

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL & *Architectural Engineer*

With which is incorporated "The Builders' Journal."



FROM AN ARCHITECT'S NOTEBOOK.

TO PENSHURST.

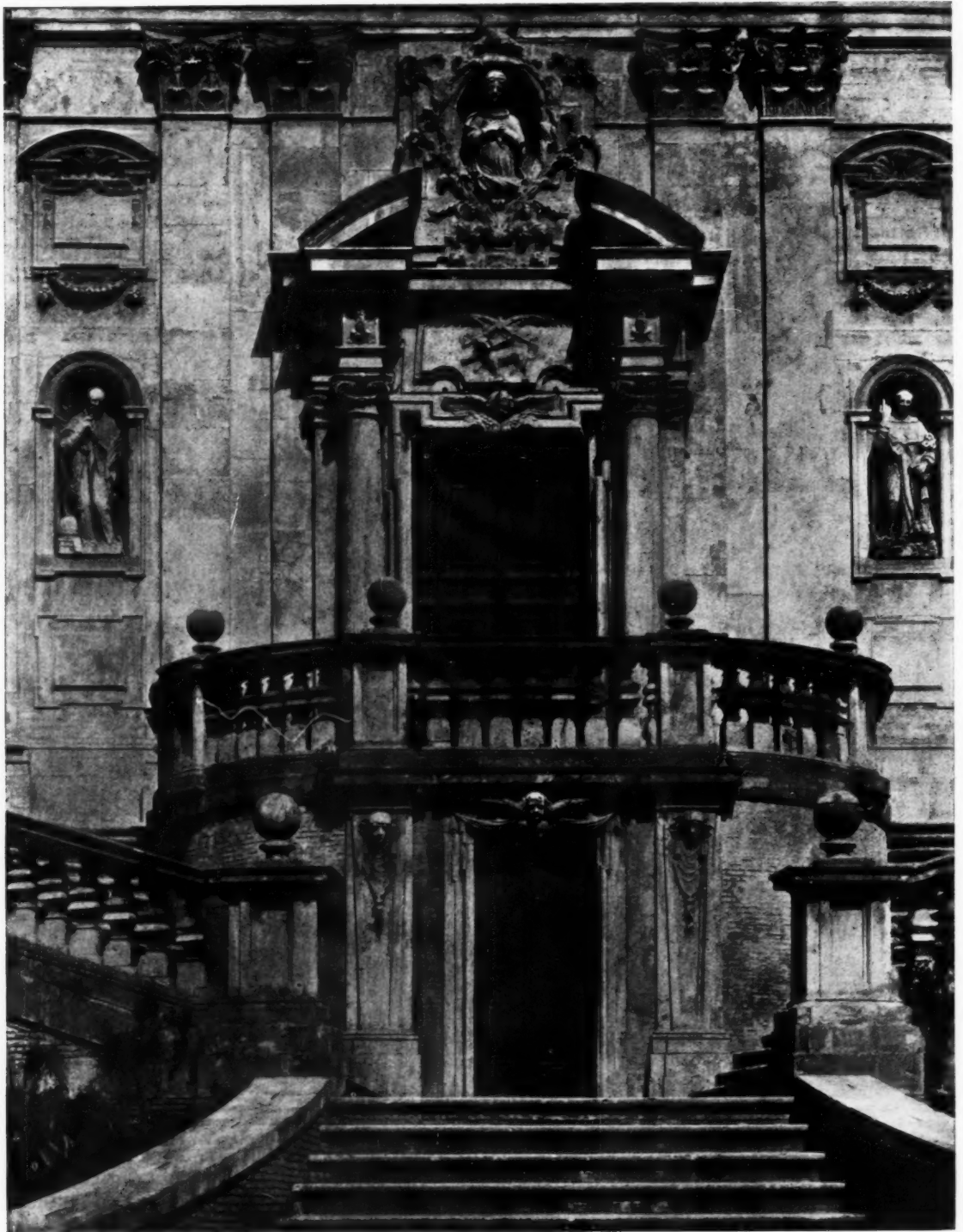
*Thou art not, Penshurst, built to curious show
Of touch or marble, nor can'st boast a row
Of polished pillars, or a roof of gold;
Thou hast no lantern, whereof tales are told,
Or stair, or court; thou stand'st an ancient pile.
And, these not grudged, art revered the while;
Thou joy'st in better marks—of soil, of air,
Of wood, of water; therein art thou fair.*

BEN JONSON.

9 Queen Anne's Gate. Westminster.

Church of Saints Domenico and Sisto, Rome : Detail of the Façade

Vincenza della Greca, Architect



The Church of Santi Domenico e Sisto is on the right of the Via del Quirinale, at the beginning of the Via Panisperna. It was built about 1640.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

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Waterloo Bridge

IT is beginning to look as if we may lose in our time the two major beauties of London—Paul's Dome and Waterloo Bridge. Certainly efforts are being made by those responsible to save the former, even if we are not agreed among ourselves as to the methods to be employed. But with the latter the case is different. The responsible authority, the London County Council, is itself the chief executioner. It has determined to pull down the bridge which architects all recognize, and a great number of the general public recognize, as the finest bridge our race has yet made.

It is a strange position. The representatives of the public on the one hand, who, by the accidents of our constitution, are the guardians of the bridge, seeking to destroy it, and the lovers of the bridge on the other, looking on with uplifted hands but helpless except by their cries to stop the murder. If they cry loud enough will their cries have any effect?

One does not like to be a pessimist in these matters and at such a moment, but one has an uncomfortable feeling that the more the lovers cry out the more the guardians of the bridge will consider that they are merely cranks. There is a type of councillor-mind, priding itself on its common sense, which sees in all æsthetic questions an opportunity for proving its superior practicality. It does this by ostentatiously putting æsthetic considerations, wherever they occur, below those of any other type, if not in a contrary column. The sad thing is that it gets a certain amount of applause for this. We fancy we are a practical nation, and we like people who flatter us in this respect. But the practicality of the committee-mind is too often the worst shortsightedness.

Hence our piecemeal improvements and the distance London lags behind Paris as a finely-articulated expression of metropolitan life. How many millions of pounds a year London loses through shortsightedness and practicality on the one hand, and how many Paris gains through Haussman's extravagance and idealism on the other is not to be computed, but it would pay for many new Waterloo Bridges, provided we still had the genius to make them.

There is no doubt, unfortunately, that this so-called practical mind is better at tactics than that of the simple lover of beautiful things. In the case of Waterloo Bridge it at once divided the lovers from the mere admirers by suggesting that it could double the bridge in width without destroying its proportions. Some quite reputable people fell into the trap; others had the good fortune to protest. These latter, therefore, have clean hands in the matter. Once it was admitted that you could turn the narrow ribbon of Rennie's bridge, stepping gracefully across the stream, into a broad bandage supported on dark tunnels and yet do no harm to it the case for replacing the bridge by a new one was immensely strengthened. A doubt was at once raised as to the perfection of the present bridge. If you

could add to it without spoiling it, it must have been considerably short of perfection in the first instance. The case for the lovers was immediately weakened and the way opened for the wicked uncles to do what they liked.

Unless, therefore, some such protest goes up from the six millions of London as went up from the 700,000 of Liverpool, when under the supposed best expert advice it was proposed to tamper with the perfection of St. George's Hall, the guardians of Waterloo Bridge will have their way. Such a protest, however, needs hard work and enthusiasm by the few while they are opening the eyes of the many, and a Press which is ready to serve the town.

London is handicapped in both respects. It has no special London Press. Its great amorphous mass of inhabitants cannot organize themselves for effective expression. London is, of course, as has so often been pointed out, much more provincial and second-hand in its opinions than are the great provincial cities. However, London must try hard this time. There is a month of respite. Let it shake itself together for once and give the practical man a fright.

The case is an easy one. The man in the street will take some convincing that our boasted engineering prowess has come to the end of its powers. Even with the members of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers backing each other up, and saying there is nothing to be done but to clear the poor worn-out bridge away, the general public will not be misled. They are much more likely to think the engineers themselves worn out. Besides, the experts are not all on the Council of the Institution, and even they are differing after their kind. The bridges engineer to the late Metropolitan Board wrote to "The Times" to show not only how he saved the bridge in his time, but how the defective pier can be rebuilt. Surely the London County Council will not allow itself to do worse than the old Metropolitan Board of Works? It will certainly not do worse if it is really in earnest.

That is the crux of the whole question. Does the present Council really want to save the bridge? After its scheme for destroying it piecemeal, can we put any faith in its protestations? Personally I do not think so. Rather than face the greater problem of a new bridge in another place, with all the cognate improvements which the new approaches would open up, it prefers the easier path of using the old Waterloo Bridge approaches while destroying the old bridge. Being "practical" men they are as usual doing the shortsighted thing. What is the maintenance of a beautiful bridge to them if they can save a few thousand pounds? What is even London itself, and especially the London we are going to hand down to our grandchildren, if the present rates can be reduced? London will have to wake up over this matter as Liverpool did over St. George's Hall, or the politics of the parish pump will once more prevail.

C. H. REILLY.

An Important Ancient-Light Case

The case of *Reeves v. Charles*, a dispute as to ancient lights in the City of London, which is reported somewhat fully in the current and the preceding issue of this JOURNAL, is one of considerable interest to architects, who frequently have to advise their clients as to whether proposed building schemes will involve actionable damage. It deals with and determines points which certain recent decisions seem to have left somewhat in the air.

The two most important of these are, first, the practical definition of nuisance or actionable diminution of light, and secondly, the conditions under which the courts will determine whether the relief appropriate to the particular circumstances of any given case should be injunction or damages.

The evidence of nuisance proceeded on the lines which have now become almost conventional in ancient-light disputes since the well-known case of *Semon v. Bradford Corporation*. Mr. T. H. Smith, a City architect, produced plans of the plaintiffs' rooms, upon which he had indicated the areas which had been or would be deprived of visible sky at table height under the old and under the proposed conditions; and stated that he had found by practical experience that positions which had therefore to depend wholly upon light diffusely reflected from walls, ceilings, and building fronts were, in the opinion of ordinary people, badly lit.

Mr. Waldram submitted somewhat similar plans, upon which he had indicated the limits of good, adequate, and inadequate light under both conditions according to the standards defined in the judgment of the *Semon* case. He also indicated on the same plans additional contours showing the effect of raising a lateral building to the same angle as proposed in front, and submitted sections showing the variations of light in a typical elementary schoolroom, an ordinary well-lit office, and in one of the plaintiffs' rooms, and illustrated his evidence by examples of lighting in the courts. This was followed by a valuer's evidence as to depreciation of rental and capital value.

The defendant's experts submitted the contention that because the legislature allowed an obstruction of $63\frac{1}{2}$ deg. in light wells under the London Building Act, such a degree of obstruction could not be held to constitute a nuisance. Strictly speaking, that Act permits a much greater obstruction (between 70 deg. and 80 deg.) in oblong light wells open at one end; but the defendant's experts appear to have discreetly refrained from calling attention to this.

They also submitted expressions of opinion that the plaintiffs' rooms would remain adequately lit, according to the conditions under which people often have to work in the City. It was also contended that the plaintiff and his clerks had only to move their working positions a little nearer to the window in order to obtain adequate light, and that this was but a small and partial inconvenience and not a nuisance.

Valuers called by the defendant contended that owing to the demand for office accommodation in the City there would be no difficulty in letting the plaintiffs' rooms at full value.

The judge held that the evidence as to nuisance was reliable and almost self-evident, and that he was unable to accept the evidence of the defendant's technical witness where it was in conflict with that of Mr. Waldram and Mr. Smith. The contention as to moving tables nearer the window was one which could obviously be applied to every ancient light case, and if accepted as an adequate defence would, in effect, deprive plaintiffs of all rights and render ancient-light cases impossible.

He held that the provision quoted from the London Building Act was merely a sanitary enactment obviously intended to limit the extent to which people should be condemned to work at the bottom of deep interior wells; and that it had no reference to the common law right to adequate light to the front of a building. He decided that evidence of what other people chose or were compelled to

put up with in the City was inadmissible, except as evidence of the value of any light still left by the generally high buildings there. The only consideration to be applied was the general difference between town and country.

The evidence of the defendant's valuers was held to be nullified by their admissions in cross-examination that light rooms in the City let more readily and at higher rentals than dark rooms.

Upon the question of injunction versus damages he held, after exhaustive legal arguments on both sides, that the authorities were clear that injunction was the proper remedy to apply when the damage was not small, and could not properly be compensated by a small money payment, or could not be assessed in money, or where the defendants had acted inconsiderately or had endeavoured to steal a march on the jurisdiction of the courts.

He held that the defendant had showed consideration for the plaintiffs' rights, but had estimated such rights on a mistaken basis; and that they had given plaintiffs due and sufficient notice of their intentions.

On the other hand, he held that the damage was not small, and that as plaintiffs, solicitors, were in occupation of the rooms affected, and damage and inconvenience to their business having been proved, such damage was not of a nature that the courts could assess. An injunction must therefore issue.

The judgment, of which a report appears elsewhere in this issue, appears to us to afford most clear and useful guidance to those who, in the first instance, have to advise whether the circumstances of any particular case do or do not justify litigation, and as to what the possible legal remedies are. We hope that the powers that be will consider this to be a case which should be detailed fully in the Law Reports.

[This note is based upon the whole case, and not merely upon the summarized report of the judgment which appears in this issue.]

Versatility in the Arts

A certain debating society has lately disputed with much vigour as to whether painters write as well as they can paint, or writers paint as well as they can write. Normally a man cannot be expected to excel in more than one art. Since he is capable only of a certain amount of effort it is reasonably to be supposed that if he follows two arts one or other must suffer; possibly he will be master of neither: it is specialization which makes the expert. Of course, there have been men who have excelled in two arts or more, but they have been mostly of a rare class of genius. Michelangelo was architect, sculptor, painter, and poet; Celleni—goldsmith, sculptor, engraver, and author of one of the most remarkable autobiographies of all time; Vasari—painter, architect, and art historian. In more recent times we have men like Vanbrugh—dramatist and architect; Blake—poet and engraver; Morris—poet and decorator; but they have been all exceptional men. Seldom is a man permitted to express himself equally well in two media. Turner tried to write on the theory of art, and produced something that reads like the drivelling of an idiot. Ruskin prided himself on his draughtsmanship, which, however, though competent, lacks the force and inspiration of his writing. Edmund Becket, otherwise Lord Grimthorpe (to mention a personality somewhat off the beaten track), knew a lot about clocks, and wrote a remarkably stimulating book on architecture, upon which subject he was no mean authority, but came to grief when he began to design churches, and crowned a varied career with the ruin of St. Albans Cathedral. In contemporary times many architects have won distinction in arts other than their own, especially in literature, but some are obviously better architects than they are writers, while others are better writers than they are architects. The scales never seem to balance, for the simple reason that personal predilection, whether conscious or unconscious, tips the beam on one side or the other.

An Architectural Journey in Scandinavia

ALANTERN lecture entitled "An Architectural Journey in Scandinavia" was given by Messrs. F. R. Yerbury and Howard Robertson before the Architectural Association on Monday evening of last week. Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, Vice-President, occupied the chair. Mr. Yerbury said that it was originally intended that he and Mr. Robertson should give a duet, but it had later been decided that he should deliver the lecture, and his friend, Mr. Robertson, with his usual silvery-tongued eloquence, should dot the i's and cross the t's.

The lecturer first showed views of Copenhagen, remarking that the A.A. would visit Denmark and Sweden during their next excursion. Showing a general view of the older part of the town, he said that some of the best of the old architecture in Denmark was of Dutch origin. The Town Hall, Copenhagen, was erected at the time when the arts and crafts movement was at the crescent. The architect was Professor Nyrop, and his work was a definite landmark in the change from the bad nineteenth-century period to the revival of good architecture in Denmark.

The lecturer thought that C. F. Hansen, an architect of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, was having more influence than any other man on present architecture in Denmark. After showing views of the old Police Courts, Copenhagen, which were built in 1914, he gave views of some of Hansen's buildings, including the Castle Church. Nearly all Hansen's work, he said, was refined, and had the same architectural character running through it. Hansen was one of the most outstanding architects in Denmark, and all his churches were particularly fine. The cathedral was curious, because it was originally a Gothic church. Nelson knocked down the tower and seriously damaged the church, and Hansen, who was afterwards called in to repair the church, was instructed to give it a classic skin. The interior was very impressive. He also designed the chapel at Herseholm. Hansen's work was well worthy of examination and study. Although

there was a feeling of sameness running through it, there was also a certain amount of variety.

