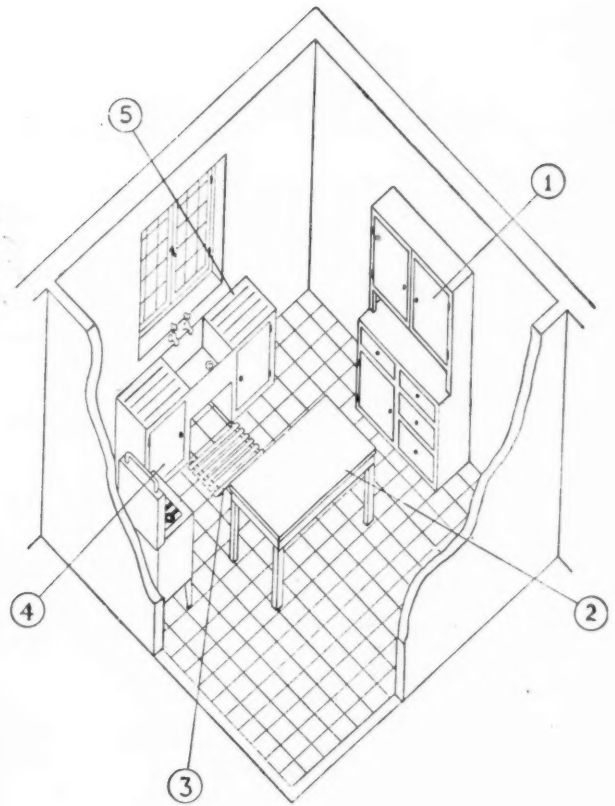


1. KITCHEN CABINET
2. TABLE
3. GRATING
4. CUPBOARD
5. DRAINING BOARD



five uses for teak in the kitchen

In a kitchen there is a continually changing climate. When the oven is on, the air is warm and dry. At other times, it is moist from steam. No wonder that ordinary woodwork is constantly changing shape—drawers sticking and cupboard doors not shutting properly—as the timber takes up moisture and gives it off again. Teak is different. It is a timber which, owing to its oily nature and closeness of grain, repels moisture and reacts little to atmospheric changes. Once in place it stays put. Nor will it rot, however much it is wetted and dried, and therefore it is the ideal timber for sinks and draining boards.



4 CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3

Teak — *Tectona grandis*

The only true Teak is *Tectona grandis*. (See the recently issued "British Standard Nomenclature of Hardwoods" on this point.) Beware of other so-called 'Teaks' which do not possess that combination of properties which makes genuine Teak the most satisfactory and economical timber now available for many purposes. Its cost is less than most people imagine, and there are ample supplies.

BURMA TEAK

Stoneham & Kirk

B

THE ARCHITECTS'



JOURNAL

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

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1940.

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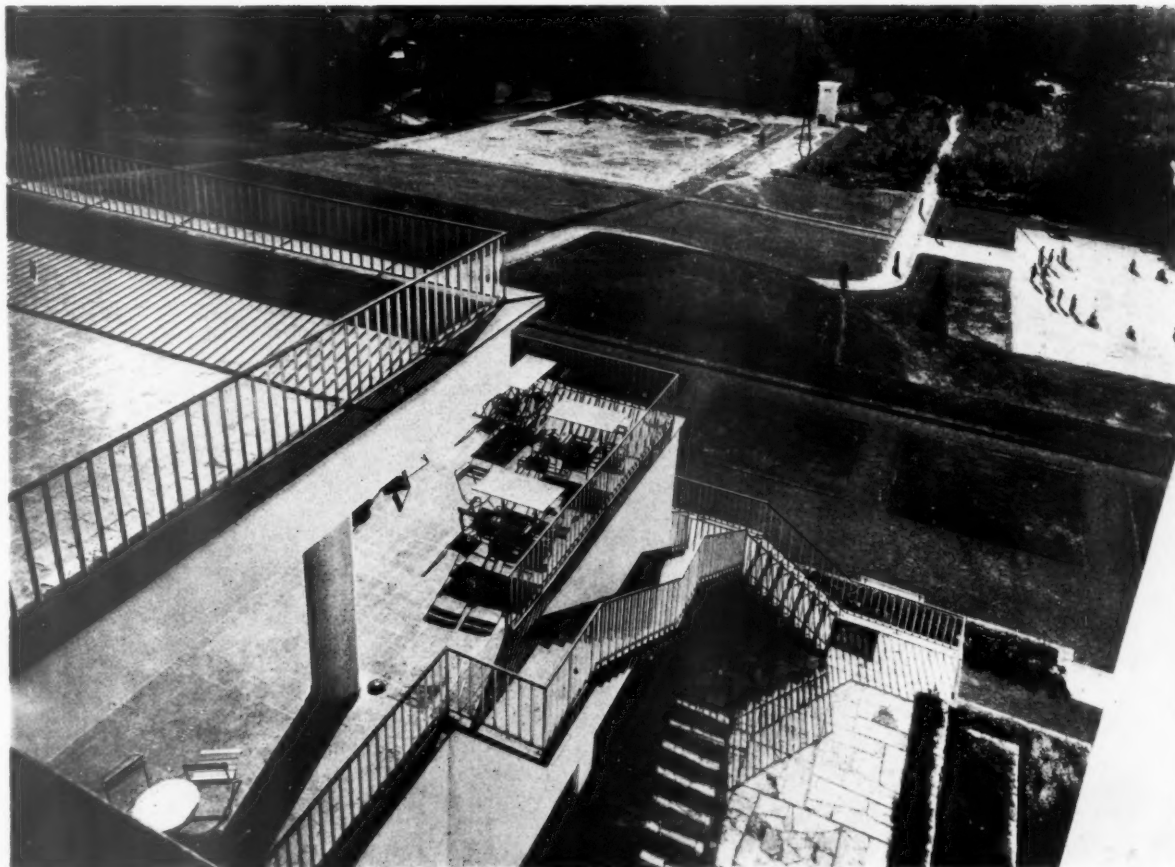
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Owing to the paper shortage the JOURNAL, in common with all
other papers, is now only supplied to newsagents on a "firm
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PRAGUE

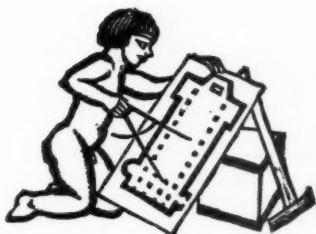


*The convalescent home in Tatsamská Lomnoca
for the insured of the Moravian Life
Insurance Co. Architect, Bohuslav Fuchs.*



BRONZE FIGURES AT BOULDER DAM

The bronze figures of the Republic which flank the 125-ft. flagstaff of Boulder Dam, Nevada. The inscription on the centre panel reads: "It is fitting that the flag of our country should fly here in honour of those men who, inspired by the vision of lonely lands made fertile, conceived this great work, and of those others whose genius and labour made that vision a reality." The figures were sculptured by Oscar J. W. Hansen.



NIGHT SHELTERS

NO responsible person now denies that a very dangerous situation will arise if conditions in night shelters are not quickly and very greatly improved. The best, simplest and cheapest of all methods of improving them would be to defeat the night bomber. But if this defeat cannot be reasonably expected within the next two or three months, other and far more complex and costly methods of improvement must be begun at once.

The conditions in night shelters at present only affect a minority of the population—perhaps one in ten, certainly not more than one in five, of the populations of large urban districts. But that is quite enough: and if they are not improved they may sharply affect many more.

These conditions have one main cause. Large numbers of people have begun to spend twelve hours or more, at night-time and every night, in spaces which were either not intended to be shelters at all or else were designed to be occupied for periods not exceeding one or two hours. In the London area local authorities have been struggling since September 7 with the consequences which arose from this situation. They have been trying to reduce overcrowding by providing more shelters, and to supply all shelters with the equipment and supervision which are essential if conditions in a space occupied for twelve hours at a stretch are to be made tolerable.

It is no disgrace to local authorities that conditions are, in Lord Horder's words, "still profoundly disturbing." From providing splinter-resisting sheds in which a portion of their populations could shelter for an hour or so, the duties of local authorities have been transformed into little less than providing complete accommodation, service and supervision for a larger number for twelve hours or more out of every twenty-four. Despite a rain of advisory pamphlets from Government Departments they have failed so far to fulfil this new duty, and conditions in large shelters vary from the barely good enough to the appalling.

The Horder Committee, which was chiefly concerned with health, recommended that these conditions should be alleviated by three main measures: dispersal into small shelters, dispersal by evacuation, and the extension and improvement of large shelters. Broadly, these measures are also those which the Ministry of Home Security recommends for reducing direct air-raid casualties, and architects may therefore assume that strenuous efforts will be made to carry them out.

