

Wednesday, July 22, 1925.

Vol. LXII. No. 1594.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL & *Architectural Engineer*

With which is incorporated "The Builders' Journal."



FROM AN ARCHITECT'S NOTEBOOK.

Art is thoughtful workmanship.

W. R. LETHABY.

9 Queen Anne's Gate. Westminster.

Frederiksborg Castle : Fountain in Courtyard



(From a photograph by F. R. Yerbury.)

Wedne

T

of. O
trans
comm
on le
expre
that
sentin
amon
uncun
time
"Wh
days
plan
If
find
some
that
it is
that
rathe
as a
doing
teen
gathe
ment
in, ex
tions
of m
certa
activ
joyo
elega
the
indu
been
love
he r
ende
too,
alth
end
reas
only
who
drav
opp

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

9 Queen Anne's Gate. Westminster.

Wednesday, July 22, 1925.

Volume LXII No. 1594.

The House of Our Desire

THE planning of houses is by no means the prerogative of architects. It is, on the contrary, a very common pastime of mankind, and is, as often as not, the stuff that day-dreams are made of. Other people's houses, moreover, are the cause of more transgressions of the tenth commandment than is any other commodity. Which of us has not at some time or other, on leaving a friend's house, uttered a sigh eloquently expressive of the thought, "How I should like a house like that"? Or again, wandering towards dusk in a vaguely sentimental mood along a country road, we suddenly see amongst the trees the lights gleaming through the yet uncurtained windows of some old English homestead: this time the sigh that pushes past our lips carries the burden, "When I retire, that's the sort of house I want to end my days in." And so we, one and all, architects not excepted, plan houses of our own desire.

If we took the trouble to analyse our thoughts we should find that the house upon which our hearts are set is, in some way or other, to be expressive of all the sweet things that are associated for us around the word England, and it is because we are still essentially a country-loving people that these day-dream houses of ours are set in the country rather than in the town. We are apt to regard ourselves as a nation of town lovers and town dwellers, but in so doing we are surely incorrect. Until the end of the eighteenth century London was regarded as a centre to for-gather at certain short seasons for the purpose of amusement, dissipation, and gaiety, but never as a place to live in, except for those merchants and tradesmen whose occupations demanded their almost continuous presence; no one of means lived in London, but many sojourned there at certain times. No, the setting for the Englishman's activity was essentially the countryside. Here he became joyous and happy, surrounded by every convenience and elegance of a polite life; he had, too, his horses, his dogs, the exercises and pastimes that he loved. The coming of industrialism altered all this. Yet even a century has not been sufficient to eradicate the Englishman's deep-set love for the country and of the open air, and so it is that he rushes from the city on every opportunity, in which endeavour modern methods of transport help him. And so, too, we can account for the number of men and women who, although born and bred in town, deliberately choose to end their days in the country, or for others who, for reasons of health, suddenly quit the town, and who not only settle down in the country in complete happiness, but who would not return were all the doctors' bans withdrawn. The atavistic tendencies have been given their opportunity.

And so when we plan the home of our desire we set it in the country and merge it in the landscape; so, too, when we speak of the excellence of English domestic architecture, it is the rural rather than the urban architecture that we are thinking of and that other countries admire and seek to emulate.

The house of our desire, if it is to express something of those ineffable qualities which are epitomized by the word English, must be on traditional lines; this does not mean to say that it must be an old house, or the replica of an old house, but it must not be so far different as to appear altogether strange and unhomely. It is ridiculous in these days to talk of the grammar of design as if it were something absolutely inflexible. It is no more inflexible than the grammar of speech, which differs from time to time and from place to place, and one country may care to turn up its ears, and another may care to make the gender of its adjectives agree with that of the noun they qualify; but he who would say that one is right and the other wrong displays either a lack of knowledge or a surfeit of conceit.

Fortunately, whatever the vagaries through which English domestic architecture has passed, there have always been architects possessed of sufficient wisdom and taste to carry on and develop tradition, the traditional method being, for the most part, the common-sense method of building with certain materials. Each age is apt to think that its own difficulties are peculiar and its own set of problems harder of solution than any other; be this as it may, it is quite impossible to move about the countryside and not be aware that its beauty is in danger of spoliation owing to the indiscriminate house building that is at present proceeding. For this reason, if for no other, it is, we think, fortunate not only for the profession, but for the country as a whole, that the R.I.B.A. should have as its president a man who is famed for the charm, the beauty, and the reticence of his domestic architecture. Nearly every example of Mr. Guy Dawber's work is the house of our desire, the house of Everyman's desire. It is infused with the very spirit of England, and has been worked upon with love and with reverence.

The fact is the house of our desire is not necessarily a costly one, for most of us are not unreasonable in our demands; indeed, for many, size and costliness suggest responsibilities and difficulties which they are not eager to shoulder. We want naturally to avail ourselves of those devices and comforts which modern science and inventions have put at our disposal; we want, moreover, a house that is intelligently and conveniently planned, as many an old house whose exterior we admire is not. Fortunately, while

on the one hand there is much that is bad and ugly being built, on the other there is a return to the simple English traditions; they are a fount head, and can supply all our needs and satisfy our desires.

If the Institute's new president, examples of whose work are given in this issue, can guide some erring feet to the path which he has trod with such devotion, there is little doubt that many of those will have houses of their desire who at present are forced to accept what their tastes and instincts would reject.

The King at Ken Wood Park

His Majesty the King is always pointed and practical in his public speeches. His address in opening Ken Wood Park, that noble addition to Hampstead Heath, was no exception to this golden rule. On that occasion his particular point was that the people for whose advantage and enjoyment the park had been acquired should not allow it to be sullied with untidy litter. With respect to many other beauty spots, protests have been hitherto unheeded. Now that the King has made specific reference to this desecrating nuisance, it is trusted that his Majesty's words will be adequately backed up with vigilant surveillance and vigorous action by those who have authority to make and enforce the by-laws which should keep our parks so clean and tidy as to be real pleasaunces. It is not enough simply to make provision for collecting the litter. Its careless and callous abandonment by the persons who bring it should be strictly penalised. It were a drastic way to inculcate better manners, but it seems inevitable.

Unemployment: with Shortage of Labour!

What is the matter with the building industry? It would be easy to touch certain spots with a "Lo, here and here thou ailst," but that would be to diagnose symptoms rather than to indicate fundamental causes. It is surely an indication of something radically wrong when it occurs that while statesmen and publicists are at their wits' end to cope with the formidable and growing burden of unemployment, architects find grave reason to complain of shortage of labour in the building trade. A Fellow of the Royal Institute states that building contractors in Kent, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire have declined to accept work, shortage of labour being their plea. How is it that this paradoxical condition has arisen? Why are the building operatives so fully employed, while more than a million of other callings are out of work? To cite housing demands is hardly a sufficient answer. It cannot be forgotten, nor easily forgiven, that limitation of labour has been too often intentional and deliberate. Building trades operatives, by their fear and refusal of labour dilution, and by their hostile attitude towards any sort of modification of their inflexible trade union rules, are in a great measure responsible for the anomaly that whereas unemployment is appallingly prevalent, building contracts are being refused through shortage of labour! Which is absurd in the highest degree.

"General Post" at Hampton Court

The State Rooms at Hampton Court Palace have acquired a new interest. For the first time on record, its oak panelling has been thoroughly cleansed, revealing their natural figure and the artistic carving which had been so long concealed beneath thick coats of grime. Moreover, the furniture of the rooms has now been rather extensively re-arranged. In particular the ancient beds have been so shifted about from one position to another as to suggest to the mind of Mr. Ernest Law, whose love for Hampton Court Palace is an inveterate and abiding passion, some resemblance to a game of general post; the bedsteads being, no doubt, of a "four-poster" type. But it is hard to believe that in writing his genial article on the subject which appeared in last Friday's "Times," he ascribed the design of Queen Charlotte's bedstead, with its carved gilt posts,

to "Robert Adams." Perhaps Mr. Law, following the notorious habit of Thackeray, wrote with the printer's demon nudging his elbow. Some of the many ghosts which haunt the palace may be maliciously freakish. Nevertheless, Mr. Law always writes with serene urbanity; and his knowledge of Hampton Court is extraordinarily extensive and peculiar.

Tramways Over Southwark Bridge

At length the London County Council has accomplished its desire to run its tramways over Southwark Bridge. Last week saw the opening of the new extension which brings the tramways within three hundred yards of Cannon Street—not the station, but the thoroughfare. To reach either the Mansion House Station of the Underground, or the Cannon Street Station of the Southern, the wayfarer must go nearly double that distance. To stop thus far short of the street may have been dictated by counsels of safety. It is nevertheless suggestive of the great gulf fixed between the civic and the municipal authorities, which have not yet wholly eradicated their tendency to mutual oppugnancy. "Come what come may, the cat will mew, the dog will have his day." Is the principle of co-operation equally unfamiliar to both bodies? Surely the long delay between the opening of the bridge and the extension of the tramlines over it might and should have been avoided. Provision should have been made simultaneously for both bridge and tramlines at the outset, thus avoiding the expense of partly undoing the bridge-builders' work and of "making good" after effecting the extensive alterations at heavy additional expense that mutual agreement should have rendered entirely unnecessary.

Indifference to Street Tidiness

Certainly Southwark Bridge has but little pretension to beauty. All the more reason why it should be protected against the intrusion of untoward features—against, for instance, its uglification by encumbrance with an incongruous array of telephone cabinets, zinc grit-bins, and iron orderly bins. Each may be a very good and useful specimen of its own class; but its function is not adornment, and such objects should be placed in some less conspicuous position than on a bridge. A public that tolerates without protest such disregard of amenity must have lost that sense of tidiness which is at the root of proper civic pride.

The Banquet to Mrs. Strong

At the banquet given at the Hotel Cecil last week in honour of Mrs. Arthur Strong, that accomplished lady must have been rather overwhelmed by the profusion of complimentary phrases showered upon her. Lord Oxford and Asquith (who presided), Sir Rennell Rodd, and the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, outvied each other in sounding her praises, and Mrs. Strong's response was the most eloquent item in a magnificent feast of oratory. When Lord Oxford declared that "there was no more distinguished woman scholar to be found anywhere to-day," it was felt that he was keeping well within the bounds of strict truth. Mrs. Strong's brand of scholarship transcends the merely academical variety. It is practical, dynamical, effectual, and involves much arduous spade-work, even if we take that expression in its most literal sense. No wonder that when the director of the British School at Rome—Dr. Ashby—felt that the time had arrived when he could gracefully retire, Mrs. Strong was moved by a similar impulse. None may begrudge them their well-earned rest. They have refurbished the lustre of English archaeology, and have enriched both its archives and its literature. In particular, they have made substantial additions to the knowledge of architectural history. At this memorable dinner Mrs. Strong made the speech of the evening—an utterance that, as charmingly modest as it was gracefully eloquent, gave unbounded delight to the very brilliant company that had assembled to do her honour.

A MONTHLY CAUSERIE

Joking Apart

A Castle in the Air

THE lean harvest which, in these days, rewards the husbandry of so many architects, has set me pondering what other field is open to such specialized knowledge as I possess, and it has occurred to me that I might adventure on craftsmanship with much better hopes of success than attract others to that field. I realize that it is due to the amenities of civilization that industry, which during the war supplied our fighting men with bootlaces, jam, cooking-pots, and axle-grease, should, now that the war is won, supply works of art commemorating their services; and I clearly see that if my enterprise is to be successful it will be necessary to take full advantage of those amenities. This is not, however, so simple a matter as may appear, and I am aware of obstacles in the path.

The first difficulty is to know how—not being a craftsman—I am to get myself accepted as one. I propose to meet it by becoming a Limited Liability Company. The office-cleaner can take up one of the shilling shares, the postman another, and the remainder I will hold myself. The style: “Messrs. Karshish and Company, Limited,” would inspire confidence among architects and others, but it will not do to call myself simply a craftsman. Something more resounding is needed if I am to take a conspicuous place among rivals. I have given the subject thought, and have decided to designate myself “Messrs. The Co-operative Craft Artists, Mutual Guild of Amalgamated Art Handiwork Craftsmen, Limited,” which ought, I fancy, to fix things. To support the claims I make for myself, a motto and a badge, or trademark, is needed. “Service” and “Sacrifice” are well established in this connection, but I am inclined to favour the latter, which will enable me to use a badge depicting Sir Philip Sidney passing the cup to the dying soldier, and ought to “cut ice,” as the saying is. I shall then need a private watchword, or slogan, as a rallying point for my Firm. “A second-class Article at a first-class price,” or “Selling is the big end of business,” would no doubt serve me as it serves traders in other fields, but I prefer something more pithy, and shall adopt “Efficiency.” I attach importance to this ideal of efficiency, and to its right interpretation. My purpose is to pursue success by shrewd, hard-headed attention to practical essentials, such as has given so consistent a quality to the furnishing and embellishment of many of our churches, and to mural tablets and stained-glass windows raised to the Glory of God and the memory of the fallen. Let me illustrate my aim by an imaginary case. I will suppose that the rector of Great Poddington has mentioned in the parish magazine that a member of his congregation has offered a stained-glass window in memory of her late husband. He among my clerks whose business it is to comb out the provincial papers and parish magazines for hints of this kind, will cause the cutting to be sent to the particular bummer to whom I have entrusted the district, and in due course that bummer will wire to my designs office: “Number 43A Peter 7F Mark to Barnacles,” and three days later the Reverend Canon Barnacles will be delighted to receive at breakfast a beautifully coloured drawing, showing two flawless apostles rolled out flat in a stained-glass window design; one brawny, and grasping a key like a child with a rattle, the other anæmic, and pressing a book to his chest as he might a poultice—for such things are what are expected; they provoke the fewest objections, and are the most freely assimilated. That, then, is what I mean by “efficiency.” What individual craftsman, I make bold to ask, could settle Barnacle’s hash so deftly and with such speed?

So far, I see my way clearly; but a career as craftsman is beset with greater difficulties than those mentioned. It

must be remembered that the memorial tablet and church window merchant of these isles stands alone among manufacturers of handicraft in being denied any opportunity of mass production. Although the salesman, in all lines, has been indefatigable in teaching the public that the merit of a work of art is enhanced the more widely it is reproduced, and that the highest delight in possession is only possible when an exact counterpart of the desired object is to be found in every house in the street, yet the uncultured sentiment of the people still obstinately resists the idea that a mural tablet, rood, font, reredos, or stained-glass window is made attractive by the fact that its counterpart has already been sold to others; and this prejudice is even more pronounced when a memorial is in question. The nation is, however, promised great educational advantages from Wembley, where, we may notice, the “Palace of Industry” is entered directly from “Craftsman’s Way”; and Mr. Gordon Selfridge has definitely stated that his extended premises will instruct culture and lead taste, so that in the near future I may hope for enlarged scope for my ambitions.

Another obstacle to my success I perceive to arise from the slow advance of engineering science. It is well known that activities in art-production depend upon the inventiveness of engineers: the public can only be profitably supplied with such examples of handicraft as the engineer can devise machines to make. I shall use all possible available machinery, but as exact reproduction will be denied me I shall get little help from the engineer. My initiative will be further handicapped by the fact that the same perverted sentiment which denies me mass production will restrict also my freedom in the use of substituted materials. So far no substitute has been found for stained-glass except coloured prints of saints, with the camees attached, done on oiled rice-paper pasted to sheet-glass panes; but this has not been found satisfactory, and will be useless for my purposes. I have, however, been fortunate in getting in touch with an industrial research chemist who, if all he says be true, has invented a material which might well revolutionize the craftsman industry. “Artichokeite,” as I will call it—its registered name is still the subject of careworn thought—can, it is claimed, be made indistinguishable from all kinds of wood or of marble, and it can be given an appearance identical with copper, lead or bronze; moreover, it is definitely stated to be “better” than each and all of these materials. Compounded by a secret process of sludge from paper mills, blood, and the refuse of tar distilleries beaten up with the sweepings of hairdressers’ shops, “Artichokeite” is almost universal in its application, and is specially suited to the varied needs of church embellishment. Although fireproof in the strictest sense, it yet becomes plastic at a temperature considerably lower than that of boiling water, in which condition it can be shaped, enriched, moulded and carved, by simple pressure. I foresee, however, that I may not be able to avail myself of the advantages offered by “Artichokeite,” or other of the art materials which have attracted so much attention at Wembley and at the Ideal Homes Exhibition, by reason of the untutored prejudices which still colour public taste in matters where religion is involved.