The lecturer then dealt with modern work. Some of Mr. Brummer's work, he said, showed to a certain degree the influence of Hansen, and gave a good impression of the work now being done in Copenhagen. The Danes, however, seemed rather to lack courage in dealing with colour. The gymnasium in Copenhagen, one of Brummer's buildings, was clean cut and straightforward in design. The furniture in this building was designed by Mr. Brummer. Another very interesting building shown was a school (by Thompson), which stood just outside Copenhagen.

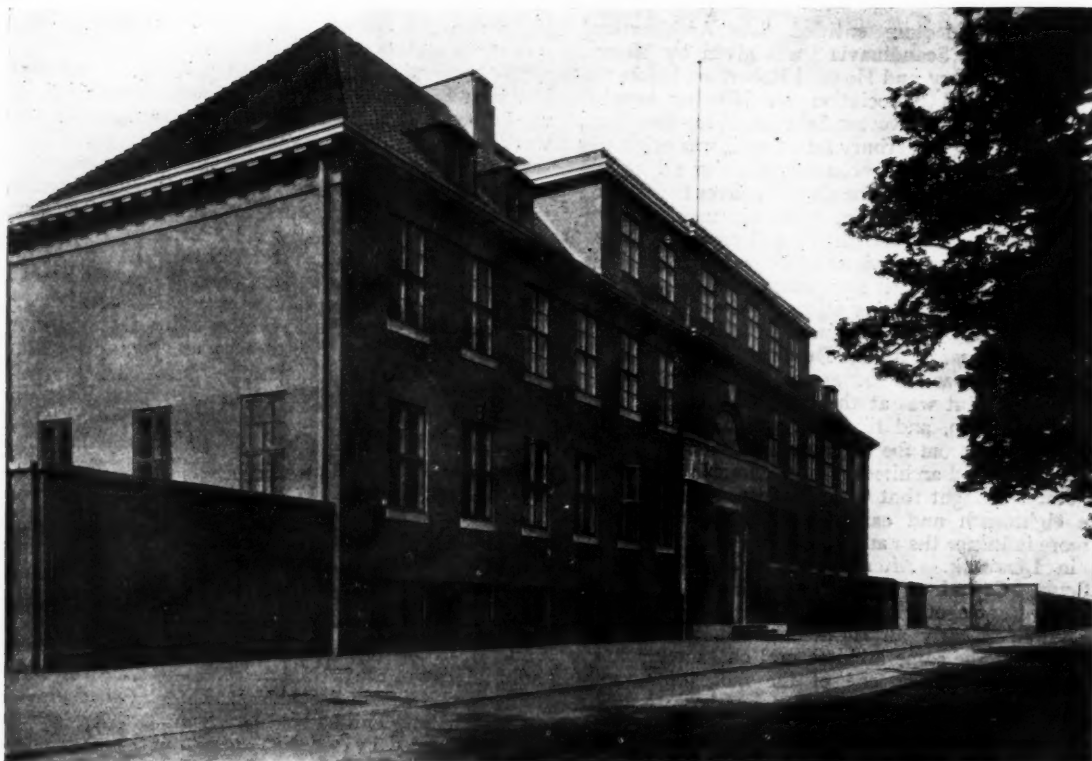
In Denmark the domestic work reached a high standard, and the Danes were easily second to England with this kind of work. The houses in Copenhagen, and the housing schemes in Denmark generally, were particularly good. The new Police Court, he said, had received a good deal of criticism by the inhabitants of Copenhagen, largely on account of cost. Of this building he showed a number of views, including the circular courtyard round a great atrium with columns 40 ft. high.

With regard to Stockholm, the lecturer said he would not give the city too much attention as the members had seen so much of that which it contained at last year's exhibition in London. He showed some buildings which he thought were, perhaps, not so well known, including the Government wine store in that city, the architect for which was Jacobson. In all Swedish work you saw signs of the extraordinary adaptability of the architect. There was, in fact, not a bad modern building in Stockholm. He next showed a cinema in Stockholm. This had been carried out partly by Asplund, who was called in to design the building when it was half finished. Asplund was one of the most brilliant of the younger architects of Sweden, and he designed also the costumes for the attendants of the cinema. The colour scheme for the interior was particularly interesting. The ceiling was black with white balloons hung on black cords,



A TYPICAL OLD SWEDISH COUNTRY CHURCH.

Photo: F. R. Yerbury.



NEW SCHOOL FOR GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTORS. COPENHAGEN. CARL BRUMMER, ARCHITECT.



A TYPICAL 18TH-CENTURY TIMBER HOUSE AT ABO, FINLAND.

Photos: F. R. Yerbury.

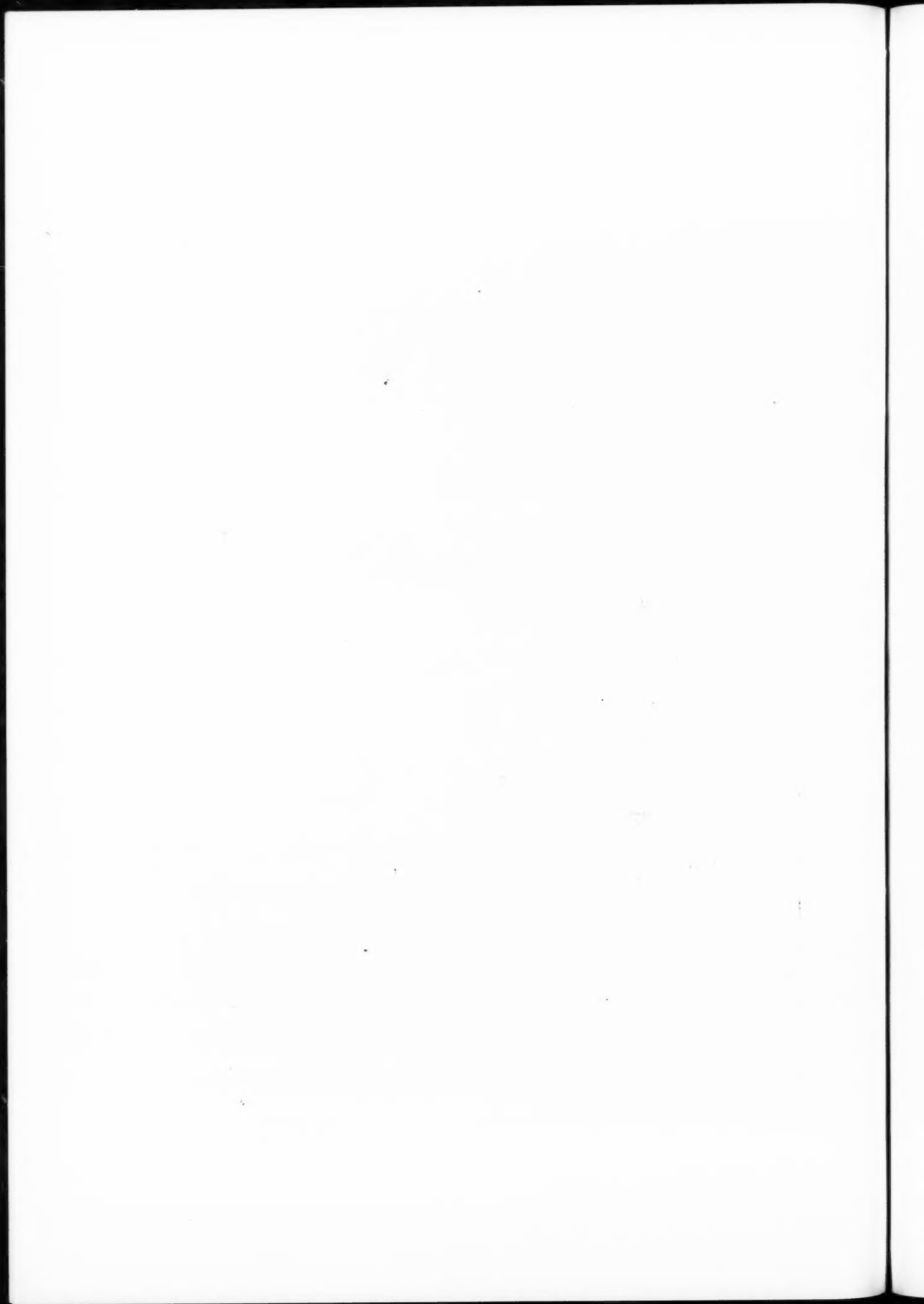
The New Police Court, Copenhagen : The Circular Courtyard

The late Professor Kampmann, Architect



Photo: F. R. Yerbury.

This circular courtyard surrounds a great atrium. The columns are 40 ft. high. The building has been much criticized by the inhabitants of Copenhagen, largely on account of cost.



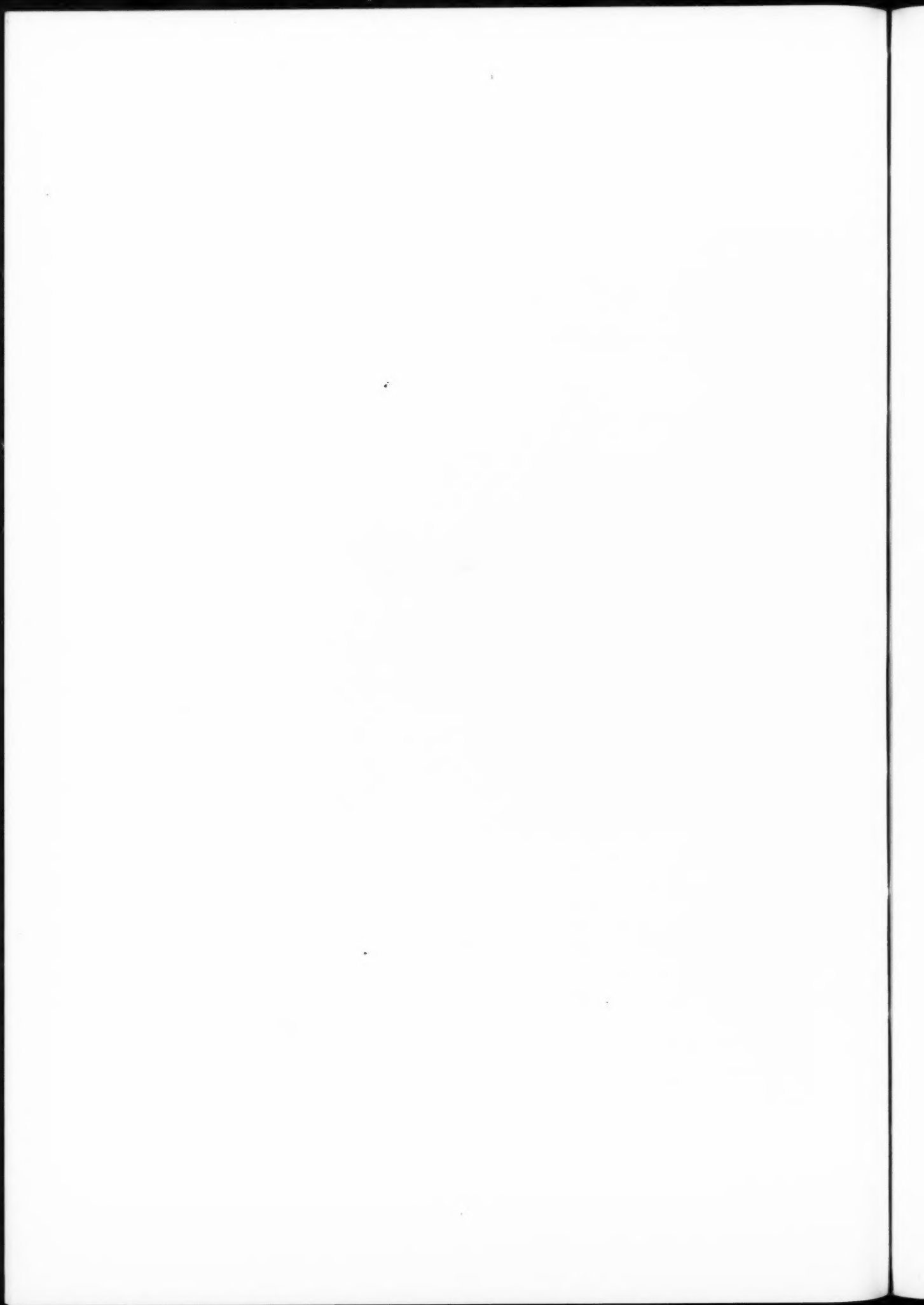
The Castle Church, Copenhagen : The Pulpit

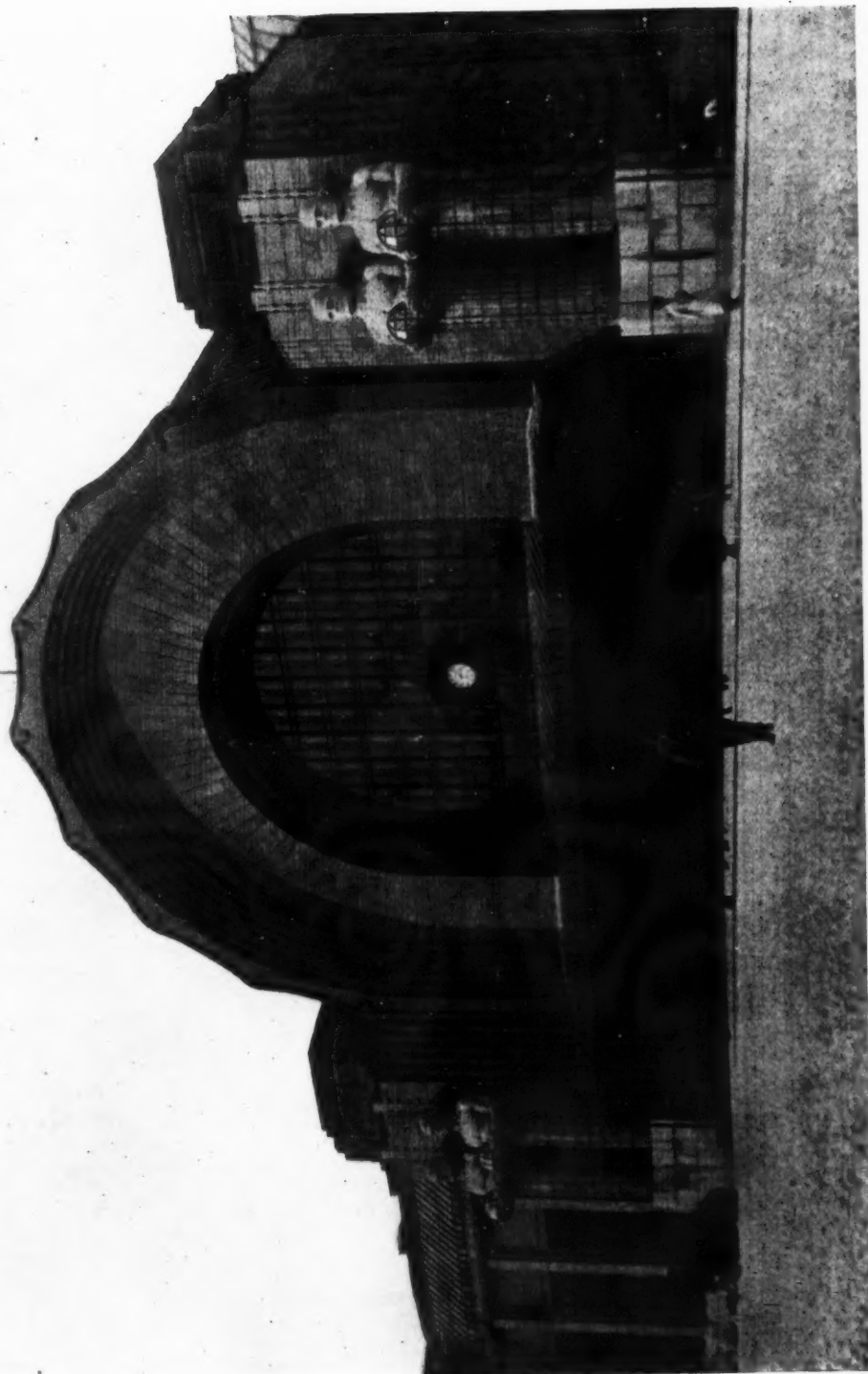
C. F. Hansen, Architect



Photo: F. R. Yerbury.