The next question is how they are to be carried out quickly. Consider, for instance, the first recommendation: that dispersed shelters should be increased

in number and more people persuaded to use them. This is in part a sociological and in part a building problem.

How are small shelters to be made to draw people from large shelters? Those who now throng large shelters are mostly poor and unable to do much to help themselves. Such people dislike Anderson, strutted basement and brick surface shelters for three reasons: they are reputed to be unsafe, they are noisy, and they are damp, dark, cold and have no bunks.

Architects may disregard the first two reasons, which are the province of the Ministries of Home Security, Health and Information. But the third reason concerns building.

No architect can have any doubts about the vast amount of building materials and equipment which would be needed to transform existing Anderson and surface shelters into good sleeping shelters—let alone to increase the number of such shelters sufficiently to accommodate half of those who now sleep in Tubes and large basements. And it must be remembered that a good many families who now sleep in their houses would make claims on any well-equipped shelters which arose outside their doors.

When considered in the light of present heavy demands on the building industry, these facts seem to lead to three conclusions: people will not be coaxed into surface shelters unless these are vastly expanded and improved; to expand and improve them would entail a big building programme; it would therefore, at a time of scarcity of building labour and materials, seem unwise to embark on such a programme until existing buildings have been used to the utmost to improve shelter conditions.

This has neither been done nor have its possibilities been examined. It has not been done because no competent authority exists to do it in the London Area. Borough authorities have each had a look round their own area but have no powers to look elsewhere. When shelters are merely a question of providing splinter-proof protection for an hour, such limited authority and limited outlook might have seemed adequate. But now shelters are the problem of providing ten per cent. of the population of London with everything they need for twelve hours out of every twenty-four. Only a London Shelter Authority—with branches in each Borough—can solve such a problem properly. And only such an authority can make the surveys needed to decide whether a small building programme of alterations, together with additional transport, could not remedy conditions in large shelters better than a very big building programme of new construction.



The Architects' Journal

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NOTES & TOPICS

REGIONS

MR. HERBERT MORRISON's statement in Wales that the regional organization of A.R.P. services in wartime had interesting peacetime possibilities cannot be called reckless. The war has proved, concerning a few services, what many people have long known to be valid for most public services—that, in these days of motor car and telephone, such services can only be run efficiently when they serve an area much larger than that of any ordinary local authority. And it may be that general acceptance of this view will be the greatest gain, on the Home Front, from this war.

It is only a case of "may be," because we are as yet a very long way from that general acceptance. Local Government is a very deeply cherished and very rightly cherished form of administration in this country. To do on the spot all that can be done on the spot, by men who know it, is direct and sensible. And when the spots were separate self-contained towns in which people lived and worked and stayed put, it was also an efficient method of administration. The trouble is that the spots have changed.

In some areas, for instance London and, on a smaller scale, Tyneside, the spots have expanded and coalesced until they form one vast urban district. Simultaneously, the spots have ceased to be self-contained: they have become interdependent, specialized. People live in one "town" and work in another, until three local authorities might be administering, at night-time, areas containing little more than empty shipyards, empty shops, or empty offices, and three others, during the day, be ruling a wilderness of housewives and otherwise empty houses.

Such a reduplication does not matter so much in regard to streets, sewers and scavenging—although negotiations between adjoining authorities waste time, and twelve Chief Scavengers where one with an Austin Seven would be enough are uneconomic. But in less mechanical services—police, fire, education, housing and, above all, town planning—it leads and has led to absurdity.

One local authority has been paying off experienced teachers while another is labouring to expand its education department, and both actions have been caused by some children moving five miles. Fire engines have stopped at invisible boundaries to ask permission before going on. And citizens who made all their money in an area have indignantly repudiated all concern for what happens to those who sleep as well as work in that area, merely because they themselves sleep elsewhere.

This absurd situation was partially ended in London half a century ago by the creation of the L.C.C. But it still prevails, mightily grown in absurdity with fast transport, wireless and telephones, throughout most other conglomerate urban districts. In particular, it flourishes in full glory on Tyneside.

There are about fifteen local authorities strung out along the Tyne between Corbridge and its mouth. Each is too small to worry about large-scale housing or town planning schemes—such schemes can only be properly planned for the area as a whole. Each is too small or too poor to make the latest methods, whether in education or the police, an economic proposition. But Tyneside as a region could do all these things and save money into the bargain.

A few years ago a Royal Commission, after a long period of distress on Tyneside and many appeals for help, suggested that Tyneside should organize its main public services on a regional basis. Tyneside's component local authorities refused flatly to yield up a title of the powers which they were unable to use efficiently.

No doubt most other local authorities in a similar situation would have refused in just the same way. And that is why it seems important that many local authorities' officials should now be gaining experience of regional co-operation in fire, ambulance and rescue services, evacuation, reception and hospital and food schemes. It is possible that such men will return to their peacetime jobs with an outlook which will help to make a real replanning come true.

SHELTERS—SURFACE AND ELSEWHERE

It cannot be said that the shelter problem in most vulnerable areas becomes any easier with the passing weeks. The hard core of that problem remains hard after three months. In large cities which have suffered from repeated night raids ten or twenty per cent. of the inhabitants of the most vulnerable areas are crowding every night into relatively few basements and deeper spaces in unhealthy conditions.

Official remedial measures are: to coax as many as possible to stay in their houses, in Anderson shelters or nearby surface shelters; to open new large shelters equipped with bunks and sanitary and other facilities; to re-equip in a similar way the best of the large shelters which are already in use, and to close the most insanitary. But these plans are not being rapidly executed.

I for one do not think they can be efficiently carried out in London as long as the job is attempted in tiny bits by overworked borough officials who have hitherto been

concerned only with the structural aspect of shelters. It must be tackled simultaneously from all sides—psychological, medical, sociological, transport and structural—by an O/C London shelters.

*

The first job which needs doing by this O/C's staff is the compilation of some reliable statistics. The total number of those who now use "deep" shelters is presumably known—but not where they come from. If names and addresses were taken in a one-night census, the problem could be tackled realistically. One would know which, in the opinion of their inhabitants, were the most dangerous areas, how many came from each half-mile square of London, how far they came, how many Anderson, strutted basement or surface shelters existed in their half-mile square, and what their condition was, and how much labour and material would be needed to equip such blastproof shelters for night use and to build additional shelters.

*

What is more, one would know how much space would have to be taken over in existing strong buildings to relieve existing congestion without bothering about Anderson, strutted basement, trench or surface shelters at all.

*

In the last ten days I have made a habit of looking into any surface shelters which I passed in the street, and on A.R.P. work I have seen a good many Anderson and other small shelters in riverside districts. I am convinced that the job of altering such shelters to provide tolerable sleeping conditions is next door to impossible.

*

Quite apart from their noisiness during the Blitz, they are damp; and all architects know what curing damp means. They are small and of course have no heating, ventilating, lighting or sanitary facilities.

*

Two floors of an office building measuring 100 ft. by 50 ft. each would, after due allowance for obstructions, accommodate about 750 night shelterers in cubicles holding six. Such a building would have heating, lighting, and sanitation already there. To accommodate a similar number, 10 or 20 existing surface shelters would require alteration, and the provision of 10 or 20 sets of closets, lights and blackouts.

*

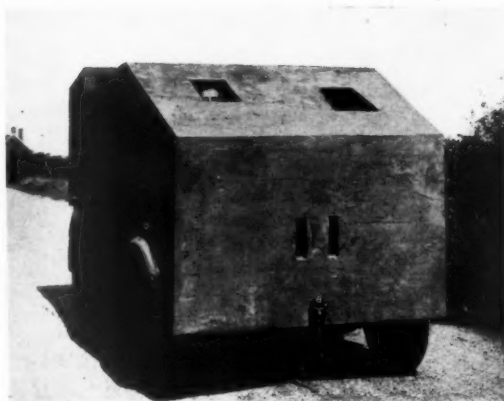
In short, to overstrain our already strained building resources on any scheme of popularizing surface shelters before we are sure that every *existing* modern building in London has every bit of its space put to good use seems to me as stupid as the Air Ministry's digging up its famous peat bog.

MODERNISM JOINS UP

The subject of the photograph which I publish here will cause no surprise among architects. For years concrete houses have become, in the opinion of some architects and most of the public, more and more peculiar in appearance. And, curiously enough, "horrible concrete pill-boxes" has been one of the commonest phrases of all phrases applied to them.

*

Simultaneously, the "house on wheels" has been growing steadily in luxury and popularity—particularly in the U.S.A.