Another care that burdens my project is the high cost of bummors. The difficulty of the position is increased by the fact that my rival, the individual craftsman, does not have to meet that charge, and by the fact that the kind of bummer who is qualified to ingratiate himself with mayors, chairmen of district councils, and the upper ranks of the clergy, commands a high salary. Only a first-class bummer can, for instance, hope to butter a bishop. KARSHISH.

The Domestic Work of E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A.

By W. G. NEWTON, F.R.I.B.A.

SOME presidents of the Royal Institute are elected for political reasons; others come into prominence from their powers of public speech, or for their loyal services to the general business of the profession over a term of years. But we are all happiest when we elect to the chair one whose chief claim to the honour rests on his achievements in the art which the Royal Institute was founded to foster. To the sittings of committees there appears, at times, no end; and in the multiplication of business, which seems hardly to be avoided where interests so many and so varied are concerned, we sometimes find ourselves forgetting for a moment that the ultimate justification of the Institute is its concern with architecture rather than with architects—"usui civium, decori urbium," and let us add "ruris," inasmuch as the work of our new president lies almost wholly in country places. As we all know, those of our members whose main achievement is in the design of country houses suffer an undeserved obscurity. Their work lies about the country-side unperceived, save by those for whose delight it was made. And the reticence of owners, jealous of their privacy, often deprives us even of illustrations. There is, however, some gain in this. Publicity has its drawbacks. The artist who feels that the eyes of all men are upon him may be now and then led astray into forcing the note. But the architect who builds for private clients a country house with no critic to mark what he is about—except perhaps a fellow architect who passes by on a summer holiday, and feels happy that the old English tradition of country building is being carried on in unnoticed corners of the land—such an architect can apply himself to the problem before him, which is to make his client's half-seen dream into a substantial reality, which will seem exactly to fit the country-side where he has chosen to live. It is in these paths of pleasant obscurity that our president has had the happiness to walk.

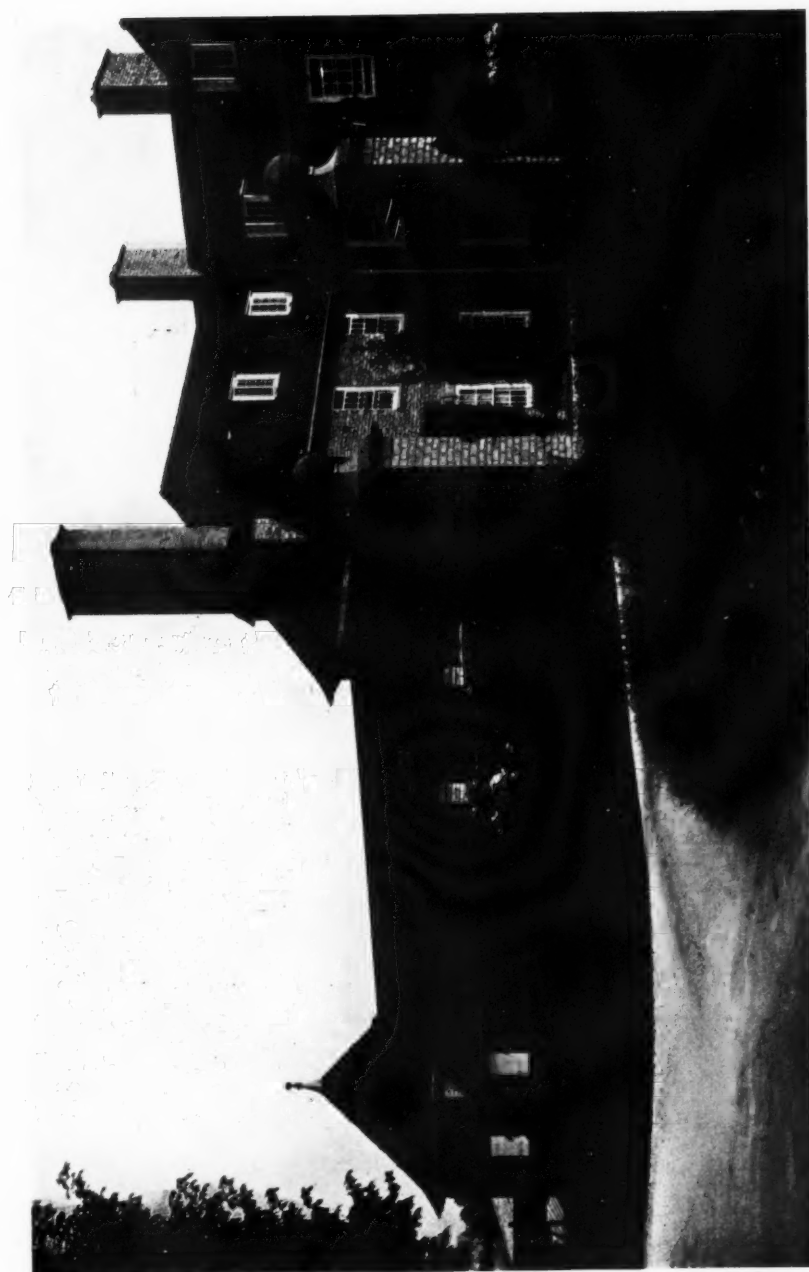
Of course, I write with the tongue in the cheek. I do not really mean he has walked in obscurity, but only that if he had accomplished in the streets of London or of Manchester one half of what he has done elsewhere, his name would be a household word. But I don't for a moment suppose that he wants it to be. He enjoys his work, and you can see he does, and enjoy it too; which is, perhaps, as high a praise as an artist would wish to have. I have lately come back from France, and have been again reminded, as often before, of the striking contrast, architecturally, between the French country-side and our own. As you wander, for example, among the charming villages of Picardy, you cannot but notice two things. In the first place, there are no small country houses. In England, on yonder tree-crowned hill would be the chimneys of a home, with garden and orchard, pergola and sundial. But in France the houses, except for large châteaux, congregate in villages. They have no sense of country life as we understand it. I once went to call on a French baron in the depths of the country somewhere down by Carcassonne, and even there I found him living in a perky urban villa with a basement. And when you find yourself in these old villages, the houses lining the long street, the great barns, and farms, and peasants' homes are all lovely, and ancient and simple. The only false note is the house of the local gentleman, with a Swiss-châlet roof and multi-coloured bricks about the windows—the sort of house that was a brigade head-quarters during the war.

Now, in England we have turned away from this unfor-

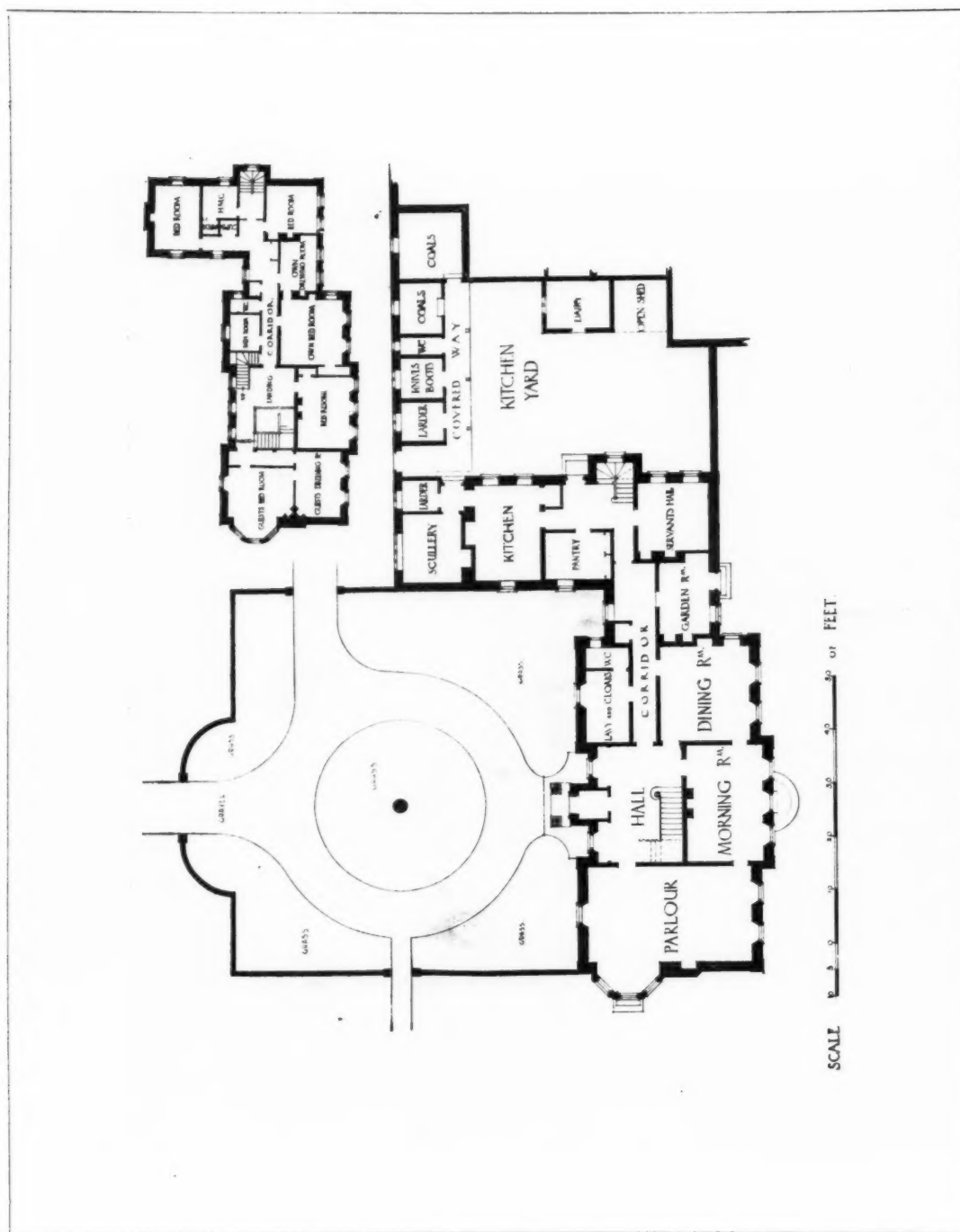
tunate prejudice that the gentleman's house in the country-side must show that it has not been built by local craftsmen in the local manner. We have turned away some time ago now. But in the 'sixties and 'seventies the country doctor or lawyer was as ready as is the Frenchman to-day to proclaim his gentility by the discord of his architecture. It was the earnest endeavours of a group of architects, who took delight in seeking out and encouraging local manners and local materials, that saved us from this. And though our president would not claim to have been a pioneer in this, he has always been a convinced champion of local tradition. Early in his artistic creed will be found the sentence: "I do most sincerely believe in tradition," not in the sense of slavish copying, but in carrying on from generation to generation the same feeling and spirit. For he had the happiness himself to be thoroughly familiarized in his young days with the building tradition and methods of one very beautiful piece of England—the Cotswolds. And this through a fortunate misfortune. A temporary weakness of eyesight caused by overwork in London was the cause of his being sent as a clerk of works to superintend the building of Batsford by Sir Ernest George for Lord Redesdale; and after three years of this, during which period he had the opportunity of learning at first hand one after another all the trades from excavator to painter, he established himself in Bourton-on-the-Hill, and employed the intervals of leisure which are incidental to the beginnings of a practice, in tramping all the Cotswold country and studying its wealth of old houses and villages. And so about all his work is a sense of substantial building craft, informed by the taste which comes from training the eye by a continual study of admirable examples.

A study of the works here illustrated will suffice to give an idea of what Guy Dawber is aiming at in his architecture. It will be no more than an idea, for many of his houses are not illustrated at all, and in any case we, his fellow craftsmen, know how exiguous it is to illustrate by means of two photographs and an eighth-scale plan a house which may have involved many months of thought and a hundred and fifty drawings. But we shall probably come away from our hasty glance with the impression of a mind rich with all the lore of the country builder, yet a master of that knowledge so that he can work with it in his own way and his own vein. We shall say of him, "Here is a man in love with the country and with his own work." And we shall feel about all that he does that there is no manifesto in it. His pleasant and smiling houses are in no way arguments. They do not say, "This in my view is what architecture is." Rather they seem—and this we feel is what he would want us to think about them—a natural growth of their particular country-side—a little more formal and elegant in the urbanity of Surrey or Roehampton, a little more wedded to the soil and crouching on the hillside in Gloucestershire or Oxford.

I do not think our president will live as a public speaker; but he is of those whose works speak for them. And as one of that brotherhood who do not talk about architecture, but do it, and who have by earnest and continual study and by love of their work raised the English country house to a level that no other country can attain—for even America with all her skill lacks the salt of local traditional craftsmanship—we are glad to welcome him as the president of a profession once more united, we may be permitted to hope, for the best interests of the art of architecture.



BURDOCKS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE: THE ENTRANCE AND SERVICE WING. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



BURDOCKS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE: THE GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



BURDOCKS, GLOUCESTERSHIRE: A GARDEN VIEW. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

*Photo: Humphrey Joel.*

'COOMBE RIDGE,' KINGSTON HILL: THE NEW LOGGIA.
E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



Photo: Humphrey Joel.

"COOMBE RIDGE," KINGSTON HILL: THE LIBRARY. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



Photo: Humphrey Joel.

"HEATH LODGE," HEADLEY: ENTRANCE FRONT. E GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



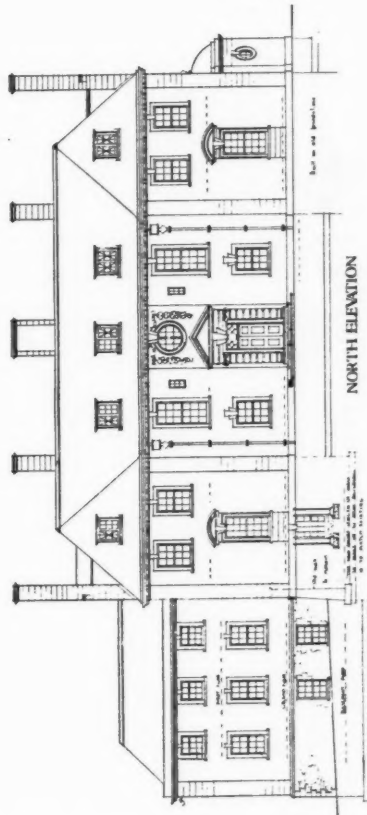
"HEATH LODGE," HEADLEY: FROM THE SOUTH-EAST. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.
Photo: Humphrey Joci.