Hansen, an architect of the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, is having more influence than any other man on architectural development in Denmark. His churches are particularly fine.





THE RAILWAY STATION, HELSINGFORS. ELIAL SAARINEN, ARCHITECT.

and it was very attractive when the lights were up. Asplund was also carrying out a library, which was quite a new building of its kind. Swedish architects, he said in passing, were fortunate in having really good architectural sculptors.

A view was shown of the house of Professor Hallerstedt. He had also designed some of his own furniture, and it was of a very high order. Views were also shown of a house by Ragnar Ostberg, who designed the Town Hall in Stockholm. While showing a wooden house the lecturer pointed out that the garden city, outside Stockholm, was full of this type of house. Generally they were really wooden houses, although sometimes the timber was stuccoed. Views were also shown of a house designed by Professor Millas, the distinguished sculptor, for himself. It overlooked the arm of the Baltic just outside Stockholm, and reflected the atmosphere of the Swedish house of the cultured classes. The Palace of Drottningholm, situated about five miles from Stockholm, was partly built by Tessin the elder and partly by Tessin the younger. The work of the latter, he thought, was the better. At Drottningholm there was plenty of good furniture, etc., and an eighteenth-century theatre, which was absolutely complete.

Views then followed of buildings in the country to the north of Stockholm, including a typical Swedish church. Explaining these views the lecturer said that the revival of Swedish arts and crafts was due to the architects, who had improved the design enormously. It was the rule now for the timber merchant to issue catalogues of standard pine doors and windows, etc., made from the designs of architects. In glass also a very high standard of design had been reached. This revival was taking place in many other industries, and what was most important the goods were being produced at moderate prices.

Finland, he said, gave one the impression that it was rustic and immature. The buildings generally showed German influence at its worst, but here and there some very interesting work in the Swedish manner was springing up. The castle at Abo, he said, had been turned into a museum. In the grounds was a very interesting open-air museum, formed of complete buildings furnished in the periods from which they dated. The cathedral did not strike them as being particularly interesting. He also showed views of the University building, the Russian Church, a municipal building, all of the eighteenth century, and views of typical streets. In Abo there was much eighteenth-century work, and the town was extremely well laid out. The plan was very interesting, the streets were wide, and there were many fine vistas. Showing a typical timber house, he remarked that the old wooden houses were always built on a granite cellar. He thought that Finnish architecture of the next twenty years would be extremely interesting. Views of Helsingfors included the Central Square, the President of Finland's residence,

the railway station, and a bandstand at the end of one of the main streets. The railway station, the architect of which was Elial Saarinen, was a very curious building, there being no roofs to the platforms. It was a building which made you continually change your opinions with regard to its architecture. Sometimes you would think it very fine, and sometimes you thought it indifferent, but perhaps you would finally conclude that it was a fine building with coarse detail. He also showed a big church and an apartment house, both by Lars Sonk, and the Swedish Legation, by Grut, who designed the Stadium in Stockholm.

Mr. Howard Robertson said that the lecturer had taken out of his mouth all the words he would have spoken. With regard to the Police Court at Copenhagen, he said that this was one of the most interesting buildings he had seen. The Danes obtained an admirable refinement in their buildings and furniture. The carving to be placed on the buildings was always carefully considered and selected. He thought that on refining things there was a danger that they might become mincing. The railway station at Helsingfors was an extraordinary building. If they had it in England they would think it much finer architecturally, as over there one got so used to fine work.

The Hon. H. A. Pakington, in proposing a vote of thanks, pointed out what fine ambassadors Messrs. Robertson and Yerbury were. Wherever they went everybody knew them and loved them. He thought the new Police Court at Copenhagen very fine, and said that to fully appreciate the interior of the Town Hall at Stockholm it should be seen lit up.

Mr. Philip Tilden paid a warm tribute to the work of Mr. Yerbury, whose books, he said, were known all over the world. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Robertson, who, he thought, could have told them a great deal more, and the speaker wished he had. He thought how well the people in Sweden kept their sculptors in order. Over here the elimination of ornament had not gone sufficiently far, and we were still inclined to plaster our buildings with sculpture.

Mr. Percy H. Adams drew attention to the vast difference between the lay-out of the Swedish town and that of England. He thought that the Swedish methods of heating were worthy of study.

Mr. Harding Thompson said that Saarinen, who was lecturer in architecture at the University of Michigan, was having a great influence on the architecture of America. Finnish architecture, he thought, would influence the new world as well as Europe.

The chairman then put the vote of thanks to the meeting.

Mr. Yerbury said that in Sweden they were content with less accommodation in their houses than we were.

Mr. Robertson said that the schools of architecture in Sweden did not seem to design on paper so much as we did. They worked a great deal on models.

Gymnasium Block, Raffles College, Singapore

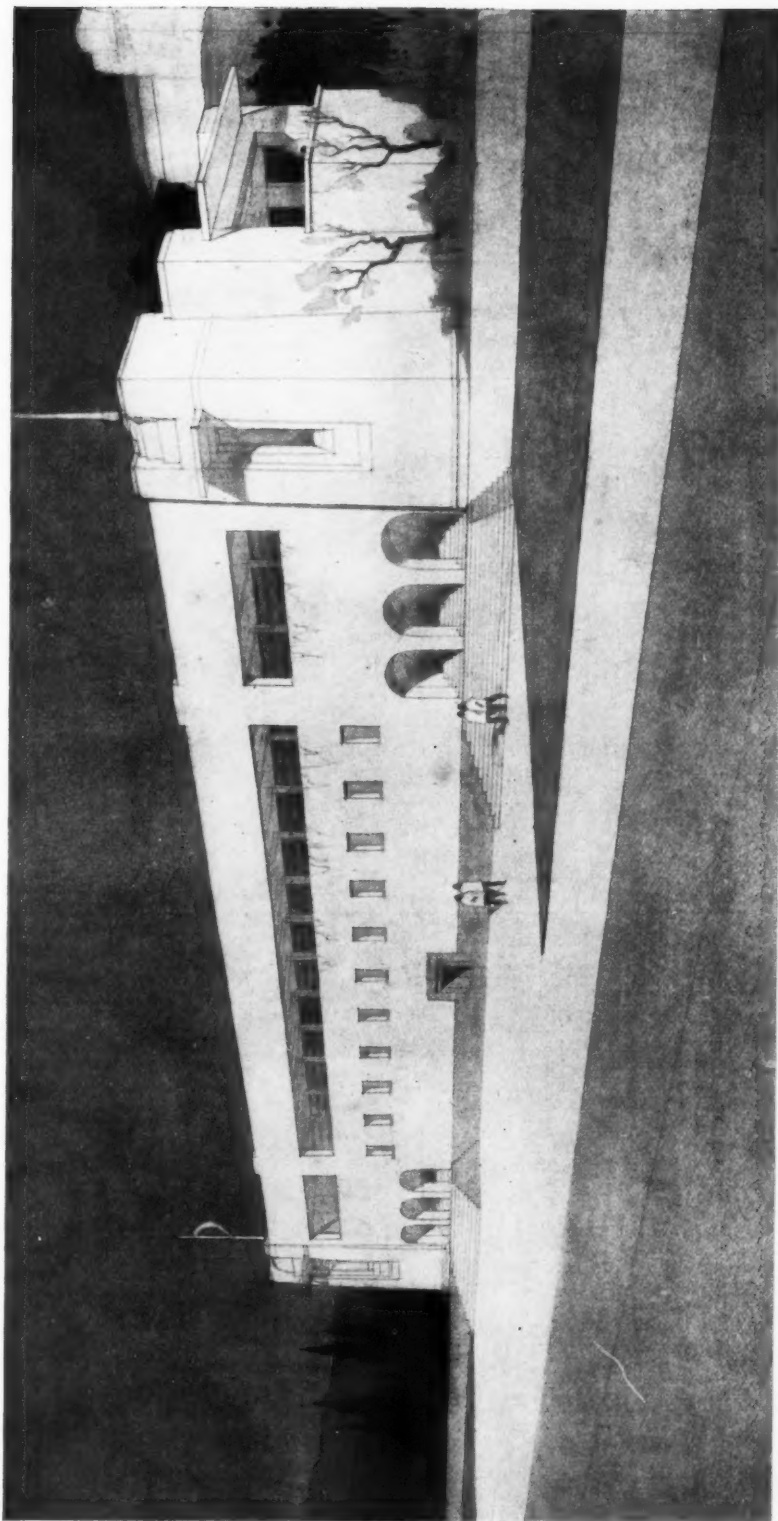
THIS block is designed on the slope of a hill looking due north over the playing fields. On the main floor level are a gymnasium, 70 ft. by 40 ft., a swimming bath, 100 ft. by 25 ft., an office for the director, with a small room adjoining for physical examination, and changing-rooms, shower baths, lavatory accommodation, etc. The director's office is centrally placed, with a window overlooking the gymnasium. After exercise in the gymnasium the students proceed to the changing-rooms, and then direct to the lavatories and the shower baths, from which they emerge into the swimming bath without retracing their steps. By this means a considerable number of students can efficiently be controlled without waste of time. Storage space is provided adjoining the gymnasium, so that it may be readily cleared for any special display.

Twin staircases lead from the main floor level to a long

veranda over the changing-rooms, etc. This serves both as a grandstand for viewing the sports fields, and also as a gallery for watching displays in the gymnasium and the swimming baths. Further gallery space is provided over the storage between the gymnasium and the baths, where temporary stands may be erected to face either way as occasion demands. Below, on the level of the playing fields, space is provided for filtration of baths and general store. It is proposed to build the block in plastered brickwork, with steel framing. The roof will be of concrete, on which are laid rows of bricks on edge, the ends of the rows being left open. On these are placed thick 12 in. by 12 in. tiles, thus forming an effective air space. The concrete roof flat is continued a considerable way beyond the walls to give protection against rain and sun. The architects are Messrs. Farey and Dawbarn, A.A.R.I.B.A.

Current Architecture. 262—Raffles College, Singapore: The Proposed Swimming bath and Gymnasium

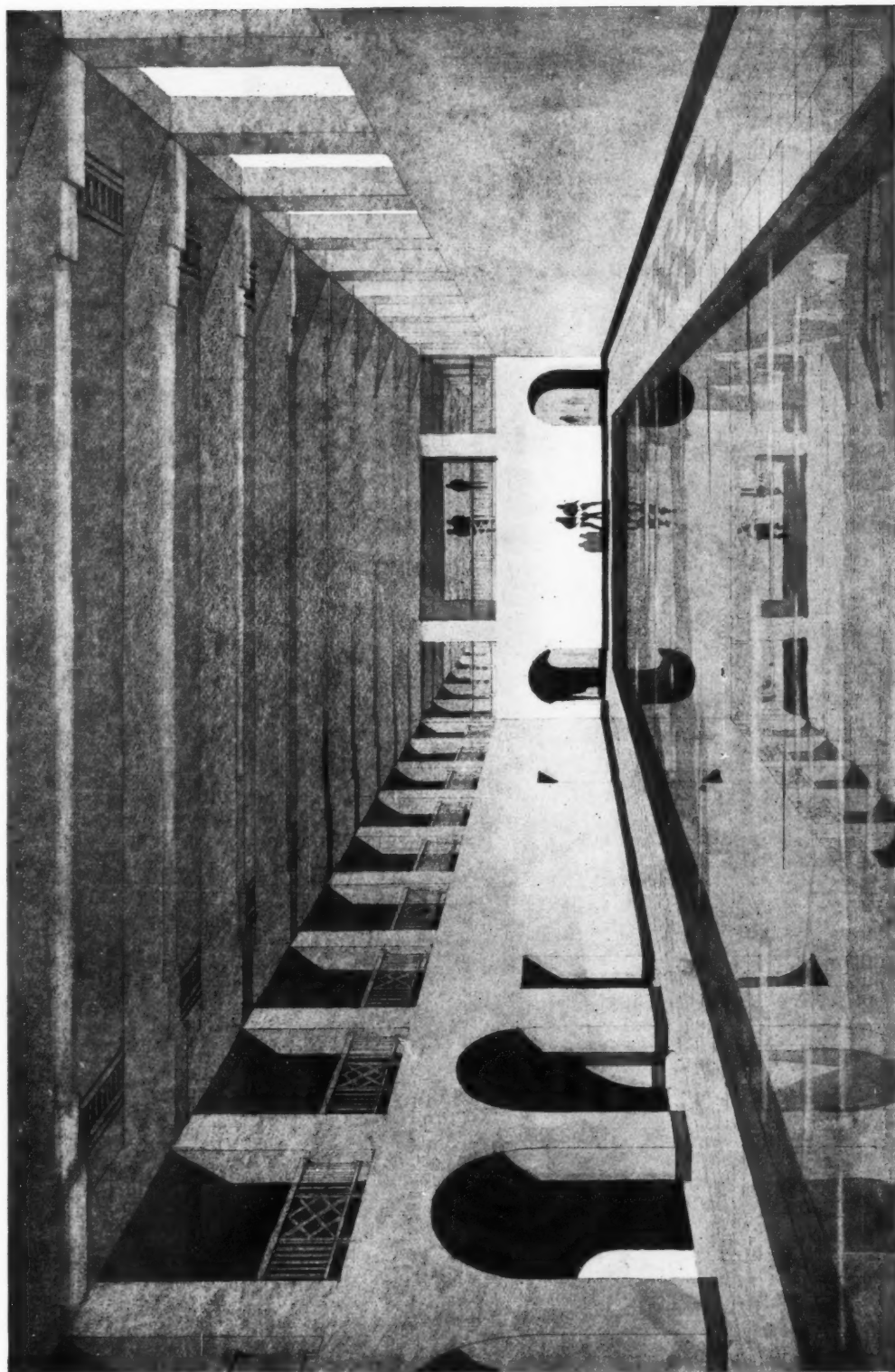
Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Architects



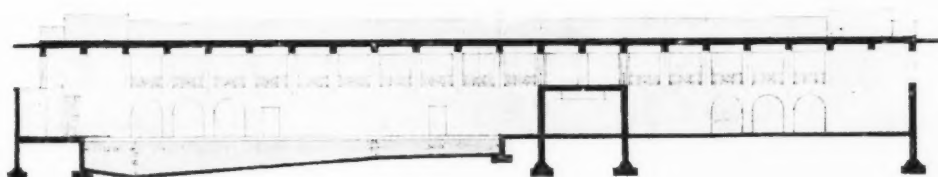
It is intended to build this block in plastered brickwork with steel framing. The concrete roof flat is continued a considerable way beyond the walls to give protection against rain and sun.

Current Architecture. 263—Raffles College, Singapore: The Proposed Swimming-bath and Gymnasium

Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., and Graham R. Dawbarn, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Architects



The swimming-bath is on the main floor level, its dimensions being 100 ft. by 25 ft. Twin staircases lead from this floor to a long veranda over the changing rooms, etc. This serves both as a grandstand for viewing the sports fields and as a gallery for watching displays in the gymnasium and swimming-bath.