It was, therefore, only to be expected that the military possibilities of a modern house on wheels should have been seen almost at once when steel began to be very precious.

*

My only disappointment is that this efficient military weapon was designed, not by a member of the architectural Old Guard for purposes of caricature, but by the director of a concrete company who knew all about his material.

*

A large number of these mobile pill-boxes are now ready for invaders, and cannot be pierced either by rifle bullets or anti-tank rifles.

TRUE STORY

Among the rubbish at the bottom of a hole beneath a shop, pioneers had just exposed a delayed action bomb. A small crowd of office workers, lingering to have a peep, were partly blocking the road.

*

The policeman became quite petulant. "Pass along there—please pass along! If that thing goes off, I'm the one who'll get into trouble."

ASTRAGAL

GLASS IN WARTIME

*Next week the JOURNAL will publish a special issue on
GLASS IN WARTIME.*

The contents of this issue will fall into three main divisions:—

An illustrated description of blast tests of a wide range of unprotected and protected glasses, reinforced and toughened glasses and glass-concrete construction; a summary of the lessons of the tests; and a description of how these lessons can best be applied to various building types.

In view of the new obligation to protect the glazing of industrial buildings against damage from blast, the JOURNAL believes that GLASS IN WARTIME will be of great use to architects and engineers who may be consulted about glass protection.

NEWS

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION: TWO COMPETITIONS

The Governors of the Royal Manchester Institution offer the Heywood Prize of £25 and £5 for materials for a mural painting to be applied to a wall in the children's day room at the Zachary Merton Convalescent Home, Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester. The competition is an open one and is not confined to Manchester artists. The wall to which the painting is to be applied measures about 8 ft. by 7 ft., and is over the fireplace in a room of which a drawing can be obtained from Mr. James C. Daniels, Assistant Secretary, 38 Barton Arcade, Manchester 3. It is important that measurements be carefully noted as the final painting is to be carried out on a stretched canvas or other suitable medium in order that the artist may execute the work in his or her studio. The choice of subject is left entirely to the competitor, but it must be suited to a children's room, and must be bright and cheerful in character and colour. Subjects such as Peter Pan or Alice in Wonderland have been mentioned as a general indication but neither of these need be used.

The design to be submitted in competition may be in any medium and must be to a scale of 2 in. to the foot. The winner of the competition will be asked to carry out for £25, and £5 for materials, the full-sized painting in flat oil paint, the surface to be finished, after fixing in position, with a coating of dull varnish.

The scale design must be mounted flat and delivered to the Manchester City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester, on or before March 7, 1941, labelled "Royal Manchester Institution Mural Competition."

The Institution also offer a School Fund Prize of £10 for a design suitable for the painted decoration of a wall in an elementary or secondary school or schools of Manchester. Designs should appeal to children by reason of subject, colour, pattern and texture, and should be capable of being carried out by the direct and economical methods of the painter craftsman without reliance upon the individual technical facility of the designer. The employment of line, spray, sgraffito and stencil are not excluded, and general economy of labour in achieving the decoration is desirable.

It is assumed that the walls of rooms to receive the painted decorative designs will have been newly painted a light-toned neutral colour. For purposes of this competition it is necessary for the competitor to visualize a typical rather than an actual wall area, and to design decoration which is capable of adaptation to walls of varying proportion and size. The competition is an open one and is not confined to Manchester artists. The prize is offered for the design. The winner of the competition may be invited to assist in the supervision of the execution of the work in consultation with the masters, and subject to the material having been approved. The work submitted must be mounted flat and delivered to the Manchester City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester, on or before April 22, 1941, labelled "Royal Manchester Institution School Fund Competition."

The drawings required are (i) an elevation to a scale of 1 in. to 1 ft. in tempera, gouache, or poster colour of one wall of a typical school interior, e.g. assembly hall, classroom, entrance hall, 15 ft. high and 30 ft. wide, with door or doors indicated in the wall in any position chosen by the competitor. The elevation should show in colour a painted decoration suitably disposed in the available wall area, and of a type adaptable to other similar spaces. For this reason it is not desirable to isolate the decoration by framing it, or by the definition of a rigid containing shape. (ii) Full-sized detail in colour of a portion of the design showing the technical method to be employed on the wall.

Further particulars of both competitions may be obtained from Mr. James C. Daniels, Assistant Secretary, 38 Barton Arcade, Manchester 3.

INTERIM WAGE ADJUSTMENT

The following statement has been issued by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry:—

Under the cost-of-living clause of the War-time Agreement of November 22, 1939, a general review of wages in the building industry was made by the Council in September, 1940. If the average monthly index figure for the immediately preceding twelve months had been 78 (or more) an increase of ½d. (one half-penny) per hour in basic wage-rates would have been due as from October 1, 1940. The actual average was found to be 77 11/12ths—i.e. one-twelfth of a point below the level which would have justified one half-penny increase. Accordingly, as already notified to all concerned, no alteration in wage-rates was made on October 1, 1940.

A similar computation made in October for the twelve-monthly period immediately preceding shows an average of 79 11/12ths—i.e. appreciably above the 78 point level. The last figure published shows that the cost of living level is now 89.

There is no expectation of any fall in cost-of-living figures in the period up to January, 1941, when the next review will take place. In the absence of a substantial fall it is certain that an increase of standard rates would then in any event be found to be due.

In these circumstances the National Emergency Committee of the National Joint Council, being vested with full powers by that Council, has decided that it is justified in making (and it hereby makes) an anticipatory adjustment as from December 1, 1940, of ½d. (one half-penny) per hour increase in standard rates (and also in the corresponding labourers' rates). This adjustment is to be regarded as on account of (and to be merged in) any adjustment which is found to be due by the Statutory Meeting of the Council in January, 1941. The new rates in each grade as from December 1, 1940, will be as set out hereunder:—

London District:—					
Craftsmen: Within the 12-miles radius, 1s. 11d.; from 12-15 miles radius, 1s. 10½d.					
Labourers: Within the 12 miles radius, 1s. 5½d.; from 12-15 miles radius, 1s. 5¼d.					
Grade Classifications	A	A1	A2	A3	B
Craftsmen ...	1/9½	1/9	1/8½	1/8	1/7½
Labourers ...	1/4½	1/4½	1/4	1/3½	1/3½
Grade Classifications	B1	B2	B3	C	
Craftsmen ...	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	
Labourers ...	1/2½	1/2½	1/2	1/1½	

The statement is signed by I. Ernest Jones (Employers' Secretary) and Luke Fawcett (Operatives' Secretary).

SOUTH AFRICAN FLASHBACK

By HILH CISSON

NO period in time seems so ancient as the immediate past, that past which lies within living memory. A brass fender from an Edwardian nursery, Norfolk jackets and cartwheel hats in a yellowing snapshot, a set of diablo discovered in an attic, these seem relics of an age more distant than that of the Pharaohs. And yet, despite this remoteness, to enter a room which has been left undisturbed for thirty years is to step back with immediate ease into this almost forgotten atmosphere. It is a rare experience, for few such rooms remain, except perhaps in English soas, Irish country houses, and, above all, in the tiny castles of the provincial nobility of Central Europe. In the ugly and over-crowded little salons of the latter, full of moss-green plush and chenille tablecloths, of silver photograph frames and mounted antlers, Time has stood un-moving since 1900. Nor will the eighteenth century have left many traces of elegance here. Most of the owning families are poor and unsophisticated. Such old furniture and valuables as they possessed have long since been sold or have disappeared in the waves of war and looting armies which have passed so often this way in the past two hundred years. A crumbling grotto, a chipped and vacant urn upon a gate-pier or a spotted mirror in a tarnished gilt frame will probably be the only traces left of more spacious years.

But when such rooms are intimately connected with a great or famous personality, their atmosphere becomes charged with an even sharper emotion. The apartments of dead or exiled kings, the birthplace of a dictator or the room where a statesman died, have a morbid fascination which is almost irresistible. Outside Europe few such places exist, but in Pretoria, South Africa, a city not yet a century old, one such place can be found—the tiny home of Paul Kruger, one-time President of the Boer Republic.

