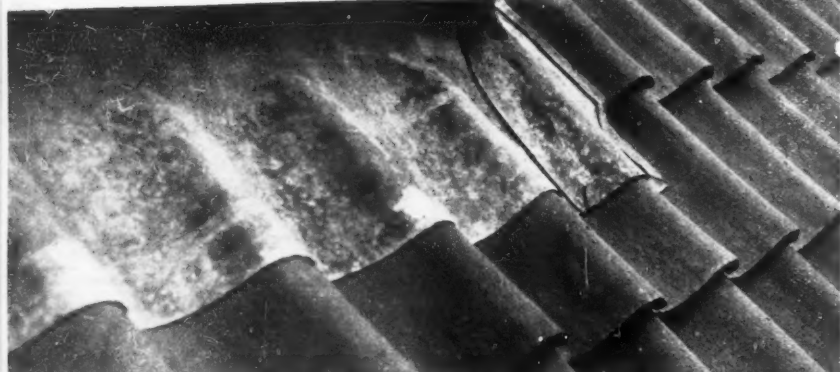
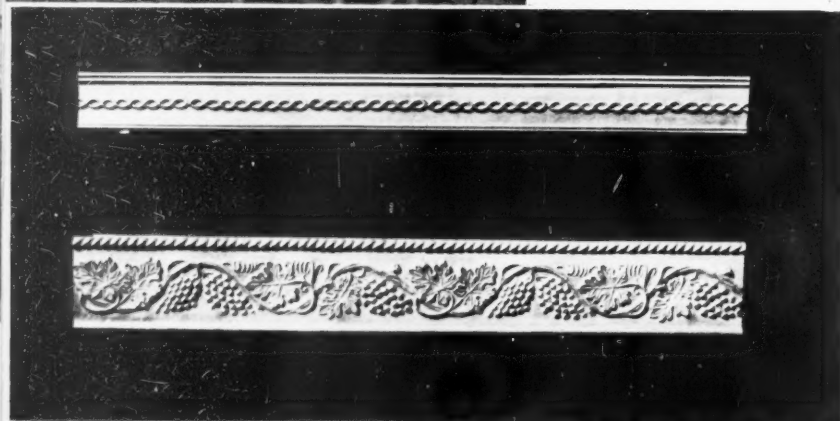
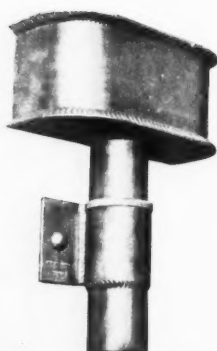
WINDOWS: Deal casements hung to deal frames, ditto for casement doors to sitting rooms, all divided with glazing bars. **INTERNAL JOINERY:** Deal painted, external doors deal painted. **EXTERNAL TREATMENT:** All weatherboarding stained green Solignum, windows and frames painted cream colour, and concrete base tarred. Weatherboarding can be of deal, Douglas Fir or Cedar.

Issued by the Timber Development Association Ltd., 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone CITY 2714. You can get facts about alternative wood for this kind of construction by writing to the Technical Director of the T.D.A., at the above address.



T.A.18

LEAD in modern bu



LEAD SHEET AND PIPE. For plumbing cold water services, wastes, soil, anti-syphonage, vent and rain-water pipes, using either the one or two-pipe systems, it is safest to specify lead. The tendency towards total enclosure of internal piping to obtain the clean unbroken lines of modern decorative styles makes it imperative to ensure that the plumbing itself is beyond reproach. With lead, the plumber's natural material, you have a definite safeguard.

Where lead must be exposed, such as in rainwater heads and gutters, the plumber has no difficulty in making these, by familiar and natural working, not only very efficient but highly decorative. This point will be appreciated from the photographs of a milled sheet lead rainwater head with burned seams affording the simple decoration, and cast lead gutters embodying a distinctive and original design.

The decorative possibilities of lead are by no means yet fully explored, and the individuality that can be achieved by so widely simple means is one of the reasons why lead is favoured.

The photograph showing a flashing to the sill of a dormer window set in a roof of pantiles affords a good example of the workability of lead. No other material could be so easily worked to the exact contour of the pantiles.

The bottom photograph illustrates the commendable practice of providing a lead flashing to a cavity wall as a protection for the wood lintel.

TECHNICAL BULLETINS AND IN

TECHNICAL BULLETINS now in course of preparation include:—

RED LEAD

BULLETIN No. 1

The chemistry of Red Lead as a protective medium. A short history of red lead; its chemical composition; its chemical reactions to various forms of attack, British Standard Specifications.

BULLETIN No. 2

The use of Red Lead. A short survey of the scope of red lead; the preparation of the paint, the preparation of surfaces.

BULLETIN No. 3

The protection of steelwork in buildings. Steel frame work for building up; open steel structures, galvanised surfaces, external ironwork, etc. Application and covering capacity. Illustrated with close-up and micro-photographs.

BULLETIN No. 4

The protection of timbers and joinery. The specification of primings; the priming of hidden work and built-in work, illustrated with close-up and micro-photographs.

BULLETIN No. 5

Red Lead as a decorative paint. The tinting of red lead, the uses of tinted red lead, with some colours.

BULLETIN No. 6

Authoritative investigations. The reports of various authoritative bodies such as H.M. Office of Works which have carried out investigations or tests on red lead and white lead paintwork.

WHITE LEAD

BULLETIN No. 1

The chemistry of White Lead paints. A short history of white lead, its chemical composition, its chemical reactions to various forms of attack, British Standard Specifications.

BULLETIN No. 2

The use of White Lead in paints. The properties of white lead paints; mixing and tinting.

BULLETIN No. 3

The painting of timber and joinery. Preparation of surfaces, priming and painting.

BULLETIN No. 4

The painting of wall boards and sheet materials preparation of surfaces, priming and painting.

BULLETIN No. 5

The painting of plaster and renderings. Preparation of surfaces, priming and painting.

BULLETIN No. 6

The economies of painting. A study of the cost of painting, with special reference to the frequency of re-painting and to the provision made in buildings for re-painting.

LEAD SHEET AND PIPE

- (1) Plumbing in Lead.
 - (2) Roofing work.
 - (3) Lead for X-ray protection.
 - (4) Lead for Sound Vibration Insulation.
 - (5) Lead Flashings in structural work.
 - (6) Lead Flashings as distinct from roofing and glazing.
- The Technical Bulletin on "Concealed Plumbing" has already been issued, and if you are not receiving this useful technical information please write to the Council who will send you all publications as issued.



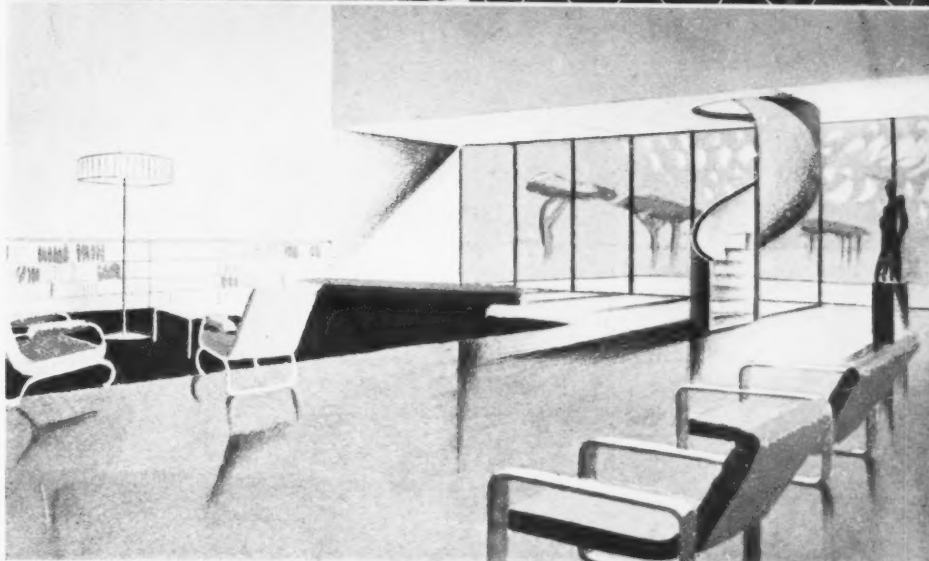
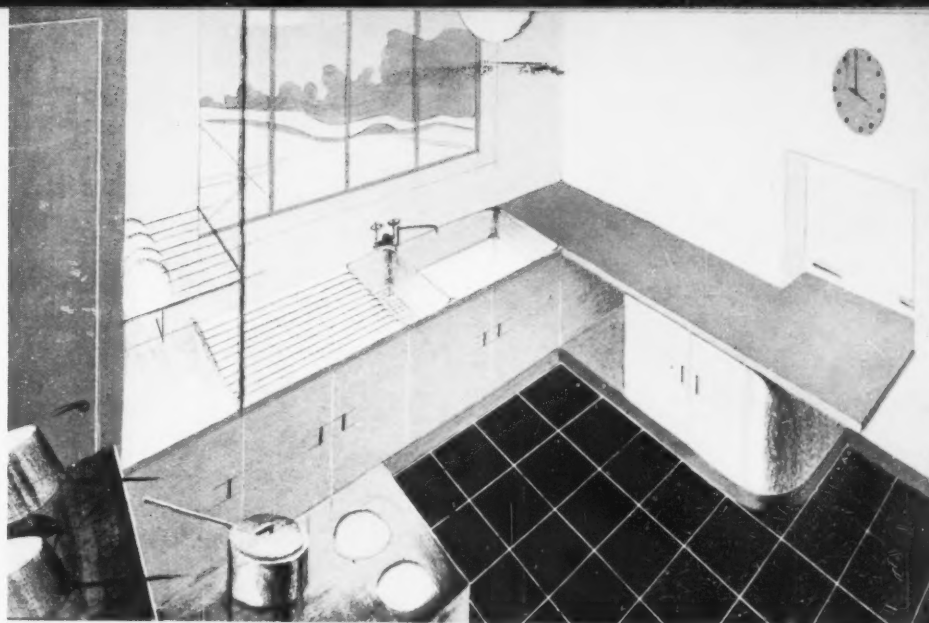
Ancient Symbol
for Lead

LEAD INDUSTRIES
DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

n building practice

WHITE LEAD PAINT. The two interiors illustrated here indicate the possibilities of the application of White Lead paints internally. Their superiority for outside work is already established and well known. The photograph of 66, Lincoln's Inn Fields reconstructed over 3 years ago by Sir Edwin Cooper and painted with White Lead paint illustrates how the Town house may be kept bright and protected at *lowest* annual cost. British Standard Specification No. 262 provides the architect with a safeguard when specifying coloured white lead paints, as the British Standards Institution stipulate that the proportion of genuine dry White Lead to the total pigment must not be less than 78.4%. Paints conforming to this specification may therefore be relied upon to exhibit all the well-known and desirable characteristics of White Lead. B.S.S. No. 261 gives similar protection when specifying pure White Lead ready mixed paint.