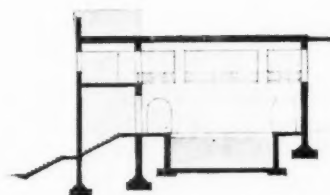


SECTION A-A

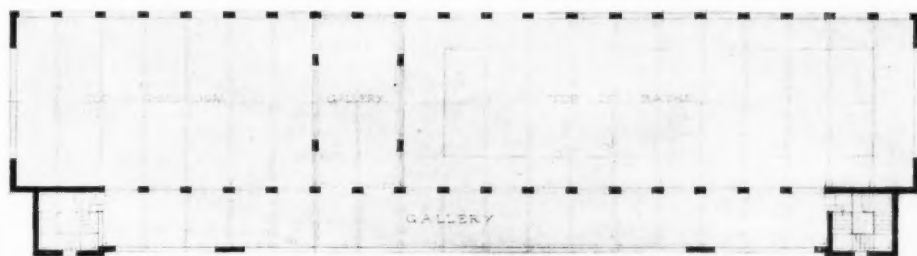
RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.
PROPOSED SWIMMING-BATH & GYMNASIUM.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

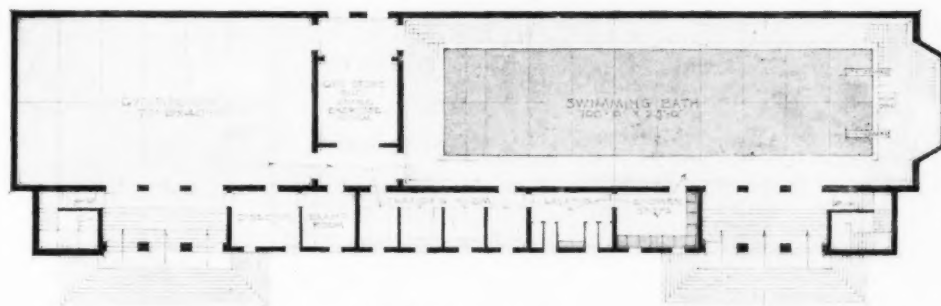
CYRIL A. FAREY, A.R.I.B.A.,
GRAHAM R. DAWBARN, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
ARCHITECTS,
LONDON, W.C.1.



SECTION B-B



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



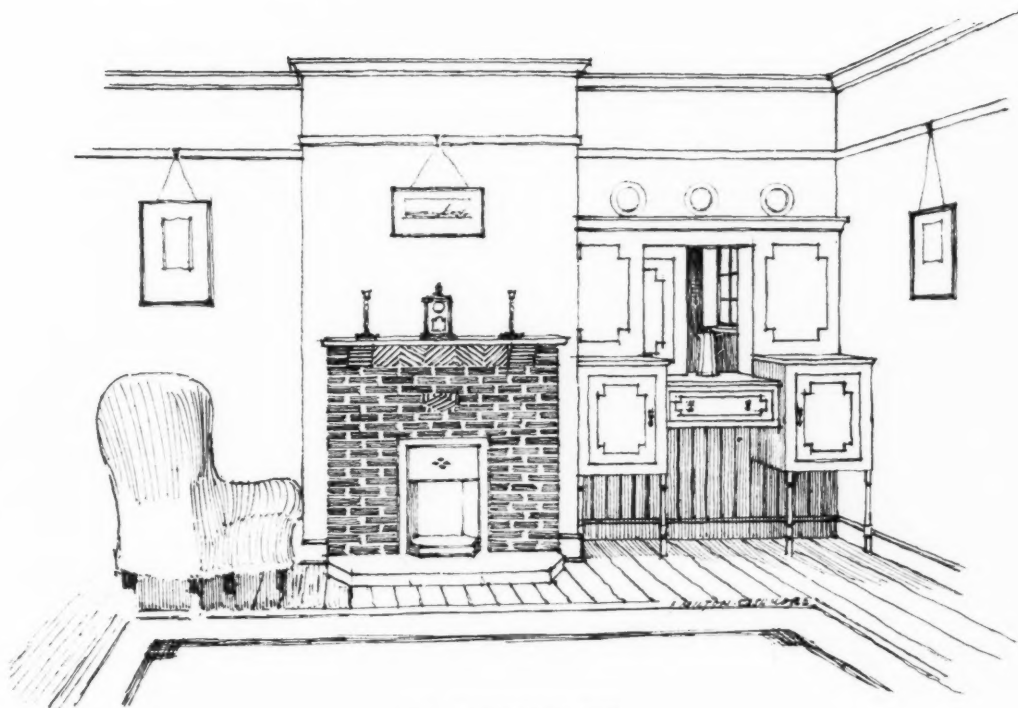
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE.
PROPOSED SWIMMING-BATH & GYMNASIUM.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

CYRIL A. FAREY, A.R.I.B.A.,
GRAHAM R. DAWBARN, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.,
ARCHITECTS,
LONDON, W.C.1.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE: PLANS AND SECTIONS OF PROPOSED SWIMMING-BATH AND GYMNASIUM.
CYRIL A. FAREY, A.R.I.B.A., AND GRAHAM R. DAWBARN, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.



THE DINING ROOM SIDE.



THE KITCHEN SIDE.

BUILT-IN DOMESTIC FITMENTS.

Architects' Working Drawings. 95.-A

Hennell and James.

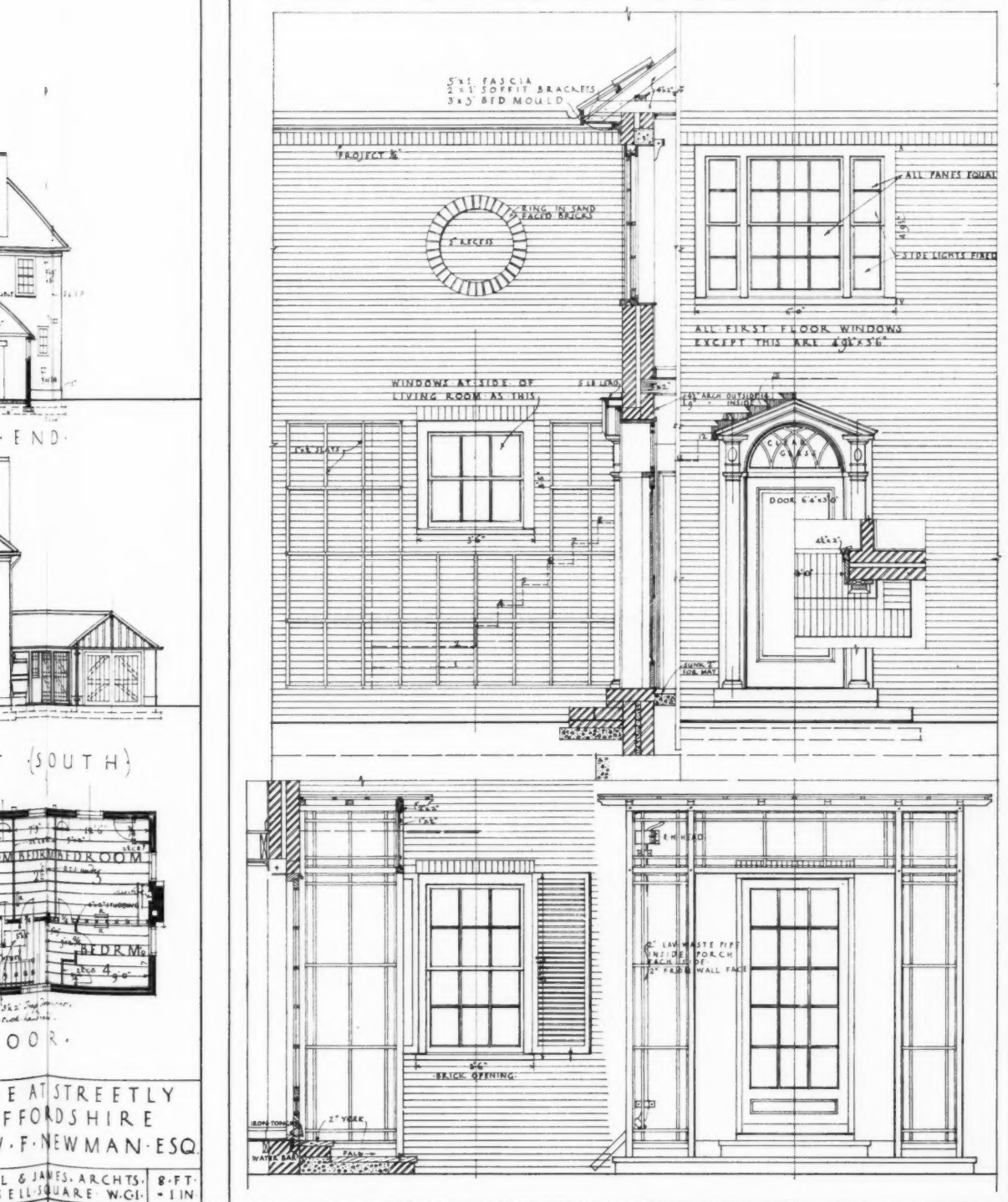


This house is planned with a large living-room and kitchen on the ground floor, a covered w

95.—A House at Streetly, Staffordshire

and James, Architects

DETAILS OF PART
BACK & FRONT ELEVATIONS



floor, a covered way being provided to the garage. On the first floor there are four bedrooms.

Magazines of the Month*

A Literary and Pictorial Digest

The March number of THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW contains an article upon Vaux-le-Vicomte, a château of outstanding interest to the architect, in that it was the immediate precursor of the Palace of Versailles, and forms the connecting link between the earlier French Renaissance châteaux of Henry IV and Louis XIII and the far more Romanized style that was to follow. "We still see in Vaux," writes Mr. Darcy Braddell, who contributes the article, "the high slated roofs, but the elaborate dormer windows, the constant cutting up of flat surfaces, the decorative use of coloured marbles, all these are gone. We have in their place a tremendous stone building relying much more on its masses, and very dignified in consequence. There is here nothing left of the light and airy touch of Louis XIII's Cour du Marbre at Versailles, for example. A vast and imposing moat surrounds the château on all four of its sides. This was probably the last of its kind to be built." Le Veau built the house, and Le Nôtre made the gardens. Louis le Veau was one of the first architects of his time. Besides building Vaux, his masterpiece, he also has standing to his credit the interior court of the Louvre, the two hotels Lambert and de Thorigny in Paris, as well as the present Institut. André le Nôtre, when entrusted with the gardens of the château, was in charge of the Tuileries, where he had succeeded his father. The gardens may be likened to an *esquisse* by Le Nôtre for his culminating work at Versailles. His genius for perspective here had its first chance. To these, Fouquet, who had bought the Vicomté, added yet a third great name for the beautification of his new house—that of Le Brun, the greatest all-round decorator and craftsman of his day.

* All the above magazines and many others may be seen in the Reading Room at 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.

THE ARCHITECTURAL RECORD has, in the last few numbers, published lists of books found in the libraries of prominent architects. The issue to hand (January) deals with standard books on architecture which *ought* to be in the library of the architect, the list having been prepared with the advice of prominent architects of the United States and England, and is intended to include such fundamental works as the practising architect and the draughtsman will find helpful. It is pointed out that the list is not a complete bibliography of the subject, but rather an approved list of the most useful standard publications. Among such names as Fergusson, Gwilt, Lethaby, Fletcher, Croce, and Belcher we notice that F. R. Yerbury takes honourable place by reason of his "Architectural Students' Handbook."

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT's first issue in the new year (January 14) gives the report of the jury in a "Distinctive Small House Competition." The first prize was awarded to Donald D. McMurray, for his house at Pasadena, Cal., and we reproduce a plan and general view. The details of the cost and construction are:—

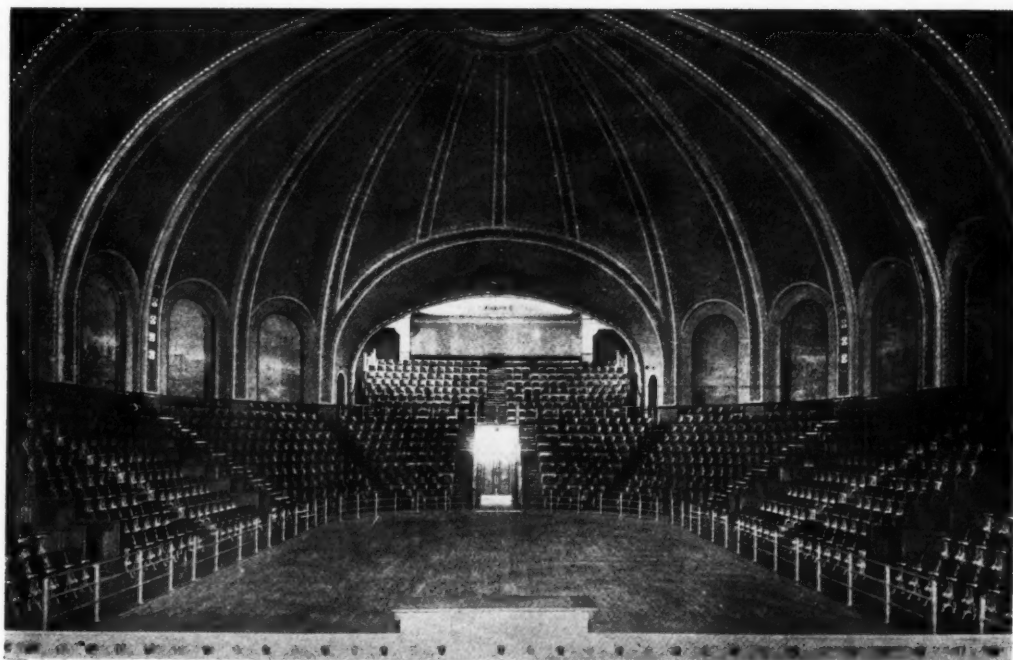
Erected in 1924, it contains 17,300 cubic feet and cost \$5,500. The site on which this house is built is 60 ft. by 150 ft., the 60 ft. dimension paralleling the street. From the back to the front of the site there was a fall of about 8 ft. The site has a western aspect.

In addition to the above conditions there existed a live oak tree somewhat toward the centre of the site, which fact, together with the building line, restriction from the front and the position of other houses on the street, determined the arrangement of the plan to a great extent.

Following is a description of the materials used in building the house:—Concrete foundations; stud walls and partitions; exterior walls of 1 in. by 12 in. shiplap. stock



VAUX-LE-VICOMTE. (From "The Architectural Review.")



MOHAMMED TEMPLE, PEORIA, ILL. HEWITT AND EMERSON, ARCHITECTS.

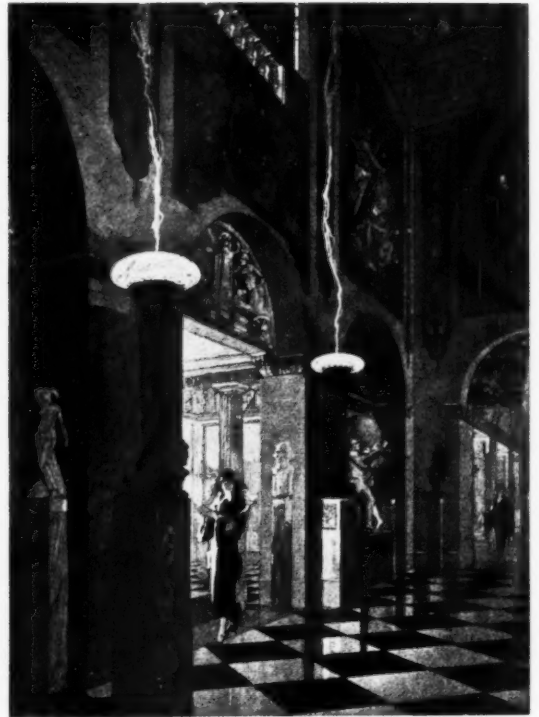
(From "The American Architect.")



SOUTH AISLE, ARCHITECTURAL AND ALLIED ARTS EXPOSITION.

HOWARD GREENLEY, ARCHITECT.

(From "Pencil Points.")



DETAIL OF COURT OF HONOUR, ARCHITECTURAL AND ALLIED ARTS EXPOSITION.

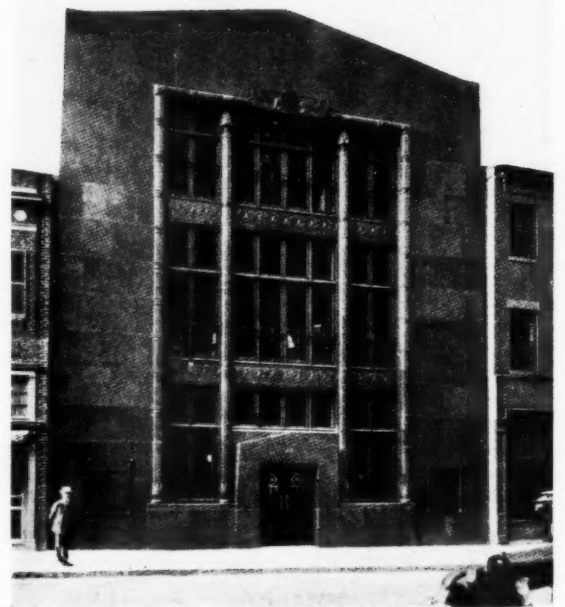
HOWARD GREENLEY, ARCHITECT.