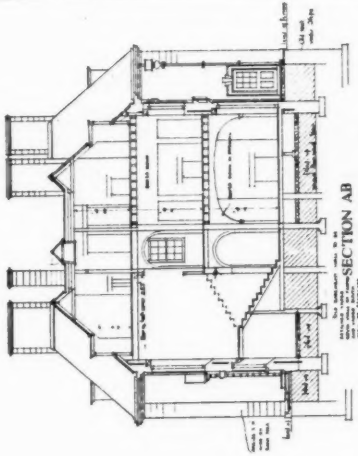
EYFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

EYFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

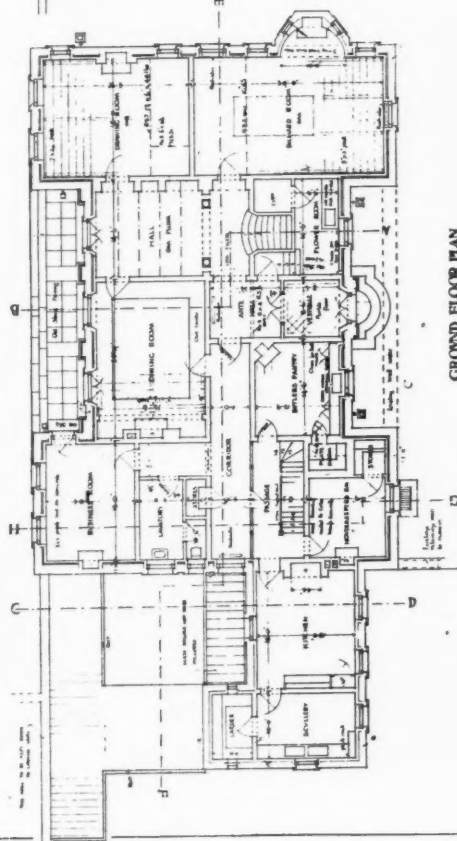
NO 1



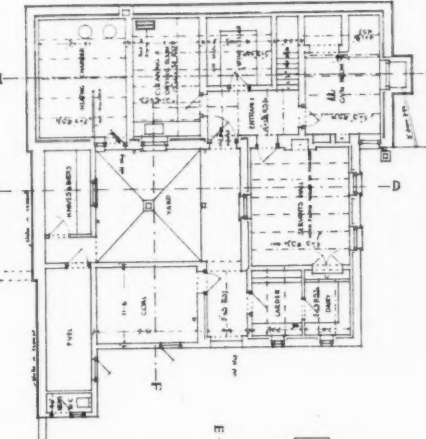
NORTH ELEVATION



SECTION AB



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



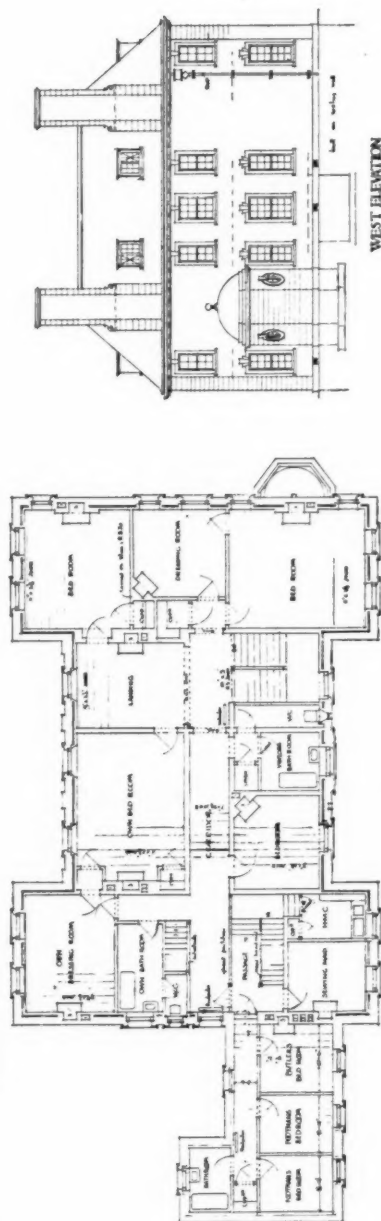
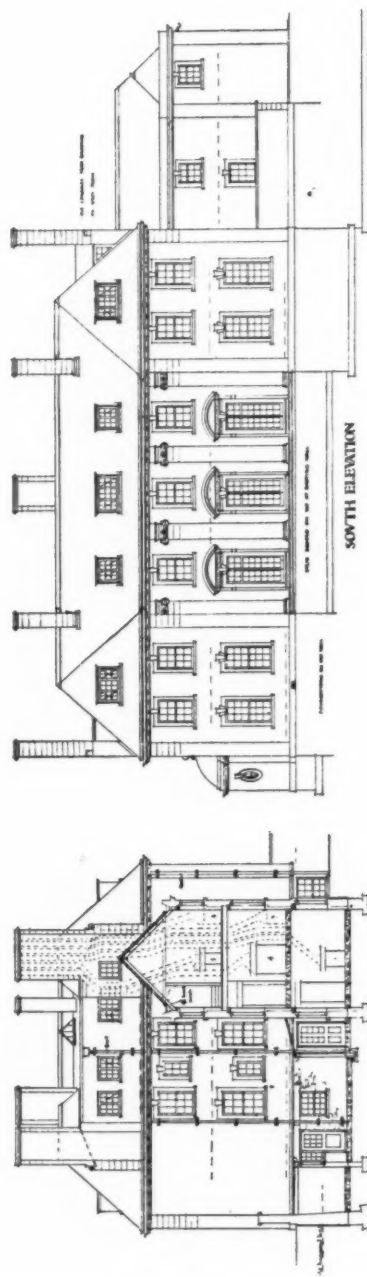
BASEMENT PLAN

E. GUY DAWBER ARCHT.
22 BEDFORD SQUARE
LONDON W.C. 2

EYFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

No 2

EYFORD PARK GLOUCESTERSHIRE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

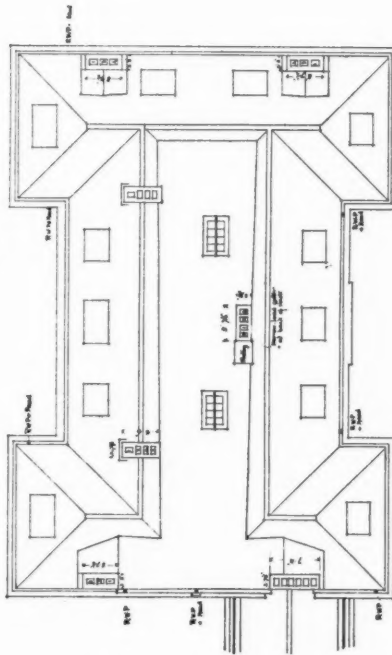
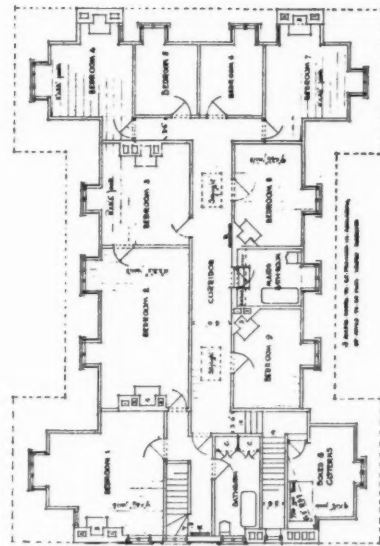
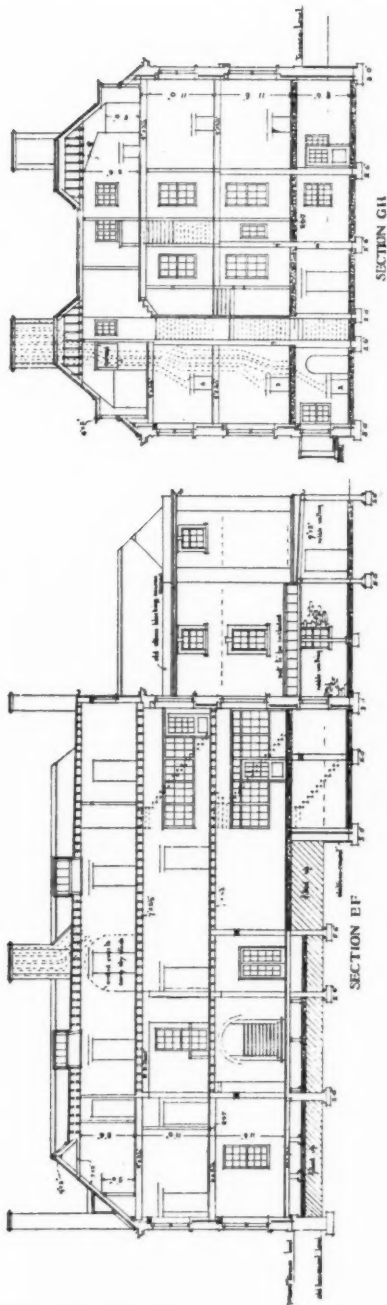
E. GUY LAWBER ARCHT.
72 BUCKINGHAM STREET
ADLPHING S.C. MAP 191

1/4" = 1" TO 1/2" INCH

EYFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY LAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

EYFORD PARK GLOUCESTERSHIRE

No. 3



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

E. GUY DAWBER ARCHT.
24 BUCKINGHAM STREET
ADELPHI W.C. W. 111

EYFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

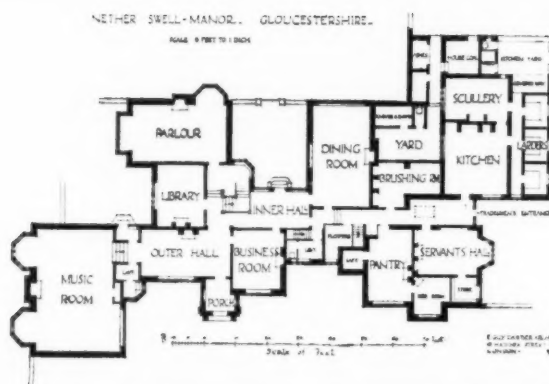


"BIBSWORTH," BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



Photo: Humphrey Jod.

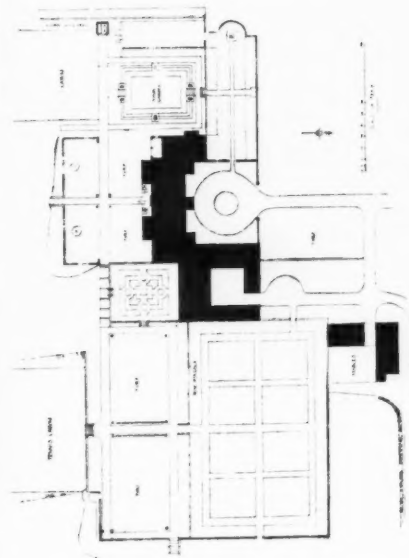
"TEMPLETON," ROEHAMPTON: TEA PAVILION E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



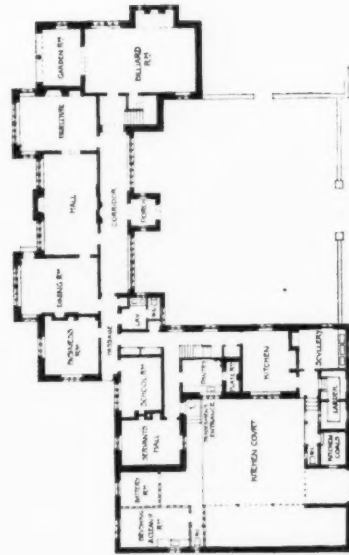
NETHER SWELL MANOR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



THE ENTRANCE FRONT AND FORECOURT.



LAY-OUT OF HOUSE AND GARDEN.

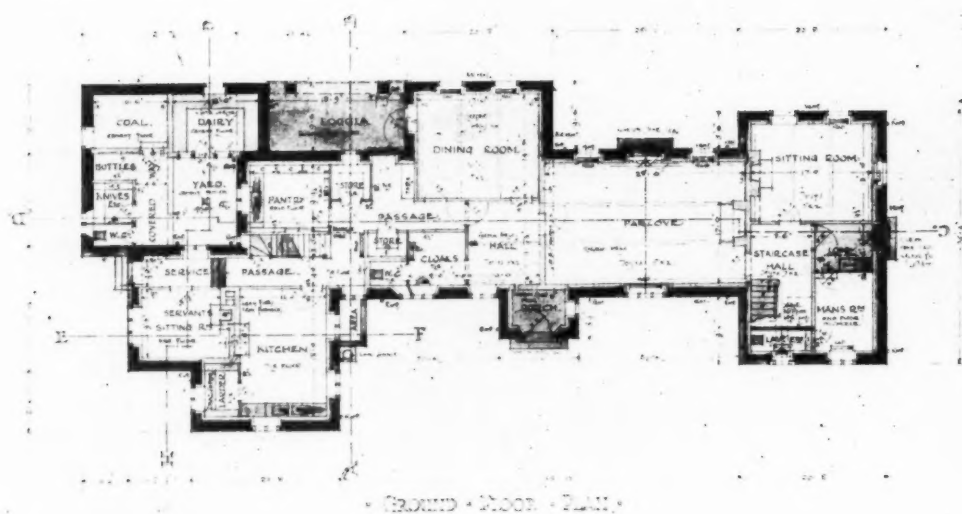


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
SCALE 1" = 10' 0"

TUESLEY COURT. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



THE GARDEN FRONT.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

HOUSE AT STOWELL HILL, TEMPLECOMBE E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT.



Photo: Humphrey Joel.

'LITTLE HAUCH BANSTEAD: THE GARDEN FRONT



A PAIR OF COTTAGES, "SUN RISING," BANBURY. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.



HOUSE BUILT BY MR. E. GUY DAWBER FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION AT LONG WITTENHAM, BERKS

Below we give details of some of the houses designed by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., which are illustrated in the preceding pages of this issue.

"Coombe Ridge," Kingston

This consisted of alterations and additions to an existing house, the insertion of new stone mullioned windows throughout, and the formation of a new loggia and terrace on the garden front.

The general contractors were Messrs. Prestige & Co., and the sub-contractors were: Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co. (stonework and chimney-pieces); Martin Van Straaten & Co. (tiles); William Morris & Co. (Westminster), Ltd. (casements and casement fittings); Bratt Colbran & Co., Ltd. (stoves, grates, mantels); Dent and Hellyer, Ltd. (plumbing, sanitary work and fittings, and heating apparatus); Bassant Bros. (flooring); G. Vint and Bros. (stone flooring); V. G. Middleton & Co., Ltd. (electric bells and wiring); Prestige & Co., Ltd. (special woodwork); Boothby and Sons (door furniture); John Tann, Ltd. (strong-room doors, safes, etc.).

"Harrowlands," Dorking, Surrey

These alterations and additions to an old house have just been completed, involving the entire rebuilding of the principal

part of the house and re-arrangement of the servants' quarters and formation of a new roof to provide servants' bedroom accommodation, and conversion of old billiard-room into loggia.

The general contractors were Musselwhite and Son, and the sub-contractors were: S. and E. Collier (bricks); Ames and Finnis (roof tiling); Dent and Hellyer, Ltd. (plumbing, sanitary work, sanitary ware and fittings, and heating apparatus); Bassant Brothers (flooring); Waring, Withers and Chadwick (electric light fixtures, wiring, and bells); Pannichelli & Co. (plaster work); Musselwhite and Sons (special woodwork); J. M. Pirie & Co. (window and door furniture).

"Burdocks," Fairford, Gloucestershire

"Burdocks" lies in the heart of Gloucestershire, and is built of the grey Cotswold stone. It has rows of wide sash windows, a heavy roof, and spacious doorways. The main body of the house is designed as a solid rectangular block, with a drive and courtyard in front, and a large pool in the garden at the back. The stone walls are lined on the inside with brick, a hollow space being left between. The roof is constructed in the local style with stone slates.

The general contractors were Walker and Slater, and Yells Brothers, and the sub-contractors were: Eyford Quarries (slates); Bratt Colbran & Co., Ltd. (stoves, grates, mantels); Martin Van Straaten & Co., Ltd. (marble flooring and chimney-pieces); V. G. Middleton & Co. (electric wiring); G. and A. Brown (plaster work—fibrous or modelled); N. F. Ramsay & Co. (window and door furniture); John Tann, Ltd. (strong-room doors).