RED LEAD PAINT. Red Lead is recognised as the premier preventative of rust, and since the use of steel in construction continually increases, the prevention of corrosion of metallic surfaces is becoming daily a more important problem. The whole of the steel girder framework of the Cumberland Hotel is protected from corrosion by Red Lead paint. As with White Lead, architects can safeguard themselves by specifying only genuine Red Lead conforming to British Standard Specification 217 or 315.



AND INFORMATION SHEETS

28 Information Sheets on the uses of lead in building construction (Architects' Journal Library of Planned Information) have now been issued by the Council:—

- (1) Gutter and Cesspool detail.
- (2) Flat Roof construction.
- (3) Types of joints to Lead Pipes.
- (4) Methods of supporting Lead Pipes.
- (5) Flush Pipe connections.
- (6) Sheet Lead installation for X-ray work.
- (7) Lead details to Dormer Windows.
- (8) Insulation against Sound and Structural Vibration.
- (9-10) Anti-vibration Pads for Buildings.
- (11) British Standard drawn Lead Traps.
- (12) The One-Pipe System.
- (13) Secret Flashings to Chimneys.
- (14) Stepped Flashing to Chimney Stack.
- (15) The Two-Pipe System.
- (16) Distribution of Cold Water Services.
- (17) Dampcourse to Chimney Stack.
- (18) Various arrangements of Plumbing to W.C.'s.
- (19) Sizes and weights of Lead Pipes.
- (20) Different types of Flashings to Chimneys.
- (21) Lead Trays to Shower Baths.
- (22) Various methods of Plumbing to Lavatory Basins.
- (23) Lead Lining to a Brick Flower Box.
- (24) Continuous Flower Box at Peter Jones.
- (25) Various methods of Plumbing to Baths.
- (26) Lead Soakers to Tiled Valleys.
- (27) Lead Flashings to Skylight.
- (28) Hips to Roofs and Soakers.

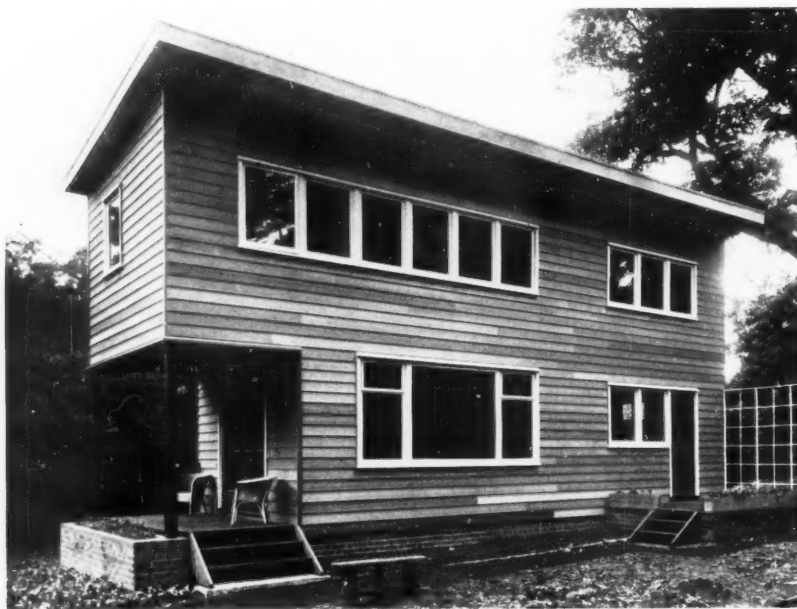
REX HOUSE,

38, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4

TIMBER HOUSE

WOODFORD GREEN - ESSEX

Architects: B. A. Le Mare A.R.I.B.A., & A. E. Proskauer



RIPPER
WOODWORK

*THE WHOLE OF THE TIMBER CONTRACT
including the supply and erection of the
entire timber structure (excepting the roof)
AND ALL INTERNAL & EXTERNAL JOINERY
comprising windows, doors, cupboards, staircase,
panelling and floors*

BY

RIPPERS LIMITED

CASTLE HEDINGHAM - ESSEX

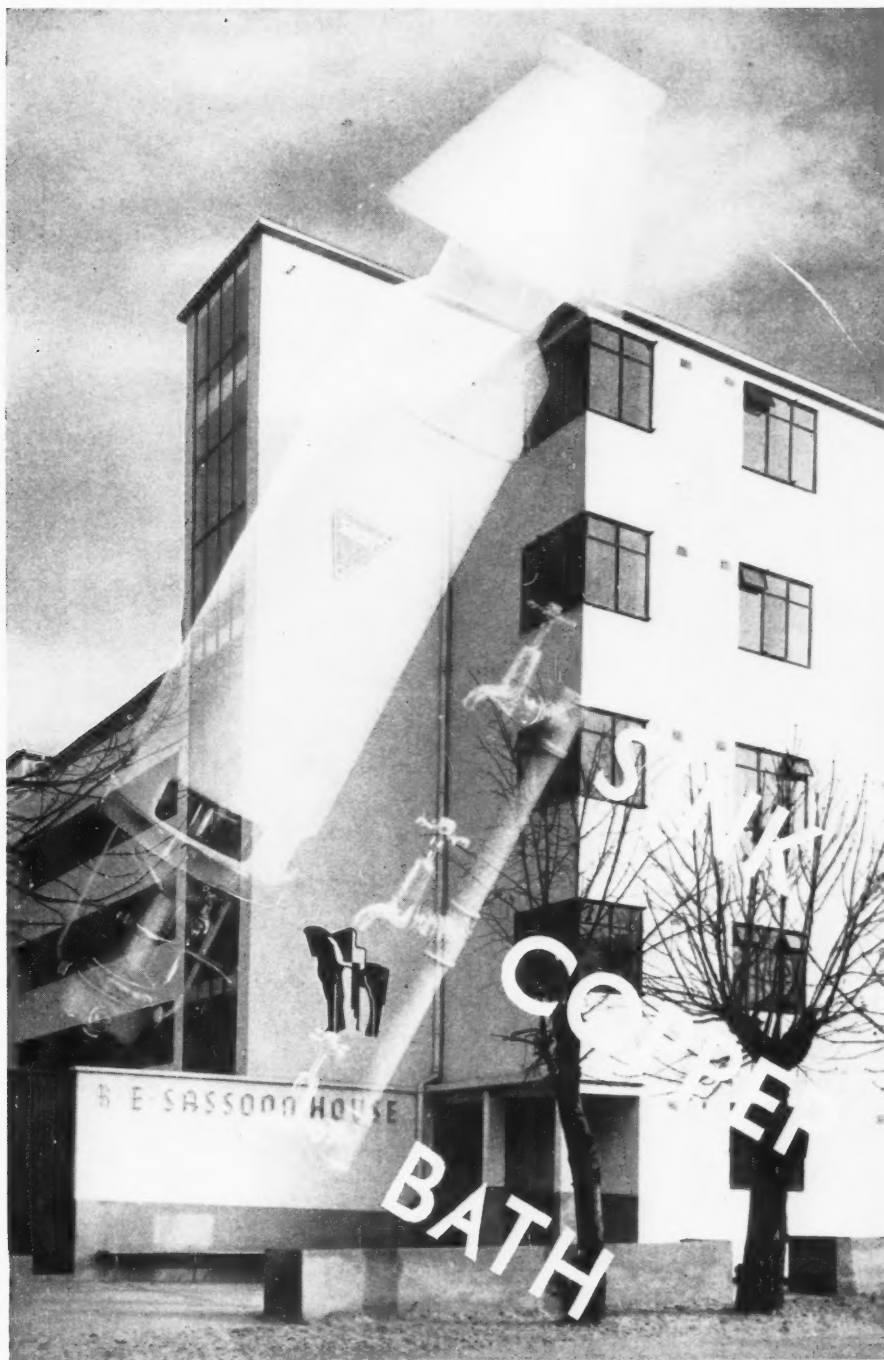
BRITISH INDUSTRIES HOUSE, MARBLE ARCH, W.1

Heddingham 39-40

Mayfair 6624/5



HOT WATER all over the house — by 'ASCOT'



P. E. Sassoon House, Peckham.

Multipoint
**GAS
WATER
HEATERS**

The
Architect's
choice
for
Britain's
modern
homes

ASCOT GAS WATER HEATERS LTD

Head Office: 244 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 • Telephone: Holborn 7107



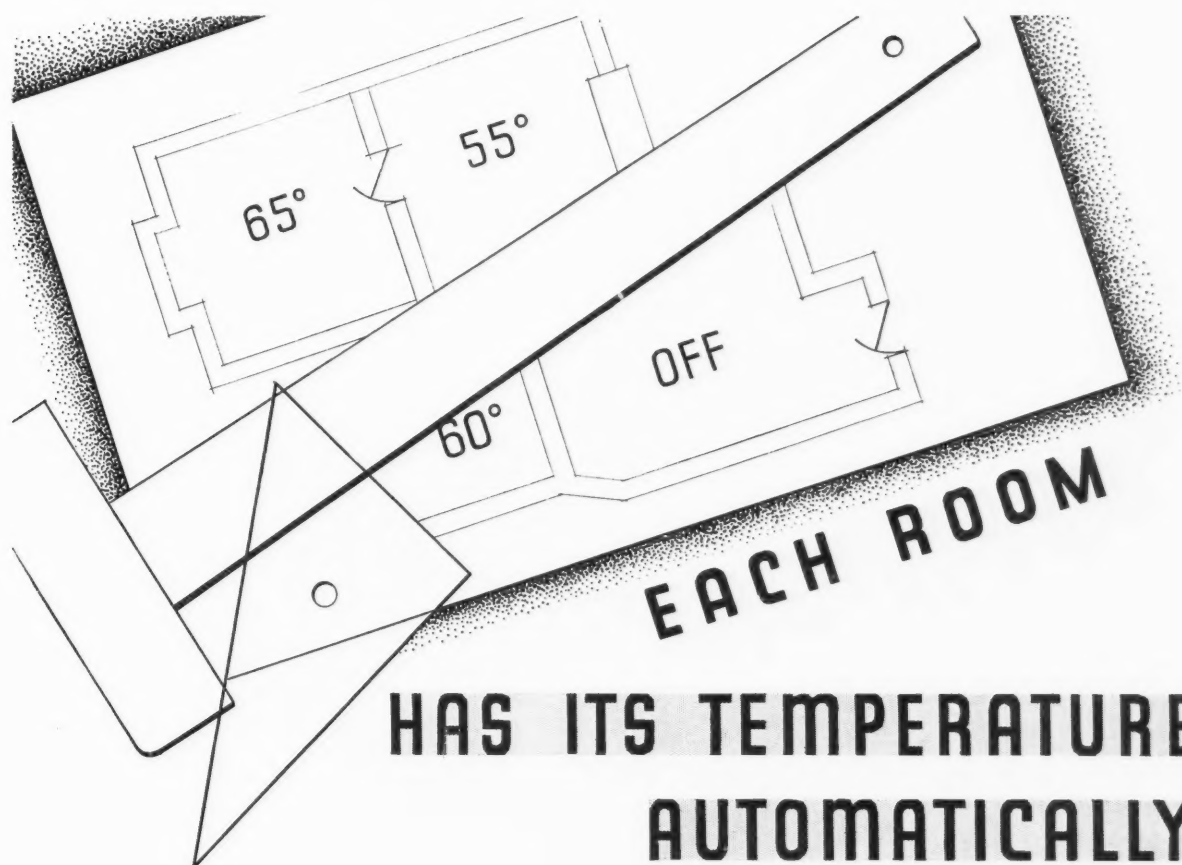
SANKEY AND METAL TRIM RADIATORS

Specified for the new
Queen's Hotel
Leeds
L. M. & S. Rly.