DETAIL OF FAÇADE, THORPE BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

MORGAN, WALLS & CLEMENTS, ARCHITECTS.

(From "The American Architect.")



THE LORENZO E. ANDERSON BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

T. P. BARNETT CO., ARCHITECTS.

(From "The American Architect.")



Planning the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition to be held April 20 to May 2 at the Grand Central Palace, New York. Left to right, sitting: Harvey W. Corbett, President, Architectural League of New York; D. Everett Waid, President, A.I.A.; B. W. Morris, President, New York Chapter A.I.A. Standing left, Howard Greenley, Director Decorations; right, Charles H. Green, Exposition Manager.

(From "Pencil Points.")

sticking; all windows fitted with steel casements, standard sizes.

Porch floors and steps of cement, natural finish; stained shingle roof; G.I. gutters and downspouts.

Interior floors—kitchen and bathroom covered with linoleum. Balance first-grade oak, stained dark and waxed.

Finish of walls and ceilings—kitchen and bathroom putty finish plaster, enamelled. Balance sand finish plaster, where exposed kalsomine. All walls of dining alcove, fireplace end of living-room, walls and ceiling of entrance vestibule, covered with 1 in. by 8 in. vertical boarding, beaded joints.

Interior trim—base 1 in. by 6 in. moulded. Balance 1 in. by 2 in. moulded. In entrance vestibule, living-room, dining alcove woodwork stained and waxed. Balance of woodwork enamelled, flat finish.

In dining alcove built-in dressers, open front, detailed. Balance of dressers and cupboards stock type.

Plumbing fixtures, all first-grade. In bathroom tub and pedestal lavatory. Automatic hot water heater on rear porch.

Doors—exterior doors glazed. Balance stock four-panel, O.G.

Finish hardware—exterior hardware bronze. Interior hardware, rim locks, flush hinges, flat black finish.

Electrical work complete. Gas radiators, each vented through the roof. Screens at all exterior openings.

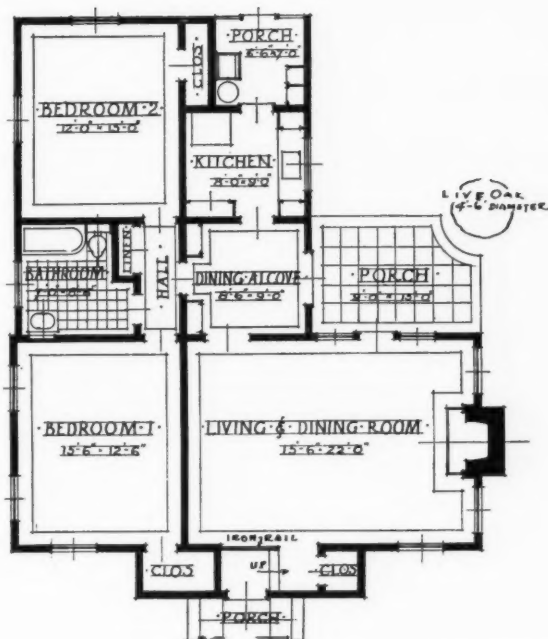
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT for January 28 illustrates the New University at Nanking, China (Messrs. Perkins, Fellows and Hamilton, architects).

The site acquired extends from the old buildings three-quarters of a mile north to a hill near the drum tower. The new buildings stand on this hill, a natural Acropolis rising about 60 ft. above the lower level of the old campus.

A study of the details of the drum tower brought the suggestion that the Chinese style should be used as far as possible so that the buildings would harmonize with their surround-

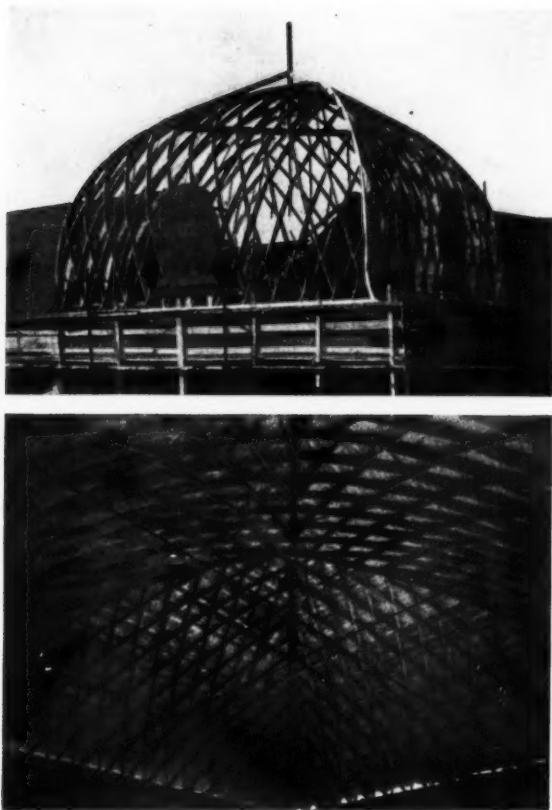
ings, and would conform in composition and in style to the best traditions of Chinese architecture. To adapt this style to buildings of entirely foreign nature was at best an experiment; an experiment that had been tried with varying success in other localities, but in a different way. The tower does not exist in China. The nearest approach to it is the pagoda of Buddhist origin and a few isolated watch towers in the north. The tower of the administration building is used to house the tanks for water supply for the University, and the design is an innovation in Chinese composition. Likewise the chapel is a new problem. The Chinese temple is not a seated auditorium, and does not well adapt itself to that purpose. Both in composition and in arrangement this chapel is a new problem in architectural adaptation. Even buildings of more than one story are practically non-existent in China, and class-room lighting has nowhere been considered; consequently the architects were faced by a problem entirely new in a land where innovations are best avoided.

The enthusiasm with which the Chinese workmen and artisans entered into the scheme of construction was inspiring. Masons modelled in cement the dragon finials of the roof; finials which in some cases are used as smoke flues for the necessary fireplaces below, truly a fiery dragon. Details of cornice and cresting construction were worked out in a new manner, and even gutters were provided.



FIRST PRIZE IN THE DISTINCTIVE SMALL HOUSE COMPETITION, PASADENA, CAL. DONALD M. McMURRAY, ARCHITECT.

(From "The American Architect.")



A NOVEL FORM OF DOME CONSTRUCTION

(From Wasmuth's "Monatshefte Für Baukunst.")

They were arranged in the valley tile of the roof and designed so as not to interfere with the beautiful eaves or destroy the roof line, which is the most pleasing characteristic of Chinese architecture.

In all cases new problems were met and solved in a gratifying manner. Ventilating and heating grilles were made in a variety of old Chinese designs and modelled and cast by men who had never seen one and were ignorant of their use. The buildings are built of brick; not the small familiar

brick of commerce, but brick taken from the old wall of the Manchu city, made hundreds of years ago, and some with inscriptions of a former generation. These bricks are $4 \times 8 \times 16$ in. in size, and weigh about fifty pounds apiece.

The buildings are trimmed with white marble. This marble was quarried under the greatest difficulties in primitive native fashion, and transported to the building site by men and wheelbarrows and by boat.

The architects have planned these buildings in accordance with present-day requirements. They are of the opinion that none of the canons of composition or orientation existent in China have been violated.



A MODERN GERMAN ELEVATIONAL TREATMENT.

GERMAN BESTELMEYER, ARCHITECT.

(From Wasmuth's "Monatshefte Für Baukunst.")



THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, CHINA. PERKINS, FELLOWS, AND HAMILTON, ARCHITECTS.

(From "The American Architect.")

Enquiries Answered

Enquiries from readers on points of architectural, constructional, and legal interest, etc., are cordially invited. They will be dealt with by a staff of experts, whose services are specially retained for this purpose. If desired, answers will be sent direct through the post. In no case is any charge made for this service. Whenever diagrams accompany an enquiry, they should be clearly drawn and lettered and inked in.

ENLARGING FIRE OPENING.

"R. M." writes: "I have taken out an old kitchen range in my house, as I wish to have the recess tiled and fitted with a gas cooker, and a small independent boiler, for the hot water supply. It will be necessary to enlarge the opening of the fireplace to the dimensions shown on the accompanying drawing, and I desire to know the most suitable method of supporting the front wall of the chimney. At present the top of the opening is formed with a brick arch, supported on a curved convex iron bar. As it will be necessary to cut this away, I propose

to support the front wall by inserting a R.S. joist, $4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. Do you consider this method suitable, also would it be necessary to have an iron plate on the top of the joist? A workman who has examined the front wall of the chimney informs me that it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. If you consider an iron plate necessary on top of the joist, will you please state what dimensions it should be? The fireplace is constructed in an angle of the kitchen, as shown on the plan."

—It would have been useful to know what happens on the floor above the angle fireplace, though the probability is that any fireplace there will be set back, owing to a narrower opening sufficing. I am of opinion that the $4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ in. R.S.J. will be sufficient for the purpose intended. In effect all the load which it will carry will be the triangle of brickwork extending upwards from its abutments. I think, however, that it might be advisable to use a longer joist extending across the full width of the splay angle, and it may prove necessary to add two or more iron bars to pick up the gathering to the old flue, which is likely to contract immediately above the present arch and so be cut into. The need for a sheet-iron covering-in plate or "coving" should not be overlooked, and I personally would prefer to use a channel section, fixed flat side outwards, with the cover plate resting on its bottom flange—as a neater finish than the R.S.J.

G.

RAISING A CEILING.

"R. J." writes: "In a building which at present has an open roof with the timber exposed and lime-washed, it is proposed to have a new boarded ceiling at a higher level than the existing tie beam. The tie beam is rather low, and would look unsightly with a new ceiling higher up. It has, therefore, been suggested to have it cut off at both ends and to put 9×3 in. collars at the new ceiling level, bolted to the principal rafters with two $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bolts, and also to the cut ends of the struts and the king post; $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. ceiling rafters would be fixed to every other roof rafter to nail the boarding to, and $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. runners on top from collar to collar as stiffeners. The old roof timbers, of yellow pine, appear quite sound. The building was erected about seventy years ago. The walls are about 2 ft. 5 in. thick in random rubble masonry work, so these ought to be strong enough for anything. To use much ironwork in the way of tie rods, etc., will make the work too expensive."

—I should be strongly averse to cutting the tie beams in the manner proposed. The resulting "truss" will be imperfectly triangulated, so that stress diagrams cannot readily be applied, but reflection will show that virtually the whole load of the roof, including the additional timbers proposed, will come on the untied lower thirds of the $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ in. principal rafters. There is considerable risk that these will deflect, so that the whole roof will drop slightly, and though it is unlikely that the very thick walls will be pushed out, there seems nothing sufficient to prevent the stumps of the old tie beams from moving.

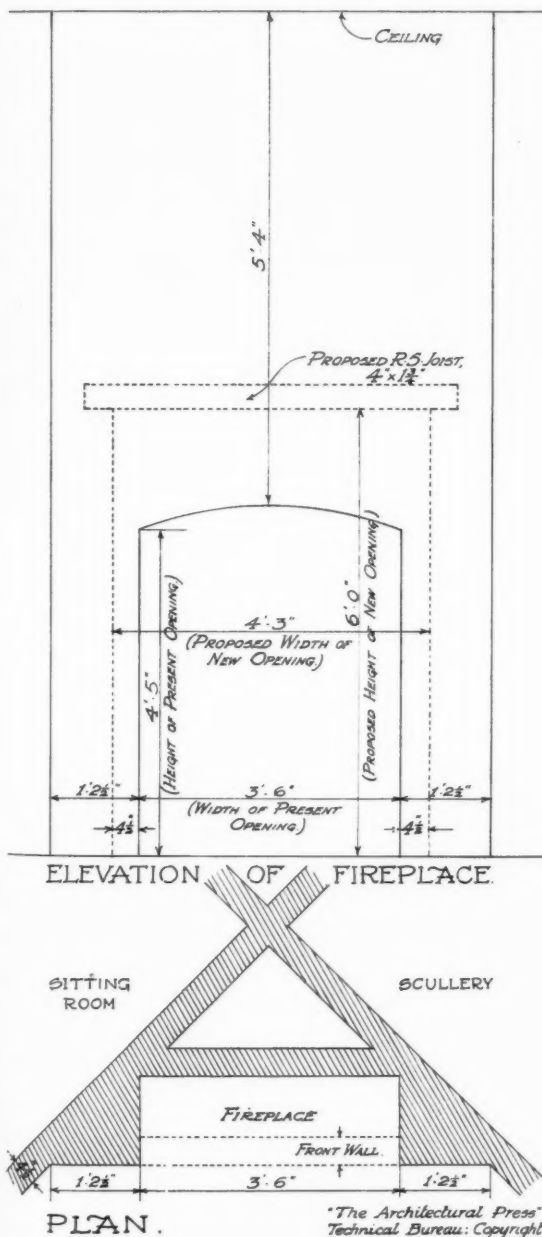
G.

MOULDED CONCRETE BALUSTRADING.

"Concrete" writes: "Please give me a detailed specification for a moulded concrete balustrading, including a description of the processes necessary for ensuring a finished moulded surface free from all defects. The balustrading is to be made of screened sea shingle and cement, and is to be cast in situ, with the exception of the balusters, which may be pre-cast."

—Space will not permit of a full and detailed specification, but the following are the principal items which should be included:—

Formwork.—Metal formwork or moulds will give the best finish to the concrete, but these are rather costly if there is not a large amount of balustrading to be cast. If timber moulds



are used the inside surface *must* be well wrought and brought to a smooth surface. Before casting the concrete the inside surface of the moulds should be well coated with a good mould oil. Do not use soft soap.

Concrete.—The concrete should be composed of: $\frac{3}{4}$ sea shingle, 6 cubic feet; sand, 3 cubic feet; cement, 1 bag of 204 pounds weight.

The shingle, if taken from the beach, should be well washed to remove all salt. The sand should be clean and sharp and well graded from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. downwards. If desired, a good effect can be obtained by the use of white cement instead of ordinary Portland cement. If white cement is used, the sand must then be silver sand.

Casting.—Care must be exercised in mixing the concrete so as not to make it too wet. It is a common error to believe that a wet mixture makes a better surface because it flows more easily. As a matter of fact a wet mixture makes a more porous concrete than a dry mixture, because the excess water evaporates and leaves small "blow-holes." The concrete should be well punned and rammed into the moulds, and it is recommended that a thin tool like a trowel be worked to and fro, and up and down in the concrete, and chiefly between the concrete and the sides of the mould. This has the effect of pushing the large stones away from the surface and allowing a thin skin of mortar to be next to the form, which gives a smooth surface.

R.

Correspondence

The Shuttering Competition

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—The announcement that the Ministry of Health is to hold a competition for house shuttering prompts me to refer to a letter which you were good enough to publish and comment upon in the JOURNAL seven years ago last December, the precise date of the publication being December 12, 1917.

The letter referred to was a comment on "The National Housing R.I.B.A. Competition," organized at the request of the then Local Government Board.

In view of the present-day trend of things relating to house construction and the advent of the steel house, it may be interesting to quote the following extract from this letter:—

"I consider that to obtain the best possible results there should be three competitions in each class, that is, one for the plan, one for the design on the selected plan, and one for the construction on the selected plan and design; in this way all the brains at work will be concentrated on one thing."

Had this suggestion been then adopted it is quite reasonable to assume that, during the last seven years developments in new forms of construction for small houses would by now have reached such a pitch of perfection that the end of the housing problem would probably be in view, that is, as far as the problem of construction is concerned.

The present competition for shuttering is obviously an endeavour to find a solution of the construction problem. The sum it is proposed to expend is £500.

We all know now that the previous £5,000 spent on designs was a sheer waste of money, and even at this early stage, I venture to predict that the present £500 will also be a waste of money if the promoters proceed on the lines at present indicated.

In matters of this kind what I said over seven years ago is equally true to-day. The best results of competitive works are only possible when competitors are competing on a sound common basis. In the absence of such a basis there can really be no genuine competition.

With regard to the present competition, I fail to see how a form of shuttering is conceivable which can be economically applied to various arrangements of planning, and I suggest that if the competition is to produce results which are to be of some real future value, it is essential that competitors be tied down to two definite standard types of

plan: one for a parlour house and the other for a non-parlour.