Stowell Hill, Templecombe

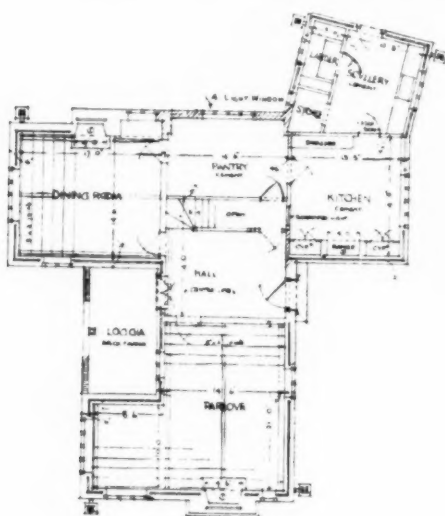
This house, together with stables, etc., was built about two years ago, of local stone in random rubble, with a tiled roof.

The general contractors were R. G. Spiller, and the sub-contractors were: Engert and Rolfe (asphalt); Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co. (stone chimney-pieces); Roberts, Adlard & Co., Ltd., and Ames and Finnis, Ltd. (tiles); Dent and Hellyer, Ltd. (plumbing and sanitary work, sanitary ware and fittings, and heating apparatus); Waring, Withers and Chadwick (electric wiring, electric light fixtures and bells); Yannedis & Co. (window and door furniture); Sibley & Co. (wells and well-sinking).

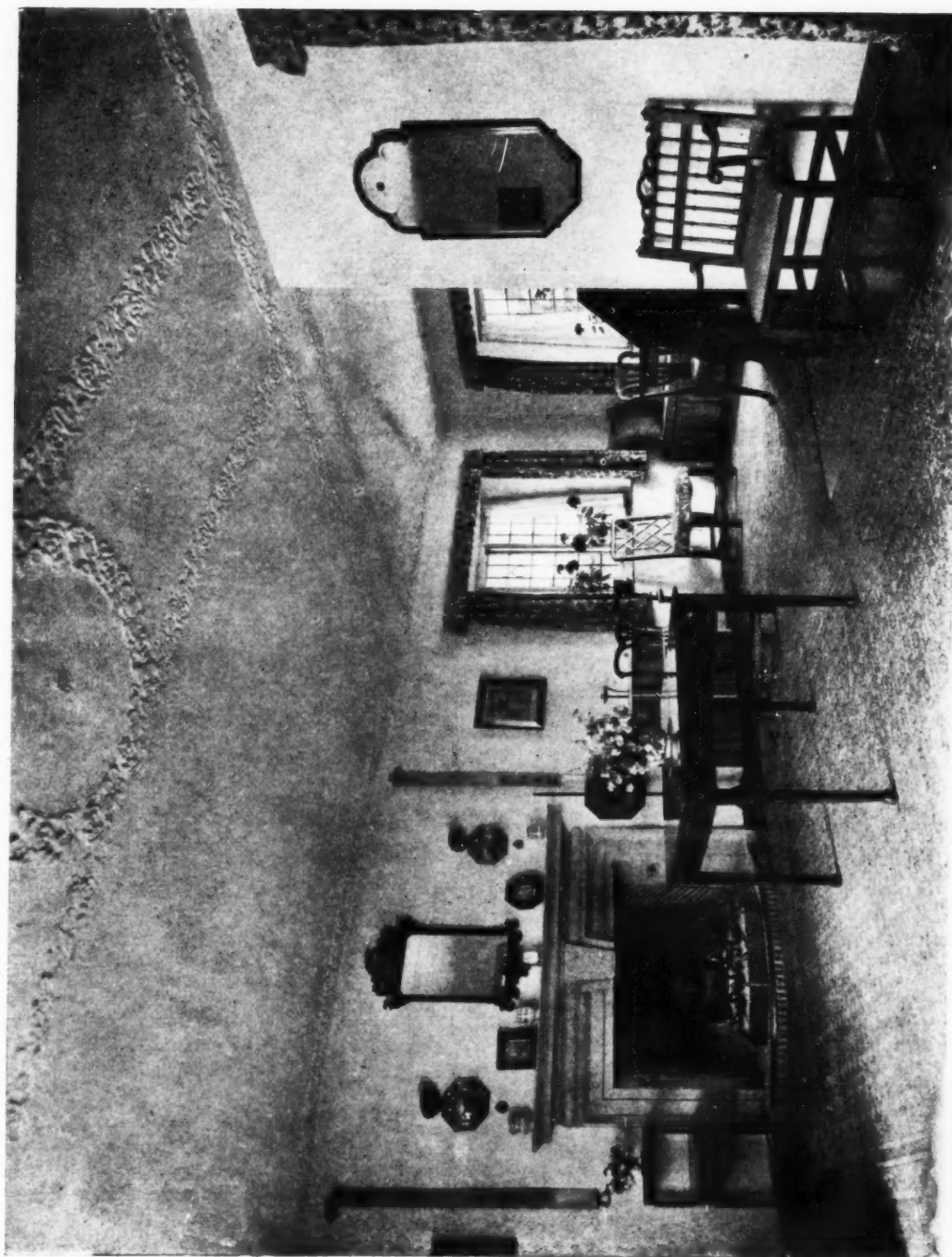
Heath Lodge, Headley, Surrey

This house, together with stables, garage, and chauffeur's cottage, was built in 1910, of brick with a tiled roof, with the bays in timber painted white.

The general contractors were C. Oldridge and Sons, and the sub-contractors were: W. Scovell (bricks); W. Hearn (carved stone work); Kerner, Greenwood & Co., Ltd. (tiles); Falkirk Iron Co., and Bratt Colbran & Co., Ltd. (stoves, grates, mantels); Dent and Hellyer, Ltd. (plumbing and sanitary work, sanitary ware and fittings, and heating apparatus); Thomas Elsley, Ltd. (r.w. heads); G. and A. Brown (plaster work); Thomas Brown & Co. (door furniture); John Tann, Ltd. (strong-room doors); St. Pancras Iron Co. (stable fittings).



HOUSE AT LONG WITTENHAM: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.



THE DRAWING-ROOM.
HOUSE BUILT BY MR. E. GUY DAWBER FOR HIS OWN OCCUPATION AT LONG WITTENHAM, ABINGDON, BERKS

With the Architectural Association in Denmark and Sweden

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

IT is a mistake to struggle against an influx of impressions. No matter in what overwhelming numbers they come, no matter how diversified be their form; an attempt to stem them leads to mutilation; an attempt to sort them results in lost opportunities. And so, when I sat on deck homeward bound after a fortnight of travelling and seeing, impressions tossed and jostled each other in utter confusion. Infinite hospitality, wild driving in high-powered cars, exquisitely protracted twilights, clean, lean, and aristocratic architecture, immense fertility of invention, clean and beautiful cities, health, vigour, masses of butter, tables groaning with "Smörgåsbord," toasting, dancing, eating, hurrying, broad expanses of unbroken wall surfaces, an emancipated architecture in which the crafts are perfectly subordinated and synthesized into supreme works of art, a fine sense of colour and a sparing application of ornament, cleanliness and orderliness in town life, self-respect, dignity and humour amongst the inhabitants, together with kindness and generosity; these were the thoughts which seemed to stand out as the mental turmoil subsided.

Then, too, there were certain days in the trip which stood out more definitely than others. There was that day when in a few hours we entered in succession three of the finest old aristocratic homes of the country.

We were crossing Denmark in three days by special train, by boat, and by car. On the second day, having left Odense in the morning, our cavalcade of charabancs, headed by a limousine flying the Danish and British flags, drew up at Egeskov, the home of Countess Ahlfeldt Laurvig Bille—here we lunched and wandered over the house and grounds; then on to tea at Hesselgergaard, belonging to Baron Blixen Finecke, and on again to yet another tea at Holkenhavn, where the steward entertained us in the absence of Baron Holck, while the young heir hung shyly in the background, a little amazed, maybe, at such a foreign influx around the family table and amidst the family silver gleaming crisply on a sideboard. All these houses are of brick, and each displays a versatility in the use of it, a disregard of symmetry, but not of balance or rhythm, so that their inspection was a good preliminary to the modern work subsequently encountered. The next day, too, which brought us to lunch at the Parnass Restaurant at Sorø, was, in its way, memorable (but then as one considers them individually one would indeed be hard put to it to find a day which

was not memorable); the lunch itself was one of the most delectable, made more so perhaps on account of the antiphonal singing indulged in by our hosts and ourselves. Afterwards we were taken over the Sorø school. The building, although on an old foundation and redolent of history, is of the nineteenth century; within, the outstanding features were the cleanliness and the beautifully tinted wall surfaces, which had an almost unaccountable freshness.

That evening our Danish hosts entertained us at the

Yacht Club in Copenhagen. There we sat and feasted at tables besprinkled with blue violas, gazing out through the great wide-open windows across the harbour, seeing the coming and going of boats, the sky turn from blue to a pellucid green, and on to mauve, the twinkling of lights, and the slow ascent of a silver moon. There, too, we danced until an impetuous dawn sent us tired and happy to our beds.

The Danes are, for the most part, over-modest, especially, it would seem, concerning their modern architecture: there is some excellent new brickwork to be seen both at Nyborg and Odense, to which our attention was not drawn, maybe because Copenhagen itself contains so much more of interest. Nothing like a comprehensive review of contemporary architecture is possible in a single day, and that was all the time at our disposal in the capital. The wise, therefore, made an eclectic selection. The new police

station, planned under the guidance of Professor Hack Kampmann, who died in 1920, and finished by Aage Rafn Holger Jacobsen and H. J. Kampmann, lay conveniently close to the hotel. The planning upon the irregular triangular site is clever, and the great circular court is impressive. So, too, is the atrium leading from it. For the most part opportunities are seldom lost, yet these wide floor surfaces seemed to call for some geometrical treatment radiating from a focal point which had been withheld. Both within and without, the police court shows the beauty of extreme economy in the application of ornament, and the effective concentration of it, whether it be a moulding around a door opening, the coffering of a ceiling, a band of enrichment on a wall surface, or a sconce.

From the police court I went to the shipping offices of the Danish Steamship Owners' Association by Emanuel Monberg. I was taken straight up to the Ceremonial Hall. This, I thought, was one of the most beautiful rooms I had ever entered. At once it seemed to epitomize for me modern Danish architecture, and looking back on it the



CHURCH AT STOCKHOLM. IVAR TENGBOM, ARCHITECT.



CHURCH AT STOCKHOLM: THE INTERIOR. IVAR TENGBOM, ARCHITECT.



CHURCH AT STOCKHOLM: A DETAIL OF WROUGHT-IRON GATES. IVAR TENGBOM, ARCHITECT.

following week from Sweden I saw that in both countries certain common salient qualities exist. The room had about it a cleanness, a leanness, and a refinement, and an aristocratic feeling that has entirely passed from our public architecture; and when, moreover, I was told that there was no limit to the expenditure allowed, certain visions of a newly completed building in our own City of London flashed through my mind where, one presumes, similar conditions must have prevailed. Yet in one there is reticence, in the other opulence; in one every line, every tone, every change of surface tells; in the other—but such comparisons do but waste my space.

Another building of real interest is the State Gymnastic Institute, by Carl Brummer, who, by the way, was chairman of the committee responsible for our regal entertainment during our week in Denmark; a square, placid-faced, dignified building, simply planned, and magnificently equipped as regards its apparatus. There are flats, tenement dwellings, and municipal schools that merit close inspection and study. I found time cursorily to visit a housing scheme by T. Henningsen, and some flats by N. Rosenkjer, and a large council school. Buildings of this type show that there is no deterioration in the standard of craftsmanship in brickwork, neither can the size of the brick be made our excuse, either for dullness or for bad work; beautiful effects are obtained with bricks of various sizes.

And so we passed from Copenhagen to Stockholm, our hosts of the one country bidding us farewell in the evening with song and with flowers, and those of the other welcoming us the next morning, and quite overwhelming us with promises of good things in store for us—promises which were soon amply redeemed.

We started off with a wild dash in great six-cylindrical cars round, through, and about Stockholm. It is necessary to use these prepositions, for the city, built on islands and on the mainland, is cut about by river, canal, and lake in such a way as absolutely to bewilder the visitor and to make him despair of ever retaining a sense of direction or of knowing his whereabouts. But what a radiantly lovely

city it is, with its water, its streets, and forests in the most entrancing juxtaposition. A result of having seen many cities is a facility for noting—quite unconsciously—similarities. Stockholm is reminiscent of certain aspects of Rome: the water, the hills, which yield such entrancing views of the city, a certain mellow yellow tint of some of the older plaster wall surfaces, and, of course, the Royal Palace, by Tessin—described to me by an enthusiastic Swede as the finest Roman palace in the world.

And after this drive, off we went by boat, passing wooded shores sprinkled with small wooden houses, to which the wise inhabitants repair during the all too brief summer, passing under a concrete bridge, beautiful in its unadornment, to Saltsjöbaden. Here we were richly and royally entertained to dinner. Our first day was thus, indeed, one for big impressions rather than for detail.

Another day's outing, memorable, among other things, for miraculous escapes, as one car after another was hurled into the ditch as we rushed recklessly along to Mariefred, yielded a rich stock of impressions; impressions of the natural beauties of Stockholm's immediate surroundings, and of its older architecture and furniture. Gripsholm Palace, a sixteenth-century building, is now a museum, and its delights are so many that they cannot here be touched upon. Drottningholm Palace, visited on the way back, another work of Tessin, contained, in its grounds, two wonders, one the little eighteenth-century theatre, standing complete and perfect, the past eternally crystallized for the present, and having, too, a beautiful collection of drawings in the foyer, by Bibiena, Burnacini, and others, the other the Chinese Pavilion, designed by Adelcrantz, a most exquisite Baroque affair, with its centre and side pavilions connected by curved corridors, its entrancing interior decoration, a perfect harmony of textiles, ceramics, and furniture.

But of all the days the most memorable was, I think, Monday, June 15. This was the day upon which we visited, no, I would rather say, roamed the Town Hall for two and a half hours, guided by Ragnar Östberg himself. Much has been said in praise of this building, but not enough. It is



CHURCH AT STOCKHOLM: A FIREPLACE IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM. IVAR TENGBOM, ARCHITECT.