Architects :
W. H. Hamlyn, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. (L. M. & S. Rly.), in
conjunction with Messrs. Curtis Green, R.A., & Partners
Consulting Engineer :
Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Heating Contractors :
Messrs. G. N. Haden & Son, Ltd.
General Contractors :
Messrs. Wm. Airey & Son (Leeds), Ltd.
Photograph : By courtesy of the L. M. & S. Rly. Co.

JOSEPH SANKEY & SONS, Ltd.
WELLINGTON, SHROPSHIRE
LONDON : 168 REGENT STREET, W.1



HAS ITS TEMPERATURE AUTOMATICALLY REGULATED

A SYSTEM of "Unity" Electric warming insures uniform room temperature at any desired degree of warmth and independently of the heating in any neighbouring room. The use of individual room thermostats ensures constant warmth and reduces current consumption. (See graph below). Thus is maximum heating efficiency combined with lowest operating costs.

"UNITY" WARMING IS

- SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE TO INSTALL
- SELF-REGULATING
- ADAPTABLE TO ALL DECORATION SCHEMES

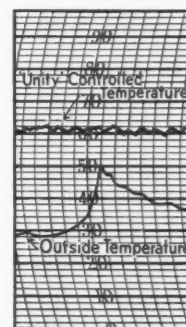
Full particulars will gladly be sent on request.



made-to-measure warmth

CONSTANT
TEMPERATURE
ALWAYS

This graph shows how constant temperature is maintained by Thermostatically controlled "Unity" Tubular Electric Heaters. Note the minute variation, compared with the large fluctuations in outside temperature.



U N I T Y H E A T I N G L I M I T E D

Unity Works, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Phone: Welwyn Garden 516/8. London Office Vincent House, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1. Phone: Victoria 3118/9





Beautiful Bathrooms

for the Modern Home

*Look to
Edgware Road
Praed Street
or Paddington
Stations*



*Three views of
Broads New
Showrooms*



Some of the more recent designs in bathroom equipment strike a novel note. Others are more subdued. The display in Broads New Showroom is representative of both schools of thought.

When you are seeking new ideas for the treatment of bathrooms, suggestions for colour schemes, or individual fittings, please call and inspect the interesting exhibits at Broads.

You are cordially invited to visit, or to send your clients to :



NEW SHOWROOMS

22 PRAED STREET, PADDINGTON, W.2

Registered Offices : SOUTH WHARF, PADDINGTON, W.2

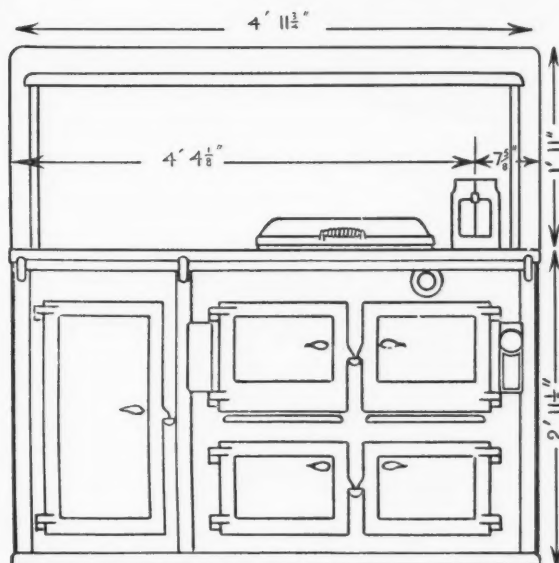
Telephone : Paddington 9091 (7 lines)

A cooker for every need

PREMIER ESSE HEAT STORAGE COOKER

FOR LARGER RESIDENCES, COUNTRY HOUSES ETC.

2
PREMIER



PREMIER ESSE WITH AUXILIARY OVEN

MAIN DIMENSIONS:

Overall width with Auxiliary Oven 59 3/4".
Height including Back Panel 58 1/2".
Depth 28".

	Width	Height	Depth
Roasting Oven :	14"	12"	17 1/2"
Baking Oven :	14"	10"	18"
Simmering Oven :	14"	10"	18"
Auxiliary Oven :	16 3/4"	25 1/4"	21 3/4"

Planning a new kitchen . . . or modernising the old . . . ? The PREMIER ESSE has proved a sound choice for kitchens with flexible catering requirements. An attractive cooker, with its clean-cut modern lines, smooth cream★ finish and bright chromium fittings, the ESSE gives a suitable finish to a well-planned kitchen. Fuel consumption (anthracite) is exceptionally low—the ESSE is noted for its economy. Three spacious ovens for roasting, baking, simmering, etc. With Auxiliary Oven caters for 22 persons according to menu. No smoke or fumes, and a kitchen constantly cool and clean.

PREMIER ESSE—Price from £65. Finished in porcelain enamel. ★Also obtainable in grey, blue or green. **For full domestic hot water supply all Esse Cooker models are available with built-in water heater—the whole one complete unit.**

We invite architects to consult us upon any matters relating to Heat Storage cookers and boilers for domestic, institutional and hotel work. Full details concerning the most suitable ESSE installations will be sent on application to Dept. A.R.10

No. 1 OF THIS SERIES FEATURED THE ESSE MINOR FOR SMALLER REQUIREMENTS.

THE ESSE COOKER COMPANY

BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND • PROPRIETORS: SMITH & WELLSTOOD LTD. (Est. 1854)
WEST END SHOWROOMS AND DEMONSTRATING KITCHENS

63 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.1. Central 3655 (6 lines)

Also at 11 LUDGATE CIRCUS, E.C.4, and at LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and GLASGOW

British Patents Nos. 370680; 390119; 390674; 390749; 394177 and Licensed under British Patents Nos. 205071 and 332444

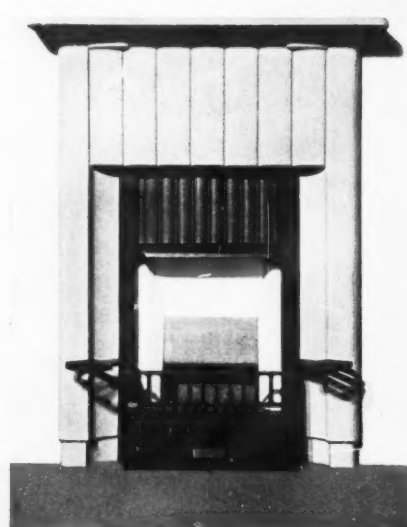


'URE' Back-to-Back Grates

'URE' COOKER and No. 124 MANTEL REGISTER



In the KITCHENETTE
... a cooking oven
and boiling hotplate.



In the LIVING ROOM
... a modern open
fire-grate with boiler.

SPECIFICATIONS

'URE' COOKER 27 in. wide by 54 in. high, fine cast and blacked, having Iron Coves all round, Jamb Mouldings and Plate-rack with Polished Front, 30 in. high Hotplate with Polished Front (four breakfast cups of water will boil on Hotplate in about five minutes). Oven 18 in. by 14 in. by 14 in. with two inside Shelves and Polished Bracket Shelf (Oven guaranteed to cook 18 lb. joint). Door hinged on right or left as required, and with Poker, Raker, and Cuplifter.

No. 124 MANTEL REGISTER, 33 in. by 48 in., Mantel Primed, Interior Blacked, Single Iron Shelf, Adjustable Canopy, Sectional Brick Back, 16 in. Fall Bar Fire and two Swing Trivets. (No. 124. Mantel Register can be supplied separate from the 'URE' Oven. Particulars on Application.)

BRICKWORK OPENINGS

Living Room 24 in. wide by 38 in. high.
Kitchenette 24 in. wide by 53 in. high.
Thickness of Wall - - - - 19½ in.

'URE' COOKER & No. 124 MANTEL REGISTER

prepared for boiler :

£10 : 10 : 0

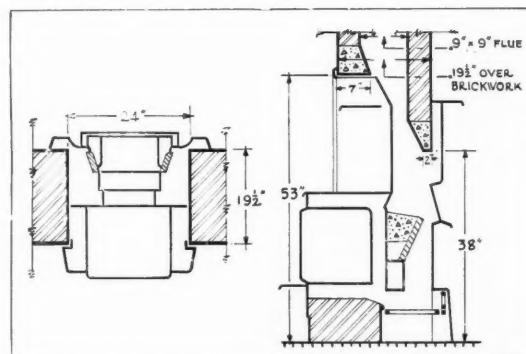
WROT-WELDED H.P. BOILER

£1 : 0 : 0 (extra)

THE 'URE' is fixed in two adjoining rooms. There is one fire and one chimney. In the Living Room there is a cheery open fire; in the Kitchenette the same fire provides a cooking oven and boiling hotplate together with a plentiful supply of hot water for domestic purposes.

The 'URE' is the Pioneer Back-to-Back Grate. It is installed by Architects throughout the country and by Leeds, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow and many other Housing Authorities. Manchester and Glasgow have each installed over 20,000—and continue to use them.

● Write for illustrated Catalogue and name of Local Dealer where you can see the 'Ure' Back-to-Back Grate. . . . It is on show at the Building Centre, New Bond Street, London, and under fire at the Coal Utilization Council Permanent Exhibition, 38 Deansgate, Manchester.



Allan Ure & Co. Ltd., Keppochhill, Glasgow, N.
Pioneers and Largest Producers of Back-to-Back Grates.