It is also essential that such plans be arranged on perpendicular lines so that they may be a standard adaptable to either north or south aspect.

The condition that competitors shall individually bear the cost—if required—of demonstrating their ideas practically, is, to my mind, absolutely wrong. If the Government is really serious about this matter, and is out for business, then there is everything to be gained by encouraging selected competitors both financially and otherwise.

To a man in a small way of business even £10 may be a lot to spend on a game of chance, while, on the other hand, £1,000 well spent would be a mere trifle to the Government in view of the difficulties and the magnitude of the problem that we are up against.

To produce a scheme of real constructional value will need a bolder and more comprehensive effort than the present one. Shall we have to wait a further seven years before this is done?

DAVID JOHN ROBERTS, A.R.I.B.A.

Work

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—Your leading article on "Work" is just the sort of thing that is wanted to bring the craftsman and the designer in closer contact. What the workman really suffers from is the lack of appreciation from those who engage him. In the case of the architects at least one year of their training should be spent on a job or in the workshops. It is only those who have experienced the difficulties in any one trade who fully realize that there are difficulties in all trades. With this knowledge they will approach the workman in the proper spirit of one craftsman to another. By this means the architect will obtain the interest of his workman, who would always give his best. The work of the man would also improve to such an extent that the architect would often seek his advice.

I have met architects who do this, and, again, I have met those who are so distant with their workmen that nothing but bad workmanship can result.

"ANTIPODES."

Royal Academy Sending-in Dates

All works intended for the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy are to be sent there punctually on one of the following days fixed for their reception:—

Water colours, pastels, miniatures, black and white drawings, engravings, and architectural drawings—Friday, March 27.

Oil paintings—Saturday, March 28, and Monday, March 30.

Sculpture—Tuesday, March 31.

Hours for the reception of works, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Saturday, March 28, when the hours are 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

No work will under any circumstances be received before or after these specified dates. All works must be delivered at the Burlington Gardens entrance, and none will be received at the Piccadilly entrance. All works sent from the country or from abroad must be consigned to an agent in London for delivery at the Academy, unpacked, on one of the appointed days. Forms and labels can be procured (during the month of March only) from the Academy. Applications for them made by letter must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope for their enclosure. No works in cases will be received; nor will the expenses of carriage be defrayed by the Academy. The attention of Foreign artists and of English artists residing in the country and abroad is especially called to this regulation.

Law Reports

City Light and Air Dispute—Judge and the 63½-degree Angle

Reeves v. Charles.

Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Romer.

His lordship delivered his judgment in the action by Messrs. Herbert Kempson Reeves and Hugh William Reeves, lessees of No. 42 Old Broad Street, E.C., claiming an injunction restraining Mr. Richard Stafford Charles, of Pinner's Hall, Great Winchester Street, E.C., from continuing the erection on the site of Nos. 40 and 41 Old Broad Street, and Nos. 1 and 2 Union Court, of any building so as to cause an obstruction of the access of light and air to the plaintiffs' building.

His lordship, in reviewing the evidence, said that having regard to the distance separating the premises of the plaintiffs and the defendant, it would not look as if the latter could raise the height of his premises without seriously affecting the light reaching the ground floor of those belonging to the plaintiffs. But what he proposed to do was to rebuild to a height of about 78 ft. The statement of the facts, coupled with an inspection of the plaintiffs' model, the accuracy of which was not challenged, seemed to suggest very forcibly that the plaintiffs' rights would be so interfered with as to give him a cause of action. His lordship dealt with degrees of light that reached the plaintiffs' windows, and compared them with the degrees of light that it was calculated would reach them if the defendant's building was completed as proposed; and he said that if the principle of 45 degrees was applied the defendant would seem to have infringed the plaintiffs' rights to such an extent as to give them legal cause of complaint. But apart from any rule based solely on angles the plaintiffs had called expert evidence to the effect that for the purpose of ascertaining what part of a room was adequately lighted one confined oneself to that part of the room at which it was possible, at table-level, to see direct skylight. It appeared that the effect of the defendant's new building would be, according to the plans put in by Mr. Smith, the plaintiffs' architect, to reduce that area on the ground floor by half, and that in Messrs. Reeves' offices on the first floor the adequately lighted portion would be diminished by about two-thirds. There would be a considerable diminution on the second floor as well.

Speaking of the amount of light coming over the roofs of adjoining buildings, his lordship remarked that one of these days the question would have to be decided, in these cases, as to what real effect was to be attributed to the light coming over adjoining buildings.

It appeared to him, he proceeded, that the plaintiffs had proved their case. They had shown that if the defendant's building was erected as proposed the reasonable and comfortable enjoyment by them of their building would be interfered with. It would be substantially less comfortable for the purpose of business than it had been in the past.

With regard to the case for the defence, the evidence, said his lordship, was somewhat extraordinary. He could not help sympathizing with Sir Banister Fletcher to some extent, as he did not think that he (Sir Banister) was favourably impressed with the case he had to support, and therefore he attempted to support it by a series of reasons which he (the judge) thought were wholly untenable. The defendant's witnesses appeared to be obsessed by the angle of 63½ degrees, which was mentioned in section 45 of the London Building Act. That section was introduced in the interests of the health of the population, but it must not be assumed, therefore, that the Legislature had considered that no one was entitled, under any circumstances, to more light than would reach a window so situated.

The defendant's witnesses said, "This is the City of London, and there no one has any good light at all." Throgmorton Avenue was mentioned as a place where stockbrokers and their clerks worked because it was near to the Stock Exchange. Of course, he had to take into consideration that the building with which he was dealing was in the City of London, but only to the extent, viz., that in the City of London one could not expect such a good light as one would get in the country.

The standard of light to which the owner of ancient lights was entitled was not so high in London as it was in the country. But it did not follow that, because a person who had no right to light worked in extreme discomfort, the owner of ancient lights was obliged to submit to equal discomfort.

He had come to the conclusion without any hesitation that the defendant's building, if erected as proposed, would substantially interfere with the reasonable comfort and enjoyment of the plaintiffs' premises, and the only question left, therefore, was whether he ought to grant an injunction or damages.

The chief questions to be considered in this connection were:—

1. Was the injury to the plaintiffs' legal rights small?
2. Was it an injury that was capable of being remedied by money?
3. Was it one that would be compensated adequately by a small payment?

With regard to the first, in his opinion the injury was not small. It was large, and it was all the larger by reason of the fact that these buildings were in the City of London, where apparently it was difficult to obtain rooms that were well lighted.

As to the second, evidence had been given as to the probable diminution of the rental and capital value of the plaintiffs' building. Where the owner himself was carrying on business on the premises it was almost impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the damage which he would sustain by reason of the additional discomfort that he would be subjected to.

With regard to the third question, if the damage could not be ascertained he did not see how the plaintiffs could be compensated adequately by a small money payment. The emphasis in that question should be laid, he thought, on the word "small," and one of the plaintiffs' witnesses had estimated the damage at £6,000.

His lordship added that the defendant had not acted in the least in a high-handed manner in the matter, and that his architect, Mr. Hoffman, gave all the consideration he could to the interests of the plaintiffs when making his plans.

There would be an injunction as asked for by the notice of motion, with costs.

Covenant to Repair—Alleged Breach

Leach v. Harris.

King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Rowlatt.

This was an action by the plaintiff for possession of premises known as "Hillside," Friern Barnet Lane, Finchley, held by the defendant, Mrs. E. Harris. The plaintiff alleged breach of a covenant to repair. It appeared that the lease was granted for ninety years from 1870, the defendant being the assignee. In October, 1922, the reversion was assigned to the plaintiff, and her architect, Mr. F. H. Shearley, made a survey of the house and found it in a very bad state of repair. In February, 1923, a notice under the Conveyancing Act was served, together with a schedule setting out the repairs that were necessary, of which there were four or five pages. In October, 1923, Mr. Shearley made a further inspection and found very much of this work had not been done, and a writ was issued. Other inspections were made in January, 1924, and December, 1924, and still much remained to be done. The defendant, in her defence, set out that the necessary repairs had been done. Then she said the requirements of the schedule were unreasonable and at the date of the writ the premises were substantially in repair. The defence further pleaded a waiver, first upon the ground that there was a claim for rent contained in the writ, and secondly, because the plaintiff, after serving the notice requiring the repairs to be done, but before the writ, twice accepted rent from the defendant.

Mr. F. H. Shearley, architect, stated that the house was in a good residential neighbourhood, and when he first inspected it there were three separate occupations. In his view about 25 per cent, of the work required by the schedule had been done, and about £300 would have to be spent on the house.

Mr. E. J. Reynolds, formerly surveyor to the Friern Barnet U.D.C., and Mr. E. C. Brown, architect, of Maddox Street, Regent Street, W., gave evidence for the defendant, and stated that the house was in good condition and that substantial repairs had been done in accordance with the schedule.

His lordship, in his judgment, said he was of opinion that the schedule was possibly a bit hard, but it was perfectly clear that the outside painting, the pointing, and the fencing of this house had not been kept up. If the repairs had been properly

and fully executed the argument of waiver might have been an answer, but there had been a continuing breach of covenant and therefore the notice served under the Conveyancing Act was still operative, notwithstanding that part of the repairs included in the notice had been carried out. Judgment would be given for plaintiff for possession, which would be stayed for three months, and damages.

Damage to Sewer

Ilford U.D.C. v. Beal and Judd.

King's Bench Division. Before Mr. Justice Branson.

This was an action by the Ilford U.D.C. against Mr. E. J. Beal, of Ilford, and Mrs. R. E. Judd, of Vine Lodge, Sevenoaks, who claimed damages for alleged injury to the plaintiffs' sewer by reason of the negligence in the construction and maintenance of a certain retaining wall in the High Road, Ilford, and allowing it to remain in a dangerous condition, or in the alternative for permitting the wall to be in such a condition as to constitute a nuisance whereby the sewer was injured.

The defendants, by their defence, denied liability.

Plaintiffs, about 1900, constructed and laid a sewer, known as the Ilford main Roding Valley sewer, and the two cottages, now 1 and 3 High Road, Ilford, belonged to a Mrs. F. Beal, who died in 1905. They were then conveyed to the defendant Beal, who, in 1917, conveyed them to Mrs. Judd. The retaining wall was at the back of the premises, which abutted on the river Roding. Plaintiffs alleged that in September, 1919, a portion of the wall collapsed and fractured their sewer, necessitating an expenditure of £2,500 for repairs, and plaintiffs now sought to recover this amount from the defendants.

After hearing the plaintiffs' case, the first defendant, Beal, was dismissed from the action.

Long legal arguments followed.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said on the evidence it was clear that neither Mrs. Judd nor her servants and agents were aware of the existence of the sewer when the property was taken over. The law certainly imposed on the occupier of the land a very serious burden if he, at his peril, had to answer for anything done or omitted by him on his land that should injure something buried underneath and which he could not reasonably be expected to know. His lordship was not prepared to hold that such was the law unless there was authority which compelled him to say so, but to his mind the weight of authority was contrary to that proposition. Plaintiffs, therefore, failed, and the action would be dismissed, with costs.

Leave to appeal was granted.

Virginia Creeper on a House—Alleged Trespass

Simpson v. Weber.

February 12. King's Bench Division. Before Justices Salter and Fraser.

This was an appeal by the defendant, Mr. G. E. Weber, of Grosvenor Road, Southend, from a judgment of the county court judge at Southend, in favour of the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Simpson, of Whitefriars Crescent, Southend, which adjoined the defendant's premises. Plaintiff sought for damages and an injunction to restrain the defendant from committing a trespass. The facts of the case were as follows:—

Before 1918 the two houses were owned by the same person. The plaintiff became the owner of his house in December, 1918, and the defendant of his in January, 1923. There were two acts of alleged trespass. The first arose from the fact that from 1912 a small Virginia creeper grew in the defendant's garden with its foliage along the side of the plaintiff's house. It had from time to time reached the gutter of the plaintiff's house and he had cut it back to prevent it from choking the gutter. On no occasion had it overhung the plaintiff's property, but merely adhered to it. The county court judge had held that the defendant had been guilty of a trespass by allowing the creeper to continue to climb, but that no dampness had been caused to the interior of the plaintiff's house, as alleged. He did not grant an injunction, but made a declaration that a trespass had been committed, and awarded £2 damages.

The second act of alleged trespass referred to a gatepost fastened against the plaintiff's wall. Before the ownership of the two houses was severed there had been a gate leading from a pathway into what was now the defendant's garden.

The gatepost was fastened to the plaintiff's wall by nails driven into the post and into plugs fastened into the wall. The county court judge found that the defendant had committed a trespass by allowing the gatepost to be attached to the wall.

It was from this that the defendant appealed.

Mr. G. B. Hurst, K.C., argued the case for the appellant, and Mr. J. A. Compston, K.C., for the respondent.

The court allowed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Salter, in the course of his judgment, said, before plaintiff bought his house it was owned by a Mr. Gunning, who had purchased from the common owner of both the premises. The question was whether Mr. Gunning could have required the common owner, as of right, to take away the creeper and to detach the gatepost. If not, neither had the plaintiff any such right against the defendant. Was the county court judge right in holding that the defendant had no legal right of support against the plaintiff's wall either for the creeper or the gatepost? The case raised the question of implied reservation of easements in grants of property.

What was the intention of the parties in the present case as to whether the creeper was to remain and grow against the plaintiff's wall, and whether the gatepost was to remain fastened to it? He doubted whether the finding of the county court judge did not involve some question of fact. But, in the case of an easement so obvious as that, there was no evidence that it was not the intention of the parties that the creeper and gatepost should stay. The basis was always the same—namely, the common intention of both parties.

The county court judge was wrong in holding that the defendant had no right to use the plaintiff's wall for the creeper or the gatepost. The declaration could not stand. With regard to the damages awarded, that amount was right. The implied reservation the defendant claimed did not mean that he could allow the creeper to grow and obstruct the gutter. He must use proper care or a trespass would be committed. The county court judge was right in finding a trespass had been committed as to that part of the case. The appeal would be allowed and the judgment varied by striking out the declaration and entering judgment for the plaintiff for £2 as damages.

Mr. Justice Fraser agreed.

The R.I.B.A.

Council Meeting.

Following are notes from the minutes of the last meeting of the Council of the R.I.B.A.:—

British Architects' Conference, 1926.—On the recommendation of the Allied Societies' Conference, it was decided that the British Architects' Conference for 1926 should be held in London.

Masonic Million Memorial Competition.—On the recommendation of the Competitions Committee it was decided to urge the promoters of this competition to extend the date for sending in designs by one month.

The National Association of Water Users.—Mr. E. J. Sadgrove was appointed to represent the R.I.B.A. on the Council of the Association.

R.I.B.A. Annual Dinner.—It was decided that the annual dinner of the R.I.B.A. should be held at the Trocadero Restaurant on May 12.

Resignations.—The Council accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. C. R. Mackintosh, F.R.I.B.A.

Examinations.

The following communications have been received from the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education:—

R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final (and Special) Examinations.—The attention of candidates is called to the fact that in the written papers the style of English in which the answers are written will be taken into consideration by the examiners when awarding marks.

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination. Testimonies of Study. Section D: Construction applied to Elementary Design.—"Working drawings of a domestic building of moderate dimensions showing clearly the construction of floors, roofs, joinery, etc." Attention is drawn to the requirement of the Board of Architectural Education that the domestic building must be designed by the candidate himself.

Contemporary Art

Etchings and Tint Engravings.

Many of the established engravers have long since proved their capacity for architectural renderings by means of the engraving tool, but they have not exhausted its possibilities, as may well be seen in such a work as H. Gordon Wardlow's "Street in Ajaccio, Corsica," at the Greatorex Galleries. Its strong white and black effects are secured by the use of considerable untouched portions of the plate and simple graver work. The fascination of old buildings for the etcher was evidenced in the dozen Winchester plates of A. Hugh Fisher; in those of Henry Rushbury, W. Douglas Macleod, with his nice clean print of "The Pont Neuf, Paris," and those of Alfred Womersley and the Scottish etcher, Duncan Rhind.