It stands demurely back from a busy street in the poor quarter of the city, and facing the huge and hideous church where the old President used to worship. It is single-storeyed, stuccoed and roofed with corrugated iron. A "stoep" framed in gimcrack woodwork runs across the main façade. Within, it has been restored as far as possible to its original state. Two dingy salons lie each side of the front door. Their ceilings are panelled with gilt beading in an attempt at grandeur which is not improved by the brass, reeded curtain poles before the windows and the varnished graining of the doors. The rooms themselves are filled with glass cases

containing personal relics of Mr. and Mrs. Kruger: his pipes and spittoons, his beard comb, nail cleaners and official decorations; her umbrellas and brass-bound bibles. Among the oddments is a gold railway ticket to Durban. Three rooms at the back are completely filled with mementoes of his funeral, dusty palm-leaves tied with fading purple ribbon, messages of condolence in gilt lettering, and the hard chill of china flowers blossoming beneath glass domes. On the walls hang photographs of various stages in the funeral on its journey from Antwerp to Pretoria, beginning with a touchingly important little group outside the Belgian undertaker's premises. On the wet *pavé*, before the high shuttered houses, stands the *cortège*, resplendent in black plumes, unfurled umbrellas, white ties and cockaded hats. The head of the firm, wearing a velvet smoking cap, gazes down with justifiable pride from a first-floor window. It is evidently a funeral of the first class. The gruesome gallery ends with a highly coloured print depicting the old President, wearing a rather bewildered expression, being borne away into the sunset by escorting angels.

Next comes the President's bedroom, preserved just as he left it. Like the personal apartments of most great men, it is a commonplace interior, as dowdy as a bedroom in a cheap continental hotel. The African sun filters angrily through the lace fringed blinds on to the drab carpet, and gilds with a strange fierce light the huge varnished bed and assortment of heavy furniture. It is obviously the room of a man who cared little for great personal comfort or charm in his own surroundings. The furniture is as primitive, solid and severe as was its owner. Yet, despite the impersonal appearance of the room, it seems to express in every line that uncompromising rigidity which was the essence of Paul Kruger's character. Forty years ago his name was as familiar to Englishmen, and almost as disliked, as that of our enemy today. Nurses would threaten their charges with it, and music-hall songs derided it. Today, that is forgotten, and he is remembered not so much as a sly and obstinate peasant, but as a grim and lonely figure who fought with a shrewd and dogged tenacity for his country, and to whom the luxuries and trappings of office meant nothing. Nothing of them indeed remain save one—the state coach, which is preserved in a shed at the back of the house.

Seated in its quilted blue satin interior, the old President was borne on his official journeys over the rutted tracks of Pretoria. This elegant carriage was one of the few concessions he made to official magnificence, and it must have been a difficult one for him to agree to. For the coach was not built by Boer craftsmen, but, as a small brass plate testifies, by the hated English—Messrs. Turrill, in fact, of Long Acre.



The kennels for lost dogs

LAW COURTS AND POLICE OFFICES, WATFORD

DESIGNED BY S. N. COOKE AND W. N. TWIST

GENERAL—The building, the result of a limited competition held in November, 1936, is divided into two sections: The law courts and administration offices, and the police offices, together with houses for the police and garages.

PLAN—The law courts building contains two large police courts, access to which is from an ante-room. The administration offices are on the ground floor, and the magistrates' clerk's suite is on the first floor. At the rear of the police courts are the magistrates' retiring rooms, with a private entrance from the street. The juvenile court adjoins the main law courts building, but is self-contained.

The police building has a central entrance and vestibule giving direct access to the charge room. The parade room is immediately adjacent to the secondary exit from the parade and drill yard. Direct access is obtained from the charge room to the cells, and easy communication from the cells to the dock. The administration offices are mainly on the ground floor, the police recreation rooms on the first floor. The main police corridor communicates directly with the courts ante-room.

CONSTRUCTION—Brick walls, solid concrete floors, and flat roofs. Steel has only been used to divide floor and roof spans. Elevations are in silver-grey facing bricks with Portland stone base and architraves.



Main front of law courts



INTERNAL FINISHES—Law courts : Walls, hardwood dado 9 ft. high and acoustic plaster above up to ceiling level ; seating, oak, upholstered in powder blue hide ; floors, oak blocks. Court and ante-room : Walls are finished with travertine marble, with skirting and columns in Swedish green marble ; floor, rubber. The ceilings and beams are slightly enriched. Administration rooms and offices : walls plastered, oak block flooring, and oak-faced doors. Lavatory walls, tiled. Police offices : walls, plastered ; floors, oak blocks. Staircase, granolithic ; lavatories, tiled.

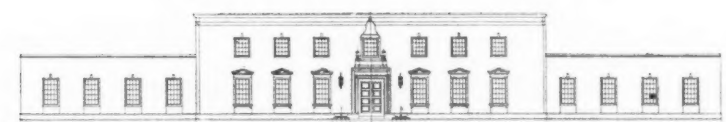
SERVICES—Heating : low pressure hot water accelerated with radiators. Electric light and bell installation.

The general contractors were Kent and Sussex Contractors, Ltd. For list of sub-contractors see page xx.

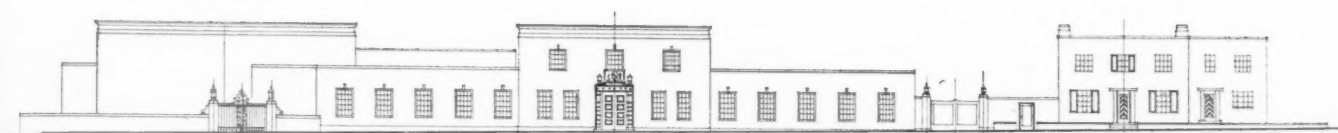


Court ante-room ; and court No. 1

LAW COURTS AND POLICE OFFICES, WATFORD:



LAW COURTS: NORTH-EAST ELEVATION

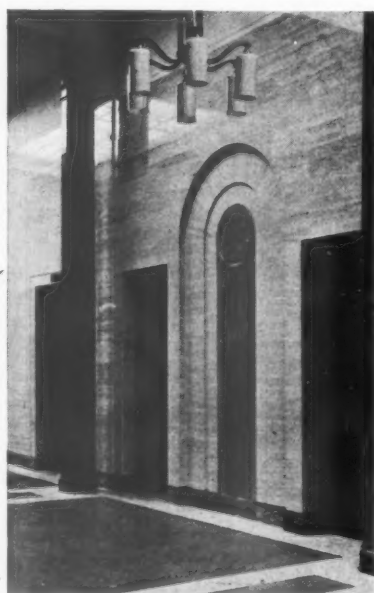


POLICE OFFICES: NORTH-WEST ELEVATION



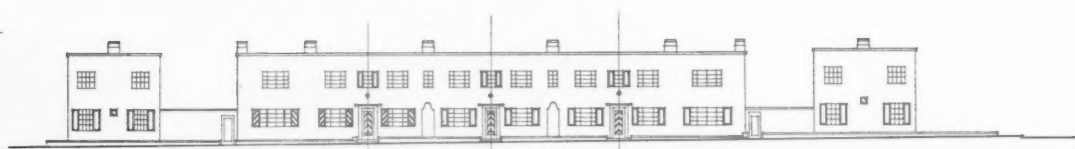
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POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE, GARAGES AND LAW COURTS, SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

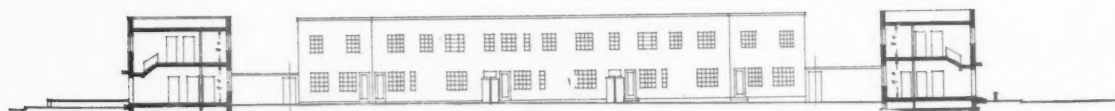


Left: Doors leading from court ante-room to rooms for male and female witnesses
Above: Private entrance for magistrates from the street to the law courts

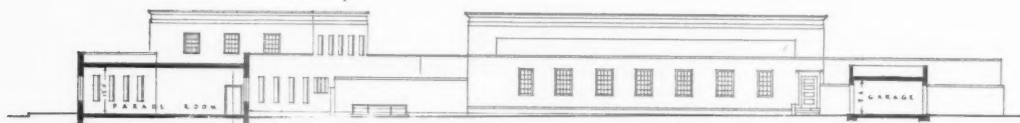
DESIGNED BY S. N. COOKE AND W. N. TWIST



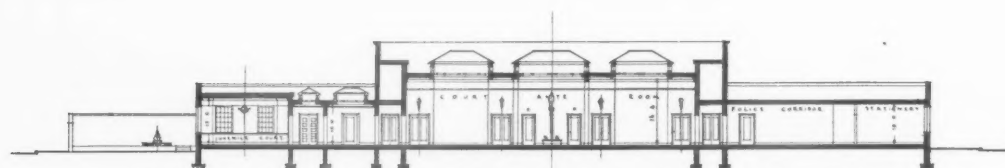
POLICE HOUSES : SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION



POLICE HOUSES : NORTH-EAST ELEVATION AND SECTIONS



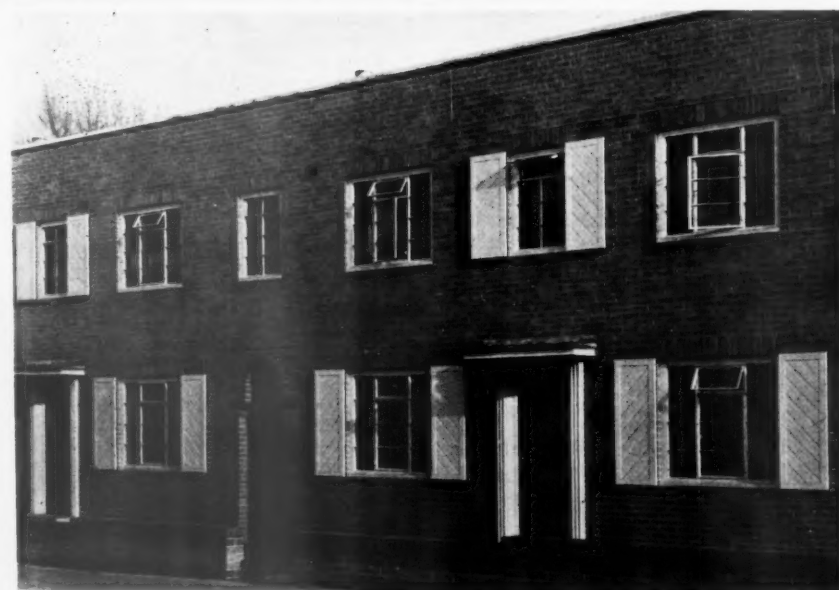
POLICE OFFICES : SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION AND SECTIONS



JUVENILE COURT AND COURT ANTE-ROOM : SECTION

The police superintendent's house

LAW COURTS AND POLICE OFFICES, WATFORD:



*Three views of the
police houses*

DESIGNED BY S. N. COOKE AND W. N. TWIST

LETTERS

Books for Prisoners of War

SIR,—Architect prisoners of war urgently need books on architecture. The R.I.B.A. Library is co-operating with the Prisoners of War Department of the British Red Cross and St. John's War Organization in the supply of books.

We have been told that Oflag VII C/H Camp, with 1,200 officer prisoners, has set up a university with 16 faculties, of which architecture is one. The profession in England can help these prisoners by providing them with their books. To a certain extent, part of their need can be supplied from surplus R.I.B.A. Library stock, but more is wanted, so we must call on the help of architects in this country to form a really good collection.

We have been asked specially for the following books, and will be glad if any members who have copies to give will send them to Messrs. Blackwells, Broad Street, Oxford, labelling the parcel clearly "R.I.B.A. books for Prisoners of War," and writing at the same time to the R.I.B.A. Librarian giving a list of the books sent.

Banister Fletcher: *History of Architecture*.

Raymond Unwin: *Town Planning in Practice*.

Samuel Skrimshire: *Land Surveying*.

W. R. Jaggard and F. E. Drury: *Architectural Building Construction*. 3 vols.

Francis Bond: *Gothic Architecture in England*.

G. T. Clarke: *Medieval Military Architecture in England*.

J. H. Parker: *An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture*.

W. R. Lethaby: *Architecture*.

Charles Oman: *Castles*.

Gifts should not be confined to the books on the above list, since works of every kind are wanted, including all those on the Lists of Books Recommended to Students sitting for the R.I.B.A. Intermediate and Final Examinations and the Town Planning Diploma. These can be seen at the R.I.B.A. or obtained on request.

EDWARD CARTER

Librarian, R.I.B.A.

N.A.S.A. HULL CONFERENCE

"Training Today and the Post-war Architect" will be the subject of an informal conference of the Northern Architectural Students' Association, to be held on December 14 and 15 at the College of Art School of Architecture, Hull. All students who can attend are cordially invited. Among the speakers will be: Henry Morris, M.A. (Director, Cambridgeshire Education Committee); Anthony Cox (Joint Editor of *Focus*); Miss Justin Blanco-White, A.R.I.B.A. (Member of the Council of the A.A.S.T.A.); Ralph Tubbs (Secretary of the M.A.R.S. Group); Miss Judith Ledebor, A.R.I.B.A. (Secretary of the 1940 Council).

PROGRAMME:

Saturday, December 14. 2 p.m. Meet at the School of Architecture, Park Avenue. 2.30 p.m. Visit to Tarran's factory. 5.0 p.m. Tea at Park Avenue. 5.45 p.m. Discussion: "Training Today and the Post-war Architect." To be opened by a student. 7.45 p.m. Social.

Sunday, December 15. 10.30 a.m. Discussion. Second Session. Chairman, Anthony Cox. Speaker, Henry Morris. Discussion opened by Miss J. Blanco-White.

There will also be an exhibition of the work of the Hull School, including the Scalby Reception Centre now on view at the Housing Centre.

DAMAGE BY ENEMY ACTION

The following circular (No. 2215) has been issued by the Minister of Health to town clerks and clerks to urban and rural district councils:—

The Minister of Health has had under consideration questions which have engaged the attention of rating authorities in regard to rates on premises rendered uninhabitable, temporarily or permanently, by enemy action.

Rating authorities will be aware that the Minister has no jurisdiction which would enable him to determine authoritatively questions arising as to the legal liability for rates in such cases, but he thinks it desirable, in order to secure uniformity of procedure, to indicate to rating authorities the course which in his view might reasonably be adopted.

It appears to the Minister that the cases may usefully be classified under the following heads:—

(a) Premises completely demolished or so badly damaged as to render demolition necessary;

(b) Premises uninhabitable by reason of—

(i) structural damage;

(ii) destruction of essential services;

(iii) proximity of unexploded bombs;

(c) Premises slightly damaged.

As regards group (a), the premises in such a case would appear to be incapable of beneficial occupation and rate-liability would therefore cease as from the date of destruction. Any consequent rebate on rates paid, or allowance in respect of rates due, should be made forthwith. In such cases the value of the hereditament as appearing in the valuation list will call for review, and the machinery of revision—by proposal or, in London, by provisional list—should be put in operation as soon as may be. Occupiers of the premises concerned in such cases can hardly be expected to initiate the procedure and the Minister would suggest that the rating authority itself should take the necessary steps.

As regards group (b) the Minister suggests that rating authorities might properly take the view that premises temporarily rendered uninhabitable for any of the reasons mentioned are not for the time being in beneficial occupation and that, for administrative purposes, the presence of furniture on the premises and other evidence of intention to return when circumstances permit could reasonably be regarded as immaterial. Individual cases should be dealt with on their merits, but it is suggested that where, by reason of temporary unfitness for habitation or restrictions on access and user, an occupier is deprived of the use of his premises for a period exceeding seven consecutive days the premises should be treated for the whole of such period (in-

cluding the first seven days) as "void" for rating purposes.

In considering whether the circumstances are such as to render the premises temporarily unusable the rating authority should be guided by the advice of the responsible officers of the authority or, in the case (iii) above mentioned, the police.

Cases may well arise where, in default of other available accommodation occupiers continue temporarily to use as essential shelter some part of their damaged premises. It is suggested that rating authorities might well regard many such cases as justifying the exercise of their discretion under Section 2 (4) of the Rating and Valuation Act, 1925—or in London under the Remission of Rates (London) Act, 1940—as to the total or partial remission of rates.

In the case of premises which have suffered only minor damage and where occupation continues or is only temporarily interrupted pending the execution of "first-aid" repairs, there would appear *prima facie* to be no case for the granting of a "void" allowance or reduction of rates, unless unavoidable delay in executing the repairs results in interruption of occupation for more than seven consecutive days.

R.I.B.A. LIBRARY HOURS

From now until the end of winter the R.I.B.A. Library will be open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. As far as possible the full library service will continue. Members, including those in the forces, can have books sent to them from the Lending Library to any address in the British Isles, subject to the librarian's discretion in the case of irreplaceable books and books of considerable value. The R.I.B.A. pays outward postage to addresses outside the London area. Members inside the London area can have books posted to them at their own cost.

AIR RAID DAMAGE

A note was published a short time ago suggesting that members of the R.I.B.A. who were willing to give free advice to very poor house-owners concerning claims for compensation for damaged property should notify the local authorities in whose areas they practised or resided. The R.I.B.A. state that it has since been suggested that there is also a class of citizen who, while he would not be justified in asking for or accepting free advice, would not normally go to an architect, although he would probably do so if he could obtain advice for a nominal fee. The War Executive Committee of the R.I.B.A. Council have considered this suggestion and recommend it to members. The Committee think that members who are prepared to render free service to the very poor or service for a nominal fee to those slightly better off, should give their names to their local Citizens' Advice Bureau, who would no doubt be able to make it known that such advice was available.