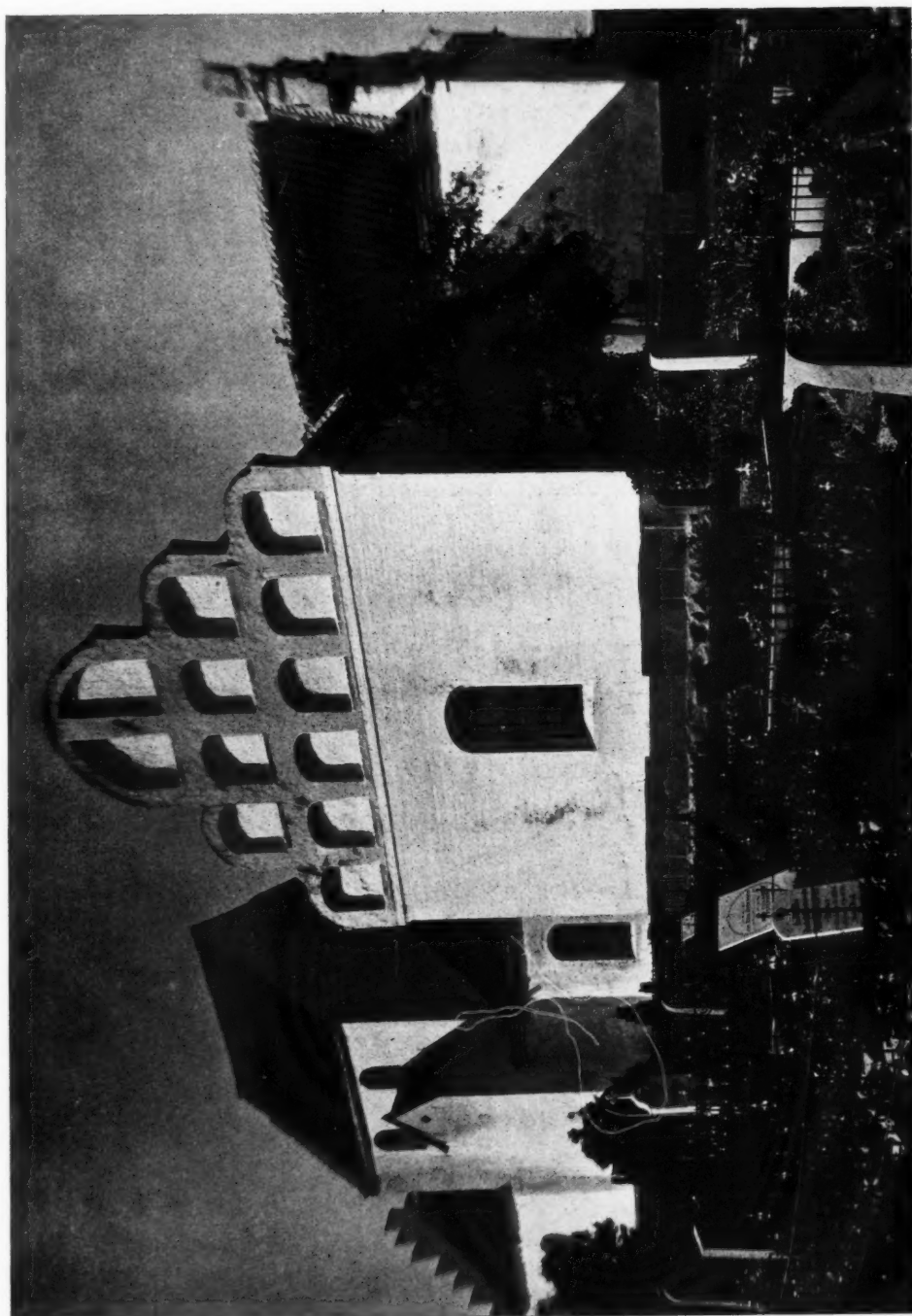


Photo: F. R. Yerbury.

CHURCH AT HESSELGERGAARD.



A REINFORCED CONCRETE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER

one of the greatest buildings in Europe, perhaps in the world, of any age. Europe can to-day produce buildings as beautiful as any that the world knows of. That is a consoling thought. The Stockholm Town Hall is a supreme work of art. It is not scholarship that makes fine architecture, it is the fire of inspiration. The City Hall is molten loveliness; it quickens the pulse and moves the heart to tears. Yes, it is the heart that it attacks, and no architecture is great that attacks only the brain, and that is why, when I had seen the Town Hall in Stockholm, much of our English monumental architecture, I realized, was rather painful to recall.

We lunched in the Three Crowns Chamber, and then the great bronze doors slid silently back and we marched solemnly round the Golden Chamber. Enough; I must pass on to other things. I must pass to Tengbom's Högalid church and Lallerstedt's technical school, and Westman's magistrates' court.

The Högalid church is another great work of art, and, incidentally, an example of the fine modern Swedish brick-work, as are, of course, the Town Hall, the technical school, and the Stadium. It is an example, too, of that characteristic which I have already mentioned; large unbroken wall spaces, and well-placed ornamentation, and the use of colour. Tengbom's church is startling, but it is lovely; in England we produce much that is startling, but it is for the most part hideous; when we do produce anything lovely it is a dead pastiche. There are exceptions, and textiles and furniture are among them. Wherever there is emphasis—pulpit, organ, chandelier, grilles, doorways—infinite care has been expended on the design; nothing seems too much trouble, and nothing seems too insignificant to receive it. Painted wood is much used, and very effectively, too, with the chandeliers, the pulpit, and the like. Various, too, are the ways of treating interior wall surfaces, both as regards texture and colour: stippling, plain tints, marbling formal designs, and frescoes all being employed.

The Skansen Museum at Stockholm is certainly invaluable for hurried visitors. It is an open-air museum, and contains a whole series of buildings ranging from Laplanders' huts to timber churches, and includes timber houses—peasant, middle-class, and landowners'—gathered from all over the country into a few acres. It has, too, a delightful restaurant with—like so many in and

about Stockholm—great wide views over the city and country.

But I must pass on to Gothenburg. What can I say about it? We drove round the city, catching glimpses of delightful eighteenth-century timber houses, modern domestic work, and public buildings. We saw a clean, well laid-out city (why don't we hang out baskets of flowers round our tramway standards? They do these things in Gothenburg). In the afternoon we went by boat to the island of Marstrand—a kind of Capri—and had our last dinner with a great far-flung view of sea and land before us.

And now I don't know to whom I owe most thanks, our Danish or our Swedish hosts, or our own Mr. Yerbury, who took us.



NEW HOUSES IN STOCKHOLM.

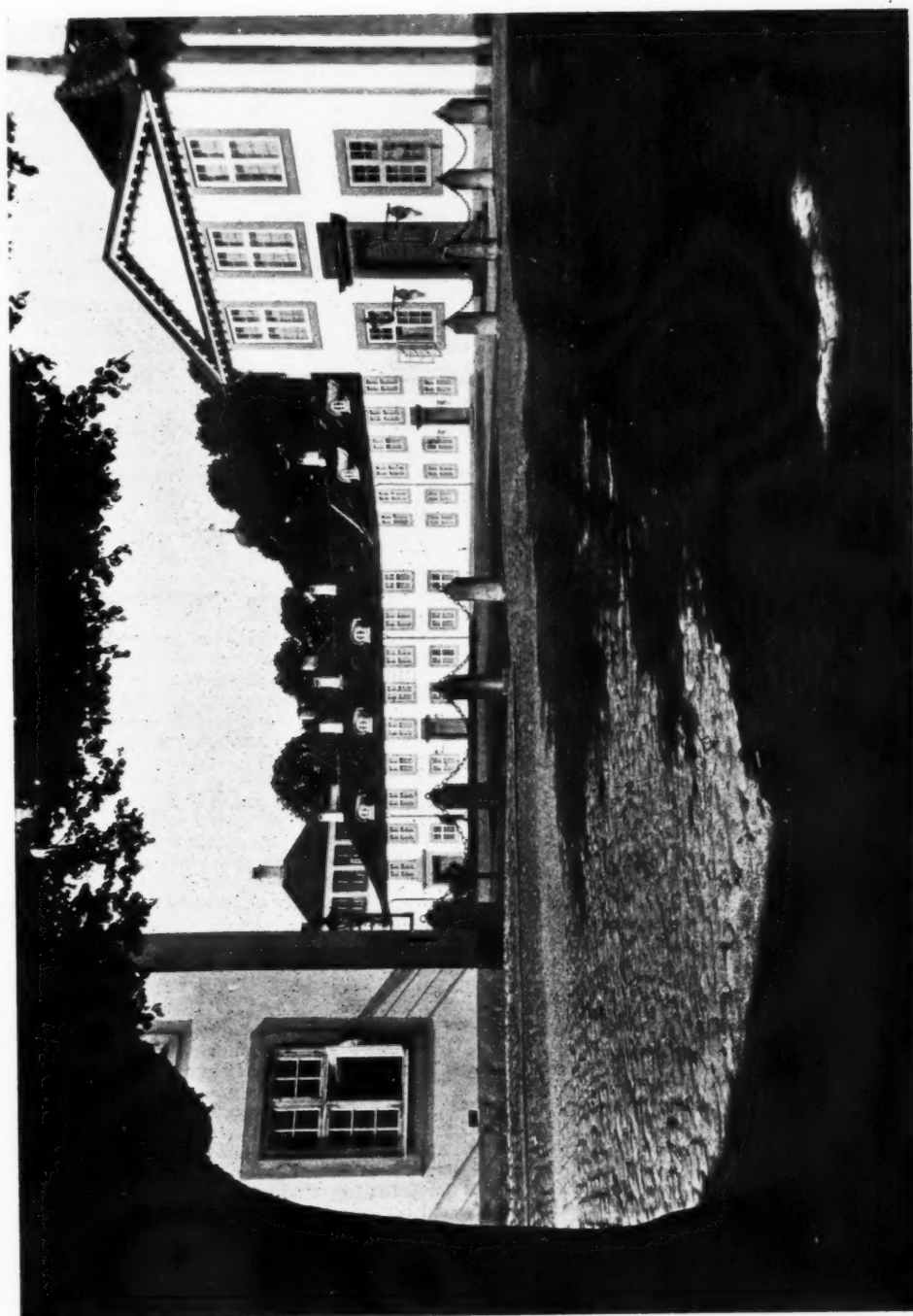


Photo: E. R. Yerbury.

FREDENSBORG CASTLE.

Law Reports

Architects Vindicated

Charles Cowles-Voysey and H. T. Morgan v. The Southern Publishing Co., and Glover.

King's Bench Division. Before the Lord Chief Justice.

Terms of settlement were arrived at in the action by Mr. Hugh Townshend Morgan, of New End Square, Hampstead, and Mr. Charles Cowles-Voysey, of Willifieldway, N.W., architects, against the Southern Publishing Co., of Hastings, and Mr. James M. Glover, of Sackville Street, London, W., claiming damages in respect of an alleged libel published in "The Evening Argus," a newspaper owned by the defendants, on October 18 last.

Sir Henry Slesser, K.C., and Mr. C. S. Rewcastle appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Doughty, K.C., and Mr. Berryman for the defendants.

Sir Henry Slesser said that the plaintiffs were architects of considerable experience and professional reputation. They were engaged to erect a music pavilion at Hastings for the county borough, and were at pains to take expert opinion on acoustics, heating, and ventilation. In October, 1924, plans had been prepared but no buildings had been begun. Mr. Glover, who was a music conductor of some eminence, wrote a letter to "The Evening Argus," which was published on October 18, and which was the subject of the action.

Sir Henry, continuing, said the defendants had now seen that they could not sustain those allegations, because all necessary precautions had been taken by the plaintiffs. The defendants had agreed to express without reservation their sincere regret at having published of the plaintiffs the words complained of. They agreed that the aspersions cast on the plaintiffs had no foundation in fact, and should never have been made; that no ground of complaint had ever existed against the plaintiffs with regard to their professional skill or to the care and attention which they had given to the work on which they were engaged for the Hastings Town Council; nor had the plaintiffs in any way fallen short of their duty with regard to the acoustics of the music pavilion or with regard to the heating or ventilation of the building, or that they were in any way subjected to pressure with regard to those matters. The plaintiffs accepted the apology, and as far as they were concerned the matter was at an end.

Mr. Doughty said that as soon as the defendants investigated the matter they realized that the contents of the letter could not be justified, and they made an ample and full apology.

On these terms the record in the case was withdrawn.

Rights to Land—Lamp Site

Ambleside U.D.C. v. Johnston.

Chancery Division. Before Mr. Justice Astbury.

This was a curious action, and the dispute centred in a public gas-lamp and its right to stand on a piece of land in the market-place at Ambleside, which piece of land defendant, Dr. Johnston, said was his property. The Council had erected the lamp and the doctor took it down. The Council now sought an injunction to restrain the doctor from removing or preventing the use of the lamp, and their case was that the site was part of the public highway, not private ground.

The action was strenuously fought, and occupied the attention of the Court for several days, a large number of witnesses being called on each side.

His lordship found for plaintiffs, and granted the injunction the Council sought, ordering the defendant to pay the costs of the action. In giving judgment, his lordship said he did not think there was any claim by the defendant to enclose that portion of the market-place on which the lamp had been erected, but he made a claim of right to that small portion of the market-place extending from the premises occupied by his tenant, Faulkner, to the high road proper. The only question to be decided was whether this market-place was public property, and whether, being such, it was part of the public highway. Plaintiff purchased his house and garden and the premises occupied by Mr. Faulkner in 1908. As far as the paper title was concerned there were two conveyances, one in 1908 and one in 1899 to defendant's predecessors, and in the plans attached to the conveyances the land in question, including one-half of the main high road, was enclosed. Prior to 1899 no title deed had been produced in which this piece of land was shown as having been conveyed to anyone. He had heard the evidence of the old inhabitants, and had seen photographs or pictures on which the site of the market-place was shown. In the reign of James II the King granted certain

individuals the right to hold markets and fairs in the place commonly known as the Stock in Ambleside, and there was little doubt that the Stock referred to was the same place as the present market-place. Those markets or fairs were held until forty, fifty, or sixty years ago, and a picture dated 1806 showing a fair in progress had been put in. If this market-place was, as he believed it to be, an integral part of the highway, the plaintiffs under the Public Health Act of 1875 and the Gas Works Clauses Act of 1847, had full power to erect this lamp, and they gave quite sufficient warning to defendant that they were acting with gas authority. There was little doubt that a local solicitor permitted a plan to be put on defendant's conveyance enclosing this piece of land, in the belief, though wrongly, that it was private property and belonged to the defendant. He believed this to be a public place, and a portion of the high road, and therefore it was of little moment whether the soil was the defendant's or not. Judgment accordingly.

Parliamentary Notes

[BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.]

Mr. N. Chamberlain informed Mr. Montague that since the end of November last, 915 local authorities had received approval to proposals for the erection of houses under the Act of 1923, and 414 under the Act of 1924; 241 local authorities received approval to schemes under both Acts. The numbers of houses authorized were as follows:

	Housing Acts.	
	1923	1924
Local authorities' schemes	1,484	51,847
Private enterprise schemes	44,913	1,129
Total	46,397	52,976*

* Including 12,927 houses previously approved under the Act of 1923.

Precise figures as to houses under consideration on July 1 were not available, but practically all applications had been dealt with by that date. It was not a condition of the grant of subsidy that his specific approval should be obtained to the erection of houses with materials other than bricks, except in cases in which the type of construction was one for which a period of less than sixty years would be allowed for the repayment of the loan.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Lt.-Commander Kenworthy that on June 1 last 43,400 houses were under construction under the Act of 1923 and 16,039 under the Act of 1924.

Mr. N. Chamberlain informed Lt.-Col. Horlick that the average prices of houses included in contracts let by local authorities during the month of May were as follows:

Year.	Non-Parlour.		Parlour.
1922	£392	..	£422
1923	368	.. 371
1924	404	.. 476
1925	436	.. 495

These prices did not include the cost of land and development.

Lieutenant-Colonel James asked the Under-Secretary for the Home Department, as representing the First Commissioner of Works, whether the attention of the Office of Works had been called to the obstruction caused to traffic by the new Cavalry Memorial at Stanhope Gate; whether he was aware that the memorial itself made it impossible for drivers to see on-coming traffic; and whether the question of moving the gates a few yards to points where greater visibility could be secured would be favourably considered by the Department.

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the First Commissioner had not hitherto received any complaint on this subject, but he would have the matter investigated in conjunction with the police authorities.

Colonel Day asked the Under-Secretary what has become of the statues that were removed from Westminster Hall during its rebuilding and reconstruction, and, in view of their public interest, would he take steps to have these statues replaced in their original positions?

Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the statues in question were lent to the City Corporation in 1913. The First Commissioner did not propose to have them replaced in Westminster Hall.

Mr. Johnston asked the Secretary for Scotland how many houses were being built under State-aided schemes in Scotland; and how many of these houses were steel houses of the Weir type?