In the new offices at our Birmingham works, we have employed "TREFOIL" BAKELITE Laminated Material, not extravagantly, but for purposes for which we consider it particularly suitable. In this Waiting Room, for example, the flush dadoes, doors, architraves, window cills, and table are all surfaced with this material.



The Modern Material for Modern Interiors

Where the essential requirements are attractive appearance combined with durability

"Trefoil" Bakelite Laminated Decorative Sheet may be employed with confidence.

The material is mechanically strong and provides an impervious finish; further, it is resistant to fruit juices, alcoholic beverages and boiling water. The effects available include a number of wood finishes and plain colours; the sheets are 7ft. x 3ft., and are usually veneered on to plywood.

BAKELITE LIMITED
68 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1
Tele: VICtoria 5511 (4 lines)
Works: Birmingham. Estab. 1910

BAKELITE
Registered  Trade Marks



THE "EAGLE" B4 "BIJOU" COMBINATION GRATE

THE standard of quality which characterises Eagle Grates and Ranges gives clients complete satisfaction. Every detail in manufacture at the Eagle Works is controlled by specialists, thus ensuring perfect performance.

EAGLE RANGE & GRATE CO., LTD.
CATHERINE STREET, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6.

Radiation

"STRIBAR" REINFORCEMENT



FOR ANOTHER NOTABLE
FERRO-CONCRETE STRUCTURE

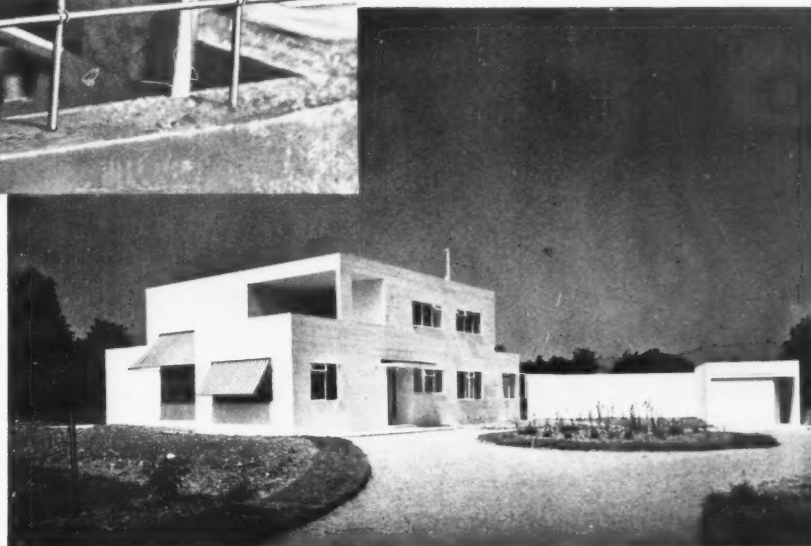
More and more ferro-concrete construction is being based upon the "Stribar" service in reinforcement bars.

The "Stribar" service is exceptionally convenient for contractors—bars can be supplied cut, hooked and bent, bundled and marked and delivered to site.

'Phone Sloane 4533 for urgent requisitions.

Architect :
F. R. S. Yorke,
A.R.I.B.A.

Contractor :
Walter Taylor
(Builders) Ltd.



THE UNITED
STEEL
COMPANIES LTD.

The construction of this house at Nast Hyde, near Hatfield, Hertfordshire, is of 4 inch and 5 inch reinforced concrete walls carrying reinforced concrete floor and roof slabs—an example of modern methods applied to modern design for living.

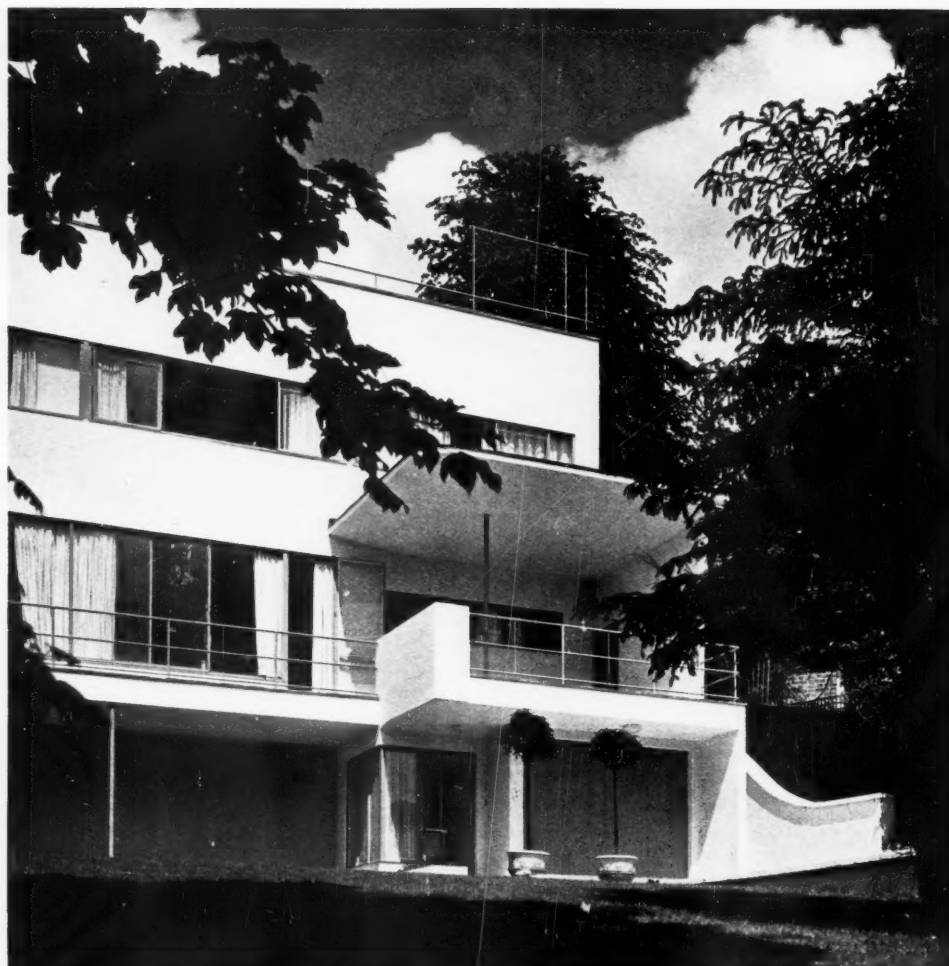
UNITED STRIP & BAR MILLS

Branch of The United Steel Companies Limited

THE ICKLES SHEFFIELD

STIC B

CONCRETE
DECORATION



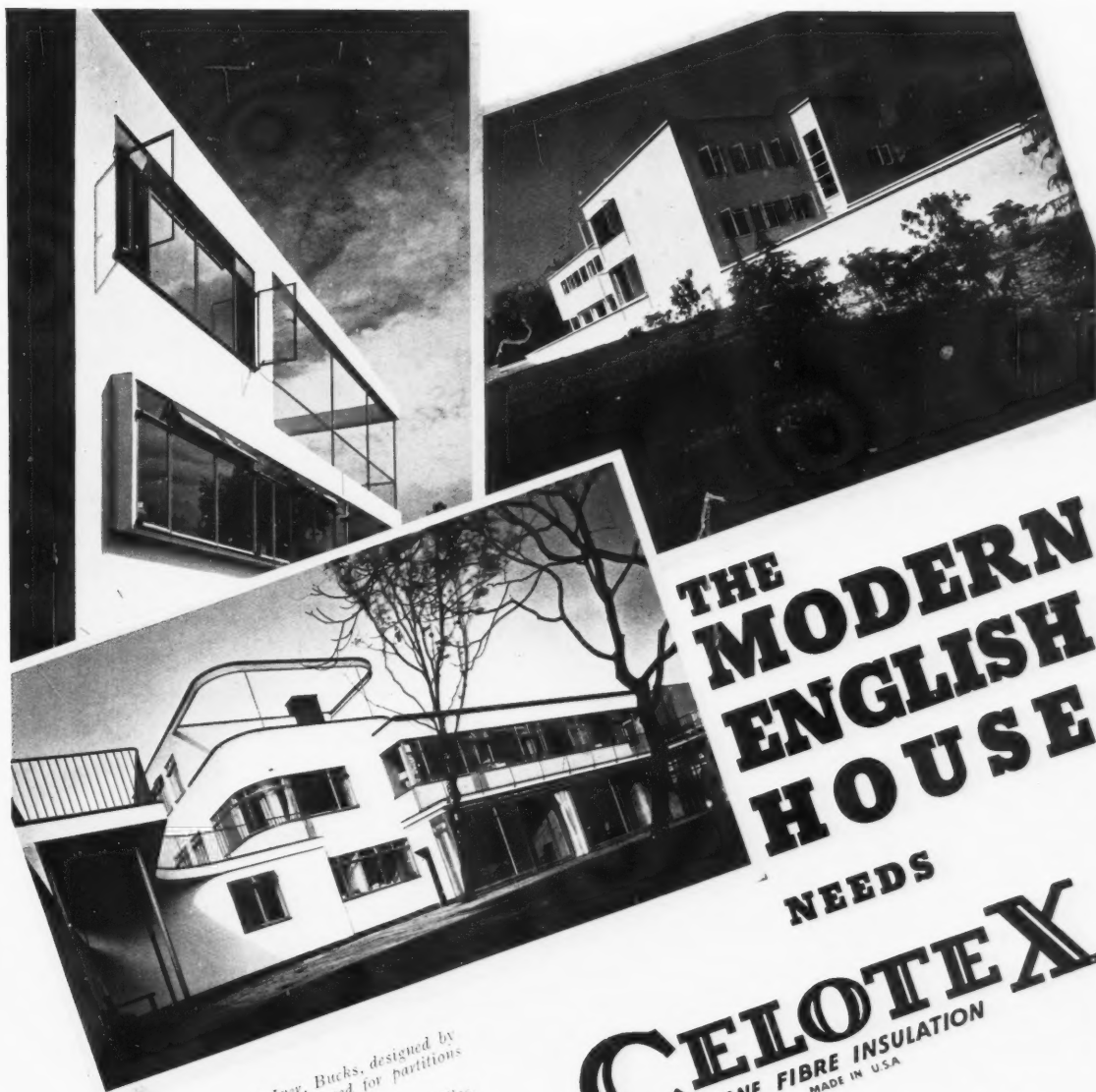
HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD. ARCHITECT: E. Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.
External Finish: STIC B Stone Covering—Full Specification.