In exhibits little short of 100, Hester Frood, at the Grosvenor Galleries, proved herself a very exceptional artist. Her works included drawings and etchings and dry-points, and many of the latter possessed architectural interest and value. The water-colour drawings were small and unostentatious, but so good that they at once take their place with the sure, serene work of the early English masters. There is one of them, "Mont St. Michel," a study for an etching, the building up of which is a remarkable performance, and the view of Bergamo is altogether admirable. There are at least three prints which also are masterly—the town and bridge at Albi, Albi Cathedral, and "Le Château de Grâtot," near Coutances, Normandy.

At the Fine Art Society.

The collection here was equally rich, including over fifty charming prints by the American etcher, John M. Winkler, simple, sound work with at least four fine versions of American buildings. Buildings receive admirable attention from W. Westley Manning, from T. S. Unwin, and Hedley Fitton, in Italy; from John Ness in Scotland; from Charles Watson in France, and also from Ian Strang, who possesses a subtle power of bringing out architectural nuances. Another example of his work is "Fishmongers' Hall," which illustrates very well the great value of careful architectural exactitude in producing a first-rate pictorial effect. Albany Howarth's cathedral drawings are noticeable, but overstep the mark a

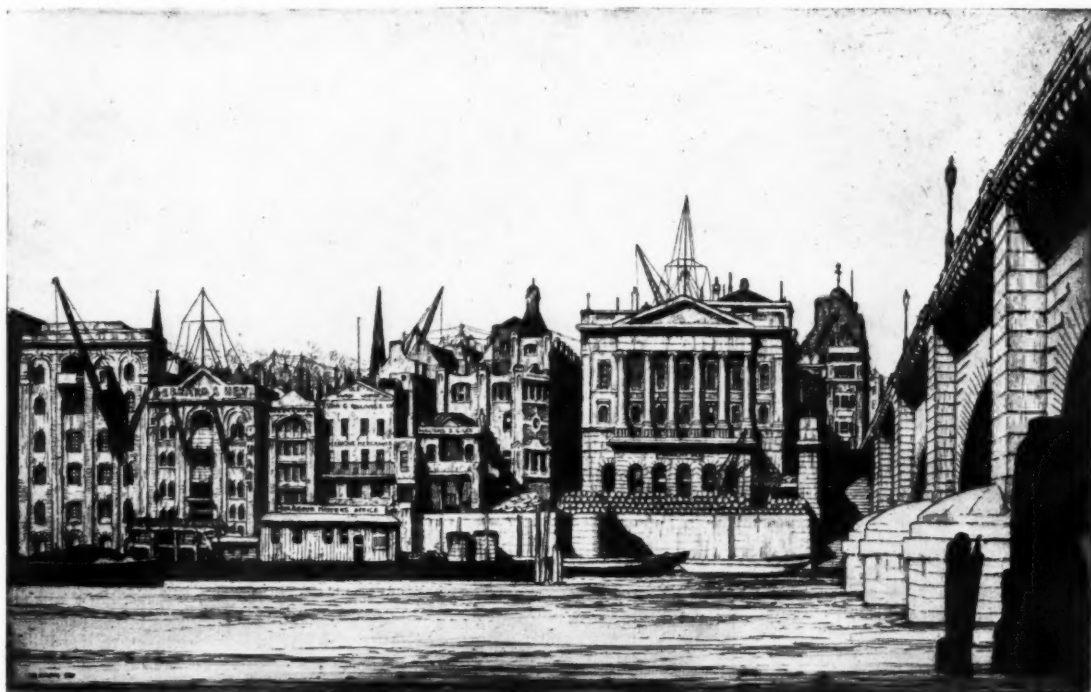
little in their pictorial character. The cleverness of Mortimer Menpes is exhibited in the "Christchurch Gateway, Canterbury," and in two Venice scenes, and W. P. Robins's "White Mill" is a pleasant print, and "The Glory of St. Paul's," by A. Watson Turnbull, a stately one.

The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers.

At this admirable exhibition not only line work, but tone engraving were well represented, and it is very satisfactory to know that with the engraving revival, aquatint and mezzotint are not altogether neglected, although not so far represented sufficiently for their real claim on the draughtsman's attention. This may be owing to their difficult technical process; a dry-point is easily accomplished, the grounding and subsequent engraving of tone work is more exigent, but the results are eminently worth while: "Wormgate, Boston," by B. Eyre Walker; "Oxford," by Hubert Schroder; and his "La Sentinelle de la Puy"; "In Old Bordighera," by Alfred Hartley, among the architectural aquatints, and Leonard R. Squirrell's mezzotint of "Notre Dame, Paris," are examples, and there are inclusions also among the other subjects. Of the 216 exhibits some thirty to forty are studies of buildings, generally done with the decorum due to them. Among the pure etchings, F. L. Griggs's "Ex Anglia Perdita" and "Potters Bow" stand out in their delightful originality; H. Gordon Wardlow's two Mentone subjects exhibit the quality mentioned above; Edward W. Charlton's Brixham studies are admirably sure; and notable etchings were contributed by William M. Larkins, Sylvia Gosse, Fred Richards, Walter M. Keesey, Janet C. Simpson, and Martin Hardie, who also has a dry-point of "An Essex Boatyard," another in this medium being "Old Aldgate," by Geoffrey H. Wedgwood.

Architectural Details.

A remarkable collection of etchings and drawings at Pater-son's Gallery revealed the talents of Oliver H. B. Bedford, a very young artist who has been training at Rome. He is the son of Francis W. Bedford, the Leeds architect, and has certainly inherited a true architectural talent. Many of these etchings and drawings must be regarded as students' work,



FISHMONGERS' HALL.
(From an Etching by Ian Strang.)

but of a very unusual character. They indicate a real love of decorative art, and the care and insight of the detail drawings are very exceptional, and the etchings of Italian subjects, while they are small, are essentially sound, and their architectural character is by no means at the expense of pictorial value. Very simple means are employed in these works: white spaces and short pencil lines at right angles have served the draughtsman right well.

Very careful work marks the exhibition at Walker's Galleries of drawings in England, France, and Italy by Evelyn J. Rimington. There is a little group of half a dozen pencil and wash studies of churches which are altogether admirable.

The exhibition of drawings by Forain at Tooth's Galleries is a revelation of skill. With slight simple means—whites with black and red chalks and washes of body-colour—this fine master demonstrates once more the paramount importance of knowledge in the guidance of the hand. There is nothing but essential line in all these forty-six little masterpieces of draughtsmanship.

KINETON PARKES.

Colour in the Mineral World

At the last meeting of the Royal Technical College Architectural Craftsmen's Society, Glasgow, Dr. R. M. Caven, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, delivered a lecture on "Colour in the Mineral World." He discussed the causes of colour, and classified colours under the three following headings: (1) radiant colour; (2) iridescent or refractive colour; and (3) absorptive colour. The first and third, he said, were due to intrinsic properties of substances, and the second to outside interference and refraction. The elements which originated colour were titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, and copper, and a few others. Yet other elements gave colour, such as iodine and sulphur. He then conducted a number of interesting experiments, after which he showed samples of various building materials, and discussed the chemical foundation of the colour in each.

List of Competitions Open

Date of Delivery.	COMPETITION.
1925 *Mar. 28	Competitive designs are invited from qualified architects, being British subjects, for proposed New Railway Offices to be erected in Nairobi, Kenya Colony. Assessor, Mr. William Dunn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £200 and £100. Designs must be received at the Offices of the General Manager, Uganda Railway, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, not later than March 28, 1925.
*Mar. 31	Bethune War Memorial. Assessor, Sir Aston Webb, P.R.A.
April 7	Swimming Baths, &c., Stockbridge. To be erected at a cost not exceeding £8,000. Premiums, £25, £15, and £10. Sending-in day, April 7.
*May 1	The United Grand Lodge of England invite designs for rebuilding the Freemasons' Hall in Great Queen Street, Kingsway, London.
*May 15	Technical College for the Middlesbrough Education Committee. Assessor, Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums £200, £100, and £50.
*June 30	Lay-out of open spaces and fortifications between Valletta and Floriana and those encircling Floriana. Premiums £1,000 and £500. An indemnity of £100 will be awarded to three other designs showing conspicuous merit. Assessors, Mr. E. F. Warren, F.S.A., and Professor Patrick Abercrombie, A.R.I.B.A.
Sept. 1	High bridge over Copenhagen Harbour. Three prizes to the value of Kroner 35,000. Apply City Engineer's Office, Town Hall, Copenhagen. Deposit of Kroner 100 (returnable).
Dec. 31	The Argentine Government offer prizes of 10,000, 5,000, 4,000, 3,000, and 2,000 Argentine gold pesos for the best architectural designs for a National Institute for the Blind. Apply Enquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
No date	New Secondary School in Perth Road, Dundee. For the Education Authority. The Competition is limited to architects in practice in Scotland and carrying on business on their own account. Copies of the conditions of the competition and instructions to competing architects, along with a plan of the site, may be obtained on application to Mr. John E. Williams, Executive Officer, Education Offices, Dundee, on payment of a deposit of £1 rs. All questions in regard to the conditions of the competition should be addressed to the above not later than February 18. Mr. J. A. Carfrae, Licentiate R.I.B.A., is the Assessor.

* Date of application passed.

Competition News

Stockbridge Public Swimming Baths Competition.

Members of the Society of Architects are notified that the conditions of this competition are not in accordance with the regulations, and they are requested not to take part in the competition without first ascertaining from the secretary that the conditions have been approved by the Council.

King Henry VIII School, Coventry, War Memorial Tablet Competition

Mr. C. E. Bateman, F.R.I.B.A., the assessor in the King Henry VIII School, Coventry, War Memorial Tablet Competition, made his awards as follows: First, Mr. H. Johnstone, of Cheltenham; second, Mr. W. H. Pinching, of Sunbury, Middlesex; third, Mr. F. W. H. Allison, A.R.I.B.A., of Leeds.

The winning design was illustrated in our last issue.

Thirty-one designs were submitted.

The design placed first is to be in oak. It harmonizes well in detail with the existing panelling, and in general character with the design of the hall. The names are on a central panel in bold raised lettering with a sunk ground, which will show up well, without constant attention; while on either side are panels with carved decoration depicting, as the competitor says in his report, "the sword of war no longer for active service, bound about with ribbons and surmounted by the wreath of Honourable Victory. Symbolical is the sword, with its cruciform shape, of Victory also over Death," inside the wreaths are the dates 1914 and 1919. The carving is symbolical and suitable for a memorial of this nature, and the roll is surmounted by the suggested motto, which again is surmounted by the school arms encircled by a laurel spray. The mouldings harmonize with the character of the hall, and the incidental features, such as the border of the frame, are decorated with Tudor ornament, in which style the school is designed. If the tablet can be placed in a better position in the hall than that suggested by the winner the school will possess a very suitable memorial in every way.

The second premiated design is more suited to a stone treatment. It is rather heavy for a memorial of this character, and has a decided modern classic feeling, which would be out of harmony with the surroundings. The author has evidently been thinking in terms of stone for, in spite of the suggestion of oak in the report, the drawing is rendered to represent stone. The laurel border is rather meaningless, but in general character would look very well in stone.

The design placed third is also more suitable for stone. It has rather clumsy classic mouldings, and a weak border of bay leaf ornament. The drawing is in ink outline, and does not do the design justice. There is a certain dignity and strength about the design.

"Thistle" submitted a very carefully drawn-ink design, with a very well-drawn detail and perspective in pencil. The regimental badges are included on the border in an ingenious manner, but the reason for the diaper work in the central panel is not quite clear. The carved cherubs have no other function than holding the dates of the war.

"Homo sui juris" has submitted an elaborate Jacobean motif with three classic arches which would be quite out of character with the hall. The design of "Che Sara Sara," though much simpler than that of "Homo sui juris," has a distinct Jacobean-Flemish flavour. The figure of St. George in the centre is standing in a rather unmilitary attitude. "Sennelerley" has submitted a very carefully drawn, but over-elaborated, study of late Gothic or Tudor ornament, with a very small space for the roll of honour. It is intended to be placed over a doorway, a position that is quite unsuitable. "Cornubia" has also chosen this position for his bronze design, which is simpler and dignified, with suitable enrichments. The design is well presented and rendered in water-colour. "Roy" has submitted a similar Tudor scheme, but his crowning ornament is too heavy, although this is illustrated by a very carefully and well-drawn detail of the vine ornament.

"Ubique II" has submitted a very fine and monumental design, but it is suitable more for an outside position and for execution in stone, as it stands on the ground. It is doubtful if a memorial of this size could be executed for the money available. His suggestion for a border of conventionalized poppy leaves and flowers as points of emphasis is a singularly happy inspiration.

Little can be said for the remaining designs. They show for the most part lack of understanding and sympathy with the style in which the school is designed, and the presentation of many, though carefully and accurately drawn, tends to be amateurish. The school may be congratulated upon the winning design, which is undoubtedly the best, and quite in harmony with the surrounding features among which it is to be placed.

ALEC. G. JENSON, A.R.I.B.A.

News Items

Proposed Quay Extension at Newcastle.

The Newcastle City Council are seeking Parliamentary powers for the extension of the quay at a cost of £975,000.

Norfolk Sea Defence Works.

Sea defence works, costing £13,000, are to be constructed on the main Cromer to Mundesley (Norfolk) road.

A New School for Burnley.

Plans of a school to cost £32,000 have been passed by the Burnley Education Committee.

The Estate of Mrs. Gotch.

Mrs. Annie Gotch, of Weekley Rise, Kettering, wife of Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, P.R.I.B.A., left £27,546.

Housing at Coventry.

The Coventry City Council are to build 152 flats and 351 houses on the Radford estate.

Two Secondary Schools for Croydon.

Two secondary schools are to be built in Shirley Road, Croydon, by the Education Committee. The cost is £43,000.

Proposed Boys' Homes for Uxbridge.

The Uxbridge Board of Guardians are seeking the approval of the Ministry of Health to the erection of two homes for boys.

A New Art Gallery for Huddersfield.

The Huddersfield Town Council have approved the erection of an art gallery and public library at an estimated cost of £40,000.

Housing at Skipton.

The Ministry of Health have approved the erection by the Skipton Urban District Council of a further 118 houses on the Carleton Road site under the 1924 Act.

A Big Housing Scheme for Brighton.

On the Earl of Chichester's Stanmer estate the Brighton Corporation are to build 400 houses. The estate has been purchased by the Corporation for £5,000.

The City Churches.

The City of London Corporation have decided to make representations to Parliament in opposition to the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Measure, 1923.

Gedling Colliery Village.

Proposals are being formulated to erect 200 houses, which might be increased to 1,000, at Gedling, in the Basford Rural District.

The Society of Literature.

The following architects were elected Fellows of the Society of Literature during the past year: Sir Banister Fletcher, Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, and the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse.

The Estate of Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., of Welbeck Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., vice-president of the R.I.B.A. 1900-4, who died on December 1, left £18,013, with net personality £16,803.

The Tower of London.

Further parts of the Tower of London are to be reconditioned and opened to the public in the spring. They include the Byward, the Broad Arrow, the Martin, the Salt, and the Well Towers. The Cradle Tower will probably be opened later.

Housing at Dewsbury.

Roads and sewers are to be constructed on the Ravens Lodge housing estate by the Dewsbury Corporation at an estimated cost of £18,000. As a beginning 100 houses are to be built on the estate.

£10,000,000 Water Scheme for Manchester.

The Manchester City Council having put into full service the Thirlmere Lake for its water supply, the Waterworks Committee have decided to start new works at Haweswater. The scheme is estimated to cost £10,000,000.

Kitchener Memorial for Marwick Head.

A beginning is to be made this month with the erection of the memorial to the late Lord Kitchener on Marwick Head, north-west of the mainland of Orkney. It will be recalled that Lord Kitchener went down in the "Hampshire" two miles off this headland.

Scientific and Industrial Research Appointments.

Mr. James Hopwood Jeans, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., secretary of the Royal Society, and Sir William Henry Ellis, G.B.E., have been appointed by Orders of Council to be members of the Advisory Council to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Ancient Lincolnshire Church in Danger.

The ancient parish church of Kingerby, near Market Rasen, is in a very serious condition. The Early English western tower built, tradition says, by the monks of Elsham, is urgently in need of repair, and the quaint interior will also have to be taken in hand if it is to be preserved.