Sir J. Gilmour said that the latest date for which figures in regard to building progress in Scotland were available was May 31, 1925. At that date 11,186 houses were in course of construction under the various State-assisted schemes. Of these 11,186 houses, seven were steel houses of the Weir type. A further number of steel houses had been completed, and others were on order.

Mr. Johnston asked the Secretary for Scotland whether, in view of the fact that he had recently had an interview at his request with representatives of the housing committees of the leading municipal authorities in Scotland, during which he sought to exercise pressure upon them against their desires and judgment to erect Weir steel houses in their areas, he could give an assurance that he would not refuse to authorize schemes which did not contain a percentage of steel houses?

Sir J. Gilmour said that he had been, and still was, disquieted by the very slow progress of actual building in the State-assisted housing schemes in Scotland, and the constant tendency towards higher costs. The interview referred to was held with the object of investigating the reasons for this slow progress, and also any difficulties which were standing in the way of allowing a larger number of men to find employment in meeting the urgent demand for houses. The situation would be further reviewed in a conference with all the larger local authorities, which he was holding on Monday next (20th inst.), but he must decline to pledge himself in advance to refrain from considering any possible steps towards the acceleration of the building programme concerning which he received such constant representations from the people of Scotland.

Mr. Scrymgeour asked the Secretary for Scotland whether he was aware that the unsatisfactory progress made with house building in Scotland was due to exclusive preference for Weir houses shown by the Government, and that, on account of dissatisfaction with the wages paid by Messrs. J. and G. Weir, progress in the erection of a number of houses had been stopped; and whether he would intimate the withdrawal of the call made by the Board of Health upon the principal municipal authorities of Scotland to unite in the erection of Weir houses only, seeing that this course involved increased cost with less efficiency while at the same time acting adversely to the interests of the workmen?

Sir J. Gilmour said that the Government had not shown any exclusive preference for Weir houses. In fact, in allocating the Demonstration Grant recently sanctioned by the Treasury, the type of new construction was left entirely to the local authorities themselves, subject to the type having been approved by the Moir Committee. He was aware that the erection of a number of brick houses in the middle ward of Lanarkshire has been stopped owing to claims by the building trade that the work involved in the construction of the Weir type of house was building-trade work. No such call as was referred to in the latter part of the question had been made by the Scottish Board of Health, and he was not to be held as agreeing with the views expressed therein.

Obituary

Sir Giacomo Boni.

The death is reported in Rome of Sir Giacomo Boni, the great archaeologist. Born in 1859, he started his career as an architect under the strong personal influence of Ruskin in Venice. Branching off to archaeology, he rose through various posts to the guardianship of the forum and the Palatine.

Mr. Frederick William Tarring, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Frederick William Tarring, F.R.I.B.A., who died at Crouch End on Thursday at the age of seventy-eight, was the architect, with his father, the late Mr. John Tarring, F.R.I.B.A., of the Memorial Hall in Farringdon Street. Mr. Tarring was successful in a competition for Leyden University, and he also designed many Congregational churches and private houses.

The Fine Art Commission

The King has appointed Mr. Dugald Sutherland MacColl to be a member of the Royal Fine Art Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and appointed Mr. Percy Scott Worthington, F.R.I.B.A., to be an additional member of the Commission.

Societies and Institutions

The Northamptonshire Association of Architects.

The summer meeting of the Northampton Association of Architects, held at Wellingborough, was very successful. Visits were paid to St. Mary's Church, All Saints' Church Screen, the School Chapel war memorial and concrete bath, the Hind Hotel, the war memorial, the Parish Church, and the Old Grammar School. Mr. W. Talbot Brown, F.R.I.B.A., entertained the party to tea in his interesting garden.

Nottingham and Derby Architects at Liverpool.

Between fifty and sixty members of the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society paid a visit to Liverpool and inspected some of the city's buildings. Their itinerary included the Cunard Line offices at the Pier Head. Accompanied by their secretary, Mr. H. H. Goodall, the party were shown over the home of the Cunard line, and all expressed their appreciation of the opportunity given to them of inspecting one of the most palatial business buildings in Liverpool.

The Building Surveyors' Association.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Association was held at Stoke-on-Trent. Before the meeting the members assembled in the Town Hall and were conducted round the rooms of interest, including the King's Hall. The party was then conducted over a pottery. After lunch the party held a business meeting at Stoke Town Hall. The subject of certificates was discussed at length, and it was ultimately decided to appoint a sub-committee to draw up a certificate and seal, and report to the next executive meeting. It was arranged that the quarterly general meetings for the ensuing year be held at Leeds, Manchester, and Liverpool, in October, December, and January respectively. Papers will be read at the above meetings on some typical subject of interest to building surveyors, the first being given by Mr. F. E. Drury, M.Sc.Tech., M.I.Struct.E., etc., at Leeds. The officers were unanimously re-elected, the members expressing their view that it would be folly to change before the examination scheme had been placed on a sound foundation. The president, Mr. W. J. Stone, M.R.S.I., said he hoped the Association would continue the progress it had made in the four years of its existence, and in time would have as members all engaged in the profession.

The Town Planning Institute.

Mr. W. T. Lancashire (City Engineer of Leeds), the president of the Town Planning Institute, delivering his annual address at the annual meeting of the Institute in London, said they had had a provincial conference in October last in Leeds, where their visit was much appreciated, and he was of opinion that it was helpful to the cause which they all had at heart. At their request he had signed a letter to "The Times" drawing attention to the point that all traffic and transport matters should be considered on town planning lines. An invitation had been issued to interested societies to appoint representatives to serve on a joint committee to draw up a petition to the Prime Minister asking for the reception of a deputation to urge that steps be taken to initiate a regional policy and the preparation of a comprehensive plan for London and the Home Counties. The North of England branch served a very useful purpose, and he hoped its example would be followed by the creation of other branches elsewhere. At the subsequent meeting several members, who had attended as delegates of the Institute at the international conference held in New York, read papers on American conditions of traffic.

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association have made arrangements for a special housing and town-planning tour to take place from September 21 to 30. The places to be visited have been carefully selected so as to give the widest possible variety of examples of what is being done. The tour will include visits to slum areas and slum clearance schemes, new housing estates being developed by the big corporations of the North and South, the industrial villages of Port Sunlight and New Earswick, the garden cities of Letchworth and Welwyn, and the town-planning schemes prepared and in course of execution by the Corporations of Manchester and Liverpool. Opportunities will be given, in the course of the tour, for the inspection of houses erected by various new methods of construction, including concrete and steel. The tour will be personally conducted, and representatives of those responsible for the local administration of the various

schemes will accompany the party in the places visited. The tour will thus afford, under the most favourable auspices, a unique opportunity of seeing what is being done. The tour has been planned specially to meet the needs of members of local authorities and social workers concerned in housing and town-planning reform as well as members of the Association. Full particulars can be obtained from the Association at 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.

The Cape Institute of Architects.

In the year-book and journal of proceedings of the Cape Institute of Architects for the twenty-sixth session it is reported that the negotiations between the Institute and the University authorities culminated in the taking over of the Cape School of Architecture as a going concern from the beginning of 1925. It is anticipated that in the near future a chair of architecture and a degree course in architecture will be established. The Institute hope that when the degree course is instituted the B.Arch. University of Cape Town will represent, and be accepted, as the equivalent of the diploma of the R.I.B.A. The following prizes and studentships are open to South African students. The British Prix de Rome, the Henry Jarvis Scholarship, the "Architect, Builder, and Engineer" Prize, the John Perry Prize, the Herbert Baker Architectural Scholarship (£250), and the Cape Institute Prize for Measured Drawings of Old Works in the Cape Province. Following are the office-bearers and council for 1925-26—President: John Perry. Vice-President: C. P. Walgate, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A. Council—Fellows: H. J. Brownlee, A.R.I.B.A.; W. J. Delbridge, A.R.I.B.A.; W. A. Ritchie Fallon, A.R.I.B.A.; F. K. Kendall, F.R.I.B.A. Associates: L. A. Elsworth, A.R.I.B.A.; L. M. Earle; H. A. McQueen. Secretary: P. Milne Duncan, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. Hon. Secretary: H. J. Brownlee, A.R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. Council Meeting

Registration of Probationers.—On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education it was decided that the Day School Certificate (Higher) Examination and the Leaving Certificate Examination of the Scottish Education Department (covering the required subjects) be included in the list of examinations recognized in connection with registration as Probationer R.I.B.A.

Exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.—Exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination was granted to the School of Architecture, Edinburgh, for the five years' all-day course, and for the six years' part-time course, subject to the usual conditions and to revision on the occasion of the next visit of the R.I.B.A. Visiting Board to the school.

R.I.B.A. Students and the "Journal."—It was decided that in future all registered students of the R.I.B.A. should receive the "Journal" free of charge.

Students of Recognized Schools and Office Experience.—In order to assist advanced students of recognized schools up to the stage of the completion of their qualifications for the Final Examination, it was decided to open a register of such students, together with a register of the names of architects in practice who are willing to take such students into their offices for the prescribed period.

The Tasmanian Institute of Architects.—The Tasmanian Institute of Architects was admitted as an allied society of the R.I.B.A.

Examination Fees: Relegated Candidates.—It was decided that candidates relegated in the Intermediate, Final, and Special Examinations—who, under the present rule, must pay the full fee of five or six guineas (as the case may be) for the third and subsequent occasions upon which they present themselves—should in future be required instead to pay a fee of ten shillings and sixpence for each subject in which they have been relegated, on each occasion upon which they present themselves for examination.

New Class of "Subscribers."—The first applications for election to the new class of "Subscribers" were received and approved.

Liverpool Etcher's Success

Mr. Geoffrey H. Wedgwood, of 16 Ennismore Road, Liverpool, has won the Prix de Rome prize for etching—the highest art prize within the reach of any artist in the British Empire under thirty years of age. The prize entitles the winner to three years' attendance at the British School of Art in Rome, and carries with it a grant of £200 a year for three years.

Architectural Education

The University of Liverpool

The following examination lists for July, 1925, have been issued by the Controller of the Academic Department:

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DEGREE OF B.A.RCH.

Fifth Examination.

Honours in Architectural Design.

Class I—

Astbury, F. N.

Class II—

Barton, H. L.
Minoprio, C. A.
Wills, T. T.

Honours in Architectural Construction.

Class II—
Shaw, C. C.

Ordinary.

Howitt, L. C.
Phillips, H. G.
Peters, H. A.

Fourth Examination.

Barton, H. L.
Dunphy, Norah.
Minoprio, C. A.
Spencely, H. G. C.

Third Examination.

Davies, E. F.
Hall, G. A. V.
Heal, R. G.
Hutchinson, May.
Mackenzie, K. R.
Ridge, G. A.
el Tawil, M. Z.
Vaughan, Olwen.

Second Examination.

Decking, S. J.
Eden, W. A.
Ellis, H. G.
Hough, G. C.
Powell, H. H.

First Examination.

Bodhiprasad, N.
Freeman, P. G.
Wilkinson, H. H.
Williams, R. A.
Wright, L.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

DIPLOMA IN ARCHITECTURE.

Fifth Examination.

Distinction in Architectural Design.

Class I—

Crossley, F. H.
Silcock, Frances T.
Thearle, H.

Class II—

Wall, Maud A. M.

Ordinary.

Evans, H. B.
Koushdy, M.

Fourth Examination.

Butling, G. A.
Crossley, F. H.
Koushdy, M.
Todd, A. C.

Third Examination.

Alderson, W. R.
Cotton, A. C.
Dobie, W. H. G.
Hall, D.
Haynes, T. C.
Isherwood, J. H.
Lewis, O. G.
MacGillivray, I. D.
Maxwell, J. B.
Metcalfe, J. G.
Mocatta, Marjorie M.
Moore, C. E.
Stout, H. B.
Sumner, B. A.

Second Examination.

Bramhill, H.
Davidson, A. J.
Doran, P. J.
Owen, A.
Parry, H. T.
Solomon, D. B.

First Examination.

Ashworth, A. T.
Brown, C. S.
Cowan, J. N.
Dewsnup, Anne R.
Heardren, E. G.
Kelly, S. W.
Lance, G. G.
Norman, F.
Segar-Owen, G. J. S.
Stern, S.

List of Prizes and Scholarships Awarded.

Holt Travelling Scholarship (Third Year).—R. G. Heal.
Lever Prizes in Architecture (Third Year).—First: J. B. Maxwell; second: R. G. Heal.

John Rankin Prizes in Architecture (for sketch designs during Fourth and Fifth Years).—Fourth year: G. A. Butling; fifth year: Crossley, F. H.; Minoprio, C. A.; Thearle, H.

Holland and Hannen and Cubitts Prizes (for working drawings).—First: Thearle, H.; second: Thelma Silcock.

White Star Line Prize.—Minoprio, C. A.

Rome Scholarship in Architecture.—G. A. Butling.

R.I.B.A. (Henry Jarvis) Studentship.—C. A. Minoprio.

Bartlett School of Architecture

The following further awards have been made in the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College:

Donaldson Silver Medal.—H. A. Johnson.

Lever Prizes in Architecture.—First: J. N. Summerson; second: H. T. Dyer and L. G. Stokes (equal).

Ronald Jones Prizes.—Mediaeval Architecture: A. C. Light; Renaissance architecture: P. A. Wailes.

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL Prize for Design.—L. P. Ellicott.

Board of Architectural Education Conference with Teachers of Building

On Tuesday, July 28, at 2.30 p.m., in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, the Board of Architectural Education will hold a conference with the representative teachers of building, who are in London on a course arranged by H.M. Board of Education. Papers will be read on the teaching of building construction from the architect's and from the teacher's points of view by Professor Beresford Pite (F.), and Mr. M. S. Briggs, H.M.I. (F.), respectively. A discussion will follow. There will be an exhibition of architects' working drawings in the galleries. It is hoped that the conference will be largely attended, and that there will be a free interchange of views. No tickets of admission are required.

Architectural Education—continued

University of Manchester—School of Architecture

Following are the results of the sessional examination:

Scholarships and Prizes.	
B.A. Second-class Honours.—Frank Whiteley.	Institute of Builders' Travelling Scholarship.—
Third Year B.A. Degree: Part 1B.—Ellen B. Alexander, £60. G. A. Goldstraw, £60. W. H. McNicol.	Ellen B. Alexander, £60. G. A. Goldstraw, £60. W. H. McNicol, £60.
Second Year B.A. Degree: Part 1A.—Arch. McLean. L. S. Jacobson.	Royal Manchester Institution—Heywood Prize, £10. Arch. McLean.
Intermediate R.I.B.A. Exemption.—Irene Florey.	

Miss Elsie Rogers, who graduated in 1924, has been awarded an "American Commonwealth Fund Fellowship." The fellowship is of the annual value of £600, and is tenable for two years, during which studies are pursued in the School of Architecture of the Columbia University. Miss Rogers will also acquire experience in the offices of American architects, and will be required to visit some of the great cities of the States. Holders of the fellowship must also acquaint themselves with the industrial, university, and home sides of American life, and will be given opportunities of meeting the leaders in financial, commercial, artistic, and other circles.

Cardiff Technical College

The architectural students of Cardiff and district are now making preparations to compete for the prizes offered by the South Wales Institute of Architects (Cardiff branch), and those to be secured in the Department of Architecture and Civic Design, The Technical College, Cardiff. It is anticipated that the usual prizes for design and measured drawings will be awarded by the Institute to members of that body, and particulars of the measured drawings prize have already been issued. In the Department of Architecture and Civic Design no fewer than ten special prizes, details of which appear below, are being offered at the beginning of next session to the students:—

The Presidents' Prize for Draughtsmanship, £3 3s. (presented by Mr. O. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the student (in any year) who submits the best detail drawing of classical architecture with shadows accurately cast and rendered.

The First Year Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the first year student who obtains the highest aggregate of marks in the sessional examinations.