*It is significant that in the case of so many of the houses illustrated in this issue the architect has selected and specified **STIC B** for the exterior treatment of concrete.*

**STIC
B** PAINT SALES LIMITED

14 PALMER STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 9958 TELEGRAMS: STICBEELIM, SOWEST, LONDON



Top Left: House at Iwer, Bucks, designed by F. R. S. Yorke. Celotex used for partitions and ceilings.
 Top Right: House at Chalfont St. Giles, designed by Erich Mendelsohn and Serge Chermayeff. Celotex applied to the soffit of floors and as insulation material for the bitumastic roofing.
 Below: House in Church Street, Chelsea, designed by Gropius and E. Maxwell Fry. Celotex used as lining to partition work.

THE MODERN ENGLISH HOUSE

NEEDS

CELOTEX

CANE FIBRE INSULATION
MADE IN U.S.A.

In designing modern houses, an increasing number of architects specify Celotex products, because Celotex not only acts as heat insulation, it also subdues echo and reverberations of internal noises.
 The surface texture of all Celotex products lends itself very readily to any form of interior decoration and may be re-decorated repeatedly without detriment to those properties which have made Celotex famous.
 Celotex products include Celotex Standard Building Board; Celotex Roof Insulation; Celotex Lath; Celotex Carpet Lining and Lino Base; Acousti Celotex and CX Utility Wallboard.

Samples and data on application to
THE CELOTEX COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ltd.,
 Australia House, Strand London, W.C.2
 Temple Bar 9048

OUTSIDE



THEY USED

HERAKLITH

because . . . this private house, which stands on Trevoze Head in Cornwall, needed an insulation of sound structural value; a product combining strength with a high value of thermal insulation. The Structural Heraklith used keeps the rooms cool in the summer, and, in the winter, they are kept comfortably warm. Although provision was made for radiators in the bedrooms, it has been unnecessary to instal them. And the house has now been occupied for more than 2 years. For all types of residential or office buildings Structural Heraklith is the foremost structural insulation. It has a very high value of sound insulation, as well as thermal; it has fine acoustic properties, as well as being fireproof. Structural Heraklith does not contain oxychloride; it will not corrode metal of any sort.

HERAKLITH

STRUCTURAL INSULATION

HONEYWILL & STEIN LTD. (Building Materials Division) is the selling organisation for both Heraklith and Gyproc. Please write for full details of both products to their London Office, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1. Or telephone Whitehall 8021 (7 lines).

INSIDE



THEY USED

GYPROC

because . . . for the finest and most efficient wall or ceiling lining there is no product on the market to-day that comes up to Gyproc plasterboard. Firstly, it is the only board in the country enabling the builder to get *absolutely* invisible joints on any wall or ceiling construction. And these joints remain permanently invisible. Secondly, it is easy to apply and to decorate, and it will take any form of decoration. Finally, it is highly resistant to fire, dampness and vermin. Gyproc is being used in houses, offices, hospitals, factories and government buildings all over the country, and it costs no more than any ordinary wallboard.

GYPROC

PLASTERBOARD

The house illustrated here, the architects for which were Messrs. Crowe & Careless, F.F.R.I.B.A., is a typical example of frame construction and is fully described in this issue on page 281. See also plate iii.

17

E.D.A. SERVICE TO ARCHITECTS

■ PUBLICATIONS and REPORTS

The Electrical Development Association periodically issues reports and publications dealing with various aspects of the use of Electricity in domestic, commercial and industrial premises.

The Association cordially invites Architects to make the fullest use of its organisation as a source of information. Recent publications which may be obtained gratis on application, include :—

E.D.A. ELECTRIC HOME WIRING SPECIFICATION (E.D.A. 801)
ELECTRIC HOUSE BUILDING (E.D.A. 1203)
HEAT TO MEASURE (E.D.A. 1299)
RE-HOUSING WITH THE AID OF ELECTRICITY (E.D.A. 1310)
ALL ELECTRIC KITCHENS (E.D.A. 1336)
HOW TO LIGHT THE MODERN SHOP (E.D.A. 882)
HOW TO WARM THE SHOP ASSISTANT (E.D.A. 1357)
ELECTRIC HEAT SERIES

■ THE BUILDING CENTRE

At the Building Centre, 158, New Bond Street, Architects will find a special Electrical Section where clients or prospective clients can be taken to study all the latest developments in electric installation work, lighting, cooking, water heating, labour saving and general electrical facilities in all types of Building Construction.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BRITISH ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.
2 SAVOY HILL, LONDON, W.C.2

Temple Bar 9434

THE MODERN WINDOW FOR MODERN HOMES

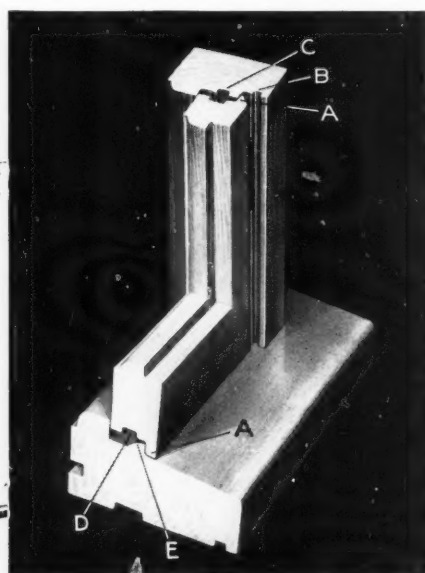
'HYDROTITE'

WEATHERPROOF

CASEMENT WINDOWS

(Patent : 367472)

THE OUTCOME OF EXPERIENCE



MAY WE FORWARD LITERATURE
DESCRIBING SPECIAL FEATURES
INDICATED ABOVE AS A,B,C,D&E ?

9 SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

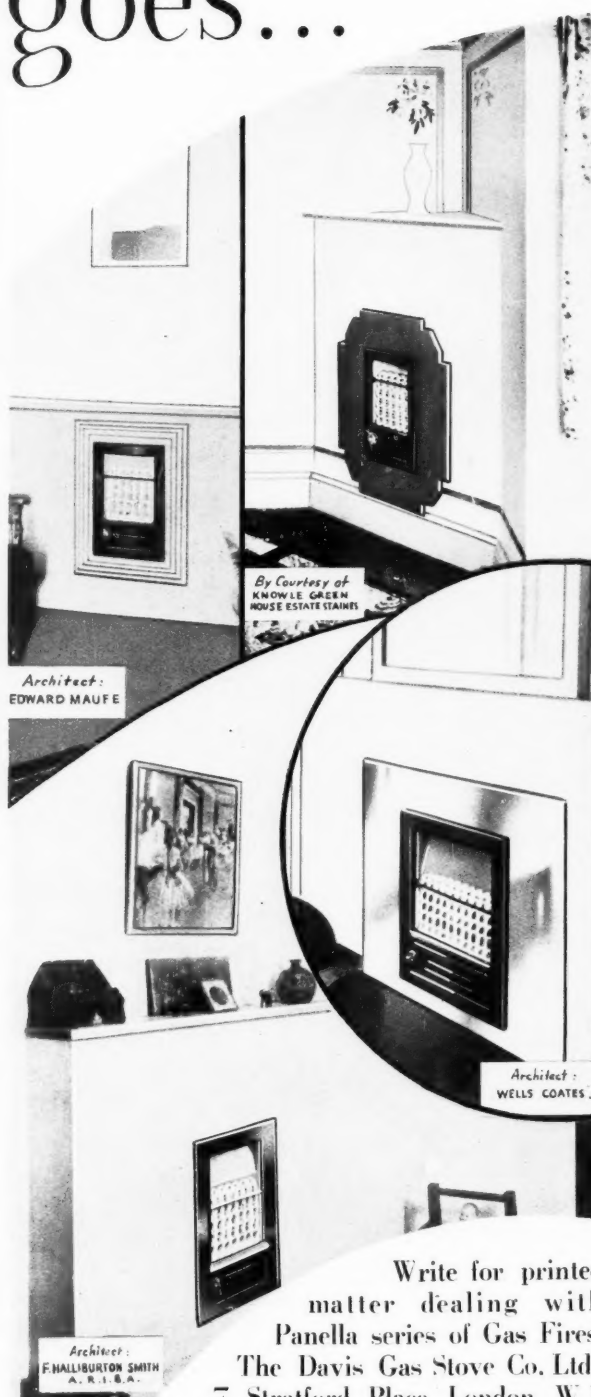
1. Wind, rain and dust resisting.
2. Every part machined out of the solid timber.
3. Air pockets overcome draughts.
4. Joint between sash and frame sealed by a lip.
5. No easing of sashes required.
6. Double mortice sash joints.
7. Waterproof glue.
8. Maximum glass area.
9. Rustproof hinges and screws.