A CORRECTION

We regret that by an error in "Trade Notes," which affected the majority of copies of last week's issue, it was stated that "Ellicem" cement coating was marketed by the Cement Marketing Company. It is, of course, marketed by the Adamite Co., Ltd., of Manfield House, Strand, W.C.2, while "Snowcem" is the name of the coating produced by the Cement Marketing Company.

*The main front*

OFFICE BLOCK, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.

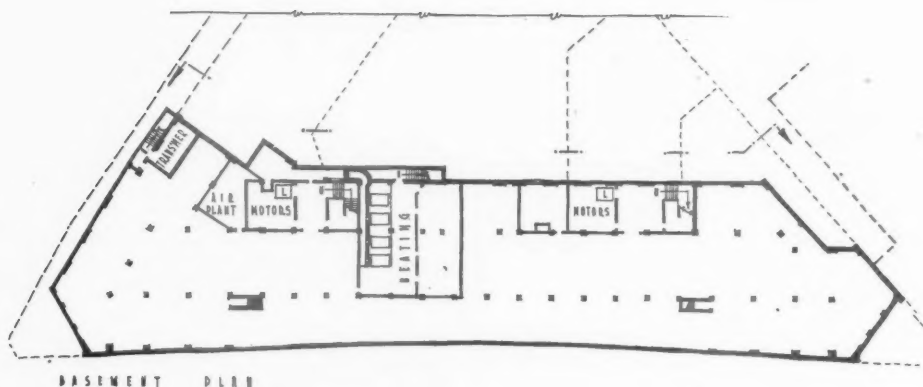
DESIGNED BY HOWARD AND SOUSTER

PLAN—The main front is recessed to afford draw-in space, access to a car park being given by a drive-in centrally placed. The building comprises ground and eight upper floors, with a basement whose principal purpose is to provide air-raid shelter accommodation.

The office floors are so planned as to be capable of being easily sub-divided into small or large lettings, each having ready access to central service blocks, consisting of lavatories, lifts and staircases.

CONSTRUCTION—Basement framed in reinforced concrete; upper floors, steel-framed. Ground floor elevations faced with cast Portland stone, silver-grey bricks (pointed with silver sand mortar) being used above, up to the top storey, which is also in stone, as are the window cills. Rear elevations are in white bricks. The main roof is covered with three-ply bituminous waterproofed roofing, carrying 2 ins. of insulated pumice concrete. Floors throughout are in oak blocks. Messrs. G. A. Dodd and Partners were the consulting engineers, and Messrs. R. A. Costain, Ltd., the general contractors. For list of sub-contractors see page xx.

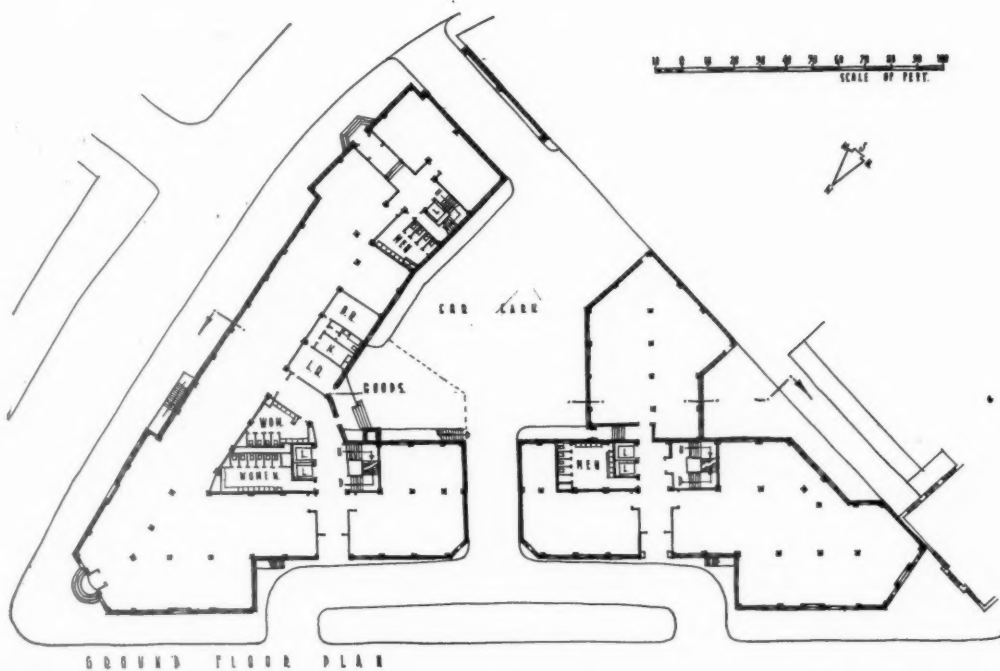
Right : entrance hall
Below : main entrance



OFFICE BLOCK, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E.:



Detail of main front



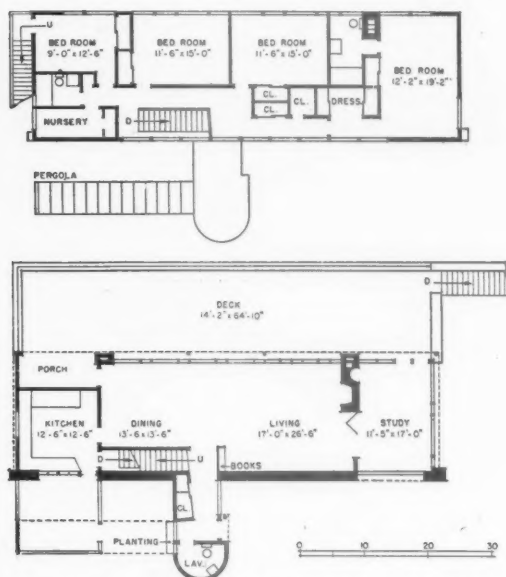
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

DESIGNED BY HOWARD AND SOUSTER

HOUSE IN MASSACHUSETTS



A general view of the façade towards the road



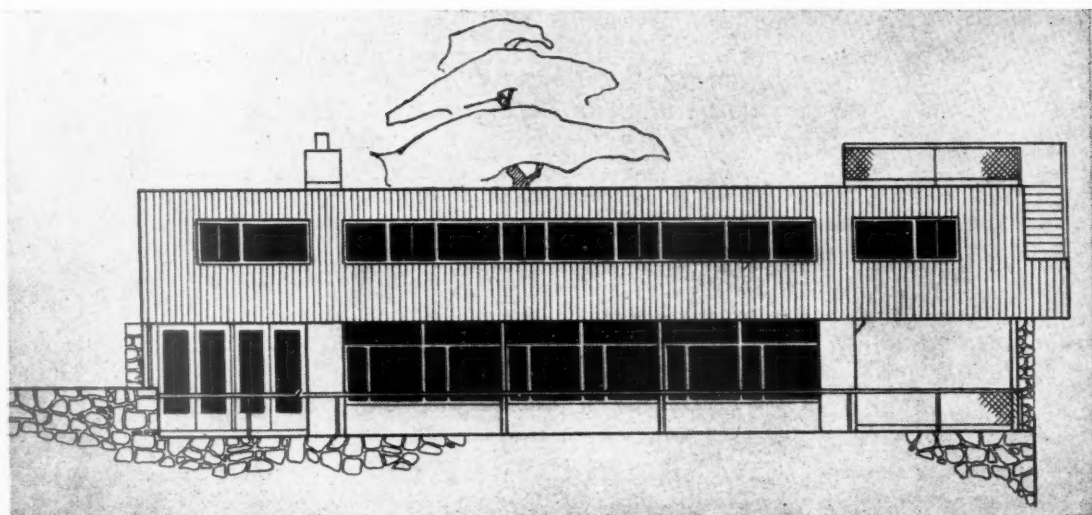
GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS

DESIGNED BY
ROYAL BARRY WILLS (IN
ASSOCIATION WITH HUGH
STUBBINS AND MARC PETER)

SITE AND PROBLEM—A rocky point of land with a wide view over the Atlantic and the yachting waters at Marblehead. A noisy road runs close behind the site, against which the owner desired a screen. The flat roof and deck were needed for the use of visitors at times of yacht races.

PLAN—The house was designed to have wide views over the sea and to have its accommodation screened from sight and sound of the road behind.