The Working Drawings Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. Ivor Jones, A.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the student who submits the best set or sets of working drawings.

The Architectural Sketching Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. H. Teather, F.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the student who submits the best set of architectural sketches made direct from actual buildings of any period in this country or abroad.

Prize for Architectural Construction, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. Sydney Williams). This will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the sessional examinations in architectural construction—theoretical and applied—during the certificate course.

The Batsford Prize for Architectural History and Theory of Design, £2 2s. (presented by Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd.). This will be awarded to the student who obtains the highest aggregate marks in the sessional examinations in architectural history and theory of design during the certificate course.

Essay Prize, £2 2s., awarded by the Architectural Press, Ltd. This will be awarded to the student who submits the best essay on "The Relationship of Architecture to the other Arts."

The Civic Design Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the fourth year student who submits the best lay-out for a housing scheme to the conditions supplied.

Sketch Design Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. H. Budgen, F.R.I.B.A.). This will be awarded to the student who submits the best set of three short subjects in design.

Village Improvement Prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis). This will be awarded to the student who submits the best scheme for the improvement of an actual Welsh village in accordance with the conditions supplied. Note.—This scheme may be submitted by a fourth year student in lieu of a housing lay-out, or by a fifth year student as a thesis.

Sessional Examinations.

The following awards have been made as a result of the sessional examinations at the School of Architecture at the Technical College, Cardiff. Professor A. C. Dickie, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., was the external examiner:

Fourth Examination.—F. Harper, V. Banks, H. Barton, J. Wride.

Third Examination.—For the certificate awarded at the end of the three years' full-time day course, exempting from the R.I.B.A. intermediate examination: H. Bull.

Second Examination.—P. G. Budgen, J. T. Banks.

First Examination.—C. J. Bartlett, F. W. Honeywell, A. E. Jewell, Miss O. E. Price, I. F. B. Richards, C. L. Bugler, J. Lewis, Llewellyn ap Gwynn.

Public Education in Architecture

At the twenty-four lectures on Mediæval Architecture, given for the London University Extension Board by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, the attendance exceeded all previous records. The hall was

packed full, and many were actually turned away—a state of affairs not often found, and well illustrating the interest which the general public now takes in architecture.

For the whole winter session the attendances totalled 5,574, as against 3,613 the year before, and against 3,261 the last time the same subject was treated (1921–2). The latest total gives an average attendance of 232 per lecture, as compared with less than 150 a few years ago.

The examiner (Professor Beresford Pite, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.), in his report to the University on the examination work, said that the lectures had evidently been most successful in creating intelligent interest and in concentrating attention on important principles.

A course by Sir Banister on Renaissance architecture commences next September.

Royal College of Art

Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., president of the Board of Education, presented the diplomas of the Royal College of Art on Friday afternoon last week, in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

Professor W. Rothenstein, Principal of the College, said that the Royal College of Art was the only institution directly administered by the Board of Education.

Lord Eustace Percy said that the greatest and most valuable thing that they had got in this country was the tradition of freedom from Government control in teaching. The college was now evolving its own standards and methods of art teaching. He wanted not to control, but to assist. They had there a representative of the Federation of British Industries, and they knew that the federation had taken a keen interest in the work of the college by giving prizes annually. That represented a co-operation between industry and education which was absolutely indispensable at the present moment. Nowhere was it more indispensable than in the region of industrial art. At the moment it was not the time to ask industry to do anything, but it was true that from the point of view of future industrial prosperity the subject should be inquired into carefully.

An exhibition of the students' work is being held in the college, and will remain open till August 8. In addition to exhibits from the architectural school and the schools of painting and sculpture, etchings, woodcuts, and mezzotints, done in the school of engraving, are shown. From the design school there are book illustrations, hangings, wall-papers, lacquer work, stained glass, pottery, and metal work.

Correspondence

London Builders' Action

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—With reference to certain wage-rate default circulars and other communications referring to this company recently circulated by the London Master Builders' Association, we should esteem it a great favour if you would permit us, through the medium of your paper, to inform the recipients of such communications that a writ for libel has been issued by our solicitors against certain officers and members of the Council of the London Master Builders' Association in respect of the communications above referred to.

Yours faithfully,
BOVIS, LTD.

(VINCENT GLUCKSTEIN, Managing Director.)

The Rome Scholarship Designs

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have no doubt that a great deal of time and thought were given to the drawing-up of the Prix de Rome programme; moreover, it was perfectly clear to myself what was meant by the sentence quoted in Mr. Newton's letter. It was *not* clear, however, to at least one student,

a finalist in the competition, and therefore a person, shall we say, of more than average intelligence? The reason is not that the sentence offended against the canons of English grammar, but that its correct meaning was not (grammar or no grammar) inevitable. Perhaps it is too much to ask that the wording of our programmes should be such that they would in no circumstances admit of any other than the right interpretation. This is, however, an ideal which the legal profession has definitely set itself, and I think a lawyer would be very suspicious of the sentence quoted.

Not having the programme before me as I write I must, I fear, confine myself to this one example. Its defect, to be brief, is this: The sentence sets out to convey information about the restaurant, and in the first few words the reader's attention is focused on the restaurant. Halfway the sentence suddenly changes its mind and decides (Mr. Newton assures us) to say something about the sculpture hall. This, I would beg to point out, it was no business of the same sentence to do. A full stop would have made it perfect.

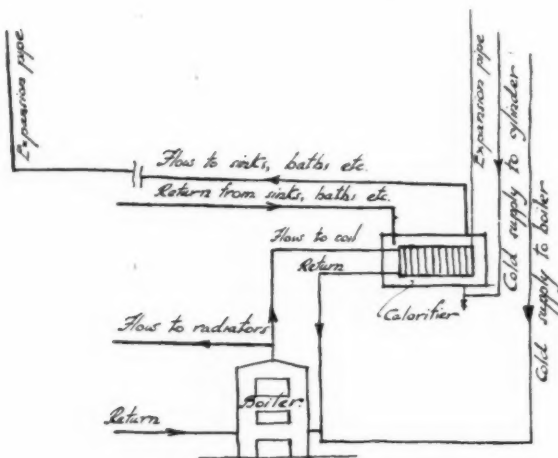
N. N.

Combined Central and Domestic Hot-water Services

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—The best method to adopt in a small house to prevent furring of radiators, when using one boiler—and one that is now generally applied—for both heating and hot-water supply, is to fix a small radiator inside the hot-water cylinder. The circulating pipes from the boiler are connected to this radiator. Thus the water drawn off at the taps does not pass through the boiler, but only comes in contact with the outside of the radiator within the tank. Separate mains should be run from the boiler to supply the heating radiators, and a valve fitted to shut them off in summer time. Another method is to use a double cylinder and to connect the water from the boiler only to the inner jacket. By this method, the water being separate and used over and over again in the heating system, and that in the cylinder never rising above 150 deg. F., there is no trouble with discoloration or scale. With this system it is necessary that the pipes should be properly calculated with regard to duty, travel, circulating pressure, and temperature differences.

L. A. NOWLAN, M.I.H.V.E.



To the Editor of THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

SIR,—With regard to the letter of "Data" in your last issue, the best way to deal with the situation is to treat the domestic supply on the indirect principle, serving the radiators direct from the boiler.

The accompanying diagram will explain the arrangement. The calorifier consists of a galvanized iron cylinder

containing a wall radiator or a coil fed directly from the boiler, and the domestic supply is drawn from the cylinder. If this method is adopted there should be no furring-up whatever.

If the discoloration is due to the water being "soft" the indirect coil, the cylinder, and pipes of the domestic service should be of copper.

WILLIAM W. WOOD.

The Queen's Dolls' House

The Queen's Dolls' House which was exhibited with great success last year at the British Empire Exhibition in aid of clarity, has now been permanently housed at Windsor Castle in a special room. This room has been designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens, and will be further decorated by Mr. William Nicholson and Mr. Kennedy North.

Competition News

British Architects' Success in Malta.

The result of the international competition for the best design for the laying-out of the area immediately outside Valetta has just been published. The first prize of £1,000 has been won by Mr. James Burford, the former Chief Lecturer on Architecture at the University of London, and Mr. Roland Peirce, who has just returned from the British School at Rome.

M. René Danger has won the second prize of £500. The judges in the competition, both of whom were appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, were Professor L. P. Abercrombie, Professor of Civic Design, Liverpool University, and Mr. E. P. Warren, of London.

List of Competitions Open

Date of Delivery.	COMPETITION.
August 10	Designs are invited from architects practising in Coventry for a new ward of the pavilion type. The designs will be adjudged by an architect approved by the Secretary of the Coventry Society of Architects. Apply, Miss Hooper, Secretary, Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.
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).
Sept. 5	Proposed new out-patient and casualty department for the Board of Management of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital. Assessor, Mr. T. R. Millburn, F.R.I.B.A. Premiums, £200, £150, and £100. Apply, with deposit of £1 1s., to Mr. W. H. Harper, House Governor and Secretary, Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Hospital.
Oct. 1	The Municipality of Drammen, in Norway, invites Norwegian and foreign architects and engineers to compete for the construction of a new bridge across the river of Drammen (Drammenselven) between the two neighbourhoods Bragernas and Strömsö. Judging Committee: Professor Otto Linton, Stockholm, appointed by the Norwegian Engineers' Association; Mr. Arne Eide, architect, Oslo, appointed by the Norwegian Architects' Association; Mr. M. E. N. Saxegaard, district-chief, appointed by the Norwegian State Railways; Mr. Olaf Stang, engineer-in-chief, Oslo; Mr. U. Lied, chief physician, chairman, appointed by the Municipality of Drammen; Mr. Otto K. Römcke, wholesale merchant, Drammen; and Mr. A. Heitmann Arntsen, secretary, Drammen. Mr. Lied and Mr. Saxegaard are respectively president and vice-president of the committee. The following prizes are offered for the best designs: First prize, 10,000 Norwegian crowns; second prize, 8,000 Norwegian crowns; third prize, 6,000 Norwegian crowns. Apply Bureau of the Government Engineer (Statsingeniørkontoret) at Drammen. Deposit 40 Norwegian crowns.
Oct. 8	Proposed Fire and Police Station at Marlborough Crescent, New-castle-upon-Tyne. Premiums: £500, £300, and £100. Assessor, Mr. Percy S. Worthington, D.Litt., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. Apply, with deposit of £2 2s., to Mr. A. M. Oliver, Town Clerk, Town Hall, New-castle-upon-Tyne, by July 4.
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.
June 30, 1926.	Competitive designs are invited by the Ministry of Wakfs for the rebuilding of the Mosque of Amrou. Prizes of £2,500, £1,000, and £500 are offered for approved projects. Those wishing to submit designs should apply before June 30, 1926, to H.E. the Under-Secretary of State to the Ministry of Wakfs, Cairo (cables "Wakfs Cairo"), who will forward details, conditions, etc. The final date for acceptance of proposals is January 1, 1927.
No Date.	H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg has forwarded a copy of minutes received from the clerk to the Municipal Council of Pretoria concerning the erection of a new Town Hall in that city. It is stated in the minutes that competitive designs will be invited at a cost (first estimate) of about £200,000. British firms interested in this announcement can consult the minutes referred to on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.
No Date	A new secondary school for girls on the Thames House site for the Worcester City Council, at an estimated cost of £32,000. The competition is limited to local architects. Premiums, fifty guineas and twenty-five guineas.

The Week's News

Proposed Town Hall.

Wembley Council are considering plans for a new town hall.

A New Bridge.

A Government grant of £111,000 will be made for a new bridge over the valley at Scarborough, which is to cost £171,874.

Synagogue Foundation Laid.

At 145 New North Road, Islington, the foundation-stone was laid of a new synagogue.

Chelmsford Road Scheme.

Two miles of the main London road between Chelmsford and Shenfield are to be resurfaced at a cost of £44,000.

Road Repaving at Fulham.

Fulham Road repaving will cost the Borough Council £23,000 this year.

Skegby Rural Housing.

The Skegby Rural District Council are applying to the Ministry of Health for sanction to the erection of sixty-five houses.

Workshop Housing Schemes.

The Workshop Urban District Council have resolved to build seventy-six more houses at Manton.

The Crumbling Houses of Parliament.

It is estimated that at least £1,000,000 will be required to renovate the walls of the House of Commons.

An Architect's Will.

Mr. James Harold France, architect, of Westwood Lodge, Hale, Cheshire, leaves net personality £1,601.

City of London School War Memorial.

The pavilion and athletic ground at Grove Park was opened by the Lord Mayor as a war memorial to former pupils of the City of London School.

Hove Front Improvements.

The Hove Town Council have decided to buy for £10,500 plots of land which have long lain derelict near the centre of the front. The land will be laid out for recreation purposes.

Sixty Houses for Holbeach.

The Holbeach Urban District Council have decided to erect sixty houses in the town and surrounding villages. Thirty are to be commenced immediately.

152 More Houses for Dundee.

The Dundee Town Council have given permission to the Northern Housing Association, Ltd., to erect 152 houses between the Arbroath Road and the Broughty Ferry Road.

126 New Houses for Salford.

The Salford Corporation have decided to build 126 additional houses on the Littleton Road housing estate, Lower Kersal, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health.

Home of James Watt to be Demolished.

Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, the home in Birmingham of James Watt from 1790 until his death, is shortly to be demolished.

Housing Progress.

The Bristol Housing Committee reports that during the three months ended June 30, 364 new houses were completed or under contract.

Partnership and Change of Address.

Mr. H. D. Sugden, A.R.I.B.A., has moved his office to 10 Conduit Street, W.1, and taken into partnership Mr. B. W. K. Goode. The practice will be carried on in the name of Sugden and Goode, Architects.

A New Hall for Glasgow.

The Glasgow Corporation have instructed the City Master of Works to prepare plans for the erection of an exhibition building to replace the burned-out Kelvin Hall. It is hoped to have the new structure completed before the end of the year.

Bathing Pool for Blyth.

At Blyth Town Council the borough engineer was authorized to prepare plans and estimates for the construction of a bathing pool on a site west of the new promenade between the Timber Yard and the Search Light Emplacement.

Edinburgh City Architect.

After forty-five years' service, during the last seventeen years of which he has acted as city architect of Edinburgh, Mr. James A. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., has retired on reaching the age limit.

Death-Watch Beetle.

The roof of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill in the City is suffering from the ravages of the death-watch beetle, and the church will be closed in order that it may be treated. The extent of the damage done by the insect will not be known until the roof has been examined by experts.

Bethune Memorial.

Bethune War Memorial to 34,000 missing men is to be built to the designs of Mr. Reginald Truelove, a Nottingham architect. The Imperial War Graves Commission have commissioned him after a competition judged by Sir Aston Webb. The memorial will be of French stone, as used by the Romans.

Proposed New Boston Reservoir.

The Boston Waterworks Company contemplate the construction of a new reservoir at Revesby of about 23 acres in extent, with a storage capacity of 33 million gallons, and the duplication of the water main from Frithville to Boston. This work will probably cost about £20,000.

Manchester's Post Office.

Alterations are to be made and improvements effected in the Manchester General Post Office. A new story will also be provided which will be utilized for dining and retiring rooms for the staffs, thus allowing the present dining-rooms to be used for clerical purposes.

St. Anne's, Blackburn.

After doing duty for upwards of seventy years, St. Anne's Church, Blackburn, is now to be superseded by a larger and more stately building, of which the foundation-stone has been laid by the Bishop of Teos, Mgr. Hanlon. The new church has been designed by Messrs. Hill, Sandy and Norris, of Manchester, in the Italian style, with a campanile rising to a height of 76 ft.

London's New Institutions.

The Rockefeller Trust have acquired a large site opposite the British Museum, and have given orders for the erection, at a cost of some £350,000, of an Institute of Hygiene and Public Health. It will function as a central meeting-place for the discussion of matters affecting our physical well-being and as a general clearing-house for information of all kinds on the subject.