C. W. NORRIS Ltd.

JOINERY MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1844

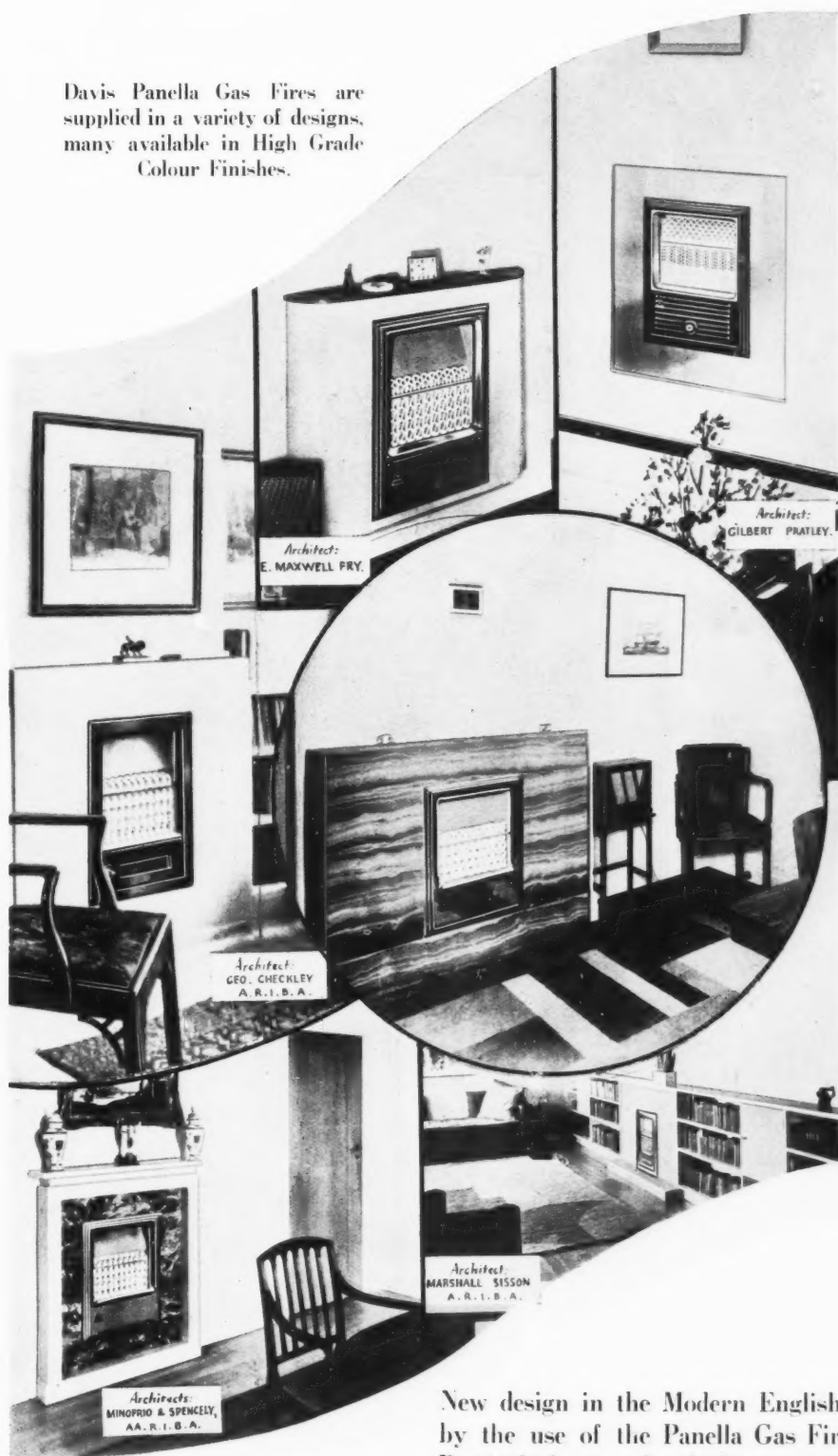
FARNWORTH, NR. BOLTON

Where the PANELLA goes...



Write for printed
matter dealing with
Panella series of Gas Fires,
The Davis Gas Stove Co. Ltd.,
7 Stratford Place, London, W.1

Davis Panella Gas Fires are supplied in a variety of designs, many available in High Grade Colour Finishes.



... helped
by
Nautilus
Economy
Gas Flues

New design in the Modern English House has been achieved by the use of the Panella Gas Fire and Nautilus Gas Flues. Particularly in the bedroom is the Panella installed to advantage, for it takes up little or no floor space. Becoming in its simplicity, the Panella is a ready, convenient, and efficient source of thoroughly healthy warmth.

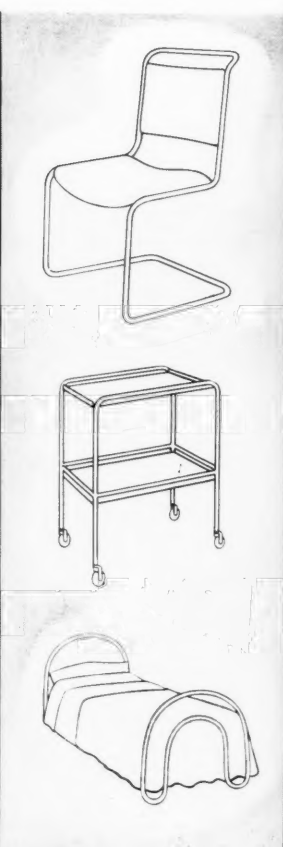
The Davis Gas Stove Co. Ltd., 7 Stratford Place, Oxford Street, London, W.1

Radiation





is at home
in the
**MODERN
ENGLISH
HOUSE'**



As you turn the pages of this special double number note the many rooms that are the better for the addition of one or two pieces of Pel Tubular Steel Furniture. Pel Furniture, first introduced five years ago, has already contributed much to sound and sensible design and more than a little to labour-saving and home comfort.

PEL LTD.,
OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM
London Showroom:
15 Henrietta St., Cavendish Sq., W.1



The Shuttering was lined with Tempered Presdwood

—which produces form-finished concrete—
and the forms were good for many times
repeated use.

For the excellence of its results, and as an
economic factor, Tempered Presdwood has
become a most important auxiliary in
modern concrete construction.

The photo is of a House at Hampstead
designed by E. Maxwell Fry. Other
buildings on which Tempered Presdwood
has been successfully used include the House
at Hatfield (Architect: F. R. S. Yorke);
House at Henfield (Architects: Connell,
Ward & Lucas); and Pullman Court,
Streatham (Architect: Frederick Gibberd).



TEMPERED PRESWOOD
GRAINLESS WOOD FORM-LINING
MASONITE Ltd., Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, London, E.C. 3

NEVASTANE

STAINLESS STEEL SINKS & DRAINERS

A NEVASTANE Stainless Steel Sink is a sanitary necessity today which will make the perfect kitchen still more perfect. Made of a metal to which grease will not readily cling, these sinks and drainers are made in a single piece without any grease or dirt collecting corners, or crevices. Drainers are hygienically rendered "quiet." Full particulars of NEVASTANE Sinks will be gladly furnished on request.

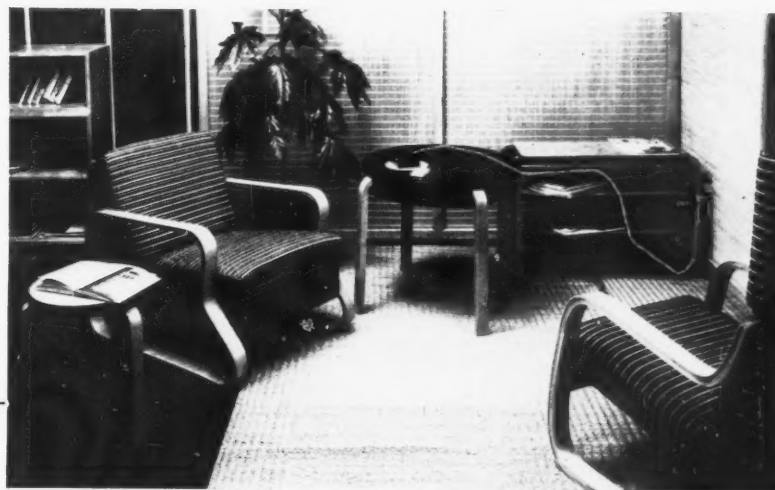


Manufactured of "Staybrite" Stainless Steel — product of Firth-Vickers Stainless Steels, Ltd.



BENHAM & SONS Ltd., 66 Wigmore Street,
L O N D O N, W.1

	£	s.	d.
Frame Chair upholstered	5	5	0
High Back Chair Spring			
(upholstered)	5	0	0
(both exclusive material)			
Side Shelves	5	17	6
Round Table (Black top)	1	15	0
Stool	8	6	
Book Case	4	15	0

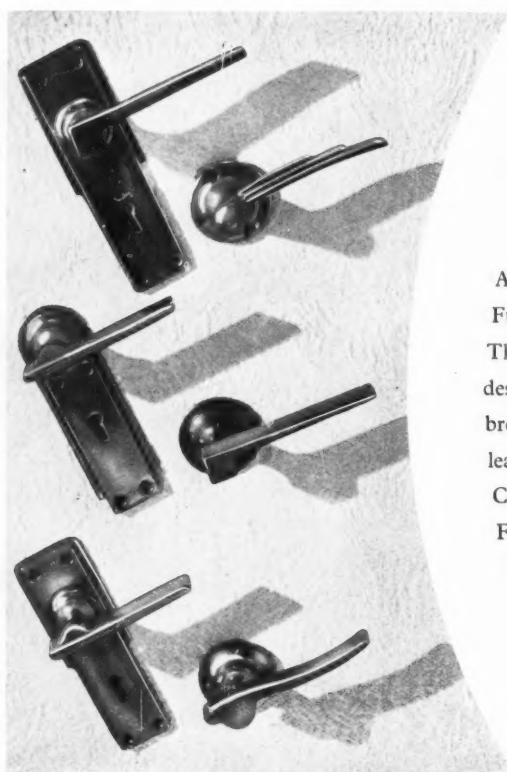


DESIGNED BY
ALVAR AALTO FOR

Finmar

FURNITURE OF THE FUTURE FOR THE HOME OF TO-DAY

Finmar furniture interprets the modern trend in resilient curves. Designed by Alvar Aalto, the famous Finnish architect; it is beautifully constructed of birch bentwood. The chairs are anatomically accurate, and every piece of this very modern furniture is planned for utility as well as for beauty. Finmar has been chosen for many of the most modern public halls and buildings. It is also specially suitable for small modern flats where space is a consideration. Finmar furniture has been awarded the Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene. May we show you designs or send you an illustrated booklet? FINMAR LTD., 44a Raneleagh Rd., S.W.1. Phone: VICTORIA 8121



THE NEW THOUGHT IN DOOR FURNITURE

Although representing but a small item in the cost of a structure, Door Furniture nevertheless is a conspicuous feature.

The new types produced by Nettlefolds not only depart from stereotyped design, but make effective use of stainless steel, chromium plate, silver bronze—in some instances ornamented with colourful synthetic resins, leather, etc.

Constant usage demands a high order of workmanship; Nettlefold Door Furniture may be relied upon to withstand prolonged service.

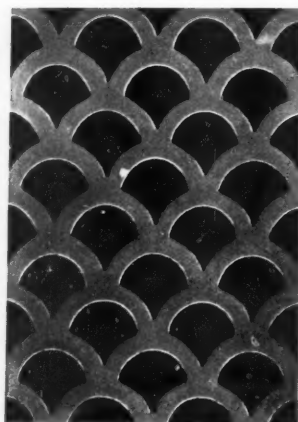
Illustrations and particulars of the new range gladly sent upon request.

**NETTLEFOLD & SONS
LIMITED**

NETTLEFOLD HOUSE, 163 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.1

Telephone : EUSTON 5040.

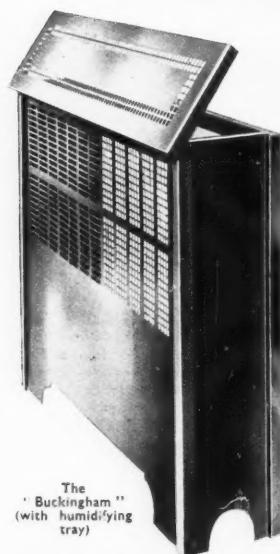
Telegrams : Nettleston, Norwest, London



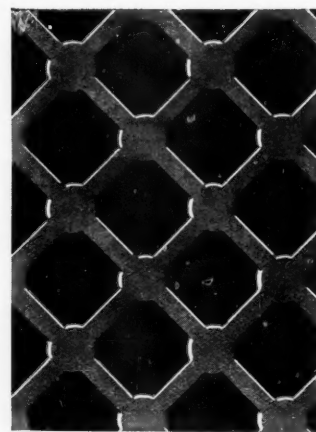
Pattern No. 388
Three-quarters actual size

Produced from the solid sheet in many charming designs in Steel, Brass, Copper, Bronze, Stainless Steel and various other metals, "Harco" Perforated Metal Radiator Covers, Ventilating Panels and Grilles, and Pipe Guards combine artistic effect with strength and durability.