CONSTRUCTION—Foundations are rock with a little added stone. Part of ground floor and outlying walls are of local stone, the rest flush boarded. First



Elevation to the sea



The above photographs show the entrance unit in built-up flush boards and the cantilevered stair to the roof deck

floor is finished externally with vertical boards and battens painted grey. Roof is of built-up tar and gravel. External columns are of steel. Casements are white painted steel in wood frames. Balustrades are steel tube and wire mesh.

INTERNAL FINISHES—Patent wood insulation is used throughout, with pine boarding. Ceilings are finished with panels of insulating board. Light fittings are of ship type.

Photographs and illustrations on this and the previous page are reproduced from the "Architectural Record."

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED THIS WEEK:

- ★ *IT has been suggested that we should fix sheets of light-coloured paper, reinforced with muslin or other fabric, to each side of the glazed partitions in a school. I should be glad if you would let me know if this method would give the same protection from glass splinters as textile net stuck on both sides of the glass?* - Q608
- ★ *I SHALL be glad if you can send me the names of manufacturers of gas-proof curtains suitable for entrances to public air-raid shelters* Q609
- ★ *WE have been asked to prepare a claim for compensation for war damage. Can you tell us of any quick method of approach?* - - Q610

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL

INFORMATION CENTRE

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

Questions may be sent in writing to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, 45 The Avenue, Cheam, Surrey, or telephoned direct to the Information Centre: Regent 6888.

Enquirers do not have to wait for an answer until their question is published in the JOURNAL. Answers are sent direct to enquirers by post or telephone as soon as they have been prepared.

The service is confidential; and in no case is the identity of an enquirer disclosed to a third party. Samples and descriptive literature sent to the Information Centre by manufacturers for the use of a particular enquirer are forwarded whenever the Director of the Centre considers them likely to be of use.

Finally, if an answer does not provide all the information needed, the Centre is always glad to amplify any point on which the enquirer wants fuller explanation.

Any questions about building or architecture may be sent to:

THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL
45 THE AVENUE, CHEAM, SURREY
Telephone: VIGILANT 0087

or ring the Architects' Journal Information Centre at

R E G E N T 6 8 8 8

Q607 ARCHITECTURAL STUDENT, LONDON.—
I am a student of architecture at present completing working drawings of my Thesis. These drawings include details of a SQUASH COURT, and as this is a technical matter I would very much appreciate any information about it, particularly with reference to the following:—

1. What, if any, are the specified positions of the artificial lighting fixtures and what is the power of each?

2. I understand that the "top lighting" should be, in area, two-thirds of the floor space. Is this correct? Are there any details issued of a lantern-light to suit this area?

3. Which is the best form of heating, and what is the best method of fixing the apparatus?

4. Which is the better, from the "playing" point of view: boarding on battens, or wood-block flooring?

This information, and any other pertaining to the matter, will be of great assistance to me, and I thank you, in advance, for same.

1. No specific lighting requirements are made by the Squash Rackets Association. The usual lighting consists of six points over the court, each of 200 watts.

2. There are also no requirements as to natural top lighting. Any form

of roof glazing can be used, although heavy members which throw shadows should obviously be avoided.

3. Heating is not required in the courts themselves, and any heating in the dressing-rooms, gallery, etc., will depend upon the particular requirements of the scheme in question.

4. Highest grade maple flooring, secret nailed to battens with a layer of special resilient mastic or asbestos felt under the boards, is the best form of floor construction.

Q608 SURVEYOR, SCOTLAND.—*It has been suggested that we should fix sheets of light-coloured paper, reinforced with muslin or other fabric, to each side of the glazed partitions in a school. The proposed method of fixing is to nail wood laths to both faces of the partitions over the (doubled) edges of the paper at the stiles and rails. I should be glad if you would let me know if this method would give the same PROTECTION FROM GLASS SPLINTERS as textile net stuck on both sides of the glass.*

No form of protection against flying glass, other than wire netting or solid boards, is likely to give any reasonable protection if it is fixed clear of the glass. The efficiency of paper strips, tapes, cellulose film and netting depends upon a firm adhesion being secured and maintained between the protective substance and the glass. The method suggested cannot therefore be expected to give the same protection as textile netting firmly stuck to both sides of the glass. If such netting is applied in strips so that it can be carried round glazing bars and on to stiles or rails, it should give good protection; and if muslin-backed paper is used it should be applied in the same way. But the temptation to children of picking off both protective devices would be large, and therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh wire netting might be considered.

Q609 SURVEYOR, KIRKWALL.—*I shall be glad if you can send me the names of manufacturers of GAS-PROOF CURTAINS suitable for entrances to public air-raid shelters.*

The names of manufacturers of such gas-proof curtains are given below.*

* Samuel Johnson & Co. (Morley), Ltd., City Mills, Morley, near Leeds; P. Womersley and Sons, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey; Maurice Dixon, Canal Mills, Armley, Leeds 12; David Scholes, Ltd., Quarry Mills, Morley, near Leeds; Boyes and Helliwell, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; Kirk and Steel, Ltd., Crank Mills, Morley, Leeds; W. Wade and Sons, Ltd., Portobello Mills, Wakefield; John Hartley and Sons, Ltd., Gillroyd Mills, Paddock, Huddersfield; David Dixon and Son, Ltd., Kirkstall Road, Leeds 4; J. and S. Rhodes, Ltd., Prospect Mills, Morley, near Leeds; Shaw Bros., Ltd., Larchfield Mills, Huddersfield; Wm. Ratnes and Sons, Ltd., Britannia Mills, Morley, near Leeds.

Q610 SURVEYORS, SURREY.—*We have been asked to prepare a CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE in connection with a large building which has received considerable damage. We consider that it should be dealt with on the basis of reinstatement rather than diminution in market value, and we should appreciate some advice as to the degree of accuracy necessary in preparing the claim. We have had a fair experience of checking builders' prices, etc., but we are not quantity surveyors, and it seems to us that a bill of quantities is unnecessarily detailed. Can you tell us of any quick method of approach?*

The Centre can suggest no quick methods which will suit any and every job. The method of approach must depend on the type of building, the damage done, and your experience of similar buildings. A full bill of quantities is by no means always the right solution. In some cases the exact nature of the building, before it was damaged or destroyed, is not known, and it would be a waste of time to prepare a bill of quantities if a large number of the measurements and descriptions were open to doubt. For instance, it might be possible for two people to agree that £5 is a reasonable price for a door complete with fanlights, frame, architraves and ironmongery (taking into consideration the class of property), although a builder could not be expected to contract to provide one or several of such doors unless he knew exactly what was in his employer's mind. In cases of rebuilding, it may be possible to agree the cost on a cube basis. In cases of partial reinstatement or repairs it may be possible to agree separate prices for the reinstatement of, say, a partition complete with plaster, skirtings, picture rails and cornices, or a window complete with sashes, frames, window board, glass, ironmongery, etc. As a general rule it does not matter how lacking in detail your claim is, provided you are sure that you are fulfilling your duty to your client, and are not proposing to agree to anything less than the proper value. On the other hand, if the District Valuer does not agree to your "lump sum" prices, you should be prepared to substantiate them by more detailed figures. For instance, if your price for the reinstatement of a partition is not accepted you should be prepared to substantiate it with individual prices for plaster, skirtings, cornices, etc., and the less conversant you are with quantity surveyors' methods, the more likely you are to miss such items as "pinning up to soffites," "cutting and fitting around openings," "arrises on plaster," "mitres on skirtings," etc., and the more difficult it will be for you to

substantiate a fair price for the new partition. If you propose dealing with the claim in the form of a series of lump sum items, it would be advisable to analyse typical items as accurately as possible. Should the District Valuer not accept your claim in connection with windows, for instance, it would then be possible to discuss one typical window in detail, and having successfully substantiated your claim for this, the chances of your getting the complete claim for windows accepted, would be much greater. Rough prices, hastily prepared, may not save time in the long run and may, of course, have an unfortunate psychological effect on the District Valuer.

Q611 BUILDER, IPSWICH.—*I should be obliged if you will supply the following information: Are LICENCES being issued by the Ministry of Works and Buildings TO PERMIT THE ERECTION OF PRIVATE HOUSES at the present time, or is there any likelihood of such being permitted in the near future?*

As you are no doubt aware, a licence is not required if the estimated cost of the house does not exceed £500. It is not likely that you will be able to obtain a licence permitting you to erect a private house either now or in the near future, but in order to be quite sure you should apply to your local Licensing Officer (H.M. Office of Works, Block "A," New Court, Trinity College, Cambridge (Phone No. Cambridge 55206)) when it would be advisable to mention any relevant factors such as lack of accommodation in the district.