Leeds Art Gallery.

Since the last communication was made to the Press with regard to the Leeds City Art Gallery much has been done to bring the building itself and its appointments up to date. The new lighting arrangements of the gallery, which are now complete, consist of a fitting which produces by artificial means an almost exact replica of daylight conditions. It is believed that this gallery is the first in England, and possibly in Europe, to be fitted throughout with "daylight" lighting.

The Palace of Westminster.

The condition of the stonework of the Houses of Parliament turns out to be more serious than the first reports indicated, and it is understood that Sir Frank Baines, the architect of the Board of Works, is of opinion that a million pounds is needed for the preliminary stages of restoration. Moreover, a notice has been posted up warning members that the wall side of the Terrace should be avoided, as there is risk from falling fragments of masonry.

The Palace of Westminster is, of course, a comparatively modern building, for it was only completed and opened in 1852. A good many other buildings of that period are little the worse for the seventy years' wear, but the ornamental detail which is so delightful a feature of Barry's masterpiece has made it an easy prey to the deleterious action of London's atmosphere.

New Director of the Imperial Institute.

Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, has appointed Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., formerly chairman of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, which has now been amalgamated with the Imperial Institute, to be director of the Imperial Institute for a short period in order that he may supervise the amalgamation of the two bodies. Sir Richard Redmayne has accepted the appointment on the understanding that the term of the appointment does not exceed six months.

Permanent Opera House Scheme.

A group of Labour M.P.'s conferred at the House of Commons with Mr. Isidore de Lara, who submitted a scheme for a permanent opera house to seat between 4,000 and 5,000 persons. Mr. Fenner Brockway, for the I.L.P., and Mr. Herbert Morrison for the London Labour Party, promised their full support to the project. It was decided to convene a conference of London Labour trade organizations to further the scheme, and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Miss Margaret Bondfield, and Mr. John Beckett were appointed to co-operate with Mr. de Lara.

Civil List Pensions.

A Civil List pension of £100 for Professor Patrick Geddes, the distinguished town-planner, is included in a list of pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1925.

Professor Geddes, who is now Professor of Sociology and Civics, University of Bombay, was engaged by the International Zionist Commission to draw up a plan for the new Jerusalem and for other town-planning work in Palestine. Besides his distinguished work as Professor of Botany, he was a pioneer in the establishment of student residences in Edinburgh and in Chelsea.

Mr. John Starkie Gardner, in recognition of his services to metal work and decorative art, was granted £75.

The Hendon Housing Contract.

The Housing Committee of the L.C.C. have had under consideration the question of the arrangements to be made for the development of the new housing estate at Hendon, and have come to the conclusion that the most practical and efficient arrangement would be to entrust the whole of the

work to one firm with large resources. The site covers an area of 530 acres, and the contract will provide for construction of 3,000 houses and other buildings. Provision is included for the extension of the contract to 6,000 houses, for which orders may be given within years. The total number of houses to be erected on Roehampton estate is 1,214, of which 1,169 rank for aid under the 1919 scheme.

New Kelvin Hall to be Built of Steel.

The General Finance Committee and the Kelvin Hall Committee of the Committee on Buildings of Glasgow Corporation have had under consideration the situation created by the destruction of the Kelvin Hall by fire. Instructions were given to the city engineer to prepare plans and invite tenders for a new structure on the same site. It is proposed to erect a building the main structure of which will be of steel, the walls and part of the roof of asbestos, and the remaining portion of glass. The main entrance to the hall will be of a special design, ornate and dignified, and will probably be constructed of a material of a reinforced concrete nature.

Trade and Craft*The Heating of Rooms.*

A technical paper (No. 12) on "The Heating of Rooms," by Margaret Fishenden, D.Sc., F.Inst.P., assisted by R. E. Willgress, B.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., has been issued by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The paper deals with experiments carried out for the department by Dr. Margaret Fishenden, and embodies determinations of the relative costs of providing sufficient energy to keep the occupants of a room comfortably warm under different methods of artificial heating, and in various circumstances. Copies can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.

Wireless for Crewe Cottage Hospital.

Messrs. Gent & Co., Ltd., of Faraday Works, Leicester, and 25 Victoria Street, London, have installed at the Cottage Hospital, Crewe, a complete wireless installation. Fifty-four pairs of headphones and four loud speakers may be used simultaneously, the receiving set being the standard "Tangent."



STAVORDALE PRIORY, SOMERSET.
ENGLISH OAK PANELLING.

ARCHITECTURAL WOODWORK

PANELLING IN ALL PERIODS
BANK FITTINGS & FURNITURE
PATENT REVOLVING DOORS
PARQUET FLOORING
STAIRCASES
CHURCH WOODWORK

SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES
SUBMITTED ON APPLICATION

SAMUEL **ELLIOTT & SONS**
READING LTD.

LONDON OFFICE 18 HANOVER ST. W.
TELEPHONE 436 & 437 READING

CENTRAL HEATING

GOODWILL

Without question, Goodwill is the most valuable asset that any business house can possess. In the case of Jones & Attwood, Ltd., it is based on the priceless principles of good faith and honest workmanship.

Fifty years of tried and proved efficiency in the application of scientific methods to Central Heating, and the provision of Hot Water Supplies, have won for Jones & Attwood, Ltd., a reputation unattainable by any other means.



The illustration shows the Hotel Victoria, Newquay, for which the reorganization of the Hot Water Supply was carried out by

JONES & ATTWOOD

LIMITED

CORNER WORKS
STOURBRIDGE

HOT WATER SYSTEMS

radiomatic type "B" four-valve instrument. In the hospital is a distribution board similar to the telephone exchange, and the operator can plug in either headphone supply or loud-speaker supply to any of the wards or rooms. It is noteworthy that this number of headphones and loud-speakers can be operated from a four-valve instrument employing, of course, power valves, with very slight drop in signal strength when all the 'phones and loud speakers are working.

Relay Telephone Exchanges for Switzerland.

Last year the Director-General of Telegraphs, Berne, Switzerland, installed as an experiment a small automatic telephone exchange, called the Relay Satellite Exchange, for linking up the people in one of the rural areas in Switzerland. This small exchange, which is made by the Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., of London, gives the facilities of telephonic communication to dwellers in the country, who, prior to its installation, were phoneless. So favourably impressed are the Swiss telephone authorities that, after a year's experience, they have now ordered a further twenty Relay Exchanges for installation in various places in Switzerland.

"The Blue Circle" Magazine.

An important event in the history of the Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., and Associated Companies, is the issue of a quarterly house organ. The large family over which Portland House presides is scattered, not only all over Great Britain, but all over the world, and it is the mission of "The Blue Circle" to be the link, the means of communication, with its periodical budget of news, between all engaged under the Blue Circle banner. It is also hoped to interest builders, merchants, and other friends of the company by the inclusion of articles and notes to help them in their business of using and selling cement. In the first number (price 2d.) of this magazine the opportunity is taken to describe and illustrate Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster, the new head office, to which the company migrated at the end of last year. Among the many interesting features of the magazine are articles on "Concrete at Wembley," and "Early Days of Portland Cement." The magazine has a very attractive cover, and is profusely illustrated.

Some Useful Hints on Varnishing.

Varnishes are the most sensitive of all decorative materials, and defects are almost sure to appear in the finished work unless the user fully understands the methods as well as the precautions that should be taken in connection with its storage and use. This fact is emphasized in a booklet entitled "A few Notes regarding Varnishes," which has just been issued by Messrs. Thornley and Knight, Ltd., of Bordesley Green Road, Birmingham, manufacturers of varnishes, japan, colours, etc. Information is given on the storage of varnish, on brushes, on the preparation and application of the material, and on the cause and treatment of common faults. The suggestions and advice given are based not only on the firm's 125 years' experience in manufacturing and research, but also on trade inquiries received during the last few months, requesting information on the points dealt with. A careful study of the notes should be the means of reducing difficulties in the future to the minimum. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from the firm at the above address.

Concrete Roads.

Much useful information concerning the history of road construction from the time of the Romans to that of the present day is given in a booklet just issued by the British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., on the subject of "Concrete Roads." It is often supposed that concrete roads are a novelty in this country, but this fallacy is exploded by the fact that two such roads were laid in Edinburgh in 1873, and it is noteworthy that they are in fairly good condition at the present time. The first concrete road, as we understand it to-day, was laid in Chester in 1912 under the personal supervision of Mr. Matthew Jones, the then City surveyor. This was followed by two more in 1914. The new City surveyor reported, eight years later, that the maintenance cost up to date for these roads had only been that of tar spraying. Largely owing to the war, progress up to 1919 was slow, but since that time the concrete road has made rapid headway. At the end of 1919 there were twenty-five concrete roads in the United Kingdom, at the end of 1922 there were 227, and to-day (1925) there are round about 600. A particularly useful section of the booklet is that dealing with the construction of a concrete road. Here is given the most up-to-date

CARRON "CARRONIA" COMBINATION GRATE



By Appointment

is a Triumph in Comfort and Utility. A real boon in living rooms. Slow-combustion in action. Labour and fuel saving. Heats, cooks and bakes to perfection. Hot-Air oven. Temperature quickly raised and easily maintained. Quick and copious Hot-Water supply. Ample accommodation. Flue-cleaning reduced to a minimum. Cheerful open Fire, giving the maximum of comfort.

C "Carronia" Pamphlet No. 8H, post free. Write for attractive Coloured Show-card, gratis.



CARRON COMPANY

FOUNDED 1759. Showrooms:—LONDON—15 Upper Thames Street, E.C.4, and 50 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.1. LIVERPOOL—22-30 Redcross Street. GLASGOW—123 Buchanan Street, C.1. EDINBURGH—114 George Street. BRISTOL—6 Victoria Street. Offices: MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, LEEDS and BIRMINGHAM.

—Works—
CARRON, Stirlingshire.

—Branch Works—
Phoenix Foundry, Sheffield.

The Institute



28, Portland Place

London.

of Hygiene, whose new premises are shown above, has been completely refitted in a manner consistent with its position as the leading authority in the Science of Hygiene.

All the materials used in bringing the interior of this delightful building up-to-date were necessarily the best of their respective kinds, and in this connection Spencer-Moulton Rubber Flooring was selected as the ideal floor covering for the interesting and extensive Museum.

This flooring in Grey Marble and Black Marble large rubber tiles, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, in design harmonizing with the surroundings, gives a floor which is silent in wear, resilient and absolutely dust-proof.

The Council of the Institute of Hygiene have awarded us their "Hygienic Merit" Certificate for our Rubber Flooring as being eminently suitable for all buildings wherein cleanliness, silence and hard wear are desirable factors.

GEO. SPENCER MOULTON & Co., Ltd.

Rubber and Rubber Flooring Manufacturers,

2 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1

Telephone : Victoria 9576.

Established 1848.

information on such matters as foundations, alternative methods of construction, reinforcement, aggregates, camber, surface treatment, and maintenance. The booklet, which can be obtained from the Association at 20 Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1, is profusely illustrated.

Woco Laminex Doors.

The Woco Door Company, of Dashwood House, London, E.C.2, have sent us a copy of their new "Woco Laminex" catalogue. In the foreword it is stated that concentration for many years on the design and manufacture has evolved a laminated door that has won unstinted praise from architects, builders, and householders. By perfecting still further several features in its scientific construction, by collaboration with architects in developing a complete series of designs, and by putting this door through most drastic tests, proving that it will not shrink, swell or warp, the manufacturers are able to recommend the "Laminex" door with perfect confidence. The door has been subjected to the soaking test under the scrutiny of a Government official, besides many private investigators, remaining under water several days, afterwards being subjected to intense heat. In warehouses where stocks of these doors were stored, they have been submerged by rising flood-water—through warehouse fires, enduring heat, water, and steam. Exposed to winter and summer alike, and more searching still, though less dramatic, they have been installed in newly plastered, damp houses. Throughout all these tests, not one instance is known where a "Laminex" door has suffered except in superficial appearance—no swelling, no shrinking, and no coming apart. "Laminex" doors are made in a variety of attractive patterns, they are absolutely free from blemishes, such as knots and other unsightly defects of timber. They retain all the beautiful figured grain effect, being attractive both in decorative and inexpensive stain, and admirably suited for paint or enamel. The catalogue shows the artistic manner in which the doors may be used. Suggestions are given, with coloured sketches, to indicate their adaptability in the office, the hall, the dining-room, the drawing-room, the morning-room, the bedroom, and the boudoir. The doors may be inspected at the West End showrooms of the company, 54 Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.

New Inventions

Latest Patent Applications.

- 17089.—Dorkin, C. W., Bradshaw, H., McGinty, P.—Concrete cavity construction. July 3.
16872.—Carpenter, G.—Walls, floors, &c. July 1.
16640.—Good, H. A., McKenzie, J.—Wall construction. June 29.
17046.—Terrey, A. G.—Stairways, &c. July 2.
17205.—Muirhead, D. P.—Ventilating-apparatus for buildings. July 4.

Specifications Published.

- 235622.—Rex, W. J.—System of improved building construction.
235631.—Piscicelli, R. T.—Slab buildings.
235713.—Fleming, J. G., and Edgar, D. K.—Portable buildings
235714.—Hodgkinson, A. J.—Pre-cast concrete blocks for reinforced-concrete structures and buildings.

Abstract Published.

- 233716.—Walls.—Fritz, H., 7 Parkstrasse, Modling, near Vienna, and Kleinhenz, A., and Kleinhenz, E., 35 Kirchgasse, Weisbaden, Germany.—A hollow slab wall is formed of slabs or panels secured together and to posts 2 by clamps 6, bars 7, and cottars 9. The clamps 6 are undercut to engage similar ribs 5 on adjacent and opposite slabs, or the slabs may be formed with grooves and the clamps with ribs. Keys 10 are inserted in the vertical joints and extend from centre to centre of the slabs. The slabs consist of a skeleton of battens 4 halved together and with the ends exposed, and a covering of wood 11, asbestos slates, or plastic material, and may have an outside covering of artificial stone. Blocks 13 are placed in the gaps and lock the slabs together.

The above particulars are specially prepared by Messrs. Rayner & Co., registered patent agents, of 5 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from whom readers of the JOURNAL may obtain all information free on matters relating to patents, trade marks, and designs. Messrs. Rayner & Co. will obtain printed copies of the published specifications and abstract only, and forward on post free for the price of 1/6 each.

What other material can you get in these sizes?
'SX' BOARD
THAMES BOARD MILLS LTD, PURFLEET, ESSEX.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 feet long
by 3 feet & 4 feet wide and 3/8 thick.
Also in Quarter inch thickness

Why not keep some by you?

"CAMBRIAN BRAND" ABSOLUTELY GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT

Manufactured from genuine English STACK-MADE white lead, pure linseed oil, and American turpentine.

A GUARANTEE on EVERY TIN.

JAMES RUDMAN LTD., BRISTOL.

GORDON & ALEXANDER, LTD.

THE TILE STORE

34 BEAK STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: REGENT 5607

And WORKS: JESSAMY ROAD, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY

Telephone: WEYBRIDGE 493

FOR **TILES**

ALL VARIETIES

LARGE STOCKS

PROMPT DELIVERY

SLABBING & FIXING

WALLS: White Glaze and
Fittings
Spanish 8 by 8 Coloured
Enamels

FLOORS: Red Tesselated
Quarries, Black and White

FIREPLACES: Surrounds, Tile
Arch or Iron Frame
Curbs, 3 in. or 2 in. Section
Hearths, Firebricks, Fires
and Frets



rete

ion.

ngs.

on-

ngs
for

ear

E.,

low

to-

tars

ilar

abs

with

and

abs

and

II,

e an

are

tered

RNAL

signs.

and

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?

?