A Manchester Clearance Scheme.

The demolition of 199 houses, which will necessitate 800 people leaving, is to start shortly in the Medlock Street area of Hulme, Manchester, and arbitration, it is announced, has fixed the compensation to be paid to the owners at £33,091, compared with £58,826, the original figure.

Sunken Alpine Gardens Proposed for Brighton.

The Brighton Corporation are applying to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £18,000 for the reconstruction and extension of the promenade and gardens on the Western Esplanade. The scheme includes the construction of sunken Alpine gardens, a miniature golf course, and a boating pool.

Victoria and Albert Museum.

A complete room from a house in Long Street, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, has been added to the series of English rooms in the department of woodwork of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and has now been erected in gallery No. 56. It is considered to date from about 1740.

The Preservation of St. Paul's

The condition of St. Paul's Cathedral has focussed attention anew upon the problem of the conservation of old buildings. The subject is one of special interest, for numbers of our historical buildings are in a dangerously decayed condition. Mr. William Harvey, who has had a wide experience of this class of work, has written a book, which will shortly be published, price 10s. 6d. net, by the Architectural Press, dealing with the whole subject in principle and practice, with special reference to St. Paul's. The book will be one that will appeal to all who care for the preservation of our architectural treasures.

Harehills Branch Library Competition Awards

Following are the awards in the Harehills (Leeds) Branch Library Competition:—

First.—Mr. Arthur W. Kenyon, Sheffield.

Second.—Messrs. Charlton and Allison, Leeds.

Third.—Mr. Joseph Addison, Leeds.

The erection of the library will be carried out under the direction of the author of the first premiated design, subject to his design being approved by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees, who have made a grant to the Council in respect of the library.

Coming Events

Wednesday, March 4.

Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, the Classroom, Gray's Inn.—"The Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924, and their Administration." By Captain R. L. Reiss. 5 p.m.

Thursday, March 5.

The British Museum.—Lecture XV. "The Apogee of Greek Art: the Parthenon." By Miss Claire Gaudet. 4.30 p.m.

Friday, March 6.

Chelsea Polytechnic.—Lecture XV. "The Apogee of Greek Art: the Parthenon." By Miss Claire Gaudet. 8 p.m.

Architectural Craftsman's Society, College Buildings, Glasgow.—"Dry Rot: Its Causes and Cures." By Mr. Andrew Wilson. 7.45 p.m.

Wednesday, March 11.

Royal Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.2.—"The Restoration of Belgian Towns." By Emile Cammaerts. The Viscount Burnham, C.H., will preside. 4 p.m.

Rates of Wages in the Building Trades[†]

The following table shows the revised rate of wages for craftsmen (bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and painters) and labourers in the building trade. The labour rates for London are given in the Table of Current Prices published on pages xxi, xxi.

Grade.			Grade.			Grade.		
Craftsmen.			Craftsmen.			Craftsmen.		
Labourers.			Labourers.			Labourers.		
s. d.			s. d.			s. d.		
A	..	..	1	6	..	C	..	..
A1	..	..	1	5	..	C1	..	..
A2	..	..	1	4	..	C2	..	..
A3	..	..	1	3	..			

The towns in which the above Grade rates have been reported to apply are shown below, divided into their main Area Groups. The principal exceptions are indicated in the notes appended to each group. In towns marked* the rate for painters is 1d. less than that paid to other craftsmen, and in these marked † it is 1d. less than the craftsmen's rate.

NORTH EAST COAST:—

Grade A.—Aldwick, Annfield Plain, Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland, Blackhill, Blyth, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Crook, Darlington, Durham, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Hebburn, Hexham, Jarrow, Middlesbrough, Morpeth, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harcour, Shildon, Stanley, Stockton-on-Tees, Sunderland, Thornaby, Wallsend, Whitburn, Whitby Bay, Willington and Wooler. **Grade A2.**—Berwick-on-Tweed.

YORKSHIRE:—

Grade A.—Barnesley, Batley, Beverley, Bingley, Birstall, Bradford, Brighouse, Castleford, Cleethorpes, Colne Valley, Crosshills, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Grimsby, Guiseley, Halifax, Harrogate, Hebden Bridge, Holmfirth, Horbury, Huddersfield, Hull, Ilkley, Immingham, Kighley, Leeds, Mexborough, Mirfield, Morley, Normanston, Ossett, Pontefract, Pudsey, Rawdon, Rotherham, Scunthorpe, Selby, Sheffield, Shipley, Sowerby Bridge, Spen Valley, Wakefield, Wombwell, Yeadon, and York. **Grade A1.**—Bridlington and Scarborough. **Grade A2.**—Barnoldswick, Driffield, Filey, Goole, Skipton, Whitby, and Worksop. **Grade B3.**—Kirby Moorside, Malton, Northallerton, and Pickering.

[NOTE.—Malton was up-graded on 1st July from B3 to A3 by the Yorkshire Joint Regional Wages Committee, but pending the result of an appeal against the regrading, B3 rates are being paid. Barnoldswick, Goole, Skipton, and Whitby, craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.]

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES:—

Grade A.—Accrington, Adlington, Alderley Edge, Altrincham, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Atherton, Bacup, Barrow, Birkdale, Bispham, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Broughton (Flints.), Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chester, Chorley, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Cleveleys, Colne, Connaught Quay, Dalton-in-Furness, Darwen, Denton, Droylesden, Dukinfield, Eccles, Farnworth, Fleetwood, Frodsham, Glossop, Great Harwood, Haslingden, Hawarden, Helsby, Heywood, Higher Kinnerton, Horwich, Hyde, Kirkham, Leigh, Leyland, Littleborough, Longridge, Lymm, Lytham, Manchester, Middleton, Mossley, Nelson, Oldham, Ormskirk, Oswaldtwistle, Padiham, Pendlebury, Poulton, Preston, Prestwick, Queensferry, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, Rishton, Rochdale, Run-corn, St. Annes-on-Sea, St. Helens, Saddleworth Sale, Salford, Shaw, Shotton, Southport, Stalybridge, Stockport, Swinton, Thornton, Todmorden, Tyldesley, Walkden, Warrington, Westhoughton, Whalley, Whitefield, Widnes, Wigan, and Wilmslow. **Grade A1.**—Lancaster, Macclesfield, Morecambe, and Wrexham. **Grade A2.**—Askan, Broughton-in-Furness, Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Clacton Moor, Congleton, Coniston, Crewe, Distington, Egremont, Grange-over-Sands, Harrington, Hayfield, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Marryport, Middlewich, Nantwich, New Mills, Northwich, Sandbach, Tarporley, Ulverston, Whitehaven, Winsford, and Workington. **Grade B1.**—Colwyn Bay, Conway, Holywell, Llandudno, Llandudno Junction, Mostyn, Prestatyn, Rhos and Rhyl. **Grade B2.**—Ambleside, Bowness-on-Windermere, Cockermouth, Grasmere, Kendal, Keswick, Langdale, Penrith, and Windermere. **Grade B3.**—Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, and Llanfairfechan.

[NOTE.—In the Liverpool and Birkenhead districts the rates are 1s. 8½d. for carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists, and painters, 1s. 9d. for other craftsmen, and 1s. 3½d. for labourers. The rate for plumbers at Warrington is reported as 1s. 9d.; New Mills and Whaley Bridge, craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.]

MIDLAND COUNTIES:—

Grade A.—Alfreton, Belper, Bilston, Birmingham, Blackheath, Chesterfield, Coalville, Coventry, Derby, Eanor, Hinckley, Ilkeston, Kenilworth, Langley Mill, Leek, Leicester, Lelcoln, Long Eaton, Loughborough, Mansfield, North Staffordshire (Stoke-on-Trent, Burslem, Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme), Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oldbury, Kipley, Sutton Coldfield, Swanwick, West Bromwich, Willenhall, and Wolverhampton. **Grade A2.**—Brierley Hill, Burton-on-Trent, Coaley, Cradley Heath, Darlaston, Dudley, Gornal, Halesowen, Kidwale, Melton Mowbray, Northampton, Old Hill, Rugby, Segeley, Solihull, Stafford, Stourbridge, Swadincote, Walsall, and Wednesbury. **Grade A3.**—Atherstone, Bewdley, Boston, Brimsgrave, Cannock, Droitwich, Gainsborough, Grantham, Hednesford, Kidderminster, Leamington, Lichfield, Louth, Malvern, Matlock, Newark, Oakenburg, Peterborough, Redditch, Retford, Rugeley, Shifnal, Shrewsbury, Skegness, Skefford, Southwell, Stourport, Stratford-on-Avon, Tamworth, Warwick, Wellington, and Worcester. **Grade B.**—Kettering, Market Harborough, and Wellingborough. **Grade B1.**—Oakham, Oundle, Raunds, Rushden, Thrapston, and Uttoxeter. **Grade B2.**—Bridgnorth, Church Stretton, Horncastle, Ludlow, Newport, Spalding, and Warkworth.

[NOTE.—The rate for plumbers at Chesterfield is reported as 1s. 9d. and at Stafford as 1s. 8d., and for labourers at Ludlow, 1s. 3½d.]

EASTERN COUNTIES:—

Grade A2.—Brentwood, St. Albans, and Welwyn Garden City. **Grade B.**—Bedford, Cambridge, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Luton, and Norwich. **Grade B1.**—Baldock, Biggleswade, Brantree, Chelmsford, Clacton, Colchester, Frinton, Halstead, Harpenden, Hatfield, Hertford, Hitchin, Hoddesdon, Ingatstone, Letchworth, Lowestoft, Southend-on-Sea, Stevenage, Stotfold, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Yarmouth. **Grade B2.**—Dovercourt, Gorleston, Harwich, King's Lynn, Newmarket. **Grade B3.**—Amphill, Attleborough, Aylsham, Bishop's Stortford, Braughing, Cromer, Dunstable, Ely, Fakenham, Leighton Buzzard, March, Much Hadham, Puckeridge, Scutthold, Standon, Stowmarket, Tring, and Woodbridge. **Grade C1.**—Aldeburgh, Halesworth, Leiston, Saxmundham, Wickham Market, and Wymondham. **Grade C2.**—Coltishall and Saffron Walden.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES:—

Grade A2.—Gravesend and Northfleet. **Grade A3.**—Addlestone, Ashford (Middlesex), Ashted, Cobham, and Leatherhead. **Grade B.**—Abingdon, Ascot, Didcot, Henley, Maidenhead, Oxford, Portsmouth, and Reading. **Grade B1.**—Amersham, Bournemouth, Bracknell, Brighton, Byfleet, Chatham, Chalfonts, Chesham, Christchurch, Dorking, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Gillingham, Gosport, Guildford, Hove, Maidstone, Marlow, Poole, Redhill, Reigate, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Sunningdale, Sunninghill, Tilehurst, Tonbridge, Wells, Windsor, Woking, Wokingham, and Wycombe. **Grade B2.**—Bexhill, Bramley, Cranleigh, Farnham, Godalming, Haslemere, Horsham, Littlehampton, New Forest (Brookhurst, Lymington, Lyndhurst, Milford, New Milton and Ringwood), Oxted, Winchester, Witney and Worthing. **Grade B3.**—Arundel, Ashford (Kent), Aylesbury, Bagshot, Banbury, Basingstoke, Bicester, Bletchley, Bognor, Bosham, Broadstairs, Buckingham, Burgess Hill, Camberley, Canterbury, Chichester, Crawley, Deal, Dover, East Grinstead, Faringdon, Faversham, Fenny Stratford, Folkestone, Hastings, Havant, Herne Bay, Hythe, Lymington, Margate, Midhurst, Milton Regis, Newbury, Newport Pagnell, Pangbourne, Petworth, Ramsgate, Sandgate, Sittingbourne, Stoney Stratford, Thame, Walmer, Wendover, Westgate, Whitstable, Witney, Wolverton, and Woodstock. **Grade C.**—Andover. **Grade C1.**—Hayward's Heath, Isle of Wight, and Tidworth. **Grade C2.**—Alton, Hartley Wintney,* Hawkstree, Petersfield, Rye, and Sturminster.

[NOTE.—Amersham, Bournemouth, Brighton, Chalfonts, Christchurch, Eastbourne, Eastleigh, Egham, Englefield Green, Eton, Gerrard's Cross, Gosport, Hove, Poole, Slough, Southampton, Staines, Windsor, Wokingham, and Wycombe, craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.]

SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES:—

Grade A.—Bristol. **Grade A1.**—Devonport* and Plymouth.* **Grade A2.**—Newton Abbot, Paignton, and Torquay. **Grade B.**—Bath, Cheltenham, Exeter,* Gloucester,* Hereford,* Swindon,* and Ross-on-Wye.* **Grade B1.**—Barnstaple, Princetown, Stroud,* Taunton, and Weston-super-Mare. **Grade B2.**—Bridgwater, Burnham-on-Sea, Cirencester,* Coleford,* Exmouth, Ledbury,* Lydney,* Totnes,* Keymouth,* and Yeovil.* **Grade B3.**—Bovey Tracey, Box,* Bradford-on-Avon,* Brixham, Cheddar Valley,* Corsham,* Midsomer Norton, Radstock, Trowbridge,* Wellington,* and Westbury.* **Grade C1.**—Calne,* Chippenham,* Crediton,* Cullompton,* Dawlish, Dorchester,* Frome,* Glastonbury, Minehead,* Shepton Mallet, and Street.

[NOTE.—Exeter, painters, 1s. 6d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.† Plymouth, Devonport and district, painters, 1s. 7d.; other craftsmen, 1s. 8d.; labourers, 1s. 3½d. Weston-super-Mare, craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.]

SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE:—

Grade A.—Aberdare, Ammanford, Barry, Bridgend, Burry Port, Cardiff, Ebbw Vale, East Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Valleys, Garw Valley, Gorseion, Llanelly, Maesteg, Merthyr, Neath, Newport, Ogmore Vale, Pontardawe, Pontypridd, Portcawl, Port Talbot, Rhondda and Rhymney Valleys, Sirhowy Valley, Swansea and Swansea Valley. **Grade A1.**—Abergavenny. **Grade A2.**—Chepstow. **Grade B.**—Brecon, Builth, Carmarthen, Llandilo, Llandrindod Wells, and Milford Haven. **Grade B2.**—Monmouth. **Grade C.**—Pembroke and Pembroke Dock.

[NOTE.—The rate for labourers at Milford Haven is reported as 1s. 1½d.]

SCOTLAND:—

Grade A.—Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Burntisland, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Lanark, Larbert, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Markinch, Motherwell, Musselburgh, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Pencaitland, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Stirling, and Wishaw. **Grade A2.**—Arbroath, Brechin, Montrose, and Peebles. **Grade B.**—Dumfries, Galashiels, Hawick, Maxwelltown, and Selkirk.

[NOTE.—The rates quoted do not apply to plasterers and painters in Scotland, who are not affiliated to the National Wages and Conditions Council. The rate for labourers at Perth and Irvine is reported as 1s. 3d., and at Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose, 1s. 1½d. In the case of plasterers a rate of 1s. 9d. per hour after the increase of 1d. in August is payable at the following towns:—Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Hamilton, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Leith, Motherwell, Paisley, Perth, and Stirling. **Grade A.**—Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Alva, Ardrossan, Ayr, Barrhead, Bellshill, Bell's Bridge of Allan, Broxburn, Broughton Ferry, Buckhaven, Burntisland, Carnoustie, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Cowdenbeath, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunoon, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Gullane, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Irvine, Johnstone, Kennoway, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Methil, Motherwell, Neilston, North Berwick, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Rothesay, Salcoats, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Uddingston, Vale of Leven, Wemyss, and Windygates, painters, 1s. 8d. **Grade B.**—Aberdeen, Arbroath, Biggar, Callander, Carlisle, Cupar, Galashiels, Girvan, Hawick, Kelso, Kirkcubright, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and St. Andrews, 1s. 7d. **Grade C.**—Peterhead, 1s. 6d. Brechin, Forfar, and Montrose, painters, 1s. 5½d.; Dumfries and Maxwelltown, craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Galashiels, Hawick, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Selkirk, bricklayers, masons, joiners, woodcutting machinists, slaters, plumbers, and labourers, craftsmen, 1s. 6½d.; labourers, 1s. 2d. Inverness, joiners, 1s. 5d.]

† From "The Labour Gazette."

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