"Harco" Perforated Metal RADIATOR COVERS



The
"Buckingham"
(with humidifying
tray)



Pattern No. 1649
Three-quarters actual size

Can be supplied with finishes to match decorative schemes, viz.: Oxidised Silver and Copper, Antique Bronze, etc. "Harco" Perforated Metal Radiator Covers can be fitted with marble, oak or mahogany tops if desired.

Write for Catalogue A.R. 355

G.A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD

**WOOLWICH RD
LONDON S.E.7**

MODERN BUILDINGS DEMAND MODERN DOORS

That statement generally is accepted, of course, as Flush doors. The following are a few of the more recent contracts executed with the most modern of them all—The "LEADERFLUSH":—

NEW B.B.C. NORTH SCOTTISH REGIONAL STATION.
Architect: M. Tudsberry, Esq., M.I.C.E., B.B.C. Architect, London.
Contractors: Messrs. J. Laidlaw & Sons, Glasgow.

FLATS, CHESIL COURT, CHELSEA.
Architects: Messrs. W. S. Grice & Denis Poulton, London.
Contractors: Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Son, London.

STRATTON HOSPITAL.
Architects: Messrs. Andrew & Randell, St. Austell.
Contractors: Messrs. Cann Bros., Bude.

ALTERATIONS TO BARKSTON GARDENS HOTEL.
Architect: D. G. Millett, Esq., London, W.C.2.
Contractors: Messrs. W. S. Barton & Co., London, W.C.1.

NEW STAYBRITE OFFICES, SHEFFIELD.
Architect: Oliver P. Bernard, Esq., London.
Contractors: Messrs. T. Wilkinson Ltd., Sheffield.

UTTOXETER CINEMA.
Architects: Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Widdows, Derby.
Contractors: Messrs. Ward & Godbehere, Uttoxeter.

ALVASTON CHURCH.
Architects: Messrs. Naylor, Sale & Widdows, Derby.
Contractors: Messrs. J. H. Fryer Ltd., Derby.

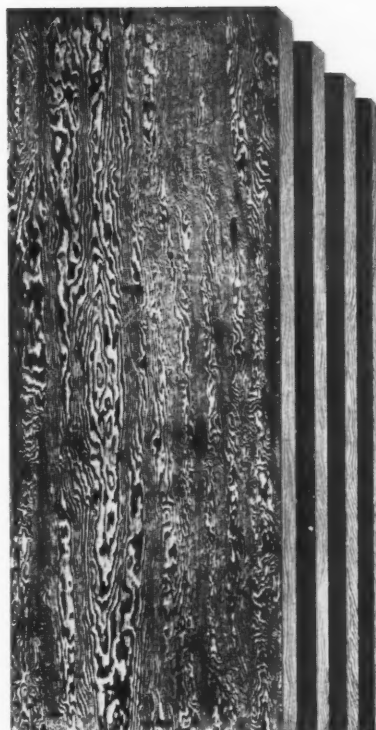
All Architects and Builders are cordially invited to visit our works and see this product being manufactured under ideal conditions with the most modern plant obtainable, hence the most attractive prices, which you will perceive by kindly writing for our leaflet and price list.

JOHN H. BROUGH & Co. Ltd.

LAMINATED AND VENEERED PANEL AND DOOR SPECIALISTS: MILLS AND OFFICES: STATION ROAD, BEESTON, NOTTS.

Manufacturers and suppliers of:—

Phone: Notts 54976
Grams: "Leaderflush," Beeston



LEADERFLUSH

FLUSH
DOORS

Electrical equipment

that is scientific in design
and robust in construction

Every architect who claims to be progressive must make the greatest use of electricity. It should be used not only for illumination purposes but for general heating, cooking, water heating, clothes washing, etc. It is only by making the fullest possible use of electricity for domestic purposes that the great resulting benefits of increased health, cleanliness and comfort can be realised to the uttermost.

Hotpoint

ELECTRIC
APPLIANCES

MADE IN ENGLAND



Hotpoint Electric Appliances have always been famous for their quality. Styles change, and with new advances come improvements in construction and operation, but the Hotpoint standard of excellence remains the highest. In the march of progress of the electrical industry, Hotpoint does more than hold its position—it leads the way.

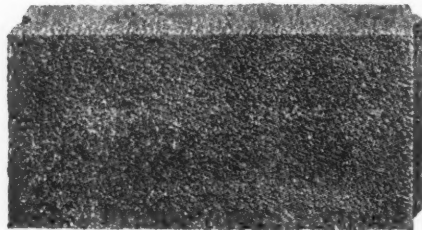
The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 24 Newman Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: Museum 9144/9.

Branches at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth and Southampton.

THE PERFECT PUMICE PARTITION BLOCK IDEAL FOR THE MODERN HOUSE S P E A K E R S



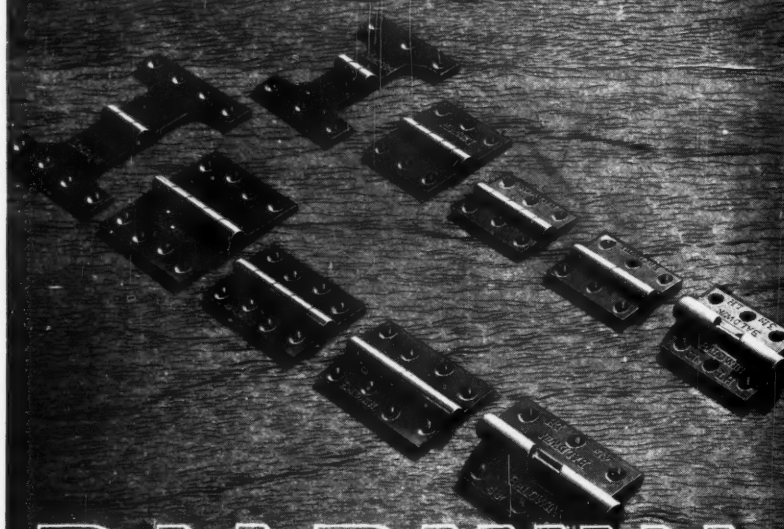
EONIT

G. R. SPEAKER & Co. Ltd.
ETERNIT HOUSE, STEVENAGE RD., S.W.6
Telephone Fulham 1116



EONIT WAS SPECIFIED for each of the above houses in Church St., Chelsea (illustrated and described fully elsewhere in this issue). Chosen for its lightweight, perfect key and heat and sound insulating properties. Architects: Gropius & Maxwell Fry, A.R.I.B.A.; Mendelsohn & Chermayeff, F.R.I.B.A. Contractors: John Garlick (1910) Ltd.

CAST BUTT HINGES



BALDWIN SON AND CO., LIMITED

Cast Butt Hinges of every kind with polished chilled iron joints — accurately made and fitted with enclosed pins to give a lifetime of silent service combined with great strength.

Obtainable from Builders' Merchants and Ironmongers.

Write for list to
BALDWIN SON & CO. LTD.
STOURPORT-ON-SEVERN.

THE MODERN HOUSE

By F. R. S. Yorke, A.R.I.B.A.

This book outlines the requirements to be met with in the new type of home, and discusses its several parts.

It is divided into the following sections: General Introduction — The Plan — Walls and Windows — The Roof — Experimental Houses — General Illustrations.

This last section contains over 130 pages of photographs, plans, constructional details and descriptions of English, American and Continental houses.

Design for Today says:—

"This is the best collection of medium sized modern houses culled from all parts of the world, so far published in this country."

"It covers the decade which has passed since Corbusier enunciated the revolutionary ideal that a house is 'a machine for living in'."

PRICE 21s.

Postage Inland 6d.; Abroad 1s.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS
9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

THE NEW SOURCE OF LIGHT

With the trend of Modern Lighting toward the indirect and diffused, it is more than ever essential for pre-fabricated equipment to be in harmony, and in sympathy with the architectural scheme.

For the first time, we offer designs for Lighting that are born of an Architect's mind. They are entirely new, with no background of antiquated ideas. They are as modern as the day, yet in no way obtrusive. They shed a new brilliance, softly and secretly.

"Architecture in Lighting" is a handy reference work of Froy Modern Lighting Equipment. It illustrates the beauty of design of some forty fittings, designed especially for Architects. It gives the specifications and data you require. There is a copy reserved for you. May we send it to you?



W. N. FROY & SONS, LTD., LONDON, W.6
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 4101

R. S. & N. W. H.



Sully Tuberculosis Hospital, Cardiff.

Aberthaw Portland Cement

The whole of the concrete work in the Sully Tuberculosis Hospital, which has just been completed for the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association was constructed with Aberthaw Portland Cement.

The Hospital, which was opened on 6th November, 1936, by H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, K.G., K.T., is one of the most beautiful and up-to-date buildings of the kind, and we take pride in the fact that Aberthaw Portland Cement was used in its construction.

To ensure satisfaction specify **ABERTHAW**.

May we send you further particulars of our products?



Manufactured by
**ABERTHAW & BRISTOL CHANNEL
PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LD.**

Write for Catalogue

Telegrams :
"Beynon,
Cardiff."

Telephone :
Cardiff 5220.

Sole Sales Agents :

T. BEYNON & CO. LD.
MERTHYR HOUSE, CARDIFF

LONDON OFFICE : 37-39 Lime Street, London, E.C.3
Telegrams : "Beynon, Stock, London." Telephone : Mansion House 9277-8

**OLD
ENGLISH
GARDEN
ORNAMENTS**
of Charm & Beauty

CUPID SUNDIAL in Lead Antique finish, on Stone Pedestal, Total Height, 3 ft. 6 ins. (figure 2 ft. 6 ins.) £10 Carr. pd.

Beautifully Modelled
FOUNTAIN FIGURE, height 2 ft. 2 ins., in Lead Antique finish, £3 10s. In Florentine Bronze, £15, carr. pd.

Descriptive Booklet of Sundials, Bird-Baths, Vases, etc., Post Free

SANDERS & CO.
367 Euston Rd., London, N.W.1
Phone : Euston 2938

TENDERS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES

We, as progressive builders, invite Architects to include us when next calling for tenders. Commendable reports have been sent us for every contract we have undertaken

THE J. J. BURR COMPANY
HAYES WAY, PARK LANGLEY, BECKENHAM, KENT
TELEPHONE: BEC 1527

Iridinoid the precision pen

always clean—always accurate



This is No. 505 for fine lettering and dimensions.