Q612 MANUFACTURER, LANCASHIRE.—*I should be pleased if you could kindly advise me, in confidence, the best method of PROTECTING PLATE GLASS windows from blast. These plate glass windows are approximately 3 ft. 6 in. by 18 in. wide, and I am desirous of having the view obscured as little as possible. Consequently I do not favour the lace netting method if there is an alternative.*

Nothing can be done to protect windows from breaking under blast apart from the complete closing of the opening. The next consideration is minimizing the result of fractures. Textile strips, or transparent film, bedded in a coat of varnish on the glass and subsequently varnished over again when dry can be used in place of the lace netting you mention, but

the spaces between the strips should not exceed 6 in. in width. Plastic in which is embedded a fine wire netting is also efficient. We consider that the best method to adopt is to cover the windows with wire netting of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. mesh or less. This will stop flying fragments of glass and will also give some protection against pilfering, etc. The glass may be sucked outwards, but as you are presumably only interested in the protection of the interior of your premises, the wire netting should be fixed on the inside. It should be as near to the glass as possible and should be fixed as firmly as possible with staples. If the glazing bars are very light, it is advisable to fix the netting to separate frames which must be strong and also securely fixed. It is an advantage to be able to remove the netting when cleaning the glass and for this purpose a separate frame is definitely required and should be fixed with bolts rather than turnbuckles. The frame and fixing are usually found to be the weakest parts of this protective system.

REFERENCE BACK

[This section deals with previous questions and answers.]

Q592. November 21, 1940

This question dealt with fees for assessment of war damage.

In the answer it was stated that fees for the assessment of war damage were not admissible as part of the claim for compensation. The Chartered Surveyors' Institution has since issued a memorandum on the subject.

Inasmuch as the present departmental attitude is that fees for assessment are not admissible as part of the claim, the answer in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL is correct. The Chartered Surveyors' Institution has pointed out, however, that the departmental view is not necessarily the final one for all time, and it would be wise to note the amount of the surveyor's fees on the claim. If this precaution is not taken there is a risk that the fees for assessment would not be recoverable even if it is decided, hereafter, that such fees should be admissible.

This does not affect the question of professional fees forming part of the cost of reinstatement, which was also mentioned in the answer given in THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

TRADE NOTES

Repairs to Bombery

These are days when one's ingenuity and talent for improvisation are often being tested, as, for instance, when the 'phone rings and a client says: "I wish you'd come and look at your building. Another architect, a fellow called Hitler or something, has been making some alterations. Will you clear up the mess for us?" Speed, as a rule, is the essential, because rain and damp will soon double the damage. You may not be able to get what you want quickly enough so you have to use for one purpose what was designed for another. Like a friend of mine who came across an incendiary bomb on Wimbledon Common, kicked the fins off and used them to dig the bomb into the ground!

Here is a sound suggestion from R.I.W. Protective Products. If the roof and possibly

PRICES

BY DAVIS AND BELFIELD, CHARTERED QUANTITY SURVEYORS

MATERIALS

2-in. unscreened ballast, stoneware drainpipes, roofing tiles, steel joists, lime, and iron rainwater goods and soil pipes have all risen during November. As mentioned in the last issue, the standard list for iron rainwater goods and soil pipes is not exactly comparable with the pre-war standard list. 3-in. and 4-in. rainwater pipes and 6-in. half-round gutters have risen by more than the general increase.

LABOUR

Labour rates again rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on December 1 and the rates in the Central London area are, therefore, 1s. 11d. for craftsmen and 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for labourers. This represents an increase of 9.52 per cent. and 12.70 per cent. respectively since pre-war days.

BASIC MATERIALS	Increase over pre-war prices at end of										
	Jan., 1940	Feb., 1940	March, 1940	April, 1940	May, 1940	June, 1940	July, 1940	August, 1940	Sept., 1940	Oct., 1940	Nov., 1940
Portland cement	per cent. + 9.8	per cent. + 9.8	per cent. + 9.8	per cent. + 9.8	per cent. + 18.3	per cent. + 20.7	per cent. + 20.7	per cent. + 20.7	per cent. + 20.7	per cent. + 20.7	per cent. + 20.7
2-in. unscreened ballast	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 30.4	+ 30.4	+ 39.1
Fletton bricks (at station)	—	—	—	—	—	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	+ 5.9	+ 10.3	+ 10.3	+ 10.3
Stoneware drainpipes (British Standard)											
2 tons and over	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 9.4	+ 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roofing tiles	+ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 23.0	+ 23.0	+ 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steel joists (basic sections) ex mills	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 30.8	+ 30.8	+ 30.8	+ 30.8	+ 47.5
Lime greystone	+ 14.3	+ 14.3	+ 14.3	+ 14.3	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 19	+ 25
Sheet lead	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50	+ 50
Iron rainwater goods	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 16	+ 18
Iron soil pipes	+ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 16	+ 18
Copper tubes	+ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$
White lead paint	+ 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$

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H.M.

WELSH SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Under the auspices of the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff, a lecture was given on November 15 by Mr. Hope Bagenal, A.R.I.B.A., on "Architectural Acoustics." Mr. Bagenal, who illustrated his lecture by diagrams, dealt with a variety of problems which arise in different types of buildings and showed how by careful planning and construction noise troubles could be considerably reduced. He emphasized the importance of considering the acoustical aspects of design problems at an early stage.

Mr. W. S. Purchon, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, presided. After the lecture Mr. Bagenal criticized a series of acoustical designs by

the senior students of the School and on the following morning gave a second lecture to the students.

The following Prizes have been awarded by the Welsh School of Architecture for the year 1939-40:—

The Lord Mayor's Prize for Third Year Students (£2 2s.) to K. Wainwright.

President's Prize for First Year Students (£3 3s.) to W. T. Bebb.

The Working Drawings Prize (£2 2s.) to T. D. Gedrych.

The Architectural Sketching Prize to W. H. Davies.

The Batsford Prize for Architectural History and Theory of Design (£2 2s.) to Miss J. M. R. Bird.

The Architectural Construction Prize (£2 2s.) to K. Wainwright.

The Sketch Design Prize (£2 2s.) to H. O. Williams.

THE BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

LAW COURTS AND POLICE OFFICES, WATFORD (pages 451-455). Architects: S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist, F.R.I.B.A. The general contractors were Kent and Sussex Contractors Ltd. Among the sub-contractors were the following: Patent Victoria Stone Co., Ltd., artificial stonework; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., patent glazing; Zeta Wood Flooring Co. (1910), Ltd., woodblock flooring; H. J. Cash & Co., Ltd., central heating; H. O. Bennion, grates and mantels; St. Albans Gas

Co., gas fixtures and gas-fitting; H. Berry, electric wiring; Best and Lloyd, Ltd., electric light fixtures; Musgraves (Liverpool), Ltd., sanitary fittings; Robert Adams (Victor), Ltd., door furniture and metalwork; Honeywill and Stein, Ltd., acoustic plaster; F. de Jong & Co., Ltd., decorative plaster; J. P. White and Sons, Ltd., joinery and furniture; J. Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble work; Robertsons (Birmingham), Ltd., tiling; H. Hems, cast lead; Bigwood Bros., iron staircase; Hawkes and Snow, Ltd., sunblinds.

OFFICE BLOCK, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, S.E. (pages 457-459). Architects: Howard and Souster. The general contractors were R. A. Costain, Ltd. Among the sub-contractors were the following: Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., steelwork; Caxton Floors, Ltd., hollow tile floors and beam casings; W. James & Co., Ltd., metal windows; Greenham, Ltd., silver-grey facing bricks; Rosser and Russell, Ltd., heating, ventilation and hot water installation; Ellis (Kensington), Ltd., plumbing and drainage; Girlings' Ferro-Concrete Co., Ltd., cast stonework; Berkeley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., electrical installation; W. N. Froy and Sons, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Penrose Lifts, Ltd., lifts; D. Sebel & Co., Ltd., wrought ironwork; Caston & Co. Ltd., lift landing doors; Ramsdens (London), Ltd., floor tiling and terrazzo work; Nash and Hull, Ltd., letter chute; Wm. Briggs and Son, roof covering; Whitehead and Sons, Ltd., marble work; Richard Costain, Ltd., granolithic work; P. H. Barker and Son, Ltd., softwood joinery; King's (B. D. J.), Ltd., hardwood joinery and external and internal painting; R. Fox and Sons, cellulose bronzing; London Spray and Brush Painting Co., spray painting and decorative work; Aygee, Ltd., glazing; Spun Concrete, Ltd., flagpole; Robert Adams, Ltd., ironmongery; J. W. Gray and Son, Ltd., lightning protection; Gilbert Seale and Son, Ltd., stone carving.

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