Produced by craftsmen and inspected individually to ensure that none but perfect pens leave the Factory, Iridinoid Pens are a boon to those for whom extreme accuracy and legibility are essential. The resilient Iridinoid metal—smoother and more supple than ordinary stainless steel can be—is impervious to corrosion. After months of constant immersion in ink, under conditions that would render an ordinary steel pen useless in a week, a quick wipe will show the "Iridinoid" as clean and faultless as when new.

Test Iridinoid for yourself. We will be pleased to send you an illustrated folder showing a variety of patterns and, when you have made your choice, to arrange a handy source of supply. Kindly write to the address below mentioning your most convenient stationer's name and address.

E. S. PERRY LTD., Ecco Pen Works, Angel Road, London, N.18

EF(1d)

The "At a Glance" Series

English Architecture at a Glance

A simple review in pictures of the Chief Periods of English Architecture. Price 1s. 6d. net. Postage 2d.

English Furniture at a Glance

By CHARLES H. HAYWARD, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries. 3s. 6d. net. Postage 3d.

English Rooms and Their Decoration at a Glance

By CHARLES H. HAYWARD, Vol. I, 1066-1620; Vol. II, 1620-1800. 3s. 6d. each net. Postage 3d.

Sailing Ships at a Glance

By EDWARD W. HOBBS, A.I.N.A. From the earliest times until today. 3s. 6d. net. Postage 4d.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, LTD.
9 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1



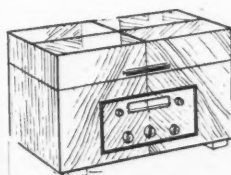
"HAILWARE"
BRITISH MADE
**GLASSWARE and
LIGHTING FITTINGS**

Sole Makers:
HAILWOOD & ACKROYD LTD.
Beacon Works, Morley, Leeds.

Actual makers of all types of modern
Illuminating Glassware and Lighting
Fittings. Our competent designing
staff is always available to help you
in any of your lighting problems and
to submit designs for any special
requirements

Branches and Showrooms: -
71-75, New Oxford St., London, W.C.1
314, St. Vincent St., - Glasgow, C.3
31, Colmore Row, - Birmingham, 3

Ulster Agents:
Messrs. Bell & Hull, 17 College St., Belfast



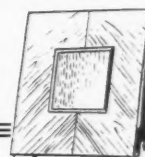
DAVEY RADIO can be built in with modern schemes of decoration.

DAVEY RADIO

is designed to give the highest possible quality of reproduction and to give long and reliable service. Instruments are now in use all over the country. Their owners are happy in the possession of something individual, something of which they cannot tire, an instrument which depreciates in value at a slower rate than any other. A five-year-old Davey Radio Set still gives better reproduction than any modern mass production machine! Prices from £35

Number Eleven Grape Street is the centre for all good things relating to reproduced music. A catalogue describing the activities of this little company of musical and mechanical enthusiasts will be gladly sent upon request.

EMG
HAND-MADE GRAMOPHONES
11 Grape St., behind Prince's Theatre, LONDON, W.C.2



Telephones—Temple Bar 7165-7

★ FOR ALL TYPES OF FLAT-ROOF SPECIFICATIONS

Architects, Borough Surveyors, etc., can specify "TUNSTALL" Products with complete confidence. We have a long experience in the manufacture of bituminous materials for the building and allied trades and we have maintained

HIGH QUALITY THROUGHOUT

"TUNBEST"

(Asbestos) ROOFING FELT AND DAMPCOURSE. Manufactured by Special Process from finest grade Bitumen incorporating Asbestos and extra strong Hessian foundation. Can be recommended for Highest Class Work. ONE QUALITY ONLY.

"BITROFITE"

ROOFING. An excellent self-finished double-coated Bitumen for all permanent work.

"R.W.D."

BITUMEN ROOFING. Reliable quality. Pure Bitumen. In rolls 12 yards long, 36" wide.

★ For particulars of other products of interest to Architects
... "TUNSWAY" Concrete Expansion Jointing for Roads,
"KYLROT" Wood Preservative, etc., send your enquiries to

TUNSTALLS
LEEDS BRIDGE, LEEDS

'Phone: 20811 (2 lines).

Established 1835

LENSCRETE LTD

GLASS & FERRO-CONCRETE

Glass Brick Walling

Roof-lights

Domes

R.C. Glazing Bar Windows

ETC.

WORK BY LENSORETE USED
IN THE FOLLOWING HOUSES
ILLUSTRATED IN THIS ISSUE

Church St., Chelsea *Gropius & Maxwell Fry*

Houses: Angmering-on-Sea *Kaufmann*

Hatfield - - - *F. R. S. Yorke*

Bromley - - - *Samuel & Harding*

11, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1

Telephone: VIC 5345



HALF-TONE BY
THE ART REPRODUCTION CO. LTD.,
7 PLOUGH COURT,
FETTER LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4.
TELEPHONE:
CENTRAL 5555 (4 LINES)

PERFECT PRINTING BLOCKS
BY EVERY KNOWN PROCESS

**If you think 'The
Architectural Review'
is well produced - - - -
Make a note that
Eyre and Spottiswoode
printed it**



You may want some good
printing done. They will
gladly go into figures,
submit layouts, dummies, and
give you personal service.
You will find their prices
reasonable

EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE LIMITED
EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C.4 Telephone: CENTRAL 5831

Announcement



SHOPS

On November 26th THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL began the second of the series of illustrated articles on modern planning.

Under the general title of "SHOPS" the articles deal with the planning, fronts, fittings and equipment of the retail shop which is not large enough to be called a store. Only those shops selling one type of commodity, or a closely related range of goods, are dealt with in this series. The articles are illustrated by photographs of English and Foreign examples, with plans and diagrammatic details, including the construction of fittings and equipment.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL is published every Thursday price 6d.
Annual post-free subscription rate £1-3-10. (Abroad £1-8-6).

THE
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
LIBRARY OF PLANNING

Published by
THE ARCHITECTURAL PRESS, 9 QUEEN ANNE'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.1



GLAS-CRETE roof to shopping
arcade at Stowmarket. Clear span 10 feet.

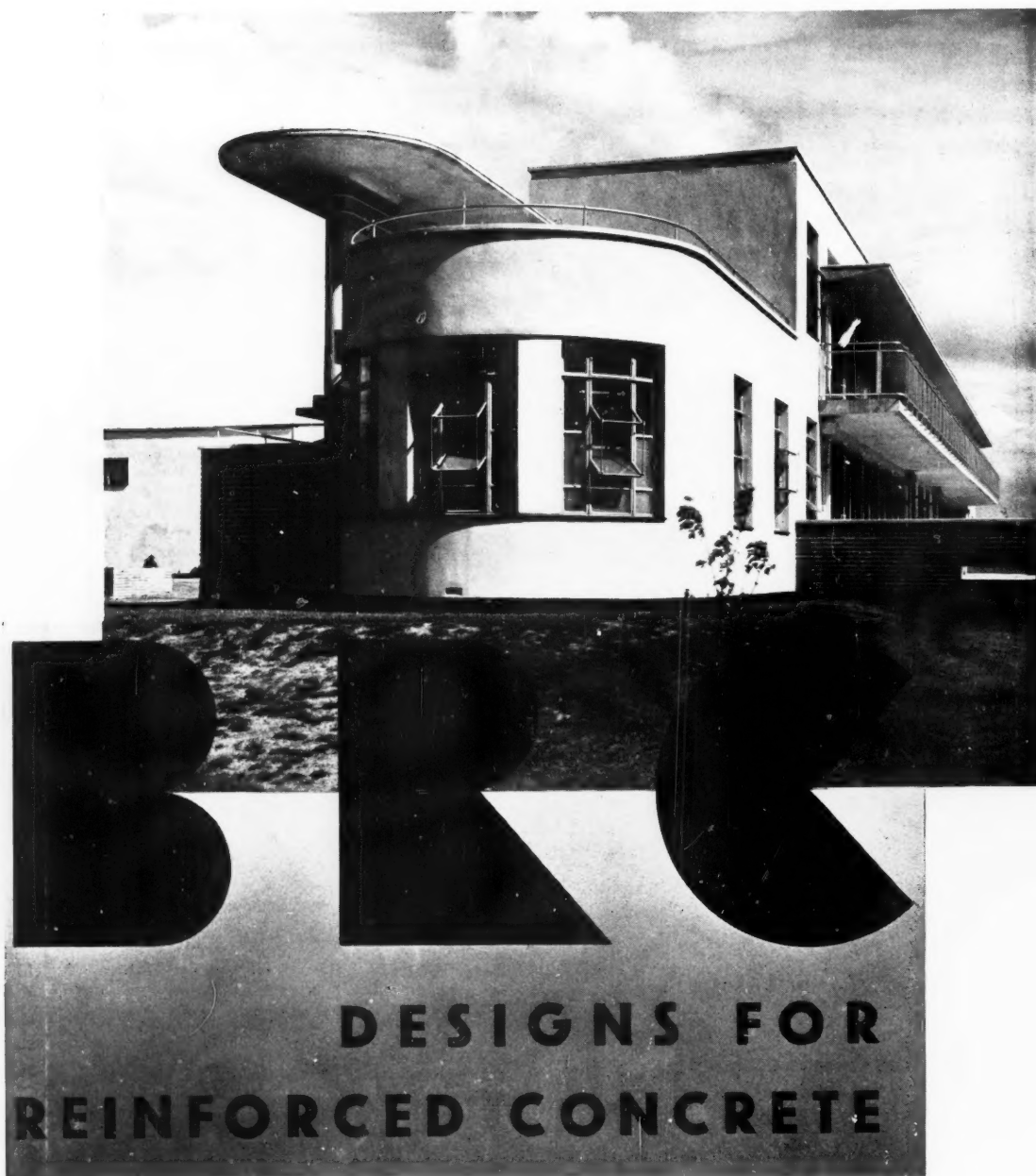
ARCHITECTS: JOHNS & SLATER, F.A.R.I.B.A., IPSWICH

J. A. KING & CO. LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN CONCRETE AND GLASS CONSTRUCTIONS

181, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 5866 (4 LINES)



In the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Paisley, for which Sir John Burnet, Tait & Lorne were the architects, the hollow tile and solid floors, roofs, stairs, and canopies are of concrete reinforced on BRC System.



The Reinforced Concrete Association exists to uphold a high standard in Reinforced Concrete construction

THE BRITISH REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD. STAFFORD

Branch Offices • LONDON: KINGS BUILDINGS, SMITH SQ. WESTMINSTER, S.W.1
BRISTOL. LEEDS. LEICESTER. MANCHESTER. NEWCASTLE. CARDIFF. GLASGOW. DUBLIN. BELFAST

